

Profile of Vitamin D in Patients Attending at Tertiary Care Hospital, Bangladesh

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Abstract: Introduction: Vitamin D deficiency is a common condition prevalent among both developed and developing countries where it is seen mostly in females. It has been linked to various skeletal and non-skeletal diseases. This study was done to find out the distribution of Vitamin D deficiency attending the outpatient department of a tertiary care hospital. Methods: This descriptive cross-sectional study was done among the patients attending the outpatient department of a tertiary care hospital in Dhaka, Bangladesh. Methodology: The six months study was conducted from January 2019 to July 2019. The ethical approval was taken from the Institutional Review Committee of the institute where we conducted the study. Convenient sampling was done. The collected data was entered in Microsoft Excel and was analyzed in the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) version 23. Results: Out of 170 participants, the distribution of vitamin D deficiency was 24 (14.1%) and insufficient vitamin D in 59 (34.7%) of the patients. The mean serum vitamin D concentration by gender was 33.20±13.10ng/ml in males and 29.85±9.99 ng/ml in females. Mean age of deficient cases are 18.25±23.47 years and for sufficient cases mean age is 6.92±7.36 years. A total of 16 females and 8 males had vitamin D deficiency. Conclusions: Vitamin D deficiency was prevalent especially in girl child.

Keywords: Vitamin D, Deficiency, Children, Bangladesh

1. Introduction

Vitamin D is a fat-soluble prohormone, the main activity of this is the regulation of the physiological processes [1]. It is found in two forms; from plants and fungi as ergocalciferol (Vitamin D₂), and from the sun as cholecalciferol (Vitamin D₃) [2]. “25- hydroxyvitamin D level of less than 20ng per millimeter (50nmol per liter)” is defined as Vitamin D deficiency [3, 4].

Globally it has been estimated that around one billion people is suffering from Vitamin D deficiency or insufficiency [5]. Vitamin D deficiency is found high in the developed countries and the regions of Asia, the Middle East, and India mostly in women [6]. According to several studies,

40-100% of the US and European population are deficient in Vitamin D [7, 8]. The factors behind this Vitamin D deficiency could be due to changes in the lifestyle of modern era based on the socio-cultural norms and practices, inadequate sun exposure and the food consumed that are rarely fortified with Vitamin D [9].

The consequence of the Vitamin D deficiency may associated with rickets in children and osteomalacia and osteoporosis in adults. Its association with various cardiovascular, infectious (tuberculosis), and cancers has been recently reported [10]. Thus, Vitamin D deficiency is related only with skeletal but also with extraskelatal diseases including neuromuscular, endocrinal, cardiovascular, degenerative, and autoimmune diseases [11]. It is known that

exposure to ultraviolet B rays helps to Vitamin D synthesis in the skin. So sun exposure is very important. Vitamin D deficiency is multi-factorial in origin, and some of the risk factors are poor sunlight exposure, skin pigmentation, and dietary insufficiency. Atmospheric pollution has also been endorsed to Vitamin D deficiency in children [12].

Cultural and social practices including lifestyle pattern such as covering of body part with clothing (Burkha or veil including black socks covering hand and feet) that limit the exposure to sunlight impact the level of Vitamin D in the body.

Vitamin D is very vital for human body. It is not just a vitamin, but actually a hormone, thus a class by itself and its predominant renal metabolic product, calcitriol, a secosteroid hormone, targets over 1000 genes in the human body. Role of Vitamin D deficiency has been associated as factor responsible in the pathogenesis of 17 varieties of cancers, heart disease, stroke, hypertension, autoimmune diseases, diabetes, depression, chronic pain, osteoarthritis, osteoporosis, myopathies, birth defect, dental diseases, and many more diseases [13].

Professor Michael Hollick who did research on Vitamin D has argued that a few minutes in the summer sun produces 100 times more Vitamin D than daily requirement [14]. Sufficient serum level of vitamin D is crucial to maintain the autocrine and paracrine functions. Otherwise low Vitamin D results in oncogenesis and affects the basic cell biology [13].

In the current world Vitamin D deficiency is a burden which is documented by many recent studies. Moderate-to-severe Vitamin D deficiency is reported in urban Indian population, despite availability of abundant sunshine [15-17]. Furthermore, the high prevalence of clinical and biological hypovitaminosis D in apparently healthy school children has been reported in India [18]. Thorough and close clinical examination during school time is necessary to identify accurate Vitamin D deficiency in school children [15]. Because of asymptomatic nature of symptoms of Vitamin D deficiency, it remains undetected in a majority of individuals [15]. Clinical detection of symptomatic cases is the tip of iceberg of Vitamin D deficiency. Myth of routine exposure to sunshine does not require extra Vitamin D, results in severe asymptomatic Vitamin D deficiency in Indian population.

The objective of this study is to see the distribution of vitamin D level among children as well as adult at a tertiary care hospital in Bangladesh.

2. Methodology

This descriptive cross-sectional study was done among patients attending the outpatient department (OPD) of a tertiary Care hospital in Dhaka, Bangladesh. The study was conducted from January 2019 to July 2019. The ethical approval was taken from the Institutional Review Committee of the Hospital. Consecutive patients attending outpatient department (OPD) were invited to participate in this study. Patients from all age group, religion, gender, and occupation who attended OPD were eligible to participate. Written informed consent was obtained, and then participants were

subjected to clinical and laboratory investigations. For children consent was taken from guardian.

We have collected information on age, gender, and prevailing symptoms and known medical disorders such as diabetes, hypertension, and IHDs. We have also probed for symptoms such as weakness, laziness, muscle aches, and bony pain. Then, general and systemic clinical examination was done on every patient. After obtaining written consent, 3 ml of blood sample was collected by phlebotomy in dry glass test tube and was transferred in cool-box to the laboratory. The term "Vitamin D" refers to compound Vitamin D3 (cholecalciferol) or Vitamin D2 (ergocalciferol). Vitamin D3 level in serum was estimated by electro-chemiluminescence on cobas elecsys 411 fully automated system.

Vitamin D deficiency was defined as 25(OH) D less than 20ng/ml, Vitamin D insufficiency as 20 -<30ng/ml, and Vitamin D sufficiency as 30-100 ng/ml, and Vitamin D toxicity as more than 100ng/ml. Vitamin D levels less than 10ng/ml were regarded as a severe deficiency.²

3. Results

In the current study total 170 respondents took participation, the age range was from 4 months to 84 years. Among them 156 were below age 18 years. The demographic details are given in table 1.

Table 1. Demographic and clinical characteristics of respondents (n=170).

characteristics	Number	percentage
Gender		
Male	82	48.2
Female	88	51.8
Age		
Median	6 years	
Minimum	4 month	
Maximum	84 years	
S. Vit D (ng/ml)		
Mean±SD	31.46±11.67	
Minimum	8.25	
Maximum	97.40	

Age and gender are two important variables for any diagnosis and distribution pattern of any vitamin and minerals. The distribution of S Vitamin D according to age and gender is given in table 2. It is found that among male, Vitamin D distribution is more than female.

Table 2. Distribution of S. Vitamin D according to gender and age (n=170).

Variables	Mean	SD	Minimum	Maximum
Gender				
Male	33.20	13.16	13.10	97.46
Female	29.85	9.99	8.25	94.43
Age				
< 18 years	32.20	11.80	8.25	94.74
18 years and more	26.49	9.60	13.92	46.63

Serum Vitamin D status is categorized into four groups according to serum level. Deficiency, insufficiency, sufficiency and toxic. In our study, no case of toxic is found. Other categories details are given in Table 3.

Table 3. Distribution of S vitamin D status among the respondents (n=170).

Status of Vitamin D (ng/ml)	Number	percentage
Deficiency	24	14.1
Insufficiency	59	34.7
Sufficiency	87	51.2

The details of s. Vitamin D status according to categories and age and gender is given in table 4.

Table 4. Distribution of S. Vitamin D according to age and gender.

Variables	Deficiency (n=24)	Insufficiency (n=59)	Sufficient (n=87)
S. Vitamin D (n/ml)			
Mean±SD	15.37±3.31	25.43±2.87	40.0±9.40
Minimum	8.25	20.00	30.0
Maximum	19.74	29.86	97.4
Age			
Mean±SD	18.25±23.47	11.69±6.7	6.92±7.36
Minimum	6 months	4 months	4 months
Maximum	84 years	68 years	46 years
Gender			
Male	8 (33.3)	32 (54.2)	42 (48.3)
Female	16 (66.7)	27 (45.8)	45 (51.7)

4. Discussion

The results of this cross-sectional study done in a tertiary care hospital of Dhaka, Bangladesh showed the prevalence of Vitamin D deficiency as 14.1%, of insufficiency as 34.7%, and sufficient Vitamin D in 51.2%. The prevalence was higher among older ages and females. A severe deficiency was seen in 14.1% of the studied population. The rates of Vitamin D deficiency found in this study are markedly higher than in many western countries like in Germany, Austria, and the Netherlands, in North Europe (Denmark, Finland, Ireland, and Poland), Canada, and the United Kingdom where the prevalence of vitamin D deficiency ranges from 10-55.5% [19, 20].

Mariam Omar et al. from Libya reported a deficiency of 76.1% and insufficiency of 15.2% among the population of Benghazi, a sunny city in the east of the country [2]. Our results share similar vitamin D deficiency status with some parts of Africa, Asia, and the Middle East. The prevalence of vitamin D deficiency in Egypt was 77%, insufficiency was 15%, and 9% of the population has sufficient Vitamin D levels. In Qatar, it is estimated that 83- 91% of the population is deficient in Vitamin D [2, 21].

Vitamin D deficiency is considered to be a public health problem worldwide. Female gender is one of the most important predictors of vitamin D deficiency globally [2]. In this study, 48.2% of the participants were males and 51.8% were females. Among the deficiency category 66.7% were female which is alarming and correspondence with findings from other countries [2]. Babita Ghai et al. reported 73% of the female to be vitamin D deficient [14]. In contrast, Manoharan et al. studied the vitamin D status among people of Tamil Nadu, India, reported that 46% of the males and 37% of the females had a vitamin D deficiency [22].

The mean age of deficiency category was 15.37±23.47

years and mean age for insufficiency was 11.69±11.67 years. Various studies report a similar observation by demonstrating lower vitamin D levels with increasing ages and higher vitamin D deficiency states in the older age group, mandating early investigating and thus helping them to prevent falls and fractures [2, 23].

Our study has demonstrated a high prevalence of vitamin D deficiency among patients visiting in our center. A larger multicentric or community based study with a diverse sample population should be conducted in the future to find out a more accurate prevalence. Similarly, other studies that further look into the association between gender and age and other comorbidities with vitamin D levels in Bangladeshi are warranted.

5. Conclusion

Vitamin D was found sufficient among half of the study population and half was found with insufficient or deficient. Among them Vitamin D deficiency was prevalent especially in girl child compare to boy. Thus, physicians should be vigilant to rule out Vitamin D deficiency and consider supplementation in those who are at risk.

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