

2 Vitamin D supplementation versus no supplementation in low birth weight term and near term infants for prevention of vitamin D deficiency

Patient or population: Low birth weight term or near term infants Settings: Maternity hospitals and infants at home Intervention: Vitamin D supplementation Comparison: No supplementation						
Outcomes	Illustrative comparative risks* (95% CI)		Relative effect (95% CI)	No of Participants (studies)	Certainty of the evidence (GRADE)	Comments
	Assumed risk No supplementation	Corresponding risk Vitamin D supplementation				
Vitamin D deficiency Followup: 6 months	388 per 1000	82 per 1000 (50 to 132)	RR 0.21 (0.13 to 0.34)	453 (1 study)	⊕⊕⊖⊖ low ^{1,2}	RD -0.30, 95% CI -0.38 to -0.23; NNTB 3.3, 95% CI 2.6 to 4.3
Vitamin D insufficiency or deficiency Followup: 6 months	734 per 1000	433 per 1000 (367 to 514)	RR 0.59 (0.50 to 0.70)	453 (1 study)	⊕⊕⊖⊖ low ^{1,2}	RD -0.30, 95% CI -0.39 to -0.21; NNTB 3.3, 95% CI 2.6 to 4.8
Vitamin D excess Followup: 6 months	See comment	See comment	Not estimable	-	See comment	Not reported
Radiological evidence of osteopenia Followup: 6 months	See comment	See comment	Not estimable	-	See comment	Not reported
Bone mineral content Followup: 6 months	See comment	See comment	Not estimable	-	See comment	Not reported
Secondary hyperparathyroidism Followup: 6 months	See comment	See comment	Not estimable	-	See comment	Not reported

Hypercalcaemia Followup: 6 months	See comment	See comment	Not estimable	-	See comment	Not reported
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*The **corresponding risk** (and its 95% confidence interval) is based on the assumed risk in the comparison group and the **relative effect** of the intervention (and its 95% CI).

CI: Confidence interval; **RR:** Risk ratio; **RD:** risk difference; **NNTB:** number needed to treat for an additional beneficial outcome