Supplementary Online Content

Forno E, Bacharier LB, Phipatanakul W, et al. Effect of vitamin D_3 supplementation on severe asthma exacerbations in children with asthma and low vitamin D levels: the Vit-D-Kids Asthma (VDKA) randomized clinical trial. *JAMA*. doi:10.1001/jama.2020.12384

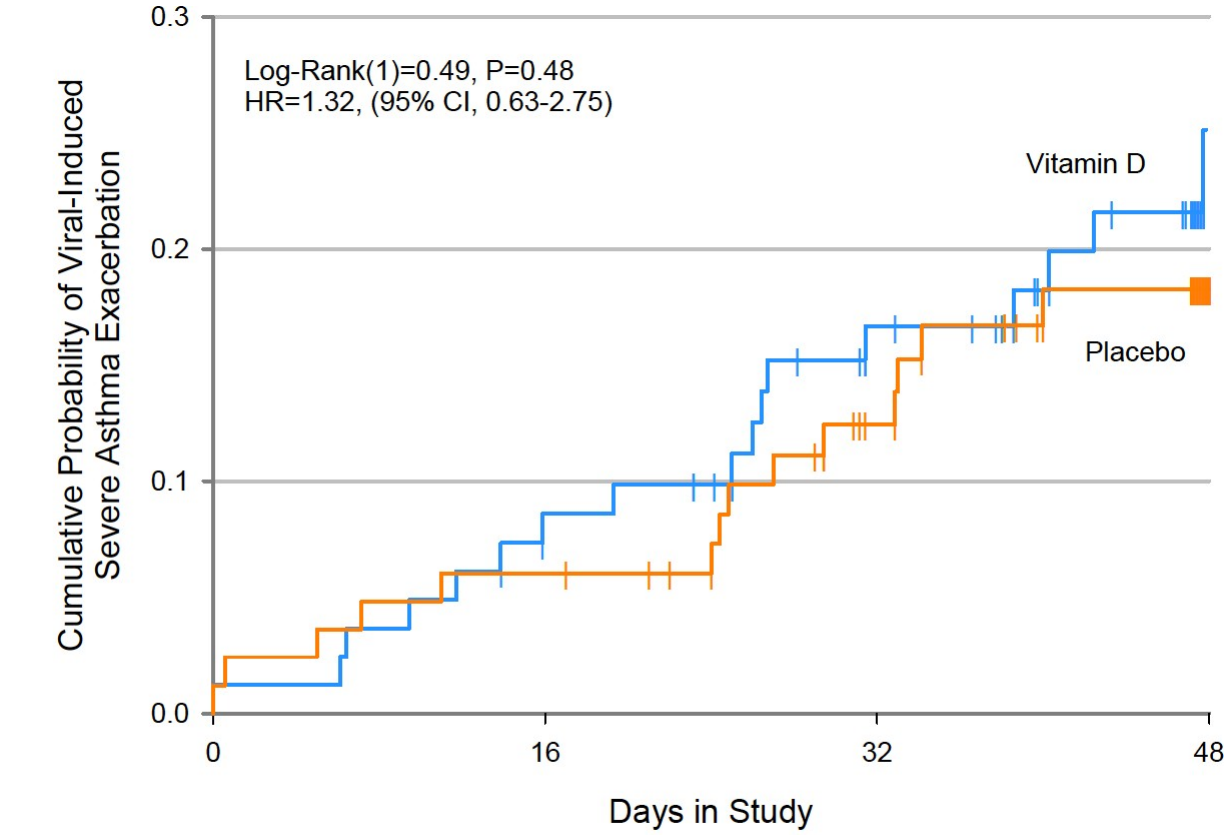
This supplementary material has been provided by the authors to give readers additional information about their work.

eTable. Vitamin D Levels in Nonsupplemented Participants in the Placebo Group

		Screening	16 weeks	32 weeks	48 weeks
Non-supplemented*	Mean, ng/ml (95%CI)	23.1 (22.1-24.0)	28.5 (26.1-30.8)	25.8 (23.9-27.6)	25.5 (23.8-27.2)
	Percent ≥30 ng/ml	0%	43.0%	29.7%	31.8%

*Non-supplemented refers to participants in the placebo group excluding those who had low levels of vitamin D (<10 ng/ml at any point, or ≥10 but <14 ng/ml in two visits) and therefore, according to protocol, were referred to Endocrinology for evaluation and management.

eFigure. Time to First Viral-Induced Severe Asthma Exacerbation



N at Risk				
Vitamin D	82	74	59	18
Placebo	83	78	63	20

Vertical bars represent single censored events. The adjusted hazard ratio (HR) for time from randomization to a first viral-induced severe exacerbation was 1.32 (95% CI 0.63-2.75) for the vitamin D vs placebo treatment groups (*P*=.48). Models stratified for study site, sex, and race/ethnicity (see main text for details). Median observation time: 330 days [IQR 218-335] in the vitamin D group, 331 days [230-336] in the placebo group