**Table 1: Meta-analyses of maternal vitamin D status (intake and serum 25-hydroxyvitamin D level) and risk of pre-eclampsia.**

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Author** | **Publication cut-off** | **Number of studies included** | **Number of women included** | **Comparison** | **Risk of preeclampsia with low vitamin D status** | |
| Direction of effect | Reported odds ratio (95%CI) |
| **Vitamin D intake** | | | | | | |
| Thorne-Lyman, 2012 [43](#_ENREF_43) | June 2011 | 2 | 25141 | Highest vs lowest category of vitamin D intake | ↔ | 0.95 (0.86,1.06) |
| Hypponen, 2013 [42](#_ENREF_42) | March 2013 + inclusion of novel data | 2 | 77165 | Self-supplementation vs unsupplemented | ↑ | 1.23 (1.15, 1.33) |
| **Serum 25(OH)D** | | | | | | |
| Aghajafari, 2013 [44](#_ENREF_44) | August 2012 | 2 | 697 | Serum 25(OH)D ≥50nmol/l vs <50nmol/l | ↔ | 1.27 (0.67, 2.42) |
| 5 | 1165 | Serum 25(OH)D ≥75nmol/l vs <75nmol/l | ↑ | 2.11 (1.36, 3.27) |
| 7 | 1862 | Higher serum 25(OH)D as defined by each study vs lower serum 25(OH)D | ↑ | 1.79 (1.25, 2.58) |
| 7 | 1862 | Higher serum 25(OH)D as defined by each study vs lower serum 25(OH)D, adjusted for “critical confounders” | ↔ | 1.51 (0.89, 2.57) |
| Hypponen, 2013 [42](#_ENREF_42) | March 2013 + inclusion of novel data | 6 | 6864 | Higher serum 25(OH)D as defined by each study vs lower serum 25(OH)D | ↑ | 1.92 (1.12, 3.33) |
| Tabesh, 2013 [45](#_ENREF_45) | December 2012 | 4 | 931 | Serum 25(OH)D ≥38nmol/l vs <38nmol/l | ↔ | Actual odds ratios not reported |
| 5 | 1775 | Serum 25(OH)D ≥50nmol/l vs <50nmol/l | ↑ |
| 8 | 2485 | Higher serum 25(OH)D as defined by each study vs lower serum 25(OH)D | ↑ |
| Wei, 2013 [46](#_ENREF_46) | October 2012 | 6 | 610 | Serum 25(OH)D ≥50nmol/l vs <50nmol/l | ↑ | 2.09 (1.50, 2.90) |
| 5 | 802 | Serum 25(OH)D ≥75nmol/l vs <75nmol/l | ↑ | 1.78 (1.23, 2.56) |
| Harvey, 2014 [47](#_ENREF_47) | June 2012 | 4 | 628 | Each 25nmol/l increase in serum 25(OH)D | ↔ | 0.78 (0.59-1.05) |