

Independent Research Summary

StimuCal™ Human Clinical Trial

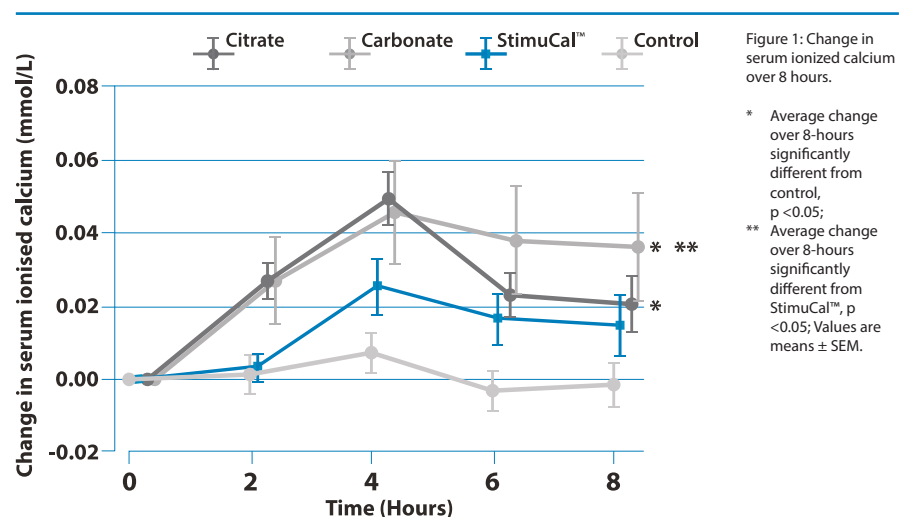
StimuCal™ produces lower peak blood calcium levels than either calcium carbonate or calcium citrate while maintaining an identical effect on markers of bone turnover.

StimuCal™ was rigorously tested in an independently designed, randomised, placebo controlled trial of 100 postmenopausal women, conducted by the Department of Medicine at the University of Auckland, New Zealand.¹ The women were randomised to receive 1000 mg per day of calcium as either StimuCal™, Calcium Carbonate, Calcium Citrate, or placebo.

Acute changes in blood calcium levels were monitored over an 8 hour period (Figure 1) and key biochemical markers of bone turnover were measured at baseline and at three months as a measure of efficacy.

Results

Peak blood calcium levels after ingestion of StimuCal™ were 45% - 49% lower than peak blood calcium levels after ingestion of the same amount of calcium from either calcium carbonate or calcium citrate.



Furthermore, after ingestion of StimuCal™ average increases in blood calcium over an 8 hour period did not reach statistical significance. By contrast, after the ingestion of the same amount of calcium as either calcium carbonate or calcium citrate, average increase in blood calcium levels were statistically significantly different to control.

After three months continuous supplementation, the ability of StimuCal™ to suppress key markers of bone turnover was identical to that of calcium carbonate and calcium citrate

Conclusion

The authors conclude "preparations of StimuCal™ resulted in smaller increases in ionised calcium than conventional calcium supplements, yet had a comparable effect on bone turnover. Preparations of StimuCal™ may therefore represent a safer form of calcium supplementation.