

Vitamin D reduces COVID-19 risk: real-time meta analysis of 340 studies (125 treatment studies and 215 sufficiency studies)

@CovidAnalysis, March 9, 2025, Version 311

<https://c19early.org/dmeta.html>

Abstract

125 treatment studies show statistically significant lower risk for mortality, ICU admission, hospitalization, and cases. 65 studies from 61 independent teams in 23 countries show significantly lower risk.

Meta analysis using the most serious outcome reported shows 60% [40-74%] and 38% [32-43%] lower risk for early treatment and for all studies. Results are similar for higher quality studies, peer-reviewed studies, and mortality: early treatment - 68% [45-82%], 57% [36-71%], 68% [39-84%]; all - 38% [32-43%], 42% [36-47%], 38% [30-45%].

Late stage treatment with calcitriol/calcifediol and analogs is more effective than cholecalciferol: 69% [47-82%] vs. 42% [31-52%].

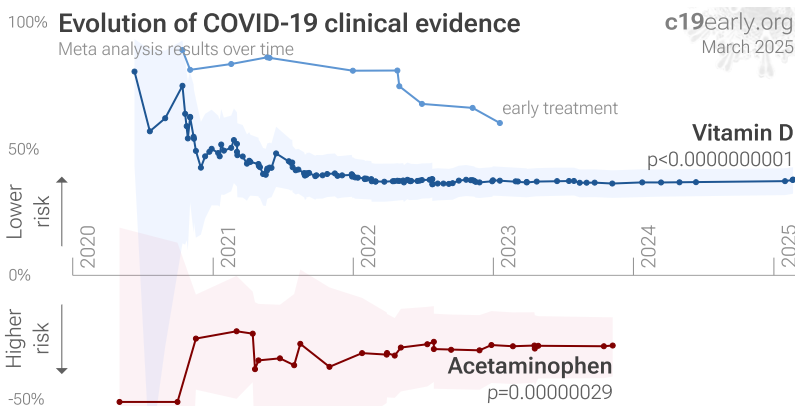
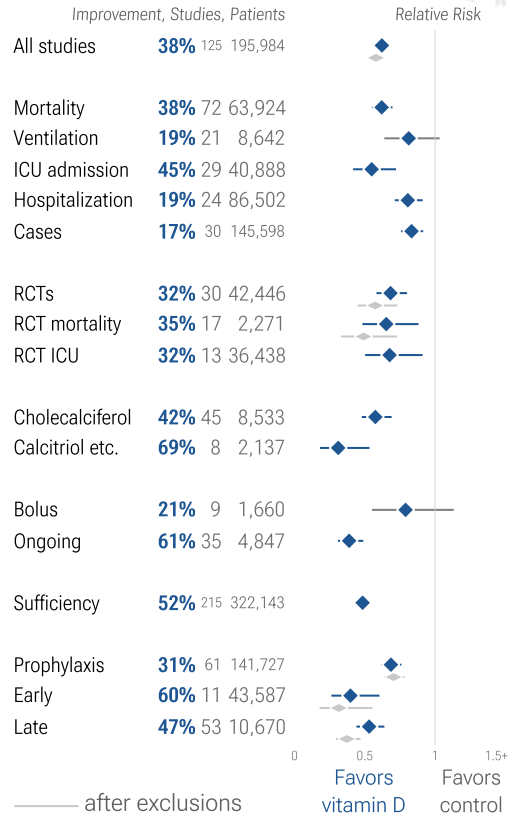
Ongoing treatment with multiple doses is more effective than single bolus doses: 61% [51-69%] vs. 21% [-13-45%]

215 sufficiency studies show a strong association between vitamin D sufficiency and outcomes, with 52% [48-55%] lower risk for higher levels.

No treatment is 100% effective. Protocols combine safe and effective options with individual risk/benefit analysis and monitoring. Other treatments are more effective. The quality of non-prescription supplements varies widely ^{1,2}.

All data and sources to reproduce this analysis are in the appendix. 19 other meta analyses show significant improvements with vitamin D treatment for mortality ³⁻¹⁶, mechanical ventilation ^{3,8,9,14,17,18}, ICU admission ^{3,5,8,9,12,14,16-20}, hospitalization ^{7,14}, severity ^{4,6,8,13,21}, and cases ^{10,20,21}.

Vitamin D for COVID-19



VITAMIN D FOR COVID-19 — HIGHLIGHTS

Vitamin D reduces risk with very high confidence for mortality, ICU admission, hospitalization, recovery, cases, viral clearance, and in pooled analysis, high confidence for progression, and low confidence for ventilation.

Ongoing treatment with multiple doses is more effective than single bolus doses.

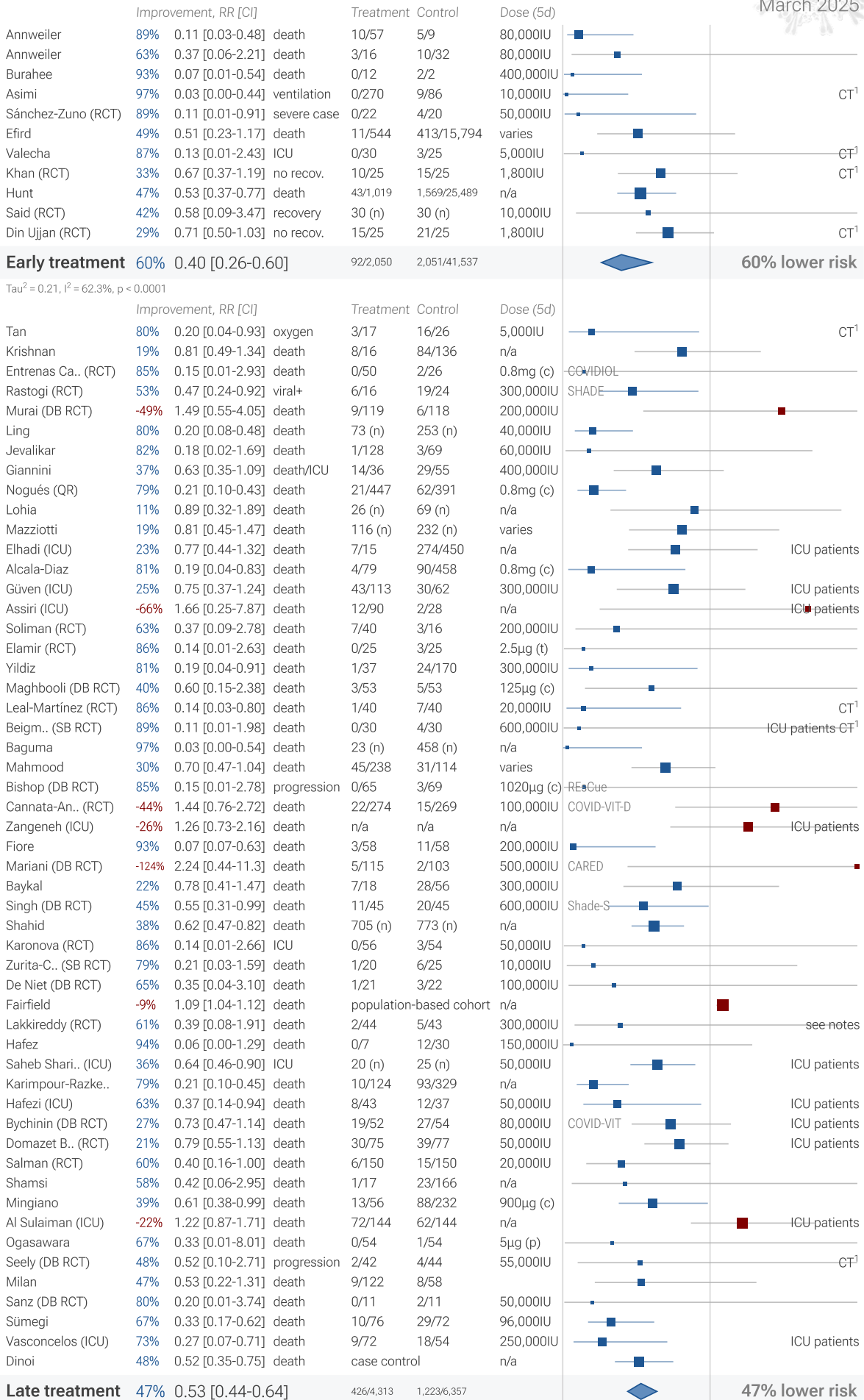
Calcitriol/calcifediol and analogs are more effective than cholecalciferol.

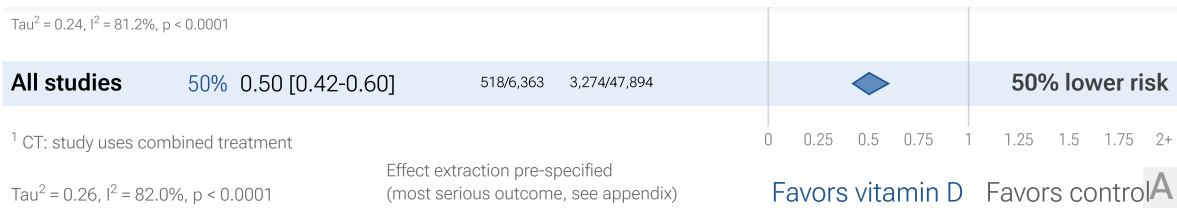
Early treatment is more effective than late treatment.

8th treatment shown effective in October 2020, now with $p < 0.0000000001$ from 125 studies, recognized in 17 countries.

Real-time updates and corrections with a consistent protocol for 118 treatments. Outcome specific analysis and combined evidence from all studies including treatment delay, a primary confounding factor.

Vitamin D COVID-19 early and late treatment studies





Timeline of COVID-19 vitamin D treatment studies (pooled effects)

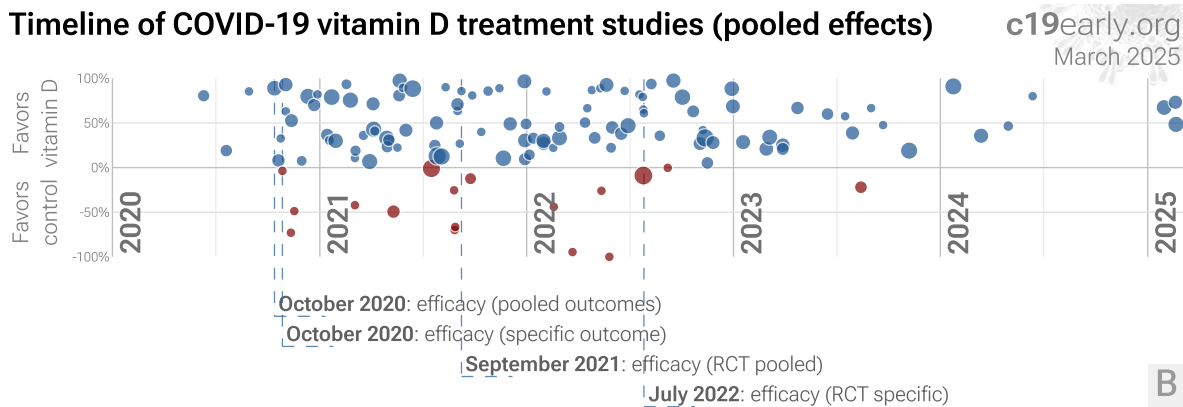


Figure 1. A. Random effects meta-analysis of treatment studies. This plot shows pooled effects, see the specific outcome analyses for individual outcomes. Analysis validating pooled outcomes for COVID-19 can be found below. Effect extraction is pre-specified, using the most serious outcome reported. Simplified dosages are shown for comparison, these are the total dose in the first five days for treatment, and the monthly dose for prophylaxis. Calcifediol, calcitriol, and paricalcitol treatment are indicated with (c), (t), and (p). For details of effect extraction and full dosage information see the appendix. **B. Timeline of results in vitamin D treatment studies.** The marked dates indicate the time when efficacy was known with a statistically significant improvement of $\geq 10\%$ from ≥ 3 studies for pooled outcomes, one or more specific outcome, pooled outcomes in RCTs, and one or more specific outcome in RCTs. Efficacy based on RCTs only was delayed by 10.8 months, compared to using all studies. Efficacy based on specific outcomes in RCTs was delayed by 10.6 months, compared to using pooled outcomes in RCTs.

Introduction

Immediate treatment recommended

SARS-CoV-2 infection primarily begins in the upper respiratory tract and may progress to the lower respiratory tract, other tissues, and the nervous and cardiovascular systems, which may lead to cytokine storm, pneumonia, ARDS, neurological injury²²⁻³⁴ and cognitive deficits^{25,30}, cardiovascular complications³⁵⁻³⁸, organ failure, and death. Minimizing replication as early as possible is recommended.

Many treatments are expected to modulate infection

SARS-CoV-2 infection and replication involves the complex interplay of 50+ host and viral proteins and other factors^{A,39-45}, providing many therapeutic targets for which many existing compounds have known activity. Scientists have predicted that over 8,000 compounds may reduce COVID-19 risk⁴⁶, either by directly minimizing infection or replication, by supporting immune system function, or by minimizing secondary complications.

Analysis

We analyze all significant controlled studies of vitamin D for COVID-19. Search methods, inclusion criteria, effect extraction criteria (more serious outcomes have priority), all individual study data, PRISMA answers, and statistical methods are detailed in Appendix 1. We perform random-effects meta analysis for all treatment studies, Randomized Controlled Trials, peer-reviewed studies, studies using cholecalciferol vs. calcifediol/calcitriol and analogs, studies using large bolus doses vs. ongoing treatment, higher quality studies, and for specific outcomes: mortality,

mechanical ventilation, ICU admission, hospitalization, and case results. Results are presented for prophylaxis, early treatment, and late treatment. Separately, we perform random-effects meta analysis for studies that analyze outcomes based on vitamin D sufficiency (non-treatment studies).

Extensive supporting research

Vitamin D has been identified by the European Food Safety Authority (EFSA) as having sufficient evidence for a causal relationship between intake and optimal immune system function⁴⁷⁻⁵⁰. Vitamin D inhibits SARS-CoV-2 replication *in vitro*^{51,52}, mitigates lung inflammation, damage, and lethality in mice with an MHV-3 model for β -CoV respiratory infections^{51,52}, reduces SARS-CoV-2 replication in nasal epithelial cells via increased type I interferon expression⁵³, downregulates proinflammatory cytokines IL-1 β and TNF- α in SARS-CoV-2 spike protein-stimulated cells⁵⁴, attenuates nucleocapsid protein-induced hyperinflammation by inactivating the NLRP3 inflammasome through the VDR-BRCC3 signaling pathway⁵⁵, may be neuroprotective by protecting the blood-brain barrier, reducing neuroinflammation, and via immunomodulatory effects⁵⁶, may mitigate hyperinflammation and cytokine storm by upregulating TLR10 expression which downregulates proinflammatory cytokines⁵⁷, downregulates ACE2 and TMPRSS2 in human trophoblasts and minimizes spike protein-induced inflammation⁵⁸, may minimize cytokine storm by dampening excessive cytokine production⁵⁹, minimizes platelet aggregation mediated by SARS-CoV-2 spike protein via inhibiting integrin α IIb β 3 outside-in signaling⁶⁰, and improves regulatory immune cell levels and control of proinflammatory cytokines in severe COVID-19⁶¹. Calcifediol inhibits SARS-CoV-2 papain-like protease (PLpro), a critical enzyme for viral replication⁶². Symptomatic COVID-19 is associated with a lower frequency of natural killer (NK) cells and vitamin D has been shown to improve NK cell activity^{63,64}.

Other infections

Studies have shown efficacy with vitamin D for influenza⁶⁵, RSV⁶⁵, and acute respiratory tract infections⁶⁶⁻⁶⁸.

Vitamin D

Vitamin D is a steroid hormone that helps regulate the immune system by binding to specific receptors and activating genes involved in immune defense. It increases the production of antimicrobial proteins, like cathelicidin and defensins, which fight a variety of pathogens, including bacteria, viruses, and fungi. Vitamin D supports the immune system by boosting our natural defenses and promoting healthy cell connections. It helps clear respiratory pathogens through processes like apoptosis and autophagy and regulates toll-like receptors, which play a key role in immunity. Vitamin D also aids in immune cell maturation, balances inflammation, and reduces the production of proinflammatory cytokines. Vitamin D has been shown to downregulate angiotensin-converting enzyme-2 (ACE-2) receptors, which play a role in COVID-19 infection. By suppressing the production of ACE-2 and related molecules, vitamin D increases antioxidant and anti-inflammatory effects, enhances antimicrobial defenses, reduces cytokine storms, and promotes a protective immune response, all of which help decrease the severity of the disease. Vitamin D was first identified in relation to bone health, but is now known to have multiple functions, including an important role in the immune system^{69,70}. For example, *Quraishi et al.* show a strong association between pre-operative vitamin D levels and hospital-acquired infections, as shown in Figure 2.

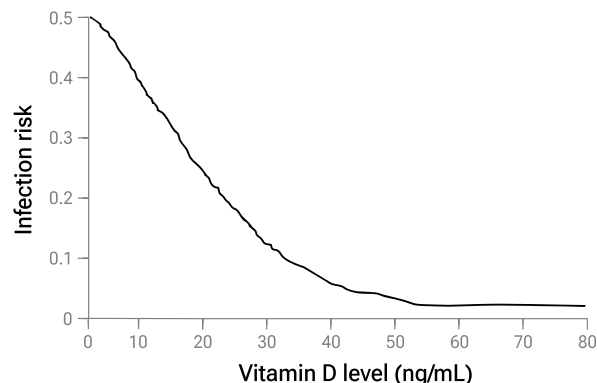


Figure 2. Risk of hospital-acquired infections as a function of pre-operative vitamin D levels, from *Quraishi et al.*

Conversion delays

Vitamin D undergoes two conversion steps before reaching the biologically active form as shown in Figure 3. The first step is conversion to calcidiol, or 25(OH)D, in the liver. The second is conversion to calcitriol, or 1,25(OH)₂D, which occurs in the kidneys, the immune system, and elsewhere. Calcitriol is the active, steroid-hormone form of vitamin D, which binds with vitamin D receptors found in most cells in the body. There is a significant delay involved in the conversion from cholecalciferol, therefore calcifediol (calcidiol) or calcitriol may be preferable for treatment.

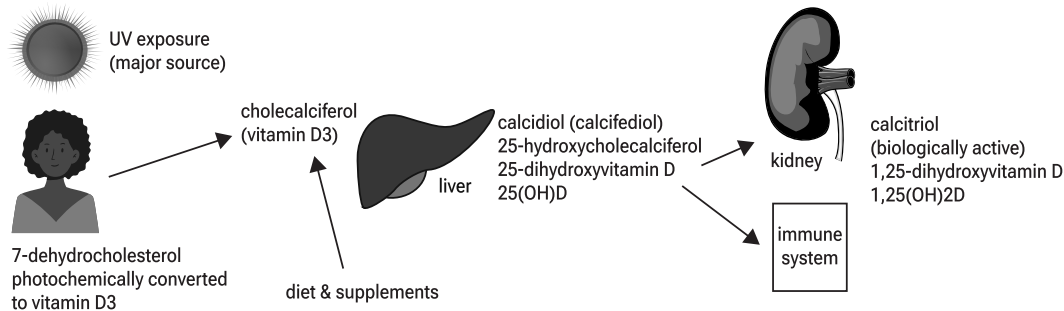


Figure 3. Simplified view of vitamin D sources and conversion.

Sufficiency

Many vitamin D studies analyze outcomes based on serum vitamin D levels which may be maintained via sun exposure, diet, or supplementation. We refer to these studies as sufficiency studies, as they typically present outcomes based on vitamin D sufficiency. These studies do not establish a causal link between vitamin D and outcomes. In general, low vitamin D levels are correlated with many other factors that may influence COVID-19 susceptibility and severity. Therefore, beneficial effects found in these studies may be due to factors other than vitamin D. On the other hand, if vitamin D is causally linked to the observed benefits, it is possible that adjustments for correlated factors could obscure this relationship. COVID-19 disease may also affect vitamin D levels⁷², suggesting additional caution in interpreting results for studies where the vitamin D levels are measured during the disease. For these reasons, we analyze sufficiency studies separately from treatment studies. We include all sufficiency studies that provide a comparison between two groups with low and high levels. Some studies only provide results as a function of change in vitamin D levels⁷³⁻⁷⁵, which may not be indicative of results for deficiency/insufficiency versus sufficiency (increasing already sufficient levels may be less useful for example). Some studies only show the average vitamin D level for patients in different groups⁷⁶⁻¹¹⁷, most of which show lower D levels for worse outcomes. Other studies analyze vitamin D status and outcomes in geographic regions¹¹⁸⁻¹²⁵, all finding worse outcomes to be more likely with lower D levels.

Sufficiency studies vary widely in terms of when vitamin D levels were measured, the cutoff level used, and the population analyzed (for example studies with hospitalized patients exclude the effect of vitamin D on the risk of hospitalization). We do not analyze sufficiency studies in more detail because there are many controlled treatment studies that provide better information on the use of vitamin D as a treatment for COVID-19. A more detailed analysis of sufficiency studies can be found in *Chiodini et al.* *Mishra et al.* present a systematic review and meta analysis showing that vitamin D levels are significantly associated with COVID-19 cases.

Treatment

For studies regarding treatment with vitamin D, we distinguish three stages as shown in Figure 4. Prophylaxis refers to regularly taking vitamin D before being infected in order to minimize the severity of infection. Due to the mechanism of action, vitamin D is unlikely to completely prevent infection, although it may prevent infection from reaching a level detectable by PCR. Early Treatment refers to treatment immediately or soon after symptoms appear, while Late Treatment refers to more delayed treatment.

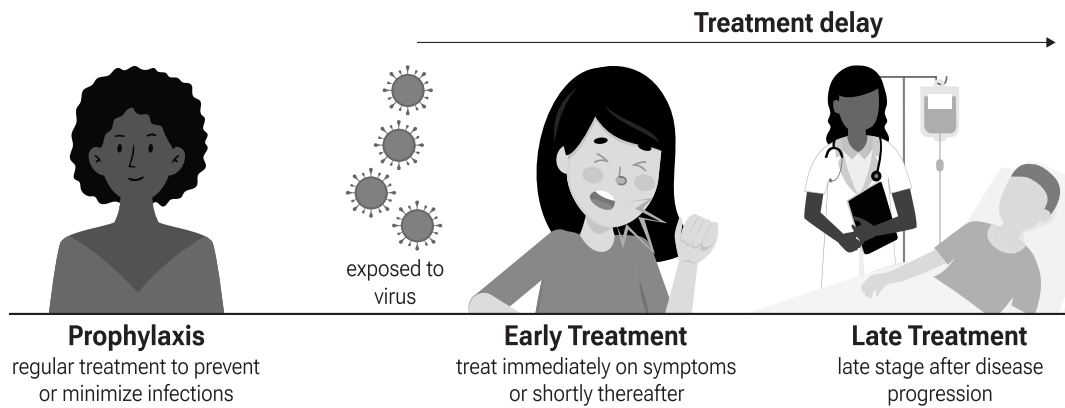


Figure 4. Treatment stages.

Preclinical Research

Vitamin D inhibits SARS-CoV-2 replication *in vitro*^{51,52}, mitigates lung inflammation, damage, and lethality in mice with an MHV-3 model for β -CoV respiratory infections^{51,52}, reduces SARS-CoV-2 replication in nasal epithelial cells via increased type I interferon expression⁵³, downregulates proinflammatory cytokines IL-1 β and TNF- α in SARS-CoV-2 spike protein-stimulated cells⁵⁴, attenuates nucleocapsid protein-induced hyperinflammation by inactivating the NLRP3 inflammasome through the VDR-BRCC3 signaling pathway⁵⁵, may be neuroprotective by protecting the blood-brain barrier, reducing neuroinflammation, and via immunomodulatory effects⁵⁶, may mitigate hyperinflammation and cytokine storm by upregulating TLR10 expression which downregulates proinflammatory cytokines⁵⁷, downregulates ACE2 and TMPRSS2 in human trophoblasts and minimizes spike protein-induced inflammation⁵⁸, may minimize cytokine storm by dampening excessive cytokine production⁵⁹, and minimizes platelet aggregation mediated by SARS-CoV-2 spike protein via inhibiting integrin α IIb β 3 outside-in signaling⁶⁰.

9 *In Silico* studies support the efficacy of vitamin D^{59,128-135}.

13 *In Vitro* studies support the efficacy of vitamin D^{51-55,57,58,60,62,136-139}.

3 *In Vivo* animal studies support the efficacy of vitamin D^{52,55,140}.

Preclinical research is an important part of the development of treatments, however results may be very different in clinical trials. Preclinical results are not used in this paper.

Results

Table 1 summarizes the results for all stages combined, for Randomized Controlled Trials, for peer-reviewed studies, with different exclusions, for specific outcomes, and for sufficiency (non-treatment) studies. Table 2 shows results by treatment stage. Figure 5 and Figure 6 show individual results for treatment studies and sufficiency studies, and by treatment stage. Figure 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13 show forest plots for treatment studies with pooled effects, peer-reviewed studies, cholecalciferol studies, calcifediol/calcitriol studies, and for studies reporting mortality, mechanical ventilation, ICU admission, hospitalization, and case results only. Figure 14 shows a forest plot for random effects meta-analysis of sufficiency (non-treatment) studies.

	Improvement	Studies	Patients	Authors
All studies	38% [32-43%] p < 0.0001 ****	125	195,984	1,250
Exc. late treatment	50% [40-58%] p < 0.0001 ****	64	54,257	602
After exclusions	42% [36-47%] p < 0.0001 ****	89	171,953	922
Peer-reviewed studies	38% [32-43%] p < 0.0001 ****	119	194,366	1,202
Randomized Controlled Trials	32% [20-42%] p < 0.0001 ****	30	42,446	351
RCTs after exclusions	43% [27-55%] p < 0.0001 ****	21	41,123	263
Cholecalciferol	37% [31-42%] p < 0.0001 ****	111	186,645	1,079
Calcifediol/calcitriol	52% [32-66%] p < 0.0001 ****	14	9,339	171
Mortality	38% [30-45%] p < 0.0001 ****	72	63,924	690
Ventilation	19% [-3-36%] p = 0.089	21	8,642	228
ICU admission	45% [28-58%] p < 0.0001 ****	29	40,888	317
Hospitalization	19% [9-29%] p = 0.00059 ***	24	86,502	243
Recovery	26% [16-34%] p < 0.0001 ****	13	1,230	123
Cases	17% [9-24%] p = 0.00016 ***	30	145,598	338
Viral	52% [30-67%] p = 0.00014 ***	4	200	26
RCT mortality	35% [12-52%] p = 0.0055 **	17	2,271	192
RCT ventilation	21% [3-35%] p = 0.024 *	11	5,684	133
RCT ICU admission	32% [9-50%] p = 0.01 **	13	36,438	172
RCT hospitalization	19% [5-32%] p = 0.012 *	9	40,013	114
Sufficiency	52% [48-55%] p < 0.0001 ****	215	322,143	1,816

Table 1. Random effects meta-analysis for all stages combined, for Randomized Controlled Trials, for peer-reviewed studies, with different exclusions, for specific outcomes, and for sufficiency (non-treatment) studies. Results show the percentage improvement with treatment and the 95% confidence interval. * p<0.05 ** p<0.01 *** p<0.001 **** p<0.0001.

	Early treatment	Late treatment	Prophylaxis
All studies	60% [40-74%] ****	47% [36-56%] ****	31% [24-38%] ****
Exc. late treatment	60% [40-74%] ****	47% [36-56%] ****	
After exclusions	68% [45-82%] ****	63% [53-70%] ****	30% [22-36%] ****
Peer-reviewed studies	57% [36-71%] ****	46% [35-55%] ****	32% [24-39%] ****
Randomized Controlled Trials	32% [8-50%] *	38% [19-52%] ***	25% [-9-48%]
RCTs after exclusions	65% [-65-92%]	53% [34-66%] ****	25% [-9-48%]
Cholecalciferol	60% [40-74%] ****	42% [31-52%] ****	31% [23-38%] ****
Calcifediol/calcitriol		69% [47-82%] ****	36% [13-54%] **
Mortality	68% [39-84%] ***	46% [34-56%] ****	23% [9-34%] **
Ventilation	97% [56-100%] *	11% [-12-30%]	38% [-3-63%]
ICU admission	87% [-143-99%]	45% [24-60%] ***	46% [22-63%] **
Hospitalization	90% [-453-100%]	18% [8-28%] ***	13% [-4-27%]
Recovery	31% [7-49%] *	26% [13-37%] ***	
Cases			17% [9-24%] ***
Viral	52% [24-70%] **	53% [8-76%] *	
RCT mortality		35% [12-52%] **	
RCT ventilation		23% [4-39%] *	-95% [-3010-88%]
RCT ICU admission		35% [10-52%] **	-0% [-301-75%]
RCT hospitalization		22% [11-31%] ***	-26% [-92-17%]

Table 2. Random effects meta-analysis results by treatment stage. Results show the percentage improvement with treatment, the 95% confidence interval, and the number of studies for the stage. * $p < 0.05$ ** $p < 0.01$ *** $p < 0.001$ **** $p < 0.0001$.

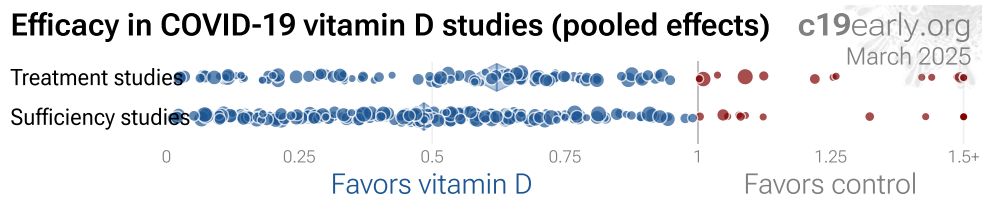


Figure 5. Results for treatment and sufficiency studies.

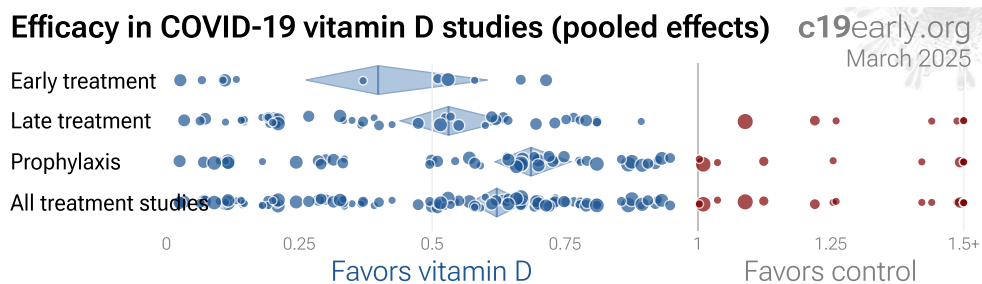
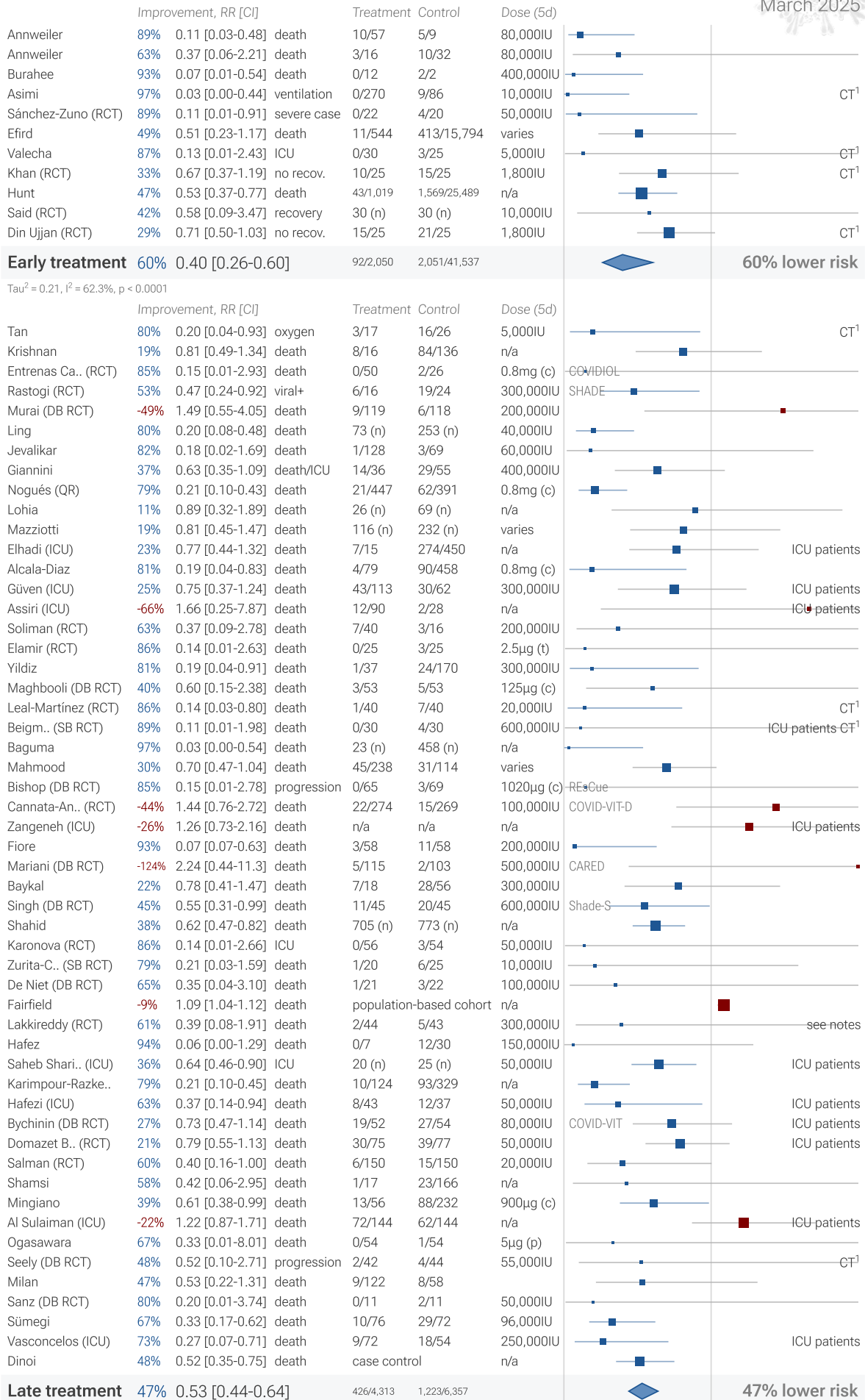
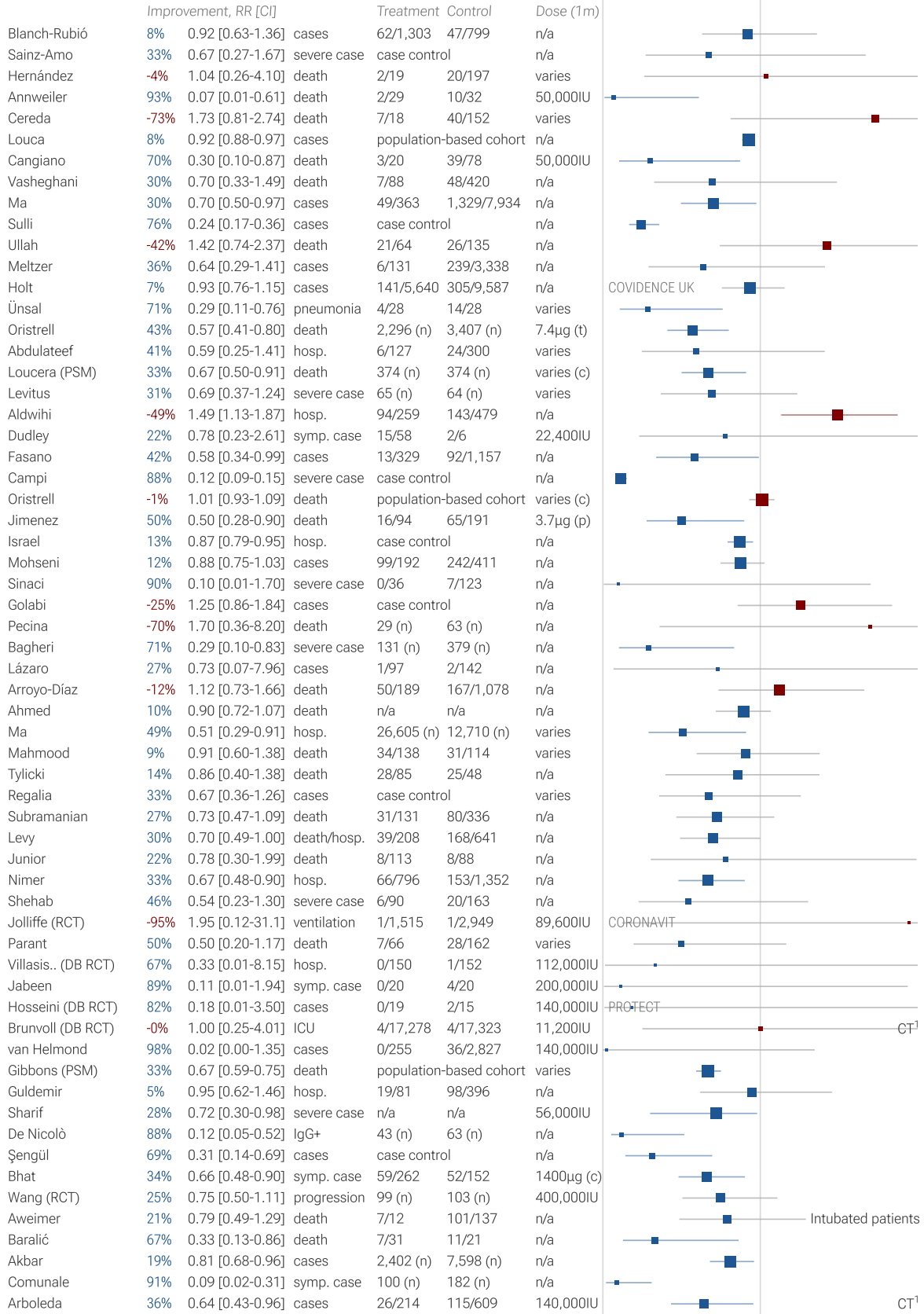


Figure 6. Results by treatment stage.

All 125 vitamin D COVID-19 treatment studies



Tau² = 0.24, I² = 81.2%, p < 0.0001



Tau² = 0.09, I² = 88.9%, p < 0.0001



¹ CT: study uses combined treatment

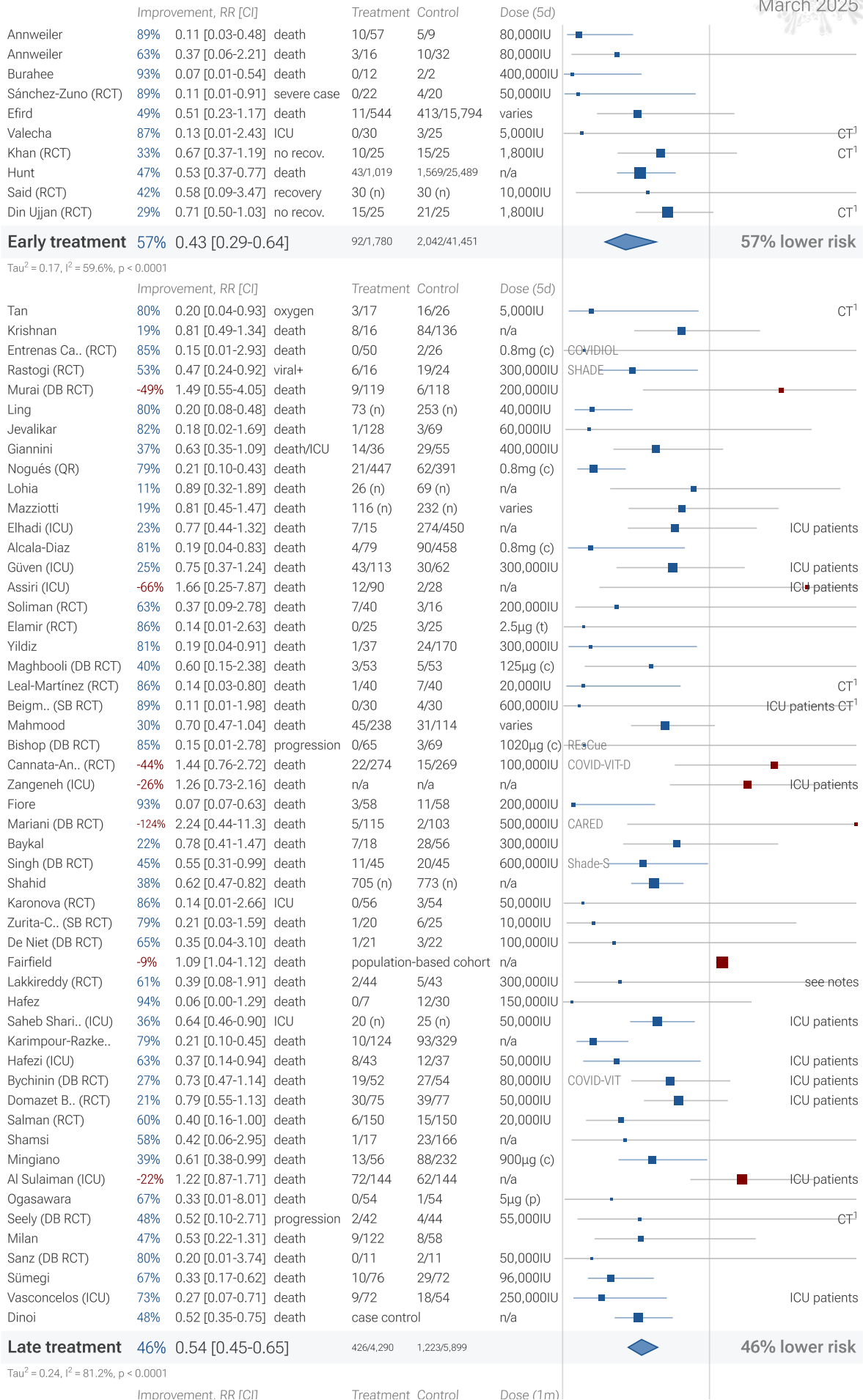
Tau² = 0.10, I² = 88.1%, p < 0.0001

Effect extraction pre-specified
(most serious outcome, see appendix)

Favors vitamin D Favors control

Figure 7. Random effects meta-analysis for treatment studies. Effect extraction is pre-specified, using the most serious outcome reported, see the appendix for details. Analysis validating pooled outcomes for COVID-19 can be found below.

All 119 vitamin D COVID-19 peer reviewed studies



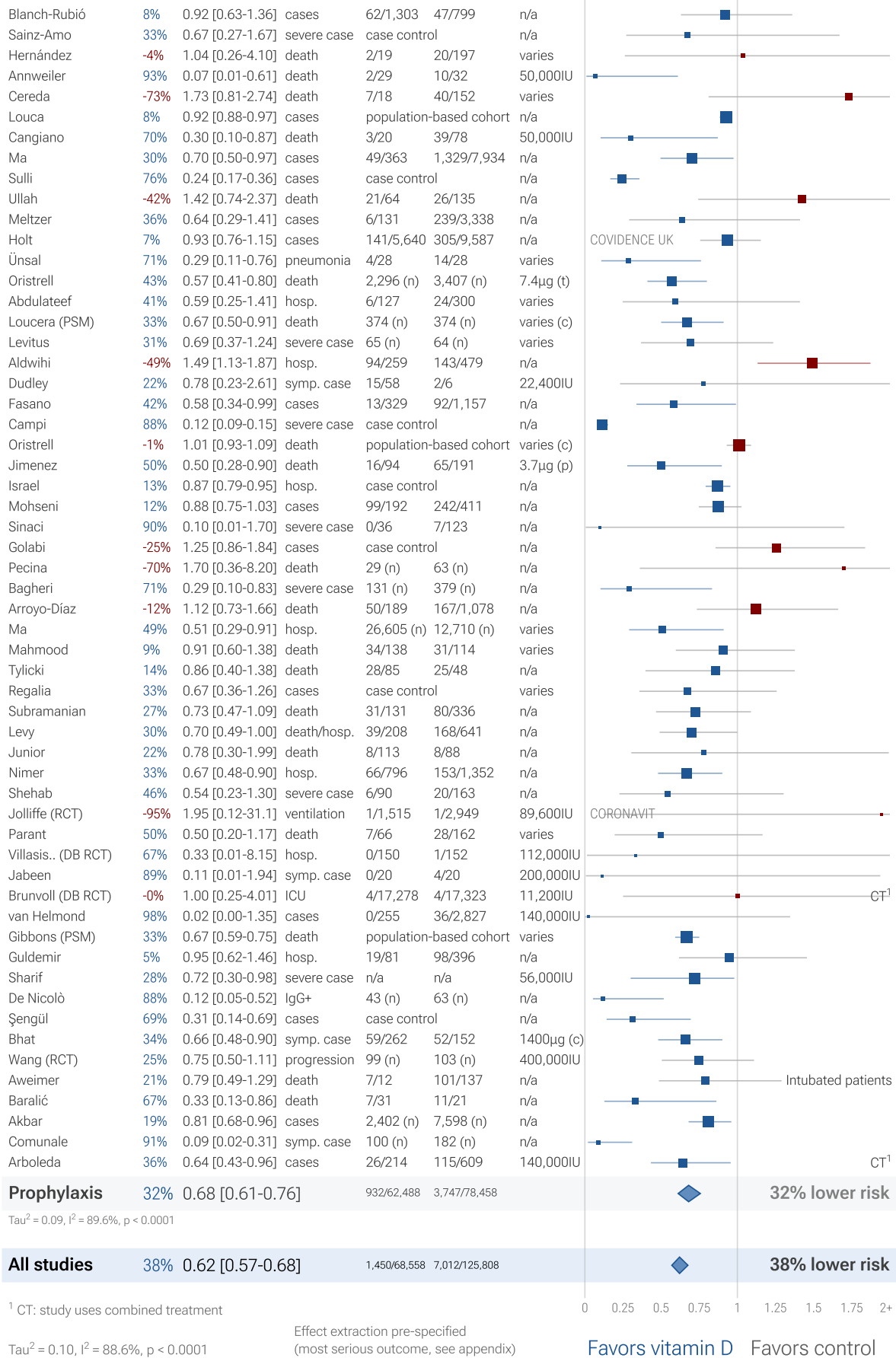


Figure 8. Random effects meta-analysis for peer-reviewed treatment studies. Zeraatkar *et al.* analyze 356 COVID-19 trials, finding no significant evidence that preprint results are inconsistent with peer-reviewed studies. They also show extremely long peer-review delays, with a median of 6 months to journal publication. A six month delay was equivalent to around 1.5 million deaths during the first two years of the pandemic. Authors recommend using preprint evidence, with appropriate

checks for potential falsified data, which provides higher certainty much earlier. *Davidson et al.* also showed no important difference between meta analysis results of preprints and peer-reviewed publications for COVID-19, based on 37 meta analyses including 114 trials. Effect extraction is pre-specified, using the most serious outcome reported, see the appendix for details. Analysis validating pooled outcomes for COVID-19 can be found below.

All 72 vitamin D COVID-19 treatment mortality results

	Improvement, RR [CI]	Treatment	Control	Dose (5d)	
Annweiler	89% 0.11 [0.03-0.48]	10/57	5/9	80,000IU	
Annweiler	63% 0.37 [0.06-2.21]	3/16	10/32	80,000IU	
Burahee	93% 0.07 [0.01-0.54]	0/12	2/2	400,000IU	
Efird	49% 0.51 [0.23-1.17]	11/544	413/15,794	varies	
Hunt	47% 0.53 [0.37-0.77]	43/1,019	1,569/25,489	n/a	

Early treatment 68% 0.32 [0.16-0.61] 67/1,648 1,999/41,326 **68% lower risk**

Tau² = 0.34, I² = 73.1%, p = 0.00067

	Improvement, RR [CI]	Treatment	Control	Dose (5d)	
Krishnan	19% 0.81 [0.49-1.34]	8/16	84/136	n/a	
Entrenas Ca.. (RCT)	85% 0.15 [0.01-2.93]	0/50	2/26	0.8mg (c)	
Murai (DB RCT)	-49% 1.49 [0.55-4.05]	9/119	6/118	200,000IU	
Ling	80% 0.20 [0.08-0.48]	73 (n)	253 (n)	40,000IU	
Jevalikar	82% 0.18 [0.02-1.69]	1/128	3/69	60,000IU	
Nogués (QR)	79% 0.21 [0.10-0.43]	21/447	62/391	0.8mg (c)	
Lohia	11% 0.89 [0.32-1.89]	26 (n)	69 (n)	n/a	
Mazziotti	19% 0.81 [0.45-1.47]	116 (n)	232 (n)	varies	
Elhadi (ICU)	23% 0.77 [0.44-1.32]	7/15	274/450	n/a	
Alcala-Diaz	81% 0.19 [0.04-0.83]	4/79	90/458	0.8mg (c)	
Güven (ICU)	25% 0.75 [0.37-1.24]	43/113	30/62	300,000IU	
Assiri (ICU)	-66% 1.66 [0.25-7.87]	12/90	2/28	n/a	
Soliman (RCT)	63% 0.37 [0.09-2.78]	7/40	3/16	200,000IU	
Elamir (RCT)	86% 0.14 [0.01-2.63]	0/25	3/25	2.5µg (t)	
Yildiz	81% 0.19 [0.04-0.91]	1/37	24/170	300,000IU	
Maghbooli (DB RCT)	40% 0.60 [0.15-2.38]	3/53	5/53	125µg (c)	
Leal-Martínez (RCT)	86% 0.14 [0.03-0.80]	1/40	7/40	20,000IU	
Beigm.. (SB RCT)	89% 0.11 [0.01-1.98]	0/30	4/30	600,000IU	
Baguma	97% 0.03 [0.00-0.54]	23 (n)	458 (n)	n/a	
Mahmood	30% 0.70 [0.47-1.04]	45/238	31/114	varies	
Cannata-An.. (RCT)	-44% 1.44 [0.76-2.72]	22/274	15/269	100,000IU	
Zangeneh (ICU)	-26% 1.26 [0.73-2.16]	n/a	n/a	n/a	
Fiore	93% 0.07 [0.07-0.63]	3/58	11/58	200,000IU	
Mariani (DB RCT)	-124% 2.24 [0.44-11.3]	5/115	2/103	500,000IU	
Baykal	22% 0.78 [0.41-1.47]	7/18	28/56	300,000IU	
Singh (DB RCT)	45% 0.55 [0.31-0.99]	11/45	20/45	600,000IU	
Shahid	38% 0.62 [0.47-0.82]	705 (n)	773 (n)	n/a	
Zurita-C.. (SB RCT)	79% 0.21 [0.03-1.59]	1/20	6/25	10,000IU	
De Niet (DB RCT)	65% 0.35 [0.04-3.10]	1/21	3/22	100,000IU	
Fairfield	-9% 1.09 [1.04-1.12]	population-based cohort	n/a	n/a	
Lakkireddy (RCT)	61% 0.39 [0.08-1.91]	2/44	5/43	300,000IU	
Hafez	94% 0.06 [0.00-1.29]	0/7	12/30	150,000IU	
Karimpour-Razke..	79% 0.21 [0.10-0.45]	10/124	93/329	n/a	
Hafezi (ICU)	63% 0.37 [0.14-0.94]	8/43	12/37	50,000IU	
Bychinin (DB RCT)	27% 0.73 [0.47-1.14]	19/52	27/54	80,000IU	
Domazet B.. (RCT)	21% 0.79 [0.55-1.13]	30/75	39/77	50,000IU	
Salman (RCT)	60% 0.40 [0.16-1.00]	6/150	15/150	20,000IU	
Shamsi	58% 0.42 [0.06-2.95]	1/17	23/166	n/a	
Mingiano	39% 0.61 [0.38-0.99]	13/56	88/232	900µg (c)	
Al Sulaiman (ICU)	-22% 1.22 [0.87-1.71]	72/144	62/144	n/a	
Ogasawara	67% 0.33 [0.01-8.01]	0/54	1/54	5µg (p)	
Milan	47% 0.53 [0.22-1.31]	9/122	8/58	n/a	
Sanz (DB RCT)	80% 0.20 [0.01-3.74]	0/11	2/11	50,000IU	
Sümeği	67% 0.33 [0.17-0.62]	10/76	29/72	96,000IU	
Vasconcelos (ICU)	73% 0.27 [0.07-0.71]	9/72	18/54	250,000IU	
Dinoi	48% 0.52 [0.35-0.75]	case control	n/a	n/a	

Late treatment 46% 0.54 [0.44-0.66] 401/4,061 1,149/6,060 **46% lower risk**

Tau² = 0.25, I² = 81.8%, p < 0.0001

	Improvement, RR [CI]	Treatment	Control	Dose (1m)	
Hernández	-4% 1.04 [0.26-4.10]	2/19	20/197	varies	
Annweiler	93% 0.07 [0.01-0.61]	2/29	10/32	50,000IU	
Cereda	-73% 1.73 [0.81-2.74]	7/18	40/152	varies	
Cangiano	70% 0.30 [0.10-0.87]	3/20	39/78	50,000IU	
Vasheghani	30% 0.70 [0.33-1.49]	7/88	48/420	n/a	
Ullah	-42% 1.42 [0.74-2.37]	21/64	26/135	n/a	
Oristrell	43% 0.57 [0.41-0.80]	2,296 (n)	3,407 (n)	7.4µg (t)	
Loucera (PSM)	33% 0.67 [0.50-0.91]	374 (n)	374 (n)	varies (c)	
Oristrell	-1% 1.01 [0.93-1.09]	population-based cohort	n/a	varies (c)	
Jimenez	50% 0.50 [0.28-0.90]	16/94	65/191	3.7µg (p)	
Pecina	-70% 1.70 [0.36-8.20]	29 (n)	63 (n)	n/a	

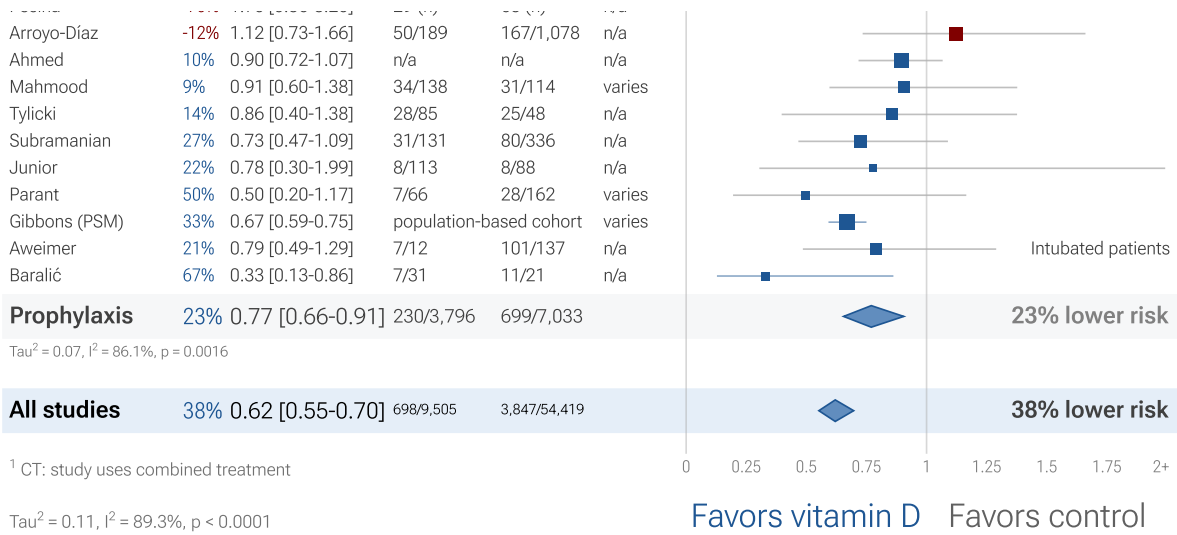


Figure 9. Random effects meta-analysis for treatment mortality results only.

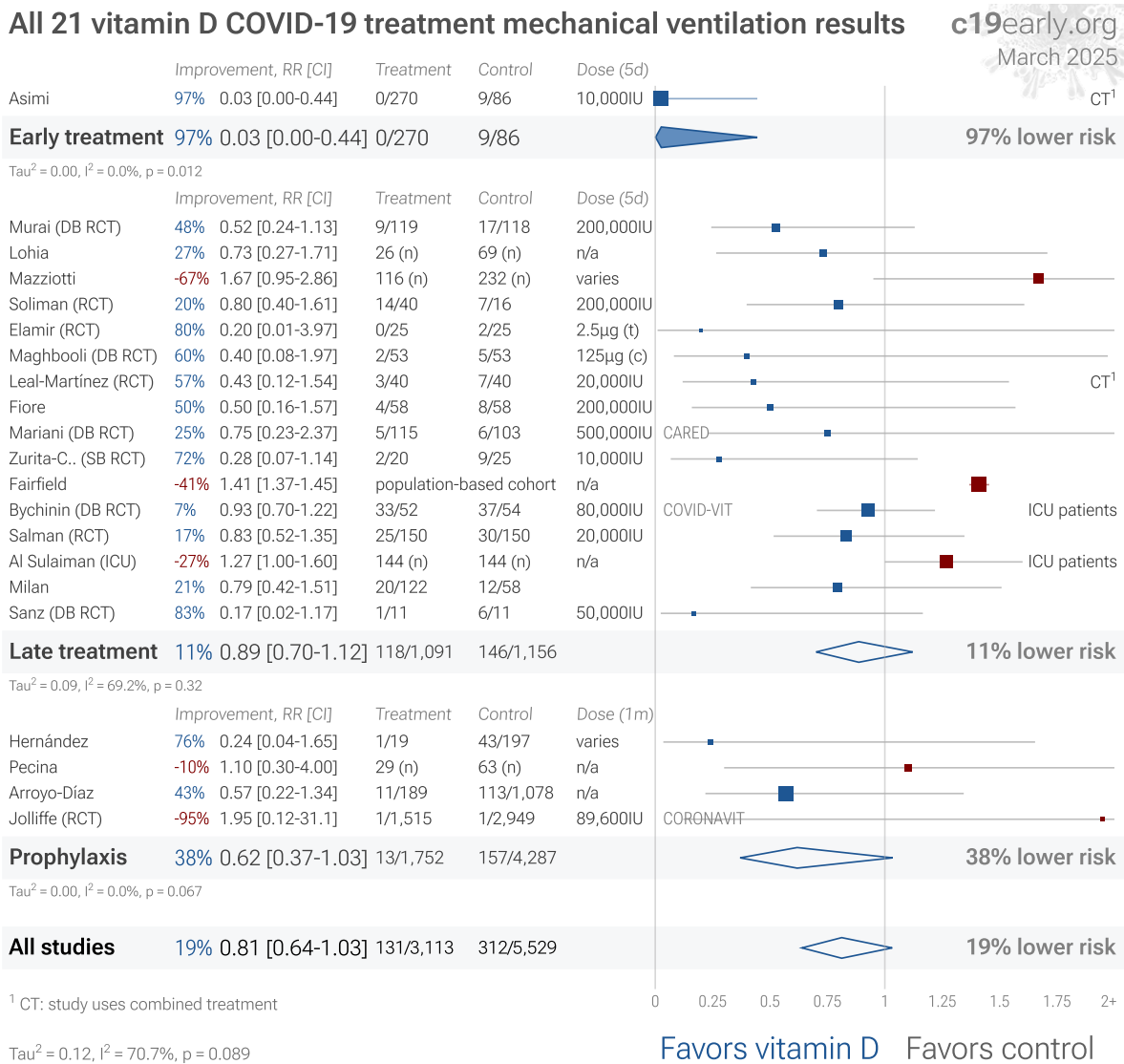
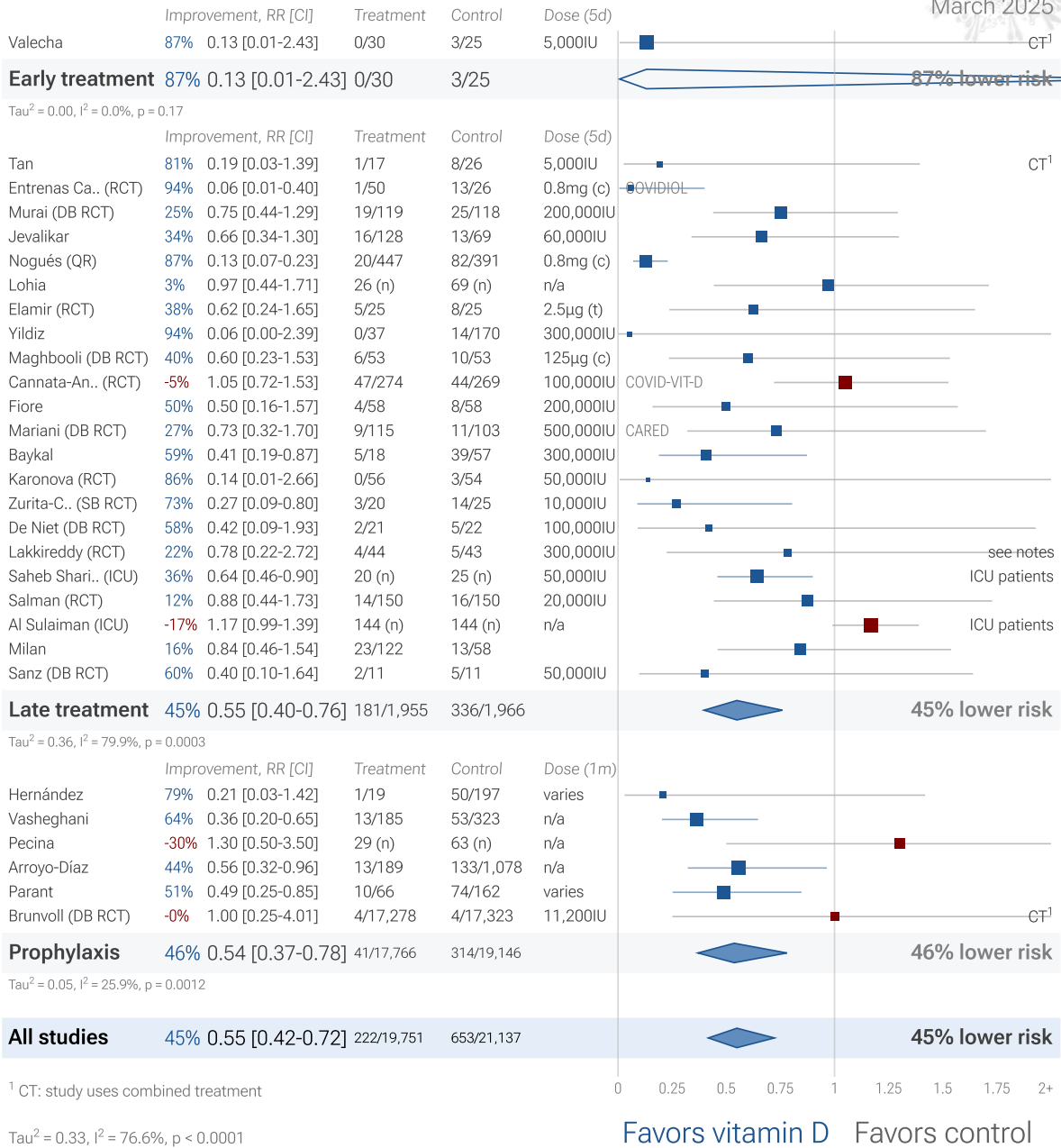


Figure 10. Random effects meta-analysis for treatment mechanical ventilation results only.

All 29 vitamin D COVID-19 treatment ICU results



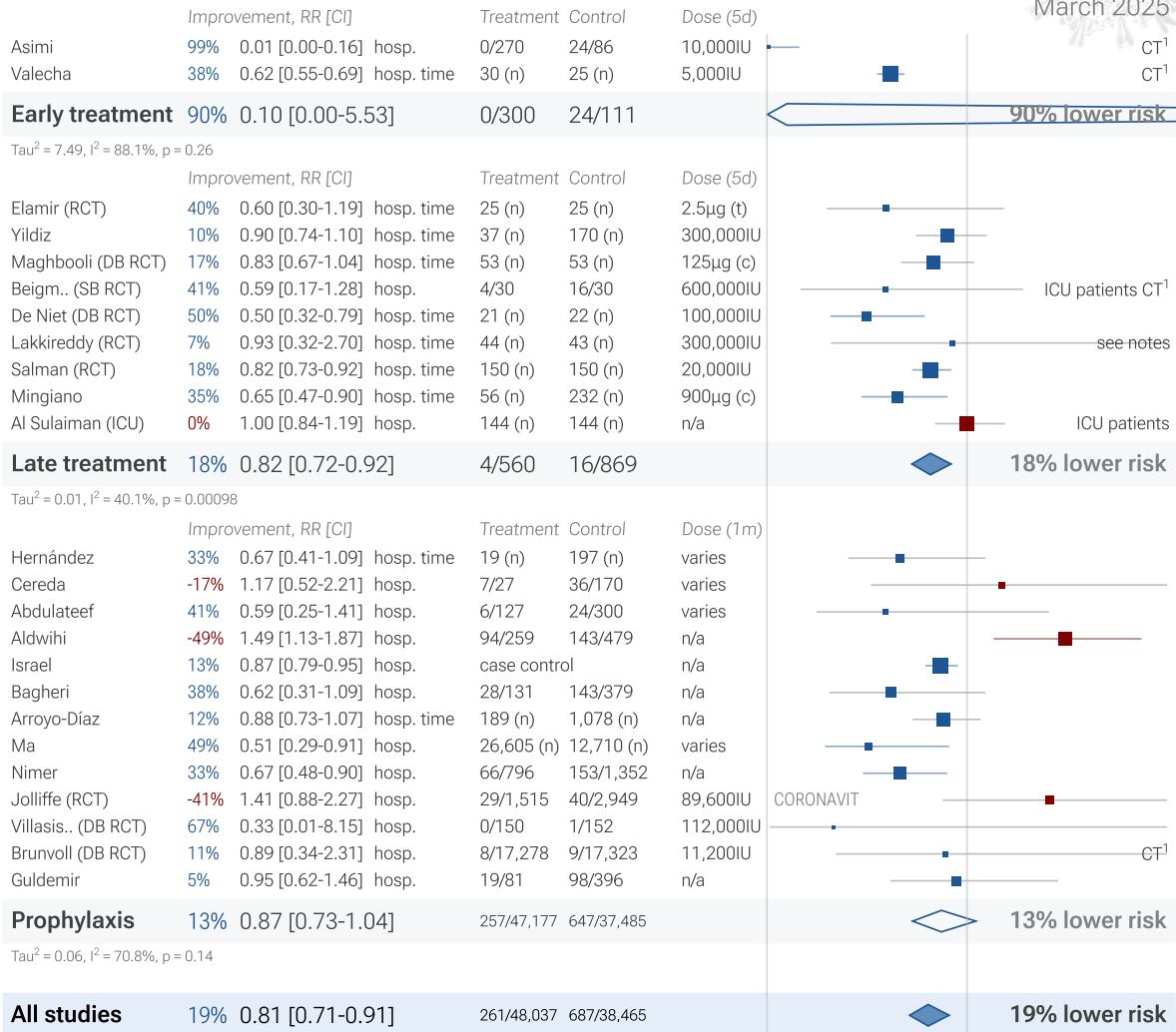
¹ CT: study uses combined treatment

Tau² = 0.33, I² = 76.6%, p < 0.0001

Figure 11. Random effects meta-analysis for treatment ICU admission results only.

All 24 vitamin D COVID-19 treatment hospitalization results

c19early.org
March 2025



¹ CT: study uses combined treatment

Tau² = 0.05, I² = 76.0%, p = 0.00059

Favors vitamin D Favors control

Figure 12. Random effects meta-analysis for treatment hospitalization results only.

All 30 vitamin D COVID-19 treatment case results

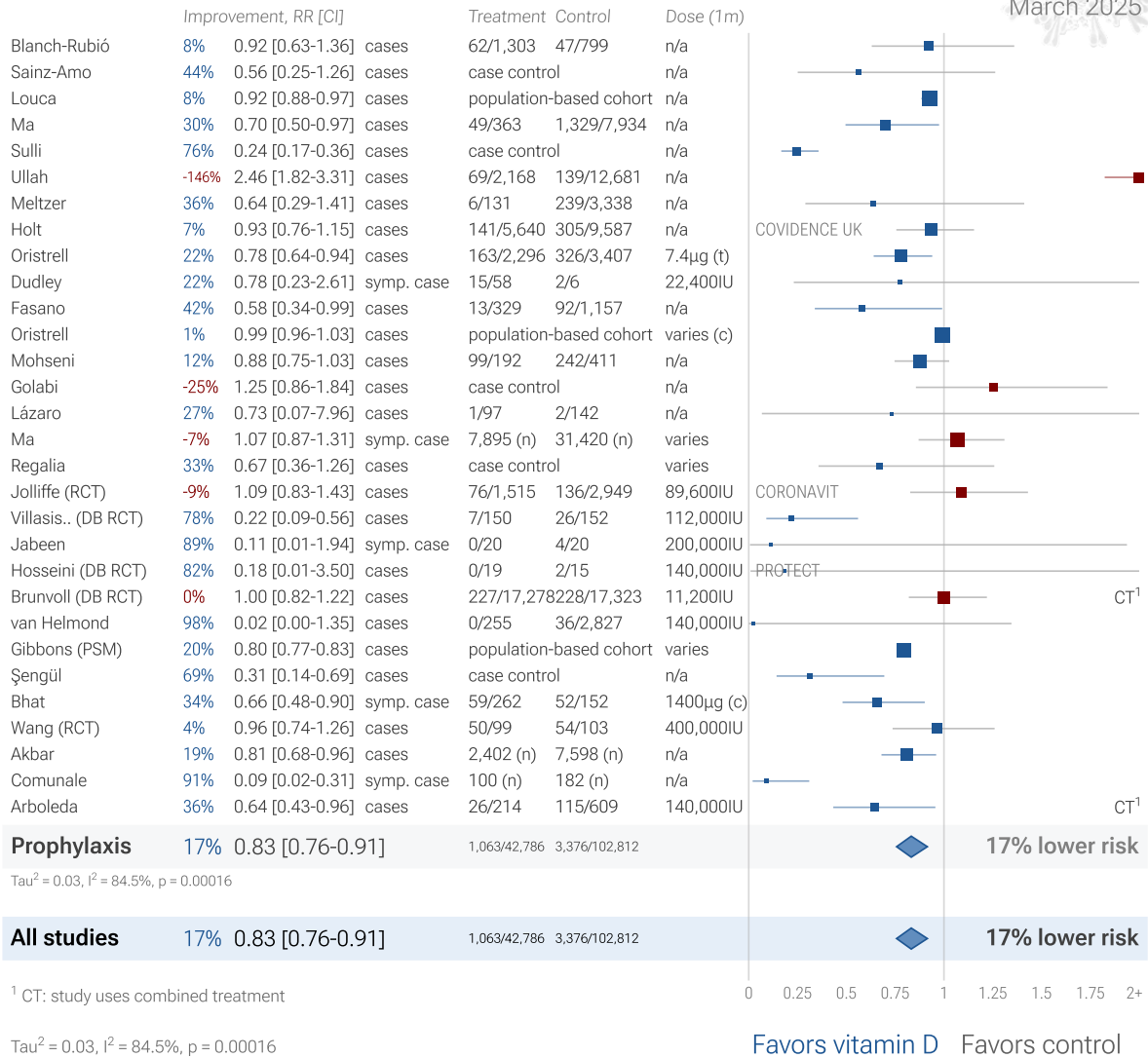
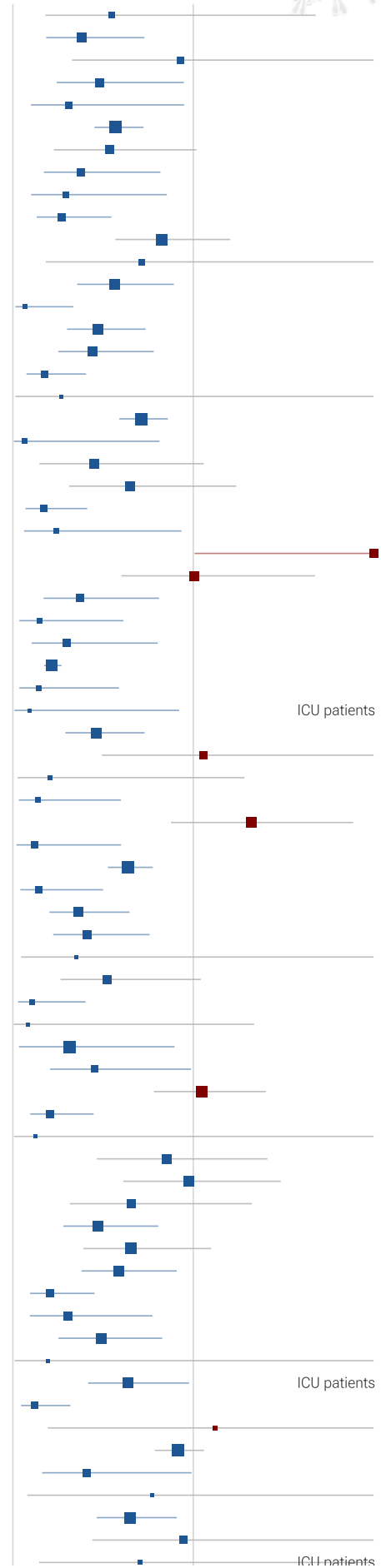


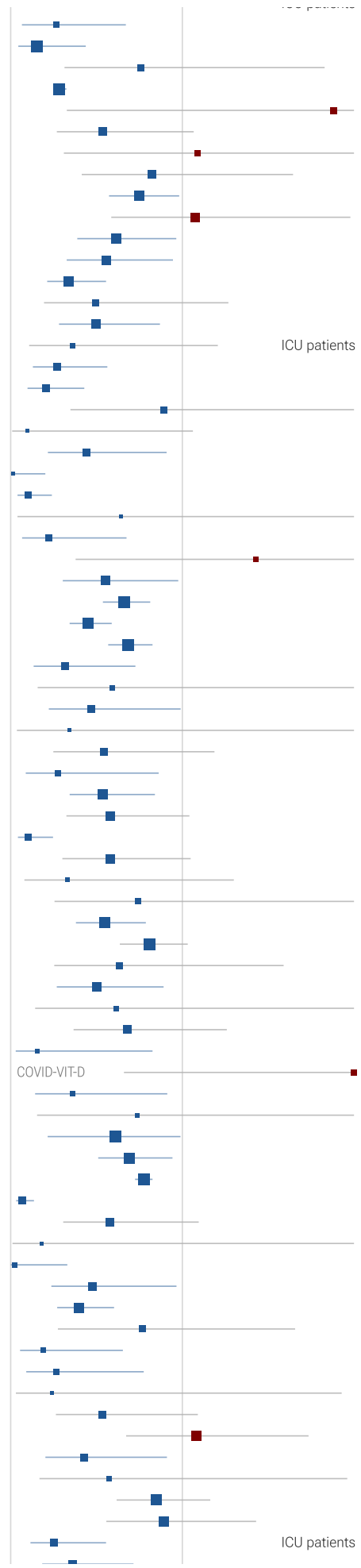
Figure 13. Random effects meta-analysis for treatment COVID-19 case results only.

All 215 vitamin D COVID-19 sufficiency studies

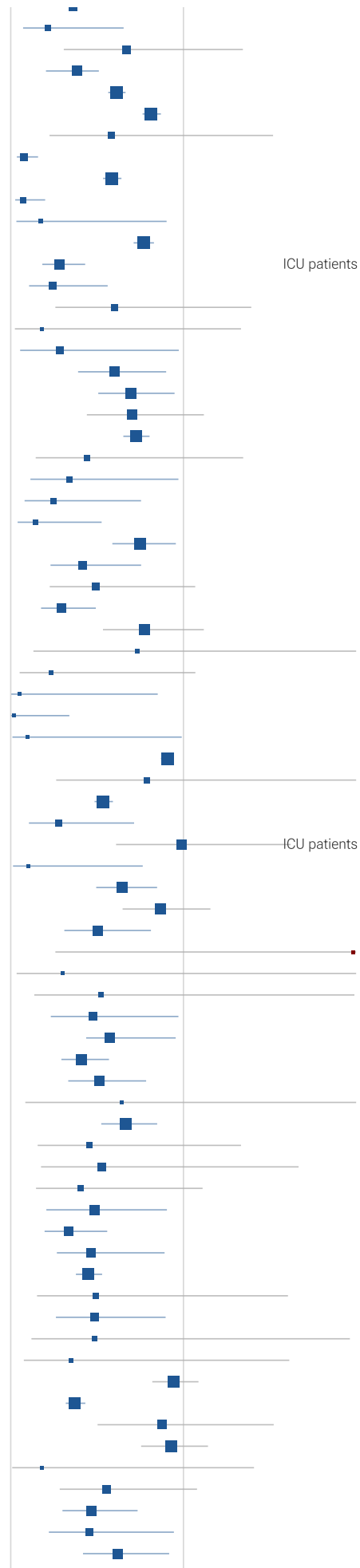
	Improvement, RR [CI]	High Levels	Low Levels
Lau	45% 0.55 [0.18-1.68]	ICU	2/5 11/15
Reyes Pérez	62% 0.38 [0.18-0.73]	death	21/137 14/35
Mendy	7% 0.93 [0.33-2.47]	death	21/600 5/89
Panagiotou	52% 0.48 [0.24-0.95]	ICU	8/44 34/90
Faul	69% 0.31 [0.10-0.95]	ventilation	4/21 8/12
Chang	43% 0.57 [0.45-0.72]	cases	n/a n/a
Merzon	46% 0.54 [0.23-1.02]	hosp.	79 (n) 703 (n)
Anjum	62% 0.38 [0.17-0.82]	death	8/80 16/60
Carpagnano	71% 0.29 [0.10-0.85]	death	5/34 4/8
Im	73% 0.27 [0.13-0.55]	cases	case control
Hastie	17% 0.83 [0.57-1.20]	death	population-based cohort
Baktash	29% 0.71 [0.18-2.78]	death	4/31 6/39
Meltzer	44% 0.56 [0.36-0.89]	cases	39/317 32/172
Radujkovic	93% 0.07 [0.01-0.34]	death	144 (n) 12 (n)
Kaufman	53% 0.47 [0.30-0.74]	cases	12,321 (n) 39,190 (n)
Pepkowitz	56% 0.44 [0.25-0.78]	ICU	9/24 11/13
Karahan	83% 0.17 [0.08-0.41]	death	5/46 64/103
Yilmaz	73% 0.27 [0.01-5.14]	severe case	0/11 2/29
Faniyi	29% 0.71 [0.59-0.86]	seropositive	170/331 44/61
Ye	93% 0.07 [0.01-0.81]	hosp.	2/36 8/26
Macaya	55% 0.45 [0.15-1.06]	severe case	11/35 20/45
Tomasa-Irriguible	35% 0.65 [0.31-1.24]	ventilation	15/27 18/78
Hernández	83% 0.17 [0.07-0.41]	death/ICU	35 (n) 162 (n)
Abrishami	76% 0.24 [0.06-0.93]	death	3/47 9/26
Cereda	-120% 2.20 [1.01-3.22]	death	10/30 24/99
Walk	-0% 1.00 [0.60-1.67]	death/int.	48/110 10/23
Luo	63% 0.37 [0.17-0.81]	progression	335 (n) 560 (n)
Jain	85% 0.15 [0.04-0.61]	death	2/64 19/90
De Smet	70% 0.30 [0.10-0.80]	death	7/77 20/109
Katz	78% 0.22 [0.17-0.27]	cases	population-based cohort
Alguwaihes	86% 0.14 [0.04-0.59]	death	111 (n) 328 (n)
Vassiliou (ICU)	91% 0.09 [0.01-0.92]	death	0/15 5/15
Abdollahi	54% 0.46 [0.29-0.73]	cases	108 (n) 294 (n)
Szeto	-6% 1.06 [0.49-2.26]	death	14/58 8/35
Karonova	79% 0.21 [0.03-1.28]	death	1/23 12/57
Ansari	86% 0.14 [0.03-0.60]	death	2/68 12/57
Amin	-32% 1.32 [0.88-1.89]	progression	population-based cohort
Angelidi	88% 0.12 [0.02-0.60]	death	6/65 20/79
Li	36% 0.64 [0.53-0.78]	hosp.	population-based cohort
Bennouar	86% 0.14 [0.04-0.50]	death	4/30 15/32
Vasheghani	64% 0.36 [0.20-0.65]	ICU	13/185 53/323
Orchard	59% 0.41 [0.22-0.76]	ICU	9/40 41/75
Barassi	65% 0.35 [0.05-2.69]	death	1/31 8/87
Tehrani	48% 0.52 [0.26-1.04]	death	34/180 9/25
Demir	89% 0.11 [0.03-0.40]	severe case	13 (n) 99 (n)
Susianti	91% 0.09 [0.01-1.34]	death	0/8 9/42
Basaran	69% 0.31 [0.03-0.90]	severe case	82/119 80/85
Infante	55% 0.45 [0.21-0.99]	death	4/19 55/118
Gavioli	-5% 1.05 [0.78-1.40]	death	80/260 52/177
Sulli	79% 0.21 [0.10-0.45]	cases	case control
Ricci	88% 0.12 [0.01-2.28]	death	0/30 3/22
Lohia	15% 0.85 [0.47-1.41]	death	88 (n) 95 (n)
Mazziotti	2% 0.98 [0.61-1.48]	death	187 (n) 161 (n)
Charoenggam	34% 0.66 [0.32-1.33]	death	12/100 29/187
Vanegas-Cedillo	53% 0.47 [0.28-0.81]	death	95/494 21/57
Meltzer	35% 0.65 [0.39-1.10]	cases	61/1,097 118/1,251
Freitas	41% 0.59 [0.38-0.91]	death	23/179 68/311
Gaudio	79% 0.21 [0.09-0.45]	cases	case control
Bayramoğlu	70% 0.30 [0.09-0.77]	severe case	10/60 24/43
Livingston	51% 0.49 [0.25-0.83]	cases	16/52 31/52
Ünsal	81% 0.19 [0.01-3.87]	death	0/29 2/27
Bychinin (ICU)	36% 0.64 [0.42-0.98]	death	16/38 31/47
Savitri	88% 0.12 [0.05-0.32]	symp. case	3/25 17/17
Davoudi	-12% 1.12 [0.19-6.52]	death	2/57 3/96
Li	9% 0.91 [0.79-1.06]	cases	610/13,650 290/4,498
AlSafar	59% 0.41 [0.16-0.99]	death	16/337 10/127
Reis	23% 0.77 [0.08-7.38]	death	198 (n) 16 (n)
Galaznik	35% 0.65 [0.47-0.91]	cases	13,903 (n) 2,384 (n)
Sánchez-Zuno	6% 0.94 [0.44-2.02]	severe case	4/8 18/34
Pimental (ICU)	29% 0.71 [0.15-3.43]	death	3/17 2/8



Diaz-Curiel	73%	0.27 [0.07-0.67]	ICU	3/214	91/1,017
Dror	85%	0.15 [0.04-0.44]	severe case	109/120	76/133
Campi	24%	0.76 [0.31-1.83]	death	6/39	13/64
Jude	72%	0.28 [0.25-0.32]	hosp.	n/a	n/a
Al-Jarallah	-88%	1.88 [0.33-6.97]	death	8/120	9/119
Zelzer	46%	0.54 [0.27-1.07]	death	24/121	10/27
Nasiri	-9%	1.09 [0.31-3.83]	death	238 (n)	43 (n)
Bianconi	18%	0.82 [0.41-1.65]	death	94 (n)	106 (n)
González-Estevez	25%	0.75 [0.57-0.98]	symp. case	6/8	32/32
Jimenez	-8%	1.08 [0.59-1.98]	death	50 (n)	110 (n)
Cozier	39%	0.61 [0.39-0.96]	cases	94/1,601	33/373
Al-Salman	44%	0.56 [0.33-0.95]	ICU	113 (n)	337 (n)
Matin	66%	0.34 [0.21-0.56]	cases	case control	
Nimavat	50%	0.50 [0.19-1.27]	death	13/131	5/25
Ribeiro	50%	0.50 [0.28-0.87]	cases	n/a	n/a
Eden (ICU)	64%	0.36 [0.11-1.21]	death	3/26	8/25
Alpcan	73%	0.27 [0.13-0.56]	cases	case control	
Sinaci	79%	0.21 [0.10-0.43]	m/s case	8/100	23/59
di Filippo	11%	0.89 [0.35-2.29]	death	5/28	12/60
Connolly	90%	0.10 [0.01-1.06]	death	65 (n)	49 (n)
Breslin	56%	0.44 [0.22-0.91]	progression	106 (n)	32 (n)
Parra-Ortega	99%	0.01 [0.00-0.20]	death	0/15	63/79
Golabi	90%	0.10 [0.04-0.24]	symp.	34 (n)	10 (n)
Pecina	36%	0.64 [0.04-6.25]	death	6/77	1/15
Karonova	78%	0.22 [0.07-0.67]	death	8/96	10/37
Zafar	-43%	1.43 [0.38-5.39]	death	12/42	2/10
Derakhshanian	45%	0.55 [0.30-0.98]	death	148 (n)	142 (n)
Israel	34%	0.66 [0.54-0.81]	severe case	case control	
Afaghi	55%	0.45 [0.34-0.59]	death	97/537	51/109
Ramirez-Sandoval	32%	0.68 [0.57-0.83]	death	2,337 (n)	571 (n)
Hurst	68%	0.32 [0.13-0.73]	death	68 (n)	191 (n)
Atanasovska	41%	0.59 [0.16-2.23]	death	2/9	9/24
Asghar	53%	0.47 [0.22-0.99]	death	73 (n)	18 (n)
Gönen	66%	0.34 [0.04-3.22]	death	1/80	3/82
Ramos	46%	0.54 [0.25-1.19]	cases	4/9	9/11
Asgari	73%	0.27 [0.09-0.86]	death	n/a	n/a
Seven	47%	0.53 [0.34-0.84]	severe case	n/a	n/a
Ranjbar	42%	0.58 [0.32-1.04]	death	16/163	26/154
Kaur	90%	0.10 [0.04-0.25]	death	5/64	13/17
Fatemi	42%	0.58 [0.30-1.05]	death	18/139	25/109
Ma	67%	0.33 [0.08-1.30]	hosp.	7,893 (n)	7,823 (n)
Putra	26%	0.74 [0.26-2.17]	hosp.	case control	
Seal	45%	0.55 [0.38-0.79]	death	n/a	n/a
Smaha	19%	0.81 [0.64-1.03]	death	127/283	41/74
Saponaro	36%	0.64 [0.25-1.59]	ARDS	5/32	15/61
Subramanian	50%	0.50 [0.27-0.89]	death	16/115	33/118
AlKhafaji	39%	0.61 [0.14-2.17]	death	2/76	13/127
Bushnaq	32%	0.68 [0.37-1.26]	ventilation	10/53	40/144
Junior	84%	0.16 [0.03-0.83]	ventilation	n/a	n/a
Cannata-Andía	-117%	2.17 [0.66-7.17]	death	87 (n)	96 (n)
Sanson	64%	0.36 [0.14-0.91]	death/vent.	2/9	37/60
Zidrou	26%	0.74 [0.15-3.52]	death	2/25	5/46
Rodríguez-Vidales	39%	0.61 [0.22-0.99]	severe case	89/265	27/32
Hemdán	31%	0.69 [0.51-0.94]	death	36/92	57/101
Karonova	22%	0.78 [0.72-0.83]	severe case	n/a	n/a
Pande	93%	0.07 [0.03-0.14]	severe case	7/116	85/93
Ghanei	42%	0.58 [0.31-1.10]	cases	case control	
Ferrer-Sánchez	82%	0.18 [0.01-3.14]	ICU	0/9	4/73
Hafez	98%	0.02 [0.00-0.33]	death	6/116	3/10
Martínez-Rodríguez	52%	0.48 [0.24-0.97]	death	n/a	n/a
Kalichuran	60%	0.40 [0.27-0.60]	symp. case	56 (n)	44 (n)
Voelkle	23%	0.77 [0.28-1.66]	death/ICU	8/34	7/23
Nguyen	81%	0.19 [0.05-0.65]	death	n/a	n/a
Charkowick	73%	0.27 [0.09-0.78]	death	140 (n)	68 (n)
Kazemi	76%	0.24 [0.03-1.93]	death	1/75	7/127
Ozturk	46%	0.54 [0.26-1.09]	severe case	9/110	29/190
Baykal	-8%	1.08 [0.67-1.74]	death	11/20	28/55
Neves	57%	0.43 [0.20-0.91]	death	12/87	9/28
Alzahrani	43%	0.57 [0.17-1.96]	death	179 (n)	78 (n)
Bogliolo	15%	0.85 [0.62-1.16]	death	361 (all patients)	
Charla	11%	0.89 [0.56-1.43]	death	24/91	26/88
Gholi (ICU)	75%	0.25 [0.12-0.56]	death	157 (n)	38 (n)
Doğan	64%	0.36 [0.18-0.72]	cases	case control	



Bogdan	57%	0.50 [0.18-0.72]	cases	case control		
Barrett	78%	0.22 [0.07-0.65]	death	144 (n)	88 (n)	
Dana	33%	0.67 [0.31-1.34]	death	49/376	8/46	
Zeidan	62%	0.38 [0.20-0.51]	hosp.	case control		
Álvarez	39%	0.61 [0.56-0.66]	death	4,871/33,673	611/2,588	
Green	19%	0.81 [0.76-0.87]	cases	n/a	n/a	
Khalil	42%	0.58 [0.22-1.52]	cases	case control		
Allami	93%	0.07 [0.04-0.16]	hosp.	case control		
Tallon	42%	0.58 [0.53-0.64]	hosp.	population-based cohort		
Mostafa	93%	0.07 [0.03-0.20]	death	4/135	21/51	
Vásquez-Procopio	83%	0.17 [0.03-0.90]	severe case	111 (n)	54 (n)	
Abdrabbi AlYafei	23%	0.77 [0.71-0.83]	cases	case control		
Batur (ICU)	72%	0.28 [0.18-0.43]	death	17/76	94/118	ICU patients
Şengül	76%	0.24 [0.11-0.56]	cases	case control		
Arabi	40%	0.60 [0.26-1.39]	death	6/30	13/39	
Ortatatli	82%	0.18 [0.02-1.33]	death	n/a	n/a	
Tan	71%	0.29 [0.05-0.97]	progression	7/38	18/34	
Chen	40%	0.60 [0.39-0.90]	viral+	52 (n)	53 (n)	
Topan	31%	0.69 [0.51-0.95]	death	61/1,148	118/1,194	
Arabadzhiyska	30%	0.70 [0.44-1.12]	severe case	16/44	29/56	
Bucurica	28%	0.72 [0.65-0.80]	cases	7,958 (n)	3,224 (n)	
Siuka	56%	0.44 [0.14-1.35]	death	10/255	4/45	
Gonzalez	66%	0.34 [0.11-0.97]	death	129 (n)	35 (n)	
Davran	75%	0.25 [0.08-0.75]	death	4/63	8/31	
Schmidt	86%	0.14 [0.04-0.53]	death	n/a	n/a	
Huang	25%	0.75 [0.59-0.96]	recov. time	28 (n)	18 (n)	
Basińska-Lewan..	58%	0.42 [0.23-0.76]	cases	20/109	11/25	
Cetin Ozbek	51%	0.49 [0.23-1.07]	death	7/61	25/107	
Hermawan	71%	0.29 [0.18-0.49]	symp. case	10/34	13/13	
Wang	23%	0.77 [0.53-1.12]	cases	20/44	50/85	
Bayrak	27%	0.73 [0.13-4.11]	m/s case	3/49	2/24	
Protas	77%	0.23 [0.05-1.07]	cases	case control		
Rachman	95%	0.05 [0.00-0.85]	death	0/45	14/146	
Devi	98%	0.02 [0.00-0.34]	cases	case control		
Abdulrahman	90%	0.10 [0.01-0.99]	death	76 (n)	5 (n)	
Ritsinger	9%	0.91 [0.87-0.94]	death	37,972 (n)	6,894 (n)	
Sanamandra	21%	0.79 [0.26-2.38]	death	155 (n)	45 (n)	
Hogarth	47%	0.53 [0.49-0.59]	cases	population-based cohort		
Wani	72%	0.28 [0.11-0.71]	severe case	66 (n)	170 (n)	
Jalavu (ICU)	1%	0.99 [0.61-1.62]	death	16/31	38/55	ICU patients
Manojlovic	90%	0.10 [0.01-0.76]	death	1/41	8/33	
Frish	35%	0.65 [0.49-0.85]	cases	3,038 (all patients)		
Umay	13%	0.87 [0.65-1.16]	hosp. time	374 (n)	39 (n)	
Mingiano	50%	0.50 [0.31-0.81]	death	n/a	n/a	
Mayurathan	-98%	1.98 [0.26-15.2]	death	8/113	1/28	
Bogomaz	70%	0.30 [0.03-2.12]	death	1/28	5/42	
Athanassiou	48%	0.52 [0.14-1.99]	death	5/64	3/20	
Renieris	52%	0.48 [0.23-0.97]	death	17/130	17/60	
Wu (PSM)	43%	0.57 [0.44-0.96]	death	8,300 (n)	8,300 (n)	
Efe Iris	59%	0.41 [0.29-0.57]	cases	n/a	n/a	
Choi	49%	0.51 [0.33-0.78]	recovery	99 (n)	67 (n)	
Rozemeijer	36%	0.64 [0.08-4.89]	ICU	case control		
Węgrzynek-Gallina	33%	0.67 [0.52-0.85]	hosp. time	169 (n)	63 (n)	
Guðnadóttir	54%	0.46 [0.16-1.33]	death	221 (n)	52 (n)	
Arambepola	47%	0.53 [0.18-1.67]	cases	case control		
Pavlyshyn	60%	0.40 [0.15-1.11]	severe case	7/59	5/17	
Singhsakul	51%	0.49 [0.21-0.90]	severe case	16/52	28/45	
Cardoso	67%	0.33 [0.20-0.56]	progression	case control		
Božić	53%	0.47 [0.27-0.89]	death	n/a	n/a	
Pietzner	55%	0.45 [0.38-0.53]	death	n/a	n/a	
Değirmenci	51%	0.49 [0.15-1.61]	ICU	3/36	15/89	
Hammmam	52%	0.48 [0.26-0.90]	severe case	11/49	19/41	
Rachman	52%	0.48 [0.12-1.96]	severe case	2/28	19/129	
García-Zendejas	65%	0.35 [0.08-1.61]	death	n/a	n/a	
Chan	6%	0.94 [0.82-1.09]	death	365/34,407	382/34,407	
Mirkarimi	63%	0.37 [0.32-0.43]	m/s case	117/345	233/255	
Pashaei	12%	0.88 [0.50-1.52]	severe case	19/38	8/14	
Chadda	7%	0.93 [0.75-1.14]	recov. time	331 (n)	61 (n)	
You	82%	0.18 [0.01-1.41]	death	96 (n)	73 (n)	
Mohamed	45%	0.55 [0.28-1.08]	death	14/47	7/13	
Najih	53%	0.47 [0.30-0.73]	symp. case	20/67	21/33	
Perestiuk	54%	0.46 [0.22-0.94]	PASC	108 (n)	54 (n)	
Domènech-Montoliu	38%	0.62 [0.42-0.92]	cases	169 (n)	208 (n)	



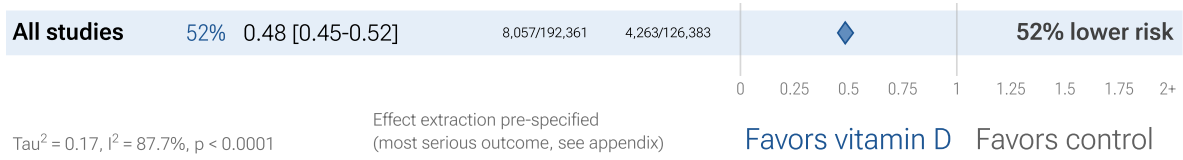


Figure 14. Random effects meta-analysis for sufficiency studies. This plot pools studies with different effects, different vitamin D cutoff levels and measurement times, and studies may be within hospitalized patients, excluding the risk of hospitalization. However, the prevalence of positive effects is notable.

Randomized Controlled Trials (RCTs)

Results restricted to Randomized Controlled Trials (RCTs), after exclusions, and for specific outcomes are shown in Figure 15, 16, 17, 18, and 19.

All 30 vitamin D COVID-19 Randomized Controlled Trials

c19early.org
March 2025

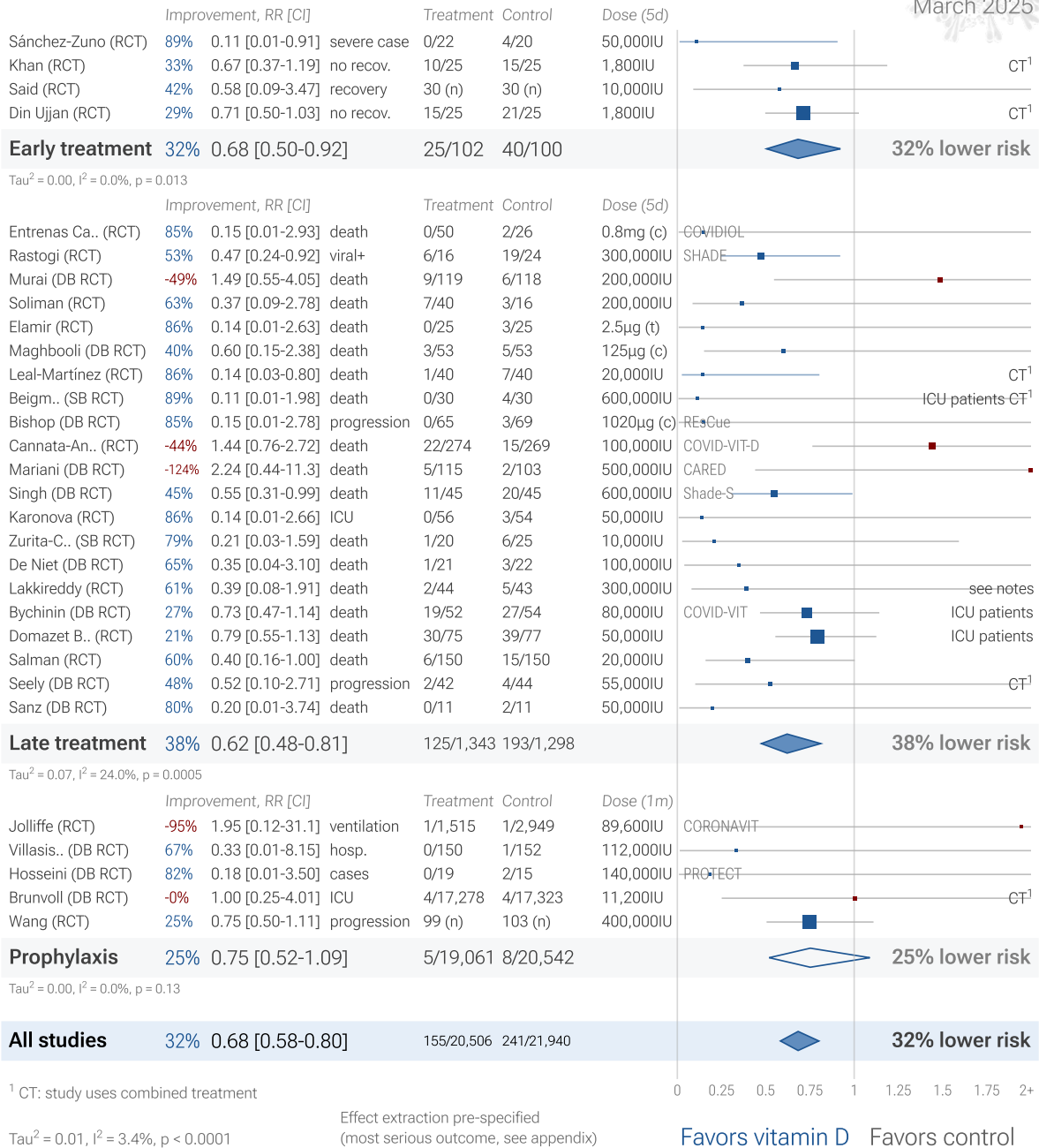


Figure 15. Random effects meta-analysis for Randomized Controlled Trials only. Effect extraction is pre-specified, using the most serious outcome reported, see the appendix for details. Analysis validating pooled outcomes for COVID-19 can be found below.

21 vitamin D COVID-19 Randomized Controlled Trials after exclusions

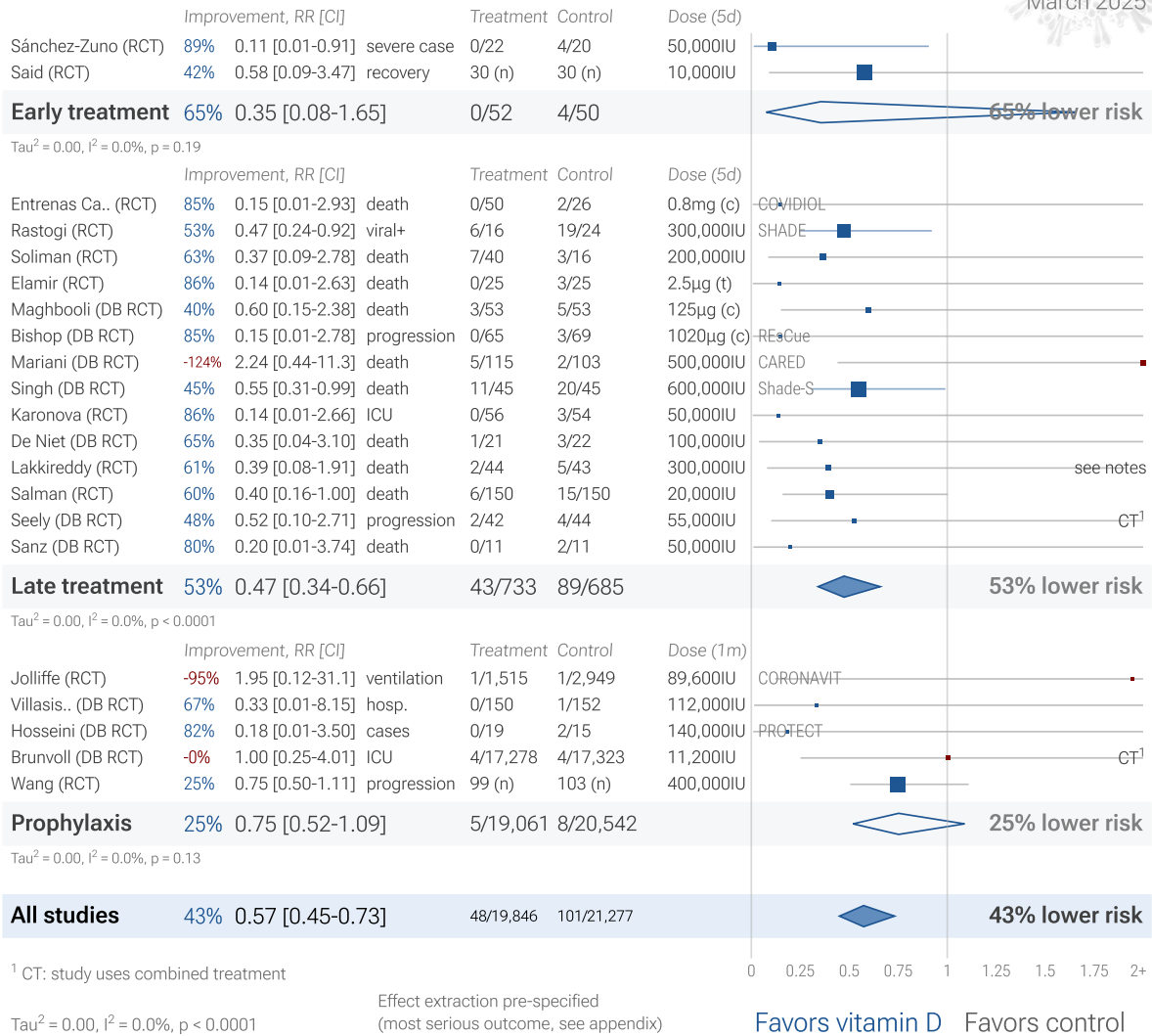


Figure 16. Random effects meta-analysis for RCTs after exclusions. Effect extraction is pre-specified, using the most serious outcome reported, see the appendix for details. Analysis validating pooled outcomes for COVID-19 can be found below.

All 17 vitamin D COVID-19 RCT mortality results

c19early.org
March 2025

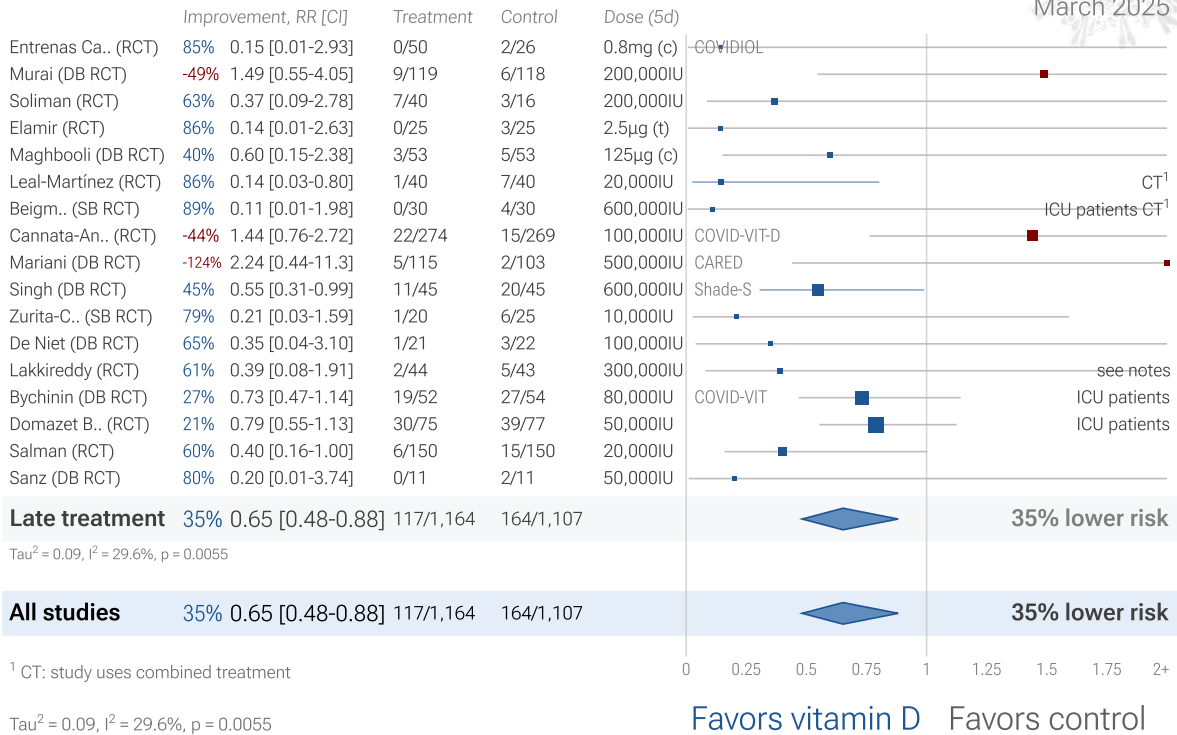


Figure 17. Random effects meta-analysis for RCT mortality results.

All 13 vitamin D COVID-19 RCT ICU results

c19early.org
March 2025

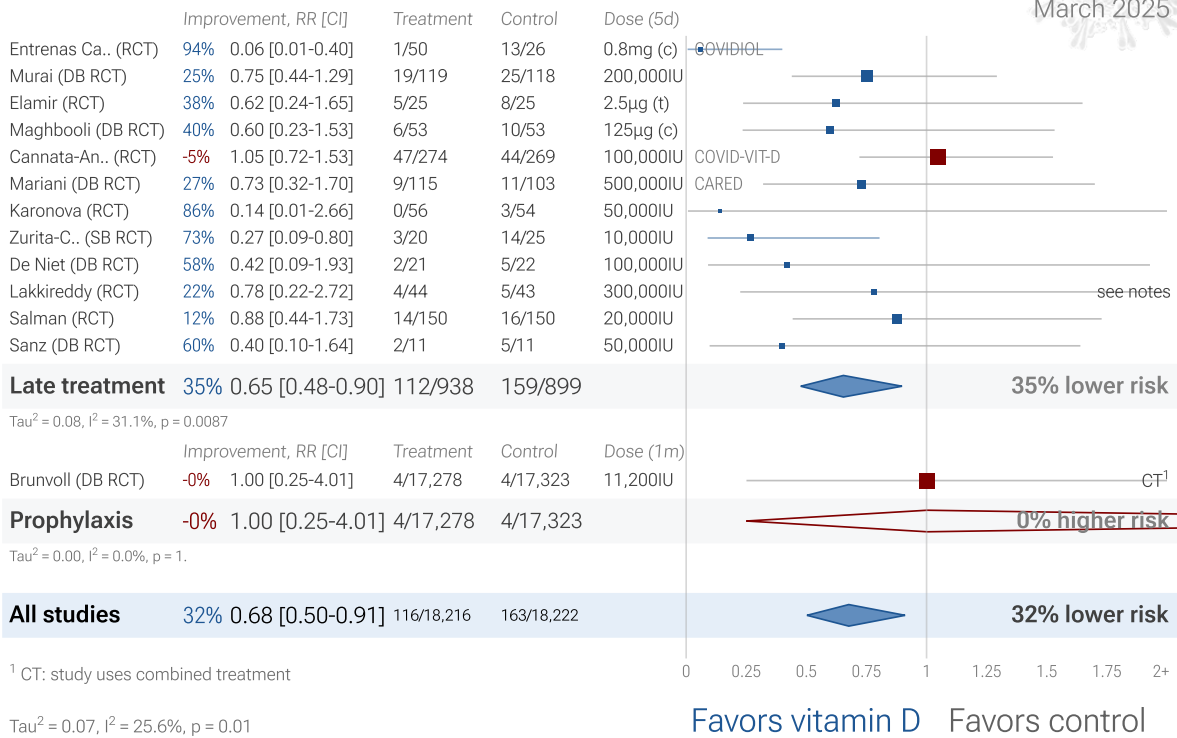


Figure 18. Random effects meta-analysis for RCT ICU admission results.

All 9 vitamin D COVID-19 RCT hospitalization results

c19early.org
March 2025

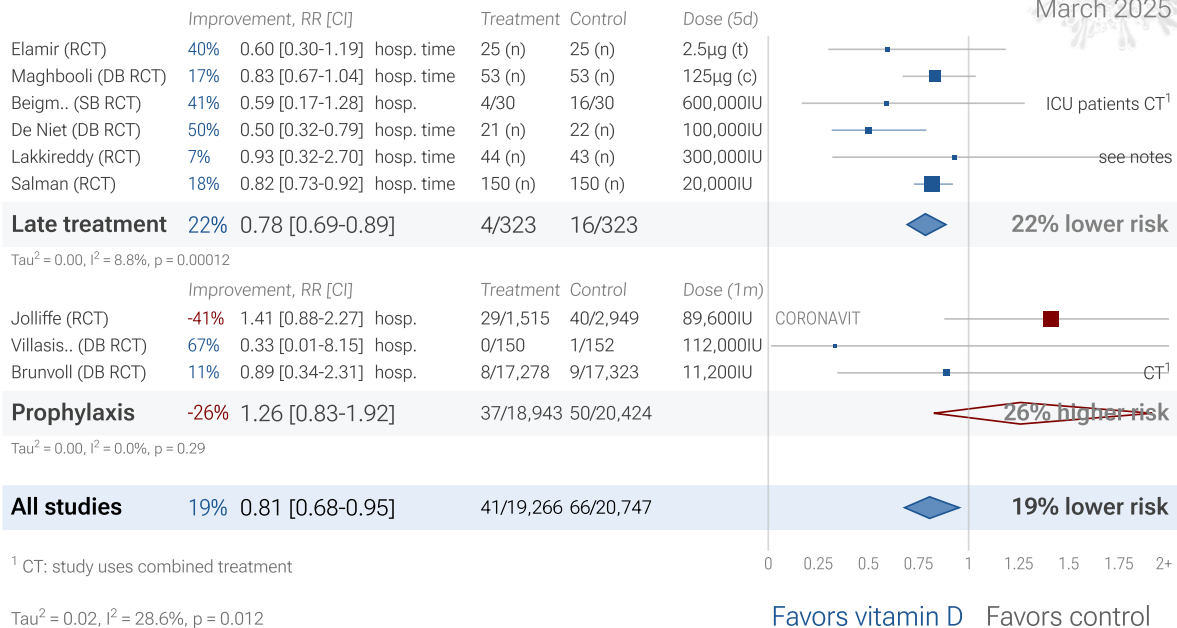


Figure 19. Random effects meta-analysis for RCT hospitalization results.

RCTs have many potential biases

RCTs help to make study groups more similar and can provide a higher level of evidence, however they are subject to many biases¹⁴³, and analysis of double-blind RCTs has identified extreme levels of bias¹⁴⁴. For COVID-19, the overhead may delay treatment, dramatically compromising efficacy; they may encourage monotherapy for simplicity at the cost of efficacy which may rely on combined or synergistic effects; the participants that sign up may not reflect real world usage or the population that benefits most in terms of age, comorbidities, severity of illness, or other factors; standard of care may be compromised and unable to evolve quickly based on emerging research for new diseases; errors may be made in randomization and medication delivery; and investigators may have hidden agendas or vested interests influencing design, operation, analysis, reporting, and the potential for fraud. All of these biases have been observed with COVID-19 RCTs. There is no guarantee that a specific RCT provides a higher level of evidence.

Conflicts of interest for COVID-19 RCTs

RCTs are expensive and many RCTs are funded by pharmaceutical companies or interests closely aligned with pharmaceutical companies. For COVID-19, this creates an incentive to show efficacy for patented commercial products, and an incentive to show a lack of efficacy for inexpensive treatments. The bias is expected to be significant, for example *Als-Nielsen et al.* analyzed 370 RCTs from Cochrane reviews, showing that trials funded by for-profit organizations were 5 times more likely to recommend the experimental drug compared with those funded by nonprofit organizations. For COVID-19, some major philanthropic organizations are largely funded by investments with extreme conflicts of interest for and against specific COVID-19 interventions.

RCTs for novel acute diseases requiring rapid treatment

High quality RCTs for novel acute diseases are more challenging, with increased ethical issues due to the urgency of treatment, increased risk due to enrollment delays, and more difficult design with a rapidly evolving evidence base. For COVID-19, the most common site of initial infection is the upper respiratory tract. Immediate treatment is likely to be most successful and may prevent or slow progression to other parts of the body. For a non-prophylaxis RCT, it makes sense to provide treatment in advance and instruct patients to use it immediately on symptoms, just as some governments have done by providing medication kits in advance. Unfortunately, no RCTs have been done in this way. Every treatment RCT to date involves delayed treatment. Among the 118 treatments we have analyzed, 65% of RCTs

involve very late treatment 5+ days after onset. No non-prophylaxis COVID-19 RCTs match the potential real-world use of early treatments. They may more accurately represent results for treatments that require visiting a medical facility, e.g., those requiring intravenous administration.

RCT bias for widely available treatments

RCTs have a bias against finding an effect for interventions that are widely available — patients that believe they need the intervention are more likely to decline participation and take the intervention. RCTs for vitamin D are more likely to enroll low-risk participants that do not need treatment to recover, making the results less applicable to clinical practice. This bias is likely to be greater for widely known treatments, and may be greater when the risk of a serious outcome is overstated. This bias does not apply to the typical pharmaceutical trial of a new drug that is otherwise unavailable.

Observational studies have been shown to be reliable

Evidence shows that observational studies can also provide reliable results. *Concato et al.* found that well-designed observational studies do not systematically overestimate the magnitude of the effects of treatment compared to RCTs. *Anglemyer et al.* analyzed reviews comparing RCTs to observational studies and found little evidence for significant differences in effect estimates. We performed a similar analysis across the 118 treatments we cover, showing no significant difference in the results of

RCTs compared to observational studies, RR 1.00 [0.93-1.08]. Similar results are found for all low-cost treatments, RR 1.02 [0.93-1.13]. High-cost treatments show a non-significant trend towards RCTs showing greater efficacy, RR 0.92 [0.82-1.03]. Details can be found in the [supplementary data](#). *Lee et al.* showed that only 14% of the guidelines of the Infectious Diseases Society of America were based on RCTs. Evaluation of studies relies on an understanding of the study and potential biases. Limitations in an RCT can outweigh the benefits, for example excessive dosages, excessive treatment delays, or remote survey bias may have a greater effect on results. Ethical issues may also prevent running RCTs for known effective treatments. For more on issues with RCTs see ^{150,151}.

For COVID-19, observational study results do not systematically differ from RCTs, RR 1.00 [0.93-1.08] across 118 treatments ¹⁴⁶.

Using all studies identifies efficacy 7+ months faster (8+ months for low-cost treatments)

Currently, 49 of the treatments we analyze show statistically significant efficacy or harm, defined as $\geq 10\%$ decreased risk or $>0\%$ increased risk from ≥ 3 studies. Of these, 59% have been confirmed in RCTs, with a mean delay of 7.2 months (66% with 8.3 months delay for low-cost treatments). The remaining treatments either have no RCTs, or the point estimate is consistent.

Summary

We need to evaluate each trial on its own merits. RCTs for a given medication and disease may be more reliable, however they may also be less reliable. For off-patent medications, very high conflict of interest trials may be more likely to be RCTs, and more likely to be large trials that dominate meta analyses.

NIH

NIH provides an analysis of vitamin D for COVID-19¹⁵², concluding that there is insufficient evidence to recommend for or against use. However, they appear to have not examined the majority of the evidence. For example, considering RCTs providing clinical results for COVID-19 and vitamin D, they reference only ¹⁵³⁻¹⁵⁶, and appear not to know about 26 other RCTs ¹⁵⁷⁻¹⁸² as shown in Figure 20. Notably, the NIH selection does not correspond to the most relevant and highest quality studies, for example including *Murai et al.*, which studies very late treatment (10 days from symptom onset, with 90% on oxygen at baseline) using cholecalciferol. Calcifediol or calcitriol, which avoids several days delay in conversion, may be more appropriate, especially with this very late stage usage. They include none of the early treatment RCTs. Authors reference only one of the 95 observational studies. For COVID-19, observational study results do not systematically differ from RCTs, RR 1.00 [0.93-1.08] across 118 treatments ¹⁴⁶.

Vitamin D RCTs missing in NIH analysis



Figure 20. Analysis by NIH is missing 26 RCTs.

NICE

NICE (UK) provides an analysis of vitamin D for COVID-19^{183,184}, recommending against use. However, they appear to have not examined the majority of the evidence. For example, considering RCTs providing clinical results for COVID-19 and vitamin D, they reference only^{154,155,161,165,172,173,176}, and appear not to know about 23 other RCTs^{153,156-160,162-164,166-171,174,175,177-182} as shown in Figure 21. Authors do not reference any of the 95 observational studies. For COVID-19, observational study results do not systematically differ from RCTs, RR 1.00 [0.93-1.08] across 118 treatments¹⁴⁶.

Vitamin D RCTs missing in NICE analysis



Figure 21. Analysis by NICE is missing 23 RCTs.

High vs. low dose studies

Figure 22 shows the results for studies testing high vs. low doses.

9 vitamin D COVID-19 studies comparing high vs. low doses

c19early.org
March 2025

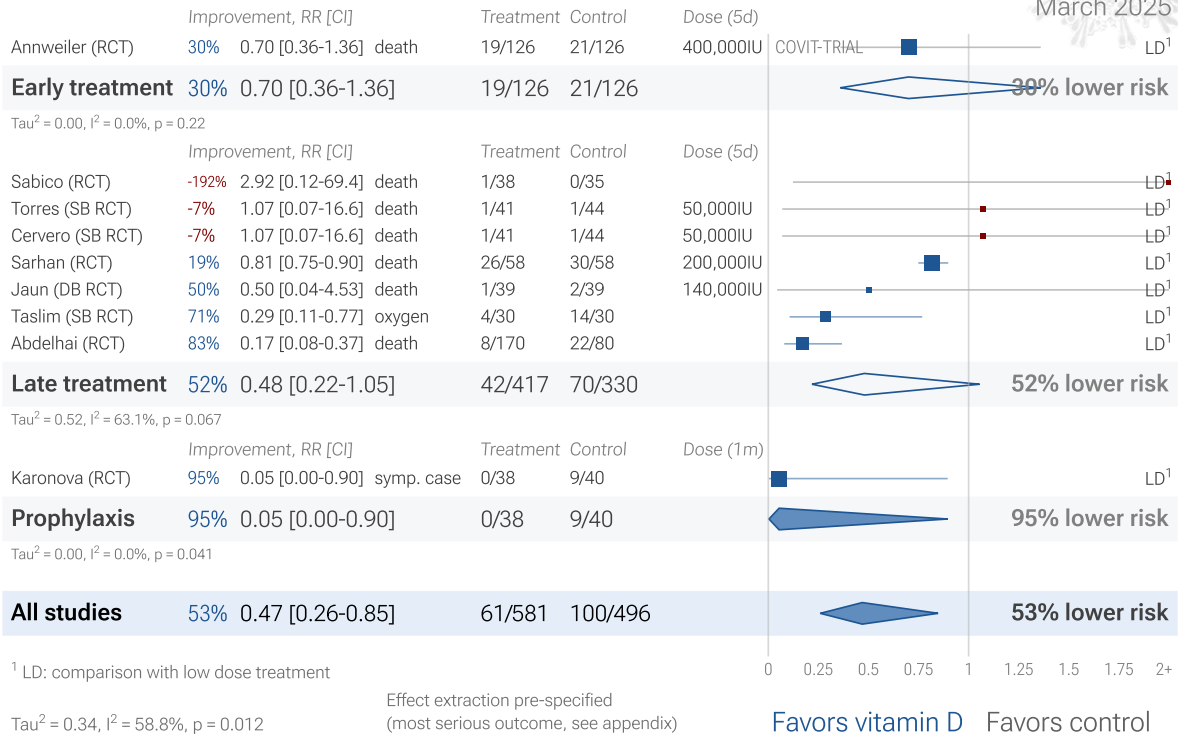
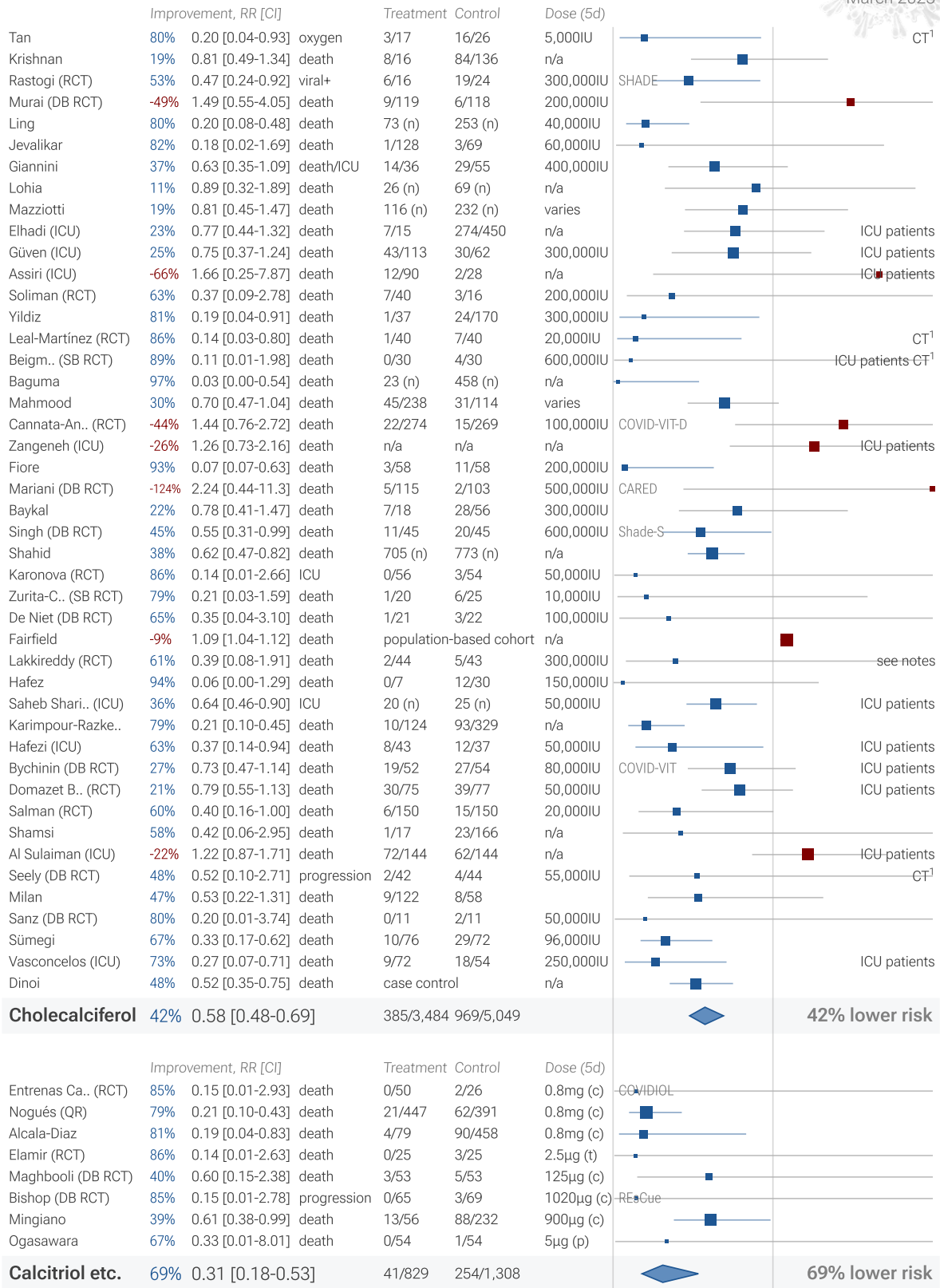


Figure 23. Comparison of COVID-19 vitamin D treatment studies testing high vs. low doses.

Cholecalciferol vs. calcifediol/calcitriol and analogs

Figure 23 shows the results for studies using cholecalciferol and studies using calcifediol/calcitriol and analogs. This shows late treatment studies as there are currently no early treatment studies using calcifediol/calcitriol and analogs. Calcifediol, calcitriol and analogs show improved results, as expected given the long conversion delays with cholecalciferol. However they were rarely used, despite wide availability.



¹ CT: study uses combined treatment

Effect extraction pre-specified
(most serious outcome, see appendix)

Favors vitamin D Favors control

Figure 23. Comparison of cholecalciferol with calcifediol/calcitriol and analogs for late treatment studies, showing improved results with calcifediol/calcitriol and analogs.

Bolus dose vs. multiple doses

Pharmacokinetics and the potential side effects of high bolus doses suggest that ongoing treatment spread over time is more appropriate. One potential advantage of single dose treatment is patient compliance, however this does not apply to COVID-19 trials with ongoing medical care.

Research has shown that lower dose regular treatment with vitamin D is more effective than intermittent high-dose bolus treatment for various conditions, including rickets and acute respiratory infections^{67,185,186}. The biological mechanisms supporting these findings involve the induction of enzymes such as 24-hydroxylase and fibroblast growth factor 23 (FGF23) by high-dose bolus treatments. These enzymes play roles in inactivating vitamin D, which can paradoxically reduce levels of activated vitamin D and suppress its activation for extended periods post-dosage. Evidence indicates that 24-hydroxylase activity may remain elevated for several weeks following a bolus dose, leading to reduced levels of the activated form of vitamin D. Additionally, FGF23 levels can increase for at least three months after a large bolus dose, which also contributes to the suppression of vitamin D activation¹⁸⁵.

Figure 24 shows the results for studies using a single bolus dose $\geq 100,000\text{IU}$ and for studies where treatment continues with multiple doses. Improved results are seen with multiple doses. This analysis is a simplification - for both bolus doses and ongoing treatment, individual trials may use doses that are significantly lower or higher than optimal.

Yang et al. also show improved results with multiple dose treatment.

Vitamin D COVID-19 bolus vs. multiple dose studies

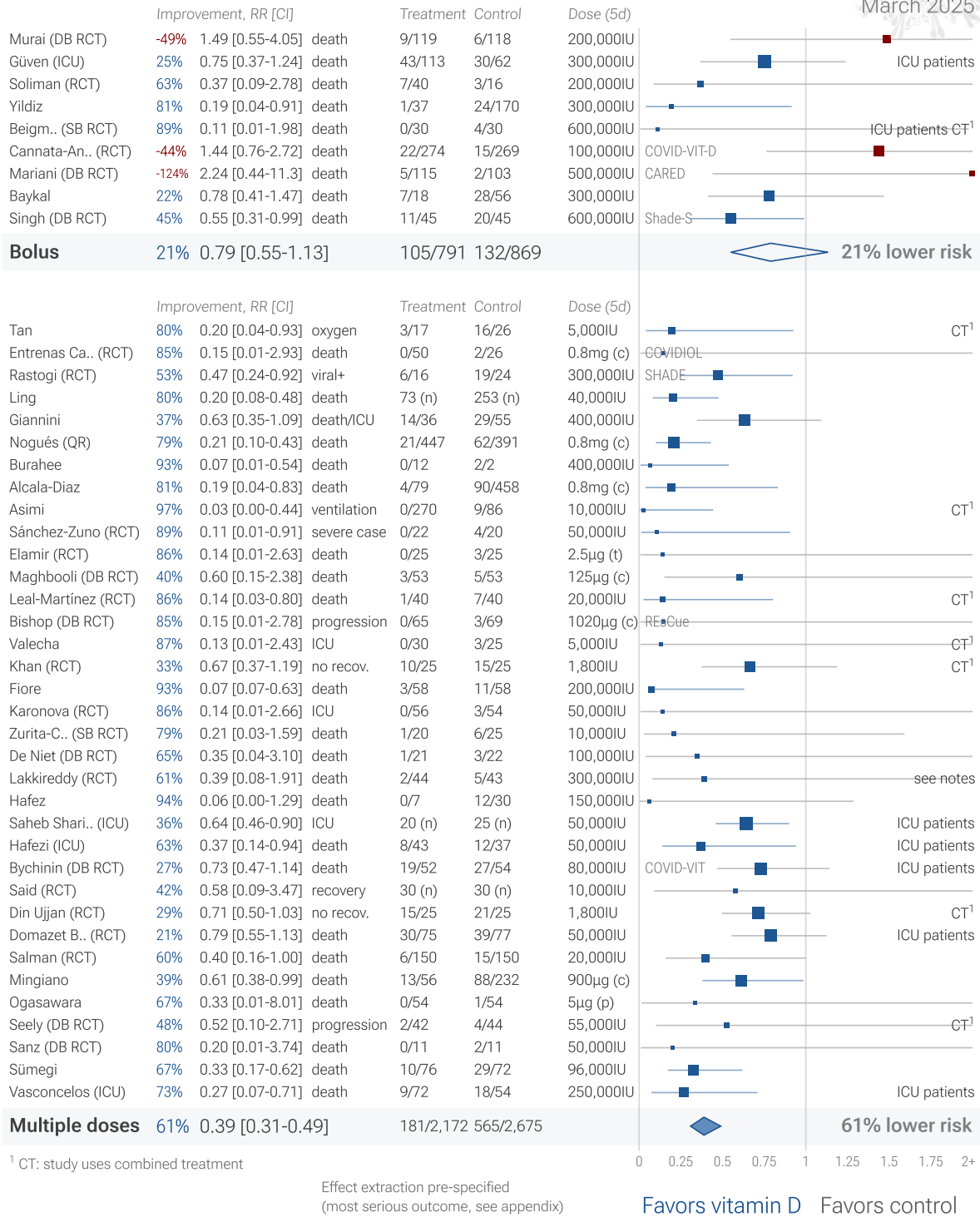


Figure 24. Comparison of bolus vs. multiple dose studies, showing improved results with multiple doses.

Exclusions

To avoid bias in the selection of studies, we include all studies in the main analysis, with the exception of *Espitia-Hernandez*. This study uses a combined protocol with another medication that shows high effectiveness when used alone. Authors report on viral clearance, showing 100% clearance with treatment and 0% for the control group. Based on the known mechanisms of action, the combined medication is likely to contribute more to the improvement.

Here we show the results after excluding studies with critical issues.

Murai is a very late stage study (mean 10 days from symptom onset, with 90% on oxygen at baseline), with poorly matched arms in terms of gender, ethnicity, hypertension, diabetes, and baseline ventilation, all of which favor the control group. Further, this study uses cholecalciferol, which may be especially poorly suited for such a late stage. *Mariani*, *Cannata-Andía* are also very late stage studies using cholecalciferol.

The studies excluded are as follows, and the resulting forest plot is shown in Figure 25.

Abdulateef, unadjusted results with no group details.

Al Sulaiman, very late stage study using cholecalciferol instead of calcifediol or calcitriol.

Arboleda, unadjusted results with no group details.

Asimi, excessive unadjusted differences between groups.

Assiri, unadjusted results with no group details.

Aweimer, unadjusted results with no group details.

Baykal, unadjusted results with no group details; significant confounding by time possible due to separation of groups in different time periods.

Beigmohammadi, very late stage study using cholecalciferol instead of calcifediol or calcitriol.

Bychinin, very late stage study using cholecalciferol instead of calcifediol or calcitriol.

Campi, significant unadjusted differences between groups.

Cannata-Andía, very late stage study using cholecalciferol instead of calcifediol or calcitriol.

Din Ujjan, based on dosages and previous research, combined treatments may contribute more to the effect seen.

Domazet Bugarin, very late stage study using cholecalciferol instead of calcifediol or calcitriol.

Elhadi, unadjusted results with no group details.

Fairfield, substantial unadjusted confounding by indication likely.

Guldemir, unadjusted results with no group details.

Güven, very late stage, ICU patients.

Hafezi, very late stage study using cholecalciferol instead of calcifediol or calcitriol.

Holt, significant unadjusted confounding possible.

Junior, unadjusted results with no group details.

Khan, based on dosages and previous research, combined treatments may contribute more to the effect seen.

Krishnan, unadjusted results with no group details.

Leal-Martínez, combined treatments may contribute more to the effect seen.

Lázaro, very few events; unadjusted results with no group details; minimal details provided.

Mahmood, unadjusted results with no group details; substantial unadjusted confounding by indication likely.

Mahmood, unadjusted results with no group details; substantial unadjusted confounding by indication likely.

Mohseni, unadjusted results with no group details.

Murai, very late stage, >50% on oxygen/ventilation at baseline; very late stage study using cholecalciferol instead of calcifediol or calcitriol.

Pecina, unadjusted results with no group details.

Saheb Sharif-Askari (B), very late stage study using cholecalciferol instead of calcifediol or calcitriol.

Shahid, minimal details provided.

Shamsi, unadjusted results with no group details.

Shehab, unadjusted results with no group details.

Ullah, significant unadjusted confounding possible.

Zangeneh, very late stage study using cholecalciferol instead of calcifediol or calcitriol.

Zurita-Cruz, randomization resulted in significant baseline differences that were not adjusted for.

89 vitamin D COVID-19 treatment studies after exclusions

	Improvement, RR [CI]	Treatment	Control	Dose (5d)	
Annweiler	89% 0.11 [0.03-0.48]	death	10/57	5/9	80,000IU
Annweiler	63% 0.37 [0.06-2.21]	death	3/16	10/32	80,000IU
Burahee	93% 0.07 [0.01-0.54]	death	0/12	2/2	400,000IU
Sánchez-Zuno (RCT)	89% 0.11 [0.01-0.91]	severe case	0/22	4/20	50,000IU
Efird	49% 0.51 [0.23-1.17]	death	11/544	413/15,794	varies
Valecha	87% 0.13 [0.01-2.43]	ICU	0/30	3/25	5,000IU
Hunt	47% 0.53 [0.37-0.77]	death	43/1,019	1,569/25,489	n/a
Said (RCT)	42% 0.58 [0.09-3.47]	recovery	30 (n)	30 (n)	10,000IU

Early treatment 68% 0.32 [0.18-0.55] 67/1,730 2,006/41,401 **68% lower risk**

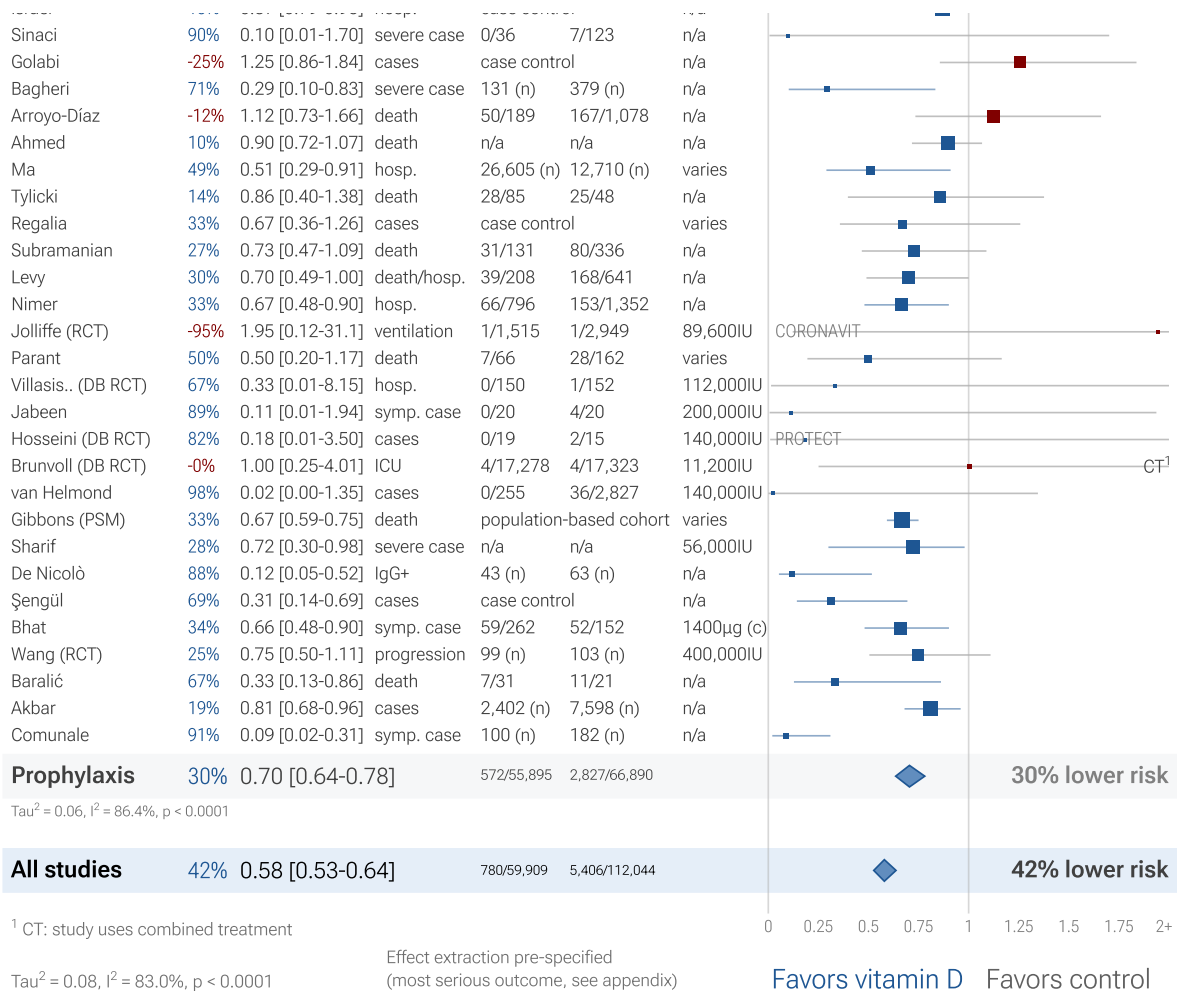
Tau² = 0.28, I² = 57.7%, p < 0.0001

	Improvement, RR [CI]	Treatment	Control	Dose (5d)	
Tan	80% 0.20 [0.04-0.93]	oxygen	3/17	16/26	5,000IU
Entrenas Ca.. (RCT)	85% 0.15 [0.01-2.93]	death	0/50	2/26	0.8mg (c)
Rastogi (RCT)	53% 0.47 [0.24-0.92]	viral+	6/16	19/24	300,000IU
Ling	80% 0.20 [0.08-0.48]	death	73 (n)	253 (n)	40,000IU
Jevalikar	82% 0.18 [0.02-1.69]	death	1/128	3/69	60,000IU
Giannini	37% 0.63 [0.35-1.09]	death/ICU	14/36	29/55	400,000IU
Nogués (QR)	79% 0.21 [0.10-0.43]	death	21/447	62/391	0.8mg (c)
Lohia	11% 0.89 [0.32-1.89]	death	26 (n)	69 (n)	n/a
Mazziotti	19% 0.81 [0.45-1.47]	death	116 (n)	232 (n)	varies
Alcala-Diaz	81% 0.19 [0.04-0.83]	death	4/79	90/458	0.8mg (c)
Soliman (RCT)	63% 0.37 [0.09-2.78]	death	7/40	3/16	200,000IU
Elamir (RCT)	86% 0.14 [0.01-2.63]	death	0/25	3/25	2.5µg (t)
Yildiz	81% 0.19 [0.04-0.91]	death	1/37	24/170	300,000IU
Maghbooli (DB RCT)	40% 0.60 [0.15-2.38]	death	3/53	5/53	125µg (c)
Baguma	97% 0.03 [0.00-0.54]	death	23 (n)	458 (n)	n/a
Bishop (DB RCT)	85% 0.15 [0.01-2.78]	progression	0/65	3/69	1020µg (c)
Fiore	93% 0.07 [0.07-0.63]	death	3/58	11/58	200,000IU
Mariani (DB RCT)	-124% 2.24 [0.44-11.3]	death	5/115	2/103	500,000IU
Singh (DB RCT)	45% 0.55 [0.31-0.99]	death	11/45	20/45	600,000IU
Karonova (RCT)	86% 0.14 [0.01-2.66]	ICU	0/56	3/54	50,000IU
De Niet (DB RCT)	65% 0.35 [0.04-3.10]	death	1/21	3/22	100,000IU
Lakkireddy (RCT)	61% 0.39 [0.08-1.91]	death	2/44	5/43	300,000IU
Hafez	94% 0.06 [0.00-1.29]	death	0/7	12/30	150,000IU
Karimpour-Razke..	79% 0.21 [0.10-0.45]	death	10/124	93/329	n/a
Salman (RCT)	60% 0.40 [0.16-1.00]	death	6/150	15/150	20,000IU
Mingiano	39% 0.61 [0.38-0.99]	death	13/56	88/232	900µg (c)
Ogasawara	67% 0.33 [0.01-8.01]	death	0/54	1/54	5µg (p)
Seely (DB RCT)	48% 0.52 [0.10-2.71]	progression	2/42	4/44	55,000IU
Milan	47% 0.53 [0.22-1.31]	death	9/122	8/58	
Sanz (DB RCT)	80% 0.20 [0.01-3.74]	death	0/11	2/11	50,000IU
Sümeği	67% 0.33 [0.17-0.62]	death	10/76	29/72	96,000IU
Vasconcelos (ICU)	73% 0.27 [0.07-0.71]	death	9/72	18/54	250,000IU
Dinoi	48% 0.52 [0.35-0.75]	death	case control		n/a

Late treatment 63% 0.37 [0.30-0.47] 141/2,284 573/3,753 **63% lower risk**

Tau² = 0.16, I² = 44.6%, p < 0.0001

	Improvement, RR [CI]	Treatment	Control	Dose (1m)	
Blanch-Rubió	8% 0.92 [0.63-1.36]	cases	62/1,303	47/799	n/a
Sainz-Amo	33% 0.67 [0.27-1.67]	severe case	case control		n/a
Hernández	-4% 1.04 [0.26-4.10]	death	2/19	20/197	varies
Annweiler	93% 0.07 [0.01-0.61]	death	2/29	10/32	50,000IU
Cereda	-73% 1.73 [0.81-2.74]	death	7/18	40/152	varies
Louca	8% 0.92 [0.88-0.97]	cases	population-based cohort		n/a
Cangiano	70% 0.30 [0.10-0.87]	death	3/20	39/78	50,000IU
Vasheghani	30% 0.70 [0.33-1.49]	death	7/88	48/420	n/a
Ma	30% 0.70 [0.50-0.97]	cases	49/363	1,329/7,934	n/a
Sulli	76% 0.24 [0.17-0.36]	cases	case control		n/a
Meltzer	36% 0.64 [0.29-1.41]	cases	6/131	239/3,338	n/a
Ünsal	71% 0.29 [0.11-0.76]	pneumonia	4/28	14/28	varies
Oristrell	43% 0.57 [0.41-0.80]	death	2,296 (n)	3,407 (n)	7.4µg (t)
Loucera (PSM)	33% 0.67 [0.50-0.91]	death	374 (n)	374 (n)	varies (c)
Levitus	31% 0.69 [0.37-1.24]	severe case	65 (n)	64 (n)	varies
Aldwihi	-49% 1.49 [1.13-1.87]	hosp.	94/259	143/479	n/a
Dudley	22% 0.78 [0.23-2.61]	symp. case	15/58	2/6	22,400IU
Fasano	42% 0.58 [0.34-0.99]	cases	13/329	92/1,157	n/a
Oristrell	-1% 1.01 [0.93-1.09]	death	population-based cohort		varies (c)
Jimenez	50% 0.50 [0.28-0.90]	death	16/94	65/191	3.7µg (p)
Israel	13% 0.87 [0.79-0.95]	hosp	case control		n/a



¹ CT: study uses combined treatment

Effect extraction pre-specified
(most serious outcome, see appendix)

Favors vitamin D Favors control

Figure 25. Random effects meta-analysis excluding studies with significant issues. Effect extraction is pre-specified, using the most serious outcome reported, see the appendix for details. Analysis validating pooled outcomes for COVID-19 can be found below.

Heterogeneity

Heterogeneity in COVID-19 studies arises from many factors including:

Treatment delay

The time between infection or the onset of symptoms and treatment may critically affect how well a treatment works. For example an antiviral may be very effective when used early but may not be effective in late stage disease, and may even be harmful. Oseltamivir, for example, is generally only considered effective for influenza when used within 0-36 or 0-48 hours^{214,215}. Baloxavir marboxil studies for influenza also show that treatment delay is critical — *Ikematsu et al.* report an 86% reduction in cases for post-exposure prophylaxis, *Hayden et al.* show a 33 hour reduction in the time to alleviation of symptoms for treatment within 24 hours and a reduction of 13 hours for treatment within 24-48 hours, and *Kumar (B) et al.* report only 2.5 hours improvement for inpatient treatment.

Treatment delay	Result
Post-exposure prophylaxis	86% fewer cases ²¹⁶
<24 hours	-33 hours symptoms ²¹⁷
24-48 hours	-13 hours symptoms ²¹⁷
Inpatients	-2.5 hours to improvement ²¹⁸

Table 3. Studies of baloxavir marboxil for influenza show that early treatment is more effective.

Figure 26 shows a mixed-effects meta-regression for efficacy as a function of treatment delay in COVID-19 studies from 118 treatments, showing that efficacy declines rapidly with treatment delay. Early treatment is critical for COVID-19.

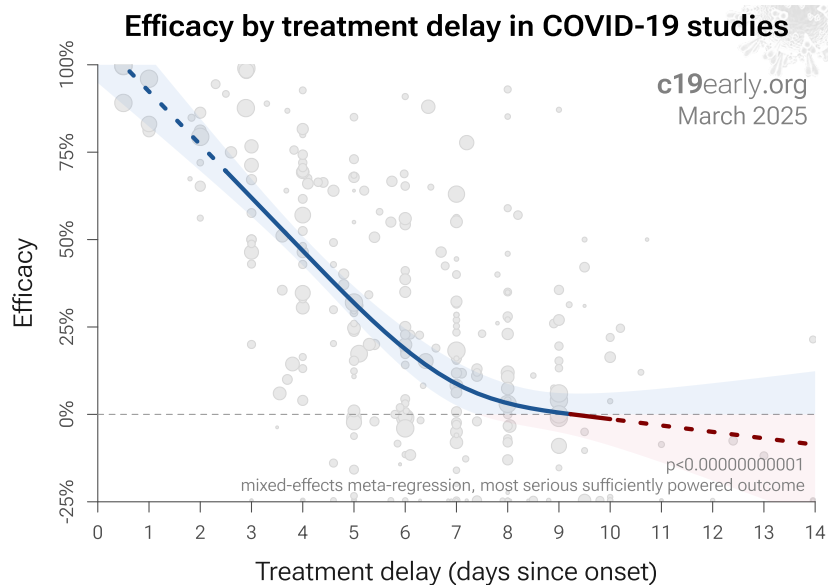


Figure 26. Early treatment is more effective. Meta-regression showing efficacy as a function of treatment delay in COVID-19 studies from 118 treatments.

Patient demographics

Details of the patient population including age and comorbidities may critically affect how well a treatment works. For example, many COVID-19 studies with relatively young low-comorbidity patients show all patients recovering quickly with or without treatment. In such cases, there is little room for an effective treatment to improve results, for example as in *López-Medina et al.*

SARS-CoV-2 variants

Efficacy may depend critically on the distribution of SARS-CoV-2 variants encountered by patients. Risk varies significantly across variants²²⁰, for example the Gamma variant shows significantly different characteristics²²¹⁻²²⁴. Different mechanisms of action may be more or less effective depending on variants, for example the degree to which TMPRSS2 contributes to viral entry can differ across variants^{225,226}.

Treatment regimen

Effectiveness may depend strongly on the dosage, treatment regimen, and the form of vitamin D used (cholecalciferol, calcifediol, or calcitriol).

Medication quality

The quality of medications may vary significantly between manufacturers and production batches, which may significantly affect efficacy and safety. *Williams et al.* analyze ivermectin from 11 different sources, showing highly variable antiparasitic efficacy across different manufacturers. *Xu et al.* analyze a treatment from two different manufacturers, showing 9 different impurities, with significantly different concentrations for each manufacturer. Non-prescription supplements may show very wide variations in quality^{1,2}.

Other treatments

The use of other treatments may significantly affect outcomes, including supplements, other medications, or other interventions such as prone positioning. Treatments may be synergistic^{174,229-244}, therefore efficacy may depend strongly on combined treatments.

Effect measured

Across all studies there is a strong association between different outcomes, for example improved recovery is strongly associated with lower mortality. However, efficacy may differ depending on the effect measured, for example a treatment may be more effective against secondary complications and have minimal effect on viral clearance.

Meta analysis

The distribution of studies will alter the outcome of a meta analysis. Consider a simplified example where everything is equal except for the treatment delay, and effectiveness decreases to zero or below with increasing delay. If there are many studies using very late treatment, the outcome may be negative, even though early treatment is very effective. All meta analyses combine heterogeneous studies, varying in population, variants, and potentially all factors above, and therefore may obscure efficacy by including studies where treatment is less effective. Generally, we expect the estimated effect size from meta analysis to be less than that for the optimal case. Looking at all studies is valuable for providing an overview of all research, important to avoid cherry-picking, and informative when a positive result is found despite combining less-optimal situations. However, the resulting estimate does not apply to specific cases such as early treatment in high-risk populations with a specific form and dosage of vitamin D. While we present results for all studies, we also present treatment time and individual outcome analyses, which may be more informative for specific use cases.

Vitamin D

Vitamin D studies vary widely in all the factors above, which makes the consistently positive results even more remarkable. A failure to detect an association after combining heterogeneous studies does not mean the treatment is not effective (it may only work in certain cases), however the reverse is not true — an identified association is valid, although the magnitude of the effect may be larger for more optimal cases, and lower for less optimal cases. While we present results for all studies in this paper, the individual outcome, form of vitamin D, and treatment time analyses are more relevant for specific use cases.

Pooled Effects

Pooled effects are no longer required to show efficacy as of October 2020

This section validates the use of pooled effects for COVID-19, which enables earlier detection of efficacy, however pooled effects are no longer required for vitamin D as of October 2020. Efficacy is now known based on specific outcomes for all studies and when restricted to RCTs. Efficacy based on specific outcomes in RCTs was delayed by 10.6 months compared to using pooled outcomes in RCTs.

Combining studies is required

For COVID-19, delay in clinical results translates into additional death and morbidity, as well as additional economic and societal damage. Combining the results of studies reporting different outcomes is required. There may be no mortality in a trial with low-risk patients, however a reduction in severity or improved viral clearance may translate into lower mortality in a high-risk population. Different studies may report lower severity, improved recovery, and lower mortality, and the significance may be very high when combining the results. "*The studies reported different outcomes*" is not a good reason for disregarding results. Pooling the results of studies reporting different outcomes allows us to use more of the available information. Logically we should, and do, use additional information when evaluating treatments—for example dose-response and treatment delay-response relationships provide additional evidence of efficacy that is considered when reviewing the evidence for a treatment.

Specific outcome and pooled analyses

We present both specific outcome and pooled analyses. In order to combine the results of studies reporting different outcomes we use the most serious outcome reported in each study, based on the thesis that improvement in the most serious outcome provides comparable measures of efficacy for a treatment. A critical advantage of this approach is simplicity and transparency. There are many other ways to combine evidence for different outcomes, along with additional evidence such as dose-response relationships, however these increase complexity.

Ethical and practical issues limit high-risk trials

Trials with high-risk patients may be restricted due to ethics for treatments that are known or expected to be effective, and they increase difficulty for recruiting. Using less severe outcomes as a proxy for more serious outcomes allows faster and safer collection of evidence.

Validating pooled outcome analysis for COVID-19

For many COVID-19 treatments, a reduction in mortality logically follows from a reduction in hospitalization, which follows from a reduction in symptomatic cases, which follows from a reduction in PCR positivity. We can directly test this for COVID-19.

Analysis of the the association between different outcomes across studies from all 118 treatments we cover confirms the validity of pooled outcome analysis for COVID-19. Figure 27 shows that lower hospitalization is very strongly associated with lower mortality ($p < 0.000000000001$). Similarly, Figure 28 shows that improved recovery is very strongly associated with lower mortality ($p < 0.000000000001$). Considering the extremes, *Singh (B) et al.* show an association between viral clearance and hospitalization or death, with $p = 0.003$ after excluding one large outlier from a mutagenic treatment, and based on 44 RCTs including 52,384 patients. Figure 29 shows that improved viral clearance is strongly associated with fewer serious outcomes. The association is very similar to *Singh (B) et al.*, with higher confidence due to the larger number of studies. As with *Singh (B) et al.*, the confidence increases when excluding the outlier treatment, from $p = 0.00000023$ to $p = 0.000000094$.

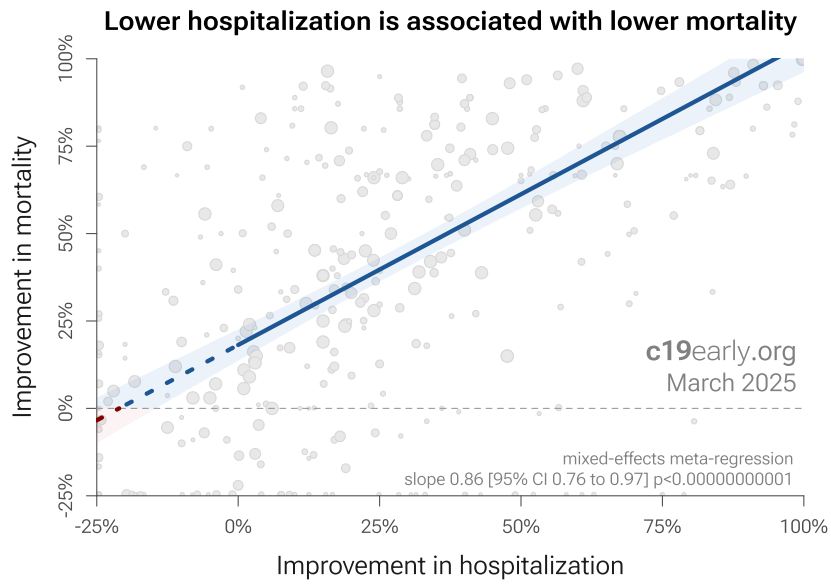


Figure 27. Lower hospitalization is associated with lower mortality, supporting pooled outcome analysis.

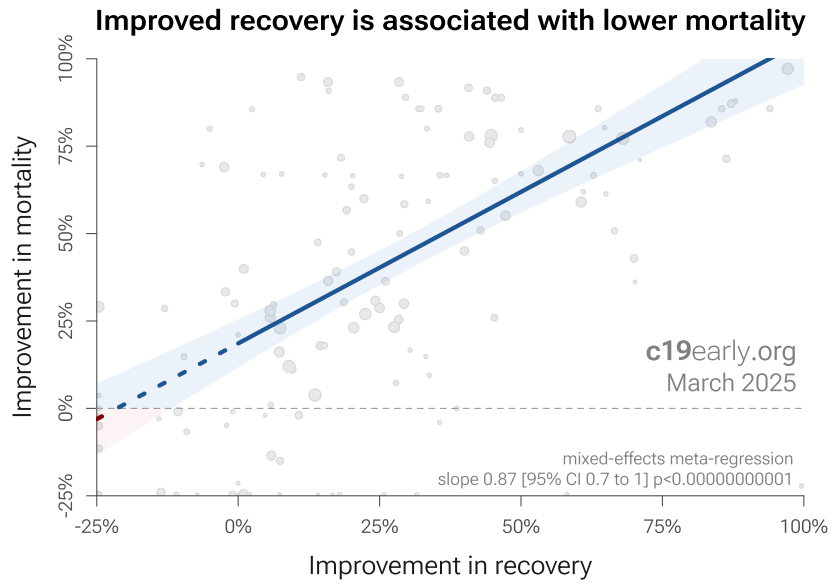


Figure 28. Improved recovery is associated with lower mortality, supporting pooled outcome analysis.

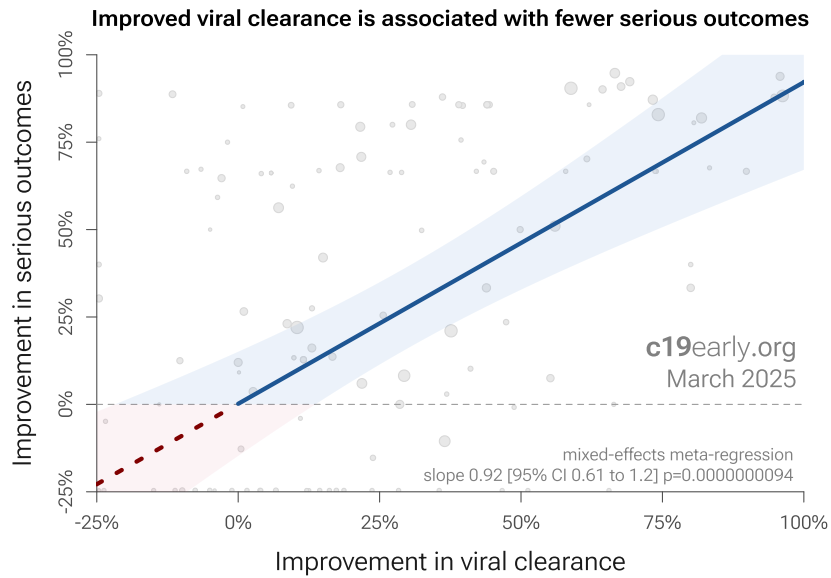


Figure 27. Improved viral clearance is associated with fewer serious outcomes, supporting pooled outcome analysis.

Pooled outcomes identify efficacy 5 months faster (8 months for RCTs)

Currently, 49 of the treatments we analyze show statistically significant efficacy or harm, defined as $\geq 10\%$ decreased risk or $>0\%$ increased risk from ≥ 3 studies. 87% of these have been confirmed with one or more specific outcomes, with a mean delay of 4.7 months. When restricting to RCTs only, 56% of treatments showing statistically significant efficacy/harm with pooled effects have been confirmed with one or more specific outcomes, with a mean delay of 7.7 months. Figure 30 shows when treatments were found effective during the pandemic. Pooled outcomes often resulted in earlier detection of efficacy.

Time when COVID-19 studies showed efficacy

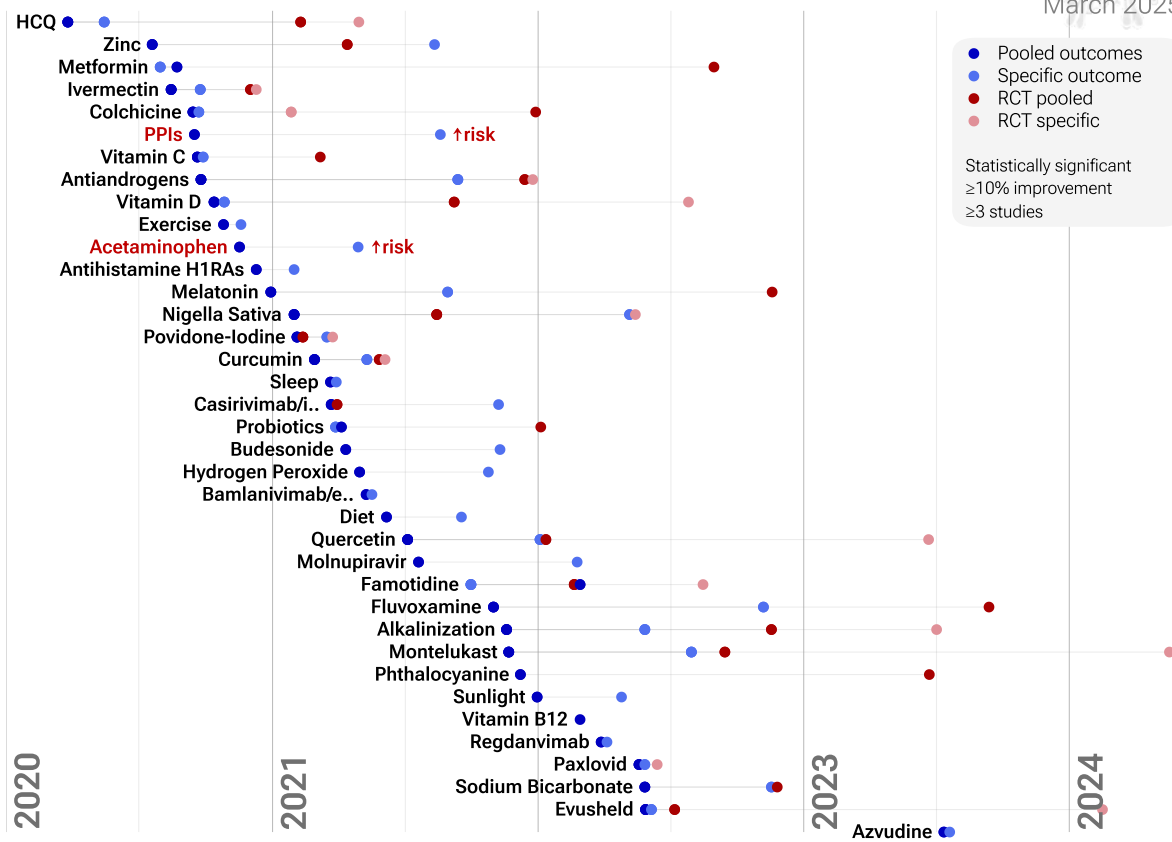


Figure 30. The time when studies showed that treatments were effective, defined as statistically significant improvement of $\geq 10\%$ from ≥ 3 studies. Pooled results typically show efficacy earlier than specific outcome results. Results from all studies often shows efficacy much earlier than when restricting to RCTs. Results reflect conditions as used in trials to date, these depend on the population treated, treatment delay, and treatment regimen.

Limitations

Pooled analysis could hide efficacy, for example a treatment that is beneficial for late stage patients but has no effect on viral clearance may show no efficacy if most studies only examine viral clearance. In practice, it is rare for a non-antiviral treatment to report viral clearance and to not report clinical outcomes; and in practice other sources of heterogeneity such as difference in treatment delay is more likely to hide efficacy.

Summary

Analysis validates the use of pooled effects and shows significantly faster detection of efficacy on average. However, as with all meta analyses, it is important to review the different studies included. We also present individual outcome analyses, which may be more informative for specific use cases.

Discussion

Sufficiency studies

For sufficiency studies, different studies use different levels as the threshold of sufficiency, vitamin D levels were measured at different times, and some studies measure risk only within hospitalized patients, which excludes the risk of a serious enough case to be hospitalized. However, 202 of 215 studies present positive effects.

Sufficiency studies show a strong correlation between low vitamin D levels and worse COVID-19 outcomes, however they do not provide information on vitamin D treatment. Studies with vitamin D levels measured after admission may show lower levels because COVID-19 infection reduces vitamin D levels. Studies with levels measured before infection

also show significant benefit, however the cause could be one or more correlated factors. For example, sunlight exposure increases vitamin D levels, but also increases intracellular melatonin²⁴⁶, and melatonin shows significant benefit for COVID-19²⁴⁷. Sun exposure is also correlated with physical exercise, which also shows benefit for COVID-19²⁴⁸.

Treatment studies

108 of 125 treatment studies report positive effects. Studies vary significantly in terms of treatment delay, treatment regimen, patients characteristics, and (for the pooled effects analysis) outcomes, as reflected in the high degree of heterogeneity. However treatment consistently shows a significant benefit. The treatment studies not showing positive effects are mostly prophylaxis studies with unknown dosages. The only non-prophylaxis studies reporting negative effects are a small unadjusted retrospective *Assiri, Zangeneh* with no details of treatment, and *Murai, Mariani, Cannata-Andía* which are very late stage studies using cholecalciferol. For *Murai*, the result also has very low statistical significance due to the small number of events, and the other reported outcomes of ventilation and ICU admission, which have slightly more events and higher confidence, show benefits for vitamin D. Calcifediol or calcitriol, which avoids several days delay in conversion, may be more successful, especially with very late stage usage.

Acute treatment shows higher efficacy than long-term supplementation

Acute treatment shows greater efficacy than chronic prophylaxis for mortality and in pooled analysis. One hypothesis is that long-term supplementation may affect normal biological processing. A key component of vitamin D processing is regulation via the enzyme CYP24A1, which breaks down active vitamin D. Long-term supplementation may lead to upregulation of CYP24A1, and potentially lower availability of active vitamin D where needed during infection. The prophylaxis RCTs to date *Villasis-Keever, Jolliffe* are consistent with this possibility, with the shorter-term supplementation in *Villasis-Keever* showing better results compared to the longer-term high adherence daily supplementation in *Jolliffe*. For acute respiratory infections, *Wang (D) et al.* show greater efficacy for prophylaxis trials with shorter durations. Specific forms and administration of vitamin D may minimize upregulation of CYP24A1²⁴⁹. *Bader* performed an RCT showing high-dose cholecalciferol (50,000 IU/week) significantly increased IL-6, however other studies have shown no significant difference in IL-6^{251,252} (30,000IU/wk and 100,000IU bolus + 4,000IU/day).

Other factors may be responsible for the observed lower efficacy in prophylaxis studies. For example, analysis of hospitalized patients is subject to selection bias because long-term accurate-dosage supplementing individuals may be significantly less likely to be hospitalized. Studies spanning higher-UV months are subject to confounding. Note that prophylaxis studies include case results, whereas we may expect vitamin D to be more effective against serious outcomes. Comparison of acute treatment versus long-term supplementation should use the specific outcome analyses rather than the pooled outcome analyses.

Publication bias

Publishing is often biased towards positive results, however evidence suggests that there may be a negative bias for inexpensive treatments for COVID-19. Both negative and positive results are very important for COVID-19, media in many countries prioritizes negative results for inexpensive treatments (inverting the typical incentive for scientists that value media recognition), and there are many reports of difficulty publishing positive results²⁵³⁻²⁵⁶.

One method to evaluate bias is to compare prospective vs. retrospective studies. Prospective studies are more likely to be published regardless of the result, while retrospective studies are more likely to exhibit bias. For example, researchers may perform preliminary analysis with minimal effort and the results may influence their decision to continue. Retrospective studies also provide more opportunities for the specifics of data extraction and adjustments to influence results.

Figure 31 shows a scatter plot of results for prospective and retrospective treatment studies. Prospective studies show 51% [36-63%] improvement in meta analysis, compared to 33% [27-39%] for retrospective studies, suggesting possible negative publication bias, with a non-significant trend towards retrospective studies reporting lower efficacy. This gives us further confidence in the significant efficacy seen in all studies.

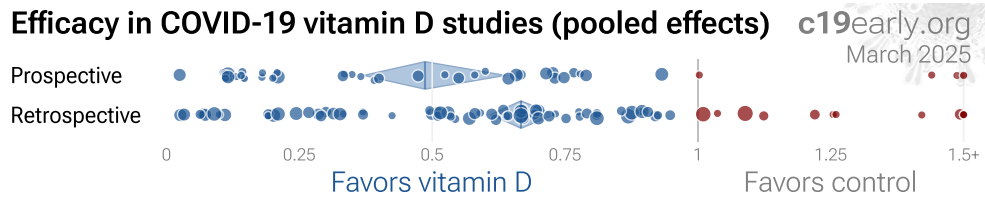


Figure 31. Prospective vs. retrospective studies. The diamonds show the results of random effects meta-analysis.

Funnel plot analysis

Funnel plots have traditionally been used for analyzing publication bias. This is invalid for COVID-19 acute treatment trials — the underlying assumptions are invalid, which we can demonstrate with a simple example. Consider a set of hypothetical perfect trials with no bias. Figure 32 plot A shows a funnel plot for a simulation of 80 perfect trials, with random group sizes, and each patient's outcome randomly sampled (10% control event probability, and a 30% effect size for treatment). Analysis shows no asymmetry ($p > 0.05$). In plot B, we add a single typical variation in COVID-19 treatment trials — treatment delay. Consider that efficacy varies from 90% for treatment within 24 hours, reducing to 10% when treatment is delayed 3 days. In plot B, each trial's treatment delay is randomly selected. Analysis now shows highly significant asymmetry, $p < 0.0001$, with six variants of Egger's test all showing $p < 0.05$ ²⁵⁷⁻²⁶⁴. Note that these tests fail even though treatment delay is uniformly distributed. In reality treatment delay is more complex — each trial has a different distribution of delays across patients, and the distribution across trials may be biased (e.g., late treatment trials may be more common). Similarly, many other variations in trials may produce asymmetry, including dose, administration, duration of treatment, differences in SOC, comorbidities, age, variants, and bias in design, implementation, analysis, and reporting.

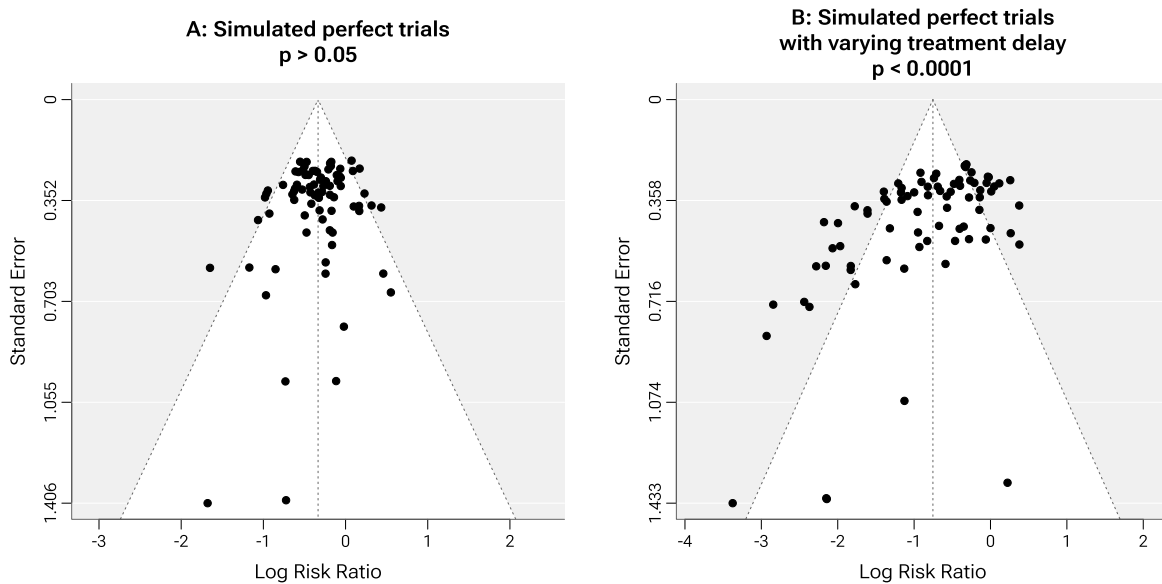


Figure 32. Example funnel plot analysis for simulated perfect trials.

Conflicts of interest

Pharmaceutical drug trials often have conflicts of interest whereby sponsors or trial staff have a financial interest in the outcome being positive. Vitamin D for COVID-19 lacks this because it is an inexpensive and widely available supplement. In contrast, most COVID-19 vitamin D trials have been run by physicians on the front lines with the primary goal of finding the best methods to save human lives and minimize the collateral damage caused by COVID-19. While pharmaceutical companies are careful to run trials under optimal conditions (for example, restricting patients to those most likely to benefit, only including patients that can be treated soon after onset when necessary, and ensuring accurate dosing), not all vitamin D trials represent the optimal conditions for efficacy.

Other meta analyses

19 other meta analyses show significant improvements with vitamin D treatment for mortality³⁻¹⁶, mechanical ventilation^{3,8,9,14,17,18}, ICU admission^{3,5,8,9,12,14,16-20}, hospitalization^{7,14}, severity^{4,6,8,13,21}, and cases^{10,20,21}.

Lakkireddy

The first version of *Lakkireddy* was censored based on incorrect claims from an anti-treatment researcher. For example, the author claims that the gender difference between arms (7/44 vs. 15/43 female) indicates randomization failure, however by simulation, using the group sizes and overall gender ratio, the difference between the number of female patients in each arm is expected to be ≥ 8 6.4% of the time (2.7% with ≥ 8 in the control arm, and 3.7% with ≥ 8 in the treatment arm).

Author claims that the difference in CRP would only happen about one in a billion times. This is incorrect. CRP is not normally distributed, and the observed values could be due to a very small number of outliers with very large CRP in one group.

A response from the study authors can be found at c19early.org (E). The study was republished.

Genetic variants

Genetic variants have been shown to affect COVID-19 infection, severity, and mortality risk²⁶⁶. Patients with certain vitamin D receptor gene variants may potentially benefit more from vitamin D treatment^{82,83,266-280}.

Limitations

Summary statistics from meta analysis necessarily lose information. As with all meta analyses, studies are heterogeneous, with differences in treatment delay, treatment regimen, patient demographics, variants, conflicts of interest, standard of care, and other factors. We provide analyses for specific outcomes and by treatment delay, and we aim to identify key characteristics in the forest plots and summaries. Results should be viewed in the context of study characteristics.

Some analyses classify treatment based on early or late administration, as done here, while others distinguish between mild, moderate, and severe cases. Viral load does not indicate degree of symptoms — for example patients may have a high viral load while being asymptomatic. With regard to treatments that have antiviral properties, timing of treatment is critical — late administration may be less helpful regardless of severity.

Details of treatment delay per patient is often not available. For example, a study may treat 90% of patients relatively early, but the events driving the outcome may come from 10% of patients treated very late. Our 5 day cutoff for early treatment may be too conservative, 5 days may be too late in many cases.

Comparison across treatments is confounded by differences in the studies performed, for example dose, variants, and conflicts of interest. Trials with conflicts of interest may use designs better suited to the preferred outcome.

In some cases, the most serious outcome has very few events, resulting in lower confidence results being used in pooled analysis, however the method is simpler and more transparent. This is less critical as the number of studies increases. Restriction to outcomes with sufficient power may be beneficial in pooled analysis and improve accuracy when there are few studies, however we maintain our pre-specified method to avoid any retrospective changes.

Studies show that combinations of treatments can be highly synergistic and may result in many times greater efficacy than individual treatments alone^{174,229-244}. Therefore standard of care may be critical and benefits may diminish or disappear if standard of care does not include certain treatments.

This real-time analysis is constantly updated based on submissions. Accuracy benefits from widespread review and submission of updates and corrections from reviewers. Less popular treatments may receive fewer reviews.

No treatment or intervention is 100% available and effective for all current and future variants. Efficacy may vary significantly with different variants and within different populations. All treatments have potential side effects. Propensity to experience side effects may be predicted in advance by qualified physicians. We do not provide medical advice. Before taking any medication, consult a qualified physician who can compare all options, provide personalized advice, and provide details of risks and benefits based on individual medical history and situations.

Reviews

Many reviews cover vitamin D for COVID-19, presenting additional background on mechanisms and related results, including ^{49,50,56,65,185,281-313}.

Physician case series results

Table 4 shows the reported results of physicians that use early treatments for COVID-19, compared to the results for a non-treating physician. The treatments used vary. Physicians typically use a combination of treatments, with almost all reporting use of ivermectin and/or HCQ, and most using additional treatments, including vitamin D. These results are subject to selection and ascertainment bias and more accurate analysis requires details of the patient populations and followup, however results are consistently better across many teams, and consistent with the extensive controlled trial evidence that shows a significant reduction in risk with many early treatments, and improved results with the use of multiple treatments in combination.

LATE TREATMENT						
Physician / Team	Location	Patients	Hospitalization		Mortality	
Dr. David Uip (*)	Brazil	2,200	38.6% (850)	Ref.	2.5% (54)	Ref.
EARLY TREATMENT - 40 physicians/teams						
Physician / Team	Location	Patients	Hospitalization	Improvement	Mortality	Improvement
Dr. Roberto Alfonso Accinelli 0/360 deaths for treatment within 3 days	Peru	1,265			0.6% (7)	77.5%
Dr. Mohammed Tarek Alam patients up to 84 years old	Bangladesh	100			0.0% (0)	100.0%
Dr. Oluwagbenga Alonge	Nigeria	310			0.0% (0)	100.0%
Dr. Raja Bhattacharya up to 88yo, 81% comorbidities	India	148			1.4% (2)	44.9%
Dr. Flavio Cadebiani	Brazil	3,450	0.1% (4)	99.7%	0.0% (0)	100.0%
Dr. Alessandro Capucci	Italy	350	4.6% (16)	88.2%		
Dr. Shankara Chetty	South Africa	8,000			0.0% (0)	100.0%
Dr. Deborah Chisholm	USA	100			0.0% (0)	100.0%
Dr. Ryan Cole	USA	400	0.0% (0)	100.0%	0.0% (0)	100.0%
Dr. Marco Cosentino vs. 3-3.8% mortality during period; earlier treatment better	Italy	392	6.4% (25)	83.5%	0.3% (1)	89.6%
Dr. Jeff Davis	USA	6,000			0.0% (0)	100.0%
Dr. Dhanajay	India	500			0.0% (0)	100.0%
Dr. Bryan Tyson & Dr. George Fareed	USA	20,000	0.0% (6)	99.9%	0.0% (4)	99.2%
Dr. Raphael Furtado	Brazil	170	0.6% (1)	98.5%	0.0% (0)	100.0%
Rabbi Yehoshua Gerzi	Israel	860	0.1% (1)	99.7%	0.0% (0)	100.0%
Dr. Heather Gessling	USA	1,500			0.1% (1)	97.3%
Dr. Ellen Guimarães	Brazil	500	1.6% (8)	95.9%	0.4% (2)	83.7%
Dr. Syed Haider	USA	4,000	0.1% (5)	99.7%	0.0% (0)	100.0%
Dr. Mark Hancock	USA	24			0.0% (0)	100.0%
Dr. Sabine Hazan	USA	1,000			0.0% (0)	100.0%
Dr. Mollie James	USA	3,500	1.1% (40)	97.0%	0.0% (1)	98.8%
Dr. Roberta Lacerda	Brazil	550	1.5% (8)	96.2%	0.4% (2)	85.2%
Dr. Katarina Lindley	USA	100	5.0% (5)	87.1%	0.0% (0)	100.0%
Dr. Ben Marble	USA	150,000			0.0% (4)	99.9%
Dr. Edimilson Migowski	Brazil	2,000	0.3% (7)	99.1%	0.1% (2)	95.9%
Dr. Abdulrahman Mohana	Saudi Arabia	2,733			0.0% (0)	100.0%
Dr. Carlos Nigro	Brazil	5,000	0.9% (45)	97.7%	0.5% (23)	81.3%
Dr. Benoit Ochs	Luxembourg	800			0.0% (0)	100.0%
Dr. Ortores	Italy	240	1.2% (3)	96.8%	0.0% (0)	100.0%
Dr. Valerio Pascua one death for a patient presenting on the 5th day in need of supplemental oxygen	Honduras	415	6.3% (26)	83.8%	0.2% (1)	90.2%
Dr. Sebastian Pop	Romania	300			0.0% (0)	100.0%

Dr. Brian Proctor	USA	869	2.3% (20)	94.0%	0.2% (2)	90.6%
Dr. Anastacio Queiroz	Brazil	700			0.0% (0)	100.0%
Dr. Didier Raoult	France	8,315	2.6% (214)	93.3%	0.1% (5)	97.6%
Dr. Karin Ried up to 99yo, 73% comorbidities, av. age 63	Turkey	237			0.4% (1)	82.8%
Dr. Roman Rozenywaig patients up to 86 years old	Canada	80			0.0% (0)	100.0%
Dr. Vipul Shah	India	8,000			0.1% (5)	97.5%
Dr. Silvestre Sobrinho	Brazil	116	8.6% (10)	77.7%	0.0% (0)	100.0%
Dr. Unknown	Brazil	957	1.7% (16)	95.7%	0.2% (2)	91.5%
Dr. Vladimir Zelenko	USA	2,200	0.5% (12)	98.6%	0.1% (2)	96.3%
Mean improvement with early treatment protocols		238,381	Hospitalization	94.4%	Mortality	94.9%

Table 4. Physician results with early treatment protocols compared to no early treatment. (*) Dr. Uip reportedly prescribed early treatment for himself, but not for patients³¹⁴.

Perspective

Results compared with other treatments

SARS-CoV-2 infection and replication involves a complex interplay of 50+ host and viral proteins and other factors³⁹⁻⁴⁵, providing many therapeutic targets. Over 8,000 compounds have been predicted to reduce COVID-19 risk⁴⁶, either by directly minimizing infection or replication, by supporting immune system function, or by minimizing secondary complications. Figure 33 shows an overview of the results for vitamin D in the context of multiple COVID-19 treatments, and Figure 34 shows a plot of efficacy vs. cost for COVID-19 treatments.

Efficacy in COVID-19 studies (pooled effects)

c19early.org
March 2025

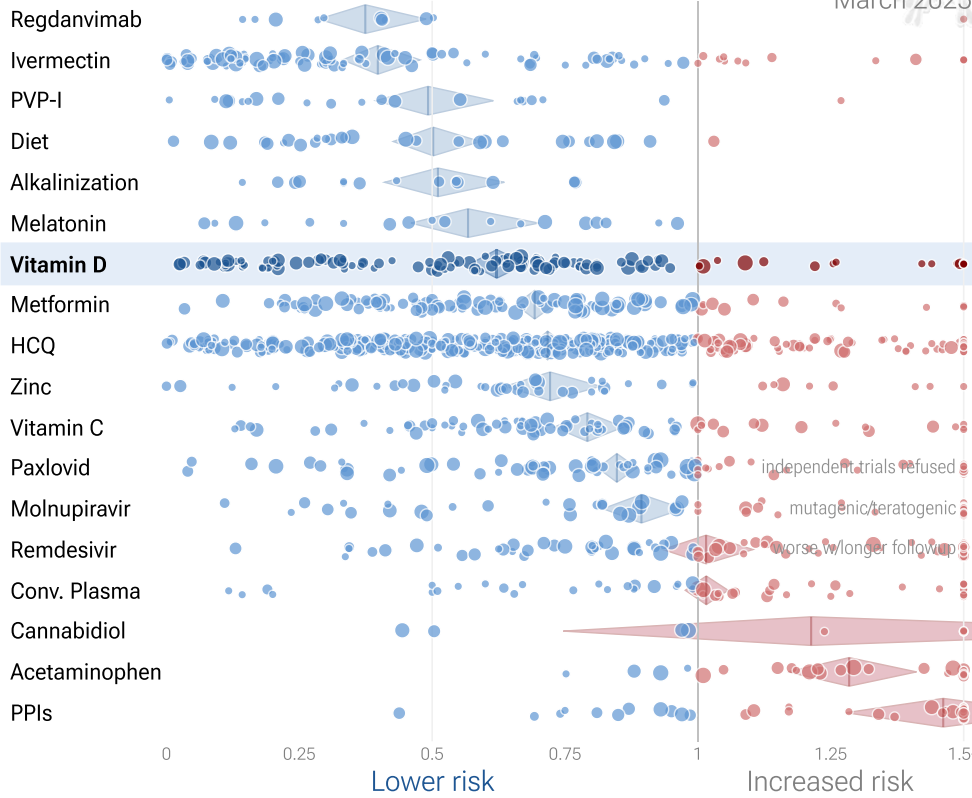


Figure 33. Scatter plot showing results within the context of multiple COVID-19 treatments. Diamonds shows the results of random effects meta-analysis. 0.5% of 8,000+ proposed treatments show efficacy³¹⁵.

Efficacy vs. cost for COVID-19 treatments

c19early.org
March 2025
Regdanvimab \$2,100

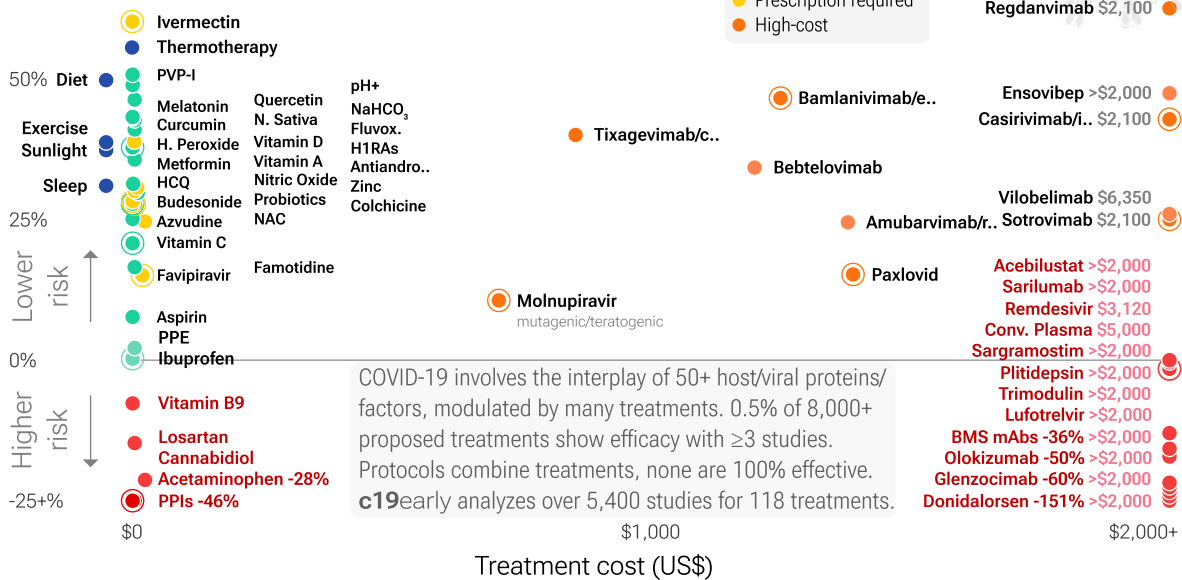


Figure 34. Efficacy vs. cost for COVID-19 treatments.

Conclusion

Meta analysis using the most serious outcome reported shows 60% [40-74%] and 38% [32-43%] lower risk for early treatment and for all studies. Results are similar for higher quality studies, peer-reviewed studies, and mortality: early treatment - 68% [45-82%], 57% [36-71%], 68% [39-84%]; all - 38% [32-43%], 42% [36-47%], 38% [30-45%].

125 treatment studies show statistically significant lower risk for mortality, ICU admission, hospitalization, and cases. 65 studies from 61 independent teams in 23 countries show significantly lower risk.

Acute treatment (early 60% [40-74%], late 47% [36-56%]) shows greater efficacy than chronic prophylaxis (31% [24-38%]).

Late stage treatment with calcitriol/calcifediol and analogs is more effective than cholecalciferol: 69% [47-82%] vs. 42% [31-52%].

Ongoing treatment with multiple doses is more effective than single bolus doses: 61% [51-69%] vs. 21% [-13-45%]

19 other meta analyses show significant improvements with vitamin D treatment for mortality³⁻¹⁶, mechanical ventilation^{3,8,9,14,17,18}, ICU admission^{3,5,8,9,12,14,16-20}, hospitalization^{7,14}, severity^{4,6,8,13,21}, and cases^{10,20,21}.

Revisions

This paper is data driven, all graphs and numbers are dynamically generated. Please submit updates and corrections at <https://c19early.org/dmeta.html>.

3/9: We added *Domènech-Montoliu*.

2/22: We added *Mohamed*.

2/20: We added *Perestiuk, Dinoi*.

2/19: We added *Vasconcelos*.

2/4: We added *Najih*.

1/30: We added *Sümegi*.

1/23/2025: We updated the preclinical discussion.

12/23: We added *You*.

12/10: We added *Chadda*.

11/10: We added *Pashaei*.

11/10: We added *Mirkarimi*.

11/8: We added *Vargas-Castro*.

10/23: We added *Chan*.

10/22: We added *Hemdan*.

10/14: We added *García-Zendejas*.

10/6: We added *Zhang, Hammam*.

9/28: We added references to *Wang (D)* regarding dosing and trial duration for prophylaxis of acute respiratory infections.

9/22: We updated *Wang (C)* to the journal version.

9/18: We added *Rachman*.

8/18: We added *Božić*.

8/11: We added *Pietzner*.

8/10: We added *Değirmenci*.

7/12: We added *Węgrzynek-Gallina*.

6/22: We added *Milan*.

6/14: We added *Sanz*.

6/12: We added *Cardoso*.

6/10: We added *Singhsakul*.

5/28: We added *Yang*.

5/18: We added *Wang (B)*.

4/26: Updated discussion of bolus treatment.

4/25: We added *Chen*.

4/8: We added *Pavlyshyn*.

3/27: We added *Arambepola*, and updated discussion of pooled outcomes.

3/24: We added *Arboleda*.

3/13: We added *Guðnadóttir*.

3/11: We added *Devi*.

2/28: We added *Sartini*.

2/24: We added *Comunale*.

2/23: RCT discussion updates.

2/1: We added *Athanassiou*.

1/31: We updated *Singh* to the journal version.

1/24: We added *Rozemeijer*.

1/24: We updated the introduction.

1/16: We added *Choi*.

1/9/2024: We added *Efe Iris*.

12/20: We added *Wu (B)*.

12/15: Updated discussion of preclinical results.

11/27: We added *Renieris*.

11/9: We added *Akbar*.

10/2: We added *Bogomaz*.

9/24: We added *Seely (B)*.

9/8: We added *Ogasawara*.

8/29: We added *Shamsi*.

8/24: We added *Al Sulaiman*.

8/21: We added *Mayurathan*.

8/13: We added *Mingiano*.

8/10: We added *Connolly*.

8/5: We added analysis for RCT ICU outcomes.

6/24: We added *Frish*.

6/4: We added *Manojlovic*.

6/4: We added *Jalavu*.

6/4: We added *Wani*.

5/8: We added *Hogarth*.

5/6: We added *Ritsinger*.

5/5: We added *Regalia*.

5/2: We added *Sanamandra*.

4/25: We added *AlKhafaji, Baralić, Hafez*.

4/20: We added *Allami*.

4/19: We added *Zafar, Cetin Ozbek*.

4/16: We added *Rachman (B)*.

4/12: We added *Basińska-Lewandowska*.

4/7: We added *Protas, Hermawan*.

4/6: We added *Bayrak*.

4/5: We added *Wang (C), Aweimer, Khalil*.

4/2: We added *Gonzalez*.

4/1: We added *Arabadzhiyska*.

3/28: We added *Schmidt*.

3/28: We added *Huang, Nasiri*.

3/23: We added *Davran*.

3/15: We added *Bucurica*.

3/15: We added *Topan*.

3/14: We added *Domazet Bugarin, Siuka*.

3/4: We added *Şengül*.

3/4: We added *Chen (D)*.

3/2: We added *Tan*.

2/18: We added *Ortatatli*.

2/8: We added *Arabi*.

1/28: We added *Batur*.

1/20: We added *Mostafa*.

1/19: We added *Din Ujjan*.

1/17: We added *Valecha*.

1/8: We updated *van Helmond* to the journal version.

1/7/2023: We updated discussion of acute treatment vs. long-term supplementation.

12/31: We added *De Nicolò*.

12/20: We added *Abdrabbo AlYafei*.

12/20: We updated the discussion of heterogeneity and RCTs.

12/12: We added *Vásquez-Procopio*.

12/3: We added *Tallon*.

11/27: We added *Guldemir (B)*.

11/26: We added *Sharif*.

11/13: We added *Gibbons*.

11/8: We added *Said*.

11/4: We added *Bychinin*.

10/28: We added *Álvarez*.

10/26: We added *Hafezi*.

10/15: We added *Charla*.

10/8: We added *Karimpour-Razkenari*.

10/1: We added *Singh*.

9/20: We added *Shahid*.

9/19: We added *van Helmond*.

9/15: We added *Brunvoll*.

9/11: We added *Zeidan*.

8/25: We added *Hafez (B)*.

8/24: We added *Saheb Sharif-Askari (B), Aldwihi*.

8/23: We added *Doğan*.

8/21: We added *Reyes Pérez*.

8/19: We added *Kalichuran*.

8/16: We updated *Lakkireddy* to the new version (post censorship of the previous version).

8/12: We added *Zurita-Cruz, Dana*.

8/10: We added *Barrett*.

8/5: We added *Bogliolo*.

8/3: We added *Alzahrani (B)*.

7/27: We added *De Niet*.

7/26: We added *Neves*.

7/24: We added *Gholi*.

7/19: We added *Baykal*.

7/2: We added *Hunt*.

6/24: We added *Karonova*.

5/28: We added *Mariani*.

5/25: We added *Zangeneh, Kazemi*.

5/24: We added *Ghanei*.

5/23: We added *Fiore*.

5/20: We added *Hosseini (C)*.

5/19: We added *Jabeen*.

5/19: We added *Ozturk*.

5/8: We added *Charkowick*.

5/5: We added *Nguyen*.

5/1: We added *Khan*.

4/30: We added *Voelkle*.

4/24: We added *Davoudi*.

4/22: We added discussion of *Lakkireddy*.

4/18: We added *Villasis-Keever*.

4/17: We added a section on preclinical research.

4/15: We added *Parant*.

4/12: We added *Martínez-Rodríguez*.

4/5: We added preprint discussion based on *Zeraatkar*.

4/2: We added *Ferrer-Sánchez*.

3/31: We added *Ramos*.

3/27: We added *Pande*.

3/25: We added *Elhadi*.

3/23: We added *Jolliffe*.

3/20: We added *Bushnaq*.

3/19: We added *Shehab*.

3/7: We added *Rodríguez-Vidales*.

3/5: We added *Reis*.

3/4: We added *Nimer*.

3/3: We added *Karonova (B)*.

2/24: We added *Zidrou*.

2/20: We added *Sanson*.

2/19: We added *Cannata-Andía*.

2/18: We added *Junior, González-Estevez*.

2/17: We added *Mahmood*.

2/15: We updated *Vanegas-Cedillo* to the journal version.

2/11: We added *Bychinin (B)*.

2/8: We added *Subramanian*.

2/8: We added *Ranjbar*.

2/7: We added *Ullah, Tylicki*.

2/6: We added *Bishop*.

2/4: We added *Ahmed*.

2/4: We updated *Dror* to the journal version.

1/30: We updated *Leal-Martínez* to the journal version.

1/29: We added *Ansari*.

1/28: We added *Anjum*.

1/25: We added *Saponaro*.

1/23: We added *Smaha*.

1/14: We added *Baguma*.

1/13: We updated *Israel* to the journal version.

1/8: We added *Seal*.

1/5: We added *Pepkowitz*.

1/3/2022: We added *Efird*.

12/26: We added *Abdulateef*.

12/21: We added *Beigmohammadi, Sainz-Amo*.

12/20: We added *Galaznik*.

12/17: We added *Seven*.

12/16: We added *Parra-Ortega*.

12/14: We added *Putra*.

12/9: We added analysis of the number of independent research groups reporting statistically significant positive results.

12/7: We added *Ma*.

12/5: We added *Asgari*.

12/3: We updated *Loucera* to the journal version.

12/3: We added *Fatemi*.

12/3: We added *Kaur*.

11/22: Added discussion related to sufficiency studies.

11/14: We added *Gönen*.

11/12: We added *Asghar*.

11/7: We added *Holt*.

11/3: We added *Atanasovska*.

11/2: We added *Eden, Al-Salman*.

11/1: We updated *Golabi* to the journal version.

10/31: We added *Leal-Martínez, Assiri, Bianconi*.

10/30: We added *Campi, Gaudio*.

10/27: We added *Lázaro, Hurst*.

10/19: We added *Jimenez*.

10/19: We added *Zelzer, Sinaci*.

10/18: We added *Mohseni*.

10/18: We added *Basaran, Dudley*.

10/16: We added a summary plot for all results.

10/15: We added *Ramirez-Sandoval*.

10/15: We added *Maghbooli*.

10/14: We added *Burahee, Arroyo-Díaz* and analysis of treatment mechanical ventilation, ICU admission, and hospitalization results.

9/28: We added *Yildiz*.

9/27: We added *Derakhshanian*.

9/22: We added *Bagheri*.

9/14: We added *Ribeiro*.

9/14: We updated *Vasheghani* to the journal version of the article.

9/14: We added *Elamir*.

9/10: We added *Tomasa-Irriguible*.

9/7: We added *Pecina, Karonova (C)*.

9/6: We added *Soliman*.

9/1: We added *Golabi*.

8/23: We corrected *Jain (B)* to include the mortality outcome.

8/15: We added *Nimavat*.

8/13: We added *di Filippo (B)* and updated *Louca* to the journal version of the article.

8/12: We added *Alpcan*.

8/10: We added discussion of the immune system and vitamin D.

8/2: We added *Matin*.

8/1: We added *Pimental*.

7/28: We added *Israel (B)*.

7/27: We added *Cozier*.

7/26: We added *Güven*.

7/25: We added *Asimi*.

7/24: We added *Orchard*.

7/21: We added *Savitri*.

7/19: We added *Oristrell*.

7/11: We added *Krishnan*.

6/25: We added *Cereda*.

6/19: We added *Jude*.

6/16: We added *Campi*.

6/12: We added *Levitus*.

6/11: We updated *Oristrell (B)* to the journal version.

6/9: We added *Fasano*.

6/8: We updated *Nogués* to the journal version.

6/7: We added *Dror, Diaz-Curiel*.

5/29: We added *Sánchez-Zuno*.

5/22: We added analysis restricted to cholecalciferol studies.

5/21: We added *Alcala-Diaz, Li*.

5/20: We updated *Lakkireddy* to the journal version.

5/19: We added *AlSafar*.

5/10: We added additional information in the abstract.

5/9: We clarified terminology for prophylaxis and added discussion of heterogeneity.

5/8: We added analysis for treatment studies restricted to peer-reviewed articles.

4/30: We added *Loucera*.

4/29: We corrected the treatment group counts for the early treatment group in *Annweiler* (there was no change in the relative risk).

4/24: We added analysis restricted to RCT studies and to calcifediol/calcitriol studies. We have excluded *Espitia-Hernandez* in the treatment analysis because they use a combined protocol with another medication that shows high effectiveness when used alone.

4/14: We added *Blanch-Rubió*.

4/13: We added *Oristrell (B), Lohia*.

4/12: We added *Barassi*.

4/10: We added Szeto.

4/9: We added Ünsal.

4/5: We added Bayramoğlu, Livingston.

4/4: We added event counts to the forest plots.

3/31: We added Mendy.

3/30: We added Macaya.

3/29: We added Im.

3/28: We added Freitas.

3/22: We added Meltzer.

3/15: We added Vanegas-Cedillo.

3/14: We added Cereda (B).

3/12: We added Charoenngam.

3/10: We added Mazziotti.

3/6: We added Ricci.

2/26: We added Lakkireddy.

2/25: We added Sulli.

2/20: We added Gavioli.

2/20: We added Infante.

2/18: *Murai* was updated to the journal version of the paper.

2/17: We corrected an error in the effect extraction for *Angelidi*, and we added treatment case and viral clearance forest plots.

2/16: We added *Susianti*.

2/10: We added *Nogués*.

2/10: We added *Karonova (D)*.

2/9: We added *Karahan*.

2/7: We added *Li (B)*.

2/5: We added *Yilmaz*.

1/31: We added *Demir*.

1/30: We added *Ma (B)*.

1/22: We added *Giannini*.

1/21: We added *Bennouar*.

1/19: We added *Amin*.

1/18: We added *Vasheghani*.

1/16: We moved the analysis with exclusions to the main text, and added additional commentary.

1/15: We added the effect measured for each study in the forest plots.

1/10: We added *Angelidi*.

1/7: We added direct links to the study details in the chronological plots.

1/5: We added direct links to the study details in the forest plots.

1/2/2021: We added dosage information and we added the number of patients to the forest plots.

12/31: We added additional details about the studies in the appendix.

12/28: We added *Jevalikar*.

12/27: We added the total number of authors and patients.

12/23: We added *Cangiano*.

12/17/2020: Initial revision.

Appendix 1. Methods and Data

We perform ongoing searches of PubMed, medRxiv, Europe PMC, ClinicalTrials.gov, The Cochrane Library, Google Scholar, Research Square, ScienceDirect, Oxford University Press, the reference lists of other studies and meta-analyses, and submissions to the site c19early.org, which regularly receives submissions of studies upon publication. Search terms are vitamin D, cholecalciferol, or calcitriol, and COVID-19 or SARS-CoV-2. Automated searches are performed twice daily, with all matches reviewed for inclusion. All studies regarding the use of vitamin D for COVID-19 that report a comparison with a control group are included in the main treatment analysis, and all studies comparing COVID-19 outcomes in groups of patients with low and high vitamin D levels are included in the sufficiency analysis. A few studies only provide results as a function of change in vitamin D levels, which may not be indicative of results for deficiency/insufficiency versus sufficiency (if levels are already sufficient then further increase may be less beneficial). Sensitivity analysis is performed, excluding studies with major issues, epidemiological studies, and studies with minimal available information. This is a living analysis and is updated regularly.

We extracted effect sizes and associated data from all studies. If studies report multiple kinds of effects then the most serious outcome is used in pooled analysis, while other outcomes are included in the outcome specific analyses. For example, if effects for mortality and cases are both reported, the effect for mortality is used, this may be different to the effect that a study focused on. If symptomatic results are reported at multiple times, we used the latest time, for example if mortality results are provided at 14 days and 28 days, the results at 28 days have preference. Mortality alone is preferred over combined outcomes. Outcomes with zero events in both arms are not used, the next most serious outcome with one or more events is used. For example, in low-risk populations with no mortality, a reduction in mortality with treatment is not possible, however a reduction in hospitalization, for example, is still valuable. Clinical outcomes are considered more important than viral test status. When basically all patients recover in both treatment and control groups, preference for viral clearance and recovery is given to results mid-recovery where available. After most or all patients have recovered there is little or no room for an effective treatment to do better, however faster recovery is valuable. If only individual symptom data is available, the most serious symptom has priority, for example difficulty breathing or low SpO₂ is more important than cough. When results provide an odds ratio, we compute the relative risk when possible, or convert to a relative risk according to⁵⁴². Reported confidence intervals and *p*-values were used when available, using adjusted values when provided. If multiple types of adjustments are reported propensity score matching and multivariable regression has preference over propensity score matching or weighting, which has preference over multivariable regression. Adjusted results have preference over unadjusted results for a more serious outcome when the adjustments significantly alter results. When needed, conversion between reported *p*-values and confidence intervals followed *Altman, Altman (B)*, and Fisher's exact test was used to calculate *p*-values for event data. If continuity correction for zero values is required, we use the reciprocal of the opposite arm with the sum of the correction factors equal to 1⁵⁴⁵. Results are expressed with RR < 1.0 favoring treatment, and using the risk of a negative outcome when applicable (for example, the risk of death rather than the risk of survival). If studies only report relative continuous values such as relative times, the ratio of the time for the treatment group versus the time for the control group is used. Calculations are done in Python (3.13.2) with *scipy* (1.15.2), *pythonmeta* (1.26), *numpy* (1.26.4), *statsmodels* (0.14.4), and *plotly* (6.0.1).

Forest plots are computed using *PythonMeta*⁵⁴⁶ with the DerSimonian and Laird random effects model (the fixed effect assumption is not plausible in this case) and inverse variance weighting. Results are presented with 95% confidence intervals. Heterogeneity among studies was assessed using the I² statistic. Mixed-effects meta-regression results are computed with R (4.4.0) using the *metafor* (4.6-0) and *rms* (6.8-0) packages, and using the most serious sufficiently powered outcome. Forest plots show simplified dosages for comparison, these are the total dose in the first five days for treatment, and the monthly dose for prophylaxis. Calcifediol, calcitriol, and paricalcitol treatment are indicated with (c), (t), and (p). For full dosage details see below. For all statistical tests, a *p*-value less than 0.05 was considered statistically significant. *Grobid* 0.8.0 is used to parse PDF documents.

We have classified studies as early treatment if most patients are not already at a severe stage at the time of treatment (for example based on oxygen status or lung involvement), and treatment started within 5 days of the onset of symptoms. If studies contain a mix of early treatment and late treatment patients, we consider the treatment time of patients contributing most to the events (for example, consider a study where most patients are treated early but late treatment patients are included, and all mortality events were observed with late treatment patients).

We received no funding, this research is done in our spare time. We have no affiliations with any pharmaceutical companies or political parties.

A summary of study results is below. Please submit updates and corrections at <https://c19early.org/dmeta.html>.

Analysis of outcomes based on sufficiency

Effect extraction follows pre-specified rules as detailed above and gives priority to more serious outcomes. Only the first (most serious) outcome is used in pooled analysis, which may differ from the effect a paper focuses on. Other outcomes are used in outcome specific analyses.

<p><i>Abdollahi</i>, 12/12/2020, retrospective, Iran, peer-reviewed, 7 authors.</p>	<p>risk of case, 53.9% lower, RR 0.46, $p = 0.001$, high D levels 108, low D levels 294, >30ng/ml.</p>
<p><i>Abdrabbo AlYafei</i>, 12/5/2022, retrospective, Qatar, peer-reviewed, mean age 19.0, 5 authors.</p>	<p>risk of case, 23.2% lower, OR 0.77, $p < 0.001$, cutoff 10ng/mL, adjusted per study, inverted to make OR<1 favor high D levels ($\geq 10\text{ng/mL}$), case control OR, severe deficiency vs. optimal, multivariable.</p>
	<p>risk of case, 21.5% lower, OR 0.78, $p < 0.001$, cutoff 20ng/mL, adjusted per study, inverted to make OR<1 favor high D levels ($\geq 20\text{ng/mL}$), case control OR, mild/moderate deficiency vs. optimal, multivariable.</p>
<p><i>Abdulrahman</i>, 4/17/2023, retrospective, United Kingdom, peer-reviewed, mean age 69.0, 7 authors, study period April 2020 - May 2021.</p>	<p>risk of death, 90.1% lower, OR 0.10, $p = 0.048$, high D levels ($\geq 25\text{nmol/L}$) 76, low D levels ($< 25\text{nmol/L}$) 5, adjusted per study, inverted to make OR<1 favor high D levels ($\geq 25\text{nmol/L}$), multivariable, RR approximated with OR.</p>
	<p>risk of progression, 82.5% lower, OR 0.18, $p = 0.09$, high D levels ($\geq 25\text{nmol/L}$) 76, low D levels ($< 25\text{nmol/L}$) 5, adjusted per study, inverted to make OR<1 favor high D levels ($\geq 25\text{nmol/L}$), hospitalization, ICU, or death, multivariable, RR approximated with OR.</p>
<p><i>Abrishami</i>, 10/30/2020, retrospective, Iran, peer-reviewed, mean age 55.2, 7 authors.</p>	<p>risk of death, 75.9% lower, RR 0.24, $p = 0.04$, high D levels ($\geq 25\text{ng/mL}$) 3 of 47 (6.4%), low D levels ($< 25\text{ng/mL}$) 9 of 26 (34.6%), NNT 3.5, adjusted per study, inverted to make RR<1 favor high D levels ($\geq 25\text{ng/mL}$), Cox model 2.</p>
<p><i>Afaghi</i>, 10/12/2021, retrospective, Iran, peer-reviewed, 7 authors.</p>	<p>risk of death, 55.0% lower, RR 0.45, $p = 0.002$, high D levels 97 of 537 (18.1%), low D levels 51 of 109 (46.8%), NNT 3.5, adjusted per study, inverted to make RR<1 favor high D levels, odds ratio converted to relative risk, >20ng/mL, multivariate.</p>
	<p>risk of mechanical ventilation, 55.9% lower, RR 0.44, $p < 0.001$, high D levels 89 of 537 (16.6%), low D levels 41 of 109 (37.6%), NNT 4.8, >20ng/mL, unadjusted.</p>

	<p>risk of ICU admission, 34.1% lower, RR 0.66, $p < 0.001$, high D levels 211 of 537 (39.3%), low D levels 65 of 109 (59.6%), NNT 4.9, $>20\text{ng/mL}$, unadjusted.</p>
<p><i>Al-Salman</i>, 7/29/2021, retrospective, Bahrain, peer-reviewed, 5 authors.</p>	<p>risk of ICU admission, 44.4% lower, OR 0.56, $p = 0.03$, high D levels ($\geq 50\text{nmol/L}$) 113, low D levels ($< 50\text{nmol/L}$) 337, inverted to make $\text{OR} < 1$ favor high D levels ($\geq 50\text{nmol/L}$), multinomial regression, RR approximated with OR.</p>
<p><i>Alguwaihes</i>, 12/5/2020, retrospective, Saudi Arabia, peer-reviewed, 10 authors.</p>	<p>risk of death, 85.7% lower, RR 0.14, $p = 0.007$, high D levels 111, low D levels 328, inverted to make $\text{RR} < 1$ favor high D levels, $>12.5 \text{ nmol/L}$.</p>
<p><i>AlKhafaji</i>, 1/31/2022, retrospective, Saudi Arabia, peer-reviewed, mean age 56.8, 16 authors, study period January 2021 - August 2021.</p>	<p>risk of death, 38.6% lower, RR 0.61, $p = 0.50$, high D levels ($\geq 20\text{ng/mL}$) 2 of 76 (2.6%), low D levels ($< 20\text{ng/mL}$) 13 of 127 (10.2%), inverted to make $\text{RR} < 1$ favor high D levels ($\geq 20\text{ng/mL}$), odds ratio converted to relative risk.</p>
	<p>risk of mechanical ventilation, 31.0% lower, RR 0.69, $p = 0.51$, high D levels ($\geq 20\text{ng/mL}$) 2 of 76 (2.6%), low D levels ($< 20\text{ng/mL}$) 13 of 127 (10.2%), inverted to make $\text{RR} < 1$ favor high D levels ($\geq 20\text{ng/mL}$), odds ratio converted to relative risk.</p>
	<p>risk of ICU admission, 41.8% lower, RR 0.58, $p = 0.20$, high D levels ($\geq 20\text{ng/mL}$) 2 of 76 (2.6%), low D levels ($< 20\text{ng/mL}$) 13 of 127 (10.2%), inverted to make $\text{RR} < 1$ favor high D levels ($\geq 20\text{ng/mL}$), odds ratio converted to relative risk.</p>
<p><i>Allami</i>, 11/8/2022, retrospective, Iraq, peer-reviewed, 6 authors.</p>	<p>risk of hospitalization, 92.5% lower, OR 0.07, $p < 0.001$, high D levels ($\geq 10\text{ng/mL}$) 91, low D levels ($< 10\text{ng/mL}$) 80, adjusted per study, inverted to make $\text{OR} < 1$ favor high D levels ($\geq 10\text{ng/mL}$), case control OR, multivariable.</p>
<p><i>Alpcan</i>, 8/10/2021, retrospective, Turkey, peer-reviewed, 3 authors.</p>	<p>risk of case, 73.0% lower, OR 0.27, $p < 0.001$, high D levels 42 of 75 (56.0%) cases, 66 of 80 (82.5%) controls, NNT 3.2, case control OR, $>20\text{ng/mL}$.</p>
<p><i>AlSafar</i>, 5/19/2021, retrospective, United Arab Emirates, peer-reviewed, 8 authors.</p>	<p>risk of death, 59.3% lower, RR 0.41, $p = 0.048$, high D levels 16 of 337 (4.7%), low D levels 10 of 127 (7.9%), adjusted per study, inverted to make $\text{RR} < 1$ favor high D levels, odds ratio converted to relative risk, $\geq 12\text{ng/mL}$.</p>
	<p>risk of severe case, 33.2% lower, RR 0.67, $p = 0.005$, high D levels 337, low D levels 127, adjusted per study, inverted to make $\text{RR} < 1$ favor high D levels, odds ratio converted to relative risk, $\geq 12\text{ng/mL}$.</p>
<p><i>Alzahrani (B)</i>, 6/23/2022, retrospective, Saudi Arabia, peer-reviewed, mean age 54.3, 9 authors, study period March 2020 - July 2021.</p>	<p>risk of death, 42.5% lower, OR 0.57, $p = 0.46$, high D levels ($\geq 25\text{ng/mL}$) 179, low D levels ($< 25\text{ng/mL}$) 78, adjusted per study, inverted to make $\text{OR} < 1$ favor high D levels ($\geq 25\text{ng/mL}$), multivariable, RR approximated with OR.</p>
	<p>risk of ICU admission, 7.4% lower, OR 0.93, $p = 0.80$, high D levels ($\geq 25\text{ng/mL}$) 179, low D levels ($< 25\text{ng/mL}$) 78, adjusted per study, inverted to make $\text{OR} < 1$ favor high D levels ($\geq 25\text{ng/mL}$), multivariable, RR approximated with OR.</p>

<p><i>Al-Jarallah</i>, 6/20/2021, retrospective, Kuwait, peer-reviewed, 20 authors.</p>	<p>risk of death, 88.3% higher, RR 1.88, $p = 0.45$, high D levels 8 of 120 (6.7%), low D levels 9 of 119 (7.6%), odds ratio converted to relative risk.</p>
<p><i>Amin</i>, 1/7/2021, retrospective, population-based cohort, United Kingdom, peer-reviewed, 2 authors.</p>	<p>COVID-19 severity, 32.3% higher, RR 1.32, $p = 0.20$, high D levels 140,898, low D levels 35,079, inverted to make RR<1 favor high D levels, odds ratio converted to relative risk, $\geq 50\text{nmol/L}$ vs. $< 25\text{nmol/L}$, MR Egger, baseline risk approximated with overall risk.</p>
	<p>risk of case, 7.6% higher, RR 1.08, $p = 0.14$, high D levels 140,898, low D levels 35,079, inverted to make RR<1 favor high D levels, odds ratio converted to relative risk, $\geq 50\text{nmol/L}$ vs. $< 25\text{nmol/L}$, MR Egger, baseline risk approximated with overall risk.</p>
<p><i>Angelidi</i>, 1/9/2021, retrospective, USA, peer-reviewed, 8 authors.</p>	<p>risk of death, 88.0% lower, RR 0.12, $p = 0.01$, high D levels 6 of 65 (9.2%), low D levels 20 of 79 (25.3%), NNT 6.2, adjusted per study, $> 30\text{ng/mL}$, supplementary table 2, multivariable logistic regression model 5.</p>
<p><i>Anjum</i>, 7/31/2020, prospective, Pakistan, peer-reviewed, 6 authors, study period March 2020 - June 2020, excluded in exclusion analyses: unadjusted results with no group details.</p>	<p>risk of death, 62.5% lower, RR 0.38, $p = 0.02$, high D levels ($\geq 25\text{nmol/L}$) 8 of 80 (10.0%), low D levels ($< 25\text{nmol/L}$) 16 of 60 (26.7%), NNT 6.0.</p>
<p><i>Ansari</i>, 12/31/2020, prospective, Pakistan, peer-reviewed, 6 authors, study period 1 March, 2020 - 31 August, 2020, excluded in exclusion analyses: unadjusted results with no group details.</p>	<p>risk of death, 86.0% lower, RR 0.14, $p = 0.02$, high D levels ($\geq 25\text{nmol/L}$) 2 of 68 (2.9%), low D levels ($< 25\text{nmol/L}$) 12 of 57 (21.1%), NNT 5.5.</p>
<p><i>Arabadzhyska</i>, 2/28/2023, retrospective, Bulgaria, peer-reviewed, mean age 53.7, 2 authors, study period October 2021 - December 2021.</p>	<p>risk of severe case, 29.8% lower, RR 0.70, $p = 0.16$, high D levels ($\geq 20\text{ng/ml}$) 16 of 44 (36.4%), low D levels ($< 20\text{ng/ml}$) 29 of 56 (51.8%), NNT 6.5.</p>
<p><i>Arabi</i>, 1/22/2023, retrospective, Iran, peer-reviewed, 7 authors.</p>	<p>risk of death, 40.0% lower, RR 0.60, $p = 0.28$, high D levels ($\geq 20\text{ng/mL}$) 6 of 30 (20.0%), low D levels ($< 20\text{ng/mL}$) 13 of 39 (33.3%), NNT 7.5.</p>
	<p>risk of ICU admission, 39.3% lower, RR 0.61, $p = 0.20$, high D levels ($\geq 20\text{ng/mL}$) 7 of 30 (23.3%), low D levels ($< 20\text{ng/mL}$) 15 of 39 (38.5%), NNT 6.6.</p>
	<p>risk of AKI, 42.2% lower, RR 0.58, $p = 0.13$, high D levels ($\geq 20\text{ng/mL}$) 8 of 30 (26.7%), low D levels ($< 20\text{ng/mL}$) 18 of 39 (46.2%), NNT 5.1.</p>
<p><i>Arambepola</i>, 3/28/2024, retrospective, India, preprint, 6 authors.</p>	<p>risk of case, 47.4% lower, OR 0.53, $p = 0.27$, high D levels ($\geq 50\text{nmol/L}$) 17 of 104 (16.3%) cases, 30 of 104 (28.8%) controls, NNT 5.6, adjusted per study, inverted to make OR<1 favor high D levels ($\geq 50\text{nmol/L}$), case control OR.</p>
<p><i>Asgari</i>, 11/21/2021, retrospective, Iran, peer-reviewed, 6 authors, study period 21 May, 2020 - 4 September, 2020.</p>	<p>risk of death, 72.5% lower, OR 0.27, $p = 0.03$, cutoff 25ng/mL, adjusted per study, inverted to make OR<1 favor high D levels ($\geq 25\text{ng/mL}$), RR approximated with OR.</p>

	<p>risk of progression, 65.6% lower, OR 0.34, $p = 0.02$, cutoff 25ng/mL, adjusted per study, inverted to make $OR < 1$ favor high D levels (≥ 25ng/mL), RR approximated with OR.</p>
<p>Asghar, 11/10/2021, retrospective, Pakistan, peer-reviewed, 8 authors.</p>	<p>risk of death, 53.1% lower, HR 0.47, $p = 0.046$, high D levels (≥ 10ng/mL) 73, low D levels (< 10ng/mL) 18, inverted to make $HR < 1$ favor high D levels (≥ 10ng/mL), multivariate Cox regression.</p>
	<p>risk of mechanical ventilation, 19.4% lower, HR 0.81, $p = 0.32$, high D levels (≥ 10ng/mL) 5 of 73 (6.8%), low D levels (< 10ng/mL) 6 of 18 (33.3%), NNT 3.8, adjusted per study, inverted to make $HR < 1$ favor high D levels (≥ 10ng/mL), multivariate Cox regression.</p>
	<p>risk of ICU admission, 32.9% lower, HR 0.67, $p = 0.54$, high D levels (≥ 10ng/mL) 73, low D levels (< 10ng/mL) 18, inverted to make $HR < 1$ favor high D levels (≥ 10ng/mL), multivariate Cox regression.</p>
<p>Atanasovska, 11/2/2021, retrospective, North Macedonia, peer-reviewed, 8 authors.</p>	<p>risk of death, 40.7% lower, RR 0.59, $p = 0.68$, high D levels (≥ 30ng/mL) 2 of 9 (22.2%), low D levels (< 30ng/mL) 9 of 24 (37.5%), NNT 6.5.</p>
	<p>risk of severe case, 59.0% lower, RR 0.41, $p = 0.13$, high D levels (≥ 30ng/mL) 2 of 9 (22.2%), low D levels (< 30ng/mL) 13 of 24 (54.2%), NNT 3.1.</p>
<p>Athanassiou, 9/15/2023, prospective, Greece, peer-reviewed, 9 authors, excluded in exclusion analyses: unadjusted results with no group details.</p>	<p>risk of death, 47.9% lower, RR 0.52, $p = 0.39$, high D levels (≥ 10ng/mL) 5 of 64 (7.8%), low D levels (< 10ng/mL) 3 of 20 (15.0%), NNT 14.</p>
	<p>risk of death, 43.0% lower, RR 0.57, $p = 0.70$, high D levels (≥ 20ng/mL) 2 of 31 (6.5%), low D levels (< 20ng/mL) 6 of 53 (11.3%), NNT 21.</p>
<p>Baktash, 8/27/2020, prospective, United Kingdom, peer-reviewed, 8 authors.</p>	<p>risk of death, 28.6% lower, RR 0.71, $p = 0.50$, high D levels 4 of 31 (12.9%), low D levels 6 of 39 (15.4%), adjusted per study, inverted to make $RR < 1$ favor high D levels, > 30nmol/L.</p>
<p>Barassi, 1/25/2021, retrospective, Italy, peer-reviewed, 8 authors.</p>	<p>risk of death, 64.9% lower, RR 0.35, $p = 0.44$, high D levels 1 of 31 (3.2%), low D levels 8 of 87 (9.2%), NNT 17, > 20ng/mL.</p>
	<p>risk of mechanical ventilation, 64.9% lower, RR 0.35, $p = 0.15$, high D levels 2 of 31 (6.5%), low D levels 16 of 87 (18.4%), NNT 8.4, > 20ng/mL.</p>
<p>Barrett, 8/9/2022, prospective, Ireland, peer-reviewed, mean age 56.0, 19 authors, study period March 2020 - April 2021.</p>	<p>risk of death, 78.4% lower, OR 0.22, $p = 0.006$, high D levels (≥ 30nmol/L) 144, low D levels (< 30nmol/L) 88, adjusted per study, inverted to make $OR < 1$ favor high D levels (≥ 30nmol/L), multivariable, RR approximated with OR.</p>
	<p>risk of ICU admission, 15.3% lower, OR 0.85, $p = 0.63$, high D levels (≥ 30nmol/L) 144, low D levels (< 30nmol/L) 88, adjusted per study, inverted to make $OR < 1$ favor high D levels (≥ 30nmol/L), multivariable, RR approximated with OR.</p>

	<p>risk of progression, 52.6% lower, OR 0.47, $p = 0.12$, high D levels ($\geq 30\text{nmol/L}$) 144, low D levels ($< 30\text{nmol/L}$) 88, adjusted per study, inverted to make $\text{OR} < 1$ favor high D levels ($\geq 30\text{nmol/L}$), extended oxygen requirement, multivariable, RR approximated with OR.</p>
<p>Basaran, 2/12/2021, retrospective, Turkey, peer-reviewed, 6 authors.</p>	<p>risk of severe case, 68.6% lower, RR 0.31, $p = 0.005$, high D levels 82 of 119 (68.9%), low D levels 80 of 85 (94.1%), NNT 4.0, inverted to make $\text{RR} < 1$ favor high D levels, odds ratio converted to relative risk, $> 10\mu\text{g/L}$, per standard deviation increase in levels.</p>
<p>Basińska-Lewandowska, 3/24/2023, retrospective, Poland, peer-reviewed, 5 authors, excluded in exclusion analyses: unadjusted results with no group details.</p>	<p>risk of case, 58.3% lower, RR 0.42, $p = 0.02$, high D levels ($\geq 12\text{ng/mL}$) 20 of 109 (18.3%), low D levels ($< 12\text{ng/mL}$) 11 of 25 (44.0%), NNT 3.9.</p>
<p>Batur, 12/26/2022, retrospective, Turkey, peer-reviewed, 2 authors, study period March 2020 - June 2021, excluded in exclusion analyses: unadjusted differences between groups.</p>	<p>risk of death, 71.9% lower, RR 0.28, $p < 0.001$, high D levels ($\geq 20\text{ng/mL}$) 17 of 76 (22.4%), low D levels ($< 20\text{ng/mL}$) 94 of 118 (79.7%), NNT 1.7.</p>
	<p>secondary infection, 23.3% lower, RR 0.77, $p = 0.03$, high D levels ($\geq 20\text{ng/mL}$) 40 of 76 (52.6%), low D levels ($< 20\text{ng/mL}$) 81 of 118 (68.6%), NNT 6.2, growth in culture.</p>
<p>Baykal, 5/30/2022, retrospective, Turkey, peer-reviewed, 2 authors, study period 1 April, 2020 - 1 March, 2021, dosage 300,000IU single dose.</p>	<p>risk of death, 8.0% higher, RR 1.08, $p = 0.80$, high D levels ($\geq 20\text{ng/mL}$) 11 of 20 (55.0%), low D levels ($< 20\text{ng/mL}$) 28 of 55 (50.9%), outcome based on serum levels.</p>
	<p>risk of ICU admission, 4.8% lower, RR 0.95, $p = 1.00$, high D levels ($\geq 20\text{ng/mL}$) 9 of 20 (45.0%), low D levels ($< 20\text{ng/mL}$) 26 of 55 (47.3%), NNT 44, outcome based on serum levels.</p>
	<p>risk of progression, 6.1% lower, RR 0.94, $p = 0.77$, high D levels ($\geq 20\text{ng/mL}$) 14 of 20 (70.0%), low D levels ($< 20\text{ng/mL}$) 41 of 55 (74.5%), NNT 22, severe/critical, outcome based on serum levels.</p>
<p>Bayrak, 4/5/2023, retrospective, Turkey, peer-reviewed, mean age 19.0, 8 authors, study period November 2020 - January 2021.</p>	<p>risk of moderate/severe case, 26.5% lower, RR 0.73, $p = 1.00$, high D levels ($\geq 20\text{ng/mL}$) 3 of 49 (6.1%), low D levels ($< 20\text{ng/mL}$) 2 of 24 (8.3%), NNT 45.</p>
	<p>risk of case, 33.4% lower, OR 0.67, $p = 0.23$, high D levels ($\geq 20\text{ng/mL}$) 41 of 73 (56.2%) cases, 50 of 76 (65.8%) controls, NNT 9.9, case control OR.</p>
<p>Bayramoğlu, 3/31/2021, retrospective, Turkey, peer-reviewed, 7 authors.</p>	<p>risk of moderate/severe case, 69.5% lower, RR 0.30, $p = 0.03$, high D levels 10 of 60 (16.7%), low D levels 24 of 43 (55.8%), NNT 2.6, adjusted per study, inverted to make $\text{RR} < 1$ favor high D levels, odds ratio converted to relative risk, $> 12\text{ ng/mL}$, multivariate logistic regression.</p>
<p>Bennouar, 1/12/2021, prospective, Algeria, peer-reviewed, 5 authors.</p>	<p>risk of death, 85.5% lower, RR 0.14, $p = 0.002$, high D levels 4 of 30 (13.3%), low D levels 15 of 32 (46.9%), NNT 3.0, adjusted per study, inverted to make $\text{RR} < 1$ favor high D levels, $> 30\mu\text{g/l}$ vs. $< 10\mu\text{g/l}$, proportional Cox regression.</p>

	<p>risk of death, 63.0% lower, RR 0.37, $p = 0.10$, high D levels 4 of 30 (13.3%), low D levels 14 of 35 (40.0%), NNT 3.7, adjusted per study, inverted to make $RR < 1$ favor high D levels, $>30\mu\text{g/l}$ vs. $10\text{-}19\mu\text{g/l}$, proportional Cox regression.</p>
	<p>risk of death, 23.1% lower, RR 0.77, $p = 0.73$, high D levels 4 of 30 (13.3%), low D levels 4 of 23 (17.4%), NNT 25, adjusted per study, inverted to make $RR < 1$ favor high D levels, $>30\mu\text{g/l}$ vs. $20\text{-}29\mu\text{g/l}$, proportional Cox regression.</p>
<p><i>Bianconi</i>, 7/1/2021, prospective, Italy, peer-reviewed, 12 authors.</p>	<p>risk of death, 17.5% lower, HR 0.82, $p = 0.58$, high D levels ($\geq 12\text{ng/ml}$) 94, low D levels ($< 12\text{ng/ml}$) 106, model 3, Table S2, Cox proportional hazards.</p>
	<p>risk of death, 13.9% lower, HR 0.86, $p = 0.73$, high D levels ($\geq 20\text{ng/ml}$) 40, low D levels ($< 20\text{ng/ml}$) 160, model 3, Table S2, Cox proportional hazards.</p>
	<p>risk of death/ICU, 15.9% lower, HR 0.84, $p = 0.53$, high D levels ($\geq 12\text{ng/ml}$) 94, low D levels ($< 12\text{ng/ml}$) 106, model 3, Cox proportional hazards.</p>
	<p>risk of death/ICU, 10.9% lower, HR 0.89, $p = 0.73$, high D levels ($\geq 20\text{ng/ml}$) 40, low D levels ($< 20\text{ng/ml}$) 160, model 3, Cox proportional hazards.</p>
<p><i>Bogliolo</i>, 7/5/2022, prospective, Italy, peer-reviewed, median age 73.0, 16 authors, study period March 2020 - August 2020.</p>	<p>risk of death, 15.3% lower, HR 0.85, $p = 0.29$, cutoff 20ng/mL, inverted to make $HR < 1$ favor high D levels ($\geq 20\text{ng/mL}$).</p>
<p><i>Bogomaz</i>, 8/24/2023, retrospective, Ukraine, peer-reviewed, median age 62.0, 2 authors.</p>	<p>risk of death, 70.0% lower, RR 0.30, $p = 0.24$, high D levels ($\geq 30\text{ng/ml}$) 1 of 28 (3.6%), low D levels ($< 30\text{ng/ml}$) 5 of 42 (11.9%), NNT 12, inverted to make $RR < 1$ favor high D levels ($\geq 30\text{ng/ml}$), odds ratio converted to relative risk.</p>
	<p>risk of mechanical ventilation, 75.0% lower, RR 0.25, $p = 0.23$, high D levels ($\geq 30\text{ng/ml}$) 1 of 28 (3.6%), low D levels ($< 30\text{ng/ml}$) 6 of 42 (14.3%), NNT 9.3.</p>
	<p>risk of progression, 62.5% lower, RR 0.38, $p = 0.30$, high D levels ($\geq 30\text{ng/ml}$) 2 of 28 (7.1%), low D levels ($< 30\text{ng/ml}$) 8 of 42 (19.0%), NNT 8.4, critical case.</p>
	<p>risk of oxygen therapy, 27.0% lower, RR 0.73, $p = 0.24$, high D levels ($\geq 30\text{ng/ml}$) 10 of 28 (35.7%), low D levels ($< 30\text{ng/ml}$) 28 of 42 (66.7%), NNT 3.2, adjusted per study, inverted to make $RR < 1$ favor high D levels ($\geq 30\text{ng/ml}$), odds ratio converted to relative risk, multivariable.</p>
<p><i>Božić</i>, 6/20/2024, prospective, Serbia, peer-reviewed, median age 69.0, 4 authors, study period October 2021 - December 2021.</p>	<p>risk of death, 53.3% lower, OR 0.47, $p = 0.007$, cutoff 20ng/mL, adjusted per study, inverted to make $OR < 1$ favor high D levels ($\geq 20\text{ng/mL}$), multivariable, RR approximated with OR.</p>
	<p>risk of ICU admission, 30.5% lower, OR 0.70, $p = 0.21$, cutoff 20ng/mL, adjusted per study, inverted to make $OR < 1$ favor high D levels ($\geq 20\text{ng/mL}$), multivariable, RR approximated with OR.</p>

<p><i>Breslin</i>, 8/17/2021, retrospective, Ireland, peer-reviewed, 4 authors.</p>	<p>risk of progression, 55.6% lower, OR 0.44, $p = 0.03$, high D levels ($\geq 30\text{nmol/l}$) 106, low D levels ($< 30\text{nmol/l}$) 32, adjusted per study, inverted to make $\text{OR} < 1$ favor high D levels ($\geq 30\text{nmol/l}$), infiltrates on chest X-ray, multivariable, RR approximated with OR.</p>
<p><i>Bucurica</i>, 3/6/2023, retrospective, Romania, peer-reviewed, mean age 55.2, 9 authors, study period 1 June, 2020 - 31 May, 2022.</p>	<p>risk of case, 27.6% lower, OR 0.72, $p < 0.001$, high D levels ($\geq 20\text{ng/mL}$) 7,958, low D levels ($< 20\text{ng/mL}$) 3,224, inverted to make $\text{OR} < 1$ favor high D levels ($\geq 20\text{ng/mL}$), RR approximated with OR.</p>
	<p>risk of case, 7.4% higher, OR 1.07, $p = 0.19$, high D levels ($\geq 30\text{ng/mL}$) 4,367, low D levels ($< 30\text{ng/mL}$) 6,815, inverted to make $\text{OR} < 1$ favor high D levels ($\geq 30\text{ng/mL}$), RR approximated with OR.</p>
<p><i>Bushnaq</i>, 2/8/2022, retrospective, Saudi Arabia, peer-reviewed, 7 authors, excluded in exclusion analyses: unadjusted results with no group details.</p>	<p>risk of mechanical ventilation, 32.1% lower, RR 0.68, $p = 0.27$, high D levels ($\geq 20\text{ng/mL}$) 10 of 53 (18.9%), low D levels ($< 20\text{ng/mL}$) 40 of 144 (27.8%), NNT 11, unadjusted.</p>
	<p>risk of ICU admission, 3.9% lower, RR 0.96, $p = 0.87$, high D levels ($\geq 20\text{ng/mL}$) 23 of 53 (43.4%), low D levels ($< 20\text{ng/mL}$) 65 of 144 (45.1%), NNT 57, unadjusted.</p>
<p><i>Bychinin (B)</i>, 5/7/2021, retrospective, Russia, peer-reviewed, 5 authors, excluded in exclusion analyses: excessive unadjusted differences between groups.</p>	<p>risk of death, 36.2% lower, RR 0.64, $p = 0.03$, high D levels ($\geq 10\text{ng/mL}$) 16 of 38 (42.1%), low D levels ($< 10\text{ng/mL}$) 31 of 47 (66.0%), NNT 4.2.</p>
<p><i>Campi</i>, 6/14/2021, prospective, Italy, peer-reviewed, 21 authors, dosage not specified.</p>	<p>risk of death for severe patients, 24.3% lower, RR 0.76, $p = 0.53$, high D levels ($\geq 20\text{ng/ml}$) 6 of 39 (15.4%), low D levels ($< 20\text{ng/ml}$) 13 of 64 (20.3%), NNT 20, hospitalized patients, outcome based on serum levels.</p>
	<p>risk of ICU for severe patients, 53.1% lower, RR 0.47, $p < 0.001$, high D levels ($\geq 20\text{ng/ml}$) 12 of 39 (30.8%), low D levels ($< 20\text{ng/ml}$) 42 of 64 (65.6%), NNT 2.9, hospitalized patients, outcome based on serum levels.</p>
<p><i>Cannata-Andía</i>, 2/18/2022, prospective, multiple countries, peer-reviewed, median age 59.0, 22 authors, study period 4 April, 2020 - 22 April, 2021, dosage 100,000IU single dose, trial NCT04552951 (history) (COVID-VIT-D), excluded in exclusion analyses: very late stage study using cholecalciferol instead of calcifediol or calcitriol.</p>	<p>risk of death, 117.0% higher, RR 2.17, $p = 0.20$, high D levels 87, low D levels 96, > 25 vs. ≤ 10 ng/mL, adjusted by demographics, comorbidities, and laboratory parameters, outcome based on serum levels.</p>
	<p>risk of ICU admission, 65.0% lower, RR 0.35, $p = 0.04$, high D levels 87, low D levels 96, > 25 vs. ≤ 10 ng/mL, adjusted by demographics, comorbidities, and laboratory parameters, outcome based on serum levels.</p>
	<p>risk of progression, 79.0% lower, RR 0.21, $p = 0.003$, high D levels 87, low D levels 96, pulmonary involvement at admission, > 25 vs. ≤ 10 ng/mL, adjusted by demographics, comorbidities, and laboratory parameters, outcome based on serum levels.</p>
<p><i>Cardoso</i>, 6/11/2024, prospective, Brazil, preprint, 7 authors, study period April 2020 - February 2022.</p>	<p>severe pneumonia, 66.7% lower, OR 0.33, $p < 0.001$, high D levels ($\geq 30\text{ng/ml}$) 83 of 145 (57.2%) cases, 147 of 175 (84.0%) controls, NNT 3.0, adjusted per study, inverted to make $\text{OR} < 1$</p>

	<p>favor high D levels (≥ 30ng/ml), case control OR, deficient vs. sufficient, multivariable.</p> <p>severe pneumonia, 50.0% lower, OR 0.50, $p < 0.001$, high D levels (≥ 30ng/mL) 83 of 245 (33.9%) cases, 147 of 279 (52.7%) controls, NNT 5.3, adjusted per study, inverted to make OR<1 favor high D levels (≥ 30ng/mL), case control OR, insufficient vs. sufficient, multivariable.</p>
<p><i>Carpagnano</i>, 8/9/2020, retrospective, Italy, peer-reviewed, 10 authors.</p>	<p>risk of death at day 26, 70.6% lower, RR 0.29, $p = 0.0499$, high D levels 5 of 34 (14.7%), low D levels 4 of 8 (50.0%), NNT 2.8, >30 ng/mL.</p> <p>risk of death at day 10, 90.0% lower, RR 0.10, $p = 0.02$, high D levels 2 of 34 (5.9%), low D levels 4 of 8 (50.0%), NNT 2.3, adjusted per study, >30 ng/mL.</p>
<p><i>Cereda (B)</i>, 11/1/2020, prospective, Italy, peer-reviewed, 13 authors.</p>	<p>risk of death, 120.0% higher, RR 2.20, $p = 0.04$, high D levels 10 of 30 (33.3%), low D levels 24 of 99 (24.2%), inverted to make RR<1 favor high D levels, odds ratio converted to relative risk, >20ng/mL.</p> <p>risk of ICU admission, 86.7% lower, RR 0.13, $p = 0.59$, high D levels 0 of 30 (0.0%), low D levels 5 of 99 (5.1%), NNT 20, relative risk is not 0 because of continuity correction due to zero events (with reciprocal of the contrasting arm).</p>
<p><i>Cetin Ozbek</i>, 3/24/2023, retrospective, Turkey, peer-reviewed, mean age 63.4, 6 authors, study period 1 August, 2021 - 31 October, 2021.</p>	<p>risk of death, 50.9% lower, RR 0.49, $p = 0.07$, high D levels (≥ 20ng/mL) 7 of 61 (11.5%), low D levels (<20ng/mL) 25 of 107 (23.4%), NNT 8.4.</p> <p>risk of death, 3.0% lower, OR 0.97, $p = 0.32$, adjusted per study, continuous values, multivariable, RR approximated with OR.</p>
<p><i>Chadda</i>, 11/25/2024, retrospective, United Kingdom, peer-reviewed, 13 authors, study period 12 May, 2020 - 22 May, 2020.</p>	<p>recovery time, 7.1% lower, relative time 0.93, $p = 0.49$, high D levels (≥ 30 nmol/l) median 13.0 IQR 14.0 $n=331$, low D levels (<30 nmol/l) median 14.0 IQR 14.5 $n=61$, all symptoms.</p> <p>risk of no recovery, 67.4% lower, OR 0.33, $p = 0.002$, high D levels (≥ 30 nmol/l) 331, low D levels (<30 nmol/l) 61, adjusted per study, inverted to make OR<1 favor high D levels (≥ 30 nmol/l), multivariable, body ache, RR approximated with OR.</p> <p>risk of no recovery, 52.1% lower, OR 0.48, $p = 0.03$, high D levels (≥ 30 nmol/l) 331, low D levels (<30 nmol/l) 61, adjusted per study, inverted to make OR<1 favor high D levels (≥ 30 nmol/l), multivariable, fatigue, RR approximated with OR.</p> <p>risk of progression, 27.2% lower, RR 0.73, $p = 0.01$, high D levels (≥ 30 nmol/l) 158 of 331 (47.7%), low D levels (<30 nmol/l) 40 of 61 (65.6%), NNT 5.6, >4 symptoms.</p>
<p><i>Chan</i>, 10/20/2024, retrospective, multiple countries, peer-reviewed, 3 authors, study period January 2022 - September 2024.</p>	<p>risk of death, 5.7% lower, HR 0.94, $p = 0.42$, high D levels (≥ 20ng/mL) 365 of 34,407 (1.1%), low D levels (<20ng/mL) 382 of 34,407 (1.1%), NNT 2024, inverted to make HR<1 favor high D levels (≥ 20ng/mL), Cox proportional hazards.</p>

	<p>risk of progression, 4.8% lower, HR 0.95, $p = 0.02$, high D levels ($\geq 20\text{ng/mL}$) 4,181 of 34,407 (12.2%), low D levels ($< 20\text{ng/mL}$) 4,345 of 34,407 (12.6%), NNT 210, inverted to make HR<1 favor high D levels ($\geq 20\text{ng/mL}$), death, hospitalization, critical care, Cox proportional hazards.</p>
	<p>risk of progression, 21.9% lower, HR 0.78, $p < 0.001$, high D levels ($\geq 20\text{ng/mL}$) 702 of 34,407 (2.0%), low D levels ($< 20\text{ng/mL}$) 885 of 34,407 (2.6%), NNT 188, inverted to make HR<1 favor high D levels ($\geq 20\text{ng/mL}$), critical care, Cox proportional hazards.</p>
	<p>risk of hospitalization, 1.0% lower, HR 0.99, $p = 0.80$, high D levels ($\geq 20\text{ng/mL}$) 3,812 of 34,407 (11.1%), low D levels ($< 20\text{ng/mL}$) 3,803 of 34,407 (11.1%), inverted to make HR<1 favor high D levels ($\geq 20\text{ng/mL}$), Cox proportional hazards.</p>
<p>Chang, 7/4/2020, retrospective, USA, preprint, 13 authors, study period 9 March, 2020 - 14 June, 2020.</p>	<p>risk of case, 43.2% lower, OR 0.57, $p < 0.001$, cutoff 20ng/mL, inverted to make OR<1 favor high D levels ($\geq 20\text{ng/mL}$), Table S4, RR approximated with OR.</p>
<p>Charkowick, 5/5/2022, retrospective, USA, peer-reviewed, 10 authors, study period 1 January, 2020 - 5 February, 2021.</p>	<p>risk of death, 73.4% lower, OR 0.27, $p = 0.02$, high D levels 140, low D levels 68, adjusted per study, inverted to make OR<1 favor high D levels, multivariable, RR approximated with OR.</p>
	<p>risk of ICU admission, 67.2% lower, OR 0.33, $p = 0.001$, high D levels 140, low D levels 68, adjusted per study, inverted to make OR<1 favor high D levels, multivariable, RR approximated with OR.</p>
<p>Charla, 7/13/2022, retrospective, India, preprint, 8 authors, study period 1 April, 2020 - 30 April, 2021, excluded in exclusion analyses: excessive unadjusted differences between groups.</p>	<p>risk of death, 10.7% lower, RR 0.89, $p = 0.74$, high D levels ($\geq 20\text{ng/ml}$) 24 of 91 (26.4%), low D levels ($< 20\text{ng/ml}$) 26 of 88 (29.5%), NNT 32.</p>
<p>Charoenngam, 3/8/2021, retrospective, USA, peer-reviewed, 6 authors.</p>	<p>risk of death, 34.1% lower, RR 0.66, $p = 0.26$, high D levels 12 of 100 (12.0%), low D levels 29 of 187 (15.5%), adjusted per study, odds ratio converted to relative risk, $\geq 30\text{ng/mL}$.</p>
	<p>risk of mechanical ventilation, 37.2% lower, RR 0.63, $p = 0.17$, high D levels 14 of 100 (14.0%), low D levels 34 of 187 (18.2%), adjusted per study, odds ratio converted to relative risk, $\geq 30\text{ng/mL}$.</p>
	<p>risk of ICU admission, 23.1% lower, RR 0.77, $p = 0.28$, high D levels 25 of 100 (25.0%), low D levels 56 of 187 (29.9%), NNT 20, adjusted per study, odds ratio converted to relative risk, $\geq 30\text{ng/mL}$.</p>
	<p>risk of death, 58.1% lower, RR 0.42, $p = 0.05$, high D levels 7 of 57 (12.3%), low D levels 25 of 79 (31.6%), NNT 5.2, adjusted per study, odds ratio converted to relative risk, > 65 years old, $\geq 30\text{ng/mL}$.</p>
<p>Chen (D), 2/28/2023, retrospective, China, peer-reviewed, 9 authors, study period 1 June, 2022 - 5 July, 2022.</p>	<p>viral clearance, 40.0% improved, HR 0.60, $p = 0.01$, high D levels ($\geq 41.07\text{ng/mL}$) 52, low D levels ($< 27.5\text{ng/mL}$) 53, adjusted per study, tertile 3 vs. tertile 1, multivariable, Cox proportional</p>

	hazards.
Choi, 1/2/2024, retrospective, South Korea, peer-reviewed, mean age 55.7, 6 authors, study period April 2022 - December 2022.	risk of no recovery, 48.9% lower, HR 0.51, $p = 0.002$, high D levels ($\geq 20\text{ng/mL}$) 99, low D levels ($< 20\text{ng/mL}$) 67, adjusted per study, multivariable.
	risk of PASC, 68.4% lower, HR 0.32, $p = 0.001$, high D levels ($\geq 20\text{ng/mL}$) 99, low D levels ($< 20\text{ng/mL}$) 67, adjusted per study, inverted to make $\text{HR} < 1$ favor high D levels ($\geq 20\text{ng/mL}$), multivariable.
	risk of hospitalization, 25.6% lower, RR 0.74, $p = 0.48$, high D levels ($\geq 20\text{ng/mL}$) 11 of 99 (11.1%), low D levels ($< 20\text{ng/mL}$) 10 of 67 (14.9%), NNT 26, unadjusted.
Connolly, 8/17/2021, retrospective, Ireland, peer-reviewed, 8 authors, study period March 2020 - May 2020.	risk of death, 90.4% lower, OR 0.10, $p = 0.06$, high D levels ($\geq 30\text{nmol/l}$) 65, low D levels ($< 30\text{nmol/l}$) 49, adjusted per study, inverted to make $\text{OR} < 1$ favor high D levels ($\geq 30\text{nmol/l}$), multivariable, RR approximated with OR.
	risk of oxygen therapy, 73.3% lower, OR 0.27, $p = 0.048$, high D levels ($\geq 30\text{nmol/l}$) 65, low D levels ($< 30\text{nmol/l}$) 49, adjusted per study, inverted to make $\text{OR} < 1$ favor high D levels ($\geq 30\text{nmol/l}$), multivariable, RR approximated with OR.
Cozier, 7/27/2021, prospective, USA, peer-reviewed, 6 authors.	risk of case, 38.6% lower, RR 0.61, $p = 0.04$, high D levels 94 of 1,601 (5.9%), low D levels 33 of 373 (8.8%), NNT 34, adjusted per study, inverted to make $\text{RR} < 1$ favor high D levels, odds ratio converted to relative risk, $> 20\text{ng/mL}$, multivariable.
Dana, 8/11/2022, retrospective, Iran, peer-reviewed, 16 authors, study period March 2020 - November 2020.	risk of death, 33.1% lower, RR 0.67, $p = 0.29$, high D levels ($\geq 10\text{ng/mL}$) 49 of 376 (13.0%), low D levels ($< 10\text{ng/mL}$) 8 of 46 (17.4%), NNT 23, adjusted per study, inverted to make $\text{RR} < 1$ favor high D levels ($\geq 10\text{ng/mL}$), odds ratio converted to relative risk, sufficiency vs. severe deficiency, multivariable.
	risk of death, 15.7% lower, RR 0.84, $p = 0.44$, high D levels ($\geq 20\text{ng/mL}$) 49 of 376 (13.0%), low D levels ($< 20\text{ng/mL}$) 30 of 197 (15.2%), NNT 46, adjusted per study, inverted to make $\text{RR} < 1$ favor high D levels ($\geq 20\text{ng/mL}$), odds ratio converted to relative risk, sufficiency vs. deficiency, multivariable.
	risk of severe case, no change, RR 1.00, $p = 1.00$, high D levels ($\geq 10\text{ng/mL}$) 59 of 376 (15.7%), low D levels ($< 10\text{ng/mL}$) 7 of 46 (15.2%), adjusted per study, inverted to make $\text{RR} < 1$ favor high D levels ($\geq 10\text{ng/mL}$), odds ratio converted to relative risk, sufficiency vs. severe deficiency, multivariable.
	risk of severe case, 11.6% lower, RR 0.88, $p = 0.45$, high D levels ($\geq 20\text{ng/mL}$) 59 of 376 (15.7%), low D levels ($< 20\text{ng/mL}$) 35 of 197 (17.8%), NNT 48, adjusted per study, inverted to make $\text{RR} < 1$ favor high D levels ($\geq 20\text{ng/mL}$), odds ratio converted to relative risk, sufficiency vs. deficiency, multivariable.

<p><i>Davoudi</i>, 5/18/2021, retrospective, Iran, peer-reviewed, 11 authors, study period February 2020 - March 2020, excluded in exclusion analyses: excessive unadjusted differences between groups.</p>	<p>risk of death, 12.3% higher, RR 1.12, $p = 1.00$, high D levels ($\geq 30\text{ng/mL}$) 2 of 57 (3.5%), low D levels ($< 30\text{ng/mL}$) 3 of 96 (3.1%).</p>
	<p>risk of mechanical ventilation, 15.8% lower, RR 0.84, $p = 1.00$, high D levels ($\geq 30\text{ng/mL}$) 1 of 57 (1.8%), low D levels ($< 30\text{ng/mL}$) 2 of 96 (2.1%), NNT 304.</p>
	<p>risk of ICU admission, 27.8% lower, RR 0.72, $p = 0.74$, high D levels ($\geq 30\text{ng/mL}$) 3 of 57 (5.3%), low D levels ($< 30\text{ng/mL}$) 7 of 96 (7.3%), NNT 49.</p>
	<p>risk of severe case, 68.4% higher, RR 1.68, $p = 0.30$, high D levels ($\geq 30\text{ng/mL}$) 9 of 57 (15.8%), low D levels ($< 30\text{ng/mL}$) 9 of 96 (9.4%).</p>
<p><i>Davran</i>, 3/15/2023, retrospective, Turkey, peer-reviewed, mean age 53.6, 9 authors.</p>	<p>risk of death, 75.4% lower, RR 0.25, $p = 0.02$, high D levels ($\geq 10\text{ng/ml}$) 4 of 63 (6.3%), low D levels ($< 10\text{ng/ml}$) 8 of 31 (25.8%), NNT 5.1.</p>
<p><i>De Smet</i>, 11/25/2020, retrospective, Belgium, peer-reviewed, 5 authors.</p>	<p>risk of death, 70.1% lower, RR 0.30, $p = 0.02$, high D levels 7 of 77 (9.1%), low D levels 20 of 109 (18.3%), adjusted per study, odds ratio converted to relative risk, $> 20\text{ng/mL}$.</p>
<p><i>Demir</i>, 1/29/2021, retrospective, Turkey, peer-reviewed, 3 authors.</p>	<p>risk of severe case, 89.3% lower, RR 0.11, $p < 0.001$, high D levels 13, low D levels 99, ratio of the mean number of affected lung segments, $> 30\text{ng/ml}$ vs. $\leq 10\text{ng/mL}$.</p>
	<p>hospitalization time, 87.1% lower, relative time 0.13, $p < 0.001$, high D levels 13, low D levels 99, $> 30\text{ng/ml}$ vs. $\leq 10\text{ng/mL}$.</p>
	<p>risk of case, 24.2% lower, RR 0.76, $p = 0.18$, high D levels 13 of 31 (41.9%), low D levels 99 of 179 (55.3%), NNT 7.5, $> 30\text{ng/ml}$ vs. $\leq 10\text{ng/mL}$.</p>
<p><i>Derakhshanian</i>, 9/19/2021, retrospective, Iran, peer-reviewed, 11 authors.</p>	<p>risk of death, 44.8% lower, RR 0.55, $p = 0.046$, high D levels 148, low D levels 142, inverted to make $\text{RR} < 1$ favor high D levels, odds ratio converted to relative risk, control prevalence approximated with overall prevalence.</p>
	<p>risk of mechanical ventilation, 41.7% lower, RR 0.58, $p = 0.09$, high D levels 148, low D levels 142, inverted to make $\text{RR} < 1$ favor high D levels, odds ratio converted to relative risk, control prevalence approximated with overall prevalence.</p>
	<p>risk of ICU admission, 37.3% lower, RR 0.63, $p = 0.04$, high D levels 148, low D levels 142, inverted to make $\text{RR} < 1$ favor high D levels, odds ratio converted to relative risk, control prevalence approximated with overall prevalence.</p>
<p><i>Devi</i>, 4/15/2023, retrospective, India, peer-reviewed, mean age 47.0, 4 authors, study period August 2020 - August 2022.</p>	<p>risk of case, 98.0% lower, OR 0.02, $p = 0.007$, high D levels ($\geq 10\text{ng/mL}$) 69 of 88 (78.4%) cases, 88 of 88 (100.0%) controls, NNT 1.8, case control OR.</p>

	<p>risk of case, 88.4% lower, OR 0.12, $p < 0.001$, high D levels ($\geq 20\text{ng/mL}$) 54 of 88 (61.4%) cases, 82 of 88 (93.2%) controls, NNT 2.2, case control OR.</p>
<p>Değirmenci, 7/30/2024, retrospective, Turkey, peer-reviewed, mean age 29.3, 7 authors, study period March 2020 - January 2021.</p>	<p>risk of ICU admission, 50.6% lower, RR 0.49, $p = 0.27$, high D levels ($\geq 20\text{ng/ml}$) 3 of 36 (8.3%), low D levels ($< 20\text{ng/ml}$) 15 of 89 (16.9%), NNT 12.</p>
	<p>severe CT finding, 36.0% lower, RR 0.64, $p = 0.53$, high D levels ($\geq 20\text{ng/ml}$) 3 of 16 (18.8%), low D levels ($< 20\text{ng/ml}$) 17 of 58 (29.3%), NNT 9.5.</p>
	<p>moderate/severe CT finding, 25.6% lower, RR 0.74, $p = 0.25$, high D levels ($\geq 20\text{ng/ml}$) 8 of 16 (50.0%), low D levels ($< 20\text{ng/ml}$) 39 of 58 (67.2%), NNT 5.8.</p>
	<p>hospitalization time, 16.7% lower, relative time 0.83, $p = 0.48$, high D levels ($\geq 20\text{ng/ml}$) 36, low D levels ($< 20\text{ng/ml}$) 89.</p>
<p>di Filippo (B), 8/12/2021, retrospective, Italy, peer-reviewed, 8 authors.</p>	<p>risk of death, 10.7% lower, RR 0.89, $p = 1.00$, high D levels 5 of 28 (17.9%), low D levels 12 of 60 (20.0%), NNT 47, $> 20\text{ng/mL}$.</p>
	<p>risk of ICU admission, 41.6% lower, RR 0.58, $p = 0.22$, high D levels 6 of 28 (21.4%), low D levels 22 of 60 (36.7%), NNT 6.6, $> 20\text{ng/mL}$.</p>
	<p>risk of severe case, 39.6% lower, RR 0.60, $p = 0.04$, high D levels 11 of 28 (39.3%), low D levels 39 of 60 (65.0%), NNT 3.9, $> 20\text{ng/mL}$.</p>
<p>Díaz-Curiel, 6/6/2021, retrospective, Spain, peer-reviewed, 8 authors.</p>	<p>risk of ICU admission, 73.2% lower, RR 0.27, $p = 0.02$, high D levels 3 of 214 (1.4%), low D levels 91 of 1,017 (8.9%), odds ratio converted to relative risk, $> 30\text{ng/mL}$ vs. $< 20\text{ng/mL}$.</p>
<p>Domènech-Montoliu, 3/5/2025, prospective, Spain, preprint, mean age 38.8, 17 authors, study period January 2020 - August 2023.</p>	<p>risk of case, 37.9% lower, HR 0.62, $p = 0.02$, high D levels ($\geq 30\text{ng/ml}$) 169, low D levels ($< 30\text{ng/ml}$) 208, inverted to make $\text{HR} < 1$ favor high D levels ($\geq 30\text{ng/ml}$).</p>
<p>Doğan, 8/4/2022, prospective, Turkey, peer-reviewed, 5 authors, study period 1 July, 2021 - 30 October, 2021.</p>	<p>risk of case, 63.7% lower, OR 0.36, $p = 0.003$, high D levels ($\geq 10\text{ng/ml}$) 53 of 88 (60.2%) cases, 71 of 88 (80.7%) controls, NNT 4.1, case control OR.</p>
<p>Dror, 6/7/2021, retrospective, Israel, peer-reviewed, 18 authors.</p>	<p>risk of severe or critical case, 84.8% lower, RR 0.15, $p = 0.001$, high D levels 109 of 120 (90.8%), low D levels 76 of 133 (57.1%), adjusted per study, inverted to make $\text{RR} < 1$ favor high D levels, odds ratio converted to relative risk, $> 40\text{ng/mL}$ vs. $< 20\text{ng/mL}$, multivariable.</p>
<p>Eden, 8/5/2021, retrospective, United Kingdom, peer-reviewed, 5 authors.</p>	<p>risk of death, 63.9% lower, RR 0.36, $p = 0.10$, high D levels ($\geq 25\text{nmol/L}$) 3 of 26 (11.5%), low D levels ($< 25\text{nmol/L}$) 8 of 25 (32.0%), NNT 4.9.</p>

	<p>risk of death, 92.9% lower, RR 0.07, $p = 0.18$, high D levels ($\geq 50\text{nmol/L}$) 0 of 8 (0.0%), low D levels ($< 50\text{nmol/L}$) 11 of 43 (25.6%), NNT 3.9, relative risk is not 0 because of continuity correction due to zero events (with reciprocal of the contrasting arm).</p>
<p><i>Efe Iris</i>, 12/30/2023, retrospective, Turkey, peer-reviewed, mean age 46.9, 8 authors.</p>	<p>risk of case, 59.2% lower, OR 0.41, $p < 0.001$, cutoff 18.4ng/mL, inverted to make OR<1 favor high D levels ($\geq 18.4\text{ng/mL}$), RR approximated with OR.</p>
<p><i>Faniyi</i>, 10/6/2020, prospective, United Kingdom, preprint, 10 authors.</p>	<p>risk of seropositive, 28.8% lower, RR 0.71, $p = 0.003$, high D levels 170 of 331 (51.4%), low D levels 44 of 61 (72.1%), NNT 4.8, $> 30\text{nmol/L}$.</p>
<p><i>Fatemi</i>, 11/30/2021, prospective, Iran, peer-reviewed, 5 authors, study period 1 October, 2020 - 31 May, 2021.</p>	<p>risk of death, 42.0% lower, RR 0.58, $p = 0.07$, high D levels 18 of 139 (12.9%), low D levels 25 of 109 (22.9%), NNT 10, inverted to make RR<1 favor high D levels, odds ratio converted to relative risk, vitamin D measured prior to COVID-19, multivariate.</p>
	<p>risk of death, 51.1% lower, RR 0.49, $p = 0.02$, high D levels 13 of 115 (11.3%), low D levels 30 of 133 (22.6%), NNT 8.9, inverted to make RR<1 favor high D levels, odds ratio converted to relative risk, vitamin D measured on admission, multivariate.</p>
	<p>risk of severe case, 37.9% lower, RR 0.62, $p = 0.007$, high D levels 38 of 139 (27.3%), low D levels 48 of 109 (44.0%), NNT 6.0, vitamin D measured prior to COVID-19.</p>
	<p>risk of severe case, 34.8% lower, RR 0.65, $p = 0.02$, high D levels 31 of 115 (27.0%), low D levels 55 of 133 (41.4%), NNT 6.9, vitamin D measured on admission.</p>
<p><i>Faul</i>, 6/30/2020, retrospective, Ireland, peer-reviewed, 9 authors.</p>	<p>risk of mechanical ventilation, 69.0% lower, RR 0.31, $p = 0.03$, high D levels 4 of 21 (19.0%), low D levels 8 of 12 (66.7%), NNT 2.1, adjusted per study, $> 30\text{nmol/L}$.</p>
<p><i>Ferrer-Sánchez</i>, 3/26/2022, retrospective, Spain, peer-reviewed, 7 authors.</p>	<p>risk of ICU admission, 81.8% lower, RR 0.18, $p = 1.00$, high D levels ($\geq 20\text{ng/mL}$) 0 of 9 (0.0%), low D levels ($< 20\text{ng/mL}$) 4 of 73 (5.5%), NNT 18, relative risk is not 0 because of continuity correction due to zero events (with reciprocal of the contrasting arm), excluded in exclusion analyses: unadjusted results with no group details.</p>
	<p>risk of moderate/severe case, 88.7% lower, RR 0.11, $p = 1.00$, high D levels ($\geq 20\text{ng/mL}$) 0 of 9 (0.0%), low D levels ($< 20\text{ng/mL}$) 7 of 73 (9.6%), NNT 10, relative risk is not 0 because of continuity correction due to zero events (with reciprocal of the contrasting arm), excluded in exclusion analyses: unadjusted results with no group details.</p>
	<p>risk of case, 62.7% lower, OR 0.37, $p = 0.01$, cutoff 20ng/mL, adjusted per study, inverted to make OR<1 favor high D levels ($\geq 20\text{ng/mL}$), multivariable, RR approximated with OR.</p>

<p><i>Freitas</i>, 3/27/2021, retrospective, Portugal, preprint, 36 authors.</p>	<p>risk of death, 41.2% lower, RR 0.59, $p = 0.02$, high D levels 23 of 179 (12.8%), low D levels 68 of 311 (21.9%), NNT 11, >20ng/mL.</p>
<p><i>Frish</i>, 6/15/2023, retrospective, Israel, peer-reviewed, 7 authors, study period 1 February, 2020 - 31 December, 2020.</p>	<p>risk of case, 35.5% lower, OR 0.65, $p = 0.001$, cutoff 20ng/mL, adjusted per study, inverted to make OR<1 favor high D levels (≥ 20ng/mL), multivariable, RR approximated with OR.</p>
<p><i>Galaznik</i>, 5/28/2021, retrospective, USA, preprint, 6 authors.</p>	<p>risk of case, 35.1% lower, OR 0.65, $p = 0.01$, high D levels 13,903, low D levels 2,384, adjusted per study, inverted to make OR<1 favor high D levels, breast cancer patients, logistic regression, RR approximated with OR.</p>
	<p>risk of case, 32.4% lower, OR 0.68, $p = 0.045$, high D levels 13,601, low D levels 1,318, adjusted per study, inverted to make OR<1 favor high D levels, prostate cancer patients, logistic regression, RR approximated with OR.</p>
<p><i>García-Zendejas</i>, 9/16/2024, retrospective, Mexico, peer-reviewed, mean age 53.4, 3 authors.</p>	<p>risk of death, 65.2% lower, OR 0.35, $p = 0.18$, cutoff 20ng/mL, adjusted per study, inverted to make OR<1 favor high D levels (≥ 20ng/mL), multivariable, RR approximated with OR.</p>
	<p>risk of ICU admission, 64.2% lower, OR 0.36, $p = 0.15$, cutoff 20ng/mL, adjusted per study, inverted to make OR<1 favor high D levels (≥ 20ng/mL), multivariable, RR approximated with OR.</p>
	<p>risk of hospitalization, 83.7% lower, OR 0.16, $p = 0.02$, cutoff 20ng/mL, adjusted per study, inverted to make OR<1 favor high D levels (≥ 20ng/mL), multivariable, RR approximated with OR.</p>
	<p>risk of case, 57.6% lower, OR 0.42, $p = 0.26$, cutoff 20ng/mL, adjusted per study, inverted to make OR<1 favor high D levels (≥ 20ng/mL), multivariable, RR approximated with OR.</p>
<p><i>Gaudio</i>, 3/27/2021, retrospective, Italy, peer-reviewed, 6 authors.</p>	<p>risk of case, 79.3% lower, OR 0.21, $p < 0.001$, high D levels 27 of 50 (54.0%) cases, 85 of 100 (85.0%) controls, NNT 2.7, case control OR.</p>
<p><i>Gavioli</i>, 2/19/2021, retrospective, USA, peer-reviewed, 4 authors.</p>	<p>risk of death, 4.7% higher, RR 1.05, $p = 0.83$, high D levels 80 of 260 (30.8%), low D levels 52 of 177 (29.4%), >20ng/ml.</p>
	<p>risk of death, 44.8% lower, RR 0.55, $p < 0.001$, high D levels 102 of 376 (27.1%), low D levels 30 of 61 (49.2%), NNT 4.5, >10ng/ml.</p>
	<p>risk of oxygen therapy, 55.2% lower, RR 0.45, $p < 0.001$, high D levels 127 of 260 (48.8%), low D levels 116 of 177 (65.5%), NNT 6.0, adjusted per study, inverted to make RR<1 favor high D levels, >20ng/ml, multivariate.</p>
	<p>risk of hospitalization, 3.6% lower, RR 0.96, $p = 0.41$, high D levels 218 of 260 (83.8%), low D levels 154 of 177 (87.0%), NNT 32, >20ng/ml.</p>

<p>Ghanei, 3/23/2022, prospective, Iran, peer-reviewed, 6 authors, study period 20 March, 2020 - 20 January, 2021.</p>	<p>risk of case, 42.1% lower, OR 0.58, $p = 0.09$, high D levels ($\geq 20\text{ng/ml}$) 58 of 90 (64.4%) cases, 72 of 95 (75.8%) controls, NNT 7.4, case control OR.</p>
<p>Gholi, 7/19/2022, prospective, Iran, peer-reviewed, 4 authors.</p>	<p>risk of death, 74.7% lower, HR 0.25, $p < 0.001$, high D levels 157, low D levels 38, inverted to make HR<1 favor high D levels, $>30\text{ng/mL}$ vs. $<20\text{ng/mL}$, model 2, day 45.</p>
	<p>risk of death, 39.8% lower, HR 0.60, $p = 0.05$, high D levels 157, low D levels 38, inverted to make HR<1 favor high D levels, $>30\text{ng/mL}$ vs. $<20\text{ng/mL}$, ICU mortality, model 2.</p>
	<p>risk of mechanical ventilation, 44.9% higher, HR 1.45, $p = 0.27$, high D levels 157, low D levels 38, inverted to make HR<1 favor high D levels, $>30\text{ng/mL}$ vs. $<20\text{ng/mL}$, model 2, day 45.</p>
<p>Golabi, 8/26/2021, retrospective, Iran, peer-reviewed, 10 authors.</p>	<p>odds of symptoms, 90.0% lower, OR 0.10, $p < 0.001$, high D levels 34, low D levels 10, $>30\text{ng/mL}$ vs. $<20\text{ng/mL}$, GEE regression, RR approximated with OR.</p>
	<p>odds of symptoms, 81.0% lower, OR 0.19, $p = 0.006$, high D levels 34, low D levels 9, 20-30ng/mL vs. $<20\text{ng/mL}$, GEE regression, RR approximated with OR.</p>
	<p>risk of case, 71.7% lower, OR 0.28, $p = 0.07$, high D levels 34 of 44 (77.3%) cases, 36 of 39 (92.3%) controls, NNT 3.5, case control OR, $>30\text{ng/mL}$ vs. $<20\text{ng/mL}$.</p>
<p>Gonzalez, 3/13/2023, retrospective, Argentina, peer-reviewed, 10 authors.</p>	<p>risk of death, 66.1% lower, OR 0.34, $p = 0.046$, high D levels ($\geq 12\text{ng/ml}$) 129, low D levels ($<12\text{ng/ml}$) 35, adjusted per study, inverted to make OR<1 favor high D levels ($\geq 12\text{ng/ml}$), multivariable, RR approximated with OR.</p>
<p>González-Estevez, 7/7/2021, retrospective, Mexico, peer-reviewed, 6 authors.</p>	<p>risk of symptomatic case, 25.0% lower, RR 0.75, $p = 0.04$, high D levels ($\geq 30\text{ng/mL}$) 6 of 8 (75.0%), low D levels ($<30\text{ng/mL}$) 32 of 32 (100.0%), NNT 4.0.</p>
<p>Green, 11/7/2022, retrospective, Israel, peer-reviewed, 9 authors, study period 1 February, 2020 - 31 December, 2020.</p>	<p>risk of case, 18.7% lower, OR 0.81, $p < 0.001$, cutoff 30ng/mL, adjusted per study, inverted to make OR<1 favor high D levels ($\geq 30\text{ng/mL}$), multivariable, RR approximated with OR.</p>
<p>Guðnadóttir, 3/4/2024, retrospective, Iceland, peer-reviewed, 4 authors, study period February 2020 - March 2021.</p>	<p>risk of death, 54.3% lower, OR 0.46, $p = 0.15$, high D levels ($\geq 50\text{nmol/L}$) 221, low D levels ($<50\text{nmol/L}$) 52, adjusted per study, inverted to make OR<1 favor high D levels ($\geq 50\text{nmol/L}$), multivariable, RR approximated with OR.</p>
	<p>risk of mechanical ventilation, 8.3% lower, OR 0.92, $p = 0.86$, high D levels ($\geq 50\text{nmol/L}$) 221, low D levels ($<50\text{nmol/L}$) 52, adjusted per study, inverted to make OR<1 favor high D levels ($\geq 50\text{nmol/L}$), multivariable, RR approximated with OR.</p>
	<p>risk of ICU admission, 28.1% lower, OR 0.72, $p = 0.43$, high D levels ($\geq 50\text{nmol/L}$) 221, low D levels ($<50\text{nmol/L}$) 52, adjusted per study, inverted to make OR<1 favor high D levels ($\geq 50\text{nmol/L}$), multivariable, RR approximated with OR.</p>

<p>Gönen, 11/12/2021, retrospective, Turkey, peer-reviewed, 20 authors, dosage varies.</p>	<p>risk of death, 65.8% lower, RR 0.34, $p = 0.62$, high D levels ($\geq 12\text{ng/mL}$) 1 of 80 (1.2%), low D levels ($< 12\text{ng/mL}$) 3 of 82 (3.7%), NNT 42, retrospective study.</p>
	<p>risk of ICU admission, 16.9% lower, RR 0.83, $p = 1.00$, high D levels ($\geq 12\text{ng/mL}$) 4 of 77 (5.2%), low D levels ($< 12\text{ng/mL}$) 5 of 80 (6.2%), NNT 95, retrospective study.</p>
	<p>hospital stay >8 days, 21.1% lower, RR 0.79, $p = 0.11$, high D levels ($\geq 12\text{ng/mL}$) 40 of 78 (51.3%), low D levels ($< 12\text{ng/mL}$) 52 of 80 (65.0%), NNT 7.3, retrospective study.</p>
<p>Hafez, 3/29/2022, retrospective, United Arab Emirates, peer-reviewed, mean age 43.0, 11 authors.</p>	<p>risk of death, 97.7% lower, RR 0.02, $p = 0.02$, high D levels ($\geq 12\text{ng/mL}$) 6 of 116 (5.2%), low D levels ($< 12\text{ng/mL}$) 3 of 10 (30.0%), NNT 4.0, adjusted per study, inverted to make $\text{RR} < 1$ favor high D levels ($\geq 12\text{ng/mL}$), odds ratio converted to relative risk, multivariable, model 2.</p>
	<p>risk of death, 96.3% lower, RR 0.04, $p = 0.04$, high D levels ($\geq 20\text{ng/mL}$) 4 of 64 (6.2%), low D levels ($< 20\text{ng/mL}$) 5 of 62 (8.1%), adjusted per study, inverted to make $\text{RR} < 1$ favor high D levels ($\geq 20\text{ng/mL}$), odds ratio converted to relative risk, multivariable, model 3.</p>
<p>Hammam, 8/16/2024, retrospective, Egypt, peer-reviewed, 7 authors, study period December 2021 - April 2022.</p>	<p>risk of severe case, 51.6% lower, RR 0.48, $p = 0.02$, high D levels ($\geq 25\text{ng/mL}$) 11 of 49 (22.4%), low D levels ($< 25\text{ng/mL}$) 19 of 41 (46.3%), NNT 4.2, excluded in exclusion analyses: unadjusted results with no group details.</p>
	<p>risk of case, 95.5% lower, OR 0.04, $p < 0.001$, cutoff 14.8ng/mL, adjusted per study, inverted to make $\text{OR} < 1$ favor high D levels ($\geq 14.8\text{ng/mL}$), multivariable, RR approximated with OR.</p>
<p>Hastie, 8/26/2020, retrospective, population-based cohort, database analysis, United Kingdom, peer-reviewed, 14 authors.</p>	<p>risk of death, 17.4% lower, RR 0.83, $p = 0.31$, cutoff 25nmol/L, adjusted per study, inverted to make $\text{RR} < 1$ favor high D levels ($\geq 25\text{nmol/L}$), multivariable Cox.</p>
	<p>risk of hospitalization, 9.1% lower, RR 0.91, $p = 0.40$, cutoff 25nmol/L, adjusted per study, inverted to make $\text{RR} < 1$ favor high D levels ($\geq 25\text{nmol/L}$), multivariable Cox.</p>
<p>Hemdan, 3/1/2022, retrospective, Saudi Arabia, peer-reviewed, 1 author, study period March 2020 - February 2021.</p>	<p>risk of death, 30.7% lower, RR 0.69, $p = 0.02$, high D levels 36 of 92 (39.1%), low D levels 57 of 101 (56.4%), NNT 5.8.</p>
<p>Hermawan, 3/28/2023, retrospective, Indonesia, peer-reviewed, survey, 5 authors, study period March 2022 - July 2022.</p>	<p>risk of symptomatic case, 70.6% lower, RR 0.29, $p < 0.001$, high D levels ($\geq 10\text{ng/ml}$) 10 of 34 (29.4%), low D levels ($< 10\text{ng/ml}$) 13 of 13 (100.0%), NNT 1.4.</p>
	<p>risk of symptomatic case, 45.6% lower, RR 0.54, $p = 0.42$, high D levels ($\geq 20\text{ng/ml}$) 2 of 7 (28.6%), low D levels ($< 20\text{ng/ml}$) 21 of 40 (52.5%), NNT 4.2.</p>
<p>Hernández, 10/27/2020, retrospective, Spain, peer-reviewed, mean age 60.9, 12 authors.</p>	<p>risk of combined death/ICU/ventilation, 83.0% lower, RR 0.17, $p < 0.001$, high D levels 35, low D levels 162, $\geq 20\text{ng/mL}$ risk of hospitalization * risk of death/ICU/ventilation hospitalization.</p>

	<p>risk of combined death/ICU/ventilation if hospitalized, 12.0% lower, RR 0.88, $p = 0.86$, high D levels 35, low D levels 162, $\geq 20\text{ng/mL}$ risk of death/ICU/ventilation hospitalization.</p> <p>risk of hospitalization, 80.6% lower, RR 0.19, $p < 0.001$, $\geq 20\text{ng/mL}$.</p>
Hogarth, 5/3/2023, retrospective, USA, peer-reviewed, median age 56.0, 9 authors, study period 1 January, 2021 - 8 November, 2021.	risk of case, 46.5% lower, OR 0.53, $p < 0.001$, high D levels ($\geq 20\text{ng/mL}$) 96,894, low D levels ($< 20\text{ng/mL}$) 13,486, adjusted per study, inverted to make OR <1 favor high D levels ($\geq 20\text{ng/mL}$), breakthrough case, multivariable, RR approximated with OR.
Huang, 3/24/2023, retrospective, China, peer-reviewed, 5 authors, study period 14 June, 2021 - 1 April, 2022.	recovery time, 25.0% lower, relative time 0.75, $p = 0.02$, high D levels ($\geq 20\text{ng/ml}$) 28, low D levels ($< 20\text{ng/ml}$) 18, relative time until resolution of pneumonia.
Hurst, 10/22/2021, prospective, United Kingdom, peer-reviewed, 23 authors.	<p>risk of death, 68.4% lower, RR 0.32, $p = 0.005$, high D levels 68, low D levels 191, odds ratio converted to relative risk, $> 50\text{nmol/l}$, multivariable, Supplementary Table 2, control prevalence approximated with overall prevalence.</p> <p>risk of mechanical ventilation, 66.0% lower, RR 0.34, $p = 0.004$, high D levels 6 of 68 (8.8%), low D levels 61 of 191 (31.9%), NNT 4.3, odds ratio converted to relative risk, $> 50\text{nmol/l}$, multivariable, Supplementary Table 2.</p>
Im, 8/11/2020, retrospective, South Korea, peer-reviewed, 6 authors.	risk of case, 73.1% lower, OR 0.27, $p < 0.001$, high D levels 13 of 50 (26.0%) cases, 85 of 150 (56.7%) controls, NNT 4.3, case control OR.
Infante, 2/18/2021, retrospective, Italy, peer-reviewed, 11 authors.	risk of death, 54.8% lower, RR 0.45, $p = 0.046$, high D levels 4 of 19 (21.1%), low D levels 55 of 118 (46.6%), NNT 3.9, $> 20\text{ng/mL}$.
Israel, 9/20/2021, retrospective, population-based cohort, Israel, peer-reviewed, 9 authors, study period 1 March, 2020 - 31 October, 2020.	<p>risk of severe case, 33.9% lower, OR 0.66, $p < 0.001$, high D levels 423 of 1,036 (40.8%) cases, 509 of 934 (54.5%) controls, NNT 7.3, adjusted per study, inverted to make OR<1 favor high D levels, case control OR, $> 75\text{ nmol/L}$ vs. $< 30\text{ nmol/L}$, multivariable.</p> <p>risk of case, 19.7% lower, OR 0.80, $p < 0.001$, high D levels 6,152 of 15,892 (38.7%) cases, 73,810 of 159,193 (46.4%) controls, NNT 39, adjusted per study, inverted to make OR<1 favor high D levels, case control OR, $> 75\text{ nmol/L}$ vs. $< 30\text{ nmol/L}$, among COVID+ cases, multivariable.</p>
Jain (B), 11/19/2020, prospective, India, peer-reviewed, 6 authors.	<p>risk of death, 85.2% lower, RR 0.15, $p = 0.001$, high D levels 2 of 64 (3.1%), low D levels 19 of 90 (21.1%), NNT 5.6, $> 20\text{ng/mL}$.</p> <p>risk of ICU admission, 95.4% lower, RR 0.05, $p < 0.001$, high D levels 2 of 64 (3.1%), low D levels 61 of 90 (67.8%), NNT 1.5, $> 20\text{ng/mL}$.</p>
Jalavu, 6/1/2023, prospective, South Africa, peer-reviewed, 16 authors, study period 29 October, 2020 - 10 February, 2021.	risk of death, 1.0% lower, HR 0.99, $p = 0.97$, high D levels ($\geq 50\text{nmol/L}$) 16 of 31 (51.6%), low D levels ($< 50\text{nmol/L}$) 38 of 55 (69.1%), NNT 5.7, Kaplan–Meier.

<p><i>Jimenez</i>, 7/26/2021, retrospective, Spain, peer-reviewed, 21 authors, study period 12 March, 2020 - 21 May, 2020, dosage paricalcitol 0.9µg weekly, excluded in exclusion analyses: many patients received vitamin D treatment.</p>	<p>risk of death, 7.7% higher, OR 1.08, $p = 0.81$, high D levels 50, low D levels 110, >30 vs. <20ng/ml, RR approximated with OR, outcome based on serum levels.</p>
	<p>risk of mechanical ventilation, 47.5% lower, OR 0.53, $p = 0.56$, high D levels 50, low D levels 110, >30 vs. <20ng/ml, RR approximated with OR, outcome based on serum levels.</p>
	<p>risk of ICU admission, 12.2% lower, OR 0.88, $p = 0.87$, high D levels 50, low D levels 110, >30 vs. <20ng/ml, RR approximated with OR, outcome based on serum levels.</p>
	<p>risk of hospitalization, 0.8% lower, OR 0.99, $p = 0.98$, high D levels 50, low D levels 110, >30 vs. <20ng/ml, RR approximated with OR, outcome based on serum levels.</p>
<p><i>Jude</i>, 6/17/2021, retrospective, United Kingdom, peer-reviewed, 5 authors.</p>	<p>risk of hospitalization, 71.6% lower, RR 0.28, $p < 0.001$, adjusted per study, inverted to make $RR < 1$ favor high D levels, odds ratio converted to relative risk, >25 nmol/L, control prevalence approximated with overall prevalence.</p>
	<p>risk of hospitalization, 57.9% lower, RR 0.42, $p < 0.001$, adjusted per study, inverted to make $RR < 1$ favor high D levels, odds ratio converted to relative risk, >50 nmol/L, control prevalence approximated with overall prevalence.</p>
<p><i>Junior</i>, 2/17/2022, prospective, Brazil, peer-reviewed, 6 authors, dosage not specified.</p>	<p>risk of mechanical ventilation, 84.4% lower, OR 0.16, $p = 0.03$, cutoff 40ng/dl, inverted to make $OR < 1$ favor high D levels (≥ 40ng/dl), risk of mechanical ventilation for vitamin D levels >40ng/ml, RR approximated with OR, outcome based on serum levels.</p>
<p><i>Kalichuran</i>, 4/26/2022, prospective, South Africa, peer-reviewed, survey, 4 authors, study period September 2020 - February 2021.</p>	<p>risk of symptomatic case, 60.0% lower, RR 0.40, $p < 0.001$, high D levels (≥ 20ng/mL) 56, low D levels (<20ng/mL) 44, inverted to make $RR < 1$ favor high D levels (≥ 20ng/mL).</p>
	<p>risk of symptomatic case, 58.2% lower, RR 0.42, $p = 0.004$, inverted to make $RR < 1$ favor high D levels, higher sunlight exposure vs. lower sunlight exposure.</p>
<p><i>Karahan</i>, 10/5/2020, retrospective, Turkey, peer-reviewed, 2 authors.</p>	<p>risk of death, 82.5% lower, RR 0.17, $p < 0.001$, high D levels 5 of 46 (10.9%), low D levels 64 of 103 (62.1%), NNT 2.0, >20nmol/L.</p>
<p><i>Karonova (B)</i>, 3/2/2022, retrospective, Russia, peer-reviewed, 11 authors, study period 30 November, 2020 - 20 March, 2021.</p>	<p>risk of severe case, 22.5% lower, OR 0.78, $p = 0.01$, cutoff 11.4ng/mL, adjusted per study, inverted to make $OR < 1$ favor high D levels (≥ 11.4ng/mL), multivariable, RR approximated with OR.</p>
<p><i>Karonova (C)</i>, 8/29/2021, retrospective, Russia, peer-reviewed, 8 authors, study period April 2020 - December 2020.</p>	<p>risk of death, 77.8% lower, RR 0.22, $p = 0.006$, high D levels 8 of 96 (8.3%), low D levels 10 of 37 (27.0%), NNT 5.3, adjusted per study, inverted to make $RR < 1$ favor high D levels, odds ratio converted to relative risk, >10ng/mL, logistic regression model 2.</p>

	<p>risk of death, 84.8% lower, RR 0.15, $p = 0.06$, high D levels 1 of 43 (2.3%), low D levels 17 of 90 (18.9%), NNT 6.0, adjusted per study, inverted to make $RR < 1$ favor high D levels, odds ratio converted to relative risk, $>20\text{ng/mL}$, logistic regression model 2.</p>
	<p>risk of severe case, 67.3% lower, RR 0.33, $p = 0.005$, high D levels 12 of 96 (12.5%), low D levels 13 of 37 (35.1%), NNT 4.4, adjusted per study, inverted to make $RR < 1$ favor high D levels, odds ratio converted to relative risk, $>10\text{ng/mL}$, logistic regression model 2.</p>
	<p>risk of severe case, 53.2% lower, RR 0.47, $p = 0.13$, high D levels 4 of 43 (9.3%), low D levels 21 of 90 (23.3%), NNT 7.1, adjusted per study, inverted to make $RR < 1$ favor high D levels, odds ratio converted to relative risk, $>20\text{ng/mL}$, logistic regression model 2.</p>
Karonova (D), 12/31/2020, retrospective, Russia, peer-reviewed, 3 authors.	<p>risk of death, 79.4% lower, RR 0.21, $p = 0.11$, high D levels 1 of 23 (4.3%), low D levels 12 of 57 (21.1%), NNT 6.0, inverted to make $RR < 1$ favor high D levels, odds ratio converted to relative risk, $>20\text{ng/ml}$.</p>
	<p>risk of severe case, 71.1% lower, RR 0.29, $p = 0.05$, high D levels 3 of 23 (13.0%), low D levels 22 of 57 (38.6%), NNT 3.9, inverted to make $RR < 1$ favor high D levels, odds ratio converted to relative risk, $>20\text{ng/ml}$.</p>
Katz, 12/4/2020, retrospective, population-based cohort, USA, peer-reviewed, 3 authors.	<p>risk of case, 78.4% lower, RR 0.22, $p < 0.001$, high D levels 85 of 101,175 (0.1%), low D levels 87 of 31,950 (0.3%), NNT 531, adjusted per study, inverted to make $RR < 1$ favor high D levels.</p>
Kaufman, 9/17/2020, retrospective, population-based cohort, USA, peer-reviewed, median age 54.0, 5 authors.	<p>risk of case, 53.0% lower, RR 0.47, $p < 0.001$, high D levels 12,321, low D levels 39,190, $>55\text{ ng/mL}$ vs. $<20\text{ ng/mL}$.</p>
Kaur, 11/30/2021, prospective, India, peer-reviewed, 5 authors, excluded in exclusion analyses: unadjusted results with no group details.	<p>risk of death, 89.8% lower, RR 0.10, $p < 0.001$, high D levels ($\geq 10\text{ng/mL}$) 5 of 64 (7.8%), low D levels ($<10\text{ng/mL}$) 13 of 17 (76.5%), NNT 1.5.</p>
	<p>risk of mechanical ventilation, 90.3% lower, RR 0.10, $p < 0.001$, high D levels ($\geq 10\text{ng/mL}$) 4 of 64 (6.2%), low D levels ($<10\text{ng/mL}$) 11 of 17 (64.7%), NNT 1.7.</p>
Kazemi, 5/7/2022, retrospective, Iran, peer-reviewed, mean age 56.0, 4 authors.	<p>risk of death, 75.8% lower, RR 0.24, $p = 0.26$, high D levels ($\geq 30\text{ng/mL}$) 1 of 75 (1.3%), low D levels ($<30\text{ng/mL}$) 7 of 127 (5.5%), NNT 24.</p>
	<p>risk of severe case, 4.8% higher, RR 1.05, $p = 1.00$, high D levels ($\geq 30\text{ng/mL}$) 13 of 75 (17.3%), low D levels ($<30\text{ng/mL}$) 21 of 127 (16.5%).</p>
Khalil, 11/8/2022, retrospective, Iraq, peer-reviewed, 3 authors.	<p>risk of case, 41.6% lower, OR 0.58, $p = 0.27$, high D levels ($\geq 10\text{ng/ml}$) 30 of 52 (57.7%) cases, 21 of 30 (70.0%) controls, NNT 8.2, case control OR.</p>

<p>Lau, 4/28/2020, retrospective, USA, preprint, 7 authors.</p>	<p>risk of ICU admission, 45.0% lower, RR 0.55, $p = 0.29$, high D levels 2 of 5 (40.0%), low D levels 11 of 15 (73.3%), NNT 3.0, >30ng/mL.</p>
<p>Li, 5/19/2021, retrospective, USA, peer-reviewed, 4 authors.</p>	<p>risk of case, 8.6% lower, RR 0.91, $p = 0.24$, high D levels 610 of 13,650 (4.5%), low D levels 290 of 4,498 (6.4%), adjusted per study, inverted to make $RR < 1$ favor high D levels, odds ratio converted to relative risk, >20ng/mL, Figure 2.</p>
	<p>risk of case, 12.4% lower, RR 0.88, $p = 0.07$, high D levels 289 of 7,272 (4.0%), low D levels 611 of 10,876 (5.6%), adjusted per study, inverted to make $RR < 1$ favor high D levels, odds ratio converted to relative risk, >30ng/mL, Figure 2.</p>
<p>Li (B), 1/11/2021, retrospective, population-based cohort, United Kingdom, peer-reviewed, 6 authors.</p>	<p>risk of hospitalization, 36.2% lower, RR 0.64, $p < 0.001$, NNT 932, inverted to make $RR < 1$ favor high D levels, odds ratio converted to relative risk, >25nmol/L.</p>
	<p>risk of case, 29.5% lower, RR 0.71, $p < 0.001$, NNT 823, inverted to make $RR < 1$ favor high D levels, odds ratio converted to relative risk, >25nmol/L.</p>
<p>Livingston, 4/2/2021, retrospective, United Kingdom, peer-reviewed, 7 authors.</p>	<p>risk of case, 50.9% lower, RR 0.49, $p = 0.02$, high D levels 16 of 52 (30.8%), low D levels 31 of 52 (59.6%), NNT 3.5, odds ratio converted to relative risk, >34.4nmol/L.</p>
<p>Lohia, 3/4/2021, retrospective, USA, peer-reviewed, 4 authors.</p>	<p>risk of death, 14.7% lower, RR 0.85, $p = 0.56$, high D levels 88, low D levels 95, odds ratio converted to relative risk, control prevalence approximated with overall prevalence, >30 ng/mL vs. <20 ng/mL, >30 ng/mL group size approximated.</p>
	<p>risk of mechanical ventilation, 18.9% lower, RR 0.81, $p = 0.48$, high D levels 88, low D levels 95, odds ratio converted to relative risk, control prevalence approximated with overall prevalence, >30 ng/mL vs. <20 ng/mL, >30 ng/mL group size approximated.</p>
	<p>risk of ICU admission, 28.5% lower, RR 0.72, $p = 0.17$, high D levels 88, low D levels 95, odds ratio converted to relative risk, control prevalence approximated with overall prevalence, >30 ng/mL vs. <20 ng/mL, >30 ng/mL group size approximated.</p>
<p>Luo, 11/13/2020, retrospective, China, peer-reviewed, median age 56.0, 5 authors.</p>	<p>risk of progression, 63.0% lower, RR 0.37, $p = 0.01$, high D levels 335, low D levels 560, >30nmol/L.</p>
<p>Ma, 12/3/2021, retrospective, USA, peer-reviewed, 16 authors, study period May 2020 - March 2021, dosage varies.</p>	<p>risk of hospitalization, 67.0% lower, OR 0.33, $p = 0.15$, high D levels 7,893, low D levels 7,823, adjusted per study, highest quintile vs. lowest quintile predicted vitamin D levels, model 3, supplemental table 3, multivariable, RR approximated with OR, outcome based on serum levels.</p>
	<p>risk of symptomatic case, 9.0% lower, OR 0.91, $p = 0.52$, high D levels 7,893, low D levels 7,823, adjusted per study, highest quintile vs. lowest quintile predicted vitamin D levels, model 3, supplemental table 3, multivariable, RR approximated with OR, outcome based on serum levels.</p>

	<p>risk of case, 52.0% lower, OR 0.48, $p = 0.01$, high D levels 7,893, low D levels 7,823, adjusted per study, highest quintile vs. lowest quintile predicted vitamin D levels, model 3, supplemental table 3, multivariable, RR approximated with OR, outcome based on serum levels.</p>
<p>Macaya, 10/21/2020, retrospective, Spain, peer-reviewed, 8 authors.</p>	<p>risk of severe case, 55.0% lower, RR 0.45, $p = 0.07$, high D levels 11 of 35 (31.4%), low D levels 20 of 45 (44.4%), NNT 7.7, inverted to make RR<1 favor high D levels, odds ratio converted to relative risk, >20ng/mL.</p>
<p>Manojlovic, 6/15/2023, retrospective, Serbia, peer-reviewed, mean age 57.6, 11 authors, excluded in exclusion analyses: unadjusted differences between groups.</p>	<p>risk of death, 89.9% lower, RR 0.10, $p = 0.009$, high D levels (≥ 30nmol/l) 1 of 41 (2.4%), low D levels (<30nmol/l) 8 of 33 (24.2%), NNT 4.6.</p>
<p>Martínez-Rodríguez, 3/31/2022, retrospective, Mexico, peer-reviewed, 5 authors.</p>	<p>risk of death, 52.2% lower, OR 0.48, $p = 0.04$, cutoff 20ng/mL, adjusted per study, multivariable, RR approximated with OR.</p>
<p>Matin, 7/30/2021, retrospective, case control, Iran, peer-reviewed, 8 authors.</p>	<p>risk of case, 66.1% lower, OR 0.34, $p < 0.001$, inverted to make OR<1 favor high D levels, case control OR, >20ng/mL.</p>
<p>Mayurathan, 8/8/2023, retrospective, Sri Lanka, peer-reviewed, 11 authors.</p>	<p>risk of death, 98.2% higher, RR 1.98, $p = 0.69$, high D levels (≥ 20ng/mL) 8 of 113 (7.1%), low D levels (<20ng/mL) 1 of 28 (3.6%).</p>
	<p>risk of severe case, 67.3% higher, RR 1.67, $p = 0.32$, high D levels (≥ 20ng/mL) 27 of 113 (23.9%), low D levels (<20ng/mL) 4 of 28 (14.3%).</p>
<p>Mazziotti, 3/5/2021, retrospective, Italy, peer-reviewed, 11 authors, dosage varies.</p>	<p>risk of death, 2.4% lower, RR 0.98, $p = 0.91$, high D levels 187, low D levels 161, inverted to make RR<1 favor high D levels, odds ratio converted to relative risk, >12ng/mL, control prevalence approximated with overall prevalence, outcome based on serum levels.</p>
	<p>risk of acute hypoxemic respiratory failure, 37.0% lower, RR 0.63, $p = 0.006$, high D levels 72 of 187 (38.5%), low D levels 97 of 161 (60.2%), NNT 4.6, inverted to make RR<1 favor high D levels, odds ratio converted to relative risk, >12ng/mL, outcome based on serum levels.</p>
<p>Meltzer, 3/19/2021, retrospective, database analysis, USA, peer-reviewed, 6 authors.</p>	<p>risk of case, 34.6% lower, RR 0.65, $p = 0.11$, high D levels 61 of 1,097 (5.6%), low D levels 118 of 1,251 (9.4%), NNT 26, adjusted per study, inverted to make RR<1 favor high D levels, >40ng/mL vs. <20ng/mL, Table 2, Model 2.</p>
<p>Meltzer (B), 9/3/2020, retrospective, USA, peer-reviewed, 6 authors.</p>	<p>risk of case, 43.5% lower, RR 0.56, $p = 0.02$, high D levels 39 of 317 (12.3%), low D levels 32 of 172 (18.6%), NNT 16, adjusted per study, inverted to make RR<1 favor high D levels, >20ng/mL.</p>
<p>Mendy, 6/27/2020, retrospective, USA, preprint, 4 authors.</p>	<p>risk of death, 7.0% lower, RR 0.93, $p = 0.89$, high D levels 21 of 600 (3.5%), low D levels 5 of 89 (5.6%), inverted to make RR<1 favor high D levels, odds ratio converted to relative risk.</p>

	<p>risk of death/ICU, 16.7% lower, RR 0.83, $p < 0.001$, high D levels 68 of 600 (11.3%), low D levels 23 of 89 (25.8%), NNT 6.9, inverted to make $RR < 1$ favor high D levels, odds ratio converted to relative risk.</p>
	<p>risk of ICU admission, 55.3% lower, RR 0.45, $p = 0.008$, high D levels 47 of 600 (7.8%), low D levels 18 of 89 (20.2%), NNT 8.1, inverted to make $RR < 1$ favor high D levels, odds ratio converted to relative risk.</p>
	<p>risk of hospitalization, 15.1% lower, RR 0.85, $p < 0.001$, high D levels 171 of 600 (28.5%), low D levels 45 of 89 (50.6%), NNT 4.5, inverted to make $RR < 1$ favor high D levels, odds ratio converted to relative risk.</p>
Merzon, 7/23/2020, retrospective, Israel, peer-reviewed, 7 authors.	<p>risk of hospitalization, 46.4% lower, RR 0.54, $p = 0.06$, high D levels 79, low D levels 703, odds ratio converted to relative risk, $> 30\text{ng/mL}$.</p>
	<p>risk of case, 28.4% lower, RR 0.72, $p < 0.001$, high D levels 1,139, low D levels 6,668, odds ratio converted to relative risk, $> 30\text{ng/mL}$.</p>
Mingiano, 7/30/2023, retrospective, Italy, peer-reviewed, 11 authors, study period November 2020 - February 2021, dosage calcifediol 450 μg days 1-2, patients with deficiency only.	<p>risk of death, 49.8% lower, RR 0.50, $p = 0.005$, cutoff 10ng/mL, outcome based on serum levels.</p>
	<p>risk of death, 35.9% lower, RR 0.64, $p = 0.04$, cutoff 20ng/mL, outcome based on serum levels.</p>
Mirkarimi, 11/6/2024, retrospective, Iran, peer-reviewed, 7 authors, study period May 2022 - May 2023.	<p>risk of moderate/severe case, 62.9% lower, RR 0.37, $p < 0.001$, high D levels ($\geq 20\text{ ng/mL}$) 117 of 345 (33.9%), low D levels ($< 20\text{ ng/mL}$) 233 of 255 (91.4%), NNT 1.7, moderate/severe vs. mild.</p>
Mohamed, 12/31/2024, retrospective, Egypt, peer-reviewed, mean age 5.5, 2 authors, study period 1 June, 2023 - 31 May, 2024.	<p>risk of death, 44.7% lower, RR 0.55, $p = 0.19$, high D levels ($\geq 10\text{ ng/mL}$) 14 of 47 (29.8%), low D levels ($< 10\text{ ng/mL}$) 7 of 13 (53.8%), NNT 4.2.</p>
	<p>risk of death, 67.3% lower, RR 0.33, $p = 0.003$, high D levels ($\geq 20\text{ ng/mL}$) 6 of 33 (18.2%), low D levels ($< 20\text{ ng/mL}$) 15 of 27 (55.6%), NNT 2.7.</p>
Mostafa, 11/30/2022, retrospective, Egypt, peer-reviewed, 10 authors, study period November 2020 - December 2021, excluded in exclusion analyses: categorical results are unadjusted with significant differences between groups.	<p>risk of death, 92.8% lower, RR 0.07, $p < 0.001$, high D levels ($\geq 20\text{ng/mL}$) 4 of 135 (3.0%), low D levels ($< 20\text{ng/mL}$) 21 of 51 (41.2%), NNT 2.6, unadjusted, normal vs. deficiency.</p>
	<p>risk of mechanical ventilation, 95.0% lower, RR 0.05, $p < 0.001$, high D levels ($\geq 20\text{ng/mL}$) 4 of 135 (3.0%), low D levels ($< 20\text{ng/mL}$) 30 of 51 (58.8%), NNT 1.8, unadjusted, normal vs. deficiency.</p>
	<p>risk of ICU admission, 90.6% lower, RR 0.09, $p < 0.001$, high D levels ($\geq 20\text{ng/mL}$) 9 of 135 (6.7%), low D levels ($< 20\text{ng/mL}$) 36 of 51 (70.6%), NNT 1.6, unadjusted, normal vs. deficiency.</p>

<p>Najih, 1/31/2025, retrospective, Morocco, peer-reviewed, 7 authors, study period January 2021 - January 2022.</p>	<p>risk of symptomatic case, 53.1% lower, RR 0.47, $p = 0.002$, high D levels (≥ 20 ng/mL) 20 of 67 (29.9%), low D levels (< 20 ng/mL) 21 of 33 (63.6%), NNT 3.0, symptomatic vs. mildly symptomatic/asymptomatic.</p>
<p>Nasiri, 6/30/2021, retrospective, Iran, peer-reviewed, 3 authors.</p>	<p>risk of death, 8.9% higher, OR 1.09, $p = 0.89$, high D levels (≥ 30 ng/mL) 238, low D levels (< 20 ng/mL) 43, inverted to make $OR < 1$ favor high D levels (≥ 30 ng/mL), RR approximated with OR.</p>
<p>Neves, 6/14/2022, retrospective, Brazil, peer-reviewed, mean age 62.1, 7 authors, study period July 2020 - December 2020, excluded in exclusion analyses: excessive unadjusted differences between groups.</p>	<p>risk of death, 57.1% lower, RR 0.43, $p = 0.046$, high D levels (≥ 50 nmol/L) 12 of 87 (13.8%), low D levels (< 50 nmol/L) 9 of 28 (32.1%), NNT 5.4.</p>
	<p>risk of ICU admission, 19.5% higher, RR 1.20, $p = 0.81$, high D levels (≥ 50 nmol/L) 26 of 87 (29.9%), low D levels (< 50 nmol/L) 7 of 28 (25.0%).</p>
<p>Nguyen, 5/3/2022, retrospective, USA, peer-reviewed, 11 authors, study period 15 July, 2020 - 15 October, 2020.</p>	<p>risk of death, 81.1% lower, OR 0.19, $p = 0.008$, cutoff 20 ng/mL, adjusted per study, inverted to make $OR < 1$ favor high D levels (≥ 20 ng/mL), 25-OH-D3, multivariable, RR approximated with OR.</p>
	<p>risk of mechanical ventilation, 52.8% lower, OR 0.47, $p = 0.13$, cutoff 20 ng/mL, adjusted per study, inverted to make $OR < 1$ favor high D levels (≥ 20 ng/mL), 25-OH-D3, multivariable, RR approximated with OR.</p>
	<p>risk of no hospital discharge, 74.0% lower, HR 0.26, $p < 0.001$, cutoff 20 ng/mL, 25-OH-D3, Cox proportional hazards.</p>
<p>Nimavat, 8/5/2021, retrospective, India, peer-reviewed, 5 authors.</p>	<p>risk of death, 50.4% lower, RR 0.50, $p = 0.17$, high D levels 13 of 131 (9.9%), low D levels 5 of 25 (20.0%), NNT 9.9, > 10 ng/mL, within cases.</p>
	<p>risk of severe case, 67.6% lower, RR 0.32, $p = 0.003$, high D levels 17 of 131 (13.0%), low D levels 10 of 25 (40.0%), NNT 3.7, > 10 ng/mL, within cases.</p>
<p>Orchard, 1/19/2021, retrospective, United Kingdom, peer-reviewed, 7 authors.</p>	<p>risk of ICU admission, 58.8% lower, RR 0.41, $p = 0.001$, high D levels 9 of 40 (22.5%), low D levels 41 of 75 (54.7%), NNT 3.1, all hospitalized patients, > 50 nmol/L.</p>
	<p>risk of death, 24.1% lower, RR 0.76, $p = 1.00$, high D levels 1 of 9 (11.1%), low D levels 6 of 41 (14.6%), NNT 28, ICU patients only, > 50 nmol/L.</p>
	<p>risk of mechanical ventilation, 8.9% lower, RR 0.91, $p = 0.70$, high D levels 6 of 9 (66.7%), low D levels 30 of 41 (73.2%), NNT 15, ICU patients only, > 50 nmol/L.</p>
<p>Ortatatli, 2/14/2023, prospective, Turkey, peer-reviewed, 9 authors, excluded in exclusion analyses: unadjusted results with no group details.</p>	<p>risk of death, 82.1% lower, RR 0.18, $p = 0.09$, cutoff 20 ng/mL, inverted to make $RR < 1$ favor high D levels (≥ 20 ng/mL), 25(OH)D.</p>
	<p>risk of death, 73.7% lower, RR 0.26, $p = 0.04$, cutoff 1 ng/mL, inverted to make $RR < 1$ favor high D levels (≥ 1 ng/mL), 1,25(OH)2D.</p>

<p><i>Ozturk</i>, 5/16/2022, retrospective, Turkey, peer-reviewed, 6 authors, excluded in exclusion analyses: unadjusted results with no group details.</p>	<p>risk of severe case, 46.4% lower, RR 0.54, $p = 0.10$, high D levels ($\geq 20\text{ng/mL}$) 9 of 110 (8.2%), low D levels ($< 20\text{ng/mL}$) 29 of 190 (15.3%), NNT 14.</p>
<p><i>Panagiotou</i>, 6/30/2020, retrospective, United Kingdom, preprint, 12 authors.</p>	<p>risk of ICU admission, 52.0% lower, RR 0.48, $p = 0.02$, high D levels 8 of 44 (18.2%), low D levels 34 of 90 (37.8%), NNT 5.1, $> 50\text{nmol/L}$.</p>
<p><i>Pande</i>, 3/16/2022, retrospective, India, peer-reviewed, 7 authors, study period October 2020 - October 2021, excluded in exclusion analyses: unadjusted results with no group details.</p>	<p>risk of severe case, 93.4% lower, RR 0.07, $p < 0.001$, high D levels ($\geq 20\text{ng/ml}$) 7 of 116 (6.0%), low D levels ($< 20\text{ng/ml}$) 85 of 93 (91.4%), NNT 1.2.</p>
<p><i>Parra-Ortega</i>, 8/24/2021, prospective, Mexico, peer-reviewed, 9 authors, excluded in exclusion analyses: unadjusted results with no group details.</p>	<p>risk of death, 98.7% lower, RR 0.01, $p < 0.001$, high D levels ($\geq 20\text{ng/dL}$) 0 of 15 (0.0%), low D levels ($< 20\text{ng/dL}$) 63 of 79 (79.7%), NNT 1.3, relative risk is not 0 because of continuity correction due to zero events (with reciprocal of the contrasting arm), unadjusted.</p>
<p><i>Pashaei</i>, 11/18/2024, retrospective, Iran, peer-reviewed, 7 authors.</p>	<p>risk of severe case, 12.5% lower, RR 0.88, $p = 0.76$, high D levels ($\geq 31\text{ ng/mL}$) 19 of 38 (50.0%), low D levels ($< 31\text{ ng/mL}$) 8 of 14 (57.1%), NNT 14.</p>
<p><i>Pavlyshyn</i>, 4/5/2024, retrospective, Ukraine, peer-reviewed, 3 authors.</p>	<p>risk of severe case, 59.7% lower, RR 0.40, $p = 0.13$, high D levels ($\geq 20\text{ng/ml}$) 7 of 59 (11.9%), low D levels ($< 20\text{ng/ml}$) 5 of 17 (29.4%), NNT 5.7, deficiency vs. other.</p>
	<p>risk of case, 89.0% lower, OR 0.11, $p = 0.13$, high D levels ($\geq 20\text{ng/ml}$) 59 of 76 (77.6%) cases, 15 of 15 (100.0%) controls, NNT 4.9, case control OR.</p>
<p><i>Pecina</i>, 8/27/2021, retrospective, USA, peer-reviewed, 4 authors, dosage not specified.</p>	<p>risk of death, 35.9% lower, RR 0.64, $p = 0.74$, high D levels ($\geq 20\text{ng/mL}$) 6 of 77 (7.8%), low D levels ($< 20\text{ng/mL}$) 1 of 15 (6.7%), inverted to make $\text{RR} < 1$ favor high D levels ($\geq 20\text{ng/mL}$), odds ratio converted to relative risk, multivariable logistic regression, outcome based on serum levels.</p>
	<p>risk of mechanical ventilation, 56.9% lower, RR 0.43, $p = 0.22$, high D levels ($\geq 20\text{ng/mL}$) 8 of 15 (53.3%), low D levels ($< 20\text{ng/mL}$) 4 of 15 (26.7%), inverted to make $\text{RR} < 1$ favor high D levels ($\geq 20\text{ng/mL}$), odds ratio converted to relative risk, multivariable logistic regression, outcome based on serum levels.</p>
	<p>risk of ICU admission, 13.1% higher, RR 1.13, $p = 0.57$, high D levels ($\geq 20\text{ng/mL}$) 54 of 77 (70.1%), low D levels ($< 20\text{ng/mL}$) 9 of 15 (60.0%), inverted to make $\text{RR} < 1$ favor high D levels ($\geq 20\text{ng/mL}$), odds ratio converted to relative risk, multivariable logistic regression, outcome based on serum levels.</p>
<p><i>Pepkowitz</i>, 9/29/2020, retrospective, USA, preprint, 7 authors.</p>	<p>risk of ICU admission, 55.8% lower, RR 0.44, $p = 0.01$, high D levels ($\geq 20\text{ng/mL}$) 9 of 24 (37.5%), low D levels ($< 20\text{ng/mL}$) 11 of 13 (84.6%), NNT 2.1, inverted to make $\text{RR} < 1$ favor high D levels ($\geq 20\text{ng/mL}$).</p>

<p><i>Perestiuk</i>, 2/14/2025, prospective, Ukraine, peer-reviewed, 5 authors, study period September 2022 - March 2024.</p>	<p>risk of PASC, 54.3% lower, OR 0.46, $p = 0.03$, high D levels 108, low D levels 54, inverted to make OR<1 favor high D levels, RR approximated with OR.</p>
<p><i>Pietzner</i>, 7/8/2024, retrospective, United Kingdom, peer-reviewed, 9 authors.</p>	<p>risk of death, 55.4% lower, HR 0.45, $p < 0.001$, cutoff 25nmol/L, inverted to make HR<1 favor high D levels (≥ 25nmol/L), Cox proportional hazards.</p>
	<p>risk of hospitalization, 52.6% lower, HR 0.47, $p < 0.001$, cutoff 25nmol/L, inverted to make HR<1 favor high D levels (≥ 25nmol/L), Cox proportional hazards.</p>
	<p>severe respiratory failure, 24.8% lower, HR 0.75, $p = 0.05$, cutoff 25nmol/L, inverted to make HR<1 favor high D levels (≥ 25nmol/L), Cox proportional hazards.</p>
	<p>risk of PASC, 56.1% lower, HR 0.44, $p < 0.001$, cutoff 25nmol/L, inverted to make HR<1 favor high D levels (≥ 25nmol/L), Cox proportional hazards.</p>
<p><i>Pimental</i>, 5/31/2021, retrospective, Brazil, peer-reviewed, 3 authors.</p>	<p>risk of death, 29.4% lower, RR 0.71, $p = 1.00$, high D levels 3 of 17 (17.6%), low D levels 2 of 8 (25.0%), NNT 14, >20ng/mL.</p>
<p><i>Protas</i>, 4/6/2023, retrospective, Kazakhstan, peer-reviewed, survey, 6 authors, study period October 2022 - November 2022.</p>	<p>risk of case, 76.6% lower, OR 0.23, $p = 0.06$, high D levels (≥ 10ng/ml) 68 of 88 (77.3%) cases, 29 of 31 (93.5%) controls, NNT 4.8, case control OR.</p>
	<p>risk of case, 46.2% lower, OR 0.54, $p = 0.17$, high D levels (≥ 20ng/ml) 50 of 88 (56.8%) cases, 22 of 31 (71.0%) controls, NNT 8.8, case control OR.</p>
<p><i>Putra</i>, 12/10/2021, retrospective, Indonesia, peer-reviewed, 3 authors, study period February 2020 - September 2020.</p>	<p>risk of hospitalization, 25.6% lower, OR 0.74, $p = 0.59$, high D levels 9 of 31 (29.0%) cases, 11 of 31 (35.5%) controls, NNT 14, case control OR.</p>
<p><i>Rachman</i>, 9/13/2024, retrospective, Indonesia, peer-reviewed, mean age 42.8, 5 authors, study period October 2021 - January 2022.</p>	<p>risk of severe case, 51.5% lower, RR 0.48, $p = 0.37$, high D levels (≥ 20ng/mL) 2 of 28 (7.1%), low D levels (<20ng/mL) 19 of 129 (14.7%), NNT 13.</p>
<p><i>Rachman (B)</i>, 4/13/2023, prospective, Indonesia, peer-reviewed, 4 authors, study period October 2021 - February 2022.</p>	<p>risk of death, 94.8% lower, RR 0.05, $p = 0.04$, high D levels (≥ 20ng/mL) 0 of 45 (0.0%), low D levels (<20ng/mL) 14 of 146 (9.6%), NNT 10, relative risk is not 0 because of continuity correction due to zero events (with reciprocal of the contrasting arm).</p>
	<p>risk of severe case, 77.6% lower, RR 0.22, $p = 0.01$, high D levels (≥ 20ng/mL) 2 of 45 (4.4%), low D levels (<20ng/mL) 29 of 146 (19.9%), NNT 6.5.</p>
<p><i>Radujkovic</i>, 9/10/2020, prospective, Germany, peer-reviewed, 6 authors.</p>	<p>risk of death, 93.2% lower, HR 0.07, $p = 0.001$, high D levels 144, low D levels 12, >30nmol/L.</p>
	<p>risk of death/intubation, 84.0% lower, HR 0.16, $p < 0.001$, high D levels 144, low D levels 12, >30nmol/L.</p>

<p><i>Ramirez-Sandoval</i>, 10/15/2021, retrospective, Mexico, peer-reviewed, 7 authors.</p>	<p>risk of death, 31.5% lower, HR 0.68, $p < 0.001$, high D levels 2,337, low D levels 571, adjusted per study, inverted to make HR<1 favor high D levels, >12.5ng/mL, 30 day in-hospital mortality.</p>
	<p>hospitalization time, 22.2% lower, relative time 0.78, $p < 0.001$, high D levels 2,337, low D levels 571.</p>
<p><i>Ramos</i>, 11/15/2021, retrospective, Brazil, peer-reviewed, 11 authors.</p>	<p>risk of case, 45.7% lower, RR 0.54, $p = 0.16$, high D levels (≥ 20ng/mL) 4 of 9 (44.4%), low D levels (<20ng/mL) 9 of 11 (81.8%), NNT 2.7.</p>
<p><i>Ranjbar</i>, 11/29/2021, retrospective, Iran, peer-reviewed, 27 authors, study period 16 February, 2020 - 21 March, 2020.</p>	<p>risk of death, 41.9% lower, RR 0.58, $p = 0.07$, high D levels (≥ 20ng/mL) 16 of 163 (9.8%), low D levels (<20ng/mL) 26 of 154 (16.9%), NNT 14.</p>
<p><i>Reis</i>, 5/21/2021, prospective, Brazil, peer-reviewed, 19 authors.</p>	<p>risk of death, 23.0% lower, HR 0.77, $p = 0.82$, high D levels (≥ 10ng/mL) 198, low D levels (<10ng/mL) 16, model 2, Cox proportional hazards.</p>
	<p>risk of mechanical ventilation, 45.0% higher, HR 1.45, $p = 0.77$, high D levels (≥ 10ng/mL) 198, low D levels (<10ng/mL) 16, adjusted per study, model 2, multivariable, Cox proportional hazards.</p>
	<p>risk of no hospital discharge, 33.3% lower, HR 0.67, $p = 0.18$, high D levels (≥ 10ng/mL) 198, low D levels (<10ng/mL) 16, adjusted per study, inverted to make HR<1 favor high D levels (≥ 10ng/mL), model 2, multivariable, Cox proportional hazards.</p>
	<p>hospitalization time, 22.2% lower, relative time 0.78, $p = 0.06$, high D levels (≥ 10ng/mL) 191, low D levels (<10ng/mL) 15, model 2.</p>
<p><i>Renieris</i>, 11/26/2023, retrospective, Greece, peer-reviewed, 10 authors, trial NCT04357366 (history).</p>	<p>risk of death, 52.4% lower, HR 0.48, $p = 0.04$, high D levels (≥ 20ng/mL) 17 of 130 (13.1%), low D levels (<20ng/mL) 17 of 60 (28.3%), NNT 6.6, inverted to make HR<1 favor high D levels (≥ 20ng/mL).</p>
<p><i>Reyes Pérez</i>, 4/30/2020, retrospective, Mexico, peer-reviewed, 5 authors, excluded in exclusion analyses: unadjusted results with no group details.</p>	<p>risk of death, 61.7% lower, RR 0.38, $p = 0.006$, high D levels (≥ 8ng/mL) 21 of 137 (15.3%), low D levels (<8ng/mL) 14 of 35 (40.0%), NNT 4.1, inverted to make RR<1 favor high D levels (≥ 8ng/mL), odds ratio converted to relative risk.</p>
<p><i>Ribeiro</i>, 8/5/2021, retrospective, Brazil, peer-reviewed, 8 authors.</p>	<p>risk of case, 50.5% lower, OR 0.50, $p = 0.01$, inverted to make OR<1 favor high D levels, >30ng/mL, multivariate, RR approximated with OR.</p>
<p><i>Ricci</i>, 3/3/2021, retrospective, Italy, peer-reviewed, 15 authors.</p>	<p>risk of death, 87.6% lower, RR 0.12, $p = 0.07$, high D levels 0 of 30 (0.0%), low D levels 3 of 22 (13.6%), NNT 7.3, relative risk is not 0 because of continuity correction due to zero events (with reciprocal of the contrasting arm), >10 ng/mL.</p>
<p><i>Ritsinger</i>, 4/28/2023, retrospective, Sweden, peer-reviewed, mean age 79.8, 8 authors, study period 1 January, 2020 - 9 September, 2021.</p>	<p>risk of death, 9.1% lower, HR 0.91, $p < 0.001$, high D levels (≥ 50nmol/L) 37,972, low D levels (<50nmol/L) 6,894, inverted to make HR<1 favor high D levels (≥ 50nmol/L).</p>

<p>Rodríguez-Vidales, 2/24/2022, retrospective, Mexico, peer-reviewed, 8 authors, study period March 2020 - September 2020.</p>	<p>risk of severe case, 38.9% lower, RR 0.61, $p = 0.05$, high D levels ($\geq 10\text{ng/mL}$) 89 of 265 (33.6%), low D levels ($< 10\text{ng/mL}$) 27 of 32 (84.4%), NNT 2.0, adjusted per study, inverted to make $RR < 1$ favor high D levels ($\geq 10\text{ng/mL}$), odds ratio converted to relative risk, multivariable.</p>
<p>Rozemeijer, 1/29/2024, prospective, Netherlands, peer-reviewed, 9 authors.</p>	<p>risk of ICU admission, 35.7% lower, OR 0.64, $p = 0.67$, high D levels ($\geq 50\text{nmol/L}$) 6 of 20 (30.0%) cases, 2 of 5 (40.0%) controls, NNT 14, case control OR.</p>
<p>Sanamandra, 4/30/2023, prospective, India, peer-reviewed, 6 authors, study period August 2020 - March 2021.</p>	<p>risk of death, 20.9% lower, OR 0.79, $p = 0.67$, high D levels ($\geq 10\text{ng/mL}$) 155, low D levels ($< 10\text{ng/mL}$) 45, inverted to make $OR < 1$ favor high D levels ($\geq 10\text{ng/mL}$), RR approximated with OR.</p>
	<p>risk of mechanical ventilation, 15.3% lower, OR 0.85, $p = 0.73$, high D levels ($\geq 10\text{ng/mL}$) 155, low D levels ($< 10\text{ng/mL}$) 45, inverted to make $OR < 1$ favor high D levels ($\geq 10\text{ng/mL}$), RR approximated with OR.</p>
	<p>risk of severe case, 434.8% higher, OR 5.35, $p = 0.12$, high D levels ($\geq 10\text{ng/mL}$) 155, low D levels ($< 10\text{ng/mL}$) 45, inverted to make $OR < 1$ favor high D levels ($\geq 10\text{ng/mL}$), RR approximated with OR.</p>
<p>Sanson, 2/19/2022, prospective, Italy, peer-reviewed, 13 authors, study period March 2020 - September 2020, excluded in exclusion analyses: unadjusted results with no group details.</p>	<p>NIV/IMV/death, 64.0% lower, RR 0.36, $p = 0.03$, high D levels ($\geq 30\text{ng/mL}$) 2 of 9 (22.2%), low D levels ($< 30\text{ng/mL}$) 37 of 60 (61.7%), NNT 2.5.</p>
<p>Saponaro, 1/24/2022, retrospective, Italy, peer-reviewed, 13 authors, study period March 2020 - May 2020.</p>	<p>risk of ARDS, 36.5% lower, RR 0.64, $p = 0.43$, high D levels ($\geq 20\text{ng/ml}$) 5 of 32 (15.6%), low D levels ($< 20\text{ng/ml}$) 15 of 61 (24.6%), NNT 11, severe ARDS.</p>
<p>Savitri, 5/8/2021, retrospective, Indonesia, peer-reviewed, 5 authors.</p>	<p>risk of symptomatic case, 88.0% lower, RR 0.12, $p < 0.001$, high D levels 3 of 25 (12.0%), low D levels 17 of 17 (100.0%), NNT 1.1, $> 20\text{ng/ml}$.</p>
<p>Schmidt, 3/22/2023, prospective, Poland, peer-reviewed, 4 authors, study period 4 February, 2021 - 31 December, 2021.</p>	<p>risk of death, 85.5% lower, OR 0.14, $p = 0.003$, cutoff 27ng/mL, inverted to make $OR < 1$ favor high D levels ($\geq 27\text{ng/mL}$), RR approximated with OR.</p>
<p>Seal, 1/1/2022, retrospective, USA, peer-reviewed, 6 authors.</p>	<p>risk of death, 45.1% lower, RR 0.55, $p = 0.001$, adjusted per study, inverted to make $RR < 1$ favor high D levels, 60ng/mL vs. 15 ng/mL.</p>
	<p>risk of death, 40.5% lower, RR 0.60, $p = 0.001$, adjusted per study, inverted to make $RR < 1$ favor high D levels, 50ng/mL vs. 15 ng/mL.</p>
	<p>risk of death, 34.6% lower, RR 0.65, $p = 0.001$, adjusted per study, inverted to make $RR < 1$ favor high D levels, 40ng/mL vs. 15 ng/mL.</p>
	<p>risk of death, 25.9% lower, RR 0.74, $p = 0.001$, adjusted per study, inverted to make $RR < 1$ favor high D levels, 30ng/mL vs. 15 ng/mL.</p>

	<p>risk of death, 20.0% lower, RR 0.80, $p = 0.001$, adjusted per study, inverted to make $RR < 1$ favor high D levels, 25ng/mL vs. 15 ng/mL.</p>
	<p>risk of death, 11.5% lower, RR 0.88, $p = 0.001$, adjusted per study, inverted to make $RR < 1$ favor high D levels, 20ng/mL vs. 15 ng/mL.</p>
	<p>risk of hospitalization, 22.5% lower, RR 0.78, $p = 0.01$, adjusted per study, inverted to make $RR < 1$ favor high D levels, 60ng/mL vs. 15 ng/mL.</p>
	<p>risk of hospitalization, 20.0% lower, RR 0.80, $p = 0.009$, adjusted per study, inverted to make $RR < 1$ favor high D levels, 50ng/mL vs. 15 ng/mL.</p>
	<p>risk of hospitalization, 16.7% lower, RR 0.83, $p = 0.007$, adjusted per study, inverted to make $RR < 1$ favor high D levels, 40ng/mL vs. 15 ng/mL.</p>
	<p>risk of hospitalization, 12.3% lower, RR 0.88, $p = 0.008$, adjusted per study, inverted to make $RR < 1$ favor high D levels, 30ng/mL vs. 15 ng/mL.</p>
	<p>risk of hospitalization, 9.1% lower, RR 0.91, $p = 0.01$, adjusted per study, inverted to make $RR < 1$ favor high D levels, 25ng/mL vs. 15 ng/mL.</p>
	<p>risk of hospitalization, 4.8% lower, RR 0.95, $p = 0.02$, adjusted per study, inverted to make $RR < 1$ favor high D levels, 20ng/mL vs. 15 ng/mL.</p>
<p>Seven, 11/23/2021, prospective, Turkey, peer-reviewed, 6 authors, study period September 2020 - November 2020.</p>	<p>risk of severe disease or poor prognostic factor, 46.5% lower, RR 0.53, $p = 0.006$, cutoff 14.5ng/ml, inverted to make $RR < 1$ favor high D levels (≥ 14.5ng/ml).</p>
<p>Sinaci, 8/11/2021, retrospective, Turkey, peer-reviewed, 10 authors, dosage not specified.</p>	<p>risk of moderate/severe case, 79.5% lower, RR 0.21, $p < 0.001$, high D levels (≥ 10ng/mL) 8 of 100 (8.0%), low D levels (< 10ng/mL) 23 of 59 (39.0%), NNT 3.2, outcome based on serum levels.</p>
	<p>risk of case, 59.9% lower, RR 0.40, $p < 0.001$, high D levels (≥ 10ng/mL) 100 of 397 (25.2%), low D levels (< 10ng/mL) 59 of 94 (62.8%), NNT 2.7, outcome based on serum levels.</p>
<p>Singhsakul, 6/9/2024, retrospective, Thailand, peer-reviewed, mean age 50.8, 6 authors, study period 1 September, 2021 - 30 November, 2021.</p>	<p>risk of severe case, 51.2% lower, RR 0.49, $p = 0.02$, high D levels (≥ 20ng/mL) 16 of 52 (30.8%), low D levels (< 20ng/mL) 28 of 45 (62.2%), NNT 3.2, adjusted per study, inverted to make $RR < 1$ favor high D levels (≥ 20ng/mL), odds ratio converted to relative risk, multivariable.</p>
	<p>moderate case, 67.3% lower, RR 0.33, $p = 0.34$, high D levels (≥ 20ng/mL) 2 of 52 (3.8%), low D levels (< 20ng/mL) 2 of 45 (4.4%), adjusted per study, inverted to make $RR < 1$ favor high D levels (≥ 20ng/mL), odds ratio converted to relative risk, multivariable.</p>

<p><i>Siuka</i>, 3/9/2023, prospective, Slovenia, peer-reviewed, 7 authors, study period December 2020 - December 2021.</p>	<p>risk of death, 55.9% lower, RR 0.44, $p = 0.24$, high D levels ($\geq 30\text{nmol/L}$) 10 of 255 (3.9%), low D levels ($< 30\text{nmol/L}$) 4 of 45 (8.9%), NNT 20.</p>
	<p>risk of ICU admission, 58.8% higher, RR 1.59, $p = 0.59$, high D levels ($\geq 30\text{nmol/L}$) 27 of 255 (10.6%), low D levels ($< 30\text{nmol/L}$) 3 of 45 (6.7%).</p>
	<p>risk of severe case, 61.0% higher, RR 1.61, $p = 0.009$, high D levels ($\geq 30\text{nmol/L}$) 146 of 255 (57.3%), low D levels ($< 30\text{nmol/L}$) 16 of 45 (35.6%).</p>
<p><i>Smaha</i>, 1/22/2022, retrospective, Slovakia, peer-reviewed, 13 authors, study period 1 November, 2020 - 30 April, 2021.</p>	<p>risk of death, 19.0% lower, RR 0.81, $p = 0.05$, high D levels ($\geq 12\text{ng/mL}$) 127 of 283 (44.9%), low D levels ($< 12\text{ng/mL}$) 41 of 74 (55.4%), NNT 9.5.</p>
<p><i>Subramanian</i>, 1/31/2022, prospective, United Kingdom, peer-reviewed, 16 authors, dosage not specified.</p>	<p>risk of death, 49.7% lower, RR 0.50, $p = 0.02$, high D levels 16 of 115 (13.9%), low D levels 33 of 118 (28.0%), NNT 7.1, adjusted per study, inverted to make $\text{RR} < 1$ favor high D levels, odds ratio converted to relative risk, 50-74 nmol/L vs. $< 25\text{nmol/L}$, multivariable, outcome based on serum levels.</p>
	<p>risk of death, 39.7% lower, RR 0.60, $p = 0.07$, high D levels 16 of 115 (13.9%), low D levels 38 of 157 (24.2%), NNT 9.7, adjusted per study, inverted to make $\text{RR} < 1$ favor high D levels, odds ratio converted to relative risk, 50-74 nmol/L vs. 25-49nmol/L, multivariable, outcome based on serum levels.</p>
<p><i>Sulli (B)</i>, 2/24/2021, retrospective, Italy, peer-reviewed, 10 authors, dosage not specified.</p>	<p>risk of case, 79.2% lower, OR 0.21, $p < 0.001$, high D levels 28 of 65 (43.1%) cases, 51 of 65 (78.5%) controls, NNT 2.7, case control OR, $> 10\text{ng/mL}$.</p>
<p><i>Susianti</i>, 2/12/2021, retrospective, Indonesia, peer-reviewed, 8 authors.</p>	<p>risk of death, 91.5% lower, RR 0.09, $p = 0.32$, high D levels 0 of 8 (0.0%), low D levels 9 of 42 (21.4%), NNT 4.7, relative risk is not 0 because of continuity correction due to zero events (with reciprocal of the contrasting arm), $> 49.92\text{ nmol/L}$.</p>
	<p>risk of ICU admission, 90.5% lower, RR 0.10, $p = 0.32$, high D levels 0 of 8 (0.0%), low D levels 8 of 42 (19.0%), NNT 5.2, relative risk is not 0 because of continuity correction due to zero events (with reciprocal of the contrasting arm), $> 49.92\text{ nmol/L}$.</p>
	<p>risk of progression, 81.5% lower, OR 0.19, $p = 0.04$, high D levels 8, low D levels 42, inverted to make $\text{OR} < 1$ favor high D levels, ISTH $\text{DIC} \geq 5$, $> 49.92\text{ nmol/L}$, bivariate, RR approximated with OR.</p>
	<p>risk of progression, 44.4% lower, OR 0.56, $p = 0.03$, high D levels 8, low D levels 42, inverted to make $\text{OR} < 1$ favor high D levels, increased D-dimer $> 2\text{ mg/L}$, $> 49.92\text{ nmol/L}$, multivariate, RR approximated with OR.</p>
<p><i>Szeto</i>, 12/30/2020, retrospective, USA, peer-reviewed, 7 authors.</p>	<p>risk of death, 5.6% higher, RR 1.06, $p = 1.00$, high D levels 14 of 58 (24.1%), low D levels 8 of 35 (22.9%).</p>

	<p>risk of mechanical ventilation, 39.7% lower, RR 0.60, $p = 0.21$, high D levels 10 of 58 (17.2%), low D levels 10 of 35 (28.6%), NNT 8.8.</p> <p>risk of no hospital discharge, 26.7% higher, RR 1.27, $p = 0.50$, high D levels 21 of 58 (36.2%), low D levels 10 of 35 (28.6%).</p>
Sánchez-Zuno (B), 5/28/2021, prospective, Mexico, peer-reviewed, 12 authors, dosage 10,000IU days 1-14.	risk of severe case, 5.6% lower, RR 0.94, $p = 1.00$, high D levels 4 of 8 (50.0%), low D levels 18 of 34 (52.9%), NNT 34, $>30\text{ng/mL}$, >4 symptoms.
Tallon, 11/15/2022, retrospective, USA, peer-reviewed, 17 authors.	risk of hospitalization, 41.5% lower, OR 0.58, $p < 0.001$, high D levels ($\geq 30\text{ng/mL}$) 113,143, low D levels ($< 30\text{ng/mL}$) 3,227, adjusted per study, inverted to make $\text{OR} < 1$ favor high D levels ($\geq 30\text{ng/mL}$), RR approximated with OR.
Tan, 2/27/2023, retrospective, Philippines, peer-reviewed, 3 authors.	<p>risk of progression, 71.5% lower, RR 0.29, $p = 0.04$, high D levels ($\geq 30\text{ng/mL}$) 7 of 38 (18.4%), low D levels ($< 20\text{ng/mL}$) 18 of 34 (52.9%), NNT 2.9, adjusted per study, inverted to make $\text{RR} < 1$ favor high D levels ($\geq 30\text{ng/mL}$), odds ratio converted to relative risk, combined mortality and morbidity, multivariable.</p> <p>risk of death, 91.1% lower, RR 0.09, $p = 0.002$, high D levels ($\geq 30\text{ng/mL}$) 1 of 38 (2.6%), low D levels ($< 20\text{ng/mL}$) 10 of 34 (29.4%), NNT 3.7, unadjusted.</p> <p>risk of ICU admission, 82.1% lower, RR 0.18, $p = 0.010$, high D levels ($\geq 30\text{ng/mL}$) 2 of 38 (5.3%), low D levels ($< 20\text{ng/mL}$) 10 of 34 (29.4%), NNT 4.1, unadjusted.</p>
Tehrani, 1/25/2021, retrospective, Iran, peer-reviewed, 5 authors.	risk of death, 47.5% lower, RR 0.52, $p = 0.07$, high D levels 34 of 180 (18.9%), low D levels 9 of 25 (36.0%), NNT 5.8, $>10\text{ng/mL}$.
Tomasa-Irriguible, 10/26/2020, retrospective, Spain, peer-reviewed, 7 authors, study period March 2020 - May 2020.	<p>risk of mechanical ventilation, 35.0% lower, RR 0.65, $p = 0.21$, high D levels 15 of 27 (55.6%), low D levels 18 of 78 (23.1%), adjusted per study, inverted to make $\text{RR} < 1$ favor high D levels, odds ratio converted to relative risk, $\geq 20\text{ ng/mL}$, bivariate logistic regression.</p> <p>risk of ICU admission, 16.9% lower, RR 0.83, $p = 0.58$, high D levels 11 of 27 (40.7%), low D levels 17 of 78 (21.8%), adjusted per study, inverted to make $\text{RR} < 1$ favor high D levels, odds ratio converted to relative risk, $\geq 20\text{ ng/mL}$, bivariate logistic regression.</p>
Topan, 2/28/2023, retrospective, Romania, peer-reviewed, survey, 6 authors, study period April 2020 - May 2022.	<p>risk of death, 30.6% lower, RR 0.69, $p = 0.02$, high D levels ($\geq 20\text{ng/mL}$) 61 of 1,148 (5.3%), low D levels ($< 20\text{ng/mL}$) 118 of 1,194 (9.9%), adjusted per study, inverted to make $\text{RR} < 1$ favor high D levels ($\geq 20\text{ng/mL}$), odds ratio converted to relative risk, multivariable.</p> <p>risk of severe case, 10.9% lower, RR 0.89, $p = 0.02$, high D levels ($\geq 20\text{ng/mL}$) 432 of 1,148 (37.6%), low D levels ($< 20\text{ng/mL}$) 560 of 1,194 (46.9%), NNT 11, adjusted per study, inverted to make $\text{RR} < 1$ favor high D levels ($\geq 20\text{ng/mL}$), odds ratio converted to relative risk, severe/critical case, multivariable.</p>

<p><i>Umay</i>, 7/26/2023, retrospective, Turkey, peer-reviewed, 4 authors, study period 1 March, 2020 - 31 January, 2021.</p>	<p>hospitalization time, 13.5% lower, relative time 0.87, $p = 0.33$, high D levels 374, low D levels 39.</p>
<p><i>Vanegas-Cedillo</i>, 3/14/2021, retrospective, Mexico, peer-reviewed, 15 authors.</p>	<p>risk of death, 52.6% lower, RR 0.47, $p = 0.006$, high D levels ($\geq 12\text{ng/mL}$) 95 of 494 (19.2%), low D levels ($< 12\text{ng/mL}$) 21 of 57 (36.8%), NNT 5.7, adjusted per study, inverted to make RR<1 favor high D levels ($\geq 12\text{ng/mL}$).</p>
<p><i>Vasheghani (B)</i>, 1/18/2021, retrospective, Iran, preprint, 6 authors, dosage not specified.</p>	<p>risk of ICU admission, 63.8% lower, RR 0.36, $p = 0.009$, high D levels 13 of 185 (7.0%), low D levels 53 of 323 (16.4%), NNT 11, adjusted per study, inverted to make RR<1 favor high D levels, vitamin D levels $> 30\text{ng/mL}$.</p>
<p><i>Vassiliou (B)</i>, 12/9/2020, prospective, Greece, peer-reviewed, 6 authors.</p>	<p>risk of death, 90.9% lower, RR 0.09, $p = 0.04$, high D levels 0 of 15 (0.0%), low D levels 5 of 15 (33.3%), NNT 3.0, relative risk is not 0 because of continuity correction due to zero events (with reciprocal of the contrasting arm), $> 15.2\text{ng/mL}$.</p>
<p><i>Voelkle</i>, 4/30/2022, prospective, Switzerland, peer-reviewed, median age 67.0, 9 authors, study period 17 March, 2020 - 30 April, 2020.</p>	<p>risk of death/ICU, 23.4% lower, RR 0.77, $p = 0.55$, high D levels 8 of 34 (23.5%), low D levels 7 of 23 (30.4%), NNT 14, adjusted per study, inverted to make RR<1 favor high D levels, odds ratio converted to relative risk.</p>
<p><i>Vásquez-Procopio</i>, 12/2/2022, retrospective, Mexico, peer-reviewed, 12 authors.</p>	<p>risk of severe case, 82.8% lower, OR 0.17, $p = 0.04$, high D levels ($\geq 20\text{ng/mL}$) 111, low D levels ($< 20\text{ng/mL}$) 54, adjusted per study, inverted to make OR<1 favor high D levels ($\geq 20\text{ng/mL}$), multivariable, RR approximated with OR.</p>
<p><i>Walk</i>, 11/9/2020, retrospective, Netherlands, preprint, 5 authors.</p>	<p>risk of death/intubation, 0.4% higher, RR 1.00, $p = 1.00$, high D levels 48 of 110 (43.6%), low D levels 10 of 23 (43.5%), $> 25\text{nmol/L}$.</p>
<p><i>Wang (C)</i>, 3/29/2023, prospective, China, peer-reviewed, median age 36.5, 23 authors, study period 18 December, 2022 - 20 February, 2023, dosage 200,000IU days 1, 14, trial NCT05673980 (history).</p>	<p>risk of case, 22.7% lower, RR 0.77, $p = 0.19$, high D levels ($\geq 30\text{ng/ml}$) 20 of 44 (45.5%), low D levels ($< 20\text{ng/ml}$) 50 of 85 (58.8%), NNT 7.5, outcome based on serum levels.</p>
<p><i>Wani</i>, 6/1/2023, retrospective, India, peer-reviewed, 5 authors, excluded in exclusion analyses: unadjusted results with no group details.</p>	<p>risk of severe case, 72.2% lower, OR 0.28, $p = 0.007$, high D levels ($\geq 28\text{ng/mL}$) 66, low D levels ($< 28\text{ng/mL}$) 170, inverted to make OR<1 favor high D levels ($\geq 28\text{ng/mL}$), RR approximated with OR.</p>
<p><i>Wu (B)</i>, 12/19/2023, retrospective, multiple countries, peer-reviewed, 9 authors, study period 1 January, 2022 - 30 November, 2022.</p>	<p>risk of death, 42.8% lower, HR 0.57, $p = 0.005$, high D levels ($\geq 20\text{ ng/mL}$) 8,300, low D levels ($< 20\text{ ng/mL}$) 8,300, inverted to make HR<1 favor high D levels ($\geq 20\text{ ng/mL}$), propensity score matching.</p>
	<p>risk of hospitalization, 18.7% lower, HR 0.81, $p < 0.001$, high D levels ($\geq 20\text{ ng/mL}$) 8,300, low D levels ($< 20\text{ ng/mL}$) 8,300, inverted to make HR<1 favor high D levels ($\geq 20\text{ ng/mL}$), propensity score matching.</p>
	<p>ER visit, 10.2% lower, HR 0.90, $p = 0.03$, high D levels ($\geq 20\text{ ng/mL}$) 8,300, low D levels ($< 20\text{ ng/mL}$) 8,300, inverted to make HR<1 favor high D levels ($\geq 20\text{ ng/mL}$), propensity score</p>

	<p>matching.</p> <p>risk of PASC, 2.0% higher, HR 1.02, $p = 0.93$, high D levels (≥ 20 ng/mL) 8,300, low D levels (< 20 ng/mL) 8,300, inverted to make $HR < 1$ favor high D levels (≥ 20 ng/mL), propensity score matching.</p>
<p>Węgrzynek-Gallina, 1/31/2024, retrospective, Poland, peer-reviewed, mean age 66.5, 6 authors, study period November 2020 - June 2021.</p>	<p>hospitalization time, 33.3% lower, relative time 0.67, $p < 0.001$, high D levels (≥ 50nmol/L) 169, low D levels (< 50nmol/L) 63.</p>
<p>Ye, 10/13/2020, retrospective, China, peer-reviewed, 18 authors.</p>	<p>risk of severe/critical COVID-19, 93.4% lower, RR 0.07, $p = 0.03$, high D levels 2 of 36 (5.6%), low D levels 8 of 26 (30.8%), NNT 4.0, adjusted per study, inverted to make $RR < 1$ favor high D levels, > 50nmol/L.</p>
<p>You, 12/22/2024, retrospective, China, peer-reviewed, 5 authors.</p>	<p>risk of death, 81.9% lower, OR 0.18, $p = 0.15$, high D levels 96, low D levels 73, adjusted per study, inverted to make $OR < 1$ favor high D levels, multivariable, RR approximated with OR.</p> <p>risk of severe case, 95.6% lower, OR 0.04, $p = 0.01$, high D levels 96, low D levels 73, adjusted per study, inverted to make $OR < 1$ favor high D levels, multivariable, RR approximated with OR.</p>
<p>Yilmaz, 10/5/2020, retrospective, Turkey, peer-reviewed, 2 authors.</p>	<p>risk of severe case, 73.4% lower, RR 0.27, $p = 1.00$, high D levels 0 of 11 (0.0%), low D levels 2 of 29 (6.9%), NNT 14, relative risk is not 0 because of continuity correction due to zero events (with reciprocal of the contrasting arm), > 20ng/ml.</p> <p>risk of moderate or severe case, 41.4% lower, RR 0.59, $p = 0.69$, high D levels 2 of 11 (18.2%), low D levels 9 of 29 (31.0%), NNT 7.8, > 20ng/ml.</p>
<p>Zafar, 9/6/2021, retrospective, United Kingdom, peer-reviewed, median age 68.0, 37 authors.</p>	<p>risk of death, 42.9% higher, RR 1.43, $p = 0.71$, high D levels (≥ 25nmol/L) 12 of 42 (28.6%), low D levels (< 25nmol/L) 2 of 10 (20.0%), COVID+ patients.</p> <p>risk of death, 6.0% lower, OR 0.94, $p = 0.68$, high D levels 42, low D levels 10, COVID+ patients, RR approximated with OR.</p>
<p>Zeidan, 9/9/2022, prospective, Egypt, peer-reviewed, median age 11.4, 38 authors.</p>	<p>risk of hospitalization, 61.5% lower, OR 0.38, $p = 0.002$, cutoff 20ng/mL, adjusted per study, inverted to make $OR < 1$ favor high D levels (≥ 20ng/mL), case control OR, multivariable.</p>
<p>Zelzer, 6/22/2021, retrospective, Austria, peer-reviewed, 7 authors.</p>	<p>risk of death, 46.4% lower, RR 0.54, $p = 0.08$, high D levels 24 of 121 (19.8%), low D levels 10 of 27 (37.0%), NNT 5.8, > 30nmol/L.</p>
<p>Zidrou, 2/19/2022, retrospective, Greece, peer-reviewed, 6 authors, study period August 2020 - October 2020.</p>	<p>risk of death, 26.4% lower, RR 0.74, $p = 1.00$, high D levels (≥ 20ng/ml) 2 of 25 (8.0%), low D levels (< 20ng/ml) 5 of 46 (10.9%), NNT 35.</p> <p>radiographic changes, 18.2% lower, RR 0.82, $p = 0.26$, high D levels (≥ 20ng/ml) 16 of 25 (64.0%), low D levels (< 20ng/ml) 5 of 46 (78.3%), NNT 7.0.</p>

	hospitalization time, 37.7% lower, relative time 0.62, $p = 0.16$, high D levels ($\geq 20\text{ng/ml}$) 25, low D levels ($< 20\text{ng/ml}$) 46.
Álvarez, 10/28/2022, retrospective, Spain, preprint, 1 author, study period March 2020 - March 2021, excluded in exclusion analyses: unadjusted results with no group details.	risk of death, 38.8% lower, RR 0.61, $p < 0.001$, high D levels 4,871 of 33,673 (14.5%), low D levels 611 of 2,588 (23.6%), NNT 11, inverted to make $RR < 1$ favor high D levels, odds ratio converted to relative risk.
	risk of ICU admission, 54.7% lower, RR 0.45, $p < 0.001$, high D levels 289 of 33,673 (0.9%), low D levels 49 of 2,588 (1.9%), NNT 97, inverted to make $RR < 1$ favor high D levels, odds ratio converted to relative risk.
	risk of hospitalization, 43.0% lower, RR 0.57, $p < 0.001$, high D levels 8,905 of 33,673 (26.4%), low D levels 1,202 of 2,588 (46.4%), NNT 5.0, inverted to make $RR < 1$ favor high D levels, odds ratio converted to relative risk.
Ünsal, 4/5/2021, retrospective, Turkey, peer-reviewed, 10 authors.	risk of death, 80.6% lower, RR 0.19, $p = 0.23$, high D levels 0 of 29 (0.0%), low D levels 2 of 27 (7.4%), NNT 14, relative risk is not 0 because of continuity correction due to zero events (with reciprocal of the contrasting arm), $\geq 20\text{ng/mL}$.
	risk of oxygen therapy, 73.4% lower, RR 0.27, $p = 0.07$, high D levels 2 of 29 (6.9%), low D levels 7 of 27 (25.9%), NNT 5.3, $\geq 20\text{ng/mL}$.
Şengül, 12/31/2022, retrospective, Turkey, peer-reviewed, 4 authors, study period March 2020 - December 2021, dosage not specified.	risk of case, 75.6% lower, OR 0.24, $p < 0.001$, high D levels ($\geq 20\text{ng/mL}$) 7 of 54 (13.0%) cases, 100 of 264 (37.9%) controls, NNT 6.4, case control OR, outcome based on serum levels.

Early treatment

Effect extraction follows pre-specified rules as detailed above and gives priority to more serious outcomes. Only the first (most serious) outcome is used in pooled analysis, which may differ from the effect a paper focuses on. Other outcomes are used in outcome specific analyses.

Annweiler (B), 5/31/2022, Randomized Controlled Trial, France, peer-reviewed, 17 authors, study period 15 April, 2020 - 17 December, 2020, dosage 400,000IU single dose, trial NCT04344041 (history) (COVIT-TRIAL).	risk of death, 30.0% lower, HR 0.70, $p = 0.29$, treatment 19 of 126 (15.1%), control 21 of 126 (16.7%), Cox proportional hazards, day 28, intention-to-treat.
	risk of death, 38.0% lower, HR 0.62, $p = 0.17$, treatment 17 of 121 (14.0%), control 21 of 121 (17.4%), Cox proportional hazards, day 28, per-protocol.
	risk of death, 61.0% lower, HR 0.39, $p = 0.049$, treatment 8 of 127 (6.3%), control 14 of 127 (11.0%), Cox proportional hazards, day 14, intention-to-treat.
	risk of death, 65.0% lower, HR 0.35, $p = 0.03$, treatment 7 of 122 (5.7%), control 14 of 122 (11.5%), Cox proportional hazards, day 14, per-protocol.

<p><i>Annweiler</i>, 11/2/2020, retrospective, France, peer-reviewed, 7 authors, dosage 80,000IU single dose.</p>	<p>risk of death, 63.0% lower, RR 0.37, $p = 0.28$, treatment 3 of 16 (18.8%), control 10 of 32 (31.2%), NNT 8.0, adjusted per study, supplementation after diagnosis.</p>
<p><i>Annweiler (C)</i>, 10/13/2020, retrospective, France, peer-reviewed, mean age 87.7, 6 authors, dosage 80,000IU single dose, 80,000IU either in the week following the suspicion or diagnosis of COVID-19, or during the previous month.</p>	<p>risk of death, 89.0% lower, RR 0.11, $p = 0.002$, treatment 10 of 57 (17.5%), control 5 of 9 (55.6%), NNT 2.6, adjusted per study.</p>
<p><i>Asimi</i>, 5/22/2021, retrospective, Bosnia and Herzegovina, preprint, 3 authors, dosage 2,000IU daily, this trial uses multiple treatments in the treatment arm (combined with zinc and selenium) - results of individual treatments may vary, excluded in exclusion analyses: excessive unadjusted differences between groups.</p>	<p>risk of mechanical ventilation, 97.4% lower, RR 0.03, $p < 0.001$, treatment 0 of 270 (0.0%), control 9 of 86 (10.5%), NNT 9.6, relative risk is not 0 because of continuity correction due to zero events (with reciprocal of the contrasting arm), unadjusted.</p>
	<p>risk of hospitalization, 99.0% lower, RR 0.010, $p < 0.001$, treatment 0 of 270 (0.0%), control 24 of 86 (27.9%), NNT 3.6, relative risk is not 0 because of continuity correction due to zero events (with reciprocal of the contrasting arm), unadjusted.</p>
	<p>risk of severe case, 99.5% lower, RR 0.005, $p < 0.001$, treatment 0 of 270 (0.0%), control 51 of 86 (59.3%), NNT 1.7, relative risk is not 0 because of continuity correction due to zero events (with reciprocal of the contrasting arm), unadjusted.</p>
<p><i>Boukef</i>, 2/28/2023, Double Blind Randomized Controlled Trial, placebo-controlled, Tunisia, trial NCT05670444 (history).</p>	<p>150 patient RCT with results unknown and over 2 years late.</p>
<p><i>Burahee</i>, 2/17/2021, retrospective, United Kingdom, peer-reviewed, 4 authors, dosage 100,000IU days 1-4, additional 200000IU over four weeks if serum level insufficient.</p>	<p>risk of death, 93.3% lower, RR 0.07, $p = 0.01$, treatment 0 of 12 (0.0%), control 2 of 2 (100.0%), NNT 1.0, relative risk is not 0 because of continuity correction due to zero events (with reciprocal of the contrasting arm).</p>
<p><i>Din Ujjan</i>, 1/18/2023, Randomized Controlled Trial, Pakistan, peer-reviewed, 6 authors, study period 21 September, 2021 - 21 January, 2022, dosage 360IU days 1-14, this trial uses multiple treatments in the treatment arm (combined with curcumin and quercetin) - results of individual treatments may vary, trial NCT04603690 (history), excluded in exclusion analyses: based on dosages and previous research, combined treatments may contribute more to the effect seen.</p>	<p>risk of no recovery, 28.6% lower, RR 0.71, $p = 0.11$, treatment 15 of 25 (60.0%), control 21 of 25 (84.0%), NNT 4.2, no symptoms, day 7.</p>
	<p>risk of no recovery, 71.4% lower, RR 0.29, $p < 0.001$, treatment 6 of 25 (24.0%), control 21 of 25 (84.0%), NNT 1.7, ≤ 1 symptom, day 7.</p>
	<p>risk of no recovery, 76.9% lower, RR 0.23, $p = 0.005$, treatment 3 of 25 (12.0%), control 13 of 25 (52.0%), NNT 2.5, ≤ 2 symptoms, day 7.</p>
	<p>risk of no recovery, 85.7% lower, RR 0.14, $p = 0.23$, treatment 0 of 25 (0.0%), control 3 of 25 (12.0%), NNT 8.3, relative risk is not 0 because of continuity correction due to zero events (with reciprocal of the contrasting arm), ≤ 3 symptoms, day 7.</p>
	<p>risk of no viral clearance, 90.9% lower, RR 0.09, $p = 0.05$, treatment 0 of 25 (0.0%), control 5 of 25 (20.0%), NNT 5.0, relative risk is not 0 because of continuity correction due to zero events (with reciprocal of the contrasting arm), day 14.</p>

	<p>risk of no viral clearance, 73.7% lower, RR 0.26, $p < 0.001$, treatment 5 of 25 (20.0%), control 19 of 25 (76.0%), NNT 1.8, day 7.</p>
<p><i>Efird</i>, 12/31/2021, retrospective, USA, peer-reviewed, 10 authors, study period 1 March, 2020 - 10 September, 2020, dosage varies.</p>	<p>risk of death, 48.9% lower, RR 0.51, $p = 0.10$, treatment 11 of 544 (2.0%), control 413 of 15,794 (2.6%), adjusted per study, non-hospitalized patients, vitamin D + no corticosteroids vs. no vitamin D + no corticosteroids.</p>
	<p>risk of death, 54.5% lower, RR 0.45, $p = 0.02$, treatment 11 of 192 (5.7%), control 553 of 4,340 (12.7%), NNT 14, adjusted per study, hospitalized patients, vitamin D + no corticosteroids vs. no vitamin D + no corticosteroids.</p>
<p><i>Hunt</i>, 6/29/2022, retrospective, USA, peer-reviewed, 8 authors, study period 1 March, 2020 - 10 September, 2020, dosage not specified.</p>	<p>risk of death, 47.0% lower, RR 0.53, $p < 0.001$, treatment 43 of 1,019 (4.2%), control 1,569 of 25,489 (6.2%), adjusted per study, day 30.</p>
<p><i>Khan</i>, 5/1/2022, Randomized Controlled Trial, Pakistan, peer-reviewed, 7 authors, study period 2 September, 2021 - 28 November, 2021, dosage 360IU days 1-14, this trial uses multiple treatments in the treatment arm (combined with curcumin and quercetin) - results of individual treatments may vary, trial NCT05130671 (history), excluded in exclusion analyses: based on dosages and previous research, combined treatments may contribute more to the effect seen.</p>	<p>risk of no recovery, 33.3% lower, RR 0.67, $p = 0.15$, treatment 10 of 25 (40.0%), control 15 of 25 (60.0%), NNT 5.0.</p>
	<p>relative CRP reduction, 39.1% better, RR 0.61, $p = 0.006$, treatment 25, control 25.</p>
	<p>risk of no viral clearance, 50.0% lower, RR 0.50, $p = 0.009$, treatment 10 of 25 (40.0%), control 20 of 25 (80.0%), NNT 2.5.</p>
<p><i>Said</i>, 11/8/2022, Randomized Controlled Trial, Egypt, peer-reviewed, 5 authors, study period 21 July, 2021 - 30 December, 2021, dosage 2,000IU daily, trial NCT04981743 (history).</p>	<p>risk of no recovery, 42.0% lower, OR 0.58, $p = 0.57$, treatment 30, control 30, adjusted per study, multivariable, dyspnea, RR approximated with OR.</p>
	<p>risk of no recovery, 89.0% lower, OR 0.11, $p = 0.01$, treatment 30, control 30, adjusted per study, vitamin D and nigella sativa, multivariable, dyspnea, RR approximated with OR.</p>
	<p>risk of no recovery, 52.0% lower, OR 0.48, $p = 0.16$, treatment 30, control 30, adjusted per study, multivariable, cough, RR approximated with OR.</p>
	<p>risk of no recovery, 77.0% lower, OR 0.23, $p = 0.01$, treatment 30, control 30, adjusted per study, vitamin D and nigella sativa, multivariable, cough, RR approximated with OR.</p>
	<p>risk of no recovery, 56.0% lower, OR 0.44, $p = 0.20$, treatment 30, control 30, adjusted per study, multivariable, fatigue, RR approximated with OR.</p>
	<p>risk of no recovery, 90.0% lower, OR 0.10, $p < 0.001$, treatment 30, control 30, adjusted per study, vitamin D and nigella sativa, multivariable, fatigue, RR approximated with OR.</p>
	<p>risk of no recovery, 33.0% lower, OR 0.67, $p = 0.67$, treatment 30, control 30, adjusted per study, multivariable, smell, RR approximated with OR.</p>

	<p>risk of no recovery, 67.0% lower, OR 0.33, $p = 0.23$, treatment 30, control 30, adjusted per study, vitamin D and nigella sativa, multivariable, smell, RR approximated with OR.</p>
	<p>risk of no recovery, 25.0% higher, OR 1.25, $p = 0.79$, treatment 30, control 30, adjusted per study, multivariable, taste, RR approximated with OR.</p>
	<p>risk of no recovery, 58.0% lower, OR 0.42, $p = 0.28$, treatment 30, control 30, adjusted per study, vitamin D and nigella sativa, multivariable, taste, RR approximated with OR.</p>
	<p>risk of no recovery, 56.0% lower, OR 0.44, $p = 0.36$, treatment 30, control 30, adjusted per study, multivariable, sore throat, RR approximated with OR.</p>
	<p>risk of no recovery, 86.0% lower, OR 0.14, $p = 0.03$, treatment 30, control 30, adjusted per study, vitamin D and nigella sativa, multivariable, sore throat, RR approximated with OR.</p>
	<p>risk of no recovery, 175.0% higher, OR 2.75, $p = 0.13$, treatment 30, control 30, adjusted per study, multivariable, headache, RR approximated with OR.</p>
	<p>risk of no recovery, 56.0% lower, OR 0.44, $p = 0.21$, treatment 30, control 30, adjusted per study, vitamin D and nigella sativa, multivariable, headache, RR approximated with OR.</p>
	<p>risk of no recovery, 87.0% lower, OR 0.13, $p = 0.05$, treatment 30, control 30, adjusted per study, multivariable, diarrhea, RR approximated with OR.</p>
	<p>risk of no recovery, 90.0% lower, OR 0.10, $p = 0.03$, treatment 30, control 30, adjusted per study, vitamin D and nigella sativa, multivariable, diarrhea, RR approximated with OR.</p>
	<p>risk of no viral clearance, 49.0% lower, OR 0.51, $p = 0.20$, treatment 30, control 30, day 14, RR approximated with OR.</p>
	<p>risk of no viral clearance, 23.0% lower, OR 0.77, $p = 0.74$, treatment 30, control 30, day 7, RR approximated with OR.</p>
	<p>risk of no viral clearance, 91.0% lower, OR 0.09, $p < 0.001$, treatment 30, control 30, vitamin D and nigella sativa, day 14, RR approximated with OR.</p>
	<p>risk of no viral clearance, 87.0% lower, OR 0.13, $p = 0.003$, treatment 30, control 30, vitamin D and nigella sativa, day 7, RR approximated with OR.</p>
<p>Sánchez-Zuno, 5/28/2021, Randomized Controlled Trial, Mexico, peer-reviewed, 12 authors, dosage 10,000IU days 1-14.</p>	<p>risk of severe case, 89.4% lower, RR 0.11, $p = 0.04$, treatment 0 of 22 (0.0%), control 4 of 20 (20.0%), NNT 5.0, relative risk is not 0 because of continuity correction due to zero events (with reciprocal of the contrasting arm), risk of >3 symptoms at day 14.</p>

	risk of no recovery, 80.8% lower, RR 0.19, $p = 0.22$, treatment 0 of 22 (0.0%), control 2 of 20 (10.0%), NNT 10.0, relative risk is not 0 because of continuity correction due to zero events (with reciprocal of the contrasting arm), risk of fever at day 14, Table S1.
Valecha, 4/26/2022, prospective, India, peer-reviewed, 1 author, average treatment delay 3.7 days, dosage 1,000IU daily, this trial uses multiple treatments in the treatment arm (combined with magnesium and vitamin B12) - results of individual treatments may vary.	risk of ICU admission, 86.8% lower, RR 0.13, $p = 0.09$, treatment 0 of 30 (0.0%), control 3 of 25 (12.0%), NNT 8.3, relative risk is not 0 because of continuity correction due to zero events (with reciprocal of the contrasting arm).
	hospitalization time, 38.5% lower, relative time 0.62, $p < 0.001$, treatment mean 11.2 (± 2.8) $n=30$, control mean 18.2 (± 1.21) $n=25$.

Late treatment

Effect extraction follows pre-specified rules as detailed above and gives priority to more serious outcomes. Only the first (most serious) outcome is used in pooled analysis, which may differ from the effect a paper focuses on. Other outcomes are used in outcome specific analyses.

Abdelhai, 7/15/2024, Randomized Controlled Trial, Egypt, peer-reviewed, 5 authors.	risk of death, 82.9% lower, RR 0.17, $p < 0.001$, treatment 8 of 170 (4.7%), control 22 of 80 (27.5%), NNT 4.4.
	hospitalization time, 44.9% lower, relative time 0.55, $p < 0.001$, treatment mean 8.81 (± 2.98) $n=170$, control mean 16.0 (± 5.42) $n=80$.
	risk of no viral clearance, 74.3% lower, RR 0.26, $p < 0.001$, treatment 35 of 170 (20.6%), control 64 of 80 (80.0%), NNT 1.7.
Al Sulaiman, 8/14/2023, retrospective, Saudi Arabia, peer-reviewed, 25 authors, study period March 2020 - July 2021, dosage not specified, excluded in exclusion analyses: very late stage study using cholecalciferol instead of calcifediol or calcitriol.	risk of death, 22.0% higher, HR 1.22, $p = 0.25$, treatment 72 of 144 (50.0%), control 62 of 144 (43.1%).
	risk of mechanical ventilation, 27.0% higher, OR 1.27, $p = 0.046$, treatment 144, control 144, RR approximated with OR.
	risk of ICU admission, 17.0% higher, OR 1.17, $p = 0.07$, treatment 144, control 144, RR approximated with OR.
	risk of hospitalization, no change, OR 1.00, $p = 1.00$, treatment 144, control 144, RR approximated with OR.
Alcala-Diaz, 5/21/2021, retrospective, Spain, peer-reviewed, 17 authors, dosage calcifediol 0.5mg day 1, 0.27mg day 3, 0.27mg day 7, 0.27mg day 14, 0.27mg day 21, 0.27mg day 28.	risk of death, 80.8% lower, RR 0.19, $p = 0.04$, treatment 4 of 79 (5.1%), control 90 of 458 (19.7%), NNT 6.9, adjusted per study, odds ratio converted to relative risk, day 30, multivariate logistic regression.
Assiri, 8/28/2021, retrospective, Saudi Arabia, peer-reviewed, 8 authors, dosage not specified, excluded in exclusion analyses: unadjusted results with no group details.	risk of death, 66.5% higher, RR 1.66, $p = 0.60$, treatment 12 of 90 (13.3%), control 2 of 28 (7.1%), inverted to make $RR < 1$ favor treatment, odds ratio converted to relative risk.

<p><i>Baguma (B)</i>, 12/28/2021, retrospective, Uganda, preprint, 16 authors, study period March 2020 - October 2021, dosage not specified.</p>	<p>risk of death, 96.7% lower, RR 0.03, $p = 0.02$, treatment 23, control 458, adjusted per study, inverted to make $RR < 1$ favor treatment, odds ratio converted to relative risk, multivariable, control prevalence approximated with overall prevalence.</p>
<p><i>Baykal</i>, 5/30/2022, retrospective, Turkey, peer-reviewed, 2 authors, study period 1 April, 2020 - 1 March, 2021, dosage 300,000IU single dose, excluded in exclusion analyses: unadjusted results with no group details; significant confounding by time possible due to separation of groups in different time periods.</p>	<p>risk of death, 22.2% lower, RR 0.78, $p = 0.43$, treatment 7 of 18 (38.9%), control 28 of 56 (50.0%), NNT 9.0.</p>
	<p>risk of ICU admission, 59.4% lower, RR 0.41, $p = 0.005$, treatment 5 of 18 (27.8%), control 39 of 57 (68.4%), NNT 2.5.</p>
<p><i>Beigmohammadi</i>, 11/14/2021, Single Blind Randomized Controlled Trial, Iran, peer-reviewed, 6 authors, study period April 2020 - July 2020, dosage 600,000IU single dose, this trial uses multiple treatments in the treatment arm (combined with vitamins A, B, C, E) - results of individual treatments may vary, trial IRCT20200319046819N1, excluded in exclusion analyses: very late stage study using cholecalciferol instead of calcifediol or calcitriol.</p>	<p>risk of death, 88.9% lower, RR 0.11, $p = 0.11$, treatment 0 of 30 (0.0%), control 4 of 30 (13.3%), NNT 7.5, relative risk is not 0 because of continuity correction due to zero events (with reciprocal of the contrasting arm).</p>
	<p>risk of hospitalization >7 days, 41.0% lower, RR 0.59, $p = 0.25$, treatment 4 of 30 (13.3%), control 16 of 30 (53.3%), NNT 2.5, adjusted per study, odds ratio converted to relative risk.</p>
	<p>relative SOFA score @day 7, 45.5% better, RR 0.55, $p < 0.001$, treatment 30, control 30.</p>
<p><i>Bishop</i>, 2/5/2022, Double Blind Randomized Controlled Trial, placebo-controlled, USA, peer-reviewed, survey, 11 authors, study period 2 November, 2020 - 8 October, 2021, dosage calcifediol 300µg days 1-3, 60µg days 4-27, trial NCT04551911 (history) (REsCue).</p>	<p>ER/urgent care visits, 85.4% lower, RR 0.15, $p = 0.25$, treatment 0 of 65 (0.0%), control 3 of 69 (4.3%), NNT 23, relative risk is not 0 because of continuity correction due to zero events (with reciprocal of the contrasting arm).</p>
	<p>risk of no recovery, 33.7% lower, RR 0.66, $p = 0.56$, treatment 5 of 65 (7.7%), control 8 of 69 (11.6%), NNT 26, day 21, mid-trial.</p>
	<p>risk of no recovery, 73.5% lower, RR 0.27, $p = 0.37$, treatment 1 of 65 (1.5%), control 4 of 69 (5.8%), NNT 23, day 35.</p>
	<p>risk of no recovery, 57.5% lower, RR 0.42, $p = 0.44$, treatment 2 of 65 (3.1%), control 5 of 69 (7.2%), NNT 24, day 28.</p>
	<p>risk of no recovery, 6.2% higher, RR 1.06, $p = 0.85$, treatment 17 of 65 (26.2%), control 17 of 69 (24.6%), day 14.</p>
	<p>risk of no recovery, 3.0% higher, RR 1.03, $p = 1.00$, treatment 33 of 65 (50.8%), control 34 of 69 (49.3%), day 7.</p>
	<p>resolution of 5 aggregated symptoms, 9.3% lower, relative time 0.91, $p = 0.52$, treatment mean 9.8 (± 8.15) $n=65$, control mean 10.8 (± 9.54) $n=69$.</p>
<p><i>Bychinin</i>, 11/3/2022, Double Blind Randomized Controlled Trial, placebo-controlled, Russia, peer-reviewed, 7 authors, study period 1 May, 2020 - 31 January, 2022, average treatment delay 9.0 days, dosage 60,000IU day 1, 5,000IU days 2-7, 8, 5,000IU days 9-14, 15, 5,000IU days 16-21, 22, 5,000IU days 23-28, trial NCT05092698 (history)</p>	<p>risk of death, 26.9% lower, RR 0.73, $p = 0.18$, treatment 19 of 52 (36.5%), control 27 of 54 (50.0%), NNT 7.4.</p>
	<p>risk of mechanical ventilation, 7.4% lower, RR 0.93, $p = 0.68$, treatment 33 of 52 (63.5%), control 37 of 54 (68.5%), NNT 20.</p>

<p>(COVID-VIT), excluded in exclusion analyses: very late stage study using cholecalciferol instead of</p>	
<p>calcifediol or calcitriol. Cannata-Andía, 2/18/2022, Randomized Controlled Trial, multiple countries, peer-reviewed, median age 59.0, 22 authors, study period 4 April, 2020 - 22 April, 2021, dosage 100,000IU single dose, trial NCT04552951 (history) (COVID-VIT-D), excluded in exclusion analyses: very late stage study using cholecalciferol instead of calcifediol or calcitriol.</p>	<p>risk of death, 44.0% higher, RR 1.44, $p = 0.31$, treatment 22 of 274 (8.0%), control 15 of 269 (5.6%).</p> <p>risk of ICU admission, 4.9% higher, RR 1.05, $p = 0.82$, treatment 47 of 274 (17.2%), control 44 of 269 (16.4%).</p>
<p>Cervero, 7/4/2022, Single Blind Randomized Controlled Trial, placebo-controlled, Spain, peer-reviewed, median age 65.0, 10 authors, study period June 2020 - March 2021, average treatment delay 7.0 days, dosage 10,000IU days 1-14.</p>	<p>risk of death, 7.3% higher, RR 1.07, $p = 1.00$, treatment 1 of 41 (2.4%), control 1 of 44 (2.3%).</p> <p>risk of ICU admission, 78.5% lower, RR 0.21, $p = 0.20$, treatment 1 of 41 (2.4%), control 5 of 44 (11.4%), NNT 11.</p> <p>risk of ARDS, 28.5% lower, RR 0.72, $p = 0.74$, treatment 4 of 41 (9.8%), control 6 of 44 (13.6%), NNT 26.</p>
<p>De Niet, 7/26/2022, Double Blind Randomized Controlled Trial, placebo-controlled, Belgium, peer-reviewed, 16 authors, study period August 2020 - August 2021, dosage 25,000IU days 1-4, 11, 18, 25, trial NCT04636086 (history).</p>	<p>risk of death, 65.1% lower, RR 0.35, $p = 0.61$, treatment 1 of 21 (4.8%), control 3 of 22 (13.6%), NNT 11, COVID-19 mortality.</p> <p>risk of death, 39.7% higher, RR 1.40, $p = 0.70$, treatment 4 of 21 (19.0%), control 3 of 22 (13.6%), all cause including after discharge and non-COVID-19.</p> <p>risk of ICU admission, 58.1% lower, RR 0.42, $p = 0.41$, treatment 2 of 21 (9.5%), control 5 of 22 (22.7%), NNT 7.6.</p> <p>ICU time, 67.7% lower, relative time 0.32, $p = 0.47$, treatment 21, control 22.</p> <p>risk of no hospital discharge, 79.6% lower, RR 0.20, $p = 0.49$, treatment 0 of 21 (0.0%), control 2 of 22 (9.1%), NNT 11, relative risk is not 0 because of continuity correction due to zero events (with reciprocal of the contrasting arm), day 36.</p> <p>risk of no hospital discharge, 85.4% lower, RR 0.15, $p = 0.23$, treatment 0 of 21 (0.0%), control 3 of 22 (13.6%), NNT 7.3, relative risk is not 0 because of continuity correction due to zero events (with reciprocal of the contrasting arm), day 28.</p> <p>risk of no hospital discharge, 85.4% lower, RR 0.15, $p = 0.23$, treatment 0 of 21 (0.0%), control 3 of 22 (13.6%), NNT 7.3, relative risk is not 0 because of continuity correction due to zero events (with reciprocal of the contrasting arm), day 21.</p> <p>risk of no hospital discharge, 65.1% lower, RR 0.35, $p = 0.61$, treatment 1 of 21 (4.8%), control 3 of 22 (13.6%), NNT 11, day 14.</p> <p>risk of no hospital discharge, 65.1% lower, RR 0.35, $p = 0.03$, treatment 4 of 21 (19.0%), control 12 of 22 (54.5%), NNT 2.8, day 7.</p>

	<p>recovery time, 45.4% lower, relative time 0.55, $p = 0.06$, treatment 21, control 22, fever.</p> <p>hospitalization time, 50.0% lower, relative time 0.50, $p = 0.003$, treatment 21, control 22.</p>
<p><i>Dinoi</i>, 2/20/2025, retrospective, Italy, peer-reviewed, 11 authors, study period 17 March, 2020 - 15 June, 2021, dosage not specified.</p>	<p>risk of death, 48.4% lower, OR 0.52, $p < 0.001$, treatment 69 of 247 (27.9%) cases, 106 of 247 (42.9%) controls, NNT 6.1, case control OR.</p>
<p><i>Domazet Bugarin</i>, 2/28/2023, Randomized Controlled Trial, Croatia, peer-reviewed, 9 authors, study period November 2021 - May 2022, dosage 10,000IU days 1-14, trial NCT05384574 (history), excluded in exclusion analyses: very late stage study using cholecalciferol instead of calcifediol or calcitriol.</p>	<p>risk of death, 21.0% lower, RR 0.79, $p = 0.20$, treatment 30 of 75 (40.0%), control 39 of 77 (50.6%), NNT 9.4, day 60.</p>
	<p>risk of death, 12.5% lower, RR 0.87, $p = 0.61$, treatment 23 of 75 (30.7%), control 27 of 77 (35.1%), NNT 23, day 28.</p>
	<p>risk of death, 28.9% lower, RR 0.71, $p = 0.49$, treatment 9 of 75 (12.0%), control 13 of 77 (16.9%), NNT 20, day 14.</p>
<p><i>Elamir</i>, 9/8/2021, Randomized Controlled Trial, USA, peer-reviewed, 9 authors, study period September 2020 - December 2020, dosage calcitriol 0.5μg days 1-14.</p>	<p>risk of death, 85.7% lower, RR 0.14, $p = 0.23$, treatment 0 of 25 (0.0%), control 3 of 25 (12.0%), NNT 8.3, relative risk is not 0 because of continuity correction due to zero events (with reciprocal of the contrasting arm).</p>
	<p>risk of mechanical ventilation, 80.0% lower, RR 0.20, $p = 0.48$, treatment 0 of 25 (0.0%), control 2 of 25 (8.0%), NNT 12, relative risk is not 0 because of continuity correction due to zero events (with reciprocal of the contrasting arm).</p>
	<p>risk of ICU admission, 37.5% lower, RR 0.62, $p = 0.33$, treatment 5 of 25 (20.0%), control 8 of 25 (32.0%), NNT 8.3.</p>
	<p>hospitalization time, 40.5% lower, relative time 0.60, $p = 0.14$, treatment 25, control 25.</p>
	<p>relative Δ SaO₂/FI_O₂, RR 0.14, $p = 0.03$, treatment 25, control 25, primary outcome.</p>
<p><i>Elhadi</i>, 4/30/2021, prospective, Libya, peer-reviewed, 21 authors, study period 29 May, 2020 - 30 December, 2020, dosage not specified, excluded in exclusion analyses: unadjusted results with no group details.</p>	<p>risk of death, 23.4% lower, RR 0.77, $p = 0.29$, treatment 7 of 15 (46.7%), control 274 of 450 (60.9%), NNT 7.0.</p>
<p><i>Entrenas Castillo</i>, 8/29/2020, Randomized Controlled Trial, Spain, peer-reviewed, 7 authors, study period May 2020 - June 2020, dosage calcifediol 0.5mg day 1, 0.27mg day 3, 0.27mg day 7, and then weekly until discharge or ICU admission, trial NCT04366908 (history) (COVIDIOL).</p>	<p>risk of death, 85.4% lower, RR 0.15, $p = 0.11$, treatment 0 of 50 (0.0%), control 2 of 26 (7.7%), NNT 13, relative risk is not 0 because of continuity correction due to zero events (with reciprocal of the contrasting arm).</p>
	<p>risk of ICU admission, 94.2% lower, RR 0.06, $p = 0.008$, treatment 1 of 50 (2.0%), control 13 of 26 (50.0%), NNT 2.1, odds ratio converted to relative risk.</p>
<p><i>Fairfield</i>, 7/26/2022, retrospective, USA, peer-reviewed, 10 authors, study period 1 January, 2020 - 31 July, 2021, dosage not specified, excluded in</p>	<p>risk of death, 8.9% higher, RR 1.09, $p < 0.001$, treatment 3,653 of 28,993 (12.6%), control 13,185 of 129,842 (10.2%), odds ratio converted to relative risk.</p>

<p>exclusion analyses: substantial unadjusted confounding by indication likely.</p>	<p>risk of mechanical ventilation, 40.8% higher, RR 1.41, $p < 0.001$, treatment 4,897 of 28,993 (16.9%), control 15,520 of 129,842 (12.0%), odds ratio converted to relative risk.</p>
<p><i>Fiore</i>, 5/22/2022, retrospective, matched cohort, Italy, peer-reviewed, mean age 62.5, 10 authors, dosage 100,000IU days 1-2.</p>	<p>risk of death, 92.7% lower, RR 0.07, $p = 0.01$, treatment 3 of 58 (5.2%), control 11 of 58 (19.0%), NNT 7.2, adjusted per study, odds ratio converted to relative risk, multivariable.</p>
	<p>risk of mechanical ventilation, 50.0% lower, RR 0.50, $p = 0.36$, treatment 4 of 58 (6.9%), control 8 of 58 (13.8%), NNT 14.</p>
	<p>risk of ICU admission, 50.0% lower, RR 0.50, $p = 0.36$, treatment 4 of 58 (6.9%), control 8 of 58 (13.8%), NNT 14.</p>
	<p>NIV, 47.8% lower, RR 0.52, $p = 0.04$, treatment 12 of 58 (20.7%), control 23 of 58 (39.7%), NNT 5.3.</p>
<p><i>Giannini</i>, 1/14/2021, retrospective, Italy, peer-reviewed, 21 authors, dosage 200,000IU days 1-2.</p>	<p>risk of death/ICU, 36.6% lower, RR 0.63, $p = 0.13$, treatment 14 of 36 (38.9%), control 29 of 55 (52.7%), NNT 7.2, odds ratio converted to relative risk.</p>
<p><i>Güven</i>, 7/23/2021, retrospective, Turkey, peer-reviewed, 2 authors, dosage 300,000IU single dose, excluded in exclusion analyses: very late stage, ICU patients.</p>	<p>risk of death, 24.8% lower, RR 0.75, $p = 0.32$, treatment 43 of 113 (38.1%), control 30 of 62 (48.4%), NNT 9.7, odds ratio converted to relative risk.</p>
<p><i>Hafez (B)</i>, 8/9/2022, retrospective, Egypt, peer-reviewed, 2 authors, study period April 2020 - June 2020, dosage 50,000IU days 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 50,000IU every other day for two weeks or one intramuscular shot of 300,000IU.</p>	<p>risk of death, 93.7% lower, RR 0.06, $p = 0.07$, treatment 0 of 7 (0.0%), control 12 of 30 (40.0%), NNT 2.5, relative risk is not 0 because of continuity correction due to zero events (with reciprocal of the contrasting arm), high dose, 50,000IU every other day for two weeks or one intramuscular shot of 300,000IU.</p>
	<p>risk of death, 58.3% lower, RR 0.42, $p = 0.28$, treatment 2 of 12 (16.7%), control 12 of 30 (40.0%), NNT 4.3, low dose, $\leq 10,000$IU/day.</p>
<p><i>Hafezi</i>, 10/22/2022, retrospective, United Arab Emirates, peer-reviewed, 8 authors, study period September 2020 - January 2021, dosage 50,000IU days 1, 8, 15, excluded in exclusion analyses: very late stage study using cholecalciferol instead of calcifediol or calcitriol.</p>	<p>risk of death, 63.0% lower, HR 0.37, $p = 0.04$, treatment 8 of 43 (18.6%), control 12 of 37 (32.4%), NNT 7.2, Cox proportional hazards, day 29.</p>
<p><i>Jaun</i>, 4/25/2023, Double Blind Randomized Controlled Trial, placebo-controlled, Switzerland, peer-reviewed, 14 authors, study period December 2020 - August 2021, average treatment delay 8.0 days, dosage 140,000IU single dose.</p>	<p>risk of death, 50.0% lower, RR 0.50, $p = 0.56$, treatment 1 of 39 (2.6%), control 2 of 39 (5.1%), NNT 39, odds ratio converted to relative risk.</p>
	<p>risk of mechanical ventilation, 300.0% higher, RR 4.00, $p = 0.20$, treatment 4 of 39 (10.3%), control 1 of 39 (2.6%), odds ratio converted to relative risk.</p>
	<p>risk of ICU admission, 32.1% higher, RR 1.32, $p = 0.69$, treatment 4 of 39 (10.3%), control 4 of 39 (10.3%), odds ratio converted to relative risk.</p>

<p><i>Jevalikar</i>, 12/28/2020, prospective, India, peer-reviewed, 8 authors, dosage 60,000IU single dose, median total dose.</p>	<p>risk of death, 82.0% lower, RR 0.18, $p = 0.12$, treatment 1 of 128 (0.8%), control 3 of 69 (4.3%), NNT 28.</p>
	<p>risk of ICU admission, 33.7% lower, RR 0.66, $p = 0.29$, treatment 16 of 128 (12.5%), control 13 of 69 (18.8%), NNT 16.</p>
	<p>risk of oxygen therapy, 31.7% lower, RR 0.68, $p = 0.06$, treatment 38 of 128 (29.7%), control 30 of 69 (43.5%), NNT 7.3.</p>
<p><i>Karimpour-Razkenari</i>, 10/3/2022, retrospective, Iran, peer-reviewed, median age 58.5, 9 authors, study period 23 February, 2020 - 23 May, 2020, dosage not specified.</p>	<p>risk of death, 79.0% lower, RR 0.21, $p < 0.001$, treatment 10 of 124 (8.1%), control 93 of 329 (28.3%), NNT 4.9, adjusted per study, inverted to make $RR < 1$ favor treatment, odds ratio converted to relative risk, multivariable.</p>
<p><i>Karonova</i>, 6/23/2022, Randomized Controlled Trial, Russia, peer-reviewed, 12 authors, study period 30 November, 2020 - 20 March, 2021, dosage 50,000IU days 1, 8, trial NCT05166005 (history).</p>	<p>risk of ICU admission, 85.9% lower, RR 0.14, $p = 0.11$, treatment 0 of 56 (0.0%), control 3 of 54 (5.6%), NNT 18, relative risk is not 0 because of continuity correction due to zero events (with reciprocal of the contrasting arm), day 9.</p>
	<p>risk of oxygen therapy, 7.0% lower, RR 0.93, $p = 0.85$, treatment 27 of 56 (48.2%), control 28 of 54 (51.9%), NNT 27, baseline oxygen supplementation was higher in the treatment group, 38 vs. 32, day 9.</p>
<p><i>Krishnan</i>, 7/20/2020, retrospective, USA, peer-reviewed, 13 authors, dosage not specified, excluded in exclusion analyses: unadjusted results with no group details.</p>	<p>risk of death, 19.0% lower, RR 0.81, $p = 0.42$, treatment 8 of 16 (50.0%), control 84 of 136 (61.8%), NNT 8.5.</p>
<p><i>Lakkireddy</i>, 7/27/2022, Randomized Controlled Trial, India, peer-reviewed, mean age 45.5, 9 authors, dosage 60,000IU days 1-8, 8 or 10 days depending on BMI.</p>	<p>risk of death, 60.9% lower, RR 0.39, $p = 0.27$, treatment 2 of 44 (4.5%), control 5 of 43 (11.6%), NNT 14.</p>
	<p>risk of ICU admission, 21.8% lower, RR 0.78, $p = 0.74$, treatment 4 of 44 (9.1%), control 5 of 43 (11.6%), NNT 39.</p>
	<p>hospitalization time, 7.1% lower, relative time 0.93, $p = 0.90$, treatment 44, control 43.</p>
<p><i>Leal-Martínez</i>, 10/25/2021, Randomized Controlled Trial, Mexico, peer-reviewed, 7 authors, study period 1 September, 2020 - 28 February, 2021, dosage 4,000IU days 1-21, this trial uses multiple treatments in the treatment arm (combined with comprehensive nutritional support) - results of individual treatments may vary, trial NCT04507867 (history), excluded in exclusion analyses: combined treatments may contribute more to the effect seen.</p>	<p>risk of death, 85.7% lower, RR 0.14, $p = 0.03$, treatment 1 of 40 (2.5%), control 7 of 40 (17.5%), NNT 6.7.</p>
	<p>risk of mechanical ventilation, 57.1% lower, RR 0.43, $p = 0.31$, treatment 3 of 40 (7.5%), control 7 of 40 (17.5%), NNT 10.0.</p>
<p><i>Ling</i>, 12/11/2020, retrospective, United Kingdom, peer-reviewed, 7 authors, dosage 40,000IU weekly, regimen varied with 77% receiving a total of 40,000IU/week.</p>	<p>risk of death, 79.8% lower, RR 0.20, $p < 0.001$, treatment 73, control 253, odds ratio converted to relative risk, primary cohort.</p>
	<p>risk of death, 55.5% lower, RR 0.44, $p = 0.02$, treatment 80, control 443, odds ratio converted to relative risk, validation cohort.</p>

<p><i>Lohia (B)</i>, 3/4/2021, retrospective, USA, peer-reviewed, 4 authors, dosage not specified.</p>	<p>risk of death, 10.7% lower, RR 0.89, $p = 0.80$, treatment 26, control 69, odds ratio converted to relative risk, <20 ng/mL, control prevalence approximated with overall prevalence.</p>
	<p>risk of mechanical ventilation, 26.9% lower, RR 0.73, $p = 0.51$, treatment 26, control 69, odds ratio converted to relative risk, <20 ng/mL, control prevalence approximated with overall prevalence.</p>
	<p>risk of ICU admission, 2.7% lower, RR 0.97, $p = 0.93$, treatment 26, control 69, odds ratio converted to relative risk, <20 ng/mL, control prevalence approximated with overall prevalence.</p>
<p><i>Maghbooli</i>, 10/13/2021, Double Blind Randomized Controlled Trial, Iran, peer-reviewed, 12 authors, dosage calcifediol 25µg daily, mean daily dose.</p>	<p>risk of death, 40.0% lower, RR 0.60, $p = 0.72$, treatment 3 of 53 (5.7%), control 5 of 53 (9.4%), NNT 26.</p>
	<p>risk of mechanical ventilation, 60.0% lower, RR 0.40, $p = 0.44$, treatment 2 of 53 (3.8%), control 5 of 53 (9.4%), NNT 18.</p>
	<p>risk of ICU admission, 40.0% lower, RR 0.60, $p = 0.42$, treatment 6 of 53 (11.3%), control 10 of 53 (18.9%), NNT 13.</p>
	<p>ICU time, 36.4% lower, relative time 0.64, $p = 0.20$, treatment 53, control 53.</p>
	<p>hospitalization time, 16.7% lower, relative time 0.83, $p = 0.10$, treatment 53, control 53.</p>
<p><i>Mahmood</i>, 12/29/2021, retrospective, United Kingdom, peer-reviewed, 4 authors, study period 23 March, 2020 - 31 December, 2020, dosage varies, excluded in exclusion analyses: unadjusted results with no group details; substantial unadjusted confounding by indication likely.</p>	<p>risk of death, 30.5% lower, RR 0.70, $p = 0.10$, treatment 45 of 238 (18.9%), control 31 of 114 (27.2%), NNT 12, started after admission, late treatment result.</p>
<p><i>Mariani</i>, 5/27/2022, Double Blind Randomized Controlled Trial, placebo-controlled, Argentina, peer-reviewed, mean age 59.1, 33 authors, study period 14 August, 2020 - 22 June, 2021, average treatment delay 7.0 days, dosage 500,000IU single dose, trial NCT04411446 (history) (CARED).</p>	<p>risk of death, 124.0% higher, RR 2.24, $p = 0.45$, treatment 5 of 115 (4.3%), control 2 of 103 (1.9%).</p>
	<p>risk of mechanical ventilation, 25.0% lower, RR 0.75, $p = 0.85$, treatment 5 of 115 (4.3%), control 6 of 103 (5.8%), NNT 68.</p>
	<p>risk of ICU admission, 27.0% lower, RR 0.73, $p = 0.62$, treatment 9 of 115 (7.8%), control 11 of 103 (10.7%), NNT 35.</p>
	<p>risk of progression, 3.0% lower, OR 0.97, $p = 0.82$, treatment 115, control 103, Wilcoxon-Mann-Whitney, primary outcome, RR approximated with OR.</p>
	<p>risk of progression, 32.8% lower, RR 0.67, $p = 0.71$, treatment 3 of 115 (2.6%), control 4 of 103 (3.9%), NNT 78, Δ rSOFA 4.</p>
	<p>risk of progression, 79.1% higher, RR 1.79, $p = 0.30$, treatment 10 of 115 (8.7%), control 5 of 103 (4.9%), Δ rSOFA 3.</p>
<p>risk of progression, 25.4% lower, RR 0.75, $p = 0.76$, treatment 5 of 115 (4.3%), control 6 of 103 (5.8%), NNT 68, Δ rSOFA 2.</p>	

	<p>risk of progression, 16.0% lower, RR 0.84, $p = 0.70$, treatment 15 of 115 (13.0%), control 16 of 103 (15.5%), NNT 40, Δ rSOFA 1.</p>
<p>Mazziotti, 3/5/2021, retrospective, Italy, peer-reviewed, 11 authors, dosage varies.</p>	<p>risk of death, 19.0% lower, OR 0.81, $p = 0.49$, treatment 116, control 232, supplementation, RR approximated with OR.</p>
	<p>risk of mechanical ventilation, 67.0% higher, OR 1.67, $p = 0.08$, treatment 116, control 232, supplementation, RR approximated with OR.</p>
<p>Milan, 4/30/2024, retrospective, Philippines, peer-reviewed, median age 11.0, 5 authors, study period 1 April, 2020 - 31 August, 2021.</p>	<p>risk of death, 46.5% lower, RR 0.53, $p = 0.18$, treatment 9 of 122 (7.4%), control 8 of 58 (13.8%), NNT 16, day 45.</p>
	<p>risk of mechanical ventilation, 20.8% lower, RR 0.79, $p = 0.53$, treatment 20 of 122 (16.4%), control 12 of 58 (20.7%), NNT 23, day 45.</p>
	<p>risk of ICU admission, 15.9% lower, RR 0.84, $p = 0.69$, treatment 23 of 122 (18.9%), control 13 of 58 (22.4%), NNT 28, day 45.</p>
<p>Mingiano, 7/30/2023, retrospective, Italy, peer-reviewed, 11 authors, study period November 2020 - February 2021, dosage calcifediol 450μg days 1-2, patients with deficiency only.</p>	<p>risk of death, 38.8% lower, RR 0.61, $p = 0.04$, treatment 13 of 56 (23.2%), control 88 of 232 (37.9%), NNT 6.8.</p>
	<p>risk of oxygen therapy, 23.1% lower, RR 0.77, $p = 0.22$, treatment 18 of 56 (32.1%), control 97 of 232 (41.8%), NNT 10.</p>
	<p>hospitalization time, 34.6% lower, relative time 0.65, $p = 0.01$, treatment 56, control 232.</p>
<p>Murai, 11/17/2020, Double Blind Randomized Controlled Trial, Brazil, peer-reviewed, 17 authors, study period 2 June, 2020 - 27 August, 2020, average treatment delay 10.2 days, dosage 200,000IU single dose, trial NCT04449718 (history), excluded in exclusion analyses: very late stage, >50% on oxygen/ventilation at baseline; very late stage study using cholecalciferol instead of calcifediol or calcitriol.</p>	<p>risk of death, 48.7% higher, RR 1.49, $p = 0.43$, treatment 9 of 119 (7.6%), control 6 of 118 (5.1%).</p>
	<p>risk of mechanical ventilation, 47.5% lower, RR 0.52, $p = 0.09$, treatment 9 of 119 (7.6%), control 17 of 118 (14.4%), NNT 15.</p>
	<p>risk of ICU admission, 24.6% lower, RR 0.75, $p = 0.30$, treatment 19 of 119 (16.0%), control 25 of 118 (21.2%), NNT 19.</p>
	<p>risk of no hospital discharge, 6.5% lower, HR 0.93, $p = 0.63$, treatment 119, control 118, inverted to make HR<1 favor treatment.</p>
<p>Nogués, 1/22/2021, prospective quasi-randomized (ward), Spain, peer-reviewed, 16 authors, dosage calcifediol 0.5mg day 1, 0.27mg day 3, 0.27mg day 7, 0.27mg day 15, 0.27mg day 30.</p>	<p>risk of death, 79.0% lower, RR 0.21, $p = 0.001$, treatment 21 of 447 (4.7%), control 62 of 391 (15.9%), NNT 9.0, adjusted per study, ITT.</p>
	<p>risk of death, 48.0% lower, RR 0.52, $p = 0.001$, treatment 500, control 338, adjusted per study, including patients treated later.</p>
	<p>risk of ICU admission, 87.0% lower, RR 0.13, $p < 0.001$, treatment 20 of 447 (4.5%), control 82 of 391 (21.0%), NNT 6.1, adjusted per study, ITT.</p>

<p><i>Ogasawara</i>, 9/1/2023, retrospective, Japan, peer-reviewed, 10 authors, study period April 2021 - September 2022, dosage alfacalcidol 1µg days 1-8, median duration, alfacalcidol and eldecalcitol used.</p>	<p>risk of death, 66.7% lower, RR 0.33, $p = 1.00$, treatment 0 of 54 (0.0%), control 1 of 54 (1.9%), NNT 54, relative risk is not 0 because of continuity correction due to zero events (with reciprocal of the contrasting arm).</p>
	<p>risk of progression, 77.8% lower, RR 0.22, $p = 0.05$, treatment 2 of 54 (3.7%), control 9 of 54 (16.7%), NNT 7.7, high-flow oxygen, mechanical ventilation, or mortality, primary outcome.</p>
	<p>risk of oxygen therapy, 75.0% lower, RR 0.25, $p = 0.09$, treatment 2 of 54 (3.7%), control 8 of 54 (14.8%), NNT 9.0.</p>
<p><i>Rastogi</i>, 11/12/2020, Randomized Controlled Trial, India, peer-reviewed, 8 authors, dosage 60,000IU days 1-7, trial NCT04459247 (history) (SHADE).</p>	<p>risk of no viral clearance, 52.6% lower, RR 0.47, $p = 0.02$, treatment 6 of 16 (37.5%), control 19 of 24 (79.2%), NNT 2.4.</p>
<p><i>Sabico</i>, 6/24/2021, Randomized Controlled Trial, Saudi Arabia, peer-reviewed, 12 authors, study period 29 July, 2020 - 22 November, 2020.</p>	<p>risk of death, 192.1% higher, RR 2.92, $p = 1.00$, treatment 1 of 38 (2.6%), control 0 of 35 (0.0%), continuity correction due to zero event (with reciprocal of the contrasting arm).</p>
	<p>risk of ICU admission, 38.9% lower, RR 0.61, $p = 0.66$, treatment 2 of 36 (5.6%), control 3 of 33 (9.1%), NNT 28.</p>
	<p>time to discharge, 14.3% lower, relative time 0.86, $p = 0.14$, treatment 36, control 33.</p>
	<p>recovery time, 14.1% lower, relative time 0.86, $p = 0.97$, treatment 36, control 33, fever.</p>
<p>recovery time, 20.5% lower, relative time 0.79, $p = 0.24$, treatment 36, control 33, dyspnea.</p>	
<p><i>Saheb Sharif-Askari (B)</i>, 8/24/2022, retrospective, USA, peer-reviewed, 10 authors, dosage 50,000IU days 1, 8, 15, excluded in exclusion analyses: very late stage study using cholecalciferol instead of calcifediol or calcitriol.</p>	<p>ICU time, 35.7% lower, relative time 0.64, $p = 0.01$, treatment 20, control 25.</p>
<p><i>Salman</i>, 6/16/2023, Randomized Controlled Trial, Pakistan, peer-reviewed, 6 authors, study period January 2021 - May 2021, dosage 4,000IU days 1-14.</p>	<p>risk of death, 60.0% lower, RR 0.40, $p = 0.07$, treatment 6 of 150 (4.0%), control 15 of 150 (10.0%), NNT 17.</p>
	<p>risk of mechanical ventilation, 16.7% lower, RR 0.83, $p = 0.55$, treatment 25 of 150 (16.7%), control 30 of 150 (20.0%), NNT 30.</p>
	<p>risk of ICU admission, 12.5% lower, RR 0.88, $p = 0.85$, treatment 14 of 150 (9.3%), control 16 of 150 (10.7%), NNT 75.</p>
	<p>hospitalization time, 18.2% lower, relative time 0.82, $p = 0.001$, treatment 150, control 150.</p>
<p>recovery time, 22.2% lower, relative time 0.78, $p = 0.001$, treatment 150, control 150.</p>	

<p>Sanz, 6/12/2024, Double Blind Randomized Controlled Trial, placebo-controlled, Argentina, peer-reviewed, mean age 59.0, 7 authors, study period August 2021 - June 2022, dosage 10,000IU days 1-10.</p>	<p>risk of death, 80.0% lower, RR 0.20, $p = 0.48$, treatment 0 of 11 (0.0%), control 2 of 11 (18.2%), NNT 5.5, relative risk is not 0 because of continuity correction due to zero events (with reciprocal of the contrasting arm).</p>
	<p>risk of mechanical ventilation, 83.3% lower, RR 0.17, $p = 0.06$, treatment 1 of 11 (9.1%), control 6 of 11 (54.5%), NNT 2.2.</p>
	<p>risk of ICU admission, 60.0% lower, RR 0.40, $p = 0.36$, treatment 2 of 11 (18.2%), control 5 of 11 (45.5%), NNT 3.7.</p>
<p>Sarhan, 9/27/2022, Randomized Controlled Trial, Egypt, peer-reviewed, 9 authors, study period December 2020 - June 2021, dosage 200,000IU single dose, trial NCT04738760 (history).</p>	<p>risk of death, 18.5% lower, RR 0.81, $p = 0.003$, treatment 26 of 58 (44.8%), control 30 of 58 (51.7%), NNT 14, adjusted per study, odds ratio converted to relative risk, multivariable.</p>
	<p>improvement, 74.4% better, OR 0.26, $p = 0.03$, treatment 58, control 58, adjusted per study, inverted to make $OR < 1$ favor treatment, multivariable, RR approximated with OR.</p>
	<p>time to improvement, 28.8% lower, relative time 0.71, $p = 0.002$, treatment 58, control 58.</p>
	<p>hospitalization time, 31.5% lower, relative time 0.69, $p = 0.04$, treatment 58, control 58.</p>
<p>Seely, 9/22/2023, Double Blind Randomized Controlled Trial, placebo-controlled, Canada, peer-reviewed, mean age 39.9, 10 authors, study period September 2021 - April 2022, dosage 51,000IU day 1, 1,000IU days 2-21, this trial uses multiple treatments in the treatment arm (combined with vitamin C, D, K2, and zinc) - results of individual treatments may vary, trial NCT04780061 (history).</p>	<p>ER visit, 47.6% lower, RR 0.52, $p = 0.68$, treatment 2 of 42 (4.8%), control 4 of 44 (9.1%), NNT 23.</p>
	<p>relative mean cumulative symptom score, 13.8% better, RR 0.86, $p = 0.41$, treatment mean 166.3 (± 92.3) $n=34$, control mean 192.9 (± 153.6) $n=24$.</p>
	<p>EQ-VAS average score < 80, 29.4% lower, RR 0.71, $p = 0.54$, treatment 7 of 34 (20.6%), control 7 of 24 (29.2%), NNT 12, average daily EQ-VAS score < 80.</p>
	<p>relative EQ5D improvement, 28.6% better, RR 0.71, $p = 0.44$, treatment 32, control 31, relative improvement in EQ5D, week 1.</p>
	<p>relative EQ5D improvement, 14.3% better, RR 0.86, $p = 0.73$, treatment 33, control 30, relative improvement in EQ5D, week 2.</p>
	<p>relative EQ5D improvement, 50.0% better, RR 0.50, $p = 0.17$, treatment 32, control 33, relative improvement in EQ5D, week 3.</p>
	<p>relative EQ5D improvement, 12.5% worse, RR 1.12, $p = 0.47$, treatment 30, control 25, relative improvement in EQ5D, week 4.</p>
	<p>recovery time, 4.0% higher, relative time 1.04, $p = 0.81$, treatment 34, control 24.</p>
	<p>risk of PASC, 12.1% lower, RR 0.88, $p = 1.00$, treatment 3 of 33 (9.1%), control 3 of 29 (10.3%), NNT 80, 12 weeks.</p>
	<p>risk of PASC, 35.7% lower, RR 0.64, $p = 0.69$, treatment 3 of 35 (8.6%), control 4 of 30 (13.3%), NNT 21, 8 weeks.</p>

	risk of PASC, 0.6% lower, RR 0.99, $p = 1.00$, treatment 6 of 35 (17.1%), control 5 of 29 (17.2%), NNT 1015, 4 weeks.
<i>Shahid</i> , 6/17/2022, retrospective, USA, peer-reviewed, 2 authors, dosage not specified, excluded in exclusion analyses: minimal details provided.	risk of death, 38.0% lower, RR 0.62, $p < 0.001$, treatment 705, control 773.
<i>Shamsi</i> , 7/17/2023, retrospective, Iran, peer-reviewed, 4 authors, study period 1 March, 2020 - 1 August, 2021, dosage not specified, excluded in exclusion analyses: unadjusted results with no group details.	risk of death, 57.5% lower, RR 0.42, $p = 0.70$, treatment 1 of 17 (5.9%), control 23 of 166 (13.9%), NNT 13.
<i>Singh</i> , 6/1/2022, Double Blind Randomized Controlled Trial, placebo-controlled, India, peer-reviewed, 15 authors, study period 1 August, 2021 - 10 December, 2021, dosage 600,000IU single dose, trial NCT04952857 (history) (Shade-S).	risk of death, 45.0% lower, RR 0.55, $p = 0.046$, treatment 11 of 45 (24.4%), control 20 of 45 (44.4%), NNT 5.0.
	risk of no recovery, 40.0% lower, RR 0.60, $p = 0.01$, treatment 45, control 45.
<i>Soliman</i> , 9/1/2021, Randomized Controlled Trial, placebo-controlled, Egypt, peer-reviewed, 3 authors, dosage 200,000IU single dose.	risk of death, 63.4% lower, RR 0.37, $p = 0.21$, treatment 7 of 40 (17.5%), control 3 of 16 (18.8%), adjusted per study, odds ratio converted to relative risk, logistic regression.
	risk of mechanical ventilation, 20.0% lower, RR 0.80, $p = 0.56$, treatment 14 of 40 (35.0%), control 7 of 16 (43.8%), NNT 11, unadjusted.
	risk of no recovery, 20.0% lower, RR 0.80, $p = 0.56$, treatment 14 of 40 (35.0%), control 7 of 16 (43.8%), NNT 11, unadjusted.
<i>Sümeği</i> , 1/30/2025, retrospective, Hungary, peer-reviewed, mean age 67.5, 8 authors, study period December 2022 - April 2023, dosage 30,000IU days 1-3, 3,000IU days 4-28, 30,000IU for 3 days or 12,000IU for 7 days, followed by 3,000IU daily.	risk of death, 67.3% lower, RR 0.33, $p < 0.001$, treatment 10 of 76 (13.2%), control 29 of 72 (40.3%), NNT 3.7.
<i>Tan (B)</i> , 6/10/2020, retrospective, Singapore, peer-reviewed, 14 authors, dosage 1,000IU daily, this trial uses multiple treatments in the treatment arm (combined with magnesium and vitamin B12) - results of individual treatments may vary.	risk of oxygen therapy, 80.5% lower, RR 0.20, $p = 0.04$, treatment 3 of 17 (17.6%), control 16 of 26 (61.5%), NNT 2.3, adjusted per study, multivariate.
	risk of ICU admission, 80.9% lower, RR 0.19, $p = 0.07$, treatment 1 of 17 (5.9%), control 8 of 26 (30.8%), NNT 4.0, no adjusted result available.
<i>Taslim</i> , 5/1/2023, Single Blind Randomized Controlled Trial, Indonesia, peer-reviewed, 10 authors, study period 1 April, 2021 - 30 September, 2021, trial NCT05126602 (history).	risk of oxygen therapy, 71.4% lower, RR 0.29, $p = 0.01$, treatment 4 of 30 (13.3%), control 14 of 30 (46.7%), NNT 3.0.
	risk of oxygen therapy, 66.7% lower, RR 0.33, $p = 0.61$, treatment 1 of 30 (3.3%), control 3 of 30 (10.0%), NNT 15, mask.
	risk of oxygen therapy, 72.7% lower, RR 0.27, $p = 0.03$, treatment 3 of 30 (10.0%), control 11 of 30 (36.7%), NNT 3.8, nasal cannula.

	<p>risk of no recovery, 60.0% lower, RR 0.40, $p = 0.42$, treatment 2 of 30 (6.7%), control 5 of 30 (16.7%), NNT 10.0, fever.</p> <p>hospitalization time, 21.0% lower, relative time 0.79, $p < 0.001$, treatment mean 11.63 (± 2.5) $n=30$, control mean 14.73 (± 3.45) $n=30$.</p> <p>time to viral-, 37.6% lower, relative time 0.62, $p < 0.001$, treatment mean 6.53 (± 1.17) $n=30$, control mean 10.47 (± 2.56) $n=30$, primary outcome.</p>
<p><i>Torres</i>, 4/14/2022, Single Blind Randomized Controlled Trial, Spain, peer-reviewed, median age 65.0, 51 authors, study period June 2020 - March 2021, average treatment delay 7.0 days, dosage 10,000IU days 1-14.</p>	<p>risk of death, 7.3% higher, RR 1.07, $p = 1.00$, treatment 1 of 41 (2.4%), control 1 of 44 (2.3%).</p>
	<p>risk of ICU admission, 57.1% lower, RR 0.43, $p = 0.44$, treatment 2 of 41 (4.9%), control 5 of 44 (11.4%), NNT 15.</p>
	<p>risk of ARDS, 28.5% lower, RR 0.72, $p = 0.74$, treatment 4 of 41 (9.8%), control 6 of 44 (13.6%), NNT 26.</p>
<p><i>Vasconcelos</i>, 2/19/2025, retrospective, Portugal, peer-reviewed, 3 authors, study period 14 April, 2020 - 31 October, 2020, dosage 125,000IU days 1-2.</p>	<p>risk of death, 73.2% lower, RR 0.27, $p = 0.02$, treatment 9 of 72 (12.5%), control 18 of 54 (33.3%), NNT 4.8, adjusted per study, odds ratio converted to relative risk, 60 days after discharge, multivariable.</p>
	<p>risk of death, 66.7% lower, RR 0.33, $p = 0.04$, treatment 9 of 72 (12.5%), control 16 of 54 (29.6%), NNT 5.8, adjusted per study, odds ratio converted to relative risk, in hospital, multivariable.</p>
	<p>risk of death, 86.9% lower, RR 0.13, $p = 0.006$, treatment 3 of 72 (4.2%), control 13 of 54 (24.1%), NNT 5.0, adjusted per study, odds ratio converted to relative risk, in ICU, multivariable.</p>
<p><i>Yildiz</i>, 9/27/2021, retrospective, Turkey, peer-reviewed, 5 authors, dosage 300,000IU single dose.</p>	<p>risk of death, 80.9% lower, RR 0.19, $p = 0.04$, treatment 1 of 37 (2.7%), control 24 of 170 (14.1%), NNT 8.8.</p>
	<p>risk of ICU admission, 94.5% lower, RR 0.06, $p = 0.13$, treatment 0 of 37 (0.0%), control 14 of 170 (8.2%), NNT 12, relative risk is not 0 because of continuity correction due to zero events (with reciprocal of the contrasting arm).</p>
	<p>hospitalization time, 9.6% lower, relative time 0.90, $p = 0.32$, treatment 37, control 170.</p>
<p><i>Zangeneh</i>, 5/13/2022, retrospective, Iran, peer-reviewed, 3 authors, dosage not specified, excluded in exclusion analyses: very late stage study using cholecalciferol instead of calcifediol or calcitriol.</p>	<p>risk of death, 26.0% higher, HR 1.26, $p = 0.40$, Cox proportional hazards.</p>
<p><i>Zurita-Cruz</i>, 7/25/2022, Single Blind Randomized Controlled Trial, Mexico, peer-reviewed, median age 12.0, 7 authors, study period 24 March, 2020 - 31 March, 2021, dosage 2,000IU daily, daily, 1,000IU for children <1 year, trial NCT04502667</p>	<p>risk of death, 79.2% lower, RR 0.21, $p = 0.11$, treatment 1 of 20 (5.0%), control 6 of 25 (24.0%), NNT 5.3.</p>
	<p>risk of mechanical ventilation, 72.2% lower, RR 0.28, $p = 0.08$, treatment 2 of 20 (10.0%), control 9 of 25 (36.0%), NNT 3.8.</p>

(history), excluded in exclusion analyses: randomization resulted in significant baseline differences that were not adjusted for.	risk of ICU admission, 73.2% lower, RR 0.27, $p = 0.006$, treatment 3 of 20 (15.0%), control 14 of 25 (56.0%), NNT 2.4.
---	--

Prophylaxis

Effect extraction follows pre-specified rules as detailed above and gives priority to more serious outcomes. Only the first (most serious) outcome is used in pooled analysis, which may differ from the effect a paper focuses on. Other outcomes are used in outcome specific analyses.

<i>Abdulateef</i> , 4/8/2021, retrospective, Iraq, peer-reviewed, 7 authors, study period July 2020 - August 2020, dosage varies, excluded in exclusion analyses: unadjusted results with no group details.	risk of hospitalization, 40.9% lower, RR 0.59, $p = 0.30$, treatment 6 of 127 (4.7%), control 24 of 300 (8.0%), NNT 31, unadjusted.
<i>Ahmed</i> , 11/21/2021, retrospective, USA, preprint, 5 authors, dosage not specified.	risk of death, 10.5% lower, RR 0.90, $p = 0.28$.
<i>Akbar</i> , 11/7/2023, retrospective, Qatar, peer-reviewed, mean age 40.3, 9 authors, study period March 2020 - September 2020, dosage not specified.	risk of case, 19.0% lower, OR 0.81, $p = 0.02$, treatment 2,402, control 7,598, adjusted per study, multivariable, model 2, RR approximated with OR.
<i>Aldwihi</i> , 5/11/2021, retrospective, Saudi Arabia, peer-reviewed, survey, mean age 36.5, 8 authors, study period August 2020 - October 2020, dosage not specified.	risk of hospitalization, 49.3% higher, RR 1.49, $p = 0.002$, treatment 94 of 259 (36.3%), control 143 of 479 (29.9%), adjusted per study, odds ratio converted to relative risk, multivariable.
<i>Annweiler (D)</i> , 11/2/2020, retrospective, France, peer-reviewed, mean age 88.0, 7 authors, dosage 50,000IU monthly, dose varies - 50,000 IU/month, or 80,000IU/100,000IU every 2–3 months.	risk of death, 93.0% lower, RR 0.07, $p = 0.02$, treatment 2 of 29 (6.9%), control 10 of 32 (31.2%), NNT 4.1, adjusted per study, regular bolus supplementation.
<i>Arboleda</i> , 3/13/2024, prospective, Colombia, peer-reviewed, 4 authors, dosage 5,000IU daily, this trial uses multiple treatments in the treatment arm (combined with vitamin C) - results of individual treatments may vary, excluded in exclusion analyses: unadjusted results with no group details.	risk of case, 35.7% lower, RR 0.64, $p = 0.03$, treatment 26 of 214 (12.1%), control 115 of 609 (18.9%), NNT 15.
<i>Arroyo-Díaz</i> , 9/24/2021, retrospective, Spain, peer-reviewed, 11 authors, dosage not specified.	risk of death, 12.4% higher, RR 1.12, $p = 0.59$, treatment 50 of 189 (26.5%), control 167 of 1,078 (15.5%), adjusted per study, odds ratio converted to relative risk.
	risk of mechanical ventilation, 43.3% lower, RR 0.57, $p = 0.22$, treatment 11 of 189 (5.8%), control 113 of 1,078 (10.5%), NNT 21, adjusted per study, odds ratio converted to relative risk.
	risk of ICU admission, 44.2% lower, RR 0.56, $p = 0.03$, treatment 13 of 189 (6.9%), control 133 of 1,078 (12.3%), NNT 18, unadjusted.
	hospitalization time, 11.8% lower, relative time 0.88, $p = 0.20$, treatment 189, control 1,078, unadjusted.

<p><i>Aweimer</i>, 3/29/2023, retrospective, Germany, peer-reviewed, median age 67.0, 19 authors, study period 1 March, 2020 - 31 August, 2021, dosage not specified, excluded in exclusion analyses: unadjusted results with no group details.</p>	<p>risk of death, 20.9% lower, RR 0.79, $p = 0.31$, treatment 7 of 12 (58.3%), control 101 of 137 (73.7%), NNT 6.5.</p>
<p><i>Bagheri</i>, 9/1/2021, retrospective, Iran, peer-reviewed, 6 authors, dosage not specified.</p>	<p>risk of severe case, 70.9% lower, OR 0.29, $p = 0.02$, treatment 131, control 379, adjusted per study, multinomial logistic regression, RR approximated with OR.</p>
	<p>risk of hospitalization, 37.9% lower, RR 0.62, $p = 0.11$, treatment 28 of 131 (21.4%), control 143 of 379 (37.7%), NNT 6.1, adjusted per study, inverted to make $RR < 1$ favor treatment, odds ratio converted to relative risk, binary logistic regression.</p>
<p><i>Baralić</i>, 4/24/2023, prospective, France, peer-reviewed, 15 authors, study period March 2020 - September 2022, dosage not specified.</p>	<p>risk of death, 66.8% lower, HR 0.33, $p = 0.02$, treatment 7 of 31 (22.6%), control 11 of 21 (52.4%), NNT 3.4, Cox proportional hazards.</p>
<p><i>Bhat</i>, 3/6/2023, prospective, placebo-controlled, India, peer-reviewed, 13 authors, dosage calcifediol 50µg days 1-180, trial CTRI/2021/08/035709.</p>	<p>risk of symptomatic case, 34.2% lower, RR 0.66, $p = 0.01$, treatment 59 of 262 (22.5%), control 52 of 152 (34.2%), NNT 8.6.</p>
<p><i>Blanch-Rubió</i>, 10/20/2020, retrospective, Spain, peer-reviewed, mean age 66.4, 11 authors, dosage not specified.</p>	<p>risk of case, 8.0% lower, RR 0.92, $p = 0.68$, treatment 62 of 1,303 (4.8%), control 47 of 799 (5.9%), adjusted per study.</p>
<p><i>Brunvoll</i>, 9/7/2022, Double Blind Randomized Controlled Trial, placebo-controlled, Norway, peer-reviewed, mean age 44.9, 15 authors, study period 10 November, 2020 - 2 June, 2021, dosage 400IU daily, this trial uses multiple treatments in the treatment arm (combined with cod liver oil) - results of individual treatments may vary, trial NCT04609423 (history).</p>	<p>risk of ICU admission, 0.3% higher, RR 1.00, $p = 1.00$, treatment 4 of 17,278 (0.0%), control 4 of 17,323 (0.0%).</p>
	<p>risk of hospitalization, 10.9% lower, RR 0.89, $p = 1.00$, treatment 8 of 17,278 (0.0%), control 9 of 17,323 (0.1%), NNT 17692.</p>
	<p>risk of severe case, 20.0% higher, RR 1.20, $p = 0.17$, treatment 121 of 17,278 (0.7%), control 101 of 17,323 (0.6%).</p>
	<p>risk of case, no change, RR 1.00, $p = 0.98$, treatment 227 of 17,278 (1.3%), control 228 of 17,323 (1.3%), NNT 42377.</p>
<p><i>Campi</i>, 6/14/2021, prospective, Italy, peer-reviewed, 21 authors, dosage not specified, excluded in exclusion analyses: significant unadjusted differences between groups.</p>	<p>risk of severe case, 88.4% lower, OR 0.12, $p < 0.001$, treatment 31 of 103 (30.1%) cases, 41 of 52 (78.8%) controls, NNT 2.3, case control OR, vitamin D supplementation, hospitalized patients vs. controls.</p>
<p><i>Cangiano</i>, 12/22/2020, retrospective, Italy, peer-reviewed, 14 authors, dosage 25,000IU 2x per month.</p>	<p>risk of death, 70.0% lower, RR 0.30, $p = 0.04$, treatment 3 of 20 (15.0%), control 39 of 78 (50.0%), NNT 2.9.</p>
<p><i>Cereda</i>, 11/11/2020, retrospective, Italy, peer-reviewed, mean age 68.8, 7 authors, dosage varies.</p>	<p>risk of death, 73.0% higher, RR 1.73, $p = 0.14$, treatment 7 of 18 (38.9%), control 40 of 152 (26.3%), odds ratio converted to relative risk, $\geq 25,000$IU/month for at least 3 months.</p>
	<p>risk of hospitalization, 17.3% higher, RR 1.17, $p = 0.68$, treatment 7 of 27 (25.9%), control 36 of 170 (21.2%), odds ratio converted to relative risk.</p>

<p><i>Comunale</i>, 1/24/2024, retrospective, USA, peer-reviewed, 6 authors, study period November 2020 - May 2021, dosage not specified, trial NCT04639375 (history).</p>	<p>risk of symptomatic case, 91.0% lower, OR 0.09, $p < 0.001$, treatment 100, control 182, adjusted per study, multivariable, RR approximated with OR.</p>
	<p>risk of case, 88.0% lower, OR 0.12, $p = 0.001$, treatment 100, control 182, adjusted per study, multivariable, RR approximated with OR.</p>
<p><i>De Nicolò</i>, 12/29/2022, prospective, Italy, peer-reviewed, 11 authors, study period January 2021 - April 2021, dosage not specified.</p>	<p>risk of IgG positive, 88.4% lower, OR 0.12, $p = 0.002$, treatment 43, control 63, adjusted per study, multivariable, RR approximated with OR.</p>
<p><i>Dudley</i>, 5/18/2021, retrospective, United Kingdom, peer-reviewed, 5 authors, dosage 800IU daily.</p>	<p>risk of symptomatic case, 22.4% lower, RR 0.78, $p = 0.65$, treatment 15 of 58 (25.9%), control 2 of 6 (33.3%), NNT 13, positive test.</p>
<p><i>Fasano</i>, 6/2/2021, retrospective, Italy, peer-reviewed, 7 authors, dosage not specified.</p>	<p>risk of case, 42.0% lower, RR 0.58, $p = 0.048$, treatment 13 of 329 (4.0%), control 92 of 1,157 (8.0%), NNT 25, odds ratio converted to relative risk.</p>
<p><i>Gibbons</i>, 11/12/2022, retrospective, USA, peer-reviewed, 7 authors, dosage varies.</p>	<p>risk of death, 33.3% lower, HR 0.67, $p < 0.001$, treatment 5,315 of 199,498 (2.7%), control 6,591 of 199,498 (3.3%), D3, propensity score matching, Cox proportional hazards.</p>
	<p>risk of death, 23.5% lower, HR 0.77, $p = 0.10$, treatment 716 of 33,216 (2.2%), control 987 of 33,216 (3.0%), NNT 123, D2, propensity score matching, Cox proportional hazards.</p>
	<p>risk of case, 20.3% lower, HR 0.80, $p < 0.001$, treatment 462 of 199,498 (0.2%), control 689 of 199,498 (0.3%), D3, propensity score matching, Cox proportional hazards.</p>
	<p>risk of case, 28.0% lower, HR 0.72, $p < 0.001$, treatment 65 of 33,216 (0.2%), control 86 of 33,216 (0.3%), NNT 1582, D2, propensity score matching, Cox proportional hazards.</p>
<p><i>Golabi (B)</i>, 8/26/2021, retrospective, Iran, peer-reviewed, 10 authors, dosage not specified.</p>	<p>risk of case, 25.4% higher, OR 1.25, $p = 0.56$, treatment 28 of 53 (52.8%) cases, 25 of 53 (47.2%) controls, case control OR.</p>
<p><i>Guldemir</i>, 11/16/2022, retrospective, Turkey, peer-reviewed, 3 authors, study period 30 March, 2020 - 23 September, 2020, dosage not specified, excluded in exclusion analyses: unadjusted results with no group details.</p>	<p>risk of hospitalization, 5.2% lower, RR 0.95, $p = 0.89$ (Fisher's exact test), treatment 19 of 81 (23.5%), control 98 of 396 (24.7%), NNT 77.</p>
<p><i>Hernández (B)</i>, 10/27/2020, retrospective, Spain, peer-reviewed, mean age 60.9, 12 authors, dosage varies.</p>	<p>risk of death, 3.7% higher, RR 1.04, $p = 1.00$, treatment 2 of 19 (10.5%), control 20 of 197 (10.2%).</p>
	<p>risk of mechanical ventilation, 75.9% lower, RR 0.24, $p = 0.13$, treatment 1 of 19 (5.3%), control 43 of 197 (21.8%), NNT 6.0.</p>
	<p>risk of ICU admission, 79.3% lower, RR 0.21, $p = 0.05$, treatment 1 of 19 (5.3%), control 50 of 197 (25.4%), NNT 5.0.</p>
	<p>hospitalization time, 33.3% lower, relative time 0.67, $p = 0.11$, treatment 19, control 197.</p>

<p><i>Holt</i>, 3/30/2021, prospective, United Kingdom, peer-reviewed, 34 authors, study period 1 May, 2020 - 5 February, 2021, dosage not specified, trial NCT04330599 (history) (COVIDENCE UK), excluded in exclusion analyses: significant unadjusted confounding possible.</p>	<p>risk of case, 6.8% lower, RR 0.93, $p = 0.53$, treatment 141 of 5,640 (2.5%), control 305 of 9,587 (3.2%), adjusted per study, odds ratio converted to relative risk, fully adjusted, group sizes approximated.</p>
<p><i>Hosseini (C)</i>, 7/19/2022, Double Blind Randomized Controlled Trial, placebo-controlled, Canada, preprint, mean age 39.5, 9 authors, study period 8 February, 2021 - 4 May, 2021, dosage 100,000IU day 1, 10,000IU day 7, 10,000IU day 14, 10,000IU day 21, 10,000IU day 28, 100,000IU cholecalciferol at baseline, 10,000IU weekly for 16 weeks, trial NCT04483635 (history) (PROTECT).</p>	<p>risk of case, 81.9% lower, RR 0.18, $p = 0.19$, treatment 0 of 19 (0.0%), control 2 of 15 (13.3%), NNT 7.5, relative risk is not 0 because of continuity correction due to zero events (with reciprocal of the contrasting arm).</p>
<p><i>Israel (B)</i>, 7/27/2021, retrospective, Israel, peer-reviewed, 10 authors, dosage not specified.</p>	<p>risk of hospitalization, 13.1% lower, OR 0.87, $p = 0.003$, treatment 737 of 6,953 (10.6%) cases, 1,669 of 13,906 (12.0%) controls, NNT 33, case control OR, PCR+, cohort 2.</p>
<p><i>Jabeen</i>, 5/11/2022, prospective, Pakistan, peer-reviewed, 7 authors, dosage 200,000IU single dose.</p>	<p>risk of symptomatic case, 88.9% lower, RR 0.11, $p = 0.11$, treatment 0 of 20 (0.0%), control 4 of 20 (20.0%), NNT 5.0, relative risk is not 0 because of continuity correction due to zero events (with reciprocal of the contrasting arm).</p>
<p><i>Jimenez</i>, 7/26/2021, retrospective, Spain, peer-reviewed, 21 authors, study period 12 March, 2020 - 21 May, 2020, dosage paricalcitol 0.9μg weekly.</p>	<p>risk of death, 50.1% lower, HR 0.50, $p = 0.02$, treatment 16 of 94 (17.0%), control 65 of 191 (34.0%), NNT 5.9, adjusted per study, paricalcitol treatment, multivariate Cox regression.</p>
	<p>risk of death, 50.7% lower, HR 0.49, $p = 0.003$, all vitamin D derivatives, univariate.</p>
<p><i>Jolliffe</i>, 3/23/2022, Randomized Controlled Trial, United Kingdom, peer-reviewed, median age 60.2, 25 authors, study period December 2020 - June 2021, dosage 3,200IU daily, daily, trial NCT04579640 (history) (CORONAVIT).</p>	<p>risk of mechanical ventilation, 94.7% higher, RR 1.95, $p = 1.00$, treatment 1 of 1,515 (0.1%), control 1 of 2,949 (0.0%), 3200IU/day.</p>
	<p>risk of mechanical ventilation, 94.7% higher, RR 1.95, $p = 1.00$, treatment 1 of 1,515 (0.1%), control 1 of 2,949 (0.0%), 800IU/day.</p>
	<p>risk of hospitalization, 41.1% higher, RR 1.41, $p = 0.16$, treatment 29 of 1,515 (1.9%), control 40 of 2,949 (1.4%), 3200IU/day.</p>
	<p>risk of hospitalization, 16.8% higher, RR 1.17, $p = 0.60$, treatment 24 of 1,515 (1.6%), control 40 of 2,949 (1.4%), 800IU/day.</p>
	<p>risk of case, 8.8% higher, RR 1.09, $p = 0.55$, treatment 76 of 1,515 (5.0%), control 136 of 2,949 (4.6%), 3200IU/day.</p>
	<p>risk of case, 24.5% higher, RR 1.25, $p = 0.11$, treatment 87 of 1,515 (5.7%), control 136 of 2,949 (4.6%), 800IU/day.</p>

	<p>risk of case, 12.3% higher, RR 1.12, $p = 0.56$, treatment 45 of 1,515 (3.0%), control 78 of 2,949 (2.6%), confirmed, 3200IU/day.</p>
	<p>risk of case, 37.3% higher, RR 1.37, $p = 0.08$, treatment 55 of 1,515 (3.6%), control 78 of 2,949 (2.6%), confirmed, 800IU/day.</p>
<p><i>Junior</i>, 2/17/2022, prospective, Brazil, peer-reviewed, 6 authors, dosage not specified, excluded in exclusion analyses: unadjusted results with no group details.</p>	<p>risk of death, 22.1% lower, RR 0.78, $p = 0.61$, treatment 8 of 113 (7.1%), control 8 of 88 (9.1%), NNT 50.</p>
	<p>risk of progression, 30.8% lower, RR 0.69, $p = 0.26$, treatment 16 of 113 (14.2%), control 18 of 88 (20.5%), NNT 16, respiratory failure.</p>
<p><i>Karonova (E)</i>, 1/24/2022, Randomized Controlled Trial, Russia, peer-reviewed, 8 authors, study period 30 October, 2020 - 28 February, 2021.</p>	<p>risk of symptomatic case, 94.6% lower, RR 0.05, $p = 0.002$, treatment 0 of 38 (0.0%), control 9 of 40 (22.5%), NNT 4.4, relative risk is not 0 because of continuity correction due to zero events (with reciprocal of the contrasting arm).</p>
	<p>risk of case, 41.5% lower, RR 0.58, $p = 0.10$, treatment 10 of 38 (26.3%), control 18 of 40 (45.0%), NNT 5.4.</p>
<p><i>Levitus</i>, 5/3/2021, retrospective, USA, peer-reviewed, 9 authors, dosage varies.</p>	<p>risk of severe case, 30.8% lower, RR 0.69, $p = 0.25$, treatment 65, control 64, odds ratio converted to relative risk, $\geq 1,000IU$, control prevalence approximated with overall prevalence.</p>
	<p>risk of severe case, 40.0% lower, RR 0.60, $p = 0.15$, treatment 65, control 64, odds ratio converted to relative risk, $\geq 5,000IU$, control prevalence approximated with overall prevalence.</p>
	<p>risk of severe case, no change, RR 1.00, $p = 0.92$, treatment 65, control 64, odds ratio converted to relative risk, $\geq 50,000IU$, control prevalence approximated with overall prevalence.</p>
<p><i>Levy</i>, 1/31/2022, retrospective, Israel, peer-reviewed, 10 authors, dosage not specified.</p>	<p>risk of death/hospitalization, 30.0% lower, HR 0.70, $p = 0.05$, treatment 39 of 208 (18.8%), control 168 of 641 (26.2%), NNT 13, adjusted per study, multivariable, Cox proportional hazards, day 40.</p>
<p><i>Louca</i>, 11/30/2020, retrospective, population-based cohort, United Kingdom, peer-reviewed, mean age 49.6, 26 authors, dosage not specified.</p>	<p>risk of case, 7.5% lower, RR 0.92, $p < 0.001$, odds ratio converted to relative risk, United Kingdom, all adjustment model.</p>
<p><i>Loucera</i>, 4/29/2021, retrospective, propensity score matching, Spain, peer-reviewed, 11 authors, dosage varies (calcifediol).</p>	<p>risk of death, 33.0% lower, HR 0.67, $p = 0.009$, treatment 374, control 374, calcifediol, <15 days before hospitalization, Cox model with inverse propensity weighting.</p>
	<p>risk of death, 27.0% lower, HR 0.73, $p = 0.02$, treatment 439, control 439, calcifediol, <30 days before hospitalization, Cox model with inverse propensity weighting.</p>
	<p>risk of death, 25.0% lower, HR 0.75, $p = 0.005$, treatment 570, control 570, cholecalciferol, <15 days before hospitalization, Cox model with inverse propensity weighting.</p>

	<p>risk of death, 12.0% lower, HR 0.88, $p = 0.11$, treatment 802, control 802, cholecalciferol, <30 days before hospitalization, Cox model with inverse propensity weighting.</p>
<p>Lázaro, 9/5/2021, retrospective, Spain, preprint, 9 authors, dosage not specified, excluded in exclusion analyses: very few events; unadjusted results with no group details; minimal details provided.</p>	<p>risk of case, 26.8% lower, RR 0.73, $p = 1.00$, treatment 1 of 97 (1.0%), control 2 of 142 (1.4%), NNT 265.</p>
<p>Ma, 12/3/2021, retrospective, USA, peer-reviewed, 16 authors, study period May 2020 - March 2021, dosage varies.</p>	<p>risk of hospitalization, 49.0% lower, OR 0.51, $p = 0.04$, treatment 26,605, control 12,710, adjusted per study, supplementation ≥ 400 IU/day, model 3, supplemental table 3, multivariable, RR approximated with OR.</p>
	<p>risk of symptomatic case, 7.0% higher, OR 1.07, $p = 0.25$, treatment 7,895, control 31,420, adjusted per study, supplementation ≥ 2000 IU/day vs. <400 IU/day, model 3, supplemental table 3, multivariable, RR approximated with OR.</p>
	<p>risk of case, 17.0% lower, OR 0.83, $p = 0.07$, treatment 7,895, control 31,420, adjusted per study, supplementation ≥ 2000 IU/day vs. <400 IU/day, model 3, supplemental table 3, multivariable, RR approximated with OR.</p>
<p>Ma (B), 1/29/2021, retrospective, United Kingdom, peer-reviewed, 4 authors, dosage not specified.</p>	<p>risk of case, 30.0% lower, RR 0.70, $p = 0.03$, treatment 49 of 363 (13.5%), control 1,329 of 7,934 (16.8%), adjusted per study, odds ratio converted to relative risk.</p>
<p>Mahmood, 12/29/2021, retrospective, United Kingdom, peer-reviewed, 4 authors, study period 23 March, 2020 - 31 December, 2020, dosage varies, excluded in exclusion analyses: unadjusted results with no group details; substantial unadjusted confounding by indication likely.</p>	<p>risk of death, 9.4% lower, RR 0.91, $p = 0.67$, treatment 34 of 138 (24.6%), control 31 of 114 (27.2%), NNT 39, prescribed by GP.</p>
<p>Meltzer (C), 3/19/2021, retrospective, database analysis, USA, peer-reviewed, 6 authors, dosage not specified.</p>	<p>risk of case, 36.0% lower, RR 0.64, $p = 0.38$, treatment 6 of 131 (4.6%), control 239 of 3,338 (7.2%), NNT 39, $\geq 2,000$ IU/d.</p>
	<p>risk of case, 31.1% lower, RR 0.69, $p = 0.16$, treatment 15 of 304 (4.9%), control 239 of 3,338 (7.2%), NNT 45, $\geq 1,001$ IU/d.</p>
	<p>risk of case, 8.9% lower, RR 0.91, $p = 0.56$, treatment 60 of 920 (6.5%), control 239 of 3,338 (7.2%), NNT 157, ≥ 1 IU/d.</p>
<p>Mohseni, 8/4/2021, retrospective, Iran, peer-reviewed, 4 authors, dosage not specified, excluded in exclusion analyses: unadjusted results with no group details.</p>	<p>risk of case, 12.4% lower, RR 0.88, $p = 0.09$, treatment 99 of 192 (51.6%), control 242 of 411 (58.9%), NNT 14.</p>
<p>Nimer, 2/28/2022, retrospective, Jordan, peer-reviewed, survey, 4 authors, study period March 2021 - July 2021, dosage not specified.</p>	<p>risk of hospitalization, 33.3% lower, RR 0.67, $p = 0.001$, treatment 66 of 796 (8.3%), control 153 of 1,352 (11.3%), NNT 33, adjusted per study, odds ratio converted to relative risk, multivariable.</p>

	<p>risk of severe case, 29.0% lower, RR 0.71, $p = 0.01$, treatment 81 of 796 (10.2%), control 179 of 1,352 (13.2%), NNT 33, adjusted per study, odds ratio converted to relative risk, multivariable.</p>
<p><i>Oristrell</i>, 7/17/2021, retrospective, population-based cohort, Spain, peer-reviewed, 8 authors, dosage varies (calcifediol).</p>	<p>risk of death, 1.0% higher, RR 1.01, $p = 0.91$, calcifediol, univariate.</p>
	<p>risk of death, 4.0% lower, RR 0.96, $p = 0.37$, cholecalciferol, univariate.</p>
	<p>risk of case, 1.0% lower, RR 0.99, $p = 0.65$, NNT 3499, calcifediol, univariate.</p>
	<p>risk of case, 5.0% lower, RR 0.95, $p = 0.004$, cholecalciferol, multivariate.</p>
<p><i>Oristrell (B)</i>, 4/6/2021, retrospective, Spain, peer-reviewed, 10 authors, dosage calcitriol 0.3μg daily, mean daily dose.</p>	<p>risk of death, 43.0% lower, HR 0.57, $p = 0.001$, treatment 2,296, control 3,407, multivariate, patients with CKD stages 4-5.</p>
	<p>risk of severe case, 43.0% lower, HR 0.57, $p < 0.001$, treatment 2,296, control 3,407, multivariate, patients with CKD stages 4-5.</p>
	<p>risk of case, 22.0% lower, HR 0.78, $p = 0.01$, treatment 163 of 2,296 (7.1%), control 326 of 3,407 (9.6%), NNT 40, multivariate, patients with CKD stages 4-5.</p>
<p><i>Parant</i>, 4/14/2022, retrospective, France, peer-reviewed, median age 78.0, 12 authors, study period 1 March, 2020 - 30 June, 2020, dosage varies, trial NCT04877509 (history).</p>	<p>risk of death, 50.5% lower, RR 0.50, $p = 0.11$, treatment 7 of 66 (10.6%), control 28 of 162 (17.3%), adjusted per study, odds ratio converted to relative risk, multivariable.</p>
	<p>risk of ICU admission, 51.2% lower, RR 0.49, $p = 0.008$, treatment 10 of 66 (15.2%), control 74 of 162 (45.7%), NNT 3.3, adjusted per study, odds ratio converted to relative risk, multivariable.</p>
	<p>risk of severe case, 38.7% lower, RR 0.61, $p = 0.01$, treatment 19 of 66 (28.8%), control 86 of 162 (53.1%), NNT 4.1, adjusted per study, odds ratio converted to relative risk, multivariable.</p>
<p><i>Pecina</i>, 8/27/2021, retrospective, USA, peer-reviewed, 4 authors, dosage not specified, excluded in exclusion analyses: unadjusted results with no group details.</p>	<p>risk of death, 70.0% higher, OR 1.70, $p = 0.52$, treatment 29, control 63, supplementation, unadjusted, RR approximated with OR.</p>
	<p>risk of mechanical ventilation, 10.0% higher, OR 1.10, $p = 0.89$, treatment 29, control 63, supplementation, unadjusted, RR approximated with OR.</p>
	<p>risk of ICU admission, 30.0% higher, OR 1.30, $p = 0.61$, treatment 29, control 63, supplementation, unadjusted, RR approximated with OR.</p>
<p><i>Regalia</i>, 1/13/2022, retrospective, Italy, peer-reviewed, 10 authors, dosage varies.</p>	<p>risk of case, 33.0% lower, OR 0.67, $p = 0.21$, treatment 32 of 60 (53.3%) cases, 75 of 119 (63.0%) controls, NNT 11, case control OR, vitamin D supplementation for ≥ 3 months in the last year.</p>

<p><i>Sainz-Amo</i>, 10/24/2020, retrospective, Spain, peer-reviewed, mean age 74.5, 13 authors, dosage not specified.</p>	<p>risk of severe case, 32.7% lower, OR 0.67, $p = 0.45$, treatment 5 of 29 (17.2%) cases, 43 of 182 (23.6%) controls, NNT 23, case control OR.</p>
	<p>risk of case, 43.7% lower, OR 0.56, $p = 0.23$, treatment 6 of 39 (15.4%) cases, 42 of 172 (24.4%) controls, NNT 13, case control OR.</p>
<p><i>Sharif</i>, 11/26/2022, retrospective, Bangladesh, peer-reviewed, 14 authors, study period 13 December, 2020 - 4 February, 2021, dosage 2,000IU daily.</p>	<p>risk of severe case, 28.0% lower, OR 0.72, $p = 0.001$, adjusted per study, multivariable, RR approximated with OR.</p>
	<p>risk of severe case, 97.0% lower, OR 0.03, $p = 0.005$, adjusted per study, combined use of vitamin C, vitamin D, and zinc, multivariable, RR approximated with OR.</p>
<p><i>Shehab</i>, 2/28/2022, retrospective, multiple countries, peer-reviewed, survey, 7 authors, study period September 2020 - March 2021, dosage not specified, excluded in exclusion analyses: unadjusted results with no group details.</p>	<p>risk of severe case, 45.7% lower, RR 0.54, $p = 0.20$, treatment 6 of 90 (6.7%), control 20 of 163 (12.3%), NNT 18, unadjusted, severe vs. mild cases.</p>
<p><i>Sinaci</i>, 8/11/2021, retrospective, Turkey, peer-reviewed, 10 authors, dosage not specified.</p>	<p>risk of severe case, 90.0% lower, RR 0.10, $p = 0.35$, treatment 0 of 36 (0.0%), control 7 of 123 (5.7%), NNT 18, relative risk is not 0 because of continuity correction due to zero events (with reciprocal of the contrasting arm), supplementation.</p>
	<p>risk of moderate/severe case, 18.8% higher, RR 1.19, $p = 0.64$, treatment 8 of 36 (22.2%), control 23 of 123 (18.7%), supplementation.</p>
<p><i>Subramanian</i>, 1/31/2022, prospective, United Kingdom, peer-reviewed, 16 authors, dosage not specified.</p>	<p>risk of death, 27.3% lower, RR 0.73, $p = 0.12$, treatment 31 of 131 (23.7%), control 80 of 336 (23.8%), adjusted per study, odds ratio converted to relative risk, prescribed supplement use, multivariable.</p>
<p><i>Sulli</i>, 2/24/2021, retrospective, Italy, peer-reviewed, 10 authors, dosage not specified.</p>	<p>risk of case, 75.6% lower, OR 0.24, $p < 0.001$, treatment 22 of 65 (33.8%) cases, 44 of 65 (67.7%) controls, NNT 3.0, case control OR, vitamin D supplementation.</p>
<p><i>Tylicki</i>, 1/6/2022, retrospective, Poland, peer-reviewed, 10 authors, study period 6 October, 2020 - 28 February, 2021, dosage not specified.</p>	<p>risk of death, 14.4% lower, RR 0.86, $p = 0.61$, treatment 28 of 85 (32.9%), control 25 of 48 (52.1%), NNT 5.2, adjusted per study, odds ratio converted to relative risk, multivariable.</p>
<p><i>Ullah</i>, 3/4/2021, retrospective, United Kingdom, peer-reviewed, 3 authors, dosage not specified, excluded in exclusion analyses: significant unadjusted confounding possible.</p>	<p>risk of death, 42.1% higher, RR 1.42, $p = 0.34$, treatment 21 of 64 (32.8%), control 26 of 135 (19.3%), adjusted per study, odds ratio converted to relative risk.</p>
	<p>risk of case, 146.0% higher, RR 2.46, $p < 0.001$, treatment 69 of 2,168 (3.2%), control 139 of 12,681 (1.1%), adjusted per study, odds ratio converted to relative risk.</p>
<p><i>van Helmond</i>, 9/17/2022, prospective, USA, peer-reviewed, 14 authors, study period 27 October, 2020 - 31 January, 2021, dosage 5,000IU daily, trial NCT04596657 (history).</p>	<p>risk of case, 97.5% lower, RR 0.02, $p = 0.07$, treatment 0 of 255 (0.0%), control 36 of 2,827 (1.3%), NNT 79, relative risk is not 0 because of continuity correction due to zero events (with reciprocal of the contrasting arm).</p>

<p><i>Vasheghani</i>, 1/18/2021, retrospective, Iran, preprint, 6 authors, dosage not specified.</p>	<p>risk of death, 30.4% lower, RR 0.70, $p = 0.45$, treatment 7 of 88 (8.0%), control 48 of 420 (11.4%), NNT 29, vitamin D supplementation.</p>
	<p>risk of ICU admission, 63.8% lower, RR 0.36, $p = 0.009$, treatment 13 of 185 (7.0%), control 53 of 323 (16.4%), NNT 11, adjusted per study, inverted to make $RR < 1$ favor treatment, vitamin D levels $> 30\text{ng/mL}$.</p>
<p><i>Villasis-Keever</i>, 4/18/2022, Double Blind Randomized Controlled Trial, placebo-controlled, Mexico, peer-reviewed, 16 authors, study period 15 July, 2020 - 30 December, 2020, dosage 4,000IU daily.</p>	<p>risk of hospitalization, 66.5% lower, RR 0.33, $p = 1.00$, treatment 0 of 150 (0.0%), control 1 of 152 (0.7%), NNT 152, relative risk is not 0 because of continuity correction due to zero events (with reciprocal of the contrasting arm), ITT.</p>
	<p>risk of case, 78.0% lower, RR 0.22, $p = 0.001$, treatment 7 of 150 (4.7%), control 26 of 152 (17.1%), NNT 8.0, adjusted per study, multivariable, Table 3.</p>
<p><i>Wang (C)</i>, 3/29/2023, Randomized Controlled Trial, China, peer-reviewed, median age 36.5, 23 authors, study period 18 December, 2022 - 20 February, 2023, dosage 200,000IU days 1, 14, trial NCT05673980 (history).</p>	<p>risk of progression, 25.2% lower, RR 0.75, $p = 0.15$, treatment 99, control 103, combined symptoms.</p>
	<p>risk of progression, 4.0% higher, RR 1.04, $p = 1.00$, treatment 5 of 99 (5.1%), control 5 of 103 (4.9%), risk of severe case, fever.</p>
	<p>risk of progression, 7.5% lower, RR 0.92, $p = 1.00$, treatment 8 of 99 (8.1%), control 9 of 103 (8.7%), NNT 152, risk of severe case, sore throat.</p>
	<p>risk of progression, 42.2% lower, RR 0.58, $p = 0.41$, treatment 5 of 99 (5.1%), control 9 of 103 (8.7%), NNT 27, risk of severe case, rhinorrhea or congestion.</p>
	<p>risk of progression, 66.2% lower, RR 0.34, $p = 1.00$, treatment 0 of 99 (0.0%), control 1 of 103 (1.0%), NNT 103, relative risk is not 0 because of continuity correction due to zero events (with reciprocal of the contrasting arm), risk of severe case, diarrhea.</p>
	<p>risk of progression, 66.2% lower, RR 0.34, $p = 1.00$, treatment 0 of 99 (0.0%), control 1 of 103 (1.0%), NNT 103, relative risk is not 0 because of continuity correction due to zero events (with reciprocal of the contrasting arm), risk of severe case, vomiting.</p>
	<p>risk of progression, 13.3% lower, RR 0.87, $p = 0.82$, treatment 10 of 99 (10.1%), control 12 of 103 (11.7%), NNT 65, risk of severe case, cough.</p>
	<p>risk of progression, 48.0% lower, RR 0.52, $p = 0.13$, treatment 8 of 99 (8.1%), control 16 of 103 (15.5%), NNT 13, risk of severe case, muscle/joint aches.</p>
	<p>risk of progression, 56.1% higher, RR 1.56, $p = 0.68$, treatment 3 of 99 (3.0%), control 2 of 103 (1.9%), risk of severe case, taste/smell.</p>
	<p>risk of case, 3.7% lower, RR 0.96, $p = 0.89$, treatment 50 of 99 (50.5%), control 54 of 103 (52.4%), NNT 52.</p>

	risk of case, 15.0% higher, RR 1.15, $p = 0.47$, treatment 42 of 99 (42.4%), control 38 of 103 (36.9%), first two weeks.
	risk of case, 48.0% lower, RR 0.52, $p = 0.13$, treatment 8 of 99 (8.1%), control 16 of 103 (15.5%), NNT 13, last two weeks.
Ünsal (B), 4/5/2021, retrospective, Turkey, peer-reviewed, 10 authors, dosage varies.	risk of pneumonia, 71.4% lower, RR 0.29, $p = 0.009$, treatment 4 of 28 (14.3%), control 14 of 28 (50.0%), NNT 2.8, average 800-1000IU/day cholecalciferol.
Şengül, 12/31/2022, retrospective, Turkey, peer-reviewed, 4 authors, study period March 2020 - December 2021, dosage not specified.	risk of case, 68.5% lower, OR 0.31, $p = 0.004$, treatment 8 of 54 (14.8%) cases, 94 of 264 (35.6%) controls, NNT 7.4, case control OR.

Supplementary Data

Supplementary Data

Footnotes

- a. Viral infection and replication involves attachment, entry, uncoating and release, genome replication and transcription, translation and protein processing, assembly and budding, and release. Each step can be disrupted by therapeutics.

References

1. **Crawford** et al., *Analysis of Select Dietary Supplement Products Marketed to Support or Boost the Immune System*, JAMA Network Open, doi:10.1001/jamanetworkopen.2022.26040.
2. **Crighon** et al., *Toxicological screening and DNA sequencing detects contamination and adulteration in regulated herbal medicines and supplements for diet, weight loss and cardiovascular health*, Journal of Pharmaceutical and Biomedical Analysis, doi:10.1016/j.jpba.2019.112834.
3. **Shah** et al., *Does vitamin D supplementation reduce COVID-19 severity? - a systematic review*, QJM: An International Journal of Medicine, doi:10.1093/qjmed/hcac040.
4. **Nikniaz** et al., *The impact of vitamin D supplementation on mortality rate and clinical outcomes of COVID-19 patients: A systematic review and meta-analysis*, Pharmaceutical Sciences, doi:10.34172/PS.2021.13.
5. **Hosseini** et al., *Effects of Vitamin D Supplementation on COVID-19 Related Outcomes: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis*, Nutrients, doi:10.3390/nu14102134.
6. **D'Ecclesiis** et al., *Vitamin D and SARS-CoV2 infection, severity and mortality: A systematic review and meta-analysis*, PLOS ONE, doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0268396.
7. **Argano** et al., *Protective Effect of Vitamin D Supplementation on COVID-19-Related Intensive Care Hospitalization and Mortality: Definitive Evidence from Meta-Analysis and Trial Sequential Analysis*, Pharmaceuticals, doi:10.3390/ph16010130.
8. **Xie** et al., *Micronutrient perspective on COVID-19: Umbrella review and reanalysis of meta-analyses*, Critical Reviews in Food Science and Nutrition, doi:10.1080/10408398.2023.2174948.
9. **Hariyanto** et al., *Vitamin D supplementation and Covid-19 outcomes: A systematic review, meta-analysis and meta-regression*, Reviews in Medical Virology, doi:10.1002/rmv.2269.
10. **Begum** et al., *The Role of Vitamin D in COVID-19 Survival and Prevention: A Meta-analysis*, Sudan Journal of Medical Sciences, doi:10.18502/sjms.v19i1.15776.

11. **Jamilian** et al., *The role of vitamin D in outcomes of critical care in COVID-19 patients: Evidence from an umbrella meta-analysis of interventional and observational studies*, *Public Health Nutrition*, doi:10.1017/S1368980024000934.
12. **Sobczak** et al., *Effect of Vitamin D3 Supplementation on Severe COVID-19: A Meta-Analysis of Randomized Clinical Trials*, *Nutrients*, doi:10.3390/nu16101402.
13. **Petrelli** et al., *Therapeutic and prognostic role of vitamin D for COVID-19 infection: A systematic review and meta-analysis of 43 observational studies*, *The Journal of Steroid Biochemistry and Molecular Biology*, doi:10.1016/j.jsbmb.2021.105883.
14. **Asla** et al., *Vitamin D on COVID-19 Patients During the Pandemic, 2022. A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis*, *Current Research in Nutrition and Food Science Journal*, doi:10.12944/CRNFSJ.11.1.3.
15. **Kow** et al., *The impact of vitamin D administration on mortality in COVID-19 patients: a systematic review and meta-analysis of randomized controlled trials*, *Inflammopharmacology*, doi:10.1007/s10787-024-01564-2.
16. **Zhang** et al., *The impact of supplementing vitamin D through different methods on the prognosis of COVID-19 patients: a systematic review and meta-analysis*, *Frontiers in Nutrition*, doi:10.3389/fnut.2024.1441847.
17. **Meng** et al., *The role of vitamin D in the prevention and treatment of SARS-CoV-2 infection: A meta-analysis of randomized controlled trials*, *Clinical Nutrition*, doi:10.1016/j.clnu.2023.09.008.
18. **Yang** et al., *Therapeutic effects of vitamin D supplementation on COVID-19 aggravation: a systematic review and meta-analysis of randomized controlled trials*, *Frontiers in Pharmacology*, doi:10.3389/fphar.2024.1367686.
19. **Tentolouris** et al., *The effect of vitamin D supplementation on mortality and intensive care unit admission of COVID-19 patients. A systematic review, meta-analysis and meta-regression*, *Diabetes/Metabolism Research and Reviews*, doi:10.1002/dmrr.3517.
20. **Sartini** et al., *Preventive Vitamin D Supplementation and Risk for COVID-19 Infection: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis*, *Nutrients*, doi:10.3390/nu16050679.
21. **Varikasuvu** et al., *COVID-19 and Vitamin D (Co-VIVID Study): a systematic review and meta-analysis of randomized controlled trials*, *Expert Review of Anti-infective Therapy*, doi:10.1080/14787210.2022.2035217.
22. **Rong** et al., *Persistence of spike protein at the skull-meninges-brain axis may contribute to the neurological sequelae of COVID-19*, *Cell Host & Microbe*, doi:10.1016/j.chom.2024.11.007.
23. **Yang (B)** et al., *SARS-CoV-2 infection causes dopaminergic neuron senescence*, *Cell Stem Cell*, doi:10.1016/j.stem.2023.12.012.
24. **Scardua-Silva** et al., *Microstructural brain abnormalities, fatigue, and cognitive dysfunction after mild COVID-19*, *Scientific Reports*, doi:10.1038/s41598-024-52005-7.
25. **Hampshire** et al., *Cognition and Memory after Covid-19 in a Large Community Sample*, *New England Journal of Medicine*, doi:10.1056/NEJMoa2311330.
26. **Duloquin** et al., *Is COVID-19 Infection a Multiorgan Disease? Focus on Extrapulmonary Involvement of SARS-CoV-2*, *Journal of Clinical Medicine*, doi:10.3390/jcm13051397.
27. **Sodagar** et al., *Pathological Features and Neuroinflammatory Mechanisms of SARS-CoV-2 in the Brain and Potential Therapeutic Approaches*, *Biomolecules*, doi:10.3390/biom12070971.
28. **Sagar** et al., *COVID-19-associated cerebral microbleeds in the general population*, *Brain Communications*, doi:10.1093/braincomms/fcae127.
29. **Verma** et al., *Persistent Neurological Deficits in Mouse PASC Reveal Antiviral Drug Limitations*, *bioRxiv*, doi:10.1101/2024.06.02.596989.
30. **Panagea** et al., *Neurocognitive Impairment in Long COVID: A Systematic Review*, *Archives of Clinical Neuropsychology*, doi:10.1093/arclin/aca042.
31. **Ariza** et al., *COVID-19: Unveiling the Neuropsychiatric Maze—From Acute to Long-Term Manifestations*, *Biomedicines*, doi:10.3390/biomedicines12061147.
32. **Vashisht** et al., *Neurological Complications of COVID-19: Unraveling the Pathophysiological Underpinnings and Therapeutic Implications*, *Viruses*, doi:10.3390/v16081183.
33. **Ahmad** et al., *Neurological Complications and Outcomes in Critically Ill Patients With COVID-19: Results From International Neurological Study Group From the COVID-19 Critical Care Consortium*, *The Neurohospitalist*, doi:10.1177/19418744241292487.

34. **Wang** et al., SARS-CoV-2 membrane protein induces neurodegeneration via affecting Golgi-mitochondria interaction, *Translational Neurodegeneration*, doi:10.1186/s40035-024-00458-1.
35. **Eberhardt** et al., SARS-CoV-2 infection triggers pro-atherogenic inflammatory responses in human coronary vessels, *Nature Cardiovascular Research*, doi:10.1038/s44161-023-00336-5.
36. **Van Tin** et al., Spike Protein of SARS-CoV-2 Activates Cardiac Fibrogenesis through NLRP3 Inflammasomes and NF-κB Signaling, *Cells*, doi:10.3390/cells13161331.
37. **Borka Balas** et al., COVID-19 and Cardiac Implications—Still a Mystery in Clinical Practice, *Reviews in Cardiovascular Medicine*, doi:10.31083/j.rcm2405125.
38. **ALTaweel** et al., An In-Depth Insight into Clinical, Cellular and Molecular Factors in COVID19-Associated Cardiovascular Ailments for Identifying Novel Disease Biomarkers, Drug Targets and Clinical Management Strategies, *Archives of Microbiology & Immunology*, doi:10.26502/ami.936500177.
39. **Malone** et al., Structures and functions of coronavirus replication–transcription complexes and their relevance for SARS-CoV-2 drug design, *Nature Reviews Molecular Cell Biology*, doi:10.1038/s41580-021-00432-z.
40. **Murigneux** et al., Proteomic analysis of SARS-CoV-2 particles unveils a key role of G3BP proteins in viral assembly, *Nature Communications*, doi:10.1038/s41467-024-44958-0.
41. **Lv** et al., Host proviral and antiviral factors for SARS-CoV-2, *Virus Genes*, doi:10.1007/s11262-021-01869-2.
42. **Lui** et al., Nsp1 facilitates SARS-CoV-2 replication through calcineurin-NFAT signaling, *Virology*, doi:10.1128/mbio.00392-24.
43. **Niarakis** et al., Drug-target identification in COVID-19 disease mechanisms using computational systems biology approaches, *Frontiers in Immunology*, doi:10.3389/fimmu.2023.1282859.
44. **Katihar** et al., SARS-CoV-2 Assembly: Gaining Infectivity and Beyond, *Viruses*, doi:10.3390/v16111648.
45. **Wu** et al., Decoding the genome of SARS-CoV-2: a pathway to drug development through translation inhibition, *RNA Biology*, doi:10.1080/15476286.2024.2433830.
46. **c19early.org**, c19early.org/treatments.html.
47. **Galmés** et al., Suboptimal Consumption of Relevant Immune System Micronutrients Is Associated with a Worse Impact of COVID-19 in Spanish Populations, *Nutrients*, doi:10.3390/nu14112254.
48. **Galmés (B)** et al., Current State of Evidence: Influence of Nutritional and Nutrigenetic Factors on Immunity in the COVID-19 Pandemic Framework, *Nutrients*, doi:10.3390/nu12092738.
49. **EFSA**, Scientific Opinion on the substantiation of a health claim related to vitamin D and contribution to the normal function of the immune system pursuant to Article 14 of Regulation (EC) No 1924/2006, *EFSA Journal*, doi:10.2903/j.efsa.2015.4096.
50. **EFSA (B)**, Scientific Opinion on the substantiation of health claims related to vitamin D and normal function of the immune system and inflammatory response (ID 154, 159), maintenance of normal muscle function (ID 155) and maintenance of normal cardiovascular function (ID 159) pursuant to Article 13(1) of Regulation (E), *EFSA Journal*, doi:10.2903/j.efsa.2010.1468.
51. **Pickard** et al., Discovery of re-purposed drugs that slow SARS-CoV-2 replication in human cells, *PLOS Pathogens*, doi:10.1371/journal.ppat.1009840.
52. **Campolina-Silva** et al., Dietary Vitamin D Mitigates Coronavirus-Induced Lung Inflammation and Damage in Mice, *Viruses*, doi:10.3390/v15122434.
53. **Sposito** et al., Age differential CD13 and interferon expression in airway epithelia affect SARS-CoV-2 infection - effects of vitamin D, *Mucosal Immunology*, doi:10.1016/j.mucimm.2023.08.002.
54. **Alcalá-Santiago** et al., Disentangling the Immunomodulatory Effects of Vitamin D on the SARS-CoV-2 Virus by In Vitro Approaches, *The 14th European Nutrition Conference FENS 2023*, doi:10.3390/proceedings2023091415.
55. **Chen** et al., Vitamin D3 attenuates SARS-CoV-2 nucleocapsid protein-caused hyperinflammation by inactivating the NLRP3 inflammasome through the VDR-BRCC3 signaling pathway in vitro and in vivo, *MedComm*, doi:10.1002/mco2.318.
56. **Gotelli** et al., Understanding the immune-endocrine effects of vitamin D in SARS-CoV-2 infection: a role in protecting against neurodamage?, *Neuroimmunomodulation*, doi:10.1159/000533286.
57. **Knez** et al., TLR10 overexpression modulates immune response in A549 lung epithelial cells challenged with SARS-CoV-2 S and N proteins, *Frontiers in Immunology*, doi:10.3389/fimmu.2024.1490478.

58. **Vargas-Castro** et al., *Calcitriol prevents SARS-CoV spike-induced inflammation in human trophoblasts through downregulating ACE2 and TMPRSS2 expression*, *The Journal of Steroid Biochemistry and Molecular Biology*, doi:10.1016/j.jsbmb.2024.106625.
59. **Alzahrani**, A., *A new investigation into the molecular mechanism of cholecalciferol towards reducing cytokines storm*, *Octahedron Drug Research*, doi:10.21608/odr.2024.308273.1043.
60. **Wang (B)** et al., *1,25-Dihydroxyvitamin D3 attenuates platelet aggregation potentiated by SARS-CoV-2 spike protein via inhibiting integrin α IIb β 3 outside-in signaling*, *Cell Biochemistry and Function*, doi:10.1002/cbf.4039.
61. **Saheb Sharif-Askari** et al., *Increased blood immune regulatory cells in severe COVID-19 with autoantibodies to type I interferons*, *Scientific Reports*, doi:10.1038/s41598-023-43675-w.
62. **Chen (B)** et al., *In Vitro Characterization of Inhibition Function of Calcifediol to the Protease Activity of SARS-COV-2 PLpro*, *Journal of Medical Virology*, doi:10.1002/jmv.70085.
63. **Graydon** et al., *High baseline frequencies of natural killer cells are associated with asymptomatic SARS-CoV-2 infection*, *Current Research in Immunology*, doi:10.1016/j.crimmu.2023.100064.
64. **Oh** et al., *Vitamin D and Exercise Are Major Determinants of Natural Killer Cell Activity, Which Is Age- and Gender-Specific*, *Frontiers in Immunology*, doi:10.3389/fimmu.2021.594356.
65. **Grant**, W., *Vitamin D and viral infections: Infectious diseases, autoimmune diseases, and cancers*, *Advances in Food and Nutrition Research*, doi:10.1016/bs.afnr.2023.12.007.
66. **Abioye** et al., *Effect of micronutrient supplements on influenza and other respiratory tract infections among adults: a systematic review and meta-analysis*, *BMJ Global Health*, doi:10.1136/bmjgh-2020-003176.
67. **Martineau** et al., *Vitamin D supplementation to prevent acute respiratory tract infections: systematic review and meta-analysis of individual participant data*, *BMJ* 2017, 356, doi:10.1136/bmj.i6583.
68. **Ginde** et al., *High-Dose Monthly Vitamin D for Prevention of Acute Respiratory Infection in Older Long-Term Care Residents: A Randomized Clinical Trial*, *Journal of the American Geriatrics Society*, doi:10.1111/jgs.14679.
69. **Martens** et al., *Vitamin D's Effect on Immune Function*, *Nutrients*, doi:10.3390/nu12051248.
70. **Carlberg** et al., *In vivo response of the human epigenome to vitamin D: A Proof-of-principle study*, *The Journal of Steroid Biochemistry and Molecular Biology*, doi:10.1016/j.jsbmb.2018.01.002.
71. **Quraishi** et al., *Association Between Preoperative 25-Hydroxyvitamin D Level and Hospital-Acquired Infections Following Roux-en-Y Gastric Bypass Surgery*, *JAMA Surgery*, doi:10.1001/jamasurg.2013.3176.
72. **Silva** et al., *Does serum 25-hydroxyvitamin D decrease during acute-phase response? A systematic review*, *Nutrition Research*, doi:10.1016/j.nutres.2014.12.008.
73. **Gupta** et al., *Temporal Association of Reduced Serum Vitamin D with COVID-19 Infection: Two Single-Institution Case–Control Studies*, *Nutrients*, doi:10.3390/nu14132757.
74. **Butler-Laporte** et al., *Vitamin D and COVID-19 susceptibility and severity in the COVID-19 Host Genetics Initiative: A Mendelian randomization study*, *PLOS Medicine*, doi:10.1371/journal.pmed.1003605.
75. **Raisi-Estabragh** et al., *Greater risk of severe COVID-19 in Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic populations is not explained by cardiometabolic, socioeconomic or behavioural factors, or by 25(OH)-vitamin D status: study of 1326 cases from the UK Biobank*, *J. Public Health*, doi:10.1093/pubmed/fdaa095.
76. **Seifi Skishahr** et al., *Evaluation of Glutathione Redox Status and Inflammatory Markers in ICU Patients with Acute Respiratory Syndrome due to COVID-19*, *Jentashapir Journal of Cellular and Molecular Biology*, doi:10.5812/jjcmb-159606.
77. **Korkmaz** et al., *A New Biomarker Copeptin in Determining Disease Severity in COVID-19*, *Infectious Diseases and Clinical Microbiology*, doi:10.36519/idcm.2024.324.
78. **Secerli** et al., *Effects of Immunotoxicity biomarkers, essential elements and vitamin D levels on the severity levels of COVID-19 disease in Turkey*, *Toxicology Research*, doi:10.1093/toxres/tae177.
79. **Alkhuzaie** et al., *Electrolytes, Zinc and Vitamin D3 in COVID-19 Patients with Cardiovascular Complications*, *Problems of Virology*, doi:10.36233/0507-4088-236.
80. **Noraldinvand** et al., *Determination of Serum Vitamin D Levels in Patients with COVID-19*, *Journal of Medical Bacteriology*, doi:10.18502/jmb.v12i2.15620.
81. **Dong** et al., *Vitamin D level in COVID-19 patients has positive correlations with autophagy and negative correlations with disease severity*, *Frontiers in Pharmacology*, doi:10.3389/fphar.2024.1388348.

82. **Abdulameer** et al., *The vitamin D binding protein gene polymorphism association with Covid-19-infected Iraqi patients*, Cellular and Molecular Biology, doi:10.14715/cmb/2023.69.5.5.
83. **Aci** et al., *Effect of vitamin D receptor gene BsmI polymorphism on hospitalization of SARS-CoV-2 positive patients*, Nucleosides, Nucleotides & Nucleic Acids, doi:10.1080/15257770.2023.2253281.
84. **Jain** et al., *Demographical Profile and Clinical Outcomes of Covid-19 Patients at a Tertiary Care Centre*, Journal of Cardiovascular Disease Research, doi:10.31838/jcdr.2023.14.05.215.
85. **Saeed** et al., *Vitamin D Deficiency and Clinical Outcomes in Patients with COVID-19*, University of Thi-Qar Journal of Medicine, 25:1, www.jmed.utq.edu.iq/index.php/main/article/view/380.
86. **Pop-Kostova** et al., *Vitamin D status in patients with COVID-19 – sex differences associated with severity of the disease*, Medical Journal MEDICUS, 28:1, eprints.ugd.edu.mk/31736/.
87. **Beheshti** et al., *Correlation of vitamin D levels with serum parameters in Covid-19 patients*, Clinical Nutrition ESPEN, doi:10.1016/j.clnesp.2023.04.012.
88. **di Filippo** et al., *Low vitamin D levels are associated with Long COVID syndrome in COVID-19 survivors*, The Journal of Clinical Endocrinology & Metabolism, doi:10.1210/clinem/dgad207.
89. **Rathod** et al., *Association of vitamin D with the severity of disease and mortality in COVID-19: Prospective study in central India*, Annals of African Medicine, doi:10.4103/aam.aam_21_22.
90. **Qu** et al., *Decreased serum vitamin D level as a prognostic marker in patients with COVID-19*, arXiv, doi:10.48550/arXiv.2301.02660.
91. **Morad** et al., *Serum vitamin D level in COVID-19 patients and its correlation with disease severity*, Egyptian Rheumatology and Rehabilitation, doi:10.1186/s43166-022-00155-9.
92. **Ahmeid** et al., *Evaluating the level of vitamin D in Iraqi COVID-19 patients besides the study of its association with biochemical parameters*, Eurasian Chemical Communications, doi:10.22034/ecc.2023.158071.
93. **Mansour** et al., *Association of serum zinc level and clinical outcome in Egyptian COVID-19 patients*, The Egyptian Journal of Internal Medicine, doi:10.1186/s43162-022-00159-z.
94. **Sinnberg** et al., *Vitamin C Deficiency in Blood Samples of COVID-19 Patients*, Antioxidants, doi:10.3390/antiox11081580.
95. **Shannak** et al., *Evaluation of the level of vitamin D3 in the blood serum of patients infected with COVID-19 in Al-Amiriya city*, Technium BioChemMed, doi:10.47577/biochemmed.v3i2.7179.
96. **Alarslan** et al., *Vitamin D levels and disease severity in COVID-19*, Medical Journal of İzmir Hospital, 26:3, bozyakaeah.saglik.gov.tr/Eklenti/306811/0/tip-2022---3--91-98pdf.pdf.
97. **Borzouei** et al., *Assessment of Vitamin D, Vitamin B12, Retinol-binding Protein (RBP), Zinc, Selenium, Copper and Magnesium in Iranian COVID-19 Patients and Their Relationships with the Disease Linked Death*, Nutrition and Food Sciences Research, 9:2, nfsr.sbm.ac.ir/article-1-559-fa.html.
98. **Nicolescu** et al., *The evaluation of vitamin D deficiency as a risk factor in the case of patients with moderate COVID-19*, Farmacia, doi:10.31925/farmacia.2022.3.17.
99. **Takase** et al., *Association between 25-hydroxyvitamin D levels and COVID-19 severity*, Clinical Nutrition ESPEN, doi:10.1016/j.clnesp.2022.04.003.
100. **Latifi-Pupovci** et al., *Relationship of anti-SARS-CoV-2 IgG antibodies with Vitamin D and inflammatory markers in COVID-19 patients*, Scientific Reports, doi:10.1038/s41598-022-09785-7.
101. **Saeed (B)** et al., *Cholecalciferol level and its impact on COVID-19 patients*, The Egyptian Journal of Internal Medicine, doi:10.1186/s43162-022-00116-w.
102. **Schmitt** et al., *Oxidative stress status and vitamin D levels of asymptomatic to mild symptomatic COVID-19 infections during the third trimester of pregnancy: A retrospective study in Metz, France*, Journal of Medical Virology, doi:10.1002/jmv.27606.
103. **Soltani-Zangbar** et al., *Serum levels of vitamin D and immune system function in patients with COVID-19 admitted to intensive care unit*, Gene Reports, doi:10.1016/j.genrep.2022.101509.
104. **Jabbar** et al., *Vitamin D Serum Levels and Its Association With COVID 19 Infection In Babylon Governorate, Iraq*, Natural Volatiles & Essential Oils, 8:4, www.nveo.org/index.php/journal/article/view/1046.
105. **Ranjbar** et al., *Serum level of Vitamin D is associated with COVID-19 mortality rate in hospitalized patients*, Journal of Research in Medical Sciences, doi:10.4103/jrms.JRMS_1151_20.

106. **Hosseini (B)** et al., *Comparing Serum Levels of Vitamin D and Zinc in Novel Coronavirus–Infected Patients and Healthy Individuals in Northeastern Iran, 2020*, *Infectious Diseases in Clinical Practice*, doi:10.1097/IPC.0000000000001051.
107. **Desai** et al., *Vitamin K & D Deficiencies Are Independently Associated With COVID-19 Disease Severity*, *Open Forum Infectious Diseases*, doi:10.1093/ofid/ofab408.
108. **Kumar** et al., *Association of vitamin D status with severity of COVID-19*, *Journal of Cardiovascular Disease Research*, 12:6, jcdonline.org/admin/Uploads/Files/6249729ba2acf0.47779591.pdf.
109. **Azadeh** et al., *Serum Vitamin D Concentrations in CoVID19 Patients*, *J. Mazandaran Univ. Med. Sci.* 31:195, jmums.mazums.ac.ir/article-1-16104-en.html.
110. **Al-Daghri** et al., *Vitamin D status of Arab Gulf residents screened for SARS-CoV-2 and its association with COVID-19 infection: a multi-centre case–control study*, *Journal of Translational Medicine*, doi:10.1186/s12967-021-02838-x.
111. **Ersöz** et al., *The association between micronutrient and hemogram values and prognostic factors in COVID-19 patients: A single-center experience from Turkey*, *International Journal of Clinical Practice*, doi:10.1111/ijcp.14078.
112. **Söbü** et al., *Vitamin D Levels of COVID-19 Positive Symptomatic Pediatric Cases*, *The Journal of Current Pediatrics*, doi:10.4274/jcp.2021.0002.
113. **Vassiliou** et al., *Vitamin D deficiency correlates with a reduced number of natural killer cells in intensive care unit (ICU) and non-ICU patients with COVID-19 pneumonia*, *Hellenic Journal of Cardiology*, doi:10.1016/j.hjc.2020.11.011.
114. **Kerget** et al., *Evaluation of the relationship of serum vitamin D levels in COVID-19 patients with clinical course and prognosis*, *Tuberk Toraks*, doi:10.5578/tt.70027.
115. **Mardani** et al., *Association of vitamin D with the modulation of the disease severity in COVID-19*, *Virus Research*, doi:10.1016/j.virusres.2020.198148.
116. **Chodick** et al., *Angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitors and angiotensin-receptor blockers are not associated with increased risk of SARS-CoV-2 infection*, *Journal of Travel Medicine*, doi:10.1093/jtm/taaa069.
117. **D'Avolio** et al., *25-hydroxyvitamin D concentrations are lower in patients with positive PCR for SARS-CoV-2*, *Nutrients*, 12:5, 1–7, doi:10.3390/nu12051359.
118. **Sooriyaarachchi** et al., *Impact of vitamin D deficiency on COVID-19*, *Clinical Nutrition ESPEN*, doi:10.1016/j.clnesp.2021.05.011.
119. **Papadimitriou** et al., *Association between population vitamin D status and SARS-CoV-2 related serious-critical illness and deaths: An ecological integrative approach*, *World J. Virology*, doi:10.5501/wjv.v10.i3.1111].
120. **Jayawardena** et al., *Impact of the vitamin D deficiency on COVID-19 infection and mortality in Asian countries*, *Diabetes & Metabolic Syndrome: Clinical Research & Reviews*, doi:10.1016/j.dsx.2021.03.006.
121. **Yadav** et al., *Association of Vitamin D Status with COVID-19 Infection and Mortality in the Asia Pacific region: A Cross-Sectional Study*, *Indian Journal of Clinical Biochemistry*, doi:10.1007/s12291-020-00950-1.
122. **Bakaloudi** et al., *A critical update on the role of mild and serious vitamin D deficiency prevalence and the COVID-19 epidemic in Europe*, *Nutrition*, doi:10.1016/j.nut.2021.111441.
123. **Walrand, S.**, *Autumn COVID-19 surge dates in Europe correlated to latitudes, not to temperature-humidity, pointing to vitamin D as contributing factor*, *Nature*, doi:10.1038/s41598-021-81419-w.
124. **Rhodes** et al., *COVID-19 mortality increases with northerly latitude after adjustment for age suggesting a link with ultraviolet and vitamin D*, *BMJ Nutr. Prev. Health*, doi:10.1136/bmjnph-2020-000110.
125. **Marik** et al., *Does vitamin D status impact mortality from SARS-CoV-2 infection?*, *Med Drug Discov.*, doi:10.1016/j.medidd.2020.100041.
126. **Chiodini** et al., *Vitamin D Status and SARS-CoV-2 Infection and COVID-19 Clinical Outcomes*, *Frontiers in Public Health*, doi:10.3389/fpubh.2021.736665.
127. **Mishra** et al., *Vitamin D Deficiency and Comorbidities as Risk Factors of COVID-19 Infection: A Systematic Review and Meta-analysis*, *Journal of Preventive Medicine and Public Health*, doi:10.3961/jpmp.21.640.
128. **Haque** et al., *Exploring potential therapeutic candidates against COVID-19: a molecular docking study*, *Discover Molecules*, doi:10.1007/s44345-024-00005-5.
129. **Morales-Bayuelo** et al., *New findings on ligand series used as SARS-CoV-2 virus inhibitors within the frameworks of molecular docking, molecular quantum similarity and chemical reactivity indices*, *F1000Research*, doi:10.12688/f1000research.123550.3.

130. **Chellasamy** et al., *Docking and molecular dynamics studies of human ezrin protein with a modelled SARS-CoV-2 endodomain and their interaction with potential invasion inhibitors*, Journal of King Saud University - Science, doi:10.1016/j.jksus.2022.102277.
131. **Pandya** et al., *Unravelling Vitamin B12 as a potential inhibitor against SARS-CoV-2: A computational approach*, Informatics in Medicine Unlocked, doi:10.1016/j.imu.2022.100951.
132. **Mansouri** et al., *The impact of calcitriol and estradiol on the SARS-CoV-2 biological activity: a molecular modeling approach*, Scientific Reports, doi:10.1038/s41598-022-04778-y.
133. **Song** et al., *Vitamin D3 and its hydroxyderivatives as promising drugs against COVID-19: a computational study*, Journal of Biomolecular Structure and Dynamics, doi:10.1080/07391102.2021.1964601.
134. **Qayyum** et al., *Vitamin D and lumisterol novel metabolites can inhibit SARS-CoV-2 replication machinery enzymes*, Endocrinology and Metabolism, doi:10.1152/ajpendo.00174.2021.
135. **Al-Mazaideh** et al., *Vitamin D is a New Promising Inhibitor to the Main Protease (Mpro) of COVID-19 by Molecular Docking*, Journal of Pharmaceutical Research International, doi:10.9734/jpri/2021/v33i29B31603.
136. **Moatasim** et al., *Potent Antiviral Activity of Vitamin B12 against Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2, Middle East Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus, and Human Coronavirus 229E*, Microorganisms, doi:10.3390/microorganisms11112777.
137. **Rybakovsky** et al., *Calcitriol modifies tight junctions, improves barrier function, and reduces TNF- α -induced barrier leak in the human lung-derived epithelial cell culture model, 16HBE 14o-*, Physiological Reports, doi:10.14814/phy2.15592.
138. **DiGuilio** et al., *The multiphasic TNF- α -induced compromise of Calu-3 airway epithelial barrier function*, Experimental Lung Research, doi:10.1080/01902148.2023.2193637.
139. **Mok** et al., *Calcitriol, the active form of vitamin D, is a promising candidate for COVID-19 prophylaxis*, bioRxiv, doi:10.1101/2020.06.21.162396.
140. **Fernandes de Souza** et al., *Lung Inflammation Induced by Inactivated SARS-CoV-2 in C57BL/6 Female Mice Is Controlled by Intranasal Instillation of Vitamin D*, Cells, doi:10.3390/cells12071092.
141. **Zeraatkar** et al., *Consistency of covid-19 trial preprints with published reports and impact for decision making: retrospective review*, BMJ Medicine, doi:10.1136/bmjmed-2022-0003091.
142. **Davidson** et al., *No evidence of important difference in summary treatment effects between COVID-19 preprints and peer-reviewed publications: a meta-epidemiological study*, Journal of Clinical Epidemiology, doi:10.1016/j.jclinepi.2023.08.011.
143. **Jadad** et al., *Randomized Controlled Trials: Questions, Answers, and Musings, Second Edition*, doi:10.1002/9780470691922.
144. **Gøtzsche**, P., *Bias in double-blind trials*, Doctoral Thesis, University of Copenhagen, www.scientificfreedom.dk/2023/05/16/bias-in-double-blind-trials-doctoral-thesis/.
145. **Als-Nielsen** et al., *Association of Funding and Conclusions in Randomized Drug Trials*, JAMA, doi:10.1001/jama.290.7.921.
146. **c19early.org (B)**, c19early.org/dsupp.html#fig_rctobs.
147. **Concato** et al., NEJM, 342:1887-1892, doi:10.1056/NEJM200006223422507.
148. **Anglemyer** et al., *Healthcare outcomes assessed with observational study designs compared with those assessed in randomized trials*, Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2014, Issue 4, doi:10.1002/14651858.MR000034.pub2.
149. **Lee** et al., *Analysis of Overall Level of Evidence Behind Infectious Diseases Society of America Practice Guidelines*, Arch Intern Med., 2011, 171:1, 18-22, doi:10.1001/archinternmed.2010.482.
150. **Deaton** et al., *Understanding and misunderstanding randomized controlled trials*, Social Science & Medicine, 210, doi:10.1016/j.socscimed.2017.12.005.
151. **Nichol** et al., *Challenging issues in randomised controlled trials*, Injury, 2010, doi: 10.1016/j.injury.2010.03.033, [www.injuryjournal.com/article/S0020-1383\(10\)00233-0/fulltext](http://www.injuryjournal.com/article/S0020-1383(10)00233-0/fulltext).
152. **ncbi.nlm.nih.gov**, www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK570371/pdf/Bookshelf_NBK570371.pdf.
153. **Villasis-Keever** et al., *Efficacy and Safety of Vitamin D Supplementation to Prevent COVID-19 in Frontline Healthcare Workers. A Randomized Clinical Trial*, Archives of Medical Research, doi:10.1016/j.arcmed.2022.04.003.
154. **Murai** et al., *Effect of a Single High Dose of Vitamin D3 on Hospital Length of Stay in Patients With Moderate to Severe COVID-19: A Randomized Clinical Trial*, JAMA, doi:10.1001/jama.2020.26848.

155. **Mariani** et al., *High-dose vitamin D versus placebo to prevent complications in COVID-19 patients: Multicentre randomized controlled clinical trial*, PLOS ONE, doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0267918.
156. **Elamir** et al., *A Randomized Pilot Study Using Calcitriol in Hospitalized Patients*, Bone, doi:10.1016/j.bone.2021.116175.
157. **Beigmohammadi** et al., *The effect of supplementation with vitamins A, B, C, D, and E on disease severity and inflammatory responses in patients with COVID-19: a randomized clinical trial*, Trials, doi:10.1186/s13063-021-05795-4.
158. **Bishop** et al., *REsCue Trial: Randomized Controlled Clinical Trial with Extended-Release Calcifediol in Symptomatic COVID-19 Outpatients*, Nutrition, doi:10.1016/j.nut.2022.111899.
159. **Brunvoll** et al., *Prevention of covid-19 and other acute respiratory infections with cod liver oil supplementation, a low dose vitamin D supplement: quadruple blinded, randomised placebo controlled trial*, BMJ, doi:10.1136/bmj-2022-071245.
160. **Bychinin** et al., *Effect of vitamin D3 supplementation on cellular immunity and inflammatory markers in COVID-19 patients admitted to the ICU*, Scientific Reports, doi:10.1038/s41598-022-22045-y.
161. **Cannata-Andía** et al., *A single-oral bolus of 100,000 IU of cholecalciferol at hospital admission did not improve outcomes in the COVID-19 disease: the COVID-VIT-D — a randomised multicentre international clinical trial*, BMC Medicine, doi:10.1186/s12916-022-02290-8.
162. **De Niet** et al., *Positive Effects of Vitamin D Supplementation in Patients Hospitalized for COVID-19: A Randomized, Double-Blind, Placebo-Controlled Trial*, Nutrients, doi:10.3390/nu14153048.
163. **Din Ujjan** et al., *The possible therapeutic role of curcumin and quercetin in the early-stage of COVID-19—Results from a pragmatic randomized clinical trial*, Frontiers in Nutrition, doi:10.3389/fnut.2022.1023997.
164. **Domazet Bugarin** et al., *Vitamin D Supplementation and Clinical Outcomes in Severe COVID-19 Patients—Randomized Controlled Trial*, Nutrients, doi:10.3390/nu15051234.
165. **Entrenas Castillo** et al., *Effect of calcifediol treatment and best available therapy versus best available therapy on intensive care unit admission and mortality among patients hospitalized for COVID-19: A pilot randomized clinical study*, Journal of Steroid Biochemistry and Molecular Biology, 203, October 2020, doi:10.1016/j.jsmb.2020.105751.
166. **Hosseini (C)** et al., *Prevention of COVID-19 with Oral Vitamin D supplemental Therapy in Essential healthCare Teams (PROTECT): Ancillary study of a randomised controlled trial*, Research Square, doi:10.21203/rs.3.rs-1588325/v1.
167. **Jolliffe** et al., *Effect of a test-and-treat approach to vitamin D supplementation on risk of all cause acute respiratory tract infection and covid-19: phase 3 randomised controlled trial (CORONAVIT)*, BMJ, doi:10.1136/bmj-2022-071230.
168. **Karonova** et al., *Effect of Cholecalciferol Supplementation on the Clinical Features and Inflammatory Markers in Hospitalized COVID-19 Patients: A Randomized, Open-Label, Single-Center Study*, Nutrients, doi:10.3390/nu14132602.
169. **Khan** et al., *Oral Co-Supplementation of Curcumin, Quercetin, and Vitamin D3 as an Adjuvant Therapy for Mild to Moderate Symptoms of COVID-19—Results From a Pilot Open-Label, Randomized Controlled Trial*, Frontiers in Pharmacology, doi:10.3389/fphar.2022.898062.
170. **Lakkireddy** et al., *Effect of Short Term High Dose Oral Vitamin D Therapy on the Inflammatory Markers in Patients with COVID 19 Disease*, Archives of Clinical and Biomedical Research, doi:10.26502/acbr.50170273.
171. **Leal-Martínez** et al., *Effect of a Nutritional Support System to Increase Survival and Reduce Mortality in Patients with COVID-19 in Stage III and Comorbidities: A Blinded Randomized Controlled Clinical Trial*, International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health, doi:10.3390/ijerph19031172.
172. **Maghbooli** et al., *Treatment with 25-hydroxyvitamin D3 (calcifediol) is associated with a reduction in the blood neutrophil-to-lymphocyte ratio marker of disease severity in patients hospitalized with COVID-19: a pilot, multicenter, randomized, placebo-controlled double blind clinical trial*, Endocrine Practice, doi:10.1016/j.eprac.2021.09.016.
173. **Rastogi** et al., *Short term, high-dose vitamin D supplementation for COVID-19 disease: a randomised, placebo-controlled, study (SHADE study)*, Postgraduate Medical Journal, doi:10.1136/postgradmedj-2020-139065.
174. **Said** et al., *The effect of Nigella sativa and vitamin D3 supplementation on the clinical outcome in COVID-19 patients: A randomized controlled clinical trial*, Frontiers in Pharmacology, doi:10.3389/fphar.2022.1011522.
175. **Salman** et al., *Role of vitamin-D supplementation in COVID-19 patients*, Biological and Clinical Sciences Research Journal, doi:10.54112/bcsrj.v2023i1.322.
176. **Sánchez-Zuno**, *Vitamin D Levels in COVID-19 Outpatients from Western Mexico: Clinical Correlation and Effect of Its Supplementation*, Journal of Clinical Medicine, doi:10.3390/jcm10112378.

177. **Sanz** et al., *Vitamin D3 supplementation in COVID-19 patients with cardiovascular disease and gut dysbiosis*, *Hipertensión y Riesgo Vascular*, doi:10.1016/j.hipert.2024.04.002.
178. **Seely** et al., *Dietary supplements to reduce symptom severity and duration in people with SARS-CoV-2: a double-blind randomised controlled trial*, *BMJ Open*, doi:10.1136/bmjopen-2023-073761.
179. **Singh** et al., *Therapeutic high-dose vitamin D for vitamin D-deficient severe COVID-19 disease: randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled study (SHADE-S)*, *Journal of Public Health*, doi:10.1093/pubmed/fdae007.
180. **Soliman** et al., *Impact of Vitamin D Therapy on the Progress COVID-19: Six Weeks Follow-Up Study of Vitamin D Deficient Elderly Diabetes Patients*, *Proceedings of Singapore Healthcare*, doi:10.1177/20101058211041405.
181. **Wang (C)** et al., *Randomized trial of influence of vitamin D on the prevention and improvement of symptomatic COVID-19*, *Scientific Reports*, doi:10.1038/s41598-024-66267-8.
182. **Zurita-Cruz** et al., *Efficacy and safety of vitamin D supplementation in hospitalized COVID-19 pediatric patients: A randomized controlled trial*, *Frontiers in Pediatrics*, doi:10.3389/fped.2022.943529.
183. **nice.org.uk**, www.nice.org.uk/guidance/ng191/evidence/evidence-review-n-vitamin-d-pdf-479021816344.
184. **nice.org.uk (B)**, www.nice.org.uk/guidance/ng191/resources/covid19-rapid-guideline-managing-covid19-pdf-66142077109189.
185. **Griffin** et al., *Perspective: Vitamin D supplementation prevents rickets and acute respiratory infections when given as daily maintenance but not as intermittent bolus: implications for COVID-19*, *Clinical Medicine*, doi:10.7861/clinmed.2021-0035.
186. **Wang (D)** et al., *Optimal methods of vitamin D supplementation to prevent acute respiratory infections: a systematic review, dose-response and pairwise meta-analysis of randomized controlled trials*, *Nutrition Journal*, doi:10.1186/s12937-024-00990-w.
187. **Espitia-Hernandez** et al., *Effects of Ivermectin-azithromycin-cholecalciferol combined therapy on COVID-19 infected patients: A proof of concept study*, *Biomedical Research*, 31:5, www.biomedres.info/biomedical-research/effects-of-ivermectinazithromycincholecalciferol-combined-therapy-on-covid19-infected-patients-a-proof-of-concept-study-14435.html.
188. **Abdulateef** et al., *COVID-19 severity in relation to sociodemographics and vitamin D use*, *Open Medicine*, doi:10.1515/med-2021-0273.
189. **Al Sulaiman** et al., *Survival implications vs. complications: unraveling the impact of vitamin D adjunctive use in critically ill patients with COVID-19—A multicenter cohort study*, *Frontiers in Medicine*, doi:10.3389/fmed.2023.1237903.
190. **Arboleda** et al., *EAST framework to promote adherence to nutritional supplementation: a strategy to mitigate COVID-19 within health workers*, *Behavioural Public Policy*, doi:10.1017/bpp.2024.11.
191. **Asimi** et al., *Selenium, zinc, and vitamin D supplementation affect the clinical course of COVID-19 infection in Hashimoto's thyroiditis*, *Endocrine Abstracts*, doi:10.1530/endoabs.73.PEP14.2.
192. **Assiri** et al., *COVID-19 related treatment and outcomes among COVID-19 ICU patients: A retrospective cohort study*, *Journal of Infection and Public Health*, doi:10.1016/j.jiph.2021.08.030.
193. **Aweimer** et al., *Mortality rates of severe COVID-19-related respiratory failure with and without extracorporeal membrane oxygenation in the Middle Ruhr Region of Germany*, *Scientific Reports*, doi:10.1038/s41598-023-31944-7.
194. **Baykal** et al., *Correlation of vitamin D level with the clinical-radiological severity of COVID-19 in geriatric patients*, *Journal of Health Sciences and Medicine*, doi:10.32322/jhsm.1063405.
195. **Campi** et al., *Vitamin D and COVID-19 severity and related mortality: a prospective study in Italy*, *BMC Infectious Diseases*, doi:10.1186/s12879-021-06281-7.
196. **Elhadi** et al., *Epidemiology, outcomes, and utilization of intensive care unit resources for critically ill COVID-19 patients in Libya: A prospective multi-center cohort study*, *PLOS ONE*, doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0251085.
197. **Fairfield** et al., *Association of Vitamin D Prescribing and Clinical Outcomes in Adults Hospitalized with COVID-19*, *Nutrients*, doi:10.3390/nu14153073.
198. **Guldemir** et al., *Clinical characteristics of bus drivers and field officers infected with COVID-19: A cross-sectional study from Istanbul*, *Work*, doi:10.3233/wor-220292.
199. **Güven** et al., *The effect of high-dose parenteral vitamin D3 on COVID-19-related in-hospital mortality in critical COVID-19 patients during intensive care unit admission: an observational cohort study*, *European Journal of Clinical Nutrition*, doi:10.1038/s41430-021-00984-5.

200. **Hafezi** et al., *Vitamin D enhances type I IFN signaling in COVID-19 patients*, *Scientific Reports*, doi:10.1038/s41598-022-22307-9.
201. **Holt** et al., *Risk factors for developing COVID-19: a population-based longitudinal study (COVIDENCE UK)*, *Thorax*, doi:10.1136/thoraxjnl-2021-217487.
202. **Junior** et al., *Chronic diseases, chest computed tomography, and laboratory tests as predictors of severe respiratory failure and death in elderly Brazilian patients hospitalized with COVID-19: a prospective cohort study*, *BMC Geriatrics*, doi:10.1186/s12877-022-02776-3.
203. **Krishnan** et al., *Clinical comorbidities, characteristics, and outcomes of mechanically ventilated patients in the State of Michigan with SARS-CoV-2 pneumonia*, *Journal of Clinical Anesthesia*, doi:10.1016/j.jclinane.2020.110005.
204. **Lázaro** et al., *Vitamin D deficit in type 2 diabetes patients during COVID-19 lockdown with and without supplementation*, *Endocrine Abstracts*, doi:10.1530/endoabs.70.EP552.
205. **Mahmood** et al., *Coronavirus in HIP Fractures CHIP 2: Is Vitamin D Deficiency Associated with Increased Mortality from COVID-19 Infections in A Hip Fracture Population?*, *European Journal of Medical and Health Sciences*, doi:10.24018/ejmed.2021.3.6.1159.
206. **Mohseni** et al., *Do body mass index (BMI) and history of nutritional supplementation play a role in the severity of COVID-19? A retrospective study*, *Nutrition & Food Science*, doi:10.1108/NFS-11-2020-0421.
207. **Pecina** et al., *Vitamin D Status and Severe COVID-19 Disease Outcomes in Hospitalized Patients*, *Journal of Primary Care & Community Health*, doi:10.1177/21501327211041206.
208. **Saheb Sharif-Askari (B)** et al., *Vitamin D modulates systemic inflammation in patients with severe COVID-19*, *Life Sciences*, doi:10.1016/j.lfs.2022.120909.
209. **Shahid** et al., *The effects of vitamin D therapy on outcomes for hispanic patients hospitalized for COVID-19*, *Abstracts from the 2022 Annual Meeting of the Society of General Internal Medicine*, *Journal of General Internal Medicine*, doi:10.1007/s11606-022-07653-8.
210. **Shamsi** et al., *Survival and Mortality in Hospitalized Children with COVID-19: A Referral Center Experience in Yazd, Iran*, *Canadian Journal of Infectious Diseases and Medical Microbiology*, doi:10.1155/2023/5205188.
211. **Shehab** et al., *Immune-boosting effect of natural remedies and supplements on progress of, and recovery from COVID-19 infection*, *Tropical Journal of Pharmaceutical Research*, doi:10.4314/tjpr.v21i2.13.
212. **Ullah** et al., *COVID-19 in patients with hepatobiliary and pancreatic diseases in East London: a single-centre cohort study*, *Pancreatology*, doi:10.1016/j.pan.2020.10.005.
213. **Zangeneh** et al., *Survival analysis based on body mass index in patients with Covid-19 admitted to the intensive care unit of Amir Al-Momenin Hospital in Arak – 2021*, *Obesity Medicine*, doi:10.1016/j.obmed.2022.100420.
214. **Treanor** et al., *Efficacy and Safety of the Oral Neuraminidase Inhibitor Oseltamivir in Treating Acute Influenza: A Randomized Controlled Trial*, *JAMA*, 2000, 283:8, 1016-1024, doi:10.1001/jama.283.8.1016.
215. **McLean** et al., *Impact of Late Oseltamivir Treatment on Influenza Symptoms in the Outpatient Setting: Results of a Randomized Trial*, *Open Forum Infect. Dis.* September 2015, 2:3, doi:10.1093/ofid/ofv100.
216. **Ikematsu** et al., *Baloxavir Marboxil for Prophylaxis against Influenza in Household Contacts*, *New England Journal of Medicine*, doi:10.1056/NEJMoa1915341.
217. **Hayden** et al., *Baloxavir Marboxil for Uncomplicated Influenza in Adults and Adolescents*, *New England Journal of Medicine*, doi:10.1056/NEJMoa1716197.
218. **Kumar (B)** et al., *Combining baloxavir marboxil with standard-of-care neuraminidase inhibitor in patients hospitalised with severe influenza (FLAGSTONE): a randomised, parallel-group, double-blind, placebo-controlled, superiority trial*, *The Lancet Infectious Diseases*, doi:10.1016/S1473-3099(21)00469-2.
219. **López-Medina** et al., *Effect of Ivermectin on Time to Resolution of Symptoms Among Adults With Mild COVID-19: A Randomized Clinical Trial*, *JAMA*, doi:10.1001/jama.2021.3071.
220. **Korves** et al., *SARS-CoV-2 Genetic Variants and Patient Factors Associated with Hospitalization Risk*, *medRxiv*, doi:10.1101/2024.03.08.24303818.
221. **Faria** et al., *Genomics and epidemiology of the P.1 SARS-CoV-2 lineage in Manaus, Brazil*, *Science*, doi:10.1126/science.abh2644.

222. **Nonaka** et al., SARS-CoV-2 variant of concern P.1 (Gamma) infection in young and middle-aged patients admitted to the intensive care units of a single hospital in Salvador, Northeast Brazil, February 2021, *International Journal of Infectious Diseases*, doi:10.1016/j.ijid.2021.08.003.
223. **Karita** et al., Trajectory of viral load in a prospective population-based cohort with incident SARS-CoV-2 G614 infection, medRxiv, doi:10.1101/2021.08.27.21262754.
224. **Zavascki** et al., Advanced ventilatory support and mortality in hospitalized patients with COVID-19 caused by Gamma (P.1) variant of concern compared to other lineages: cohort study at a reference center in Brazil, *Research Square*, doi:10.21203/rs.3.rs-910467/v1.
225. **Willett** et al., The hyper-transmissible SARS-CoV-2 Omicron variant exhibits significant antigenic change, vaccine escape and a switch in cell entry mechanism, medRxiv, doi:10.1101/2022.01.03.21268111.
226. **Peacock** et al., The SARS-CoV-2 variant, Omicron, shows rapid replication in human primary nasal epithelial cultures and efficiently uses the endosomal route of entry, bioRxiv, doi:10.1101/2021.12.31.474653.
227. **Williams, T.**, Not All Ivermectin Is Created Equal: Comparing The Quality of 11 Different Ivermectin Sources, Do Your Own Research, doyourownresearch.substack.com/p/not-all-ivermectin-is-created-equal.
228. **Xu** et al., A study of impurities in the repurposed COVID-19 drug hydroxychloroquine sulfate by UHPLC-Q/TOF-MS and LC-SPE-NMR, *Rapid Communications in Mass Spectrometry*, doi:10.1002/rcm.9358.
229. **Jitobaom** et al., Favipiravir and Ivermectin Showed in Vitro Synergistic Antiviral Activity against SARS-CoV-2, *Research Square*, doi:10.21203/rs.3.rs-941811/v1.
230. **Jitobaom (B)** et al., Synergistic anti-SARS-CoV-2 activity of repurposed anti-parasitic drug combinations, *BMC Pharmacology and Toxicology*, doi:10.1186/s40360-022-00580-8.
231. **Jeffreys** et al., Remdesivir-ivermectin combination displays synergistic interaction with improved in vitro activity against SARS-CoV-2, *International Journal of Antimicrobial Agents*, doi:10.1016/j.ijantimicag.2022.106542.
232. **Ostrov** et al., Highly Specific Sigma Receptor Ligands Exhibit Anti-Viral Properties in SARS-CoV-2 Infected Cells, *Pathogens*, doi:10.3390/pathogens10111514.
233. **Alsaidi** et al., Griffithsin and Carrageenan Combination Results in Antiviral Synergy against SARS-CoV-1 and 2 in a Pseudoviral Model, *Marine Drugs*, doi:10.3390/md19080418.
234. **Andreani** et al., In vitro testing of combined hydroxychloroquine and azithromycin on SARS-CoV-2 shows synergistic effect, *Microbial Pathogenesis*, doi:10.1016/j.micpath.2020.104228.
235. **De Forni** et al., Synergistic drug combinations designed to fully suppress SARS-CoV-2 in the lung of COVID-19 patients, *PLoS ONE*, doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0276751.
236. **Wan** et al., Synergistic inhibition effects of andrographolide and baicalin on coronavirus mechanisms by downregulation of ACE2 protein level, *Scientific Reports*, doi:10.1038/s41598-024-54722-5.
237. **Fiaschi** et al., In Vitro Combinatorial Activity of Direct Acting Antivirals and Monoclonal Antibodies against the Ancestral B.1 and BQ.1.1 SARS-CoV-2 Viral Variants, *Viruses*, doi:10.3390/v16020168.
238. **Xing** et al., Published anti-SARS-CoV-2 in vitro hits share common mechanisms of action that synergize with antivirals, *Briefings in Bioinformatics*, doi:10.1093/bib/bbab249.
239. **Chen (C)** et al., Synergistic Inhibition of SARS-CoV-2 Replication Using Disulfiram/Ebselen and Remdesivir, *ACS Pharmacology & Translational Science*, doi:10.1021/acsptsci.1c00022.
240. **Hempel** et al., Synergistic inhibition of SARS-CoV-2 cell entry by otamixaban and covalent protease inhibitors: pre-clinical assessment of pharmacological and molecular properties, *Chemical Science*, doi:10.1039/D1SC01494C.
241. **Schultz** et al., Pyrimidine inhibitors synergize with nucleoside analogues to block SARS-CoV-2, *Nature*, doi:10.1038/s41586-022-04482-x.
242. **Ohashi** et al., Potential anti-COVID-19 agents, cepharanthine and nelfinavir, and their usage for combination treatment, *iScience*, doi:10.1016/j.isci.2021.102367.
243. **Al Krad** et al., The protease inhibitor Nirmatrelvir synergizes with inhibitors of GRP78 to suppress SARS-CoV-2 replication, bioRxiv, doi:10.1101/2025.03.09.642200.
244. **Thairu** et al., A Comparison of Ivermectin and Non Ivermectin Based Regimen for COVID-19 in Abuja: Effects on Virus Clearance, Days-to-discharge and Mortality, *Journal of Pharmaceutical Research International*, doi:10.9734/jpri/2022/v34i44A36328.

245. **Singh (B)** et al., *The relationship between viral clearance rates and disease progression in early symptomatic COVID-19: a systematic review and meta-regression analysis*, *Journal of Antimicrobial Chemotherapy*, doi:10.1093/jac/dkae045.
246. **Zimmerman** et al., *Melatonin and the Optics of the Human Body*, *Melatonin Research*, doi:10.32794/mr11250016.
247. **c19early.org (C)**, c19early.org/jmeta.html.
248. **c19early.org (D)**, c19early.org/exmeta.html.
249. **Petkovich** et al., *Modified-release oral calcifediol corrects vitamin D insufficiency with minimal CYP24A1 upregulation*, *The Journal of Steroid Biochemistry and Molecular Biology*, doi:10.1016/j.jsbmb.2014.11.022.
250. **Bader** et al., *The Effect of Weekly 50,000 IU Vitamin D3 Supplements on the Serum Levels of Selected Cytokines Involved in Cytokine Storm: A Randomized Clinical Trial in Adults with Vitamin D Deficiency*, *Nutrients*, doi:10.3390/nu15051188.
251. **Mousa** et al., *Effect of vitamin D supplementation on inflammation and nuclear factor kappa-B activity in overweight/obese adults: a randomized placebo-controlled trial*, *Scientific Reports*, doi:10.1038/s41598-017-15264-1.
252. **El Hajj** et al., *Effect of Vitamin D Supplementation on Inflammatory Markers in Non-Obese Lebanese Patients with Type 2 Diabetes: A Randomized Controlled Trial*<https://www.mdpi.com/2072-6643/12/7/2033>, *Nutrients*, doi:10.3390/nu12072033.
253. **Meneguzzo**, A., *Médica defende tratamento precoce da Covid-19*, www.youtube.com/watch?v=X5FCrlm_19U.
254. **Boulware**, D., *Comments regarding paper rejection*, twitter.com/boulware_dr/status/1311331372884205570.
255. **Meeus**, G., *Online Comment*, twitter.com/gertmeeus_MD/status/1386636373889781761.
256. **twitter.com**, twitter.com/KashPrime/status/1768487878454124914.
257. **Rothstein**, H., *Publication Bias in Meta-Analysis: Prevention, Assessment and Adjustments*, www.wiley.com/en-ae/Publication+Bias+in+Meta+Analysis:+Prevention,+Assessment+and+Adjustments-p-9780470870143.
258. **Stanley** et al., *Meta-regression approximations to reduce publication selection bias*, *Research Synthesis Methods*, doi:10.1002/jrsm.1095.
259. **Rücker** et al., *Arcsine test for publication bias in meta-analyses with binary outcomes*, *Statistics in Medicine*, doi:10.1002/sim.2971.
260. **Peters**, J., *Comparison of Two Methods to Detect Publication Bias in Meta-analysis*, *JAMA*, doi:10.1001/jama.295.6.676.
261. **Moreno** et al., *Assessment of regression-based methods to adjust for publication bias through a comprehensive simulation study*, *BMC Medical Research Methodology*, doi:10.1186/1471-2288-9-2.
262. **Macaskill** et al., *A comparison of methods to detect publication bias in meta-analysis*, *Statistics in Medicine*, doi:10.1002/sim.698.
263. **Egger** et al., *Bias in meta-analysis detected by a simple, graphical test*, *BMJ*, doi:10.1136/bmj.315.7109.629.
264. **Harbord** et al., *A modified test for small-study effects in meta-analyses of controlled trials with binary endpoints*, *Statistics in Medicine*, doi:10.1002/sim.2380.
265. **c19early.org (E)**, c19early.org/files/lakkireddy-response.zip.
266. **Ren** et al., *Association of genetic polymorphisms with COVID-19 infection and outcomes: An updated meta-analysis based on 62 studies*, *Heliyon*, doi:10.1016/j.heliyon.2023.e23662.
267. **Al-Gharrawi** et al., *Association of Apal rs7975232 and Bsml rs1544410 in clinical outcomes of COVID-19 patients according to different SARS-CoV-2 variants*, *Scientific Reports*, doi:10.1038/s41598-023-30859-7.
268. **Zeidan** et al., *Vitamin D deficiency and vitamin D receptor FokI polymorphism as risk factors for COVID-19*, *Pediatric Research*, doi:10.1038/s41390-022-02275-6.
269. **Mamurova** et al., *A strong association between the VDR gene markers and SARS-CoV-2 variants*, *Research Square*, doi:10.21203/rs.3.rs-1806260/v1.
270. **Al-Anouti** et al., *Associations between Genetic Variants in the Vitamin D Metabolism Pathway and Severity of COVID-19 among UAE Residents*, *Nutrients*, doi:10.3390/nu13113680.
271. **Abdollahzadeh** et al., *Association of Vitamin D receptor gene polymorphisms and clinical/severe outcomes of COVID-19 patients*, *Infection, Genetics and Evolution*, doi:10.1016/j.meegid.2021.105098.
272. **Kotur** et al., *Association of Vitamin D, Zinc and Selenium Related Genetic Variants With COVID-19 Disease Severity*, *Frontiers in Nutrition*, doi:10.3389/fnut.2021.689419.

273. **Shawi Shawi** et al., Role of FokI rs.2228570 and Tru9I rs.757343 Polymorphisms in the Mortality of Patients Infected with Different Variants of SARS-CoV-2, *Archives of Medical Research*, doi:10.1016/j.armed.2023.03.006.
274. **Protas** et al., Plasma 25-Hydroxyvitamin D Level and VDR Gene Single Nucleotide Polymorphism rs2228570 Influence on COVID-19 Susceptibility among the Kazakh Ethnic Group—A Pilot Study, *Nutrients*, doi:10.3390/nu15071781.
275. **Alhammadin** et al., Exploring the Influence of VDR Genetic Variants TaqI, ApaI, and FokI on COVID-19 Severity and Long-COVID-19 Symptoms, *Journal of Personalized Medicine*, doi:10.3390/jpm13121663.
276. **Regina da Silva Correa da Ronda** et al., Single-Nucleotide Polymorphisms Related to Vitamin D Metabolism and Severity or Mortality of COVID-19: A Systematic Review and Meta-analysis, *Gene*, doi:10.1016/j.gene.2024.148236.
277. **Tentolouris (B)** et al., The Association of Vitamin D Receptor Polymorphisms with COVID-19 Severity, *Nutrients*, doi:10.3390/nu16050727.
278. **Ochoa-Ramírez** et al., Vitamin D receptor gene polymorphisms role in COVID-19 severity: Results of a Mexican patients' cohort, *International Journal of Immunogenetics*, doi:10.1111/iji.12674.
279. **Mohammadifard** et al., Comparing vitamin D receptor gene polymorphisms in rs11568820, rs7970314, rs4334089 between COVID-19 patients with mild and severe symptoms: a case control study, *Scientific Reports*, doi:10.1038/s41598-024-57424-0.
280. **Karçioğlu Batur** et al., Investigation of the Relationship between Vitamin D Deficiency and Vitamin D-Binding Protein Polymorphisms in Severe COVID-19 Patients, *Diagnostics*, doi:10.3390/diagnostics14171941.
281. **Hewison, M.**, COVID-19 and our understanding of vitamin D and immune function, *The Journal of Steroid Biochemistry and Molecular Biology*, doi:10.1016/j.jsbmb.2025.106710.
282. **Wimalawansa, S.**, Vitamin D Deficiency Meets Hill's Criteria for Causation in SARS-CoV-2 Susceptibility, Complications, and Mortality: A Systematic Review, *Nutrients*, doi:10.3390/nu17030599.
283. **Sanduzzi Zamparelli** et al., Immune-Boosting and Antiviral Effects of Antioxidants in COVID-19 Pneumonia: A Therapeutic Perspective, *Life*, doi:10.3390/life15010113.
284. **Fazli** et al., Possible Link between Gut Microbiota, Diet, and COVID-19 Infection, *Journal of Medical Bacteriology*, 12:4, jmb.tums.ac.ir/index.php/jmb/article/view/525.
285. **Wojciulik** et al., The impact of genetic polymorphism on course and severity of the SARS-CoV-2 infection and COVID-19 disease, *Przegląd Epidemiologiczny*, doi:10.32394/pe/194862.
286. **Wimalawansa (B), S.**, Unveiling the Interplay—Vitamin D and ACE-2 Molecular Interactions in Mitigating Complications and Deaths from SARS-CoV-2, *Biology*, doi:10.3390/biology13100831.
287. **Santa** et al., Comparative analysis of COVID-19 responses in Japan and Africa: diet, phytochemicals, vitamin D, and gut microbiota in reducing mortality—A systematic review and meta-analysis, *Frontiers in Nutrition*, doi:10.3389/fnut.2024.1465324.
288. **Kaushal, A.**, Nutraceuticals and pharmacological to balance the transitional microbiome to extend immunity during COVID-19 and other viral infections, *Journal of Translational Medicine*, doi:10.1186/s12967-024-05587-9.
289. **Mu** et al., Anti-inflammatory and Nutritional Interventions Against SARS-CoV-2: A Comprehensive Review, *Journal of Agriculture and Food Research*, doi:10.1016/j.jafr.2024.101422.
290. **Wimalawansa (C), S.**, Unlocking Insights: Navigating COVID-19 Challenges and Emulating Future Pandemic Resilience Strategies with Strengthening Natural Immunity, *Heliyon*, doi:10.1016/j.heliyon.2024.e34691.
291. **Imran** et al., Therapeutic Role of Vitamin D in COVID-19 Patients, *Clinical Nutrition Open Science*, doi:10.1016/j.nutos.2024.07.004.
292. **Polonowita** et al., Molecular Quantum and Logic Process of Consciousness—Vitamin D Big-Data in COVID-19—A Case for Incorporating Machine Learning In Medicine, *European Journal of Biomedical and Pharmaceutical sciences*, doi:10.5281/zenodo.10435649.
293. **Gomaa** et al., Pharmacological evaluation of vitamin D in COVID-19 and long COVID-19: recent studies confirm clinical validation and highlight metformin to improve VDR sensitivity and efficacy, *Inflammopharmacology*, doi:10.1007/s10787-023-01383-x.
294. **Cutolo** et al., Involvement of the secosteroid vitamin D in autoimmune rheumatic diseases and COVID-19, *Nature Reviews Rheumatology*, doi:10.1038/s41584-023-00944-2.

295. **Schloss** et al., *Nutritional deficiencies that may predispose to long COVID*, *Inflammopharmacology*, doi:10.1007/s10787-023-01183-3.
296. **Arora** et al., *Global Dietary and Herbal Supplement Use during COVID-19—A Scoping Review*, *Nutrients*, doi:10.3390/nu15030771.
297. **Nicoll** et al., *COVID-19 Prevention: Vitamin D Is Still a Valid Remedy*, *Journal of Clinical Medicine*, doi:10.3390/jcm11226818.
298. **Foshati** et al., *Antioxidants and clinical outcomes of patients with coronavirus disease 2019: A systematic review of observational and interventional studies*, *Food Science & Nutrition*, doi:10.1002/fsn3.3034.
299. **Quesada-Gomez** et al., *Vitamin D Endocrine System and COVID-19: Treatment with Calcifediol*, *Nutrients*, doi:10.3390/nu14132716.
300. **DiGuilio (B)** et al., *Micronutrient Improvement of Epithelial Barrier Function in Various Disease States: A Case for Adjuvant Therapy*, *International Journal of Molecular Sciences*, doi:10.3390/ijms23062995.
301. **Grant (B)** et al., *A Narrative Review of the Evidence for Variations in Serum 25-Hydroxyvitamin D Concentration Thresholds for Optimal Health*, *Nutrients*, doi:10.3390/nu14030639.
302. **Shah Alam** et al., *The role of vitamin D in reducing SARS-CoV-2 infection: An update*, *International Immunopharmacology*, doi:10.1016/j.intimp.2021.107686.
303. **Kohlmeier** et al., *When Mendelian randomisation fails*, *BMJ Nutrition, Prevention & Health*, doi:10.1136/bmjnp-2021-000265.
304. **Brenner, H.**, *Vitamin D Supplementation to Prevent COVID-19 Infections and Deaths—Accumulating Evidence from Epidemiological and Intervention Studies Calls for Immediate Action*, *Nutrients*, doi:10.3390/nu13020411.
305. **Mercola** et al., *Evidence Regarding Vitamin D and Risk of COVID-19 and Its Severity*, *Nutrients* 2020, 12:11, 3361, doi:10.3390/nu12113361.
306. **Basha** et al., *Is the shielding effect of cholecalciferol in SARS CoV-2 infection dependable? An evidence based unraveling*, *Clinical Epidemiology and Global Health*, doi:10.1016/j.cegh.2020.10.005.
307. **Xu (B)** et al., *The importance of vitamin d metabolism as a potential prophylactic, immunoregulatory and neuroprotective treatment for COVID-19*, *Journal of Translational Medicine*, doi:10.1186/s12967-020-02488-5.
308. **Alexander** et al., *Early Nutritional Interventions with Zinc, Selenium and Vitamin D for Raising Anti-Viral Resistance Against Progressive COVID-19*, *Nutrients*, doi:10.3390/nu12082358.
309. **Andrade** et al., *Vitamin A and D deficiencies in the prognosis of respiratory tract infections: A systematic review with perspectives for COVID-19 and a critical analysis on supplementation*, *SciELO preprints*, doi:10.1590/SciELOPreprints.839.
310. **Grant (C)** et al., *Evidence that Vitamin D Supplementation Could Reduce Risk of Influenza and COVID-19 Infections and Deaths*, *Nutrients*, 12:4, 988, doi:10.3390/nu12040988.
311. **McCullough** et al., *Daily oral dosing of vitamin D3 using 5000 TO 50,000 international units a day in long-term hospitalized patients: Insights from a seven year experience*, *The Journal of Steroid Biochemistry and Molecular Biology*, doi:10.1016/j.jsbmb.2018.12.010.
312. **Palacios** et al., *Is vitamin D deficiency a major global public health problem?*, *J Steroid Biochem Mol Biol.*, 2014, 144PA, 138–145, doi:10.1016/j.jsbmb.2013.11.003.
313. **Cannell** et al., *Epidemic influenza and vitamin D*, *Epidemiol Infect.*, 2006, 134:6, 1129-40, doi:10.1017/S0950268806007175.
314. **medicospelavidacovid19.com.br**,
medicospelavidacovid19.com.br/editoriais/folha-de-s-paulo-revela-numeros-de-david-uip-veja-a-comparacao-com-medicos-que-fazem-tratamento-precoce/.
315. **c19early.org (F)**, c19early.org/timeline.html.
316. **Domènech-Montoliu** et al., *Vitamin D Status and Incidence of SARS-CoV-2 Reinfections in the Borriana COVID-19 Cohort: A Population-Based Prospective Cohort Study*, *MDPI AG*, doi:10.20944/preprints202503.0299.v1.
317. **Mohamed** et al., *Nutritional Assessment of Critically Ill Children with COVID-19 Admitted to PICU*, *The Medical Journal of Cairo University*, doi:10.21608/mjcu.2024.411836.
318. **Perestiuk** et al., *Vitamin D status in children with COVID-19: does it affect the development of long COVID and its symptoms?*, *Frontiers in Pediatrics*, doi:10.3389/fped.2025.1507169.

319. **Dinoi** et al., *Retrospective Clinical Investigation into the Association Between Abnormal Blood Clotting, Oral Anticoagulant Therapy, and Medium-Term Mortality in a Cohort of COVID-19 Patients*, *Biomedicines*, doi:10.3390/biomedicines13030535.
320. **Vasconcelos** et al., *High-dose vitamin D supplementation in patients with severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 pneumonia hospitalized in a polyvalent intensive care unit: A retrospective cohort study*, *Nutrition in Clinical Practice*, doi:10.1002/ncp.11277.
321. **Najih** et al., *Impact of Vitamin D Levels on Clinical Outcomes in SARS-CoV-2 Infections*, *Cureus*, doi:10.7759/cureus.78291.
322. **Sümeği** et al., *Effect of Moderately High-Dose Vitamin D3 Supplementation on Mortality in Patients Hospitalized for COVID-19 Infection*, *Nutrients*, doi:10.3390/nu17030507.
323. **You** et al., *Associations of vitamin D levels and clinical parameters with COVID-19 infection, severity and mortality in hemodialysis patients: A cohort study*, *Hemodialysis International*, doi:10.1111/hdi.13194.
324. **Chadda** et al., *Vitamin D deficiency and duration of COVID-19 symptoms in UK healthcare workers*, *Frontiers in Medicine*, doi:10.3389/fmed.2024.1494129.
325. **Pashaei** et al., *The Association Between COVID-19 Infection Severity and Micronutrient Deficiencies in Children*, *Journal of Comprehensive Pediatrics*, doi:10.5812/jcp-149127.
326. **Mirkarimi** et al., *Clinical and Epidemiological Features of Pediatric COVID-19: A Retrospective Study*, *Health Science Reports*, doi:10.1002/hsr2.70181.
327. **Chan** et al., *Short-Term Outcomes in Patients With Coexistence of COVID-19 Infection and Vitamin D Deficiency: A Large Cohort Study*, *Cureus*, doi:10.7759/cureus.71952.
328. **Hemdan, D.**, *Level of vitamins and minerals for people with coronavirus (Covid-19) in Taif, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia*, *Materials Express*, doi:10.1166/mex.2022.2168.
329. **García-Zendejas** et al., *Asociación de los niveles de vitamina D y magnesio con la gravedad y la mortalidad en pacientes con COVID-19*, *Cirugía y Cirujanos*, doi:10.24875/CIRU.23000514.
330. **Hamam** et al., *Relation between vitamin D and COVID-19 in Egyptian patients*, *The Egyptian Journal of Internal Medicine*, doi:10.1186/s43162-024-00351-3.
331. **Rachman** et al., *Adequate serum 25-hydroxy-vitamin D levels are correlated with low anti-PF4 levels in mild COVID-19 Patients: An observational study*, *Medicine*, doi:10.1097/MD.00000000000039252.
332. **Božić** et al., *The role of serum vitamin D concentrations in predicting COVID-19 course and outcome*, *Acta Facultatis Medicae Naissensis*, doi:10.5937/afmna141-42961.
333. **Pietzner** et al., *Complex patterns of multimorbidity associated with severe COVID-19 and long COVID*, *Communications Medicine*, doi:10.1038/s43856-024-00506-x.
334. **Değirmenci** et al., *Is vitamin D level important in pregnant women with COVID-19?*, *Journal of Controversies in Obstetrics & Gynecology and Pediatrics*, doi:10.51271/JCOGP-0035.
335. **Węgrzynek-Gallina** et al., *Profile of patients diagnosed with COVID-19 infection: a single-center retrospective study*, *Health Problems of Civilization*, doi:10.5114/hpc.2023.133494.
336. **Milan** et al., *Factors Associated with Adverse Outcomes among SARS-CoV-2 Positive Children in a Tertiary Government COVID-19 Referral Hospital in the Philippines*, *Acta Medica Philippina*, doi:10.47895/amp.v58i7.8392.
337. **Cardoso** et al., *Vitamin D levels and COVID-19 severe pneumonia: a prospective case-control study*, *medRxiv*, doi:10.1101/2024.06.10.24308690.
338. **Singhsakul** et al., *Association of vitamin D level and severity of COVID-19 disease*, *Journal of Southeast Asian Medical Research*, doi:10.55374/jseamed.v8.202.
339. **Pavlyshyn** et al., *Micronutrient status (vitamins A and D) and its effect on the severity of the course of COVID-19 in children*, *Неонатологія, хірургія та перинатальна медицина*, doi:10.24061/2413-4260.XIV.1.51.2024.6.
340. **Arambepola** et al., *The role of vitamin D as a preventive strategy in COVID-19 infections: evidence from South Asia*, *Research Square*, doi:10.21203/rs.3.rs-3964082/v1.
341. **Guñadóttir** et al., *High risk of malnutrition among hospitalised coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) patients is associated with mortality and other clinical outcomes*, *Clinical Nutrition ESPEN*, doi:10.1016/j.clnesp.2024.02.023.
342. **Devi** et al., *Vitamin D in COVID-19*, *International Journal of Clinical Biochemistry and Research*, doi:10.18231/j.ijcbr.2023.007.

343. **Comunale** et al., Vitamin D Supplementation and Prior Oral Poliovirus Vaccination Decrease Odds of COVID-19 Outcomes among Adults Recently Inoculated with Inactivated Poliovirus Vaccine, *Vaccines*, doi:10.3390/vaccines12020121.
344. **Athanassiou** et al., Vitamin D Levels as a Marker of Severe SARS-CoV-2 Infection, *Life*, doi:10.3390/life14020210.
345. **Rozemeijer** et al., Micronutrient Status of Critically Ill Patients with COVID-19 Pneumonia, *Nutrients*, doi:10.3390/nu16030385.
346. **Choi** et al., Prognostic Factors for Predicting Post-COVID-19 Condition in Patients With COVID-19 in an Outpatient Setting, *Journal of Korean Medical Science*, doi:10.3346/jkms.2024.39.e23.
347. **Efe Iris** et al., Vitamin D Deficiency and Receptor Polymorphisms as Risk Factors for COVID-19, *Jundishapur Journal of Microbiology*, doi:10.5812/jjm-140726.
348. **Wu (B)** et al., Association between vitamin D deficiency and post-acute outcomes of SARS-CoV-2 infection, *European Journal of Nutrition*, doi:10.1007/s00394-023-03298-3.
349. **Renieris** et al., Association of Vitamin D with severity and outcome of COVID-19: Clinical and Experimental Evidence, *Journal of Innate Immunity*, doi:10.1159/000535302.
350. **Akbar** et al., The Association between Lifestyle Factors and COVID-19: Findings from Qatar Biobank, *Nutrients*, doi:10.3390/nu16071037.
351. **Bogomaz** et al., Vitamin D as a predictor of negative outcomes in hospitalized COVID-19 patients: An observational study, *Canadian Journal of Respiratory Therapy*, doi:10.29390/001c.87408.
352. **Seely (B)** et al., Dietary supplements to reduce symptom severity and duration in people with SARS-CoV-2: a double-blind randomised controlled trial, *BMJ Open*, doi:10.1136/bmjopen-2023-073761.
353. **Ogasawara** et al., The effect of 1-hydroxy-vitamin D treatment in hospitalized patients with COVID-19: A retrospective study, *Clinical Nutrition*, doi:10.1016/j.clnu.2023.08.021.
354. **Mayurathan** et al., Association of vitamin D levels with severity and outcome of COVID-19 infection among inpatient patients at a tertiary care unit in Sri Lanka, *Asian Journal of Internal Medicine*, 2:2, ajim.sjoi.info/articles/10.4038/ajim.v2i2.84.
355. **Mingiano** et al., Vitamin D Deficiency in COVID-19 Patients and Role of Calcifediol Supplementation, *Nutrients*, doi:10.3390/nu15153392.
356. **Connolly** et al., An observational study of the association of vitamin D status and other patient characteristics with COVID-19 severity and mortality, *Proceedings of the Nutrition Society*, doi:10.1017/S0029665121002482.
357. **Frish** et al., The Association of Weight Reduction and Other Variables after Bariatric Surgery with the Likelihood of SARS-CoV-2 Infection, *Journal of Clinical Medicine*, doi:10.3390/jcm12124054.
358. **Manojlovic** et al., Association between vitamin D hypovitaminosis and severe forms of COVID-19, *European Review for Medical and Pharmacological Sciences*, doi:10.26355/eurrev_202306_32651.
359. **Jalavu** et al., An investigation of the correlation of vitamin D status and management outcomes in patients with severe COVID-19 at a South African tertiary hospital, *IJID Regions*, doi:10.1016/j.ijregi.2023.05.007.
360. **Wani** et al., Impact of Age and Clinico-Biochemical Parameters on Clinical severity of SARS-CoV-2 Infection, *Intervirolgy*, doi:10.1159/000530906.
361. **Hogarth** et al., Clinical Characteristics and Comorbidities associated with SARS-CoV-2 breakthrough infection in the University of California Healthcare Systems, *The American Journal of the Medical Sciences*, doi:10.1016/j.amjms.2023.04.019.
362. **Ritsinger** et al., History of heart failure and chronic kidney disease and risk of all-cause death after COVID-19 during the first three waves of the pandemic in comparison with influenza outbreaks in Sweden: a registry-based, retrospective, case-control study, *BMJ Open*, doi:10.1136/bmjopen-2022-069037.
363. **Regalia** et al., Vitamin D Status and SARS-CoV-2 Infection in a Cohort of Kidney Transplanted Patients, *Nutrients*, doi:10.3390/nu14020317.
364. **Sanamandra** et al., Correlation between Serum Vitamin D3 levels and severity of COVID-19, experience from a COVID-19-dedicated tertiary care hospital from Western India, *Indian Journal of Endocrinology and Metabolism*, doi:10.4103/ijem.ijem_383_22.
365. **AlKhafaji** et al., The Impact of Vitamin D Level on the Severity and Outcome of Hospitalized Patients with COVID-19 Disease, *International Journal of General Medicine*, doi:10.2147/ijgm.s346169.

366. **Baralić** et al., Significance of 1,25-Dihydroxyvitamin D3 on Overall Mortality in Peritoneal Dialysis Patients with COVID-19, *Nutrients*, doi:10.3390/nu15092050.
367. **Hafez** et al., Vitamin D Status in Relation to the Clinical Outcome of Hospitalized COVID-19 Patients, *Frontiers in Medicine*, doi:10.3389/fmed.2022.843737.
368. **Allami** et al., The risk of up normal values of two parameters obesity and vitamin D in incidence of coronavirus disease-19 among Iraqi patients, 1st Samarra International Conference for Pure and Applied Sciences (SICPS2021), doi:10.1063/5.0121166.
369. **Zafar** et al., Vitamin D levels and mortality with SARS-COV-2 infection: a retrospective two-centre cohort study, *Postgraduate Medical Journal*, doi:10.1136/postgradmedj-2021-140564.
370. **Cetin Ozbek** et al., Does the Level of Vitamin D in COVID-19 Patients Affect the Survival and Duration of Hospital Stay?, *Clinical Science of Nutrition*, doi:10.5152/ClinSciNutr.2023.22059.
371. **Rachman (B)** et al., The association between vitamin D deficiency and the clinical outcomes of hospitalized COVID-19 patients, *F1000Research*, doi:10.12688/f1000research.132214.4.
372. **Basińska-Lewandowska** et al., Frequency of COVID-19 Infection as a Function of Vitamin D Levels, *Nutrients*, doi:10.3390/nu15071581.
373. **Hermawan** et al., Association between 25(OH)D3 Levels and the Presence of COVID-19 Symptoms, *Molecular and Cellular Biomedical Sciences*, doi:10.21705/mcbs.v7i1.306.
374. **Bayrak** et al., Association Between Vitamin D Levels and COVID-19 Infection in Children: A Case-Control Study, *Turkish Archives of Pediatrics*, doi:10.5152/turkarchpediatr.2023.22217.
375. **Khalil** et al., Evaluation of vitamin D in COVID-19 patients, 1st Samarra International Conference for Pure and Applied Sciences (SICPS2021), doi:10.1063/5.0122108.
376. **Gonzalez** et al., Vitamin D on admission and disease severity in patients with COVID-19 in the Intensive Care Unit, *Revista de Nutrición Clínica y Metabolismo*, doi:10.35454/rncm.v6n2.485.
377. **Arabadzhiyska** et al., Serum vitamin D levels and inflammatory status in COVID-19 patients, *Bratislava Medical Journal*, doi:10.4149/bll_2023_069.
378. **Schmidt** et al., Identification of Clinical Response Predictors of Tocilizumab Treatment in Patients with Severe COVID-19 Based on Single-Center Experience, *Journal of Clinical Medicine*, doi:10.3390/jcm12062429.
379. **Huang** et al., Effect of vitamin D status on adult COVID-19 pneumonia induced by Delta variant: A longitudinal, real-world cohort study, *Frontiers in Medicine*, doi:10.3389/fmed.2023.1121256.
380. **Nasiri** et al., Does vitamin D serum level affect prognosis of COVID-19 patients?, *International Journal of Infectious Diseases*, doi:10.1016/j.ijid.2021.04.083.
381. **Davran** et al., Relationship between vitamin D level and clinical status in COVID-19 patients, *Konuralp Tıp Dergisi*, doi:10.18521/kt.d.1134319.
382. **Bucurica** et al., Association of Vitamin D Deficiency and Insufficiency with Pathology in Hospitalized Patients, *Diagnostics*, doi:10.3390/diagnostics13050998.
383. **Topan** et al., 25 Hydroxyvitamin D Serum Concentration and COVID-19 Severity and Outcome—A Retrospective Survey in a Romanian Hospital, *Nutrients*, doi:10.3390/nu15051227.
384. **Siuka** et al., The effect of Vitamin D levels on the course of COVID-19 in hospitalized patients – a 1-year prospective cohort study, *F1000Research*, doi:10.12688/f1000research.131730.1.
385. **Şengül** et al., Serum Vitamin D Concentrations and Covid-19 In Pregnant Women, Does Vitamin D Supplementation Impact Results? A Comprehensive Study, *Cukurova Anestezi ve Cerrahi Bilimler Dergisi*, doi:10.36516/jocass.1185181.
386. **Chen (D)** et al., Plasma 25(OH)D Level is Associated with the Nucleic Acid Negative Conversion Time of COVID-19 Patients: An Exploratory Study, *Infection and Drug Resistance*, doi:10.2147/idr.s400561.
387. **Tan** et al., Association of Vitamin D levels on the Clinical Outcomes of Patients Hospitalized for COVID-19 in a Tertiary Hospital, *Journal of the ASEAN Federation of Endocrine Societies*, doi:10.15605/jafes.038.01.07.
388. **Ortatatli** et al., Potential Role of Vitamin D, ACE2 and the Proteases as TMPRSS2 and Furin on SARS-CoV-2 Pathogenesis and COVID-19 Severity, *Archives of Medical Research*, doi:10.1016/j.arcmed.2023.02.002.
389. **Arabi** et al., The association between vitamin D3 deficiency and acute kidney injury in COVID-19 patients, *Journal of Renal Injury Prevention*, doi:10.34172/jrip.2022.32126.

390. **Batur** et al., Association between Vitamin D Status and Secondary Infections in Patients with Severe COVID-19 Admitted in the Intensive Care Unit of a Tertiary-Level Hospital in Turkey, *Diagnostics*, doi:10.3390/diagnostics13010059.
391. **Mostafa** et al., Clinical and Prognostic Significance of Baseline Serum Vitamin D Levels in Hospitalized Egyptian Covid-19 Patients, *International Journal of General Medicine*, doi:10.2147/IJGM.S386815.
392. **Valecha** et al., The Effect of Vitamin B12, Magnesium and Vitamin D in COVID-19 among Geriatric Patients, *International Journal of Pharmaceutical and Clinical Research*, 14:5, impactfactor.org/PDF/IJPCR/14/IJPCR,Vol14,Issue5,Article113.pdf.
393. **van Helmond** et al., Vitamin D3 Supplementation at 5000 IU Daily for the Prevention of Influenza-like Illness in Healthcare Workers: A Pragmatic Randomized Clinical Trial, *Nutrients*, doi:10.3390/nu15010180.
394. **De Nicolò** et al., Possible Impact of Vitamin D Status and Supplementation on SARS-CoV-2 Infection Risk and COVID-19 Symptoms in a Cohort of Patients with Inflammatory Bowel Disease, *Nutrients*, doi:10.3390/nu15010169.
395. **Abdrabbo AlYafei** et al., Association of Serum Vitamin D level and COVID-19 infection: A Case-control Study, *Qatar Medical Journal*, doi:10.5339/qmj.2022.48.
396. **Vásquez-Procopio** et al., Association between 25-OH Vitamin D Deficiency and COVID-19 Severity in Pregnant Women, *International Journal of Molecular Sciences*, doi:10.3390/ijms232315188.
397. **Tallon** et al., Impact of diabetes status and related factors on COVID-19-associated hospitalization: A nationwide retrospective cohort study of 116,370 adults with SARS-CoV-2 infection, *Diabetes Research and Clinical Practice*, doi:10.1016/j.diabres.2022.110156.
398. **Guldemir (B)** et al., Clinical characteristics of bus drivers and field officers infected with COVID-19: A cross-sectional study from Istanbul, *Work*, doi:10.3233/wor-220292.
399. **Sharif** et al., Impact of Zinc, Vitamins C and D on Disease Prognosis among Patients with COVID-19 in Bangladesh: A Cross-Sectional Study, *Nutrients*, doi:10.3390/nu14235029.
400. **Gibbons** et al., Association between vitamin D supplementation and COVID-19 infection and mortality, *Scientific Reports*, doi:10.1038/s41598-022-24053-4.
401. **Álvarez** et al., Vitamin D deficiency and SARS-CoV-2 infection: Big-data analysis from March 2020 to March 2021. D-COVID study, *bioRxiv*, doi:10.1101/2022.10.27.514012.
402. **Charla** et al., Is suboptimal circulating level of vitamin D a risk factor for the poor prognosis of COVID-19? – A comparison of first and second waves in India, *Research Square*, doi:10.21203/rs.3.rs-1826271/v1.
403. **Karimpour-Razkenari** et al., Evaluating the Effects of Clinical Characteristics and Therapeutic Regimens on Mortality in Hospitalized Patients with Severe COVID-19, *Journal of Pharmaceutical Care*, doi:10.18502/jpc.v10i3.10790.
404. **Hafez (B)** et al., Factors Influencing Disease Stability and Response to Tocilizumab Therapy in Severe COVID-19: A Retrospective Cohort Study, *Antibiotics*, doi:10.3390/antibiotics11081078.
405. **Aldwihi** et al., Patients' Behavior Regarding Dietary or Herbal Supplements before and during COVID-19 in Saudi Arabia, *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health*, doi:10.3390/ijerph18105086.
406. **Doğan** et al., The Clinical Significance of Vitamin D and Zinc Levels with Respect to Immune Response in COVID-19 Positive Children, *Journal of Tropical Pediatrics*, doi:10.1093/tropej/fmac072.
407. **Reyes Pérez** et al., Deficiency of vitamin D is a risk factor of mortality in patients with COVID-19, *Revista de Sanidad Militar*, doi:10.35366/93773.
408. **Kalichuran** et al., Vitamin D status and COVID-19 severity, *Southern African Journal of Infectious Diseases*, doi:10.4102/sajid.v37i1.359.
409. **Dana** et al., Vitamin D Level in Laboratory Confirmed COVID-19 and Disease Progression, *The Eurasian Journal of Medicine*, doi:10.5152/eurasianjmed.2022.21088.
410. **Barrett** et al., Vitamin D Status and Mortality from SARS CoV-2: A Prospective Study of Unvaccinated Caucasian Adults, *Nutrients*, doi:10.3390/nu14163252.
411. **Bogliolo** et al., Vitamin D 25OH Deficiency and Mortality in Moderate to Severe COVID-19: A Multi-Center Prospective Observational Study, *Frontiers in Nutrition*, doi:10.3389/fnut.2022.934258.
412. **Alzahrani (B)** et al., The Association Between Vitamin D Serum Level and COVID-19 Patients' Outcomes in a Tertiary Center in Saudi Arabia: A Retrospective Cohort Study, *Cureus*, doi:10.7759/cureus.26266.
413. **Neves** et al., Vitamin D deficiency predicts 30-day hospital mortality of adults with COVID-19, *Clinical Nutrition ESPEN*, doi:10.1016/j.clnesp.2022.05.027.

414. **Gholi** et al., Vitamin D deficiency is associated with increased risk of delirium and mortality among critically ill, elderly covid-19 patients, *Complementary Therapies in Medicine*, doi:10.1016/j.ctim.2022.102855.
415. **Hunt** et al., Medications Associated with Lower Mortality in a SARS-CoV-2 Positive Cohort of 26,508 Veterans, *Journal of General Internal Medicine*, doi:10.1007/s11606-022-07701-3.
416. **Kazemi** et al., Comparison of the cardiovascular system, clinical condition, and laboratory results in COVID-19 patients with and without vitamin D insufficiency, *BMC Infectious Diseases*, doi:10.1186/s12879-022-07438-8.
417. **Ghanei** et al., Low serum levels of zinc and 25-hydroxyvitmain D as potential risk factors for COVID-19 susceptibility: a pilot case-control study, *European Journal of Clinical Nutrition*, doi:10.1038/s41430-022-01095-5.
418. **Fiore** et al., Effectiveness of Vitamin D Supplements among Patients Hospitalized for COVID-19: Results from a Monocentric Matched-Cohort Study, *Healthcare*, doi:10.3390/healthcare10050956.
419. **Jabeen** et al., Protective Effect of Vitamin-D Supplementation in Patients of Acute Coronary Syndrome During COVID-19 Pandemic, *Pakistan Journal of Medical and Health Sciences*, doi:10.53350/pjmhs221631053.
420. **Ozturk** et al., Is there a relationship between vitamin D levels, inflammatory parameters, and clinical severity of COVID-19 infection?, *Bratislava Medical Journal*, doi:10.4149/BLL_2022_065.
421. **Charkowick** et al., Vitamin D Deficiency and Thrombosis in Hospitalized SARS-CoV-2 Patients with Suspected Pulmonary Embolism, *AJRCCM Conference*, 205:A4571, www.atsjournals.org/doi/pdf/10.1164/ajrccm-conference.2022.205.1_MeetingAbstracts.A4571.
422. **Nguyen** et al., 25-hydroxyvitamin D is a predictor of COVID-19 severity of hospitalized patients, *PLOS ONE*, doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0268038.
423. **Voelkle** et al., Prevalence of Micronutrient Deficiencies in Patients Hospitalized with COVID-19: An Observational Cohort Study, *Nutrients*, doi:10.3390/nu14091862.
424. **Davoudi** et al., Lack of association between vitamin D insufficiency and clinical outcomes of patients with COVID-19 infection, *BMC Infectious Diseases*, doi:10.1186/s12879-021-06168-7.
425. **Parant** et al., Vitamin D and COVID-19 Severity in Hospitalized Older Patients: Potential Benefit of Prehospital Vitamin D Supplementation, *Nutrients*, doi:10.3390/nu14081641.
426. **Martínez-Rodríguez** et al., Evaluation of the usefulness of vitamin D as a predictor of mortality in patients with COVID-19, *Gaceta Médica de México*, doi:10.24875/GMM.M22000637.
427. **Ferrer-Sánchez** et al., Serum 25(OH) Vitamin D Levels in Pregnant Women with Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19): A Case-Control Study, *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health*, doi:10.3390/ijerph19073965.
428. **Ramos** et al., Vitamin D, Zinc and Iron in Adult Patients with Covid-19 and Their Action in the Immune Response as Biomarkers, *Global Journal of Health Science*, doi:10.5539/gjhs.v14n1p1.
429. **Pande** et al., Vitamin D Levels and its Association with Inflammatory Markers, Severity and Outcome in Hospitalised COVID-19 Patients - An Indian Perspective, *Journal of Communicable Diseases*, doi:10.24321/0019.5138.202227.
430. **Bushnaq** et al., The Impact of Vitamin D Status on COVID-19 Severity among Hospitalized Patients in the Western Region of Saudi Arabia: A Retrospective Cross-Sectional Study, *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health*, doi:10.3390/ijerph19031901.
431. **Rodríguez-Vidales** et al., Severe COVID-19 patients have severe vitamin D deficiency in Northeast Mexico, *Nutrición Hospitalaria*, doi:10.20960/nh.03731.
432. **Reis** et al., Influence of vitamin D status on hospital length of stay and prognosis in hospitalized patients with moderate to severe COVID-19: a multicenter prospective cohort study, *The American Journal of Clinical Nutrition*, doi:10.1093/ajcn/nqab151.
433. **Nimer** et al., The impact of vitamin and mineral supplements usage prior to COVID-19 infection on disease severity and hospitalization, *Bosnian Journal of Basic Medical Sciences*, doi:10.17305/bjbms.2021.7009.
434. **Karonova (B)** et al., Vitamin D Status and Immune Response in Hospitalized Patients with Moderate and Severe COVID-19, *Pharmaceuticals*, doi:10.3390/ph15030305.
435. **Zidrou** et al., The Relationship Between Vitamin D Status and the Clinical Severity of COVID-19 Infection: A Retrospective Single-Center Analysis, *Cureus*, doi:10.7759/cureus.22385.
436. **Sanson** et al., A combined role for low vitamin D and low albumin circulating levels as strong predictors of worse outcome in COVID-19 patients, *Irish Journal of Medical Science (1971 -)*, doi:10.1007/s11845-022-02952-9.

437. **González-Estevez** et al., Association of Food Intake Quality with Vitamin D in SARS-CoV-2 Positive Patients from Mexico: A Cross-Sectional Study, *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health*, doi:10.3390/ijerph18147266.
438. **Vanegas-Cedillo** et al., Serum Vitamin D Levels Are Associated With Increased COVID-19 Severity and Mortality Independent of Whole-Body and Visceral Adiposity, medRxiv, doi:10.1101/2021.03.12.21253490.
439. **Bychinin (B)** et al., Prevalence of hypovitaminosis D in COVID-19 patients in the intensive care unit, *Journal of Clinical Practice*, doi:10.17816/clinpract64976.
440. **Subramanian** et al., Vitamin D, D-binding protein, free vitamin D and COVID-19 mortality in hospitalized patients, *The American Journal of Clinical Nutrition*, doi:10.1093/ajcn/nqac027.
441. **Tylicki** et al., Predictors of Mortality in Hemodialyzed Patients after SARS-CoV-2 Infection, *Journal of Clinical Medicine*, doi:10.3390/jcm11020285.
442. **Ahmed** et al., Causal Inference and COVID-19 Nursing Home Patients: Identifying Factors That Reduced Mortality Risk, medRxiv, doi:10.1101/2021.11.18.21266489.
443. **Dror** et al., Pre-infection 25-hydroxyvitamin D3 levels and association with severity of COVID-19 illness, *PLOS ONE*, doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0263069.
444. **Ansari** et al., Frequency of Severe Vitamin D Deficiency and its Association with Mortality in Patients with Corona virus Disease, *Pakistan J. Med. Heal. Sci.*, 14:4, pjmhsonline.com/2020/oct_dec/1206.pdf.
445. **Anjum** et al., Examine the association between severe vitamin D deficiency and mortality in patients with Covid-19, *Pakistan J. Med. Heal. Sci.*, 14:3, pjmhsonline.com/2020/july-sep/1184.pdf.
446. **Saponaro** et al., Is There a Crucial Link Between Vitamin D Status and Inflammatory Response in Patients With COVID-19?, *Frontiers in Immunology*, doi:10.3389/fimmu.2021.745713.
447. **Smaha** et al., COVID-19 pneumonia patients with 25(OH)D levels lower than 12 ng/ml are at increased risk of death, *International Journal of Infectious Diseases*, doi:10.1016/j.ijid.2022.01.044.
448. **Baguma** et al., Characteristics of the COVID-19 patients treated at Gulu Regional Referral Hospital, Northern Uganda: A cross-sectional study, *Research Square*, doi:10.21203/rs.3.rs-1193578/v1.
449. **Israel** et al., Vitamin D deficiency is associated with higher risks for SARS-CoV-2 infection and COVID-19 severity: a retrospective case–control study, *Internal and Emergency Medicine*, doi:10.1007/s11739-021-02902-w.
450. **Seal** et al., Association of Vitamin D Status and COVID-19-Related Hospitalization and Mortality, *Journal of General Internal Medicine*, doi:10.1007/s11606-021-07170-0.
451. **Pepkowitz** et al., Vitamin D Deficiency is Associated with Increased COVID-19 Severity: Prospective Screening of At-Risk Groups is Medically Indicated, *Research Square*, doi:10.21203/rs.3.rs-83262/v1.
452. **Efird** et al., The Interaction of Vitamin D and Corticosteroids: A Mortality Analysis of 26,508 Veterans Who Tested Positive for SARS-CoV-2, *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health*, doi:10.3390/ijerph19010447.
453. **Sainz-Amo** et al., COVID-19 in Parkinson's disease: what holds the key?, *Journal of Neurology*, doi:10.1007/s00415-020-10272-0.
454. **Galaznik** et al., Assessment of vitamin D deficiency and COVID-19 diagnosis in patients with breast or prostate cancer using electronic medical records, *Journal of Clinical Oncology*, doi:10.1200/JCO.2021.39.15_suppl.6589.
455. **Seven** et al., Correlation between 25-hydroxy vitamin D levels and COVID-19 severity in pregnant women: a cross-sectional study, *The Journal of Maternal-Fetal & Neonatal Medicine*, doi:10.1080/14767058.2021.2005564.
456. **Parra-Ortega** et al., 25-Hydroxyvitamin D level is associated with mortality in patients with critical COVID-19: a prospective observational study in Mexico City, *Nutrition Research and Practice*, doi:10.4162/nrp.2021.15.S1.S32.
457. **Putra** et al., Vitamin D Levels among Hospitalized and Non-Hospitalized COVID-19 Patients in Dr. M. Djamil General Hospital Padang, *European Journal of Medical and Health Sciences*, doi:10.24018/ejmed.2021.3.6.1131.
458. **Ma** et al., Associations between predicted vitamin D status, vitamin D intake, and risk of SARS-CoV-2 infection and Coronavirus Disease 2019 severity, *The American Journal of Clinical Nutrition*, doi:10.1093/ajcn/nqab389.
459. **Asgari** et al., Vitamin D Insufficiency in Disease Severity and Prognosis of the Patients With SARS Corona Virus-2 Infection, *Acta Medica Iranica*, doi:10.18502/acta.v59i11.7779.
460. **Loucera** et al., Real world evidence of calcifediol or vitamin D prescription and mortality rate of COVID-19 in a retrospective cohort of hospitalized Andalusian patients, *Scientific Reports*, doi:10.1038/s41598-021-02701-5.

461. **Fatemi** et al., Association of vitamin D deficiency with COVID-19 severity and mortality in Iranian people: a prospective observational study, *Acute and Critical Care*, doi:10.4266/acc.2021.00605.
462. **Kaur** et al., Correlation of Vitamin D Levels with COVID-19 Severity and Outcome, *Indian Journal of Clinical Practice*, 32:6, ijcp.in/Admin/CMS/PDF/7.%20ClinicalStudy_2IJCP_Nov2021.pdf.
463. **Gönen** et al., Rapid and Effective Vitamin D Supplementation May Present Better Clinical Outcomes in COVID-19 (SARS-CoV-2) Patients by Altering Serum INOS1, IL1B, IFNg, Cathelicidin-LL37, and ICAM1, *Nutrients*, doi:10.3390/nu13114047.
464. **Asghar** et al., Evaluation of Vitamin-D Status and Its Association with Clinical Outcomes Among COVID-19 Patients in Pakistan, *Am. J. Trop. Med. Hyg.*, doi:10.4269/ajtmh.21-0577.
465. **Atanasovska** et al., Vitamin D levels and oxidative stress markers in patients hospitalized with COVID-19, *Redox Report*, doi:10.1080/13510002.2021.1999126.
466. **Eden** et al., Nutritional parameters and outcomes in patients admitted to intensive care with COVID-19: a retrospective single-centre service evaluation, *BMJ Nutrition, Prevention & Health*, doi:10.1136/bmjnph-2021-000270.
467. **Al-Salman** et al., In COVID-19 patients, low 25-hydroxyvitamin D level in serum is associated with longer viral clearance time and higher risk of intensive care unit admission, *Nutrition & Food Science*, doi:10.1108/NFS-05-2021-0143.
468. **Golabi** et al., The Association between Vitamin D and Zinc Status and the Progression of Clinical Symptoms among Outpatients Infected with SARS-CoV-2 and Potentially Non-Infected Participants: A Cross-Sectional Study, *Nutrients*, doi:10.3390/nu13103368.
469. **Bianconi** et al., Prevalence of vitamin D deficiency and its prognostic impact on patients hospitalized with COVID-19, *Nutrition*, doi:10.1016/j.nut.2021.111408.
470. **Gaudio** et al., Vitamin D Levels Are Reduced at the Time of Hospital Admission in Sicilian SARS-CoV-2-Positive Patients, *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health*, doi:10.3390/ijerph18073491.
471. **Hurst** et al., Vitamin D insufficiency in COVID-19 and influenza A, and critical illness survivors: a cross-sectional study, *BMJ Open*, doi:10.1136/bmjopen-2021-055435.
472. **Jimenez** et al., Mortality in Hemodialysis Patients with COVID-19, the Effect of Paricalcitol or Calcimimetics, *Nutrients*, doi:10.3390/nu13082559.
473. **Zelzer** et al., Vitamin D Metabolites and Clinical Outcome in Hospitalized COVID-19 Patients, *Nutrients*, doi:10.3390/nu13072129.
474. **Sinaci** et al., Impact of vitamin D on the course of COVID-19 during pregnancy: A case control study, *The Journal of Steroid Biochemistry and Molecular Biology*, doi:10.1016/j.jsbmb.2021.105964.
475. **Basaran** et al., The relationship between vitamin D and the severity of COVID-19, *Bratislava Medical Journal*, doi:10.4149/bll_2021_034.
476. **Dudley** et al., Revisiting vitamin D status and supplementation for in-patients with intellectual and developmental disability in the North of England, UK, *BJPsych Bulletin*, doi:10.1192/bjb.2021.55.
477. **Ramirez-Sandoval** et al., Very Low Vitamin D Levels are a Strong Independent Predictor of Mortality in Hospitalized Patients with Severe COVID-19, *Archives of Medical Research*, doi:10.1016/j.arcmed.2021.09.006.
478. **Burahee** et al., Older patients with proximal femur fractures and SARS-CoV-2 infection – An observational study, *SICOT-J*, doi:10.1051/sicotj/2021001.
479. **Arroyo-Díaz** et al., Previous Vitamin D Supplementation and Morbidity and Mortality Outcomes in People Hospitalised for COVID19: A Cross-Sectional Study, *Frontiers in Public Health*, doi:10.3389/fpubh.2021.758347.
480. **Yildiz** et al., The prognostic significance of vitamin D deficiency in patients with COVID-19 pneumonia, *Bratislava Medical Journal*, doi:10.4149/BLL_2021_119.
481. **Derakhshanian** et al., The predictive power of serum vitamin D for poor outcomes in COVID-19 patients, *Food Science & Nutrition*, doi:10.1002/fsn3.2591.
482. **Bagheri** et al., Supplement Usage Pattern in a Group of COVID-19 Patients in Tehran, *Journal of Family & Reproductive Health*, doi:10.18502/jfrh.v14i3.4668.
483. **Ribeiro** et al., Previous vitamin D status and total cholesterol are associated with SARS-CoV-2 infection, *Clinica Chimica Acta*, doi:10.1016/j.cca.2021.08.003.
484. **Vashghani** et al., The relationship between serum 25-hydroxyvitamin D levels and the severity of COVID-19 disease and its mortality, *Scientific Reports*, doi:10.1038/s41598-021-97017-9.

485. **Tomasa-Irriguible** et al., *Low Levels of Few Micronutrients May Impact COVID-19 Disease Progression: An Observational Study on the First Wave*, *Metabolites*, doi:10.3390/metabo11090565.
486. **Karonova (C)** et al., *Low 25(OH)D Level Is Associated with Severe Course and Poor Prognosis in COVID-19*, *Nutrients*, doi:10.3390/nu13093021.
487. **Jain (B)** et al., *Analysis of vitamin D level among asymptomatic and critically ill COVID-19 patients and its correlation with inflammatory markers*, *Nature*, doi:10.1038/s41598-020-77093-z.
488. **Nimavat** et al., *Vitamin D deficiency and COVID-19: A case-control study at a tertiary care hospital in India*, *Annals of Medicine and Surgery*, doi:10.1016/j.amsu.2021.102661.
489. **di Filippo (B)** et al., *Vitamin D levels associate with blood glucose and BMI in COVID-19 patients predicting disease severity*, *The Journal of Clinical Endocrinology & Metabolism*, doi:10.1210/clinem/dgab599.
490. **Louca** et al., *Modest effects of dietary supplements during the COVID-19 pandemic: insights from 445 850 users of the COVID-19 Symptom Study app*, *BMJ Nutrition, Prevention & Health*, doi:10.1136/bmjnph-2021-000250.
491. **Alpcan** et al., *Vitamin D levels in children with COVID-19: a report from Turkey*, *Epidemiology & Infection*, doi:10.1017/S0950268821001825.
492. **Matin** et al., *The sufficient vitamin D and albumin level have a protective effect on COVID-19 infection*, *Archives of Microbiology*, doi:10.1007/s00203-021-02482-5.
493. **Pimental** et al., *Low vitamin D levels and increased neutrophil in patients admitted at ICU with COVID-19*, *Clinical Nutrition ESPEN*, doi:10.1016/j.clnesp.2021.05.021.
494. **Israel (B)** et al., *Identification of drugs associated with reduced severity of COVID-19: A case-control study in a large population*, *Epidemiology and Global Health Microbiology and Infectious Disease*, doi:10.7554/eLife.68165.
495. **Cozier** et al., *Lower serum 25(OH)D levels associated with higher risk of COVID-19 infection in U.S. Black women*, *PLoS ONE*, doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0255132.
496. **Orchard** et al., *Vitamin-D levels and intensive care unit outcomes of a cohort of critically ill COVID-19 patients*, *Clin Chem Lab Med*, doi:10.1515/cclm-2020-1567.
497. **Savitri** et al., *Comparison between Vitamin D Level of Asymptomatic Confirmed Covid-19 Patients with Symptomatic Confirmed Covid-19 Patients in Makassar*, *Annals of the Romanian Society for Cell Biology*, 25:6, www.annalsofscb.ro/index.php/journal/article/view/9130.
498. **Oristrell** et al., *Vitamin D supplementation and COVID-19 risk: a population-based, cohort study*, *Journal of Endocrinological Investigation*, doi:10.1007/s40618-021-01639-9.
499. **Cereda** et al., *Vitamin D supplementation and outcomes in coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) patients from the outbreak area of Lombardy, Italy*, *Nutrition*, doi:10.1016/j.nut.2020.111055.
500. **Jude** et al., *Vitamin D deficiency is associated with higher hospitalisation risk from COVID-19: a retrospective case-control study*, *Journal of Clinical Endocrinology & Metabolism*, doi:10.1210/clinem/dgab439.
501. **Levitus** et al., *The Effect of Vitamin D Supplementation on Severe COVID-19 Outcomes in Patients With Vitamin D Insufficiency*, *Journal of the Endocrine Society*, doi: 10.1210/jendso/bvab048.567, academic.oup.com/jes/article/5/Supplement_1/A279/6240740.
502. **Oristrell (B)** et al., *Association of Calcitriol Supplementation with Reduced COVID-19 Mortality in Patients with Chronic Kidney Disease: A Population-based Study*, *Biomedicines*, doi:10.3390/biomedicines9050509.
503. **Fasano** et al., *COVID-19 in Parkinson's Disease Patients Living in Lombardy, Italy*, *Movement Disorders*, doi:10.1002/mds.28176.
504. **Nogués** et al., *Calcifediol Treatment and COVID-19-Related Outcomes*, *The Journal of Clinical Endocrinology & Metabolism*, doi:10.1210/clinem/dgab405.
505. **Diaz-Curiel** et al., *The relationship between 25(OH) vitamin D levels and COVID-19 onset and disease course in Spanish patients*, *Journal of Steroid Biochemistry and Molecular Biology*, doi:10.1016/j.jsbmb.2021.105928.
506. **Alcala-Diaz** et al., *Calcifediol Treatment and Hospital Mortality Due to COVID-19: A Cohort Study*, *Nutrients*, doi:10.3390/nu13061760.
507. **Li** et al., *Assessment of the Association of Vitamin D Level With SARS-CoV-2 Seropositivity Among Working-Age Adults*, *JAMA Network Open*, doi:10.1001/jamanetworkopen.2021.11634.

508. **AlSafar** et al., COVID-19 Disease Severity and Death in Relation to Vitamin D Status among SARS-CoV-2-Positive UAE Residents, *Nutrients*, doi:10.3390/nu13051714.
509. **Annweiler** et al., Vitamin D Supplementation Associated to Better Survival in Hospitalized Frail Elderly COVID-19 Patients: The GERIA-COVID Quasi-Experimental Study, *Nutrients*, doi:10.3390/nu12113377.
510. **Blanch-Rubió** et al., Influence of anti-osteoporosis treatments on the incidence of COVID-19 in patients with non-inflammatory rheumatic conditions, *Aging*, doi:10.18632/aging.104117.
511. **Lohia** et al., Exploring the link between vitamin D and clinical outcomes in COVID-19, *American Journal of Physiology-Endocrinology and Metabolism*, doi:10.1152/ajpendo.00517.2020.
512. **Barassi** et al., Vitamin D in severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) patients with non-invasive ventilation support, *Panminerva Med.*, doi:10.23736/S0031-0808.21.04277-4.
513. **Szeto** et al., Vitamin D Status and COVID-19 Clinical Outcomes in Hospitalized Patients, *Endocrine Research*, doi:10.1080/07435800.2020.1867162.
514. **Ünsal** et al., Retrospective analysis of vitamin D status on inflammatory markers and course of the disease in patients with COVID-19 infection, *Journal of Endocrinological Investigation*, doi:10.1007/s40618-021-01566-9.
515. **Bayramoğlu** et al., The association between vitamin D levels and the clinical severity and inflammation markers in pediatric COVID-19 patients: single-center experience from a pandemic hospital, *European Journal of Pediatrics*, doi:10.1007/s00431-021-04030-1.
516. **Livingston** et al., Detectable respiratory SARS-CoV-2 RNA is associated with low vitamin D levels and high social deprivation, *Int. J. Clinical Practice*, doi:10.1111/ijcp.14166.
517. **Mendy** et al., Factors Associated with Hospitalization and Disease Severity in a Racially and Ethnically Diverse Population of COVID-19 Patients, *medRxiv*, doi:10.1101/2020.06.25.20137323.
518. **Macaya** et al., Interaction between age and vitamin D deficiency in severe COVID-19 infection, *Nutr. Hosp.*, doi:10.20960/nh.03193.
519. **Im** et al., Nutritional status of patients with COVID-19, *International Journal of Infectious Diseases*, doi:10.1016/j.ijid.2020.08.018.
520. **Freitas** et al., Vitamin D-related polymorphisms and vitamin D levels as risk biomarkers of COVID-19 infection severity, *medRxiv*, doi:10.1101/2021.03.22.21254032.
521. **Meltzer** et al., Association of Vitamin D Levels, Race/Ethnicity, and Clinical Characteristics With COVID-19 Test Results, *JAMA Netw Open.*, doi:10.1001/jamanetworkopen.2021.4117.
522. **Cereda (B)** et al., Vitamin D 25OH deficiency in COVID-19 patients admitted to a tertiary referral hospital, *Clinical Nutrition (Edinburgh, Scotland)*, doi:10.1016/j.clnu.2020.10.055.
523. **Charoenngam** et al., Association of vitamin D status with hospital morbidity and mortality in adult hospitalized COVID-19 patients, *Endocrine Practice*, doi:10.1016/j.eprac.2021.02.013.
524. **Mazziotti** et al., Vitamin D deficiency, secondary hyperparathyroidism and respiratory insufficiency in hospitalized patients with COVID-19, *Journal of Endocrinological Investigation*, doi:10.1007/s40618-021-01535-2.
525. **Ricci** et al., Circulating Vitamin D levels status and clinical prognostic indices in COVID-19 patients, *Respiratory Research*, doi:10.1186/s12931-021-01666-3.
526. **Sulli** et al., Vitamin D and Lung Outcomes in Elderly COVID-19 Patients, *Nutrients*, doi:10.3390/nu13030717.
527. **Gavioli** et al., An Evaluation of Serum 25-Hydroxy Vitamin D Levels in Patients with COVID-19 in New York City, *Journal of the American College of Nutrition*, doi:10.1080/07315724.2020.1869626.
528. **Infante** et al., Low Vitamin D Status at Admission as a Risk Factor for Poor Survival in Hospitalized Patients With COVID-19: An Italian Retrospective Study, *Journal of the American College of Nutrition*, doi:10.1080/07315724.2021.1877580.
529. **Angelidi** et al., Vitamin D Status is Associated With In-hospital Mortality and Mechanical Ventilation: A Cohort of COVID-19 Hospitalized Patients, *Mayo Clinic Proceedings*, doi:10.1016/j.mayocp.2021.01.001.
530. **Susianti** et al., Low levels of vitamin D were associated with coagulopathy among hospitalized coronavirus disease-19 (COVID-19) patients: A single-centered study in Indonesia, *Journal of Medical Biochemistry*, doi:10.5937/jomb0-30228.
531. **Karonova (D)** et al., Serum 25(OH)D level in patients with CoVID-19, *Infectology*, doi:10.22625/2072-6732-2020-12-3-21-27.
532. **Karahan** et al., Impact of Serum 25(OH) Vitamin D Level on Mortality in Patients with COVID-19 in Turkey, *J. Nutr. Health Aging*, doi:10.1007/s12603-020-1479-0.

533. **Li (B)** et al., *Metabolic Healthy Obesity, Vitamin D Status, and Risk of COVID-19*, *Aging and Disease*, doi:10.14336/AD.2020.1108.
534. **Yilmaz** et al., *Is vitamin D deficiency a risk factor for COVID-19 in children?*, *Pediatric Pulmonology*, doi:10.1002/ppul.25106.
535. **Demir** et al., *Vitamin D deficiency is associated with COVID-19 positivity and the severity of the disease*, *Journal of Medical Virology*, doi:10.1002/jmv.26832.
536. **Ma (B)** et al., *Habitual use of vitamin D supplements and risk of coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) infection: a prospective study in UK Biobank*, *The American Journal of Clinical Nutrition*, doi:10.1093/ajcn/nqaa381.
537. **Giannini** et al., *Effectiveness of In-Hospital Cholecalciferol Use on Clinical Outcomes in Comorbid COVID-19 Patients: A Hypothesis-Generating Study*, *Nutrients*, doi:10.3390/nu13010219.
538. **Bennouar** et al., *Vitamin D Deficiency and Low Serum Calcium as Predictors of Poor Prognosis in Patients with Severe COVID-19*, *Journal of the American College of Nutrition*, doi:10.1080/07315724.2020.1856013.
539. **Amin** et al., *No evidence that vitamin D is able to prevent or affect the severity of COVID-19 in individuals with European ancestry: a Mendelian randomisation study of open data*, *BMJ Nutrition, Prevention & Health*, doi:10.1136/bmjnph-2020-000151.
540. **Jevalikar** et al., *Lack of association of baseline 25-hydroxyvitamin D levels with disease severity and mortality in Indian patients hospitalized for COVID-19*, *Scientific Reports*, doi:10.1038/s41598-021-85809-y.
541. **Cangiano** et al., *Mortality in an Italian nursing home during COVID-19 pandemic: correlation with gender, age, ADL, vitamin D supplementation, and limitations of the diagnostic tests*, *Aging*, doi:10.18632/aging.202307.
542. **Zhang (B)** et al., *What's the relative risk? A method of correcting the odds ratio in cohort studies of common outcomes*, *JAMA*, 80:19, 1690, doi:10.1001/jama.280.19.1690.
543. **Altman, D.**, *How to obtain the P value from a confidence interval*, *BMJ*, doi:10.1136/bmj.d2304.
544. **Altman (B)** et al., *How to obtain the confidence interval from a P value*, *BMJ*, doi:10.1136/bmj.d2090.
545. **Sweeting** et al., *What to add to nothing? Use and avoidance of continuity corrections in meta-analysis of sparse data*, *Statistics in Medicine*, doi:10.1002/sim.1761.
546. **Deng, H.**, *PyMeta, Python module for meta-analysis*, www.pymeta.com/.
547. **Abdollahi** et al., *The Association Between the Level of Serum 25(OH) Vitamin D, Obesity, and underlying Diseases with the risk of Developing COVID-19 Infection: A case-control study of hospitalized patients in Tehran, Iran*, *Journal of Medical Virology*, doi:10.1002/jmv.26726.
548. **Abdulrahman** et al., *Correlates of poor clinical outcomes related to COVID-19 among older people with psychiatric illness - a mixed methods study*, *The International Journal of Psychiatry in Medicine*, doi:10.1177/00912174231171220.
549. **Abrishami** et al., *Possible association of vitamin D status with lung involvement and outcome in patients with COVID-19: a retrospective study*, *European Journal of Nutrition*, doi:10.1007/s00394-020-02411-0.
550. **Afaghi** et al., *Prevalence and Clinical Outcomes of Vitamin D Deficiency in COVID-19 Hospitalized Patients: A Retrospective Single-Center Analysis*, *The Tohoku Journal of Experimental Medicine*, doi:10.1620/tjem.255.127.
551. **Alguwaihes** et al., *Diabetes and Covid-19 among hospitalized patients in Saudi Arabia: a single-centre retrospective study*, *Cardiovascular Diabetology*, doi:10.1186/s12933-020-01184-4.
552. **Al-Jarallah** et al., *In-hospital mortality in SARS-CoV-2 stratified by serum 25-hydroxy-vitamin D levels: A retrospective study*, *Journal of Medical Virology*, doi:10.1002/jmv.27133.
553. **Baktash** et al., *Vitamin D status and outcomes for hospitalised older patients with COVID-19*, *Postgraduate Medical Journal*, doi:10.1136/postgradmedj-2020-138712.
554. **Breslin** et al., *The relationship between vitamin D, biomarkers and clinical outcome in hospitalised Covid-19 patients*, *Proceedings of the Nutrition Society*, doi:10.1017/S0029665121002214.
555. **Carpagnano** et al., *Vitamin D deficiency as a predictor of poor prognosis in patients with acute respiratory failure due to COVID-19*, *J. Endocrinol. Invest.*, 2020, Aug 9, 1-7, doi:10.1007/s40618-020-01370-x.
556. **Chang** et al., *Prior diagnoses and medications as risk factors for COVID-19 in a Los Angeles Health System*, *medRxiv*, doi:10.1101/2020.07.03.20145581.
557. **De Smet** et al., *Serum 25(OH)D Level on Hospital Admission Associated With COVID-19 Stage and Mortality*, *American Journal of Clinical Pathology*, doi:10.1093/ajcp/aqaa252.

558. **Faniyi** et al., Vitamin D status and seroconversion for COVID-19 in UK healthcare workers who isolated for COVID-19 like symptoms during the 2020 pandemic, medRxiv, doi:10.1101/2020.10.05.20206706.
559. **Faul** et al., Vitamin D Deficiency and ARDS after SARS-CoV-2 Infection, Irish Medical Journal, 113:5, 84, imj.ie/vitamin-d-deficiency-and-ards-after-sars-cov-2-infection/.
560. **Green** et al., A higher frequency of physical activity is associated with reduced rates of SARS-CoV-2 infection, European Journal of General Practice, doi:10.1080/13814788.2022.2138855.
561. **Hastie** et al., Vitamin D concentrations and COVID-19 infection in UK Biobank, Diabetes and Metabolic Syndrome: Clinical Research and Reviews, 14:4, 561–565, doi:10.1016/j.dsx.2020.04.050.
562. **Hernández** et al., Vitamin D Status in Hospitalized Patients with SARS-CoV-2 Infection, The Journal of Clinical Endocrinology & Metabolism, doi:10.1210/clinem/dgaa733.
563. **Katz** et al., Increased risk for Covid-19 in patients with Vitamin D deficiency, Nutrition, doi:10.1016/j.nut.2020.111106.
564. **Kaufman** et al., SARS-CoV-2 positivity rates associated with circulating 25-hydroxyvitamin D levels, PLOS One, doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0239252.
565. **Lau** et al., Vitamin D Insufficiency is Prevalent in Severe COVID-19, medRxiv, doi:10.1101/2020.04.24.20075838.
566. **Luo** et al., Vitamin D Deficiency Is Associated with COVID-19 Incidence and Disease Severity in Chinese People, The Journal of Nutrition, doi:10.1093/jn/nxaa332.
567. **Meltzer (B)** et al., Association of Vitamin D Status and Other Clinical Characteristics With COVID-19 Test Results, JAMA network open, 3:9, doi:10.1001/jamanetworkopen.2020.19722.
568. **Merzon** et al., Low plasma 25(OH) vitamin D level is associated with increased risk of COVID-19 infection: an Israeli population-based study, The FEBS Journal, doi:10.1111/febs.15495.
569. **Panagiotou** et al., Low serum 25-hydroxyvitamin D (25[OH]D) levels in patients hospitalised with COVID-19 are associated with greater disease severity: results of a local audit of practice, medRxiv, doi:10.1101/2020.06.21.20136903.
570. **Radujkovic** et al., Vitamin D Deficiency and Outcome of COVID-19 Patients, Nutrients 2020, 12:9, 2757, doi:10.3390/nu12092757.
571. **Sulli (B)** et al., Vitamin D and Lung Outcomes in Elderly COVID-19 Patients, Nutrients, doi:10.3390/nu13030717.
572. **Sánchez-Zuno (B)**, Vitamin D Levels in COVID-19 Outpatients from Western Mexico: Clinical Correlation and Effect of Its Supplementation, Journal of Clinical Medicine, doi:10.3390/jcm10112378.
573. **Tehrani** et al., Evaluation of vitamin D levels in COVID-19 patients referred to Labafinejad hospital in Tehran and its relationship with disease severity and mortality, Clinical Nutrition, doi:10.1016/j.clnesp.2021.01.014.
574. **Umay** et al., Comparison of Length of Hospital Stay and Routine Laboratory Parameters in Covid-19 Patients With and Without Serum Vitamin D Deficiency, Journal of Contemporary Medicine, doi:10.16899/jcm.1319088.
575. **Vasheghani (B)** et al., The relationship between serum 25-hydroxyvitamin D levels and the severity of COVID-19 disease and its mortality, Scientific Reports, doi:10.1038/s41598-021-97017-9.
576. **Vassiliou (B)** et al., Low 25-Hydroxyvitamin D Levels on Admission to the Intensive Care Unit May Predispose COVID-19 Pneumonia Patients to a Higher 28-Day Mortality Risk: A Pilot Study on a Greek ICU Cohort, Nutrients, doi:10.3390/nu12123773.
577. **Walk** et al., Vitamin D - contrary to vitamin K - does not associate with clinical outcome in hospitalized COVID-19 patients, medRxiv, doi:10.1101/2020.11.07.20227512.
578. **Ye** et al., Does Serum Vitamin D Level Affect COVID-19 Infection and Its Severity? A Case-Control Study, Journal of the American College of Nutrition, doi:10.1080/07315724.2020.182600.
579. **Annweiler (B)** et al., High-dose versus standard-dose vitamin D supplementation in older adults with COVID-19 (COVIT-TRIAL): A multicenter, open-label, randomized controlled superiority trial, PLoS Medicine, doi:10.1371/journal.pmed.1003999.
580. **Annweiler (C)** et al., Vitamin D and survival in COVID-19 patients: A quasi-experimental study, The Journal of Steroid Biochemistry and Molecular Biology, doi:10.1016/j.jsbmb.2020.105771.
581. **Boukef** et al., Melatonin, Vitamins and Minerals Supplements for the Treatment of Covid-19 and Covid-like Illness: Results of a Prospective, Randomised, Double-blinded Multicentre Study, NCT05670444, clinicaltrials.gov/study/NCT05670444.
582. **Abdelhai** et al., Impact of Rapid Correction of Vitamin D Deficiency on Patients with COVID-19 Disease: A Randomized-Controlled Trial, The Egyptian Journal of Hospital Medicine, doi:10.21608/EJHM.2024.368093.

583. **Baguma (B)** et al., Characteristics of the COVID-19 patients treated at Gulu Regional Referral Hospital, Northern Uganda: A cross-sectional study, *Research Square*, doi:10.21203/rs.3.rs-1193578/v1.
584. **Cervero** et al., Beneficial Effect of Short-Term Supplementation of High Dose of Vitamin D3 in Hospitalized Patients With COVID-19: A Multicenter, Single-Blinded, Prospective Randomized Pilot Clinical Trial, *Frontiers in Pharmacology*, doi:10.3389/fphar.2022.863587.
585. **Jaun** et al., Effect of Single High Dose Vitamin D Substitution in Hospitalized COVID-19 Patients with Vitamin D Deficiency on Length of Hospital Stay, *Biomedicines*, doi:10.3390/biomedicines11051277.
586. **Ling** et al., High-Dose Cholecalciferol Booster Therapy is Associated with a Reduced Risk of Mortality in Patients with COVID-19: A Cross-Sectional Multi-Centre Observational Study, *Nutrients*, doi:10.3390/nu12123799.
587. **Lohia (B)** et al., Exploring the link between vitamin D and clinical outcomes in COVID-19, *American Journal of Physiology-Endocrinology and Metabolism*, doi:10.1152/ajpendo.00517.2020.
588. **Sabico** et al., Effects of a 2-Week 5000 IU versus 1000 IU Vitamin D3 Supplementation on Recovery of Symptoms in Patients with Mild to Moderate Covid-19: A Randomized Clinical Trial, *Nutrients*, doi:10.3390/nu13072170.
589. **Sarhan** et al., Evidence for the Efficacy of a High Dose of Vitamin D on the Hyperinflammation State in Moderate-to-Severe COVID-19 Patients: A Randomized Clinical Trial, *Medicina*, doi:10.3390/medicina58101358.
590. **Tan (B)** et al., Cohort study to evaluate the effect of combination Vitamin D, Magnesium and Vitamin B12 (DMB) on progression to severe outcome in older COVID-19 patients, *Nutrition*, doi:10.1016/j.nut.2020.111017.
591. **Taslim** et al., The Effects of 10,000 IU Vitamin D Supplementation on Improvement of Clinical Outcomes, Inflammatory and Coagulation Markers in Moderate COVID-19 Patients: A Randomized-Controlled Trial, *Nutr. clín. diet. hosp.*, doi:10.12873/432taslim.
592. **Torres** et al., Changes in the immune response against SARS-CoV-2 in individuals with severe COVID-19 treated with high dose of vitamin D, *Biomedicine & Pharmacotherapy*, doi:10.1016/j.biopha.2022.112965.
593. **Annweiler (D)** et al., Vitamin D Supplementation Associated to Better Survival in Hospitalized Frail Elderly COVID-19 Patients: The GERIA-COVID Quasi-Experimental Study, *Nutrients*, doi:10.3390/nu12113377.
594. **Bhat** et al., Effect of calcifediol supplementation as add-on therapy on the immune repertoire in recipients of the ChAdOx1 nCoV-19 vaccine: A prospective open-label, placebo-controlled, clinical trial, *Journal of Infection*, doi:10.1016/j.jinf.2023.03.004.
595. **Golabi (B)** et al., The Association between Vitamin D and Zinc Status and the Progression of Clinical Symptoms among Outpatients Infected with SARS-CoV-2 and Potentially Non-Infected Participants: A Cross-Sectional Study, *Nutrients*, doi:10.3390/nu13103368.
596. **Hernández (B)** et al., Vitamin D Status in Hospitalized Patients with SARS-CoV-2 Infection, *The Journal of Clinical Endocrinology & Metabolism*, doi:10.1210/clinem/dgaa733.
597. **Karonova (E)** et al., Vitamin D Intake May Reduce SARS-CoV-2 Infection Morbidity in Health Care Workers, *Nutrients*, doi:10.3390/nu14030505.
598. **Levy** et al., Frail Older Adults with Presymptomatic SARS-CoV-2 Infection: Clinical Course and Prognosis, *Gerontology*, doi:10.1159/000521412.
599. **Meltzer (C)** et al., Association of Vitamin D Levels, Race/Ethnicity, and Clinical Characteristics With COVID-19 Test Results, *JAMA Netw Open.*, doi:10.1001/jamanetworkopen.2021.4117.
600. **Ünsal (B)** et al., Retrospective analysis of vitamin D status on inflammatory markers and course of the disease in patients with COVID-19 infection, *Journal of Endocrinological Investigation*, doi:10.1007/s40618-021-01566-9.