Time	Narration
00:00	Welcome to the spoken tutorial on the importance of magnesium.
00:05	In this tutorial, we will learn about:
00:09	Minerals as essential nutrients,
00:12	Importance of magnesium in our diet,
00:15	Causes and symptoms of its deficiency,
00:20	Food sources of magnesium
00:23	and Requirements for different age groups.
00:27	Let's understand why minerals are necessary in our diet.
00:32	Minerals are essential nutrients.
00:36	We require minerals in small quantities for good health.
00:42	Our body does not produce minerals by itself.
00:46	Hence they have to be taken through diet.
00:49	Minerals are required for blood clotting.
00:53	They help in maintaining blood sugar and blood pressure.
00:57	Production of hemoglobin and red blood cells require minerals.
01:03	They contribute towards muscle contraction
01:07	and brain development.
01:10	Minerals are also needed for strong immunity
01:14	and production of thyroid hormones .
01:18	Magnesium is an essential mineral needed by our body.
01:23	It is required for muscle relaxation.
01:27	It helps in sending and receiving messages by central nervous system.
01:34	This nutrient is required for healthy bones and teeth as well.
01:40	We also need magnesium for energy production
01:44	and DNA synthesis.
01:47	Let's try to understand the causes and symptoms of deficiency of this nutrient.
01:55	Certain factors cause increased risk of magnesium deficiency.
02:02	Among them are poor diet
02:04	and intake of processed food.
02:08	Other factors include excessive consumption of alcohol,
	tea
02:13	and/or coffee.
02:17	Inadequate absorption of magnesium is also responsible for increased deficiency.
02:25	During pregnancy, the requirement of Magnesium increases.
02:30	Failure to meet this requirement also leads to deficiency.
02:36	Signs of magnesium deficiency include
02:39	loss of appetite
02:41	and weakness.
02:43	It also includes headache,

migraine
and muscle cramps.
If the deficiency progresses, people may experience abnormal heart beat.
Low levels of calcium and potassium are also a possibility.
Magnesium deficiency increases the risk of type 2 diabetes
and hypertension.
It may also increase the risk of osteoporosis
and heart diseases.
Osteoporosis is a condition where bone density is reduced.
The bones become fragile and prone to fractures.
Other signs of osteoporosis are stooped posture,
loss of height
and back pain.
To avoid deficiency, we must include magnesium rich food in our diet.
Beans,
nuts,
seeds,
leafy vegetables
and grains are good sources of magnesium.
Let's take a quick look at this nutrient content found in these food sources.
30 grams of beans have around 64 milligrams of magnesium .
2 tablespoons of seeds have roughly 123 milligrams.
100 grams of leafy vegetables have about 194 milligrams.
20 grams of nuts have around 61 milligrams
and 30 grams of grains have nearly 81 milligrams.
Although we can get magnesium through diet, its absorption is also important.
Phytates and oxalates present in the food hinder absorption of magnesium .
Fiber also has the same effect.
Soaking beans before cooking,
improves the absorption of this nutrient.
So does fermentation,
germination,
cooking
and roasting.
Recommended intake of magnesium varies for different age groups:
75 milligrams for 7 to 12 months babies
80 to 130 milligrams for 1 to 8 years old children
360 to 400 milligrams for adolescents
400 milligrams for 18 to 19 years old pregnant women
360 milligrams is recommended for 18 to 19 years old lactating mothers

05:44	For Adults, 310 to 400 milligrams is advised
05:50	for Pregnant women, it is 350 milligrams
05:55	and, for lactating mothers, 310 milligrams is advised.
06:01	To meet these requirements, include adequate magnesium rich food in your diet.
06:07	This brings us to the end of this tutorial.
	Thanks for joining