Bone-density tests
When you need a test and when you don’t

A bone-density test is a way to measure the strength of your bones. The test, called a DEXA scan, is a kind of X-ray.

Many people get a bone-density test every few years. The main reason to have the test is to find and treat serious bone loss. But most men, and women under age 65, probably don’t need the test. Here’s why:

Most people do not have serious bone loss.
Most people have no bone loss or have mild bone loss (called osteopenia). Their risk of breaking a bone is low. They do not need the test. They should exercise regularly and get plenty of calcium and vitamin D. This is the best way to prevent bone loss.

The bone scan has risks.
A bone-density test gives out a small amount of radiation. But the harmful effects of radiation can add up, so it is best to avoid it when you can.

The drugs used to treat bone loss have risks.
The most common drugs to treat bone loss are Fosamax (generic alendronate), Boniva (generic ibandronate), and Actonel (generic risedronate). These drugs have many risks and are over-prescribed. Common side effects include upset stomach, difficulty swallowing, and heartburn. Rare side effects include bone, eye, joint, and muscle pain, cracks in the femur (thighbone), bone loss in the jaw, and heart rhythm problems.

Other drugs used to treat bone loss also have risks, including blood clots, heart attacks, strokes, and serious infections.
How can you keep your bones strong?

The following steps can help you build bone:

**Exercise.** The best exercise for your bones is any activity that makes your bones carry weight. When you walk, your bones carry the weight of your whole body. You can also lift weights. Aim for at least 30 minutes of weight-bearing exercise a day.

**Get enough calcium and vitamin D.** They help you keep your bones stronger.

- **Aim for at least 1,200 mg of calcium a day.** Eat foods high in calcium, such as low-fat dairy products, leafy green vegetables, and canned sardines and salmon. You may need a calcium pill each day.
- **Consider taking vitamin D if you are a woman in menopause or you get little sun.** Take 600 IU a day. Take 800 IU if you are 70 or older.

**Avoid smoking and limit alcohol.** Smoking and drinking alcohol can speed up bone loss.

- **Try a stop-smoking program.** Ask your doctor about a nicotine patch or another smoking cessation medicine.
- **Limit yourself to one drink a day for women, and two drinks a day for men.**

**Try to avoid certain drugs.** Some drugs can damage bones. These include corticosteroids, proton pump inhibitors used to treat heartburn, and some of the newer antidepressants. If you take one of these drugs, ask your doctor about switching to another drug.