Evidence table of systematic review on vitamin D supplementation and all-cause mortality

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| **Author Year [PMID]** | Autier 2007 [17846391] |
| **Design (Search Years)** | Randomized controlled trials (1992-2006) |
| **Population** | Community dwelling or institutionalized adults |
| **Intervention (Exposure) and Comparator** | Supplementary vitamin D (at least 1000 mg/d) without calcium vs. placebo or no treatment |
| **Results** | 18 trials of combined vitamin D and vitamin D + calciumRR: 0.93 (95% CI 0.87, 0.99); favoring vitamin D (± calcium) supplementationStatistically homogeneousIn our reanalysis we and excluded 3 of 18 trials and separated studies with vitamin D only from those with vitamin D and calcium combination. For details and results of our reanalysis, see text. |
| **Comments** | See text in vitamin D and vitamin D + calcium sections for reanalyses of the separated trials.Study participants, vitamin D assays, and vitamin D status are not described in detail.  |
| **AMSTAR Criteria** |
| **A priori design?** | Yes | **Study quality assessment performed?** | No |
| **Two independent reviewers?** | No | **Study quality appropriately used in analysis?** | NA |
| **Comprehensive literature search?** | Yes | **Appropriate statistical synthesis?** | Yes |
| **All publication types and languages included?** | Yes | **Publication bias assessed?** | No |
| **Included and excluded studies listed?** | No | **Conflicts of interest stated?** | Yes |
| **Study characteristics provided?** | Yes | The meta-analysis did not perform quality assessment (neither using individual quality items nor using quality scores) |