srootsHealth A Consortium of Scientists, Institutions and Individuals Moving Research Into Practice Committed to Solving the Worldwide Vitamin D Deficiency Epidemic

emic

PREVENT PRETERM BIRTH by moving research into practice

MATERNAL 25(OH)D ≥40 NG/ML ASSOCIATED WITH >60% LOWER PRETERM BIRTH RISK

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New Standard of Care: Vitamin D Screening and Supplementation at the Medical University of South Carolina (MUSC)

Background

- High rate of preterm birth (PTB) nationwide (12%), ~18% at MUSC.
- RCTs demonstrating risk reduction with vitamin D supplementation.
- MUSC started implementation of new standard of care for pregnant women to receive vitamin D testing and supplementation in September 2015 that included:
 - 25(OH)D testing at first prenatal visit with recommended follow-up testing
 - Free vitamin D supplements made available
 - Treatment goal was ≥40 ng/mL

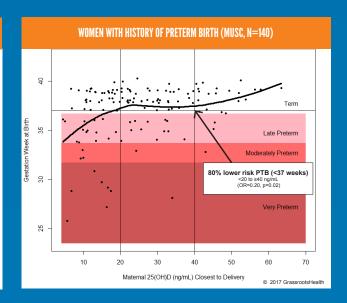
Results with 1.064 Women

 Overall PTB rate (<37 weeks) is currrently 13% among women with a live, singleton birth and at least one 25(OH)D test during pregnancy.

MATERNAL 25(OH)D BY GESTATIONAL AGE AT BIRTH: ZOOM OF FITTED LOESS CURVES MUSC (N=1064) RCT (N=509) 62% lower risk PTB (<37 weeks) <20 to >40 ng/mL (OR=0.38, p=0.0001) Serum 25(OH)D (ng/mL) Closest to Delivery © 2017 GrassrootsHealth

 After adjusting for socioeconomic variables, the lower risk of 62% is essentially unchanged (OR=0.41, p=0.002).

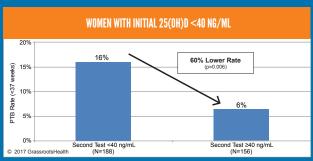
Subgroup Analysis Among Women with History of PTB

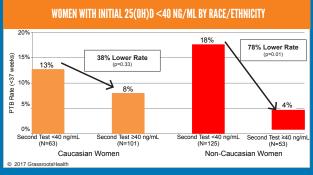


Objective

 To determine the associaton between maternal 25(OH)D and PTB risk within the general obstetrical population at MUSC (ages 18-45) using medical record data.

25(OH)D Testing & Supplementation Results





Conclusions

- Maternal 25(OH)D ≥40 ng/mL was associated with substantial reduction in PTB risk in a large, diverse
 population of women.
- Vitamin D status is a key modifiable maternal risk factor for the prevention of PTB.