

VITAMIN D – DIETARY INTAKE, SUPPLEMENTATION AND METABOLIC STATUS OF POLISH ADULTS

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Abstract

Objectives: Contrary to popular opinion on the preventive properties of vitamin D, results of previous studies have been inconclusive. The aim of this research was to evaluate the associations between the intake of vitamin D and metabolic abnormalities in a representative sample of Polish adults. **Material and Methods:** Within the framework of the Multi-Center National Population Health Examination Survey (referred to as WOBASZ), a random sample of 2381 adult residents of Poland (53.8% of whom were women) was examined. All the study subjects were extensively reviewed, including 24-h dietary recall. The intake of vitamin D was assessed on the basis of dietary and supplements reviews. Metabolic abnormalities were evaluated using measurements of waist circumference (WC), blood pressure (BP), serum triglycerides (TG), high-density lipoprotein cholesterol (HDL-C) and fasting glycemia. Metabolic syndrome was defined according to the International Diabetes Federation. **Results:** Of all the study participants, about 4.4 % of women and 2.6% of men declared a regular supplementation of vitamin D. Among women, a significant inverse correlation between vitamin D supplementation and the mean systolic BP was found ($p < 0.01$). A more substantial relationship was noted after dividing the study subjects according to their body mass. Among obese men, there was a significant inverse relationship between vitamin D intake and the mean systolic BP ($p < 0.01$) and diastolic BP ($p < 0.05$), as well as a positive correlation with HDL-C ($p < 0.05$). Among obese women, a negative correlation was found between vitamin D supplementation and the mean systolic BP ($p < 0.01$) and diastolic BP ($p < 0.05$), and a positive correlation with TG ($p < 0.05$). Among non-obese male subjects, a negative correlation between vitamin D intake and WC was observed. **Conclusions:** The obtained findings suggest that the correlation between vitamin D intake and metabolic abnormalities may depend on the obesity status. A higher vitamin D intake may reduce BP and increase HDL-C in obese subjects. The positive relationship between vitamin D intake and TG concentration in women needs further investigation. *Int J Occup Med Environ Health.* 2020;33(1):107–18

Key words:

adults, abdominal obesity, metabolic disorders, Polish, vitamin D supplementation, vitamin D intake

Funding: the WOBASZ and WOBASZ II studies were supported by the Ministry of Health of Poland (project entitled “National Program to Equalize Accessibility to Cardiovascular Disease Prevention and Treatment POLKARD,” project manager: Prof. Grażyna Broda).

Received: November 13, 2018. Accepted: October 30, 2019.

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INTRODUCTION

Vitamin D is a fat-soluble vitamin deriving from dermal synthesis, dietary intake and supplements. Its few food sources include: fatty fish, eggs, fortified beverages and dairy products [1]. This prohormone has various functions in the human body, including bone mineralization, modulation of cell growth, regulation of calcium and phosphorus absorption from the gut, adjustment of the immunological system, and reduction of inflammation [2–4]. Therefore, it not only plays an important role in the pathogenesis of skeletal disorders but its impact on the risk of metabolic abnormalities also deserves special attention.

There has been increasing interest in proving the crucial role of vitamin D in the etiology of chronic metabolic conditions such as obesity and type 2 diabetes [5,6]. Recent studies have suggested that vitamin D may prevent cardiovascular diseases and risk factors of metabolic syndrome [3,7–10]. Nevertheless, the results of clinical trials are inconclusive [11–16]. In most, but not all [17–19] studies, vitamin D supplements have had a beneficial effect on the blood glucose level, lipids, body fat mass, blood pressure and oxidative stress mediators [20,21]. Interestingly, most studies have been conducted in western and tropical countries, where exposure to sunlight is significant [3,4,10,16,22].

Little is known about the relationship between vitamin D intake and metabolic profiles in countries with relatively low insolation. Therefore, the authors decided to assess the correlation between vitamin D intake and the prevalence of metabolic abnormalities in a representative sample of adults in Poland.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The Ethical Committee of the Institute of Cardiology in Warsaw approved the study protocol. Informed written consent was obtained from each participant.

The study sample consisted of randomly selected adult inhabitants of 3 large administrative districts in Poland (Łódź, Lublin and Lower Silesian voivodeships), partici-

pating in the Multi-Center National Population Health Examination Survey (WOBASZ 2003–2005 and WOBASZ II 2013–2014). These research projects were carried out by the National Institute of Cardiology in Warsaw in cooperation with 5 medical universities. For both surveys, an independent random sample was drawn from the national population register. The 2-stage sampling scheme covered the whole territory of Poland and was stratified according to province and commune types. The study goals, methods and design used in these surveys were described in previous publications [23,24]. After excluding pregnant women and subjects with missing data on the required questions, the final study sample consisted of 2381 subjects (1282 women and 1099 men) aged 20–74 years.

All procedures were carried out by nurses and trained interviewers in the participants' houses or in selected out-patient clinics. The methodology closely followed the WHO MONICA protocol [25], and consisted of the following parts: a questionnaire interview, blood pressure, heart rate and anthropometric measurements, and blood sample collection.

The WOBASZ questionnaire included detailed questions on medical history, socio-economic factors, health knowledge, attitudes, lifestyle, nutrition, social support and depression. The employed interviewers were trained in the application, completion and codification of the questionnaire. In the present study, the following socio-demographic factors were considered: age, residential status, educational level, marital status, and smoking. The participants were divided into 3 categories of the place of residence according to the number of inhabitants in their living area (a "rural" area <8000 inhabitants; a small urban area 8000–40 000 inhabitants; a large urban area >40 000 inhabitants). The association between vitamin D intake and metabolic disorders was evaluated on the basis of standardized questionnaire data, biochemical tests, physical examinations and anthropometric measurements. The consumption of food products and nutrients was as-

sessed quantitatively using a 24-h recall method applied by interviewers, making use of an album with over 200 photographs of the most frequently consumed dishes, products and drinks, established by the Food and Nutrition Institute in Warsaw. The energy from the consumed nutrients was assessed using the Polish Tables of Food Composition and Nutritional Value [26].

Weight, height, waist circumference (WC), and blood pressure were measured by trained nurses using standardized methods. Body weight was measured without shoes and top garments, to the nearest 0.1 kg. Height was measured in the standing position without shoes, to the nearest 0.5 cm. Waist circumference was measured at the level of the umbilicus, using an inextensible measuring tape, to the nearest 0.5 cm. Blood pressure was measured 3 times on the right arm after 5 min of rest in the seating position by the automatic A&D UA-631 device approved by the Association for the Advancement of Medical Instrumentation. The average from the second and third measurements was used for the analysis. Fasting glucose and blood lipid levels were determined on frozen serum samples in the central laboratory (the Institute of Cardiology, Warsaw) using enzymatic methods and automated procedures. Metabolic syndrome was defined according to the International Diabetes Federation (IDF), the American Heart Association, and the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute's definition as having 3 out of the following 5 factors:

- 1) central obesity (WC ≥ 94 cm in men and ≥ 80 cm in women);
- 2) triglycerides (TG) ≥ 1.7 mmol/l (150 mg/dl), or specific treatment for this lipid abnormality;
- 3) high-density-lipoprotein cholesterol (HDL-C) < 1.03 mmol/l (40 mg/dl) in males, < 1.29 mmol/l (50 mg/dl) in females, or specific treatment for this lipid abnormality;
- 4) systolic blood pressure (SBP) ≥ 130 mm Hg or diastolic blood pressure (DBP) ≥ 85 mm Hg, or treatment of previously diagnosed hypertension;

5) fasting blood glucose (FG) ≥ 5.6 mmol/l (100 mg/dl), or previously diagnosed and treated diabetes [27].

Statistical analyses

Continuous variables were examined for normality using the Kolmogorov test, and were presented as means and standard deviations. Categorical variables were presented as counts and percentages. To compare the frequency and to assess the statistical significance of the categories of qualitative characteristics in the analyzed groups, the χ^2 test was implemented. Given that the potential correlates might differ between genders, all the analyses were performed separately for men and women. Pearson's correlation was used to evaluate the association between vitamin D consumption or supplementation and metabolic characteristics.

All p values were 2-sided and $p < 0.05$ was set as statistically significant. Statistical analyses were performed using Statistica Windows XP version 12.

RESULTS

The general characteristics of the study sample are shown in Table 1. Among all 2381 adults, 53.8% were women, and the majority of the study participants were middle-aged subjects, aged 35–64 years. The percentage of current or former smokers was substantially higher among men as compared to women (70.3% vs. 40.3%). About 32% of women and 37% of men declared regular physical activity at a level that could be defined as satisfactory. The analysis of the prevalence of metabolic risk factors revealed higher mean values of waist circumference, blood pressure, glucose and triglycerides plasma concentration in men than in women. Vitamin D dietary intake was also higher in men (3.8 ± 5.0 $\mu\text{g/day}$) (2.5 ± 2.9 $\mu\text{g/day}$), whereas women declared higher doses of vitamin D supplementation (Table 1). Regular vitamin D supplementation was declared by 4.4% of women and 2.6% of men.

Table 1. Characteristics of the study participants – a representative sample of Polish adults participating in WOBASZ (2003–2005) and WOBASZ II (2013–2014) studies – in the study on the associations between vitamin D intake and metabolic abnormalities

Variable	Participants (N = 2381)	
	women (N = 1282)	men (N = 1099)
Age [years] (M±SD)	45.9±15.4	45.7±14.9
Age group [%]		
18–34 years	28.4	26.9
35–64 years	56.8	59.9
≥65 years	14.7	13.1
Residential status [%]		
small communes	30.2	29.0
medium-sized communes	29.1	28.8
large communes	25.2	27.0
voivodship cities	15.4	15.0
Tobacco smoking [%]		
current smoker	22.7	40.5
former smoker	17.6	29.8
never smoker	58.4	29.3
Physical activity level [%]		
none	39.0	34.0
rarely	6.6	3.8
1–3 times/week	21.7	24.7
4–7 times/week	32.5	37.3
Body mass index [kg/m ²] (M±SD)	26.1±5.6	26.7±4.4
Waist circumference [cm] (M±SD)	84.9±13.9	94.8±11.8
Blood pressure [mm Hg] (M±SD)		
systolic	128.8±20.6	137.3±18.6
diastolic	81.2±11.3	83.8±11.5
Fasting blood glucose [mg/dl] (M±SD)	4.9±1.3	5.1±1.6
Triglycerides [mg/dl] (M±SD)	115.0±77	147.1±125
High-density lipoprotein [mg/dl] (M±SD)	59.0±14.6	52.0±14.9
Metabolic syndrome [%]	33.1	25.9
Vitamin D [µg/day] (M±SD)		
intake	2.5±2.9	3.8±5.0
supplements	0.5±2.8	0.3±2.3

Table 2 illustrates the associations between vitamin D intake and metabolic factors. Among women, there was an inverse correlation between vitamin D supplementation and the mean value of systolic blood pressure ($p < 0.05$). No significant associations were found among men (Table 2).

Several correlations were observed after dividing the study group according to body mass index (BMI) (Table 3). Among obese women, there was a significant negative relationship between vitamin D supplementation and blood pressure ($p < 0.01$), and a positive correlation between vitamin D consumption (dietary and total intake) and TG concentration. In men, there was a significant inverse correlation between vitamin D dietary intake and blood pressure ($p < 0.01$), and a positive correlation with HDL-C concentration ($p < 0.05$). In men with BMI < 30 kg/m²,

a negative relationship between vitamin D dietary intake and waist circumference was observed ($p < 0.05$).

Additional regression analysis adjusted for age, sex, smoking, drinking alcohol, outdoor activity, diet and anti-hypertensive drugs was performed. However, there were no statistically significant correlations between vitamin D intake and waist circumference, blood pressure, fasting glucose and lipids (data not shown in Tables).

DISCUSSION

Whereas much is known about the harmful effects of low 25-hydroxyvitamin D levels, the role of increasing vitamin D intake, both dietary and by supplementation, has remained unresolved. The purpose of this study was to assess the relationship between vitamin D intake and supplementation, and the metabolic status of Polish adults.

Table 2. The correlation between vitamin D intake and supplementation, and metabolic disorders (Pearson's correlation index) in a representative sample of Polish adults participating in WOBASZ (2003–2005) and WOBASZ II (2013–2014) studies

Variable	Pearson's correlation coefficient	
	vitamin D dietary intake	vitamin D supplementation
Women (N = 1282)		
WC [cm]	-0.003	0.026
SBP [mm Hg]	0.006	-0.080*
DBP [mm Hg]	0.033	-0.032
TG [mg/dl]	-0.002	0.020
HDL-C [mg/dl]	0.028	-0.021
FG [mg/dl]	-0.028	-0.010
Men (N = 1099)		
WC [cm]	-0.009	-0.026
SBP [mm Hg]	-0.038	-0.018
DBP [mm Hg]	-0.019	-0.039
TG [mg/dl]	0.025	-0.030
HDL-C [mg/dl]	0.022	-0.030
FG [mg/dl]	0.024	0.014

* $p < 0.05$; ** $p < 0.01$.

DBP – diastolic blood pressure; FG – fasting blood glucose; HDL-C – high-density lipoprotein cholesterol; SBP – systolic blood pressure; TG – triglycerides; WC – waist circumference.

Table 3. The association between vitamin D intake and metabolic abnormalities according to BMI in a representative sample of Polish adults participating in WOBASZ (2003–2005) and WOBASZ II (2013–2014) studies

Variable	Pearson's correlation coefficient	
	vitamin D dietary intake	vitamin D supplementation
Women		
BMI <30 (N = 970)		
WC [cm]	0.030	-0.012
SBP [mm Hg]	0.024	-0.041
DBP [mm Hg]	0.039	-0.019
TG [mg/dl]	-0.017	0.017
HDL-C [mg/dl]	0.036	0.023
FG [mg/dl]	-0.013	0.021
BMI ≥30 (N = 303)		
WC [cm]	-0.048	-0.036
SBP [mm Hg]	-0.030	-0.181**
DBP [mm Hg]	0.043	-0.131*
TG [mg/dl]	0.116*	-0.014
HDL-C [mg/dl]	-0.052	-0.071
FG [mg/dl]	-0.066	-0.088
Men		
BMI <30 (N = 850)		
WC [cm]	-0.071*	-0.048
SBP [mm Hg]	-0.007	-0.055
DBP [mm Hg]	0.018	-0.052
TG [mg/dl]	0.025	-0.036
HDL-C [mg/dl]	0.010	-0.045
FG [mg/dl]	-0.003	0.008
BMI ≥30 (N = 235)		
WC [cm]	-0.043	-0.027
SBP [mm Hg]	-0.174**	0.053
DBP [mm Hg]	-0.143*	-0.040
TG [mg/dl]	0.083	0.012
HDL-C [mg/dl]	0.133*	0.056
FG [mg/dl]	0.054	0.061

* p < 0.05; ** p < 0.01.

Abbreviations as in Table 2.

Poland, located in Central Europe, has a relatively low level of sunlight and, therefore, the adequate vitamin D intake (both dietary and by supplementation) seems particularly important. According to Manios et al., vitamin D deficiency, a 25(OH)D concentration of 30 nmol/l was observed in 2.5% while vitamin D insufficiency, a 25(OH)D concentration of 30–49.9 nmol/l, in 34% of Polish adults [28].

A major finding of the present paper is that the significant relationship between vitamin D intake and metabolic risk factors may depend on the obesity status. Substantial correlations were found mainly among individuals with BMI ≥ 30 kg/m². The most probable explanation for the significant results limited to persons with excess weight may be the fact that obesity is often associated with lower 25(OH)D concentrations in comparison to normal-weight individuals [22,29,30].

The most important relationship was observed in the context of blood pressure regardless of gender. The authors found that vitamin D intake was inversely associated with systolic and diastolic blood pressure in obese individuals. These results are in line with numerous studies demonstrating the negative relationship between blood pressure, vitamin D intake and circulating 25(OH)D [31–33]. Pfeifer et al. noticed a 9% decrease in systolic blood pressure after vitamin D and calcium supplementation [34]. Al-Dujalili et al. also highlighted an effect of vitamin D consumption on both systolic and diastolic blood pressure [35]. In contrast, some studies have shown no beneficial relationships in this context [36–40]. For example, Salekzamani et al. showed that supplementation with high-dose vitamin D for 4 months was not correlated with blood pressure [41]. Interestingly, Rejnmark et al. performed a systematic quantitative review on the characteristics of randomized clinical trials included in meta-analyses on the non-skeletal effects of vitamin D supplementation. Generally, most results of the analyzed trials did not show any beneficial effects of vitamin D intake on several health outcomes. Vi-

tamin D supplementation as an important anti-hypertensive strategy was reported only in 2/9 meta-analyses [42]. However, those trials were mostly performed in populations without low 25(OH)D levels.

Several studies have shown that subjects with the adequate serum 25(OH)D concentration and high vitamin D intake have a more favorable lipid profile than those with vitamin D deficiency [3,22,41,43–46]. The most often observed changes include a vitamin D-induced decrease in triglycerides and an increase in HDL-C. In the present paper, the positive relationship between vitamin D intake and HDL-C in men is in line with other authors' reports [47,48]. However, a few studies have revealed unfavorable serum lipid profiles in subjects with high serum 25(OH)D levels or due to vitamin D administration. A significant increase in low-density-lipoprotein cholesterol (LDL-C) in groups taking vitamin D supplements, as compared to the placebo group, was observed [49,50]. Moreover, Tabesh et al. [47] showed a positive association between 25(OH)D and TG levels in young women. In the present study, the authors noticed a positive correlation between dietary vitamin D intake and triglycerides concentration in obese women. The most probable explanation may be particular susceptibility of obese postmenopausal women to metabolic disorders (especially lipid disorders) due to vitamin D deficiency [43].

Quite unexpectedly, no substantial associations were found between vitamin D intake and glucose concentration. Although several studies have demonstrated beneficial effects of a higher vitamin D intake or the serum 25(OH)D level [15,51], some researchers have reported no significant relationships [16,18,41,52,53]. Based on the present findings, it seems possible that vitamin D may not be strongly associated with glucose metabolism in a population with relatively low fasting glucose levels.

The results obtained in this study show that dietary vitamin D intake in Poland is relatively low and far from the Estimated Average Requirement value of 10 μ g/day,

as recently proposed by the Institute of Medicine Dietary Reference Intake Committee. Vitamin D intake is lower in women, which is in line with findings obtained for the participants of the Food4Me study [28]. The prevalence of vitamin D supplementation in Poland is also low, with only 4.4% of women and 2.6% of men reporting regular vitamin D supplementation. Taking into account that dietary supplements are thought to be the second most effective strategy to counteract vitamin D deficiency, a more intensive promotion of vitamin D supplementation in adequate doses seems of particular importance. A study by Manios et al. has revealed that vitamin D intakes of at least 10 µg/day from foods and/or supplements can ensure sufficient 25(OH)D concentrations [28].

Some shortcomings of this paper should be recognized. The study is limited by its cross-sectional design which does not enable determining definite causal relationships. As far as the dietary recall is concerned, the fortified food was not taken into account in the assessment of vitamin D intake. Additionally, performing a repeated 24-h dietary recall would probably make the estimations more accurate. Moreover, the serum 25(OH)D level was not measured in the WOBASZ projects and, thus, the correlation between the level of vitamin D and metabolic disorders could not be assessed. Due to the observed low prevalence of vitamin D supplementation, the findings revealed in this group should be interpreted with caution. Another important limitation concerns the method of measuring waist circumference. Although both the WHO and the IDF recommend the measurement at the midpoint between the iliac crest and the lowest rib, other sites are also commonly adopted. As the WOBASZ project is a large population study, the authors decided to measure WC at the umbilicus which seems the most intuitive and easy method. Finally, the synthesis of vitamin D in the skin, triggered by sun exposure, was not considered.

The distinct strength of the study is the large number of participants randomly selected from the national regis-

ter. Therefore, the obtained findings are representative of adults in Poland. Regarding metabolic risk factors, all the measurements were performed by qualified nurses. Data on dietary habits were collected via face-to-face interviews performed by trained interviewers. These findings could be of particular importance for other middle-income countries.

CONCLUSIONS

The findings presented by the authors suggest that the correlation between vitamin D intake and metabolic risk factors may depend on the obesity status. A higher vitamin D intake (dietary or by supplements) may reduce BP and increase HDL-C in obese subjects. The positive relationship between vitamin D intake and TG concentration in women needs further investigation.

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