Table 26b. Vitamin D and breast cancer: Characteristics of prospective cohort studies (updated from original report)

| **Author Year****Study Name****Location****(Latitude)****[PMID]** | **Population** | **Vitamin D Concentration** | **Comparisons** | **Confounders/Effect Modifiers Adjusted** | **Comments** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Nutrients** | **Demograph** | **Anthrop** | **Medical** | **UV Exposure** | **Lifestyle** |
| **Radioimmunoassay** |
| Freedman 2007[103](#_ENREF_103)NHANES IIIUS(38º N)[17971526] | * Health status
 | Non-institutionalized |  |  | Breast cancer risks: Quintile 1 vs. Quintile 2 | x | x | x |  | x | x |  |
| * Mean age (range/SD), y
 | 44 (ND) |
| Eliassen, 2011[135](#_ENREF_135)NHSIII | * Health outcome
 | nd |  |  | Breast cancer risks: Quartile 1 vs. Quartile 2, 3, 4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| * Mean age (SD), y
 | 44.9 (SD 4.4) |
| * Male (%)
 | 0% |
| **Chemiluminescence Assay** |
| Jacobs, 2011[144](#_ENREF_144)Women’s Healthy Eating and Living (WHEL)US(various) | * Health outcome
 | Cancer in remission |  |  | Breast cancer risks: Quartile 4 vs. Quartile 1, 2, 3 |  |  |  |  |  |  | This article contains both prospective cohort and case-control data. Case-control data given here |
| * Mean age (SD), y
 | 51.9 (SD 9) |
| * Male (%)
 | 0% |
| Ordonez-Mena 2013[97](#_ENREF_97)ESTHERSaarland, Germany | * Health status
* Mean age (range/SD), y
* Male (%)
 | ndNR (50–74)54% |  |  | Breast cancer risk: Tertile 2 vs Tertile 1 and 3 |  | X | X |  |  | X | confounders– add multivitamin use, fish consumption, red meat consumption, daily fruit intake, daily vegetable intake, scholarly education, physical activity, family history of cancer |