

Folic Acid (Folate) is one of the B vitamins. Studies have shown that Folate is critical to maintaining good health. It enhances the development of all new cells such as skin, hair, and nails. Folate is the form of vitamin found naturally in foods. Folic Acid is the active form found in vitamins.

Why is Folic Acid important?

- Helps produce new cells in the body.
- Helps produce normal red blood cells which prevent anemia
- Helps prevent birth defects of the brain and spinal cord known as neural-tube defects
- Protects against heart disease which is the leading cause of death for women
- Protects against colon cancer

How much Folic Acid do we need?

- Men and women need 400 micrograms daily along with diet
- Pregnant women need 600 micrograms daily along with diet
- Breastfeeding women need 500 micrograms daily along with diet

Note to Women

- It is best for all women to take a vitamin with 400 micrograms of folic acid everyday.
- To prevent birth defects, it is necessary to take a vitamin with folic acid at least one month before and during the first few weeks of pregnancy.

Good Sources

Liver	Cereals	Breads and pastas
Lentils	Chickpeas	Navy, pinto, or black beans
Spinach	Brussels sprouts	Orange Juice
Avocado	Split peas	Romaine lettuce
Greens	Artichoke	Asparagus
Soybeans	Papaya	Black-eyed peas







Steps to Bone Health

- Make sure you consume calcium and vitamin D foods.
- Bones grow stronger until age 30 to 35 and these foods help build bones.
- Do weight bearing exercise everyday (walking, lift weights, hiking, dancing, etc.).
- Smoking and excessive alcohol intake can weaken the bones.



What is Osteoporosis?

Loss of bone density leads to weaker bones that break and leads to "dowager's hump" or other bone problems in the back, hips and wrist.



How much calcium do I need?

- Young children need 700 1000 mg per day
- Older children need 1300 mg per day
- Adults need 1000 1200 mg. each day

How much vitamin D do I need?

 400 - 800 IU each day of vitamin D to help the calcium be used by the body

Calcium Food Sources

Low fat dairy foods—cheese, milk, yogurt Broccoli, kale, turnip greens



Skim or fat free milk Tuna Salmon



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