"阳光维生素",晒太阳就可以补充!但

要注意这几点 The Importance of the "Sunshine

Vitamin" During the Dark Winter Months

多年前,科学家就发现晒太阳可以补充维生素 D。当人体皮肤表层的7-脱氢胆固醇遇到阳光里的紫外线后,就会生成这种维生素。人体内源性维生素 D 约 80%在皮肤表皮合成,仅 20%从食物中摄取,所以维生素 D 也被称为"阳光维生素"。



The connection between sunlight and bone health was made over 200 years ago when a Polish doctor treated inner city children with rickets (or soft bones) by taking them to the countryside for the summer months. In fact, vitamin D promotes heart, metabolic, and immune system health in addition to supporting bone health.

200 多年前, 当一位波兰医生带着患有佝偻病 (或软骨头) 的城市儿童

去乡下避暑时,发现了阳光与骨骼健康之间的联系。事实上,维生素 D 除了有益骨骼健康外,还对心脏、新陈代谢和免疫系统健康有益。

Vitamin D is absorbed into our bloodstream and converted to the active form (a secosteroidal hormone) and a storage form (25-hydroxyvitamin D) — it functions more like a hormone than a vitamin. So, it is no surprise that having sufficient levels of vitamin D is so important for a broad array of health effects. 维生素 D 被血液吸收,并转化为活性形式(一种开环甾体激素)和储存形式(25-羟基维生素 D) ——其功能更像是一种激素而不是维生素。因此,充足的维生素 D 对健康有着重要影响。

Potential benefits associated with vitamin D include:

维生素 D 的潜在健康益处包括:

Aids in calcium absorption for maintaining strong bones and teeth

促进钙吸收, 保持骨骼和牙齿强健

Helps support healthy heart and immune function

有益心脏健康和增强免疫功能

Facilitates healthy cell development

促进健康的细胞发育

值得注意的是, 只有裸露的皮肤接受太阳光照射的时候才能产生维生素 D。因此, 冬天更需要多晒太阳, 才能补充充足的维生素 D。

晒太阳的时间需要多久?

冬春季,将面部和双上臂暴露于阳光下 10~30 分钟,夏季由于紫外线较强,裸露部位较多,接受太阳直射 5~10 分钟,每周 2~3 次就能让身体产生足够的维生素 D。绝大多数人每天在阳光下晒 10 至 20分钟即可。

隔着玻璃晒太阳有效吗?

隔着玻璃晒太阳会大大降低效果,因为中波紫外线 UVB 的穿透性比较差。在家中隔着玻璃晒太阳几乎是无效的,因为中波紫外线的透过率会大幅度降低,从而影响人体合成维生素 D。晒太阳的最佳地点是户外,因各种原因必须在室内晒太阳,也一定要打开窗子,让阳光直接与皮肤接触。

"Vitamin D is produced when sunlight touches our skin, and very few foods in nature contain vitamin D, with fortified foods — primarily cow's milk — being responsible for most of the vitamin D in the American diet," said Jamie McManus, Shaklee's Chair of Medical Affairs. "As daylight savings time ends, we have less

opportunity to absorb vitamin D through sunlight. Therefore, people should supplement their vitamin D intake, especially during winter."

美国营养品公司嘉康利医学事务主席杰米·麦克马纳斯称: "当阳光照射皮肤时,人体就会产生维生素 D,自然界中含有维生素 D的食物较少,而牛奶是美国人饮食中维生素 D的主要来源。随着夏令时间结束,通过阳光吸收维生素 D的机会减少。因此,人们应该补充维生素 D摄入量,尤其是在冬季。"