**Table 3: Intervention studies of the effect of vitamin D supplementation in pregnancy on offspring anthropometry at birth**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Study** | **Population** | **Gestation at Allocation/Random-isation** | **Interventional medicinal product (IMP)** | **Control** | **Effect of vitamin D supplementation**  |
|  |  |  |  |  | **Birth Weight** | **Birth Length** | **Head Circumference** |
| **Vitamin D only** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Brooke 1980 [16](#_ENREF_16)(London, UK) | 126 Asian women  | 28-32 weeks | 1000 IU/day oral vitamin D | Placebo | ↔ | ↔ | ↔ |
| Mallet 1986 [18](#_ENREF_18)(France) | 68 women | Last trimester | Group A: 1000 IU/day oral vitamin DGroup B: 200,000 IU single dose in 7th month of pregnancy | Usual care | ↔ |  |  |
| Marya 1988 [110](#_ENREF_110) (Rohtak, India) | 200 Indian women | 7months | Single dose of 600000IU cholecalciferol in months 7and 8 of pregnancy | Usual care | ↑ | ↑ | ↑ |
| Yu 2009 [20](#_ENREF_20)(London, UK) | 180 women  | 27 weeks | Group A: 800 IU/day oral cholecalciferolGroup B: 200000IU oral cholecalciferol single dose at 27 weeks gestation | Usual care | ↔ |  |  |
| Dawodu 2013 [23](#_ENREF_23)(Al Ain, UAE) | 192 Arab women | 12-16 weeks | Group A: 4000 IU/day oral cholecalciferolGroup B: 2000 IU/day oral cholecalciferol | 400 IU/day oral cholecalciferol | ↔ | ↔ | ↔ |
| Grant 2013 [17](#_ENREF_17)(Auckland, New Zealand) | 260 women | 26-30 weeks | Group A: 1000IU/day oral cholecaclciferolGroup B: 2000IU/day oral cholecalciferol | Placebo | ↔ |  |  |
| Wagner 2013 [21](#_ENREF_21)(USA) | Combined analysis of two trials including a total of 513 women | 12-16 weeks | Group A: 2000IU/day oral cholecalciferolGroup B: 4000IU/day oral cholecalciferol | 400 IU/day oral cholecalciferol | ↔ |  |  |
| Roth, 2013 [19](#_ENREF_19)(Dhaka, Bangladesh) | 148 | 26-30 weeks | 35000 IU/week oral cholecalcfierol | Placebo | ↔ | ↔ | ↔ |
| **Vitamin D + calcium** |
| Marya 1981 [92](#_ENREF_92)(Rohtak, India) | 120 Hindu women | Last trimester | Group A: 1200IU/day vitamin D + 375mg calcium during third trimesterGroup B: 600000IU vitamin D orally in the 7th and 8th months of pregnancy (n=20) | Usual care | ↑ |  |  |
| Kalra 2011 [84](#_ENREF_84)(Lucknow, India) | 140 women | 12-24 weeks | Group A: 60,000IU oral cholecalciferol single dose at randomisation + 1g/day calcium carbonateGroup B: 120,000IU oral cholecalciferol at randomisation and at 28 weeks gestation + 1g/day calcium carbonate | 1g calcium carbonate/day | ↑ | ↑ | ↑ |
| Hashemipour 2014 [93](#_ENREF_93)(Qazin, Iran) | 109women, 25(OH)D<75nmol/l | 24-26 weeks | 50,000 IU/week cholecalciferol for 8 weeks in addition to the supplement received by control group | 400IU/day oral cholecalciferol; 200mg elemental calcium | ↑ | ↑ | ↑ |
| Hossain 2014 [82](#_ENREF_82)(Karachi, Pakistan) | 198 | 20 weeks | 4000IU/day oral cholecalciferol, 600mg calcium lactate & 200mg ferrous sulphate | 600mg calcium lactate & 200mg ferrous sulphate | ↔ | ↔ | ↔ |

↔ no effect shown, ↑vitamin D supplementation increased the outcome, ↓vitamin D supplementation the outcome