

EZorb Calcium® - Calcium Aspartate Anhydrous

Osteoporosis - What is it?

Bone is living, growing tissue. Throughout life our bodies are breaking down old bone and rebuilding new bone in a continuous cycle. Bones progressively increase in density until a maximum level is reached, usually around age 30 years.

We gain bone by building more than we lose. After about age 35, this balance is typically reversed, with bone loss occurring at a slightly faster rate than it can be replaced, which causes bones to slowly decrease in density and to become more brittle.

Bones contain minerals such as calcium and phosphorus, which make them hard and dense. To maintain bone density, the body requires an adequate supply of calcium, along with proper amounts of several hormones, such as parathyroid hormone, growth hormone, calcitonin, estrogen in women, and testosterone in men.



After menopause and the loss of estrogen, bones' inner mesh becomes increasingly thinner, weaker and more brittle. But it is only when bone loss is excessive, as can be measured by a bone density scan, for example, that a person would be diagnosed with osteoporosis.

The most common problem associated with osteoporosis is bone fractures. The bones of the wrist, spine and hip are the most likely to break. Hip fractures are the most serious as they can lead to longer-term hospitalization, permanent disability and loss of independence.

And, unfortunately, after one osteoporotic fracture, others are more likely to follow. Besides that, fractures tend to heal slowly in those who suffer with osteoporosis.

When bone density decreases to the point where bones collapse or break easily, people develop aching bone pain and deformities. Chronic back pain may occur when vertebrae collapse (vertebral crush fractures).

Weakened vertebrae may collapse spontaneously or upon a slight impact. Usually, the pain starts suddenly, stays in a particular area of the back, and worsens with standing or walking. The area may be sore to the touch, but the soreness usually diminishes gradually after a few weeks or months.

If several vertebrae break, an abnormal curvature of the spine (a dowager's hump) may develop, causing muscle strain and soreness.

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Comparison of Osteoporosis/Osteopenia Treatment

Calcium is the building block of bones. In the past, people have long relied on inorganic calcium sources like calcium carbonate and calcium citrate. However there are many problems with traditional calcium supplements: their calcium absorption rates are usually too low to be of any use, and they can promote the formation of kidney stones or stones in other organs.

Resulting from a recent technological breakthrough, EZorb Calcium has set a new record with its 92% calcium absorption rate, with no side effects.

Physicians typically recommend prescription medications for osteoporosis treatment, including Fosamax, Actonel, and Evista, all notorious for countless side effects. These drugs are designed to increase bone density by retaining dead bone mass, by killing osteoclasts, the cells that are responsible for bone resorption. In those treated with these drugs, the limited space within the bones is taken up by dead or nearly dead bone cells, which prevents new cells from being created. As a result, bones become more fragile and more vulnerable to fracture.

It won't be a surprise to see some increase in density from bone scans performed on those treated with these drugs, who often have to be treated against the associated side effects. Of course all the useless dead cells are counted, which promotes a false sense of security that prevent the affected person from seeking alternative treatments until it's too late. Denser bones are not necessarily better bones.

On the other hand, having enough calcium supply is not the end of the story. Calcium doesn't become bones automatically. It has to be converted. EZorb Calcium increases bone density by stimulating osteoblast (bone-forming cells) activities and by promoting collagen production. As a result, new cells are created to replace the old ones, and the increased supply of collagen makes bones stronger and more flexible. Thousands of people with osteoporosis have reported significant bone density increase after taking EZorb only a few months.

The chart below shows the average bone density increase three months after starting EZorb Calcium.