Table 14. Vitamin D and total cancer and total cancer mortality: Characteristics of RCTs [no new studies in the current report]

| **Author Year****Study Name****Location****(Latitude)****[PMID]** | **Population** | **Background Calcium Intake & Vitamin D Data** | **Comparisons** | **Compliance** | **Comments** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|
| **Radioimmunoassay** |
| Lappe2007[102](#_ENREF_102)Nebraska, US (41º N)[17556697] | * Health status
 | Mentally and physically fit; post-menopause | 25(OH)D: 71.8 nmol/L | Vit D3 1000 IU/d + Ca (citrate 1400 mg/d or carbonate 1500 mg/d) vs. Ca (citrate 1400 mg/d or carbonate 1500 mg/d) vs. placebo | nd |  |
| * Mean age (SD), y
 | 67 (7.3) |
| * Male (%)
 | 0 |
| **Other or not reported** |
| Trivedi 2003[66](#_ENREF_66)Oxford, UK(52°N)[12609940] | * Health status
 | General population | 25(OH)D: 53.4 nmol/LCalcium intake= 742 mg/d (at 4 years, no difference by treatment allocation) | Vit D3 100,000 IU vs. placebo every 4 months | Participants taking ≥80% of study medication: 76%A | Previous CVD: 28%, previous cancer: 6%, steroids user: 5%, and HRT taker: 7% |
| * Mean age (range), y
 | 75 (65–185) |
| * Male (%)
 | 76% |

ANo difference between the vitamin D and the placebo arm.