# SCIENCE SE

# spanics who we Calcium supplements found to be risky

### e has increased Five percent of Americans take these potentially lead-heavy pills every day

w much Hispank the-counter calcium supplements s crossed into the the counter caretum supplier says that millions take to keep bones earn was the deby strong contain small amounts of lead tin Grammy Awa that could be a health risk if recom-on CBS. More mended doses are exceeded, new re-llion American search suggests.

Though manufacturers have re-

Though manufacturers have ree Spanish langua duced the lead content since the de-The show feature bate first surfaced several years mances by Ricky ago, the authors say they re-exam-I'N Sync joined increasingly recommending calciur for a rendition um supplements to menopausal women and other patients to prenslation of the vent osteoporosis.

About 5 percent of the U.S. pop-Interest in the studies that supplements, including a sizable number of menopausal women, who face an increased risk of osteoporosis as their ate that the perce bodies stop producing estrogen. About 10 million Americans suffer anish classes has from the bone-thinning disease.

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Calcium is often mined from ancient seabeds that also may contain age the nerves, blood cells and di-

"A backlash against calcium supplements evoked by a lead scare — would unquestionably do far more harm ... than would continued ingestion of current supplements."

> - Dr. Robert Heaney Creighton University

lead, which in high doses can dam-

lems as irritability, fatigue, vomiting, convulsions and permanent brain the school's Gainesville campus.

findings suggest supplements are generally safe and beneficial unless taken in larger-than-recommended doses for many years.

The authors tested 23 products in March; their results appear in Wednesday's Journal of the American Medical Association.

The authors found no detectable level of lead in 15 of the supplements. The remainder had from 1.74 micrograms to 3.43 micrograms per 1,500 milligrams of calcium. The dose generally recommended to help prevent osteoporosis is about 1,200 milligrams to 1,500 milligrams daily.

Experts have suggested that the body's total daily exposure to lead should not exceed 6 micrograms, said Dr. Edward Ross, a University of

the study with toxicology experts at

An editorial in the same issue, by However, the authors say their a medical consultant for many calcium suppliers, says the industry has made great strides in getting lead out of supplements and criticizes the authors for sounding an unnecessary

> "A backlash against calcium supplements — evoked by a lead scare would unquestionably do far more harm ... than would continued ingestion of current supplements," Dr. Robert Heaney of Creighton University said in the editorial.

Heaney also is a spokesman for the National Osteoporosis Foundation, an advocacy group that seeks to reduce the prevalence of osteoporosis. The foundation promotes the use of calcium supplements when food intake of the mineral is inadequate.

Though the issue prompted a and would not comment.

gestive system, causing such prob- Florida nephrologist who conducted widely publicized 1997 California lawsuit that forced one manufacturer to reduce the lead in its products, many consumers remain unaware of the potential exposure.

'I'm just taking this because I'm old and I was told to for my bones and osteoporosis," said Eilene Booth by, 53, of Nevada City, Calif. "Now I have to go home and look on the back of my bottle.'

Makers of the dietary supplements are not required to list lead content, and Ross said some advertise their products as being lead-free even when they contain small amounts of lead.

Ross said the findings should prod manufacturers into either further reducing lead content or listing the amount on the label.

A spokeswoman for Leiner Health Products Group, the manufacturer involved in the California case, said she hadn't seen the study

#### More than strong bones

According to a study published Wednesday in the Journal of the American Medical Association, the small amounts of lead contained in many calcium supplements could, in excessive doses, pose a health risk.

U.S. retail sales of minerals, in millions of dollars

Magnesium \$133 Chromium \$120 Zinc \$109

Selenium \$76 Potassium \$68 Iron \$65 Others \$55

Note: Others include silica, manganese boron, choline, iodine, phosphorous and copper.

Source: Nutrition Business Journal

#### **Scenes of Technology**

#### New antibiotic for pneumonia ready

TORONTO (AP) — A new family of bacteria killers on the horizon for pneumonia and other diseases should offer an alternative to standard antibiotics that have lost their punch because germs are growing resistant.

Medicines called macrolides many bacterial infections that sistant to macrolides.

cause respiratory diseases. They include such antibiotic warhorses as erythromycin. However, bugs like strep and staph are growing resistant to them, as well as to the primary backup medicines, known as quinolones.

The drug industry's latest salvo are the ketolides. They are derived from the macrolides, but they are chemically different, so are a standard treatment for they will kill bacteria that are re-

Honey bees may hold key to curb alcoholism STILLWATER, Okla. (AP) — Honey bees and ethanol, not even a college student," said Charles humans have at least one thing in common: They both drink alcohol, and researchers want to know whether the insects can be used to test drugs designed to curb alcoholism.

Some animals have to be injected or tricked into consuming alcohol, but not bees. In studies, honey bees harnessed on a small metal holder consumed solutions with various levels of

"We can even get them to drink pure ethanol, and I know of no organism that drinks pure drink in order to curb consumption.

Abramson, a comparative psychologist at Oklahoma State University.

Research could determine within a few months whether bees are suitable subjects that would al-

low drug companies to use fewer vertebrates in the first line of drug testing, Abramson said. Abramson, assistant Gina Fellows from the University of Hertfordshire in England and other students have begun giving bees the drug

Antabuse, which makes alcoholics sick when they

The drug is administered gradually to bees, allowing them to stop. "It looks like it does have an [effect] on the

bees," Abramson said.

Tests have been limited to the lab, but the team has begun conducting experiments in a more natural setting, with bees living in a hive atop a university building. The bees are trained to come down to a third-floor window to drink and are marked for observation before buzzing away.

Bees and people are more alike than meets the

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