Vitamin D and COVID-19: Mechanisms, Observational Studies, and Interventions William B. Grant, PhD Sunlight, Nutrition and Health Research Center San Francisco, CA, USA williamgranto8@comcast.net

### Disclosure

- I receive funding from Bio-Tech Pharmacal, Inc. (Fayetteville, AR, USA), a supplier of research-grade vitamin D at low cost.
- I also work closely with two vitamin D-advocacy organizations:
  - GrassrootsHealth.net
  - VitaminDWiki.com

## Outline

- Vitamin D overview
- Mechanisms of vitamin D in reducing COVID-19 risk
- Observational studies of 25(OH)D and SARS-CoV-2, COVID-19
- Vitamin D supplementation of COVID-19 patients
- RCTs of vitamin D treatment of COVID-19
- Seasonality of influenza and COVID-19
- Hill's criteria for causality in a biological system
- Recommendations for vitamin D re COVID-19
- Vitamin D and chronic diseases
- For more information

## How Vitamin D Affects Gene Expression



Naila Sattar et al. *Letters in Health and Biological Sciences* 2019-04-29

#### Influence of Vitamin D Status and Vitamin D<sub>3</sub> Supplementation on Genome Wide Expression of White Blood Cells



#### Figure 5. Heatmaps of vitamin D responsive genes affected by vitamin D status.

Before supplementation (light green) four subjects were vitamin D deficient with 25(OH)D of 41±11 nmol/L (dark purple) and the other four subjects were insufficient or sufficient with a 25(OH)D of 69±21 nmol/L(light purple). After supplementation (dark green) serum levels of 25(OH)D in vitamin D insufficient/sufficient subjects increased to 88±21 nmol/L (light purple) and in the vitamin deficient subjects increased to 25(OH)D of 63±12 nmol/L(dark purple).

Hossein-nezhad A, Spira A, Holick MF *PLoS One* 2013;8: e58725.

## Vitamin D Mechanisms Re Infectious Diseases

**Actions of Vitamin D** 



Dos Santos et al. *Arch Endocrinol Metab.* 2020;S2359-39972020005006214.

### Human Cathelicidin (LL37)

- Cathelicidin is a polypeptide with antimicrobial and antiendotoxin properties.
- Cathelicidin is induced from macrophages by the action of 1,25(OH)<sub>2</sub>D.
- It reduces survival of viruses by puncturing the their surface.
- It has been found to kill both bacteria and viruses.

### **Cytokine Storms**



#### CD4, cluster of differentiation 4

DIC, disseminated intravascular coagulation

GM-CSF, granulocytemacrophage colonystimulating factor

IFN-gamma, interferon-gamma

IL, interleukin

NK, natural killer

TNF, Tumour Necrosis Factor

Cytokine Storms: Understanding COVID-19. Mangalmurti N, Hunter CA. *Immunity*. 2020;53:19-25.

## Innate and Adaptive Immune System



B cells, white blood Cell of lymphocyte Subtype

T cell, another white Blood cell

Dendritic cell, a type Of phagocyte and a Type of antigen-Presenting cell found In tissues

Hetta et al. *Eur Rev Med Pharmacol Sci* 2021

Figure 3. Schematic representation of vitamin D effects on the immune system.

## Does eNOS derived nitric oxide protect the young from severe COVID-19 complications?

- Nitric oxide (NO), which is the main intracellular antiviral defence, has been shown to inhibit a wide array of viruses, including SARS-CoV-1. Additionally, the increased risk of death with diseases that have underlying endothelial dysfunction suggest that endothelial NO synthase-derived nitric oxide could be the main defence mechanism. NO decreases dramatically in the elderly, the hyperglycaemic and the patients with low levels of vitamin D.
- Guan et al. *Ageing Res Rev*. 2020;64:101201.

SARS-CoV-2 positivity rates and circulating 25(OH)D levels in the total population, U.S., measured by Quest Diagnostics



# Effects of Race and 25(OH)D on SARS-CoV-2 seropositivity in the US



The findings regarding race/ethnicity and seropositivity indicate that blacks and Hispanics have higher rates than whites primarily due to non-vitamin D effects. However, if blacks and Hispanics were to increase 25(OH)D concentrations by vitamin D supplementation, they could reduce seropositivity by about 30%

# Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic (BAME) Physicians in the UK

- BAME physicians have higher rates of COVID-19 incidence and death than whites (Verma, 2021).
- BAME have lower 25(OH)D concentrations than whites due to darker skin, resulting in lower production of vitamin D, and Asians often have vegan or vegetarian diets, which can lower 25(OH)D by 20 nmol/L compared to meat-rich diet (Crowe, 2011).
- Thus, BAME, especially BAME physicians, should raise their 25(OH)D to 120 to 150 nmolL.
- Verma et al. *Clin Med (Lond)*. 2021;21:e161-e165.
- Crowe et al. *Public Health Nutr*. 2011;14:340-6.

## Observational Studies of COVID-19 with Respect to serum 25(OH)D

- To date there have been many reports of COVID-19 with respect to serum 25(OH)D concentration with most reporting inverse correlations with COVID-19 risk, severity and/or death.
- Serum 25(OH)D can be measured prior to COVID-19 and seasonally adjusted or at time of COVID-19 diagnosis.
- Although acute inflammatory illness reduces 25(OH)D concentration, the effect lasts only a few days.

### Experimental Study in a French Nursing Home

- Population: 66 residents of a nursing home in France with recently diagnosed COVID-19; mean age 88±9 yrs.
- Intervention: 57 had received 80,000 IU vitamin D the previous month or within one week after diagnosis of COVID-19.
- Outcome: During follow up of 36±17 days, 83% of supplemented residents survived; only 44% of comparator group (N = 9) survived; aHR = 0.11 (95% CI, 0.03 to 0.48, p=0.003).
- Annweiler et al. *J Steroid Biochem Mol Biol*. 2020 Nov;204:105771

"Effect of Calcifediol Treatment and best Available Therapy versus best Available Therapy on ICU Admission and Mortality Among Patients Hospitalized for COVID-19: A Pilot Randomized Clinical study" Cordoba, Spain

- All hospitalized patients (76) received as best available therapy the same standard care of a combination of hydroxychloroquine and azithromycin. Eligible patients (50) were allocated to take oral calcifediol (0.532 mg), or not. Patients in the calcifediol treatment group continued with oral calcifediol (0.266 mg) on day 3 and 7, and then weekly until discharge or ICU admission.
- (Calcifediol is 25(OH)D<sub>3</sub> and week one treatment: 130,000 IU vitamin D<sub>3</sub>. Calcifediol acts faster that vitamin D by a day or two due to bypassing conversion in the liver.)
- Entrenas Castillo et al. *J Steroid Biochem Mol Biol*. 2020 Oct;203:105751

## Results of the Pilot Randomized Clinical study – Entrenas Castillo et al., 2020

- Of 50 patients treated with calcifediol, one required admission to the ICU (2%), while of 26 untreated patients, 13 required admission (50 %) p < 0.001. Univariate Risk Multivariate Risk Estimate Odds Ratio for ICU in patients with calcifediol treatment vs. without calcifediol treatment ICU (adjusting by Hypertension and T2DM): 0.03 (95 %CI: 0.003-0.25).</li>
- Of the patients treated with calcifediol, none died, and all were discharged, without complications. The 13 patients not treated with calcifediol, who were not admitted to the ICU, were discharged. Of the 13 patients admitted to the ICU, two died and the remaining 11 were discharged.

## https://c19vitamind.com/

#### **VITAMIN D FOR COVID-19** 74 STUDIES BY 644 SCIENTISTS **52 SUFFICIENCY STUDIES WITH 12,067 PATIENTS 22 TREATMENT TRIALS WITH 22,673 PATIENTS 51% IMPROVEMENT IN 22 TREATMENT TRIALS RR 0.49 [0.39-0.63]** 53% IMPROVEMENT IN 52 SUFFICIENCY STUDIES RR 0.47 [0.40-0.55] 62% IMPROVEMENT IN 13 TREATMENT MORTALITY RESULTS RR 0.38 [0.25-0.59] SUFFICIENCY STUDIES ANALYZE OUTCOMES BASED ON SERUM LEVELS, 04/27/21, VDMETA.COM

## Meta-analysis of Vitamin D Treatment of COVID-19

Annweiler	death	Treatment 10/57	Control 5/9	Dose (5d) 80,000IU	0.11	CI [0.03-0.48]	-		1
Annweiler	death	2/29	10/32	80,000IU	0.37	[0.06-2.21]	-		
Early treatment		12/86	15/41		0.17 [	0.05-0.55]	-		83% improvement
au <sup>2</sup> = 0.38; 1 <sup>2</sup> = 52.0%									
		Treatment	Control	Dose (5d)	RR	CI			
an	oxygen	3/17	16/26	5,000IU	0.20	[0.04-0.93]			
astillo (RCT)	death	0/50	2/26	0.8mg (c)	0.15	[0.01-2.94]			
lastogi (RCT)	viral+	6/16	19/24	300,00010	J 0.47	[0.24-0.92]			
ing	death	73	253	40,000IU	0.20	[0.08-0.48]			
levalikar	death	1/128	3/69	60,000IU	0.18	[0.02-1.70]			
Giannini	death/ICU	14/36	29/55	400,0001	J 0.63	[0.35-1.09]		-	+
logués (CLUS. RCT)	death	36/551	57/379	0.8mg (c)	0.36	[0.19-0.67]	_		
akkireddy (RCT).	death	2/44	5/43	300,00011	J 0.39	[0.08-1.91]			
ohia	death	26	69	n/a	0.89	[0.32-1.89]		-	
ate treatment		62/941	131/944		0.43 [	0.28-0.65]	-	-	57% improvement
au <sup>2</sup> = 0.20; 1 <sup>2</sup> = 64.6%									
		Treatment	Control	Dose (1m	) RR	CI			
lanch-Rubió	cases	62/1,303	47/799	n/a	0.92	[0.63-1.36]		-	
Annweiler	death	2/29	10/32	50,000IU	0.07	[0.01-0.61]			
.ouca	cases			n/a	0.92	[0.88-0.94]		-	L. C.
Cangiano	death	3/20	39/78	50,000IU	0.30	[0.10-0.87]			
/asheghani	death	7/88	48/420	n/a	0.70	[0.33-1.49]			
Ла	cases	49/363	1,329/7,934	n/a	0.70	[0.50-0.97]			-
Sulli	cases	22/66	43/64	n/a	0.50	[0.34-0.73]	-		
Aeltzer	cases	6/131	239/3,338	n/a	0.64	[0.29-1.41]			
Ínsal	pneumonia	4/28	14/28	varies	0.29	[0.11-0.76]	-		
Dristrell	death	2,296	3,407	7.4mg (c)	0.57	[0.41-0.80]		·	
PrEP		155/4,324	1,769/16,10	00	0.60 [	0.46-0.79]	-		40% improvement
au <sup>2</sup> = 0.11; l <sup>2</sup> = 78.6%									
All studies	]	229/5,351	1,915/17,08	15	0.47 [	0.37-0.61]	•	•	53% improvement
									1 1.25 1.5 1.75 2

Tau<sup>2</sup> = 0.19; I<sup>2</sup> = 82.1%; Z = 5.86 (p < 0.0001)

Lower Risk Increased Risk

### Meta-analysis vitamin D RCTs



#### https://vdmeta.com/

## Relation of 25(OH)D to Infectious Disease Outcomes (Whittle)



Vanegas-Cedillo et al. Serum Vitamin D levels are associated with increased COVID-19 severity and mortality independent of visceral adiposity. medRxiv

https://vitamindstopscovid.info /o3-not-orphan/

Adapted 2021-04-02 by Robin Whittle from Fig 2B of Serum Vitamin D levels are associated with increased COVID-19 severity and mortality independent of visceral adiposity Vanegas-Cedillo et al. Mexico City 2021-03-14 www.medixiy.org/content/10.1101/2021.03.12.21253490v2

UK average 250HD levels from Biobank, Zahra Raisi-Estabragh et al. 2020 doi.org/10.1093/pubmed/fdaa095 Kawasaki disease 250HD levels from Stagi et al. 2015 sci-hub.se/10.1007/s10067-015-2970-6

Tuncay et al. 2021: www.degruyter.com/document/doi/10.1515/tjb-2020-0423/html Bayramoğlu et al. 2021: (children) link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s00431-021-04030-1

The >=50ng/ml 250HD requirements for autocrine (internal) and (paracrine to nearby cells) signaling systems of immune cells is unrelated to the one hormonal function of the three vitamin D compounds: a very low, stable, level of circulating 1,250HD. See: vitamindstopscovid.info/02-autocrine/

#### Aging, Immunity, and COVID-19: How Age Influences the Host Immune Response to Coronavirus Infections?

- Aging causes numerous biological changes in the immune system, which are linked to age-related illnesses and susceptibility to infectious diseases. Age-related changes influence the host immune response and therefore not only weaken the ability to fight respiratory infections but also to mount effective responses to vaccines. Immunosenescence and inflamm-aging are considered key features of the aging immune system wherein accumulation of senescent immune cells contribute to its decline and simultaneously increased inflammatory phenotypes cause immune dysfunction.
- Bajaj et al. *Front Physiol*. 2021;11:571416.

#### **Seasonality of Viral Infections**



You Li et al. *J Infect Dis.* 2020;222:1090-1097.

#### Low Temperature and Low UV Indexes Correlated with Peaks of Influenza Virus Activity in Northern Europe during 2010<sup>-</sup>2018



Ianevski et al. Viruses. 2019;11:207.

#### Low Temperature and Low UV Indexes Correlated with Peaks of Influenza Virus Activity in Northern Europe during 2010<sup>-</sup>2018



Implications: Influenza rates are reduced in winter at high latitudes due to lower temperature, UV dose, and humidity giving rise to increased viability of the virus outside the human body.

### Mean Monthly 250HD in Men and Women Aged 45 yrs, UK, 2002-4



Hypponen and Power, Am J Clin Nutr. 2007

#### Exposure Times Near Noon for Production If 400 IU Vitamin D<sub>3</sub>



At 42°N (Boston) at The spring equinox, it takes 40 minutes to produce 4000 IU for 25% of the body area exposed.

Black: short times; Red: long times.

Engelsen, *Nutrients* **2010**, *2*, 482-495

## COVID-19 Case and Death Rates in the UK through April 27, 2021

Daily New Cases in the United Kingdom



#### Daily New Deaths in the United Kingdom



# Hill's Criteria for Causality in a Biological System (Hill, 1965)

- Strength of association
- Consistency
- Temporality
- Biological gradient
- Plausibility (e.g., mechanisms)
- Coherence with known facts of biology and disease
- Experiment (e.g., randomized controlled trial)
- Analogy
- Added later: Account for confounding factors

#### Over 200 Scientists & Doctors Call for Increased Vitamin D Use To Combat COVID-19

• #VitaminDforAll (for questions or fact checking assistance, contact press@vitaminDforAll.org)

- Research shows low vitamin D levels almost certainly promote COVID-19 infections, hospitalizations, and deaths. Given its safety, we call for immediate widespread increased vitamin D intakes.
- Vitamin D modulates thousands of genes and many aspects of immune function, both innate and adaptive. The scientific evidence<sup>1</sup> shows that:
- Higher vitamin D blood levels are associated with lower rates of SARS-CoV-2 infection.
- Higher D levels are associated with lower risk of a severe case (hospitalization, ICU, or death).
- Intervention studies (including RCTs) indicate that vitamin D can be a very effective treatment.
- Many papers reveal several biological mechanisms by which vitamin D influences COVID-19.
- Causal inference modelling, Hill's criteria, the intervention studies & the biological mechanisms indicate that **vitamin D's influence on COVID-19 is very likely causal**, not just correlation.

## **Clinical Determinants of Severe COVID-19 Disease - Meta-Analysis**

Pooled odds ratio (pOR) was highest for chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (pOR: 2.92, 95% CI: 1.70-5.02), followed by obesity (pOR: 2.84, 95% CI: 1.19-6.77), malignancy (pOR: 2.38, 95% CI: 1.25-4.52), diabetes (pOR: 2.29, 95% CI: 1.56-3.39), hypertension (pOR: 1.72, 95% CI: 1.23-2.42), cardiovascular disease (pOR: 1.61, 95% CI: 1.31-1.98) and chronic kidney disease (pOR: 1.46, 95% CI: 1.06-2.02), for predicting severe COVID-19.

• Sahu et al. *J Glob Infect Dis*. 2021 Jan 29;13(1):13-19.

### Other Benefits of UVB Exposure and Vitamin D Supplementation

- Reduced risk of
  - Cancer incidence and death
  - Diabetes mellitus
  - Cardiovascular disease
  - Hypertension
  - Many other types of disease
- Increased life expectancy

## Types of Studies Regarding UVB and Vitamin D and Health Outcomes

- Ecological, either temporal or geological with respect to solar UVB doses
- Observational, based on UVB exposure or 25(OH)D concentrations
- Open-label supplementation
- Randomized controlled trials
- Studies of mechanisms

#### Breast cancer risk markedly lower with serum 25hydroxyvitamin D concentrations ≥60 vs <20 ng/ml



McDonnell et al., (GrassrootsHealth.net) PLoS One, 2018

#### **Randomized Controlled Trials**

- Most vitamin D RCTs have been conducted based on guidelines for pharmaceutical drugs and have largely failed to support findings from observational studies.
  - Assumes no other source of the drug;
  - Assumes a linear dose-response relationship.
- They should be based on guidelines for nutrients as outlined by Heaney (2014) and Grant and Boucher (2018).
  - Baseline 25(OH)D should be measured and used in selection of participants;
  - The vitamin D dose should be large enough to raise 25(OH)D to where it would have an impact on outcome
  - Achieved 25(OH)D should be measured and used for evaluation.

#### The VITamin D and OmegA-3 TriaL (VITAL)

- VITAL enrolled over 25,000 participants including over 5000 Blacks.
- Vitamin D treatment was 2000 IU/d vitamin D<sub>3</sub>.

- Mean baseline 25(OH)D for participants who supplied values was near 78 nmol/L.
- In analyses that excluded 1 or 2 years of follow-up, the rate of death from cancer was significantly lower with vitamin D than with placebo (HR = 0.79 [95% CI, 0.63 to 0.99], and HR = 0.75 [95% CI, 0.59 to 0.96], respectively).
- Cancer incidence for Blacks had HR = 0.77 (0.59 to 1.01).
- For participants with BMI <25 kg/m<sup>2</sup>, for cancer incidence, HR = 0.76 (0.63 to 0.90).
- Comment: Baseline 25(OH)D was too high, vitamin D dose was too low, and all participants could take 600 to 800 IU/d vitamin D.
- Manson et al. *New England J Medicine*, 2019

### Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus Risk vs. 25(OH)D from a Meta-Analysis



Song et al. Diabetes Care. 2013;36(5):1422-8.

#### Intratrial Exposure to Vitamin D and New-Onset Diabetes Among Adults With Prediabetes:

- Secondary analysis from the Vitamin D and Type 2 Diabetes (D2d) study (Pittas et al., 2019)
- 4000 IU/d vitamin D<sub>3</sub> was given in the treatment arm.
- The hazard ratios for diabetes among participants treated with vitamin D who maintained intratrial 25(OH)D levels of 100-124 and ≥125 nmol/L were 0.48 (0.29-0.80) and 0.29 (0.17-0.50), respectively, compared with those who maintained a level of 50-74 nmol/L.
- Dawson-Hughes et al. *Diabetes Care*, 2020

#### Vitamin D Deficiency and Risk of Cardiovascular Disease Incidence and Death – Meta-Analysis

Author	year	sex	ES (95% CI)	% Weigh
mortality		1		
Lee	2014	Male	1.26 (0.41, 3.83	1.47
Formiga	2014	Both -	- 1.04 (0.33, 3.26	1.41
Scho <sup>-</sup> ttker	2013	Both	1.29 (0.94, 1.77	4.75
Liu	2012	Both 🛨	1.52 (1.29, 1.79	5.53
Kritchevsky	2012	Both	1.90 (0.97, 3.72	2.81
Kestenbaum	2011	Both	1.17 (0.82, 1.66	4.54
Eaton	2011	Female	1.27 (0.81, 1.99	3.95
Jassal	2010	Both	1.07 (0.86, 1.33	5.28
Hutchinson	2010	Both -	1.32 (1.07, 1.62	5.33
Michae Isson	2010	Male	1.11 (0.54, 2.27	2.62
Virtanen	2010	Both	2.06 (1.12, 3.79	3.09
Bolland	2010	Female -	0.90 (0.50, 1.61	3.23
Cawthon	2010	Male 🖉	- 1.51 (0.82, 2.77	3.11
Anderson	2010	Both	1.77 (1.51, 2.07	
Semba	2009	Both	2.64 (2.31, 3.01	5.65
Pilz	2009	Both	5.33 (1.97, 14.4	4) 1.72
Ginde	2009	Both	2.36 (1.17, 4.76	2.68
Dobnig	2008	Both	- 2.22 (1.57, 3.13	4.57
Melamed	2008	Both	1.20 (0.87, 1.65	
Subtotal (I-sq	uared	= 81.4%, p = 0.000)	1.54 (1.29, 1.84	72.02
			•	
ncidence		i		
Perna	2013	Both	1.24 (1.02, 1.50	5.40
Kühn	2013	Both	1.53 (1.12, 2.09	
Bajaj	2013	Male	0.91 (0.73, 1.13	5.28
Messenger	2012	Male	1.18 (0.69, 2.02	3.45
Welsh	2012	Both 🛨	1.07 (0.94, 1.22	5.64
Wang	2008	Both	- 1.80 (1.05, 3.08	
Subtotal (I-sq	uared	= 57.7%, p = 0.037)	1.18 (1.00, 1.39	27.98
Overall (I-squ	ared =	84.7%, p = 0.000)	1.44 (1.24, 1.69	100.00
NOTE: Weight	ts are	from random effects analysis		
		1	10	

Gholami et al. *BMC Cardiovascular Disorders*. 2019

### Open-label Study of Reducing Hypertension with Vitamin D

- We assessed 8155 participants in a community-based program to investigate the association between serum 25(OH)D status and blood pressure (BP) and the influence of vitamin D supplementation on hypertension. Participants were provided vitamin D supplements to reach a target serum 25(OH)D > 100 nmol/L.
- At baseline, 592 participants (7.3%) were hypertensive; of those, 71% were no longer hypertensive at follow-up (12 ± 3 months later). There was a significant negative association between BP and serum 25(OH)D level (systolic BP: coefficient = -0.07, p < 0.001; diastolic BP: coefficient = -0.07, p < 0.001; diastolic BP: coefficient = -0.1, p < 0.001). Reduced mean systolic (-18 vs. -14 mmHg) and diastolic (-12 vs. -12 mmHg) BP, pulse pressure (-5 vs. -1 mmHg) and mean arterial pressure (-14 vs. -13 mmHg) were not significantly different between hypertensive participants who did and did not take BP-lowering medication.
- Mirhossseini et al. *Nutrients*. 2017;9:1244.

#### All-cause Mortality Rate vs. 25(OH)D – Meta-analysis



Over 30 observational studies Were included in this metaanalysis.

Garland CF, et al. Meta-analysis of all-cause mortality according to serum 25-hydroxyvitamin D. *Am J Pub Health*. 2014 Aug;104(8):e43-50.

## Avoidance of sun exposure is a risk factor for all-cause mortality:



Study from southern Sweden. Lindqvist et al. *J Intern Med* 2014

# Disease Incidence Prevention by 25(OH)D – GrassrootsHealth.net

Serum Level

#### **Disease Incidence Prevention by Serum 25(OH)D Level**

Serum 25(OH)D, nmol/L	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	80	85	90	95	100	105	110	115	120	125	130 1	35	140
																				100-	150 n	mol/	Lsug	geste	d ra	ng
Studies of Individuals		-		16		194		100								2.2			-	ALC: N						
Cancers, all combined	-		-								П							77	% wi	th ca	lciun	n				Ť
Breast Cancer														30%		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	83%	-	İ
Ovarian Cancer																	12	%				17%	,		1	00
Colon Cancer														31	%	3	8%	Y.	X	60%				6	5	
Non-Hodgkins Lymphoma										evel		3		12	%		1	8%						-	4	
Type 1 Diabetes									ce Le	П				25%									66	%		
Fractures, all combined (2)	-	-				-				enc						25	5%	Ser.			50%				1	
Falls, women	Only Rickets Preve						and the second		Referen		72%													1	-	
Multiple Sclerosis		ę	at 4	7.5	nn	nol/	1					57.21							33%				4	6%	X	54
Heart Attack (Men)										Serum						30%	6	T								
Natural Experiments	1.5																640 M									
Kidney Cancer															23	%	1.532		Sec.		- Call	49	%			
Endometrial Cancer																		T			T	37%	6		1	-
																									1	
Rickets 50	%	-		19																					1	
								- 99%	0																	-

#### 25(OH)D vs. Vitamin D Supplementation, GrassrootsHealth.net



## Human serum 25(OH)D response to extended oral dosing with cholecalciferol



**FIGURE 1.** Time course of serum 25-hydroxycholecalficerol [25(OH)D] concentration for the 4 dosage groups. The points represent the mean values, and error bars are 1 SEM. The curves are the plot of Equation *I*, fitted to the mean  $25(OH)D_3$  values for each dosage group. The curves, from the lowest upward, are for 0, 25, 125, and 250 µg cholecalciferol (labeled dose)/d. The horizontal dashed line reflects zero change from baseline.

Heaney et al. Am J Clin Nutr. 2003 Jan;77(1):204-10.

## Supplements Associated with Vitamin D

- Magnesium used by enzymes that convert vitamin D to the various metabolites.
- Vitamin K2 helps direct calcium to the hard tissues rather than to the soft tissues such as the vascular system.
- Vitamin C helps with antioxidant regulation, thereby sparing vitamin D from dealing with that function.

### For Further Information

- Search for journal publications
  - https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/
  - https://scholar.google.com/
- Vitamin D advocacy organizations
  - Grassrootshealth.net
  - VitaminDWiki.com (has a large collection of vitamin D information)

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