

TEST YOUR SUPPLEMENT SAVVY

Advertised throughout the media, displayed in grocery stores and pharmacies, and promoted widely on the Internet, dietary supplements look like just another consumer product on the shelf. But are they?

Take this quiz created by the Federal Trade Commission to find out how much you know about safely using dietary supplements.

1. A supplement labeled “natural” means that it also is _____.
A. Mild
B. Without any risk of side effects
C. Safe to use with other medications
D. None of the above
2. Since dietary supplements are so readily available and don’t require a doctor’s prescription, they are much safer than drug products and can be used to self-treat illnesses without a health professional’s advice or supervision.
A. True B. False
3. Testimonials in dietary supplement promotions give a good idea of the supplement’s benefits and safety because they’re based on first-hand accounts.
A. True B. False
4. Many supplements have proven health benefits.
A. True B. False
5. Before you start taking a dietary supplement, talk it over with a knowledgeable person, such as _____.
A. Your doctor or healthcare professional
B. Your pharmacist
C. A supplement salesperson
D. A friend who takes them

Answers:

1. D. The term “natural” may suggest to consumers that the supplement is safe, especially when compared with prescription drugs that are known to have side effects. But natural is not necessarily safe. Although many supplements can be used safely by most people, other supplements, including some herbal products, can be dangerous. Aristolochic acid, which has been found in some traditional Chinese herbal remedies, has been linked to severe kidney disease. And the herb ephedra has been linked to serious, even fatal, cardiovascular complications. Even certain vitamins can be toxic at high doses. And certain supplements have been found to interact with other medications in ways that could cause injury.

2. False. Studies have shown that some herbal products interact with drugs and can have a wide range of effects. For example, St. John’s Wort can lower the effects of indinavir, a protease inhibitor for treating HIV. St. John’s Wort also may interfere with drugs used by organ transplant patients and drugs used to treat depression, seizures and certain cancers. In addition, there are concerns that it may reduce the effectiveness of oral contraceptives. Garlic, ginkgo, danshen and dong quai can cause blood to thin, which could cause serious problems for people on drugs like warfarin or aspirin. Dietary supplements are not required to go through the same pre-market government review for quality, safety and efficacy as drug products. But that doesn’t mean they should be taken lightly—or without consulting your healthcare professional, especially if you have a medical condition or are taking other drugs.
3. False. It’s unwise to judge a product’s efficacy or safety based only on testimonials. First, it is very difficult to verify the accuracy of the account: Some marketers may embellish or even make up testimonials to sell their products. Second, you can’t generalize one person’s experience to others. Anecdotes are not a substitute for valid science.
4. True. Studies suggest that several popular supplements, including herbal products, may provide health benefits. For example, calcium can reduce the risk of osteoporosis, folic acid during pregnancy can prevent birth defects, and there is some evidence suggesting that glucosamine may be helpful in reducing inflammation and pain for some people with mild or moderate osteoarthritis. Check out any health claims with a reliable source, such as the National Institutes of Health’s Office of Dietary Supplements, a public health or scientific organization like the American Cancer Society or the Arthritis Foundation, and your health provider.
5. A or B. Talk to your doctor, pharmacist or other healthcare provider about any medicines you

take, as well as any dietary supplements you’re using or thinking about using. Though some doctors have limited knowledge of herbal products and other supplements, they have access to the most current research and can help monitor your condition to ensure that no problems develop or serious interactions occur. Retailers or marketers can be good sources of information about their products and their ingredients, but bear in mind that they have a financial interest in their products. If your doctor or pharmacist has a financial interest in the product, get a second, independent opinion.

Additional Resource

For more information about the safe use of dietary supplements, visit the Federal Trade Commission’s Virtual Health Treatments page at www.ftc.gov/healthclaims

The Federal Trade Commission works for the consumer to prevent fraudulent, deceptive and unfair business practices in the marketplace and to provide information to help consumers spot, stop and avoid them. To file a complaint, or to get free information on any of a variety of consumer topics, call toll-free, 1-877-FTC-HELP, or use the complaint form at www.ftc.gov.

The FTC enters Internet, telemarketing, identity theft and other fraud-related complaints into Consumer Sentinel, a secure, online database available to hundreds of civil and criminal law enforcement agencies in the U.S. and abroad.

If you are interested in information on other health and fitness topics, contact: American Council on Exercise, 4851 Paramount Drive, San Diego, CA 92123, 800-825-3636; or, go online at www.acefitness.org and access the complete list of ACE Fit Facts™



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