

Comparison of the bioavailability of vitamin D2 and D3

Submission date 24/05/2011	Recruitment status No longer recruiting	<input type="checkbox"/> Prospectively registered
Registration date 02/08/2011	Overall study status Completed	<input type="checkbox"/> Protocol
Last Edited 11/09/2015	Condition category Nutritional, Metabolic, Endocrine	<input type="checkbox"/> Statistical analysis plan
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Results
		<input type="checkbox"/> Individual participant data

Plain English summary of protocol

Background and study aims

Vitamin D is essential for good health, because it helps our bodies to absorb calcium from the diet. There is a lot of evidence that having enough vitamin D can help prevent against many diseases, such as heart disease, bone diseases and cancer. Although vitamins generally come from the diet, in the case of vitamin D, the majority of people actually get most of it from sunlight. When the sun shines on our skin, a reaction in the body is triggered, producing a form of vitamin D called cholecalciferol (also called vitamin D3). Another important form of vitamin D is ergocalciferol (also called vitamin D2), which is produced in plants. Studies have shown that in the winter months, many people in the UK suffer from a lack of vitamin D (vitamin D deficiency) because of the lack of sun exposure. It can be hard to take in vitamin D in the diet, as it is not naturally present in many foods. A possible solution is to fortify food or drink with vitamin D2 or D3. The aim of this study is to find out whether the concentrations of vitamin D in the blood can be maintained by regularly consuming D2 or D3, and if one is better than the other.

Who can participate?

Healthy adults among the staff and students of King's College London (UK).

What does the study involve?

Participants are randomly allocated into one of five groups. Participants in the first group receive sachets to make hot malted milk drinks (Horlicks) which does not have any extra ingredients (placebo). Participants in the other four groups are also given sachets to make malted milk drinks, but theirs contain additional vitamin D (5ug or 10ug of either D2 or D3). Participants in all groups are asked to drink one sachet every day for four weeks. Blood samples are taken from all participants, twice at the start of the study and then weekly over the four weeks to measure the concentration of vitamin D in the blood.

What are the possible benefits and risks of participating?

Not provided at time of registration.

Where is the study run from?

Metabolic Research Unit, King's College London (UK)

When is the study starting and how long is it expected to run for?
February 2011 to April 2011

Who is funding the study?
GlaxoSmithKline (UK)

Who is the main contact?
Professor Tom Sanders
tom.sanders@kcl.ac.uk

Contact information

Type(s)
Scientific

Contact name
Prof Tom Sanders

Contact details
King's College London
Franklin-Wilkins Building
150 Stamford Street
London
United Kingdom
SE1 9NH
+44 (0)20 7848 4273
tom.sanders@kcl.ac.uk

Additional identifiers

Protocol serial number
RHS00976

Study information

Scientific Title
Comparison of the bioavailability of vitamin D2 and vitamin D3 in healthy volunteers when consumed at different levels in a malt drink

Study objectives
This study will investigate whether the seasonal fall in serum 25-hydroxyvitamin D concentrations [25(OH)D] that occurs in the winter months can be prevented by the regular consumption of ergocalciferol or cholecalciferol in a fortified drink. Vitamin D is a determinant of calcium homeostasis and therefore changes in calcium and parathyroid hormone concentrations were also investigated.

Ethics approval required
Old ethics approval format

Ethics approval(s)

South East London REC1 February 2011, ref: 10/H0804/91

Study design

Parallel randomized placebo controlled double blind design

Primary study design

Interventional

Study type(s)

Quality of life

Health condition(s) or problem(s) studied

Vitamin D supplementation

Interventions

1. Participants were randomly allocated to placebo or one of 4 experimental treatments of vitamin D:

1.1. 5ug cholecalciferol or

1.2. 5ug ergocalciferol or

1.3. 10ug cholecalciferol or

1.4. 10ug ergocalciferol

2. The vitamin D or placebo was administered as a malted milk drink and consumed once a day for 28 days

Intervention Type

Drug

Phase

Not Applicable

Drug/device/biological/vaccine name(s)

Cholecalciferol, ergocalciferol

Primary outcome(s)

Change in serum 25(OH)D concentrations

Key secondary outcome(s)

Change in calcium and parathyroid hormone concentrations

Completion date

13/04/2011

Eligibility

Key inclusion criteria

1. Healthy males or females

2. Ages of 18 - 65 years

Participant type(s)

Patient

Healthy volunteers allowed

No

Age group

Adult

Lower age limit

18 years

Sex

All

Key exclusion criteria

1. Seated blood pressure >160/105 mm Hg
2. Body Mass Index <18.5 and >35 kg/m²
3. Taking vitamin and mineral supplements (including cod-liver oil), or prescription calcium /vitamin D
4. Recent exposure to high UVB light (since 1 December 2010)
5. Intolerance to study product (lactose, milk protein)
6. Chronic renal, liver or inflammatory bowel disease
7. Diabetes
8. Unwilling to follow the protocol and/or give informed consent
9. Unwilling to restrict consumption of oily fish to no more than 2 portions of oily fish per week

Date of first enrolment

22/02/2011

Date of final enrolment

13/04/2011

Locations**Countries of recruitment**

United Kingdom

England

Study participating centre

King's College London

London

United Kingdom

SE1 9NH

Sponsor information

Organisation

GlaxoSmithKline (UK)

ROR

<https://ror.org/01xsqw823>

Funder(s)

Funder type

Industry

Funder Name

GlaxoSmithKline (ref: RHS00976)

Alternative Name(s)

GlaxoSmithKline plc., GSK plc., GlaxoSmithKline plc, GSK

Funding Body Type

Government organisation

Funding Body Subtype

For-profit companies (industry)

Location

United Kingdom

Results and Publications

Individual participant data (IPD) sharing plan

IPD sharing plan summary

Study outputs

Output type	Details	Date created	Date added	Peer reviewed?	Patient-facing?
Results article	results	01/07/2012		Yes	No
HRA research summary			28/06/2023	No	No