

The Role of Vitamin D in Osteomalacia

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DESCRIPTION

Osteomalacia is a disease that weakens bones and makes them more brittle and more-easy to break. It is a condition of reduced mineralization, which causes bone to deteriorate more quickly than it can regenerate. It is an adult-specific condition. Rickets in youngsters may be brought on by low vitamin D levels. The most frequent cause of osteomalacia is a deficiency in vitamin D. A vital mineral, vitamin D aids in the stomach's absorption of calcium.

For the healthy formation of bones, vitamin D also helps to maintain calcium and phosphate levels. It develops in the skin from exposure to Ultraviolet (UV) rays from the sun. Additionally, it can be absorbed from foods like dairy products and seafood. Muscles may become stiff or weakened. The muscles in the thighs, shoulders, and main section of the body, the trunk, are typically affected by the weakness. When this happens, it might be difficult to get out of bed, get up from a chair without using the arms for support, and climb stairs.

Symptoms

- Easily broken bones
- Feeling tired
- Pain
- Stiffness
- Weak muscles arms and thighs
- Bending of the spine
- Thickening of the ankles, wrists and knees.

Osteomalacia prevents newly formed bones from mineralizing or hardening. Bones are fragile and sensitive to touch when their outer layer is absent. Osteomalacia raises the chance of bone fractures along with the pain and discomfort. Therefore, the chance of developing deformed bones is higher. Osteomalacia diagnoses can run a number of tests to find out if someone has

osteomalacia. Low vitamin D levels are the primary sign, however osteomalacia may also be indicated by low calcium levels or a rapid decline in phosphate levels. It may be necessary to take X-rays to check for osteomalacia. When determining how much calcium and other minerals are present in a bone segment, a bone mineral density scan may be useful. The diagnosis of osteomalacia can be made without the help of the scans. However, they could provide crucial details regarding the bone health. Loser's zones, which are partial fractures connected to osteomalacia and can be very painful and difficult to walk. Complete fractures, also known as full breaks, can occasionally result from these cracks. Jumping or walking speedily would result the bones to break more easily.

One of the most important aspects of osteomalacia treatment is to make sure that a person gets the levels of nutrients they need to support the bone mineralization process. Taking therapeutic dosages of supplements, such as vitamin D or phosphate, is a common treatment strategy. Additional approaches to the promotion of strong, healthy bones include. Taking vitamin D, calcium, and phosphorus supplements on an ongoing basis, getting regular exposure to sunlight, quitting smoking, limiting the intake of alcohol, exercising regularly, eating a healthful diet rich in foods containing vitamin D and calcium.

CONCLUSION

Making sure a person takes the good quantity of nutrients required to assist the bone mineralization process is among the most crucial parts of osteomalacia treatment. A typical therapy method involves taking supplements in therapeutic dosages, such as vitamin D or phosphate. For the healthy formation of your bones, vitamin D also helps to maintain calcium and phosphate levels. It develops in the skin from exposure to Ultraviolet (UV) rays from the sun. Additionally, it can be absorbed from foods like dairy products and seafood.

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