

Cazein Forte

Milk Calcium, Phosphorus and Vitamin D tablets

CALCIUM
IMPORTANT
MINERAL FOR
WOMEN'S
HEALTH

 **Chewable**
Tablets



Milk

Clinical advantages in pregnancy⁽¹⁾

In 111,184 pregnant women study, The consumption of a higher amount of Milk & Related Products was associated with a reduced risk of small-for-gestational age (SGA) (OR = 0.69, 95 % CI: 0.56–0.84) and low birth weight infants (OR = 0.63, 95 % CI: 0.48–0.84)

Milk

Calcium reduces preterm birth⁽⁵⁾

Calcium reduces the risk of preterm delivery in women with low calcium intakes by 24%. The mode of action of calcium is that it reduces parathyroid release and intracellular calcium and so reduces smooth muscle contractility.

Milk

Supplementation need in pregnancy⁽²⁾

The skeleton of a newborn baby contains approximately 20–30 g of calcium. The increase in calcium absorption is directly related to maternal calcium intake. During pregnancy 57% is absorbed during the second trimester and 72% during the third trimester.

Milk

Calcium maternal advantage⁽³⁾

Daily supplementation of elemental calcium in pregnancy was associated with 66.7% risk reduction in developing **preeclampsia**. Low calcium intakes during pregnancy may stimulate PTH secretion, increasing intracellular calcium and smooth muscle contractibility and/or release renin from the kidney, leading to vasoconstriction and retention of sodium and fluid.

Milk

Calcium needs for the fetus⁽³⁾

Fetal calcium levels suggest that ionized calcium is transferred from the mother to the fetus at a rate of 50 mg/day at 20 weeks of gestation to a maximum of 330 mg/day at 35 weeks of gestation

Reference

- (1) *European Journal of Obstetrics & Gynecology and Reproductive Biology*. VOLUME 251, P235-245, AUGUST 01, 2020
- (2) *J Obstet Gynaecol India*. 2017 Oct; 67(5): 313–318. *Nutrients* 2012, 4, 1219–1229
- (3) *Paediatr Perinat Epidemiol*. 2012; 26 (Suppl 1): 138–152
- (4) *Am J Obstet Gynecol*. 1985; 151 (1): 99–109
- (5) *Cochrane Database Syst Rev*. 2015; (2): CD007079.

Kazein Forte: Milk calcium superiority over other sources

	Milk Calcium	Calcium supplement
Drug Interactions	The Calcium is protected by the Casein phosphopeptides (CPP) and hence interactions are far fewer.	Calcium supplements can interact with several medications: the absorption of calcium carbonate is reduced by proton pump inhibitors, while calcium supplements may interact with antibiotics, thiazide diuretics, digoxin and phenytoin.
Absorption	Active and Passive transport. Casein phosphopeptides (CPP) bind calcium and therefore protect it against precipitation with anions such as phosphates in the small intestine. The net result is an increase of passive calcium absorption in the ileum. ^{*5}	Transcellular pathway (active transport) account for majority of absorption.
Vit D deficiency	Can be also absorbed by the influence of lactose in the distal small intestine via the paracellular route. Thus milk can provide calcium with “ensured absorbability” which is generally insensitive to external factors. ^{*6}	Impacts Calcium absorption.
Absorption inhibitors	No Effect of inhibitors, as calcium is protected in CPP.	Supplemental calcium absorption is inhibited by phytates, oxalates, uronic acids or polyphenols in diet.
Calcium utilization	The availability of calcium for bone mineralization appears to be greater for dairy foods and the effects are longer lasting. ^{*8}	Absorption of calcium is non inferior to dairy calcium but utilization in bone is less.
Phosphorous content	Increased inorganic phosphate intake leads to decreased urinary calcium and increased calcium retention. calcium and inorganic phosphate in a ratio close to that found in dairy products leads to positive effects on bone health. ^{*9}	Conventional supplements have no phosphorous.
PPI usage/ achlorhydria	Milk calcium is bound to peptides and proteins making it efficacious. ^{*10}	Impaired acid levels impact Calcium absorption.
Meal Effect	Provide an almost complete diet whose consumption provides a “meal effect”. This fosters the absorption of calcium and provides a simultaneous intake of phosphorus that is essential for bone deposition.	Calcium supplements do not contain the additional nutrients—including protein, phosphorous and magnesium.

Reference

*5. J Am Coll Nutr. 2000; 19 (2 Suppl) : 119S–136S. *6. J Am Coll Nutr. 2000 Apr; 19 (2 Suppl) 119S-136S. *7. J Am Coll Nutr. 2000 Apr; 19 (2 Suppl) 119S-136S. *8. J Am Coll Nutr. 2009 Feb; 28 Suppl (1): 82S-90S. *9. Am Coll Nutr. 2013; 32(4): 251-63. *10. J Am Coll Nutr. 2000 Apr; 19(2 Suppl) 119S-136S.

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Milk Calcium, Phosphorus and Vitamin D tablets

Ca

Indication:

- ✓ For stronger teeth and bones.
- ✓ The calcium exists as casein phosphopeptide complex in milk which provides the natural medium for absorption and assimilation of calcium and phosphorus to the mother and fetus.

Each chewable tablet contains:

Milk Calcium (Casein complex)-----	1200 mg
equivalent to bio optimized Calcium-----	300 mg
Elemental Phosphorus-----	50 mg
Colecalciferol (Vitamin D3) BP-----	400 IU



Dosage:

1-2 chewable tablet per day or as directed by the physician

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Pharma