

DIETARY HABITUS AND DIETARY CALCIUM INTAKE IN A SAMPLE OF OSTEOPOROTIC ITALIAN WOMEN

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Osteporosis is a condition of skeletal fragility characterized by reduced bone mass and microarchitectural deterioration of bone tissue, with a consequent increase in bone fragility and susceptibility to fractures. Several factors, endogenous and exogenous, are involved in the achievement of bone during growth and in the pathogenesis of bone loss. Calcium and vitamin D are commonly considered very important for bone health and a low calcium intake is a risk factor for osteoporosis. The aim of the present study was to evaluate the amount of calcium, vitamin D, antinutrients (fibers and proteins) in a population of ostepporotic women. The cohort comprised 110 postmenopausal Italian women aged 62±8.4 years affect to 5.7 osteoporosis and recruited among women attending the outputient of the Metabolic Bone Disease Unit of Florence. Dietary pattern was assessed by trained dietitians through a semiquar tipotive food questionnaire. In order to evaluated the dietary intake of raicro and macronuti ents (len's ed by the questionnaire we used the Winfood software (Winfood 2). The results showed that the mean daily amount of Kcal was 1910±223. The Kcal were represented by proteins 16.2% (77.3± 2.5 g/day), fats 31% (65.7±14 g/day) and sugars 53% (257±4/; c/o 1y). The amount of t bers was ∠1.3±5 g/day, under the recommended levels. The daily amount of calcium intake was 6.70 £29.3 ing/day, which was lower than the recommended levels for postmencoa isal women. A very low amount of vitamin D intake was found in this population 1.55. .88 pg/day; recum el ded value: 10 µg/day). In conclusion, this nutritional data indicate an insufficien amount of ca ciem and vitamin D intake in the postmenopausal osteoporotic women.