## Vitamin D Insufficiency In Adult Asthma Is Associated With Asthma Severity And Control

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Rationale: Vitamin D has several effects on the innate and adaptive immune system. Preliminary data in asthmatic children suggest that low vitamin D is associated with poor asthma control, reduced lung function, increased bronchial hyperresponsiveness and increased medication intake. The role of vitamin D insufficiency in adult asthma patients has not been extensively investigated. Methods: 25-Hydroxyvitamin D was measured in 264 adult patients with asthma ( $45.2\pm14.0$  yrs., 41.7% männl., FEV1 75.3 $\pm23.9\%$ , 74 intermittent or mild, 44 moderate, 146 severe asthma) and correlated with clinical parameters of asthma control. Results: Serum levels of vitamin D were significantly related to asthma severity (mean $\pm$ SEM: intermittent:  $32.8\pm2.8$  ng/ml, mild:  $26.9\pm1.5$  ng/ml, moderate:  $26.4\pm1.6$ , severe:  $24.4\pm1.0$ , p=0.028) and asthma control (controlled:  $29.4\pm1.8$ , partly controlled  $26.3\pm1.1$ , uncontrolled:  $24.4\pm1.1$  ng/ml, p=0.045). Frequency of vitamin D insufficiency (vitamin D < 30 ng/ml) was significantly higher in patients with severe or uncontrolled asthma and was associated with a lower FEV1 (Vit D < 30 vs.  $\geq$  30 ng/ml mean $\pm$ SEM:  $2.4\pm0.1$  L vs.  $2.7\pm0.1$  L, p=0.006), a higher BMI ( $28.9\pm0.7$  vs.  $25.2\pm0.4$ , p<0.001), higher levels of exhaled NO ( $53\pm7$  ppb vs.  $33\pm4$  ppb, p=0.023) and the use of oral corticosteroids (patients with oral steroids 31.1% vs. 20.0%, p=0.073).

Conclusion: Levels of serum vitamin D were associated with clinical parameters of asthma severity and control. Frequency of vitamin D insufficiency was highest in patients with severe, uncontrolled asthma, supporting the hypothesis that improving suboptimal vitamin D status might be effective in prevention and treatment of asthma.

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