

THE FACTS ABOUT VITAMIN D

- Humans need vitamin D to stay healthy.
- Vitamin D promotes strong bones and muscles.
- Many Americans do not get enough vitamin D through their diet alone.
- Vitamin D is made in the body when the skin is exposed to sunlight.
- A lack of Vitamin D can cause rickets in children and osteoporosis in adults.
- Risk of certain illnesses may be linked to both low levels and very high levels of vitamin D in the body.



THE VITAMIN D DILEMMA

- While sunlight helps the body make vitamin D, too much sun causes skin cancer.
- Getting enough vitamin D to stay healthy without putting yourself at risk for skin cancer is not always easy.
- We are all so different that it's hard to give general advice on how much sun is enough for everyone.
- A diet rich in vitamin D and a few minutes outside each day, are usually enough for most people.



WHO IS AT RISK

Some people are at higher risk of having low vitamin D than others. These include:

- People over 50 years old.
- People who can't leave the house or those who spend no time outside.
- Those who cover almost all their skin for personal, religious or cultural reasons.
- People with naturally dark skin.
- People who are overweight.
- Those who live in Northern areas like Alaska, New England and Canada.

WHAT TO DO ABOUT YOUR VITAMIN D

If you're concerned about whether you're getting enough vitamin D:

- Have your blood tested for vitamin D levels by your primary healthcare provider.
- If your vitamin D level is low, you can take a supplement. Ask your healthcare provider what dosage is right for you. Also, eat foods rich in vitamin D.



VITAMIN D SOURCES

- Fatty fish like salmon and tuna, and fish oils
- Beef liver
- Egg yolks
- Cheese
- Fortified milk, orange juice, yogurt and cereals

VITAMIN D RECOMMENDATIONS

	Calcium			Vitamin D		
Life Stage Group	Estimated Average Requirement (mg/day)	Recommended Dietary Allowance (mg/day)	Upper Level Intake (mg/day)	Estimated Average Requirement (IU/day)	Recommended Dietary Allowance (IU/day)	Upper Level Intake (IU/day)
Infants 0 to 6 months	•	•	1,000			1,000
Infants 6 to 12 months	•	*	1,500			1,500
1-3 years old	500	700	2,500	400	600	2,500
4-8 years old	800	1,000	2,500	400	600	3,000
9-13 years old	1,100	1,300	3,000	400	600	4,000
14-18 years old	1,100	1,300	3,000	400	600	4,000
19-30 years old	800	1,000	2,500	400	600	4,000
31-50 years old	800	1,000	2,500	400	600	4,000
51-70 year old males	800	1,000	2,000	400	600	4,000
51-70 year old females	1,000	1,200	2,000	400	600	4,000
>70 years old	1,000	1,200	2,000	400	800	4,000
14–18 years old, pregnant/lactating	1,100	1,300	3,000	400	600	4,000
19-50 years old, pregnant/lactating	800	1,000	2,500	400	600	4,000
*For infants, Adequate Intake is 200 mg/day for 0 to 6 months of age and 260 mg/day for 6 to 12 months of age.						

or infants, Adequate Intake is 200 mg/day for 0 to 6 months of age and 260 mg/day for 6 to 12 months of ag For infants, Adequate Intake is 400 IU/day for 0 to 6 months of age and 400 IU/day for 6 to 12 months of age

FOR MORE INFORMATION

Office of Dietary Supplements (301) 435-2920 or www.ods.od.nih.gov

Institute of Medicine of the National Academies (202) 334-2352 or www.iom.edu

Vitamin D & the Sun



What you need to know



Skin Cancer Institute

www.arizonacancercenter.org A National Cancer Institute-designated Comprehensive Cancer Center at The University of Arizona College of Medicine

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