

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Data from randomized controlled trial

## Legend:

All percentages reference a common reference level of 62.5 nmol/L as shown on the chart. %'s reflect the disease prevention % at the beginning and ending of available data. Example: Gestational diabetes incidence is reduced by 11% when the serum level is 76.6 nmol/L vs the reference level of 62.5 nmol/L. There is a 33% reduction in incidence when the serum level is 104.6 nmol/L vs the reference level of 62.5 nmol/L.

## References:

Preterm Birth: Wagner CL, et al. 17th Workshop on Vitamin D; 2014 June 17-20. Hypertensive Pregnancy Disorders, Gestational Diabetes, and Bacterial Vaginosis: Wagner CL, et al. J Steroid Biochem Mol Biol. 2013;136:313-320. Depression: Huang JY, et al. J Womens Health. 2014;23(7):588-95. Impaired Muscle Strength: Kalliokoski P, et al. BMC Pregnancy Childbirth. 2013;13(237). Postpartum Depression: Gur EB, et al. Eur J Obstet Gynecol Reprod Biol. 2014;179:110-6. Small for Gestational Age: Gernand, AD, et al. Obstet Gynecol, 2014;123(1):40-8. Common Cold. Ear Infection, and Lung Inflammation; Shin YH, et al. Korean J Pediatr, 2013;56(10):439-445. Asthma: Magnus MC. et al. Paediatr Perinat Epidemiol. 2013;27(6).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Data from longitudinal study

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup>Data from cross-sectional study