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** | | | | | | |
| Lappe  2007[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/L  Calcium 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.