



INTERLACHEN PEDIATRICS

Sources of Calcium

Milk

Milk is good for most children. A few children cannot digest milk or are allergic to it and shouldn't drink it. Most children, though, can drink milk.

Milk provides important amounts of protein and it is many people's main source of calcium and vitamin D. Sometimes you may hear that milk is bad for people. These rumors are simply wrong. Until they get to adolescence, children need between 2 and 3 cups of milk every day. If your child is drinking much more than 3 cups of milk a day, she may be filling up on milk and not leaving enough room for the other foods she needs. Then you might consider limiting the amount of milk she drinks and offering water for thirst. If your child doesn't drink enough milk, she may not get the calcium she needs to develop strong bones. To help her get enough calcium, use more dairy products or calcium-rich foods in your cooking.

Amounts of Calcium in Foods

Children from age 1 to 3 years need 500 milligrams (mg) of calcium a day. Children 4 to 8 years old need 800 mg of calcium a day. Children 9 to 18 years need 1300 mg a day. The following chart shows how much calcium is in various foods.

FOOD AMOUNT CALCIUM (mg)

Dairy products:

Milk, liquid 1 cup 300

Milk, powdered 1 Tbsp 60

Cheese, natural or
processed 1 ounce 200

Cottage cheese 1/4 cup 60

Yogurt 1 cup 300

Ice cream 1/2 cup 110

Cream cheese 1 Tbsp 10

Meat and other protein sources:

Meat, poultry, fish 3 ounces 10 to 20

Canned fish with bones 3 ounces 250

Egg 1 egg 30

Cooked dried beans 1/2 cup 70

Nuts and seeds 2 Tbsp 20 to 40

Peanut butter 2 Tbsp 20

Bread, cereal, pasta:

Bread 1 slice 25

Biscuits, rolls 1 roll 25

Corn tortilla 1 tortilla 60

Cooked and dry cereals 1 serving 15

Noodles, macaroni 1/2 cup 15

Vegetables and fruits:

Vegetables, average 1/2 cup 20 to 40

Green, leafy vegetables,
average 1/2 cup 100

Fruits, average 1/2 cup 20 to 40

Calcium-fortified
orange juice 1/2 cup 160

Ways to Include Calcium in the Diet

1. Encourage your child to drink milk.

You can make milk the only mealtime beverage except for water. You can drink it yourself. You can give your child a gentle reminder: "Don't forget about your milk."

You mustn't insist, "You have to drink your milk." And you mustn't use leverage: "You have to drink your milk before you can have more spaghetti." Also, you shouldn't play games: "I bet I can drink my milk faster than you can." These tactics give children the clear message that they shouldn't like milk. Children reason, "If it's so good, how come they have to do all that to get me to drink it?"

Most children go through a stage when they don't drink milk. For many, it is when they first are weaned from the nipple. Don't panic and put your child back on the bottle. Just wait. She will start to drink milk again.

You can use the suggestions given below for including calcium in the diet by preparing special foods, but try to be low-key. The harder you work to make special foods, the more pressure you may put on your child to eat them. When children feel pressured to eat, they generally react by eating less.

2. Use dairy products in different ways.

Make fortified milk: Combine 2 cups of liquid milk and 1/3 cup of powdered milk. Cool in refrigerator before using. Substitute for

regular milk. One cup of fortified milk contains the calcium and other nutrients of 1 and 1/2 cups of regular milk.

Add flavorings to milk: strawberry, chocolate, soft drink powders. Make eggnog, cocoa, and milkshakes.

Make a "smoothie": Blend milk with fruit to make a beverage much like a milkshake.

Use milk in some cooking instead of water; for example, in cooked cereal, soups, and gravies.

Use powdered milk when you bake. Add 2 tablespoons of powdered milk to each cup of flour. Store and use for all baking.

Add powdered milk to other cooking:

- Ground beef: Add 1/2 cup powdered milk for each pound of beef. Add water.
- Casseroles: Add 2 tablespoons of powdered milk for each cup of casserole.
- Vegetables: Make a cream sauce using powdered milk.

Make desserts with fortified milk; for example, custard, pudding, rice pudding, pumpkin custard, and cheesecake.

Use cheese in cooking; for example, macaroni and cheese, lasagna, tacos, grilled cheese sandwich, cheeseburgers, and pizza.

3. Use vegetables high in calcium.

Use beans and peas; for example, bean or split pea soup, chili, three-bean salad, pea-pickle-cheese salad, and kidney beans with cheese.

Use leafy, green vegetables in salads, soups, and casseroles.

Calcium Supplements for Children Who Don't Eat Milk Products

You can give calcium supplements to make up for a lack of milk, but it is usually better to first try substituting other calcium-rich foods. There are different types of calcium supplements. Some are better absorbed by the body than others. Supplements may be tablets, wafers, or chewables. Supplements in the form of calcium lactate or calcium carbonate are reasonably well absorbed. Avoid bone meal and dolomite. They contain lead and other trace elements that are not good for your child.

The dosage varies. If you need to give your child several tablets, spread them throughout the day so your child's body can better absorb the calcium.

Calcium supplements come with or without vitamin D. Which you should use depends on whether your child is getting enough vitamin D from other sources. (The recommended daily allowance for vitamin D is 400 IU per day.)

Calcium-supplemented orange juice gives a lot of calcium. However, it does not contain vitamin D, nor does it give the protein that milk does. To get a whole day's supply of calcium, your child would need to drink 2 and 1/2 cups of calcium-supplemented orange juice a day.

Call Your Child's Physician During Office Hours If:

- It looks like your child is getting less than 200 milligrams of calcium a day.
- You suspect your child cannot digest milk or is allergic to it.

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