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 III  US  (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)  ESTHER  Saarland, Germany | * Health status * Mean age (range/SD), y * Male (%) | nd  NR (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 |