

**Record: 1**

**Title:** 25-Hydroxyvitamin D and Risk of Myocardial Infarction in Men.

**Authors:** Giovannucci, Edward<sup>1,2</sup> [egiovann@hsph.harvard.edu](mailto:egiovann@hsph.harvard.edu)  
Yan Liu<sup>1</sup>  
Hollis, Bruce W.<sup>3</sup>  
Rimm, Eric B.<sup>1,2</sup>

**Source:** Archives of Internal Medicine; 6/9/2008, Vol. 168 Issue 11, p1174-1180, 7p, 3 Charts

**Document Type:** Article

**Subject Terms:** \*MYOCARDIAL infarction  
\*CORONARY heart disease  
\*HEART -- Diseases  
\*MEN -- Health & hygiene  
\*MEDICINE  
\*HEALTH  
\*CARDIOVASCULAR system -- Diseases  
\*INTERNAL medicine  
\*CARDIOLOGY

**Abstract:** The article assesses prospectively whether plasma 25-hydroxyvitamin D (25[OH]D) concentrations are associated with risk of coronary heart disease. It shows that men who are deficient in 25[OH]D were at increased risk for myocardial infarction compared with those who are considered to be sufficient in 25[OH]D. It emphasizes that even men with intermediate 25 [OH]D levels were at elevated risk relative to those with sufficient 25[OH]D levels. It concludes that low levels of 25[OH]D are associated with higher risk of myocardial infarction in a graded manner, even after controlling for factors known to be associated with coronary artery disease.

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**Database:** Academic Search Premier

**Record: 1**

**Title:** Vitamin D vs broad spectrum phototherapy in the treatment of seasonal affective disorder.

**Authors:** Gloth FM 3rd; Alam W; Hollis B

**Author Address:** The Department of Medicine, The Union Memorial Hospital, Baltimore, Maryland 21218-2895, USA.

**Source:** The Journal Of Nutrition, Health & Aging [J Nutr Health Aging] 1999; Vol. 3 (1), pp. 5-7.

**Publication Type:** Clinical Trial; Journal Article; Randomized Controlled Trial

**Language:** English

**Journal Information:** *Country of Publication:* FRANCE *NLM ID:* 100893366 *Publication Model:* Print *Cited Medium:* Print *ISSN:* 1279-7707 (Print) *Linking ISSN:* 12797707 *NLM ISO Abbreviation:* J Nutr Health Aging *Subsets:* MEDLINE

**MeSH Terms:** Phototherapy\*  
Seasonal Affective Disorder/\*drug therapy  
Seasonal Affective Disorder/\*therapy  
Vitamin D/\*therapeutic use  
Adolescent; Adult; Analysis of  
Variance; Female; Humans; Hydroxycholecalciferols/blood; Male; Middle Aged; Psychological Tests; Vitamin D/biosynthesis

**Abstract:** Seasonal Affective Disorder (SAD) is prevalent when vitamin D stores are typically low. Broad-spectrum light therapy includes wavelengths between 280-320 nm which allow the skin to produce vitamin D. This study was designed to test the hypothesis that vitamin D deficiency might play a role in SAD. A prospective, randomized controlled trial was conducted in a group of 15 subjects with SAD. Eight subjects received 100,000 I.U. of vitamin D and seven subjects received phototherapy. At the onset of treatment and after 1 month of therapy subjects were administered the Hamilton Depression scale, the SIGH-SAD, and the SAD-8 depression scale. All subjects also had serum levels of 25-hydroxyvitamin D (25-OH D) measured before and 1 week after intervention therapy. All subjects receiving vitamin D improved in all outcome measures. The phototherapy group showed no significant change in depression scale measures. Vitamin D status improved in both groups (74% vitamin D group,  $p < 0.005$  and 36% phototherapy group,  $p < 0.01$ ). Improvement in 25-OH D was significantly associated with improvement in depression scale scores ( $r^2=0.26$ ;  $p=0.05$ ). Vitamin D may be an important treatment for SAD. Further studies will be necessary to confirm these findings.

**Record: 1**

**Title:** Association between serum concentrations of 25-hydroxyvitamin D3 and periodontal disease in the US population.

**Authors:** Dietrich T; Joshipura KJ; Dawson-Hughes B; Bischoff-Ferrari HA

**Author Address:** Department of Periodontology and the Department of Oral Surgery and Oral Radiology, Charité, Humboldt University of Berlin, Germany.  
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**Source:** The American Journal Of Clinical Nutrition [Am J Clin Nutr] 2004 Jul; Vol. 80 (1), pp. 108-13.

**Publication Type:** Journal Article; Research Support, Non-U.S. Gov't

**Language:** English

**Journal Information:** *Country of Publication:* United States *NLM ID:* 0376027 *Publication Model:* Print *Cited Medium:* Print *ISSN:* 0002-9165 (Print) *Linking ISSN:* 00029165 *NLM ISO Abbreviation:* Am. J. Clin. Nutr. *Subsets:* Core Clinical (AIM); MEDLINE

**MeSH Terms:** Bone Density\*  
Calcifediol/\*blood  
Periodontal Diseases/\*epidemiology  
Vitamin D Deficiency/\*complications  
Adult; Age Factors; Female; Humans; Linear Models; Male; Middle Aged; Nutrition Surveys; Periodontal Diseases/blood; Periodontal Diseases/prevention & control; Prevalence; Risk Factors; United States/epidemiology; Vitamin D Deficiency/blood

**Abstract:** **Background:** Periodontal disease (PD) is a common chronic inflammatory disease and an important risk factor for tooth loss. Vitamin D might affect periodontal disease risk via an effect on bone mineral density (BMD) or via immunomodulatory effects.  
**Objective:** The objective was to evaluate whether serum 25-hydroxyvitamin D(3) [25(OH)D(3)] concentrations are associated with PD in the third National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey.  
**Design:** We analyzed data on periodontal attachment loss (AL) and serum 25(OH)D(3) concentrations from 11 202 subjects aged > or =20 y. Mean AL was modeled in a multiple linear regression with quintile of serum 25 (OH)D(3) concentration as an independent variable. The model was stratified by age and sex and was adjusted for age within age groups, race or ethnicity, smoking, diabetes, poverty income ratio, body mass index, estrogen use, and gingival bleeding.  
**Results:** 25(OH)D(3) concentrations were significantly and inversely

associated with AL in men and women aged  $\geq 50$  y. Compared with men in the highest 25(OH)D(3) quintile, those in the lowest quintile had a mean AL that was 0.39 mm (95% CI: 0.17, 0.60 mm) higher; in women, the difference in AL between the lowest and highest quintiles was 0.26 mm (0.09, 0.43 mm). In men and women younger than 50 y, there was no significant association between 25(OH)D(3) and AL. The BMD of the total femoral region was not associated with AL and did not mediate the association between 25(OH)D(3) and AL.

**Conclusions:** Low serum 25(OH)D(3) concentrations may be associated with PD independently of BMD. Given the high prevalence of PD and vitamin D deficiency, these findings may have important public health implications.

**Substance** 19356-17-3 (Calcifediol)

**Nomenclature:**

**Entry Dates:** *Date Created: 20040623 Date Completed: 20040713 Latest Revision: 20061115*

**Update Code:** 20101124

**PMID:** 15213036

**Database:** MEDLINE

**Record: 1****Title:** Improving the Oral Health of Alaska Natives.**Authors:** Sekiguchi, Eugene  
Guay, Albert H.  
Brown, L. Jackson  
Spangler Jr., Thomas J.**Source:** American Journal of Public Health, May2005, Vol. 95 Issue 5, p769-773, 5p, 1 Chart, 2 Graphs**Document Type:** Article**Subject Terms:** MOUTH -- Care & hygiene  
INDIANS of North America -- Alaska  
MOUTH -- Diseases  
DENTAL health education**Geographic Terms:** ALASKA**Abstract:** There is a high prevalence of oral disease in the Alaska Native population, much of which goes untreated, creating a large discrepancy between the level of their oral health and that of the general population. The causes of this discrepancy are multiple--a major cause being the lack of access to care, especially in remote Alaska Native villages. Improving the oral health status of Alaska Natives will require treatment of current disease and initiation of an effective program to prevent oral disease. Cooperation between the Alaska Native organizations, dental health aides, the dental profession, and the government will be important. A strategy that combines addressing the disease currently present and preventing the occurrence of disease in the long run is the only strategy that offers a sustainable solution. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

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**Lexile:** 1260**Full Text Word Count:** 3414**ISSN:** 00900036**DOI:** 10.2105/AJPH.2004.053546

**Record: 1**

**Title:** Vitamin D, innate immunity and upper respiratory tract infection.

**Authors:** Bartley J

**Author Address:** Department of Otolaryngology-Head and Neck Surgery, Counties-Manukau District Health Board, Auckland, New Zealand.  
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**Source:** The Journal Of Laryngology And Otology [J Laryngol Otol] 2010 May; Vol. 124 (5), pp. 465-9. *Date of Electronic Publication:* 2010 Jan 13.

**Publication Type:** Journal Article; Review

**Language:** English

**Journal Information:** *Country of Publication:* England *NLM ID:* 8706896 *Publication Model:* Print-Electronic *Cited Medium:* Internet *ISSN:* 1748-5460 (Electronic) *Linking ISSN:* 00222151 *NLM ISO Abbreviation:* J Laryngol Otol *Subsets:* Core Clinical (AIM); MEDLINE

**MeSH Terms:** Respiratory Tract Infections/\*prevention & control  
Vitamin D/\*pharmacology  
Vitamins/\*pharmacology  
Antimicrobial Cationic  
Peptides/physiology; Heliotherapy; Humans; Immunity, Innate/drug effects; Immunity, Mucosal/drug effects; Respiratory Tract Infections/immunology; Tuberculosis, Cutaneous/therapy; Vitamin D/blood; Vitamin D/physiology; Vitamins/blood

**Abstract:** **Introduction:** At the turn of the twentieth century, ultraviolet light was successfully used to treat tuberculosis of the skin. Upper respiratory tract infections had been inversely associated with sun exposure. During the last decade, basic scientific research demonstrated that vitamin D has an important anti-infective role.

**Method:** Review of the relevant literature on the influence of vitamin D on innate immunity and respiratory tract infection.

**Results:** Vitamin D is involved in the production of defensins and cathelicidin - antimicrobial peptides that provide a natural defence against potential microbiological pathogens. Vitamin D supplementation increases cathelicidin production. Low vitamin D levels are associated with an increased incidence of upper respiratory tract infections.

**Conclusions:** Vitamin D appears to play an important role in the regulation of innate immunity in the upper respiratory tract. Optimal vitamin D levels and appropriate dosing schedules have yet to be determined.

|                      |   |
|----------------------|---|
| <b>Number of</b>     | 0 (Antimicrobial Cationic Peptides)                           |
| <b>References:</b>   | 0 (Vitamins)  |
| <b>Substance</b>     | 1406-16-2 (Vitamin D)   |
| <b>Nomenclature:</b> |   |
| <b>Entry Dates:</b>  | <i>Date Created:</i> 20100428 <i>Date Completed:</i> 20100804 |
| <b>Update Code:</b>  | 20101124  |
| <b>PMID:</b>         | 20067648  |
| <b>Database:</b>     | MEDLINE   |