

# Vitamin D in asthma and future perspectives

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**Abstract:** Humans have the ability to synthesize vitamin D during the action of ultraviolet (UV) radiation upon the skin. Apart from the regulation of calcium and phosphate metabolism, another critical role for vitamin D in immunity and respiratory health has been revealed, since vitamin D receptors have also been found in other body cells. The term "vitamin D insufficiency" has been used to describe low levels of serum 25-hydroxyvitamin D that may be associated with a wide range of pulmonary diseases, including viral and bacterial respiratory infection, asthma, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, and cancer. This review focuses on the controversial relationship between vitamin D and asthma. Also, it has been found that different gene polymorphisms of the vitamin D receptor have variable associations with asthma. Other studies investigated the vitamin D receptor signaling pathway in vitro or in experimental animal models and showed either a beneficial or a negative effect of vitamin D in asthma. Furthermore, a range of epidemiological studies has also suggested that vitamin D insufficiency is associated with low lung function. In the future, clinical trials in different asthmatic groups, such as infants, children of school age, and ethnic minorities are needed to establish the role of vitamin D supplementation to prevent and/or treat asthma.

**Keywords:** vitamin D, asthma, immunomodulation, anti-inflammation

## Introduction

According to the Global Initiative for Asthma, bronchial asthma is a chronic inflammatory disorder that is related with hyperresponsiveness of the airways and leads to repeated episodes of wheezing, dyspnea, chest tightness, and cough, particularly at night or early in the morning. These episodes are usually associated with extensive but variable bronchial obstruction, which is often reversible, either spontaneously or after treatment. Medical therapy involves two different classes of medication – inhaled corticosteroids used as daily controller and beta-adrenergic agonists used for bronchodilation.<sup>1</sup>

Asthma has become one of the most prevalent diseases worldwide causing a major public health concern. While there is evidence that the condition of asthma is multifactorial in etiology, changing environmental factors may underlie the rising prevalence of asthma, such as atmospheric pollution, dietary changes, allergens, improvements in health and hygiene, and lifestyle changes. Among nutritional hypotheses, vitamin D status is of particular interest regarding the controversial beneficial effects in non-skeletal disorders, such as cardiovascular disease, cancer, schizophrenia, multiple sclerosis, and asthma.<sup>2–6</sup>

Recently, the governments of the United States (USA) and Canada supported the initiative of the Institute of Medicine (IOM) to update the nutrient reference values, known as Dietary Reference Intake (DRI), including vitamin D status. The DRI for vitamin D was evidence based, as carried out by the US Department of Health and Human Services Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality,<sup>7,8</sup> selecting bone health as a composite indicator. Dose (intake)-response, values for UL, and serum 25-hydroxyvitamin D [25(OH)D] were considered as the best indicators for setting the DRI. Due to variations in sunlight exposure and the variable response to that exposure, as well as the concept against sun exposure to reduce the risk of skin cancer, the establishment of DRI for vitamin D was based on the assumption of minimal or no sunlight exposure. However, inconsistent data suggest that sun exposure currently contributes meaningful amounts of vitamin D.<sup>6</sup> Therefore, determining intake levels for vitamin D is somewhat more complicated.

It is recommended that the vitamin D status, assessed by the serum 25(OH)D concentration, be measured by a reliable assay.<sup>9,10</sup> The 2011 DRI for vitamin D associated <30 nmol/L with an increased risk of deficiency, <40 nmol/L with risk of inadequacy, and  $\geq 50$  nmol/L but <125 nmol/L with adequacy and safety.<sup>6</sup> IOM for Canada and the USA specifies that – in the absence of sunshine – a recommended dietary allowance (RDA) of 600 International Units (IU)/day (15  $\mu$ g/day) of vitamin D will provide a serum 25(OH)D concentration of at least 50 nmol/L. Similarly, The Endocrine Society's guidelines recommend 400–1,000 IU for children and 1,500–2,000 IU for adults for the maintenance of serum 25(OH)D levels above 30 ng/mL for preventing and treating vitamin D deficiency.<sup>10</sup> Vitamin D deficiencies might cause rickets and insufficiency might be associated with immune dysfunction.<sup>11</sup> It is also a fact that serum concentrations of 25(OH)D above 30 ng/mL (75 nmol/L) are not consistently associated with increased benefit, and 25(OH)D levels above 50 ng/mL (125 nmol/L) might be responsible for some disease risks, challenging the thought that “more is better.”<sup>12</sup>

Currently, a growing body of literature supports an association between serum vitamin D levels and respiratory infections attributable to the immunomodulatory properties of vitamin D.<sup>13</sup> This interaction is important for individuals with asthma, as respiratory infections may influence the frequency, severity, and duration of asthmatic symptoms.<sup>14</sup> In this study, we review the existing relevant literature focusing on epidemiological and interventional studies over the past decade and propose directions for future research.

## Vitamin D overview: in vitro and in vivo models

Humans have a combination of vitamins D<sub>2</sub> (ergocalciferol) and D<sub>3</sub> (cholecalciferol), both produced by exposure to ultraviolet (UV) radiation. Vitamin D<sub>2</sub> is synthesized during UV radiation of ergosterol, whereas vitamin D<sub>3</sub> is produced by UV radiation (290–315 nm) exposure of the skin by converting 7-dehydrocholesterol in the skin to previtamin D<sub>3</sub> and, subsequently, to vitamin D<sub>3</sub>.<sup>6,15,16</sup> Both vitamins are converted in the liver to 25(OH)D, via the action of 25-hydroxylases. Then, 1 $\alpha$ -hydroxylase converts 25(OH)D to 1,25-dihydroxyvitamin D [1,25(OH)<sub>2</sub>D], primarily generated in the kidneys. 1,25(OH)<sub>2</sub>D binds to vitamin D receptors on cell membranes and becomes part of the steroid hormone nuclear receptor complex, verifying its classification as a steroid hormone.<sup>15</sup> The biologically active form of vitamin D [1,25(OH)<sub>2</sub>D], also known as calcitriol, binds to the nuclear vitamin D receptor (VDR), a ligand-regulated transcription factor to mediate its effect<sup>17</sup> (Figure 1).

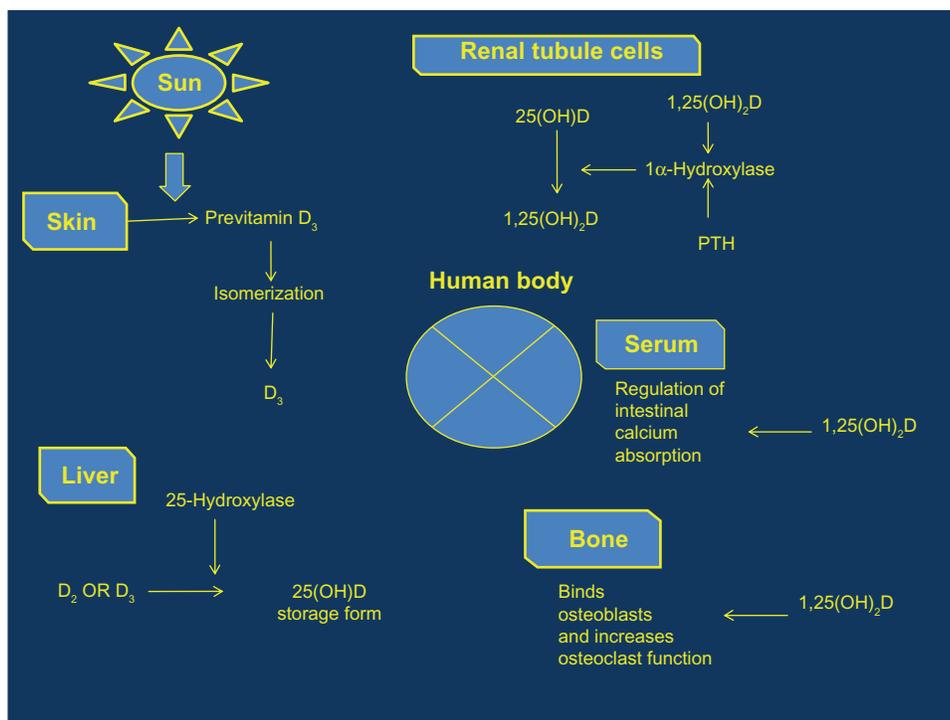
Although vitamins D<sub>2</sub> and D<sub>3</sub> result in the same active metabolite (calcitriol), several studies have shown that they differ in their effectiveness in raising serum 25(OH)D concentrations – the established marker of vitamin D status.<sup>12,18–21</sup>

Overall, humans have a combination of vitamins D<sub>2</sub> and D<sub>3</sub> available to them as part of a typical lifestyle from ambient UV exposure (vitamin D<sub>3</sub>), habitual dietary intakes of vitamin D<sub>3</sub>-rich foods (egg yolks and oily fish), fortified foods (margarine and breakfast cereals, which generally have vitamin D<sub>2</sub> fortification), and vitamin supplements in which both vitamins D<sub>2</sub> and D<sub>3</sub> are available.<sup>6</sup>

It has been recently found that genetic variants in the vitamin D receptor (VDR) are variably associated with the risk of asthma development.<sup>22</sup> VDR is also a critical molecule in calcium metabolism and bone turnover or other immune and inflammatory disorders.<sup>23</sup> Furthermore, the vitamin D pathway has revealed a number of polymorphisms in its components, such as the vitamin D receptor VDR, the major receptor for the bioactive form of 25(OH)D, the microsomal vitamin D hydroxylase CYP2R1, and the vitamin D-binding protein GC.

Several research groups have studied VDR and CYP2R1 variants with contradictory results,<sup>24–29</sup> possibly due to linkage disequilibrium between typed markers or the diverse population studied. Recent studies investigated VDR gene polymorphisms, CYP2R1 variants, and susceptibility in Tunisian,<sup>30</sup> Chinese,<sup>31,32</sup> and African American populations,<sup>33</sup> with inconsistent results (Table 1).

Moreover, several studies have investigated the vitamin D receptor signal pathway in vitro<sup>34</sup> or in experimental animal



**Figure 1** Vitamin D metabolic pathway per system.

**Abbreviations:** PTH, parathyroid hormone; 1,25(OH)<sub>2</sub>D, 1,25-dihydroxyvitamin D; 25(OH)D, serum 25-hydroxyvitamin D.

models,<sup>35</sup> showing the beneficial effect of vitamin D in asthma. In contrast, the hypothesis that VDR levels play a negative role in asthma was reinforced by Wittke et al, who observed that vitamin D receptor-deficient mice failed to develop experimental allergic asthma.<sup>26</sup> Other relevant studies reported that vitamin D<sub>3</sub> can potentially increase the therapeutic response to glucocorticoids in steroid-resistant patients<sup>36,37</sup> or have identified an additional pathway via which vitamin D can restrain

inflammation in the airways to maintain respiratory health.<sup>35</sup> Also, vitamin D has been shown to influence the function of cells intrinsic to innate and adaptive immunity.<sup>34</sup>

## Vitamin D action relevant to asthma

Although several studies have reported an association between vitamin D and asthma, to date no study has fully

**Table 1** Studies investigating VDR gene polymorphisms, CYP2R1 variants, and asthma susceptibility in different populations

Study	N	Polymorphisms investigated	Population	Outcome
Fang et al <sup>31</sup>	101	VDR SNPs	Chinese	No association between Fok I and Bsm I polymorphisms of VDR gene and asthma development
Li et al <sup>32</sup>	467	Eight exons of VDR and all five exons of CYP2R1	Chinese Han	Association between GC variants and asthma susceptibility
Pillai et al <sup>33</sup>	139	12 SNPs in VDR, CYP24A1, and CYP2R1	Young African Americans	Association between CYP2R1 (SNP rs10766197) homozygous minor genotype and asthma. Association between CYP24A1 (SNP rs2248137) and lower vitamin D levels
Maalmi et al <sup>30</sup>	155	VDR SNPs	Tunisian children	No association between VDR SNPs and serum 25(OH)D levels. Association between VDR gene polymorphisms and susceptibility to asthma

**Abbreviations:** VDR, vitamin D receptor; SNP, single-nucleotide polymorphism; 25(OH)D, serum 25-hydroxyvitamin D.

described the mechanisms of vitamin D action relevant to asthma. Examples of vitamin D actions in asthma include improvement of immune function in lung tissues by protecting individuals from developing respiratory infections that could trigger asthma<sup>38–40</sup> or overcoming steroid resistance by upregulation of IL-10 production from CD4<sup>+</sup> T cells.<sup>36</sup> Upregulation of antimicrobial proteins,<sup>41</sup> such as beta defensins and cathelicidins (eg, hCAP-18 or LL-37),<sup>42</sup> and anti-inflammatory,<sup>37</sup> antiproliferative<sup>43</sup> effects on airway smooth muscle, decelerating cell cycling, and decreasing hyperplasia<sup>44</sup> also include examples of the important role of vitamin D in asthma. More specifically, cathelicidin, which is regulated by 1,25(OH)D, is a peptide active against *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*, gram positive and negative bacteria, viruses, and fungi.<sup>45</sup> It is a fact that people deficient in cathelicidin are more susceptible to mucosal infections. Furthermore, 1,25(OH)<sub>2</sub>D<sub>3</sub> induces secretion of antimicrobial activity against *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*.<sup>46</sup> Even though the mechanisms of vitamin D action in asthma are not clear, it is possible that vitamin D could decrease acute asthma severity and reduce lung remodeling.

## Maternal/infant vitamin D status

Many cross-sectional studies have focused on dietary etiology of asthma with inconsistent results<sup>47</sup> (Table 2). Urban living environments,<sup>48</sup> obesity,<sup>49</sup> and poor nutrition,<sup>50,51</sup> include risk factors responsible for both hypovitaminosis D and asthma. It is a fact that more women from different races are deficient in vitamin D, both before and during pregnancy.<sup>52</sup>

Recently, given the early age of asthma onset, several studies focused their investigation on the role of maternal diet on risk of asthma in offspring.<sup>53,54</sup> Maternal diet during pregnancy is a crucial factor, as it was recently hypothesized that the increased prevalence of asthma might be related to changing diet.<sup>55</sup> It is also a fact that higher maternal dietary vitamin D, E, and zinc intakes in pregnancy are associated with decreased risks of wheezing illnesses and asthma in young children.<sup>56–59</sup> Specifically, a higher maternal intake of vitamin D during pregnancy might decrease the risk of recurrent wheezing in early childhood.<sup>59,60</sup> However, another study did not find any evidence regarding the associations between maternal intake of most foods during pregnancy and asthma, respiratory, and allergic outcomes in 5 year old children – except for apples and fish – which might reduce the risk of children developing asthma or atopic disease.<sup>61</sup> In a population-based birth cohort study of 1,669 children in Finland, it was observed that maternal vitamin D intake from foods

during pregnancy might be negatively associated with risk of asthma and allergic rhinitis in childhood.<sup>62</sup>

Given the maternal vitamin D deficiency and the potential impact on child skeletal health,<sup>63</sup> some countries have recommended supplementations.<sup>64</sup> In the UK, women who are pregnant or breastfeeding were advised to take 10 µg vitamin D per day;<sup>65</sup> whereas, recently the 2011 DRI for the US and Canada established 15 µg vitamin D per day.<sup>6</sup> The correct amount of supplementation has been a contradictory subject as the risk to the fetus during fetal development is uncertain.<sup>52,66</sup>

In many countries, early vitamin supplementation is given routinely to infants; therefore, several studies have reported the association between vitamin D supplementation in infancy and increased risk of atopy and allergic rhinitis later in life.<sup>67–69</sup> The DRI for the US and Canada established infant supplementation at 10 µg vitamin D per day ([http://books.nap.edu/openbook.php?record\\_id=13050&page=1106](http://books.nap.edu/openbook.php?record_id=13050&page=1106)). In a study conducted in northern Finland, it was found that the prevalence of asthma, atopy, and allergic rhinitis at age 31 years was higher in participants who had received vitamin D supplementation (>2,000 IU/day) regularly during the first year of their lives compared to others.<sup>67</sup>

The majority of the studies have included serum 25(OH)D level as the indicator of overall vitamin D status, since 25(OH)D is the major circulating form of vitamin D.<sup>70</sup> One of the first relevant studies concluded that in a pregnant woman, her serum concentration of 25(OH)D was strongly predictive of her child's 25(OH)D concentration at birth; infants of women who were deficient in vitamin D experienced depleted vitamin D concentrations in utero and were born with low stores.<sup>71</sup> High (>75 nmol/L) maternal serum vitamin D levels during late pregnancy have been associated with an increased likelihood of childhood eczema at 9 months and asthma at 9 years.<sup>52</sup>

Another population-based study, in which serum levels of 25(OH)D in the cord blood were measured in newborns of New Zealand (N = 929), resulted in determinants of low vitamin D status, such as winter month of birth, non-European ethnicity, longer gestational age, younger maternal age, and a parental history of asthma.<sup>72</sup> Cross-sectional analyses concluded that higher maternal vitamin D levels were associated with decreased odds of maternal asthma but not associated with infant bronchiolitis.<sup>73</sup> However, Camargo et al,<sup>74</sup> in a study on cord blood 25(OH)D and risk of early childhood infection, concluded that cord-blood levels of 25(OH)D had inverse associations with risk of respiratory

**Table 2** Studies relating vitamin D with respiratory disorder

Author	Year	Country–population	Study subjects	Sample size	Methods	Respiratory disorder	Association between vitamin D and risk of disorder
Devereux et al <sup>59</sup>	2007	Scotland	Mother–child pairs (early childhood)	2,000	Maternal food-frequency questionnaire	Wheezing in children	Inversely
Camargo et al <sup>60</sup>	2007	USA	Mother–child pairs (early childhood)	1,194	Maternal food-frequency questionnaire	Wheezing in children	Inversely
Erkkola et al <sup>62</sup>	2009	Finland	5 years	1,669	Maternal food-frequency questionnaire	Asthma, allergic rhinitis in children	Inversely
Camargo et al <sup>72</sup>	2010	New Zealand	Newborns to 5 years	929	Cord blood 25(OH)D	Asthma, wheezing	Inversely in wheezing, none in asthma
Carroll et al <sup>73</sup>	2011	Canada	Mother–infant pairs	340	Maternal whole blood 25(OH)D	Asthma in mothers; bronchiolitis in children	Inversely in mothers, none in children
Camargo et al <sup>74</sup>	2010	USA	Newborns	922	Cord blood 25(OH)D	Asthma, respiratory infection, wheezing	None in asthma, inversely in respiratory infection, wheezing
Morales et al <sup>76</sup>	2012	Spain	Offspring 1–4 years 4–6 years	1,724	Maternal plasma 25(OH)D	Asthma, wheezing in offspring	None
Pike et al <sup>77</sup>	2012	UK	6-year-old children	860	Maternal serum 25(OH)D	Asthma, wheeze or atopy	None
Brehm et al <sup>82</sup>	2009	Costa Rica	Children	616	Serum 25(OH)D levels	Asthma, allergy	Inversely
Brehm et al <sup>83</sup>	2010	African American	Children	1,024	Serum 25(OH)D levels	Asthma	Inversely
Brehm et al <sup>84</sup>	2012	Puerto Rican	Children	560	Serum 25(OH)D levels	Asthma	Inversely
Freishtat et al <sup>85</sup>	2010	African American	Youth	113	Serum 25(OH)D levels	Asthma	Inversely
Chinellato et al <sup>87</sup>	2011	Italy	Children	75	Serum 25(OH)D levels	Asthma	Inversely
Alyasin et al <sup>90</sup>	2011	Iran	Children	100	Serum 25(OH)D levels	Asthma	Inversely
Li et al <sup>101</sup>	2011	People's Republic of China	Adults	435	Serum 25(OH)D levels	Asthma–lung function	Inversely

**Abbreviation:** 25(OH)D, 25-hydroxyvitamin D.

infection and childhood wheezing but no association with incident asthma.

Furthermore, a population birth cohort study in Australia explored the associations between perinatal conditions and the risk of hospital admission with asthma between the second and fifth birthday.<sup>75</sup> The researchers reported that the season-associated risk of childhood asthma was consistent with early pregnancy exposures, such as the winter flu season or low vitamin D. Recently, it was reported that higher maternal circulating 25(OH)D concentrations in pregnancy were independently associated with lower risk of lower respiratory tract infections in offspring in the first year of life and not with wheezing or asthma in childhood.<sup>76</sup> Additionally, measuring serum 25(OH)D at 34 weeks' gestation in the mothers of

860 children born at term, showed no evidence that exposure to higher concentrations of 25(OH)D in maternal serum during late pregnancy increased the risk of childhood asthma, wheeze, or atopy.<sup>77</sup> Therefore, despite the therapeutic option for vitamin D supplementation in mothers during pregnancy or the lactating period, further research is needed to explore the risks of such development.

## Vitamin D status in asthmatic children

As bronchial asthma is still the most common chronic disease of childhood<sup>78</sup> and one of the leading causes of morbidity in children worldwide,<sup>79</sup> the number of studies concerning the association between vitamin D deficiency and asthma and

allergies has recently increased significantly. Epidemiologic data in most of the reported studies suggest that low serum vitamin D (defined as circulating levels of 25(OH)D of  $<30$  ng/mL) in children with asthma is associated with more symptoms, exacerbations, reduced lung function, increased medication usage, and severe disease.<sup>80</sup>

The first study to examine the effect of fish oil supplementation on the clinical progress of mild and severe asthma in children was conducted by Machura et al.<sup>81</sup> They reported that after the eighth week, only slight improvement in the case of mild asthma was observed; the changes in lipids were within the normal range, although there was a significant increase in the 25(OH)D level. Other studies, which were conducted in diverse populations,<sup>82–84</sup> demonstrated that lower vitamin D levels were associated with increased markers of allergy and asthma severity in Costa Rican children.<sup>82</sup> In the study by Brehm in 2010, in North American children with mild-to-moderate persistent asthma who had an insufficient vitamin D status were found to be associated with higher odds of severe exacerbation over a 4-year period.<sup>83</sup> Also, recently in Puerto Rican children, vitamin D insufficiency was associated with severe asthma exacerbations, independently of racial ancestry, atopy, or markers of disease severity or control.<sup>84</sup>

Several cross-sectional studies of vitamin D status in asthmatic children were conducted by several research groups in different populations. As vitamin D deficiency is more common among African American (AA) individuals, in particular from urban environments or with obesity,<sup>85</sup> Freishtat et al investigated urban AA youth with or without persistent asthma, comparing levels between asthmatic and control groups. They reported that AA youth with persistent asthma were vitamin D deficient or insufficient, suggesting a routine vitamin D testing in this population, especially those with asthma.

A survey in Spain indicated that sunny hours had a protective effect on the prevalence of asthma in schoolchildren.<sup>86</sup> In another cross-sectional study in Italian children, it was found that hypovitaminosis D was frequent in children with asthma living in a Mediterranean country, regardless of the sun exposure.<sup>87</sup> Moreover, lower levels of vitamin D were associated with reduced asthma control in those children.

An Australian multicenter study concluded that oral supplementation with cod liver oil in childhood increased the odds of a history of having asthma.<sup>88</sup> Additionally, vitamin D supplementation in children appears to prevent asthma exacerbation triggered by acute respiratory infection.<sup>89</sup>

As far as lung function is concerned, serum 25(OH)D levels were shown to be inversely associated with asthma,

and there was a direct and significant relationship between vitamin D levels and pulmonary function test outcomes in asthmatic children.<sup>90</sup> In addition, the first epidemiological study in the Middle East region concluded that vitamin D deficiency was the major predictor of asthma in Qatari children,<sup>91</sup> while the age-specific effects of vitamin D in asthmatic patients have also been examined.<sup>92</sup> The results demonstrated significant associations between serum vitamin D status and steroid requirement and in vitro responsiveness to corticosteroids in the pediatric, but not in the adult asthma group. Published studies that investigate the interaction of vitamin D with corticosteroid-mediated anti-inflammatory responses have started to accumulate. More recently, the same group of researchers<sup>92</sup> concluded that corticosteroid use and worsening airflow limitation were associated with lower vitamin D serum levels in asthmatic children.<sup>93</sup> They reported that vitamin D enhanced glucocorticoid action in peripheral blood mononuclear cells from asthmatic patients. In a randomized, double-blind, two-period crossover trial of asthmatic children, the researchers concluded that the administration of 25(OH)D did not affect short-term growth or markers of bone turnover in children with asthma treated with inhaled dry-powder budesonide (400  $\mu$ g daily).<sup>94</sup> However, the beneficial effect of oral corticosteroids on allergen-specific immunotherapy was not confirmed. It was observed that the combined administration of a corticosteroid drug and allergen extract suppressed the early clinical and immunological effects of specific immunotherapy (SIT) and that vitamin D<sub>3</sub> prevented this adverse influence of steroids.<sup>95</sup> Additionally, in children with asthma treated with inhaled corticosteroids, vitamin D deficiency (defined as 25(OH)D  $<20$  ng/mL) was associated with poorer lung function than in children with vitamin D insufficiency or sufficiency.<sup>96</sup>

As vitamin D insufficiency has been related to decreased bone mineral density which is adversely affected by corticosteroids, Tse et al<sup>97</sup> sought to determine whether children with asthma who have lower vitamin D levels are more susceptible to the negative effects of corticosteroids on bone mineral density over time. They concluded that vitamin D levels significantly modified the effect of corticosteroids on bone mineral accretion (BMA) in boys. In spite of the inconsistency and the need for additional studies, the therapeutic benefit of vitamin D supplementation in asthmatic children has been revealed.

## Vitamin D status in asthmatic adults

Some studies investigated the effects of vitamin D on the inception and severity of asthma on adults. The first study

was conducted in patients with allergic bronchial asthma and found that when calcium was given orally in combination with calciferol (vitamin D<sub>2</sub>) there was a decrease in airway obstruction.<sup>98</sup> Similarly, one of the first prospective, controlled, and randomized clinical trials in asthmatics undergoing long-term treatment with systemically applied corticosteroids reported that the combination of ethane-1-hydroxy-1,1-diphosphonate (EHDP), calcium, and vitamin D appeared to be a useful regimen for the management of steroid-induced bone loss in adult asthmatics.<sup>99</sup>

Since then, apart from the increased number of studies in childhood asthma, there are also a sufficient number of studies in asthmatic adults concerning their relation to vitamin D status. Regarding the treatment of steroid osteoporosis, calcium–D<sub>3</sub> Nycomed (Nycomed, Zürich, Switzerland) was suggested to achieve a high clinical efficiency and absence of side effects in patients with hormone-dependent bronchial asthma.<sup>100</sup>

The findings of a cross-sectional study including Chinese patients with newly diagnosed asthma concluded that vitamin D deficiency was highly prevalent and was associated with decreased lung function in this population.<sup>101</sup> Also, in asthmatic adult patients, reduced vitamin D levels were associated with impaired lung function, increased airway hyperresponsiveness, and reduced glucocorticoid response, suggesting that supplementation of vitamin D levels in these patients might improve multiple parameters of asthma severity and treatment response.<sup>9</sup> The first study to treat successfully a patient with reactive airways dysfunction syndrome was conducted by Varney et al.<sup>102</sup> Symptoms included ones that mimic asthma and, even though the patient appeared unresponsive to conventional asthma treatments, the patient responded to high-dose oral vitamin D supplements.

Several studies have suggested the active involvement of vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF), a potent proangiogenic cytokine, in the pathogenesis of isocyanate occupational asthma, which might be mediated by 1,25-dihydroxycholecalciferol [1,25(OH)<sub>2</sub>D<sub>3</sub>], the active form of vitamin D.<sup>103,104</sup> It was recently suggested that the serum vitamin D-binding protein level might be used as a serological marker for the detection of isocyanate-induced occupational asthma among workers exposed to isocyanate.<sup>105</sup> It was concluded that the toluene diisocyanate-induced VEGF production/secretion was reversed by 1,25(OH)<sub>2</sub>D<sub>3</sub> treatment, which might provide also a potential therapeutic strategy for these patients. Another study focused on the relationship between serum concentrations of 25(OH)D and pulmonary function, using data from the Third National Health and Nutrition

Examination Survey (N = 14,091).<sup>106</sup> It was demonstrated that there was a strong relationship between serum concentrations of 25(OH)D, forced expiratory volume 1 (FEV<sub>1</sub>), and forced vital capacity (FVC). However, Shaheen et al did not confirm a positive association between blood 25(OH)D concentrations and adult lung function,<sup>107</sup> reinforcing the inconsistency concerning the hypothesis of vitamin D's beneficial effects. Finally, a cross-sectional study in asthmatics and nonasthmatics (N = 23), determining the correlation between serum 25(OH)D levels and pneumococcal antibody levels, reported that 25(OH)D might enhance humoral immunity against *Streptococcus pneumoniae* in subjects with atopic conditions, but not without atopic conditions.<sup>108</sup>

## Conclusion

Despite the growing evidence of the role of vitamin D in incident asthma and asthma exacerbation, studies are not all consistent. Some studies have supported the view that vitamin D deficiency is the cause of the global asthma epidemic.<sup>2</sup> On the other hand, another study<sup>109</sup> has proposed that vitamin D supplements are the cause of the asthma epidemic. In fact, the concept “more is better” has been challenged, given that higher levels of vitamin D status have not been shown to greatly benefit asthmatic patients, but they have been associated with diverse health problems.

There are several confounding factors that could influence the relationship between vitamin D levels and asthma development, such as the fact that asthmatic subjects spend more time indoors, are less physically active, and therefore are exposed less to sunlight.<sup>110</sup> Other factors include the insufficient number of subjects studied, or the unequal sex distribution in groups studied.<sup>90</sup> As a result, the IOM, after reviewing recent literature regarding vitamin D, concluded that there were insufficient data to recommend vitamin D supplementation for the prevention of nonbone-related diseases.<sup>6</sup>

To our knowledge, there are no studies available on whether age is a crucial factor in regulating the role of vitamin D in asthma. A study analyzed data from the Third National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (1988–1994) with linked mortality files through 2006. The researchers divided asthmatics into two groups – younger adults (17–54 years of age) and older adults (55 years or older) – and reported that ethnic differences in asthma mortality and the vitamin D-mortality link merited further investigation.<sup>111</sup>

Lastly, Litonjua,<sup>112</sup> in his review, examined whether the administration of vitamin D enhances corticosteroid actions and potentially reverses steroid resistance, a crucial topic

for asthmatic patients. As it has already been mentioned in the present review, several clinical and observational studies have suggested a synergistic effect of vitamin D and corticosteroids in asthma outcomes.<sup>83,92,93,96</sup> However, larger studies, including both children and adults are needed to shed light on the circulating level and dose of vitamin D that can result in the greatest potential for synergy with steroids. In spite of some potential mechanisms of this interaction that have been reported, such as the induction of IL-10-secreting T regulatory cells,<sup>36</sup> further studies in asthma cell models are required to clarify whether it is the vitamin D or the corticosteroid effects that are primarily operating in asthma.

## Future perspectives

In spite of the inconsistency, most of the cross-sectional and prospective studies have revealed the benefit of vitamin D supplementation in asthmatic patients. However, more clinical trials are required to demonstrate the levels of vitamin D, which differ according to individual characteristics. Randomized controlled trials of calcium and vitamin D often fail, raising an important problem.<sup>113</sup> The fact that serum 25(OH)D concentrations have a sigmoidal relationship with respect to oral vitamin D intake, meaning that for a given dose, the increase is much larger for people with low initial concentrations than for people with higher concentrations. Thus, it is important that serum 25(OH)D concentrations are measured at least two or three times during the studies, since it is serum 25(OH)D concentration, not vitamin D intake that affects risk of disease.

As vitamin D deficiency is prevalent in sun-replete areas, it is also essential to determine the optimal timing of vit D measurement. Furthermore, dietary vitamin D-mediated intervention in prevention and management of asthma will be enhanced when researchers shed more light on molecular epigenetic mechanism of vitamin D/VDR. All these data suggest that a continuous demand for 25(OH)D measurements will exist for many years to come.

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