


BMJ Open Vitamin D status in an Australian patient population: a large retrospective case series focusing on factors associated with variations in serum 25(OH)D

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ABSTRACT

Objectives To investigate whether sex, age, medical specialty and seasonal variations in serum concentration of 25-hydroxy vitamin D (25(OH)D) are evident among an Australian patient population.

Design Retrospective study analysing the results of serum 25(OH)D lab tests and vitamin D supplementation from Royal Melbourne Hospital (RMH) between 2014 and 2017.

Setting Tertiary healthcare centre in Victoria, Australia.

Participants 30 023 patients (inpatient and outpatient) who had their serum 25(OH)D levels measured at RMH between 2014 and 2017.

Main outcome measures Serum 25(OH)D levels stratified according to patients' sex, age and medical specialty admitted to, as well as the season and year (2014 to 2017) 25(OH)D level was measured.

Results Mean serum 25(OH)D level of study population was 69.9 nmol/L (95% CI 69.5 to 70.2). Only 40.2% patients in this cohort were sufficient in vitamin D (>75 nmol/L). On average, 25(OH)D levels in male patients were 6.1 units (95% CI 5.4 to 6.9) lower than in females. Linear regression analysis found that 25(OH)D levels increased by 0.16 unit (95% CI 0.14 to 0.18) for every year increase in age. One-way analysis of variance showed patients from neurology had the highest average 25(OH)D level, 76.8 nmol/L (95% CI 74.2 to 79.3) compared with other medical specialties. Mean 25(OH)D level during winter, 64.9 nmol/L (95% CI 64.2 to 65.6) was significantly lower compared with other seasons despite supplementation. Average 25(OH)D level measured in 2014, 71.5 nmol/L (95% CI 70.8 to 72.2) was significantly higher than levels measured in 2016–2017.

Conclusions There is a sex, age, medical specialty, seasonal and yearly variation in vitamin D status in an Australian patient population. The association between low vitamin D status and winter despite supplementation suggests other interventions are required to boost serum 25(OH)D levels.

INTRODUCTION

Interest in the health risks of vitamin D deficiency has skyrocketed over the last 10 years. In Australia, this is reflected in the 128-fold increase in serum vitamin D testing

Strengths and limitations of this study

- To date, this is the largest study of vitamin D status in patients from a tertiary health centre in Australia (n=30 023).
- Our findings have contributed to the gap in literature concerning vitamin D status in large Australian cohorts.
- Our findings highlighted the contribution of individual characteristics and seasonal variation of ultraviolet B exposure to vitamin D status, suggesting targeted approaches in interventions to improve vitamin D status.
- Due to being a retrospective study, our study did not include factors such as dietary habits of patients or direct measure of sun exposure.
- The actual quantity of vitamin D supplementation was not recorded, and information on total vitamin D intake of patients was not available.

from 2000 to 2014 and has raised the cost to Medicare from \$1.02 million in 2000 to over \$140 million in 2012.¹ Despite the increased interest in vitamin D, the optimal level that should be targeted remains variable. The consensus from scientific research appears to support serum 25-hydroxy vitamin D (25(OH)D) level sufficiency >50 nmol/L and vitamin D deficiency is generally defined as <25 nmol/L.^{2–4} It is now widely accepted that adequate vitamin D levels should be maintained in all life stages, from fetal development to old age. Low vitamin D status has been associated with an increased risk of rickets, osteoporosis, diabetes mellitus, cardiovascular disease, depression, autoimmunity and even pregnancy complications.^{5–12} Low prenatal and early life vitamin D levels may also increase susceptibility to schizophrenia and multiple sclerosis (MS) in later life.^{13–15} In the elderly, higher risk of vitamin D deficiency and lower vitamin D status have been reported to be associated with increased fall risk.^{16 17}

Sunlight exposure remains as the major source of vitamin D synthesis. Exposure of the skin to solar ultraviolet B (UVB; 290–315 nm) radiation converts cutaneous 7-dehydrocholesterol to previtamin D₃, which in turn becomes vitamin D₃. Vitamin D₃ is then metabolised to 25(OH)D in the liver and is subsequently converted to the biologically active form, 1,25(OH)₂D₃ in the kidneys. Vitamin 1,25(OH)₂D₃ plays a major role in calcium and phosphorus regulation, and as a result influences many metabolic pathways and skeletal health.¹⁸ Since human vitamin D is largely synthesised in the skin, serum concentration of 25(OH)D is influenced by seasonal variation of UVB exposure as well as time spent outdoors, the use of sunscreen and clothing. Numerous studies from different countries have shown seasonal variation in vitamin D concentrations in children, adults and the elderly; the lowest level is found to be at either spring or winter and highest at either autumn or summer.^{19–24} A review on worldwide vitamin D status identified children (especially those with low birth weight), pregnant women and the elderly being at risk of vitamin D deficiency.²⁵ However, regarding gender variation in vitamin D concentration, findings from different studies remain inconsistent; some studies have shown that women have higher serum 25(OH)D levels while others demonstrated to the contrary.^{22 24 26}

Although variation in vitamin D levels has been addressed in several studies across different countries and geographical latitude, studies of vitamin D status in Victoria, Australia are lacking. Therefore, this study sought to investigate whether (1) sex, age and seasonal variations in serum concentration of 25(OH)D are evident among the Victorian tertiary hospital population; (2) certain subgroups of patients are more at risk of vitamin D deficiency and (3) patients with neurological conditions including MS have a lower vitamin D status.

METHODS

Study population

This study retrospectively analysed the results of serum 25(OH)D lab tests of 30 023 patients (inpatient and outpatient) at Royal Melbourne Hospital (RMH), Victoria, Australia between 2014 and 2017. The results were obtained from the pathology department of RMH after receiving approval from the Human Research Ethics Committee, RMH. Further, dispensing records of vitamin D supplementation (cholecalciferol 1000 IU or 50 000 IU) were derived from pharmacy records of the same hospital.

Laboratory assay for serum 25(OH)D measurement

The vitamin D assay used between March 2014 and December 2017 was the Abbott ARCHITECT immunoassay. Assay performance review was conducted on a daily basis (internally) and monthly basis (externally), and if the assay coefficient of variation percentage (CV%) drifted >8%, the protocol was to adjust the issue. From 2014 to 2017, internal as well as external assay quality assurance

and validity measures were performed at multiple levels of vitamin D. The CV% obtained during this time was <6% for the clinically relevant values of serum 25(OH)D. A different assay was used prior to 2014, and hence data prior to 2014 are not included.

Study design

Currently, there is no complete agreement on the definition of vitamin D deficiency or the optimal level; we therefore categorised the patients based on the recommendations from the government journal Australian Prescriber.²⁷ The patients were classified into four diagnostic categories according to their serum 25(OH)D levels: deficiency (levels <25 nmol/L), insufficiency (levels 25–50 nmol/L), suboptimal (levels 50–75 nmol/L) and sufficiency (levels >75 nmol/L). In addition, patients were also stratified according to their sex, age and the medical specialty that each patient was admitted to at the time that their serum 25(OH)D concentration was measured. Patients below the age of 20 years were excluded from analysis as they represent only 1% of the study population (n=379), but had the highest rate of vitamin D deficiency. Moreover, due to the lack of information on the race-ethnicity of the patients, serum 25(OH)D levels were not stratified according to race-ethnicity. Additionally, because the data collected do not differentiate between patients who received inpatient and outpatient care, a comparison of vitamin D status between these two populations cannot be made. It is also important to note that the word ‘admitted’ used throughout the paper refers to both inpatients and outpatients. Seasons were determined according to meteorological seasons in Australia: summer (December, January, February), autumn (March, April, May), winter (June, July, August) and spring (September, October, November).

Patient and public involvement

Due to being a retrospective study, patients were not involved in this research. Patients were not consulted to comment on the study design or interpret the study outcomes. It was difficult to directly involve patients due to data protection restrictions and patient confidentiality. Patients were not invited to contribute to the writing or editing of this document.

Statistical analysis

The statistical analysis was performed with R programming (package: dplyr) and Prism 7. For those that had multiple tests available, only the first vitamin D test for each patient between 2014 and 2017 was used. For patients who were prescribed with multiple vitamin D prescriptions, only the ones issued >14 days before serum 25(OH)D was measured were included. This is to ensure that the vitamin D supplements have had enough time to affect serum 25(OH)D levels. χ^2 test was used to compare different vitamin D diagnostic categories, that is, vitamin D-deficient, insufficient, suboptimal and sufficient groups. Student’s t-test was used to compare the vitamin

D status between sex: female versus male. For comparison of vitamin D levels within multiple groups, analysis of variance or one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) with posthoc test was used, that is, age, medical specialty, seasonal and yearly variabilities in 25(OH)D concentration. Regression analysis was performed to analyse the relationship between age and vitamin D status. In addition, multivariable model was used to analyse the relationship between 25(OH)D concentration and neurology patients. Data are presented as mean±SEM unless specified otherwise.

RESULTS

Characteristics of the study population are described in [table 1](#). Mean serum 25(OH)D concentration was 69.9 nmol/L (95% CI 69.5 to 70.2), with average age of 59.6 years (95% CI 59.4 to 59.8) ([figure 1](#)). The study population comprised of 30 023 patients, of whom 62.3% were females and 37.6% males. Patients with undefined sex in their medical records were excluded from analysis. Female ($p<0.0001$), older age ($p<0.0001$) and summer ($p<0.0001$) were associated with higher vitamin D status. Male patients had significantly lower 25(OH)D levels compared with females ($p<0.0001$). On average, 25(OH)D levels in male patients were 6.1 units lower than in females (95% CI 5.4 to 6.9). Patients 20–29 years ($n=3099$) had the lowest mean vitamin D status (63.3 nmol/L), while patients >70 years ($n=11 225$) had the highest (73.2 nmol/L). Regardless, one-way ANOVA showed significant difference in average 25(OH)D concentrations between all age groups ($p<0.0001$). Linear regression analysis also found that vitamin D status increased by 0.16 unit (95% CI 0.14 to 0.18) for every year increase in age. MS can occur at any age, but most commonly affects people between 20 and 40 years with a peak incidence occurring at 30 years of age.²⁸ Therefore, age group 20–29 was used as a reference group. Mean serum 25(OH)D level of patients ≥50 years was significantly higher than patients in the 20–29 year age category ($p<0.0001$) ([figure 2](#)). However, mean 25(OH)D concentration of neurology patients (41.7% have MS) was significantly higher than patients from all other medical specialties ([figure 3](#)). Patients admitted to neurology (76.8 nmol/L, 95% CI 74.2 to 79.3) had the highest average 25(OH)D level, while patients from nephrology (64.1 nmol/L, 95% CI 58.5 to 69.7) had the lowest. Regardless, average 25(OH)D levels between all medical specialties were found to be significantly different ($p<0.0001$). The lowest mean 25(OH)D level was found in winter (64.9 nmol/L, 95% CI 64.2 to 65.6), while the highest level was found in summer (76.1 nmol/L, 95% CI 74.3 to 77.9). Average 25(OH)D level at winter (Jun–Aug) was significantly lower compared with levels from all other seasons ([figure 4](#)). The average 25(OH)D concentration from tests measured in 2014 (71.5 nmol/L, 95% CI 70.8 to 72.2) was significantly higher than levels measured in 2016–2017 ($p<0.0001$) ([figure 5](#)).

Table 1 Characteristics of the study population ($n=30\,023$) and average serum 25(OH)D levels

	N (%)	Mean 25(OH)D (SEM)
Total population	30 023 (100%)	69.9 (0.19)
Sex		
Female	18 688 (62.3%)	72.1 (0.25)
Male	11 302 (37.6%)	66.0 (0.30)
Age group		
20–29	3099 (10.3%)	63.3 (0.55)
30–39	3721 (12.4%)	66.3 (0.56)
40–49	3570 (11.9%)	66.6 (0.57)
50–59	4131 (13.8%)	69.5 (0.53)
60–69	4277 (14.2%)	71.7 (0.49)
>70	11 225 (37.4%)	73.2 (0.31)
Medical specialty		
AMU	1690 (5.6%)	69.0 (0.81)
BOE	1053 (3.5%)	71.2 (0.92)
EMER	1656 (5.5%)	69.6 (0.86)
ENDO	1229 (4.1%)	74.0 (0.90)
GAST	1574 (5.2%)	66.9 (0.79)
NEPH	1261 (4.2%)	64.1 (0.80)
NEUR	654 (2.2%)	76.8 (1.66)
ORTH	1080 (3.6%)	67.9 (0.89)
OTHER	14 214 (47.3%)	68.0 (0.27)
PRIV	5612 (18.7%)	75.5 (0.47)
Season of measurement		
Summer (Dec–Feb)	5588 (18.6%)	76.1 (0.43)
Autumn (Mar–May)	8366 (27.9%)	74.0 (0.36)
Winter (Jun–Aug)	8320 (27.7%)	64.9 (0.36)
Spring (Sep–Nov)	7749 (25.8%)	66.2 (0.37)
Year of measurement		
2014	8063 (26.9%)	71.5 (0.37)
2015	7620 (25.3%)	71.3 (0.38)
2016	7401 (24.7%)	68.6 (0.39)
2017	6939 (23.1%)	67.7 (0.39)
Vitamin D supplementation		
Yes	2588 (8.6%)	80.4 (0.61)
No information	27 435 (91.4%)	68.9 (0.20)

Specialties with <1000 patients (except for NEUR) were placed into OTHER for analysis.

AMU, acute medical unit; BOE, breast/oncology/endocrine surgery; EMER, emergency; ENDO, endocrinology; GAST, gastroenterology; NEPH, nephrology; NEUR, neurology; ORTH, orthopaedic; PRIV, private.

Multivariable analysis

Results of the multivariable regression analysis on 25(OH)D levels by specialty are described in [table 2](#). Patients from neurology were found to have the highest

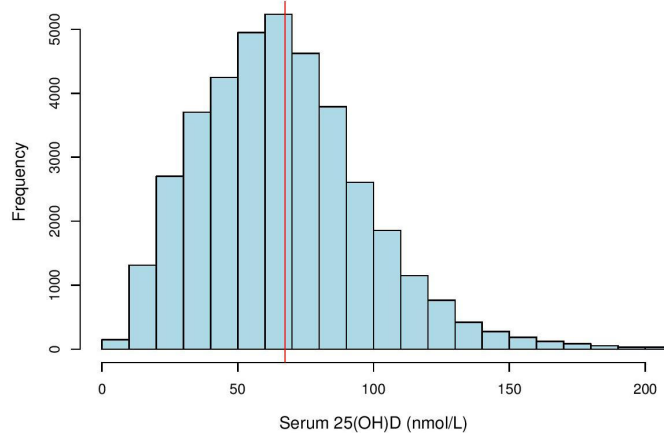


Figure 1 Histogram of serum 25(OH)D distribution in study population (n=30 023). Histogram showing distribution of serum 25(OH)D levels (nmol/L) among 30 023 patients at Royal Melbourne Hospital, Victoria, Australia between 2014 and 2017. The vertical solid line (in red) is the mean value, 69.9 ± 0.19 nmol/L.

average 25(OH)D level compared with patients from other specialties, after accounting for sex and age, the season and year that the vitamin D tests were measured as well as vitamin D supplementation intake.

Vitamin D diagnostic groups

Characteristics of the study population stratified according to their serum 25(OH)D levels are described in table 3. Only 40.2% patients in this cohort were sufficient in vitamin D, and 55.8% of patients who were prescribed vitamin D supplementation had sufficient vitamin D levels. The proportion of patients on vitamin D supplementation varied significantly between various levels of 25(OH)D concentration ($p < 0.0001$, χ^2 test). Although female patients had a higher mean 25(OH)D concentration than males, only 43.1% had sufficient 25(OH)D levels compared with

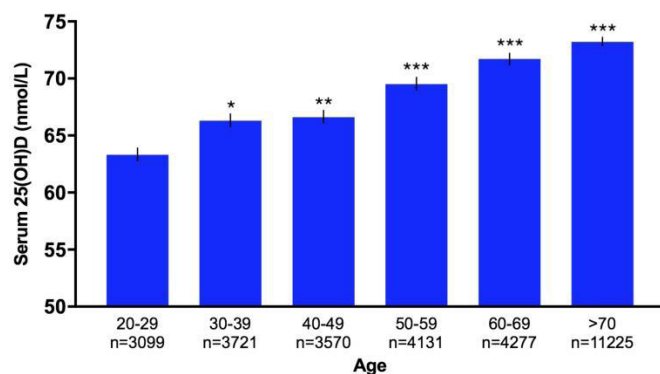


Figure 2 Bar graph of age variation in serum 25(OH)D levels in study population (n=30 023). Bar graph showing age variation in serum 25(OH)D levels (nmol/L) of 30 023 patients at Royal Melbourne Hospital, Victoria, Australia between 2014 and 2017. 25(OH)D levels increased with age, and patients ≥ 50 years had significantly higher mean 25(OH)D concentrations compared with patients aged 20–29 years. Error bars represent SEM. Statistical significance of p values: $p < 0.05$; $*p < 0.01$; $**p < 0.001$; $***p < 0.0001$.

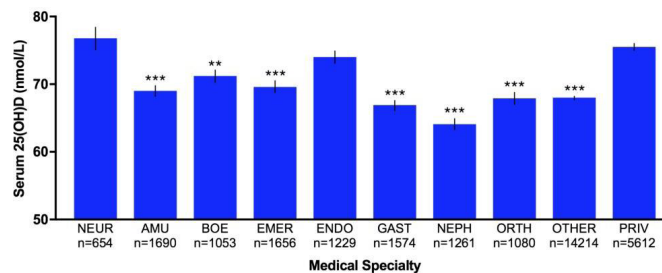


Figure 3 Bar graph of variations in serum 25(OH)D level of patients admitted to various medical specialties (n=30 023). Bar graph showing variation in serum 25(OH)D levels (nmol/L) of 30 023 patients admitted to all medical specialties at Royal Melbourne Hospital, Victoria, Australia between 2014 and 2017. Specialties with < 1000 patients (except for NEUR) were placed into OTHER for analysis. Analysis showed the average 25(OH)D levels of patients from all other specialties were significantly lower compared with NEUR except ENDO and PRIV. Error bars represent SEM. Statistical significance of p values: $p < 0.05$; $*p < 0.01$; $**p < 0.001$; $***p < 0.0001$. AMU, acute medical unit; BOE, breast/oncology/endocrine surgery; EMER, emergency; ENDO, endocrinology; GAST, gastroenterology; NEPH, nephrology; NEUR, neurology; ORTH, orthopaedic; PRIV, private.

35.5% of male patients. The age of patients increased with increasing 25(OH)D levels; the average age (mean \pm SD) of patients who had 25(OH)D levels > 75 nmol/L was 60.6 ± 20.8 , while patients who were vitamin D deficient (< 25 nmol/L) had an average age of 55.6 ± 22.3 . Although patients from neurology had the highest average 25(OH)D concentration, only 44.6% were sufficient in vitamin D level. As expected, proportion of patients who were vitamin D sufficient were the lowest in winter (34.0%) compared with

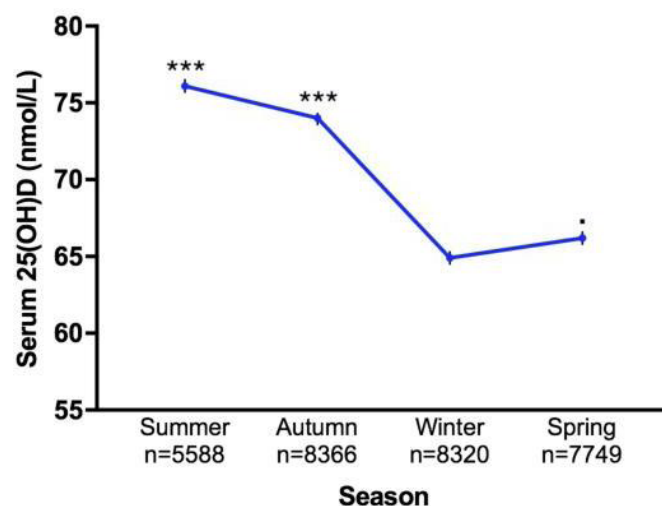


Figure 4 Line graph of seasonal variation in serum 25(OH)D levels in study population (n=30 023). Line graph showing seasonal variation in serum 25(OH)D levels (nmol/L) of 30 023 patients at Royal Melbourne Hospital, Victoria, Australia between 2014 and 2017. Analysis showed the average 25(OH)D levels of all other seasons were significantly higher compared with winter. Error bars represent SEM. Statistical significance of p values: $p < 0.05$; $*p < 0.01$; $**p < 0.001$; $***p < 0.0001$.

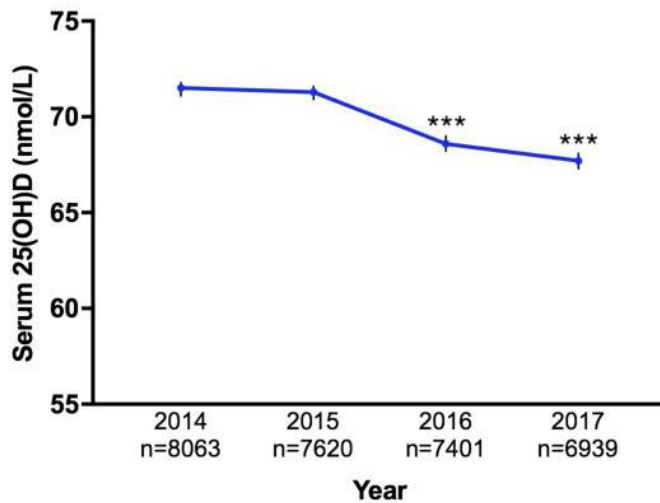


Figure 5 Line graph of yearly variation (2014–2017) in serum 25(OH)D levels in study population (n=30 023). Line graph showing variation in serum 25(OH)D levels (nmol/L) of 30 023 patients measured between 2014 and 2017 at Royal Melbourne Hospital, Victoria, Australia. The mean 25(OH)D level measured in 2014 was significantly higher than levels measured in 2016–2017. Error bars represent SEM. Statistical significance of p values: *p<0.05; **p<0.01; ***p<0.001; ****p<0.0001.

47.8% of patients who had their 25(OH)D level measured in summer. Interestingly, the proportion of patients who had their 25(OH)D levels measured in 2014 were significantly higher (p<0.0001) in the vitamin D sufficient group and significantly lower (p<0.0001) in the vitamin D

deficient group compared with patients between 2015 and 2017 (χ^2 test). χ^2 tests also yielded significant differences between the proportion of patients with various levels of vitamin D insufficiency in the following categories: sex (p<0.0001), age (p<0.0001), medical specialty (p<0.0001), season (p<0.0001) and year (p<0.0001).

Vitamin D supplementation

Characteristics of the study population on vitamin D supplementation are shown in table 4. A higher proportion of male patients were prescribed with supplementation compared with females. Prescription of vitamin D supplements increased with increasing age. Patients from acute medical unit and nephrology were found to have the highest proportion of patients on supplementation. Unsurprisingly, more patients were prescribed with vitamin D supplements during winter and spring. Interestingly, proportion of patients on vitamin D supplementation increased from 2014 to 2017 annually.

DISCUSSION

This is the largest study on serum 25(OH)D levels in a tertiary hospital population in Victoria, Australia (n=30 023) to date. Our study found sex, age and seasonal variations in serum 25(OH)D levels. Patients who were not on vitamin D supplementation were found to have a higher risk of vitamin D deficiency, especially during winter. Moreover, our findings have shown that patients from neurology had a higher mean 25(OH)D level compared with patients admitted to other medical specialties.

The mean serum 25(OH)D level for all 30 023 patients in our study was suboptimal (69.9 nmol/L). Both female and male patients across all age groups and medical specialties (except for patients admitted to neurology and private hospitals) showed suboptimal serum vitamin D status. Only patients who were on supplementation, and patients admitted to neurology and private hospital were sufficient in vitamin D (>75 nmol/L). Moreover, only patients who had their vitamin D levels measured in summer had sufficient vitamin D level compared with other seasons. In the present study, we found that 5.5% of patients were vitamin D deficient and only 40.2% were sufficient in vitamin D. Pharmacy records on vitamin D supplementation correlated to serum 25(OH)D measured. In the vitamin D sufficient group, 55.8% of patients were prescribed vitamin D supplements >14 days before their serum 25(OH)D levels were measured, while only 2.4% in the vitamin D deficient group were prescribed with supplements. However, this correlation was not reflected in the gender variation found in serum 25(OH)D levels measured. Females had a higher vitamin D status compared with males; 43.1% of females were sufficient in vitamin D while only 35.5% of male patients were vitamin D sufficient. According to pharmacy records, 9.9% of male patients were prescribed with vitamin D supplements, compared with 7.9% of females. Therefore, females had higher 25(OH)D levels despite less patients being prescribed with supplements. Our findings are in

Table 2 Results of multivariable linear regression analyses to model serum 25(OH)D levels by specialty, adjusting for sex, age, season, year of measurement and vitamin D supplementation intake

Medical specialty	Adjusted difference in mean 25(OH)D	95% CI	P value
NEUR	Reference	–	–
AMU	-12.4	-15.3 to -9.4	<0.0001
BOE	-9.1	-12.2 to -5.9	<0.0001
EMER	-11.9	-14.9 to -9.0	<0.0001
ENDO	-4.8	-7.9 to -1.8	0.0017
GAST	-9.7	-12.6 to -6.8	<0.0001
NEPH	-14.4	-17.4 to -11.4	<0.0001
ORTH	-14.3	-17.4 to -11.1	<0.0001
OTHER	-10.8	-13.3 to -8.3	<0.0001
PRIV	-1.9	-4.5 to -0.7	0.1565

Specialties with <1000 patients (except for NEUR) were placed into OTHER for analysis. AMU, acute medical unit; BOE, breast/oncology/endocrine surgery; EMER, emergency; ENDO, endocrinology; GAST, gastroenterology; NEPH, nephrology; NEUR, neurology; ORTH, orthopaedic; PRIV, private.

**Table 3** Characteristics of the study population stratified according to serum 25(OH)D levels

	Total N	Deficiency (<25 nmol/L)	Insufficiency (25–50 nmol/L)	Suboptimal (50–75 nmol/L)	Sufficiency (>75 nmol/L)	P value
Total population	30 023	1655 (5.5%)	6824 (22.7%)	9467 (31.5%)	12 077 (40.2%)	
Sex						
Female	18 688	884 (4.7%)	3920 (21.0%)	5836 (31.2%)	8048 (43.1%)	<0.0001
Male	11 302	770 (6.8%)	2899 (25.7%)	3622 (32.0%)	4011 (35.5%)	
Age						
20–29	3099	217 (7.0%)	875 (28.2%)	1054 (34.0%)	953 (30.8%)	
30–39	3721	236 (6.3%)	991 (26.6%)	1242 (33.4%)	1252 (33.7%)	
40–49	3570	227 (6.4%)	954 (26.7%)	1163 (32.6%)	1226 (34.3%)	<0.0001
50–59	4131	214 (5.2%)	995 (24.1%)	1320 (32.0%)	1602 (38.7%)	
60–69	4277	204 (4.8%)	862 (20.1%)	1354 (31.7%)	1857 (43.4%)	
>70	11 225	557 (5.0%)	2147 (19.1%)	3334 (29.7%)	5187 (46.2%)	
Medical specialty						
AMU	1690	154 (9.1%)	352 (20.8%)	480 (28.4%)	704 (41.7%)	
BOE	1053	37 (3.5%)	212 (20.1%)	358 (34.0%)	446 (42.4%)	
EMER	1656	122 (7.4%)	392 (23.7%)	460 (27.8%)	682 (41.2%)	
ENDO	1229	42 (3.4%)	221 (18.0%)	417 (33.9%)	549 (44.7%)	
GAST	1574	76 (4.8%)	426 (27.1%)	502 (31.9%)	570 (36.2%)	<0.0001
NEPH	1261	86 (6.8%)	336 (26.6%)	405 (32.1%)	434 (34.4%)	
NEUR	654	33 (5.0%)	120 (18.3%)	209 (32.0%)	292 (44.6%)	
ORTH	1080	72 (6.7%)	215 (19.9%)	376 (34.8%)	417 (38.6%)	
OTHER	14 214	859 (6.0%)	3456 (24.3%)	4462 (31.4%)	5437 (38.3%)	
PRIV	5612	174 (3.1%)	1094 (19.5%)	1798 (32.0%)	2546 (45.4%)	
Season of measurement						
Summer (Dec–Feb)	5588	168 (3.0%)	901 (16.1%)	1847 (33.1%)	2672 (47.8%)	<0.0001
Autumn (Mar–May)	8366	266 (3.2%)	1570 (18.7%)	2732 (32.7%)	3798 (45.4%)	
Winter (Jun–Aug)	8320	625 (7.5%)	2324 (27.9%)	2545 (30.6%)	2826 (34.0%)	
Spring (Sep–Nov)	7749	596 (7.7%)	2029 (26.2%)	2343 (30.2%)	2781 (35.9%)	
Year of measurement						
2014	8063	277 (3.4%)	1794 (22.2%)	2662 (33.0%)	3330 (41.3%)	<0.0001
2015	7620	310 (4.1%)	1669 (21.9%)	2530 (33.2%)	3111 (40.8%)	
2016	7401	523 (7.1%)	1700 (23.0%)	2267 (30.6%)	2911 (39.3%)	
2017	6939	545 (7.9%)	1661 (23.9%)	2008 (28.9%)	2725 (39.3%)	
Vitamin D supplementation						
Yes	2588	63 (2.4%)	294 (11.4%)	786 (30.4%)	1445 (55.8%)	<0.0001
No information	27 435	1592 (5.8%)	6530 (23.8%)	8681 (31.6%)	10 632 (38.8%)	

Specialties with <1000 patients (except for NEUR) were placed into OTHER for analysis.

AMU, acute medical unit; BOE, breast/oncology/endocrine surgery; EMER, emergency; ENDO, endocrinology; GAST, gastroenterology; NEPH, nephrology; NEUR, neurology; ORTH, orthopaedic; PRIV, private.

contrary with several previous studies on determinants of vitamin D status in Australia.^{29 30} Cross-sectional studies across Australia showed that overall women had lower serum 25(OH)D levels than men (southeast Queensland, $p=0.06$; Tasmania, $p<0.01$)³⁰ and another population-based

study demonstrated vitamin D deficiency was more prevalent in women.²⁹ The inconsistency of our results with other studies could be due to female patients acquiring vitamin D supplements from other sources, or be a particular characteristic of patients attending a tertiary healthcare centre.

Table 4 Characteristics of the study population on vitamin D supplementation

	Vitamin D supplementation+	No information (%)
Sex		
Female	1468 (7.9%)	17 220 (92.1%)
Male	1120 (9.9%)	10 182 (90.1%)
Age group		
20–29	93 (3.0%)	3006 (97.0%)
30–39	127 (3.4%)	3594 (96.6%)
40–49	148 (4.1%)	3422 (95.9%)
50–59	221 (5.3%)	3910 (94.7%)
60–69	327 (7.6%)	3950 (92.4%)
>70	1672 (14.9%)	9553 (85.1%)
Medical specialty		
AMU	326 (19.3%)	1364 (80.7%)
BOE	23 (2.2%)	1030 (97.8%)
EMER	211 (12.7%)	1445 (87.3%)
ENDO	129 (10.5%)	1100 (89.5%)
GAST	114 (7.2%)	1460 (92.8%)
NEPH	184 (14.6%)	1077 (85.4%)
NEUR	36 (5.5%)	618 (94.5%)
ORTH	91 (8.4%)	989 (91.6%)
OTHER	1422 (10.0%)	12 792 (90.0%)
PRIV	52 (0.9%)	5560 (99.1%)
Season of measurement		
Summer (Dec–Feb)	529 (9.5%)	5059 (90.5%)
Autumn (Mar–May)	672 (8.0%)	7694 (92.0%)
Winter (Jun–Aug)	697 (8.4%)	7623 (91.6%)
Spring (Sep–Nov)	690 (8.9%)	7059 (91.1%)
Year of measurement		
2014	455 (5.6%)	7608 (94.4%)
2015	652 (8.6%)	6968 (91.4%)
2016	730 (9.9%)	6671 (90.1%)
2017	751 (10.8%)	6188 (89.2%)

Specialties with <1000 patients (except for NEUR) were placed into OTHER for analysis.

AMU, acute medical unit; BOE, breast/oncology/endocrine surgery; EMER, emergency; ENDO, endocrinology; GAST, gastroenterology; NEPH, nephrology; NEUR, neurology; ORTH, orthopaedic; PRIV, private.

Contrary to previous studies,^{31–33} we found that 25(OH)D level increased with increasing age. Vitamin D supplementation could have also contributed to this finding. Serum 25(OH)D levels were shown to increase with increasing age, but older patients were found to be more likely to be prescribed with vitamin D supplementation (table 4), likely resulting in higher serum 25(OH)

D measured. This could explain the contradiction of our findings to data demonstrating higher prevalence of vitamin D deficiency with increasing age in both men and women,^{31–33} which did not take into account supplementation. Contrary to previous studies that demonstrated the association of vitamin D deficiency and neurological disorders such as Parkinson's disease, Alzheimer's disease, MS and epilepsy,^{34–38} our data showed that patients admitted to the neurology specialty had the highest mean 25(OH)D level compared with patients from all other specialties. Pharmacy records showed that only 5.5% of patients from neurology were prescribed with vitamin D supplementation, which was on the lower end compared with other specialties (table 4). 41.7% of neurology patients from our data were diagnosed with MS. Given the numerous literature on the role of vitamin D in MS, low serum vitamin D status is associated with increased susceptibility to MS and worse disease progression,^{39–46} it is conceivable that some patients with MS could have acquired vitamin D supplementation from other sources, and total vitamin D intake was not recorded. Moreover, patients with other neurological conditions (beside MS) could have also acquired vitamin D supplementation that was not recorded in the prescription records, resulting in higher serum 25(OH)D measured.^{47–50} This could help explain the contradiction of our results to other findings regarding vitamin D status of patients with neurological disorders. Our findings also showed that patients admitted to private hospitals had the second highest mean 25(OH)D level. As patients from private hospitals are a heterogeneous group and comprised of patients with a variety of medical conditions, it is difficult to elucidate specific factors that could have contributed to the higher 25(OH)D levels measured. One of the possible explanations for this finding could be that patients from private hospitals are presumably more health literate and hence are more likely to use supplementations. Moreover, our results showed that patients admitted to endocrinology had a higher mean 25(OH)D level compared with patients from other specialties (except neurology and private hospitals). Most patients admitted to endocrinology at RMH were treated for osteoporosis. Given the numerous literature on vitamin D and bone health,^{51–53} these patients are commonly prescribed with vitamin D and calcium supplementation as part of their treatment. A study on 68 residential aged care facilities in Australia (n=9094) in 2014–2017 found that 60% of the residents consistently use vitamin D supplementation.⁵⁴ Hence, it is unsurprising that the mean serum 25(OH)D level for endocrinology was higher compared with other medical specialties in our study. Our findings also showed that patients admitted to nephrology had the lowest mean serum 25(OH)D level compared with patients from other specialties. The majority of patients from nephrology at RMH were treated for chronic kidney disease (CKD). Vitamin D levels are generally low in these patients, as CKD is

associated with low levels of vitamin D, especially in patients with end-stage renal disease and kidney transplant recipient.^{55–59} Our findings are consistent with results from previous studies that demonstrated the association between low vitamin D levels and CKD.

Seasonal variation in serum 25(OH)D concentration has been addressed in several prior studies.^{60–62} Our results are in agreement with findings of previous studies that demonstrated lower vitamin D status during winter and higher levels during summer months. In a population-based study of 27 203 women (≥ 55 years) in Geelong (southeastern Australia), serum 25(OH)D was found to peak in summer and dip in winter ($p < 0.001$), which is consistent with our results.⁶¹ Interestingly, despite the fact that more patients were prescribed vitamin D supplementation during winter ($n=697$) compared with summer ($n=529$), serum 25(OH)D levels remained lower during winter, emphasising the role of seasonal variation of UVB exposure on vitamin D status regardless of supplementation. Notably, serum 25(OH)D status was significantly higher in 2014 compared with 2016–2017. This is contradictory to the rising trend in vitamin D status for the past two decades.⁶³ Moreover, pharmacy records showed a rise in prescription of vitamin D supplements every year from 2014 to 2017 (table 4), particularly between 2014 and 2015. In 2014, only 5.6% of patients were prescribed vitamin D supplements compared to 8.6% in 2015. One of the possible explanations for this contradiction is the increasing prevalence of obesity in Australia. According to the Australian Bureau of Statistics, in 2017–2018, 67.0% of Australian adults were overweight and obese, an increase from 63.4% in 2014–2015.⁶⁴ Current literature shows a consistent association between obesity and low vitamin D concentrations as well as lower vitamin D supplementation intake.^{65 66} Possible mechanisms for lower serum vitamin D status in obese individuals have been proposed,^{67 68} and given the growing literature on the association between obesity and low vitamin D concentrations, it would be interesting to include the body mass index of patients to elucidate this possible association.

Limitations

Our study had a number of limitations. First, this study was carried out retrospectively and factors such as dietary habits of patients or direct measure of sun exposure were not included. Second, there is no consensus on the definition of the clinical terms vitamin D ‘deficiency’, ‘insufficiency’, ‘suboptimal’ and ‘sufficiency’ as well as the desirable levels of serum 25(OH)D. Third, since vitamin D supplementation data was derived from pharmacy dispensing records at RMH, it cannot be excluded that some patients might elect to purchase vitamin D supplements at other sources such as the supermarket, health food stores or online. It is also important to note that because vitamin D supplementation does not require a prescription, vitamin D intake of some patients might

not be included in the dispensing records. Fourth, in the supplementation data, the actual quantity of supplement (ie, units of vitamin D dispensed) was not recorded. Fifth, because the data collected do not differentiate between patients who received inpatient and outpatient care, a comparison of vitamin D status between these two populations cannot be made. Sixth, due to the lack of information on the race-ethnicity of the patients, serum 25(OH)D levels were not stratified according to race-ethnicity. Seventh, the patient population presented here, although quite large, may not be reflective of the general population (general community) as our patients were all from a tertiary hospital setting and likely with medical comorbidities and potentially also with increased rates of vitamin D prescription.

CONCLUSION

This is the largest study of vitamin D status in patients from a tertiary health centre in Australia to date. The findings reveal that there are sex, age, medical specialty and seasonal variations in serum concentration of 25(OH)D in an Australian tertiary hospital population. Based on our findings, patients who were not on vitamin D supplementation were at risk of vitamin D deficiency, especially during winter. Our findings showing female gender, older age and neurology patients having higher 25(OH)D levels are contrary to those previous reports globally. Our study also reveals that despite the role of supplementation, serum 25(OH)D remained the lowest during winter, highlighting the need of other interventions to boost vitamin D status during winter. Further research is warranted to establish the role of vitamin D in health and disease state as well as the variations in individual characteristics, seasonal and geographic locations that contribute to the total vitamin D levels. Specifically, given the association between vitamin D and immune-mediated diseases such as MS, understanding the role of this key vitamin would help delineate potential therapeutic approaches in combatting these diseases.

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