

Here are the different treatments and their main roles:

Molecule	Action	Objectives/Effects
Cholecalciferol “native” vitamin D	Helps to produce active vitamin D in the body.	Maintains vitamin D levels (measured as 25 OH vitamin D in blood tests)
Active vitamin D derivatives “active”	Enhances calcium and phosphate absorption in the intestine.	Treats hypocalcaemia Long-acting, helps to stabilise calcium levels Increases blood phosphate Raises urinary calcium levels
Calcium (carbonate, citrate)	Absorbed in the intestine Can bind to phosphate and reduce its absorption	Treats hypocalcaemia Rapid but short-acting (a few hours) Lowers phosphate if taken with meals Raises urinary calcium
Magnesium	Supports the function of parathyroid hormone	Helps correct hypocalcaemia May reduce symptoms Sometimes poorly tolerated by the digestive system