

Figure S1. Serum concentration of 25-hydroxy Vitamin D (25(OH) Vitamin D) (a) and 1,25-hydroxy Vitamin D (1,25(OH)₂ Vitamin D) (b) in IBD patients applying protein and carbohydrate- rich diet or balanced diet.

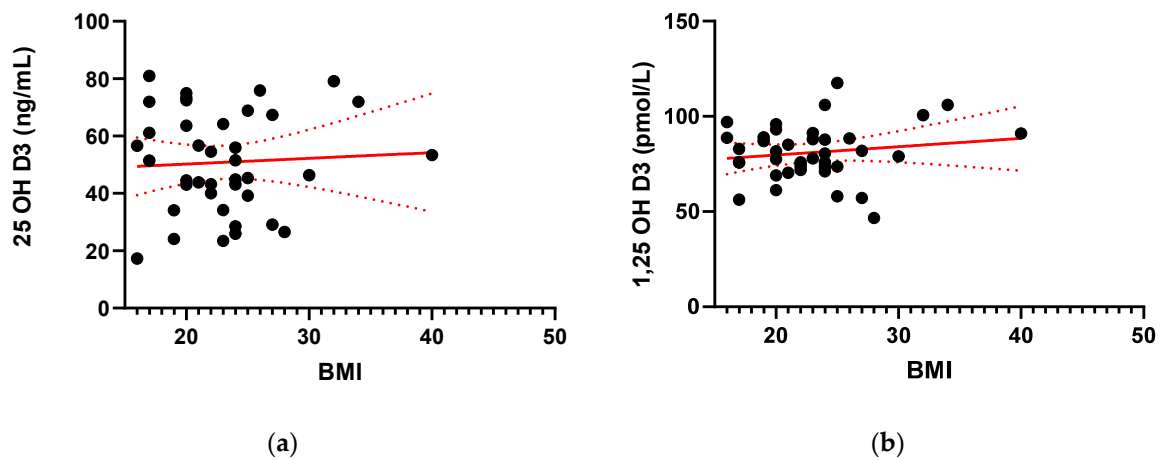
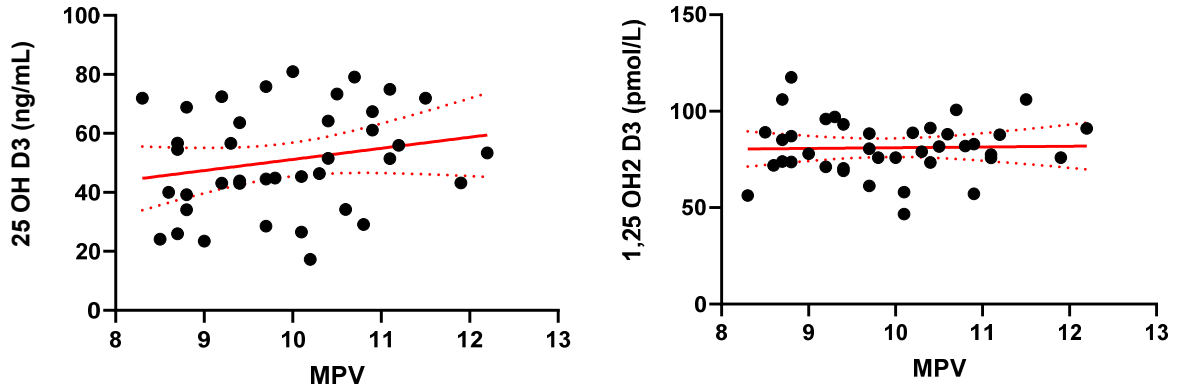


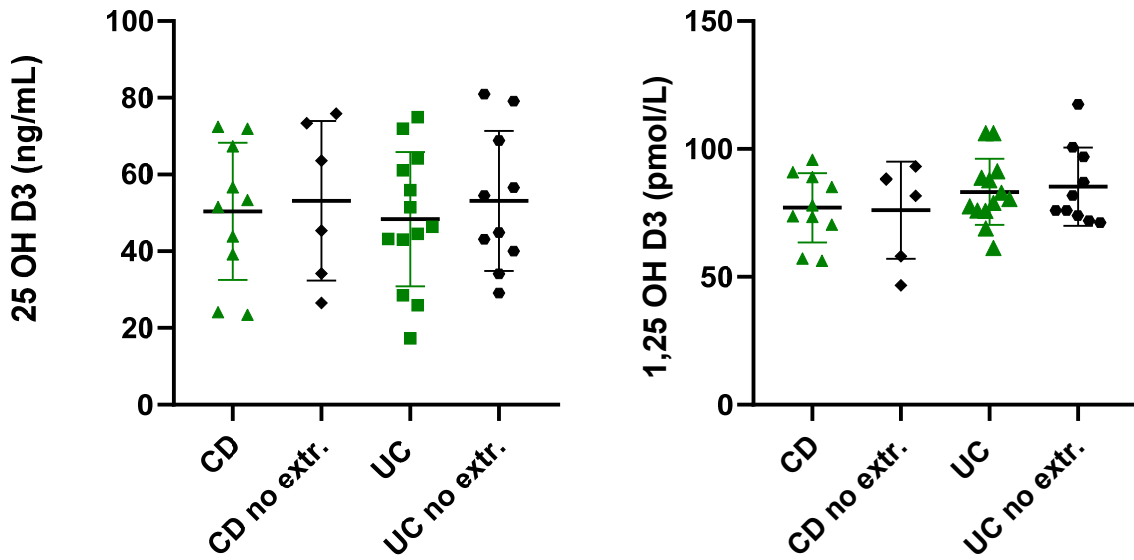
Figure S2. Correlation between serum concentration of 25-hydroxy Vitamin D (25(OH) Vitamin D) (a) and 1,25-hydroxy Vitamin D (1,25(OH)₂ Vitamin D) (b) and the values of body mass index (BMI).



(a)

(b)

Figure S3. Correlation between serum concentration of 25-hydroxy Vitamin D (25(OH) Vitamin D) (a) and 1,25-hydroxy Vitamin D (1,25(OH)₂ Vitamin D) (b) and the values of mean platelet volume (MPV) in IBD patients.



(a)

(b)

Figure S4. Serum concentration of 25-hydroxy Vitamin D (25(OH) Vitamin D) (a) and 1,25-hydroxy Vitamin D (1,25(OH)₂ Vitamin D) (b) in IBD patients with and without extraintestinal symptoms.