

Healthy Bones

Why They Matter for African Americans



Strong bones are important for good health. They give our bodies support, help us move, and protect us from injuries. Bones also store minerals that our bodies need to stay healthy. There are things you can do to keep your bones strong and healthy. Some of these include:

- · Eating healthy, well-balanced meals
- Getting regular exercise
- Not smoking or drinking too much alcohol

These healthy behaviors can help you prevent **osteoporosis**, a condition where bones become weak and more likely to break. **In fact, half of all women and one in four men over the age of 50 will break a bone due to osteoporosis**. Most will break a bone in the hip, spine, or wrist.

If you have ever broken a bone, you already know how painful it can be. Even after a broken bone heals, many people continue to have pain for a long time and may need help getting around and taking care of themselves.

Osteoporosis is a real risk for older African American women and men. They are more likely than other groups to have lupus, sickle cell anemia, and kidney disease, which increase the chance of getting osteoporosis.

You have the power to prevent or delay osteoporosis. Find out if you are at increased risk by answering the questions below:

		Yes	No
1.	Have you ever broken a bone after the age of 45?		
2.	Did your mother or father ever break a hip?		
3.	Is your diet low in milk and dairy products?		
4.	Have you ever had breast cancer, prostate cancer, lupus, sickle cell anemia, kidney disease, or diabetes?		
5.	Have you ever taken medicine to control asthma, seizures, or a thyroid condition?		
6.	Do you exercise less than 3 to 5 days per week?		
7.	If you are a woman, have you been through menopause?		
8.	Are you small and thin?		
9.	Do you smoke?		
10.	Do you drink more than 1 or 2 alcoholic beverages per day?		

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The NIH Osteoporosis and Related Bone Diseases ~ National Resource Center is supported by the National Institute of Arthritis and Musculoskeletal and Skin Diseases with contributions from: National Institute on Aging, Eunice Kennedy Shriver National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, National Institute of Dental and Craniofacial Research, National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases, NIH Office of Research on Women's Health, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) Office on Women's Health.

NIH is a component of DHHS.



NIH Publication No. 08-6467 September 2008

National Institutes of Health Osteoporosis and Related Bone Diseases ~ National Resource Center 800–624–BONE (624–2663) or www.niams.nih.gov/health_info/bone





If you answered "yes" to any of these questions, talk to your doctor about steps you can take to protect your bones. Following are free resources to help you learn more about your bone health and risk factors for osteoporosis.

For more information on:	Call toll free:	Or visit:
Asthma	800–624–2663	www.niams.nih.gov/health_info/bone
Bone Health and Osteoporosis from the U.S. Surgeon General	800–624–2663	www.niams.nih.gov/health_info/bone
Breast and Prostate Cancer	800-624-2663	www.niams.nih.gov/health_info/bone
Diabetes	800–624–2663 800–860–8747	www.niams.nih.gov/health_info/bone www.diabetes.niddk.nih.gov
Exercise	800-624-2663	www.niams.nih.gov/health_info/bone
Kidney Disease	800-891-5390	www.kidney.niddk.nih.gov
Lactose Intolerance	800-891-5389	www.digestive.niddk.nih.gov
Lupus	877–226–4267	www.niams.nih.gov/health_info
Menopause	800-222-2225	www.nia.nih.gov
Nutrition	800-624-2663	www.niams.nih.gov/health_info/bone
Osteoporosis and African American Women	800–624–2663 800–994–9662	www.niams.nih.gov/health_info/bone www.4woman.gov/minority
Osteoporosis and Seniors	800–222–2225 (Online only)	www.nia.nih.gov www.nihseniorhealth.gov
Risk Factors (<i>Check Up On Your Bones</i> Web tool)	(Online only)	www.niams.nih.gov/health_info/bone

Do you have osteoporosis or another bone disease? You may be able to help scientists learn more about these conditions. For information about research projects near your home, call the NIH Osteoporosis and Related Bone Diseases ~ National Resource Center at 800–624–BONE (624–2663) or visit www.nih.gov. You could make a difference!