

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Data from randomized controlled trial

## Legend:

All percentages reference a common reference level of 25.0 ng/ml as shown on the chart. "s' reflect the disease prevention at the beginning and ending of available data. Example: Gestational diabetes incidence is reduced by 11% when the serum level is 30.7 ng/ml vs the reference level of 25.0 ng/ml. There is a 33% reduction in incidence when the serum level is 41.9 ng/ml vs the reference level of 25.0 ng/ml.

## References:

Preterm Birth: Wagner CL, et al. 17th Workshop on Vitamin D; 2014 June 17-20. Hypertensive Pregnancy Disorders, Gestational Diabetes, and Bacterial Vaginosis: Wagner CL, et al. J Steroid Biochem Mol Biol. 2013;136:313-320. Depression: Huang JY, et al. J Womens Health. 2014;23(7):588-95. Impaired Muscle Strength: Kalliokoski P, et al. BMC Pregnancy Childbirth. 2013;13(237). Postpartum Depression: Gur EB, et al. Eur J Obstet Gynecol Reprod Biol. 2014;179:110-6. Small for Gestational Age: Gernand, AD, et al. Obstet Gynecol. 2014;123(1):40-8. Common Cold, Ear Infection, and Lung Inflammation: Shin YH, et al. Korean J Pediatr. 2013;56(10):439-445. Asthma: Magnus MC, et al. Paediatr Perinat Epidemiol. 2013;27(6).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Data from longitudinal study

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup>Data from cross-sectional study