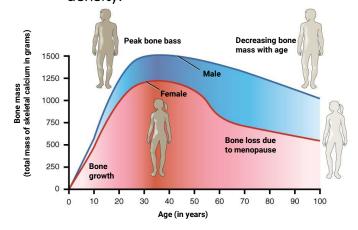
What is

Osteoporosis?

 Osteoporosis is a bone disease in which there is a decrease in bone density.



 The bones become fragile due to loss in calcium. This increases fall risk, resulting in bone fractures.

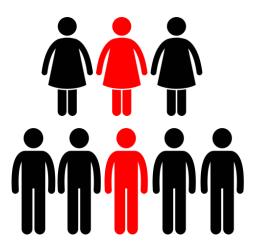


What is the impact of bone fractures?

Bone fractures can cause chronic pain and affect the patient's ability to independently live, such as reduced mobility, and can even be lifethreatening.

Who does it affect?

- 1 in 3 women and 1 in 5 men over 50 years old will experience osteoporosis fracture
- Some elders may die of complications with surgery or broken bones



How to diagnose Osteoporosis

Bone density test (Recommended to all women over 65)

- Dual-energy x-ray absorptiometry (DEXA Scan)
- Performed at a hospital or imaging center
- Measures spine and hip bone loss
- Widely used and an accurate way to diagnose osteoporosis
- Simple, quick, painless
- Radiation is 1/10th that of chest x-ray (CXR)



- 2. Bone Densitometer
 - Portable and easy to use
 - Measures heel bone density
 - Less accurate than DEXA

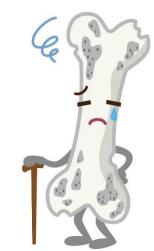
Prevention and treatment

- Weight bearing exercise & Balance training
- Get enough rest
- Quit smoking, limit alcohol
- Consume foods high in calcium, magnesium, and vitamin D
 - ☐ Calcium rich foods: skim milk, calcium-fortified orange juice, cooked bok choy, canned boned-in sardines or salmon, tofu, sesame seeds, and almonds
 - Magnesium rich foods: oatmeal, pumpkin seeds, cashews, and dark chocolate
 - ☐ Vitamin D rich foods: salmon, swordfish, and skim milk
 - Limit foods that prevent calcium absorption
 - ☐ Phosphorus rich foods: red meat, poultry, beans, dark soda
 - ☐ Phytic acid rich foods: Spinach, kale, red skin potato, beans, tea
 - ☐ High sodium foods: soy sauce, oyster sauce, salted fish, instant noodles

Osteoporosis & Nutrition







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