**Table 2: Intervention studies of vitamin D supplementation (alone, and in combination with calcium supplementation) in pregnancy to reduce obstetric complications.**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Study** | **Populat-ion** | **Gestation at random-isation** | **Interventional medicinal product (IMP)** | **Control** | **Effect of IMP vs control on incidence of obstetric events** |
| **Hypertensive disorders** | **GDM** | **Preterm delivery** | **Caesarean section** | **Intrauterine death/****stillbirth** |
| **GHT** | **PET** |
| **Vitamin D supplementation** |
| Hossain, 2014 [82](#_ENREF_82) (Karachi, Pakistan) | N=178 | 20 weeks | 4000 IU/day oral cholecalciferol | Usual care | ↔ | ↔ |  | ↔ | ↔ | ↓ (0 vs 1 case, p=0.05) |
| Wagner, 2013 [21](#_ENREF_21) (South Carolina, USA)1 | N=504 | 12-16 weeks | 2000 IU/day oral cholecalciferol (n=201) | 400 IU/day oral cholecalciferol (n=111) | ↔ | ↔ | ↔ |  |  |
| 4000 IU/day oral cholecalciferol (n=193) | ↔ | ↔ | ↔ |  |  |
| Yap, 2014 [83](#_ENREF_83) (Sydney, Australia) | N=17925(OH)D<80nmol/l at baseline | < 20 weeks | 5000 IU/day oral cholecalciferol | 400 IU/day oral cholecalciferol |  | ↔ | ↔ | ↔ | ↔ |  |
| **Vitamin D + Calcium supplementation** |
| Kalra, 2011 [84](#_ENREF_84) (Lucknow, India) | N=140 | 12-24 weeks | Group 1: 60,000 IU single dose oral cholecalciferol at recruitment + 1g elemental Ca/day until delivery (n=48)Group 2: 120,000 IU oral cholecalciferol at recruitment and 28 weeks gestation + 1g elemental Ca/day until delivery (n=49) | Usual care (n=43) | ↔ |  |  |  | ↔ | ↔ |
| Marya, 1987 [85](#_ENREF_85) (Rothak, India) | N=400 | 20-24 weeks | 1200 IU/day vitamin D + 375mg calcium | Usual care |  | ↔ |  |  |  |  |

↔ no effect shown, ↓vitamin D supplementation reduced the incidence of the outcome; GHT – gestational hypertension; PET – preeclampsia; GDM – gestational diabetes mellitus. (1) This reported a combined analysis of data collected in two previous studies.22,109