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Low wintertime vitamin D levels in a sample of healthy young adults of diverse ancestry living in the Toronto area: associations with vitamin D intake and skin pigmentation

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Abstract

Background: Vitamin D plays a critical role in bone metabolism and many cellular and immunological processes. Recent research indicates that concentrations of serum 25-hydroxyvitamin D [25(OH)D], the main indicator of vitamin D status, should be in excess of 75 nmol/L. Low levels of 25(OH)D have been associated with several chronic and infectious diseases. Previous studies have reported that many otherwise healthy adults of European ancestry living in Canada have low vitamin D concentrations during the wintertime. However, those of non-European ancestry are at a higher risk of having low vitamin D levels. The main goal of this study was to examine the vitamin D status and vitamin D intake of young Canadian adults of diverse ancestry during the winter months.

Methods: One hundred and seven (107) healthy young adults self-reporting their ancestry were recruited for this study. Each participant was tested for serum 25(OH)D concentrations and related biochemistry, skin pigmentation indices and basic anthropometric measures. A seven-day food diary was used to assess their vitamin D intake. An ANOVA was used to test for significant differences in the variables among groups of different ancestry. Linear regression was employed to assess the impact of relevant variables on serum 25(OH)D concentrations.

Results: More than 93% of the total sample had concentrations below 75 nmol/L. Almost three-quarters of the subjects had concentrations below 50 nmol/L. There were significant differences in serum 25(OH)D levels ($p < 0.001$) and vitamin D intake ($p = 0.034$) between population groups. Only the European group had a mean vitamin D intake exceeding the current Recommended Adequate Intake (RAI = 200 IU/day). Total vitamin D intake (from diet and supplements) was significantly associated with 25(OH)D levels ($p < 0.001$). Skin pigmentation, assessed by measuring skin melanin content, showed an inverse relationship with serum 25(OH)D ($p = 0.033$).

Conclusion: We observe that low vitamin D levels are more prevalent in our sample of young healthy adults than previously reported, particularly amongst those of non-European ancestry. Major factors influencing 25(OH)D levels were vitamin D intake and skin pigmentation. These data suggest a need to increase vitamin D intake either through improved fortification and/or supplementation.

Background

Vitamin D plays a critical role in bone metabolism and many cellular and immunological processes [1-4]. Low levels of vitamin D have been associated with various chronic and infectious diseases including cancer, multiple sclerosis, diabetes, rheumatoid arthritis, osteoporosis, cardiovascular disease, and microbial infections [5-13]. Vitamin D is synthesized in the skin upon exposure to the sun's ultraviolet B radiation (UVB) [12]. Vitamin D can also be acquired from the diet from sources where it occurs naturally (such as fatty fish, fish oil and eggs), from fortified products (such as milk and orange juice) and from supplements [12]. For many people, exposure of their skin to UVB is the primary source of their vitamin D [4,14]. However, at latitudes far from the equator, such as Canada, the amount of UVB available from sunlight during the winter months is inadequate to allow cutaneous vitamin D synthesis [4,15].

Several other factors can affect vitamin D concentrations, including: skin pigmentation (melanin, the major natural pigment in the skin, interferes with cutaneous production of vitamin D) [16,17]; age (the skin loses the ability to synthesize vitamin D with increased age) [14,18]; weight (higher adiposity has been associated with lower vitamin D levels) [19-22]; deliberate avoidance of sun exposure and/or use of sunblock (due to sun safety or cultural reasons) [12,23]; malabsorption disorders which affect the body's ability to absorb vitamin D (including celiac disease, Crohn's disease, cystic fibrosis) [24]; diseases and disorders of the kidneys and/or liver that affect vitamin D metabolism [12] and use of certain medications (including anticonvulsants, anti-rejection medications, corticosteroids) [12,25].

The standard method for the determination of vitamin D status tests the circulating concentration of serum 25-hydroxyvitamin D [25(OH)D], which measures the amount of vitamin D coming into the body from all sources (cutaneous synthesis, diet or supplements) [26]. Previous efforts to assess optimal serum 25(OH)D levels focused on the role of vitamin D in bone health, and the optimal 25(OH)D concentration was defined as the concentration that maximally suppressed serum parathyroid hormone (PTH) and promoted maximum calcium absorption [27]. In general, vitamin D "deficiency" was classified as concentrations below 25-27.5 nmol/L

[28,29]. Levels below these cutoffs are associated with calcium malabsorption, severe hyperparathyroidism and vitamin D rickets or osteomalacia [30]. Some past studies have considered serum 25(OH)D levels of 40-50 nmol/L as the low end of the normal range [31,32]. However, other studies have shown that PTH levels [33,34] and calcium absorption [35] are not optimized until serum 25(OH)D levels reach approximately 80 nmol/L. Most vitamin D researchers now recognize that concentrations of serum 25(OH)D should be in excess of 75 nmol/L for multiple health outcomes, not only bone health [27,36]. Accordingly, recent reports refer to serum 25(OH)D levels > 75 nmol/L as "optimal", between 75 nmol/L and 50 nmol/L as "insufficient" and < 50 nmol/L as "deficient" [37]. In our study, we report the percentage of the individuals in our sample under three widely used cutoffs, 25 nmol/L, 50 nmol/L and 75 nmol/L, and we consider 25(OH)D levels > 75 nmol/L as optimal.

Previous research indicates that vitamin D concentrations are low in many otherwise healthy Canadian adults, particularly during the winter months [28,38]. Vieth *et al.* [28] studied a sample of young women (18-35 years old) in Toronto and found that 21% of white women, 31.9% of non-white women (a group which combined women of First Nations, South Asian, Indo-Asian and East Asian ancestries) and 25% of black women had serum concentrations below 40 nmol/L during the winter months. Rucker *et al.* [38] examined a group of men and women of mostly European ancestry living in western Canada and observed that 20% had serum concentrations below 40 nmol/L, 39% had serum concentrations below 50 nmol/L and 86% had serum concentrations below 80 nmol/L.

Past studies examining the vitamin D status of Canadians have focused primarily on individuals of European ancestry and have included few or no individuals of other ancestries, who constitute a large proportion of the population of Canadian metropolitan areas [39]. Individuals of European ancestry have a lower risk of vitamin D insufficiency because they have low cutaneous melanin levels. It is well known that melanin interferes with the production of vitamin D in the skin and that individuals with darker skin pigmentation are at increased risk of vitamin D insufficiency [40]. Therefore, it is likely that the prevalence of insufficiency among all Canadians exceeds currently reported estimates [28,38]. Additionally, previous studies

in Canada have failed to measure pigmentation quantitatively. Therefore, it is critical to expand the existing research to explore how differences in skin pigmentation [41] or other factors potentially associated with vitamin D levels, such as vitamin D dietary intake, supplementation or sun exposure, affect the vitamin D status of broadly defined population groups. Results of such studies will be important to inform public health policies regarding fortification and recommendation of intakes in order to ensure that all Canadians have sufficient vitamin D levels.

The aim of this study is to evaluate the wintertime vitamin D status and dietary vitamin D intake of young adults of diverse ancestry in Canada, and to assess the impact of quantitatively measured skin pigmentation and dietary intake on serum 25(OH)D levels.

Methods

Study Population and Recruitment

Study recruitment took place at the University of Toronto at Mississauga (Ontario, Canada) during the winter of 2007. The study was advertised to the University of Toronto community online, and also via the use of advertisements at the University of Toronto at Mississauga campus. Most of the participants were either students or employees of the university.

Participant eligibility for the study was assessed using a questionnaire that was completed prior to study enrollment. The following were exclusion criteria: age (only participants between the ages of 18 and 30 were recruited for this study), diagnosis of kidney/liver damage or other disorders or diseases that may affect vitamin D metabolism or absorption (including osteomalacia, osteopenia, Crohn's disease, etc.), use of medications that affect vitamin D metabolism (steroids, anticonvulsants, etc.) and recent exposure to UVB (such as visits to tanning salons or trips to sunny destinations less than three months before recruitment). Use of vitamin D supplements was not an exclusionary variable because we were interested in evaluating how many participants take vitamin D supplements, and the effect of supplementation on 25(OH)D levels. Participant ancestry was assessed based on responses to a personal questionnaire, which asked questions pertaining to the birthplace, migration history, native languages and self-reported ethnicity of the participants, their parents and grandparents.

In total, one hundred and seven subjects (58 females, 49 males) were eligible and agreed to participate. This study was approved by the University of Toronto Health Sciences Research Ethics Board, and all participants provided written informed consent.

Data Collection

Participants met with the researchers twice during the study. During the initial visit, which took place between February 14 and March 16, the participants completed a personal questionnaire that assessed ancestry (personal, parental, and grandparental places of birth, ethnicity, language, migration history, and present residence). Anthropometric measurements (weight and height) were also taken, from which body mass index (BMI) was calculated for each participant. All participants were instructed to complete a 7-day food diary, which recorded all beverages and food items consumed over a 7-day period, and a blood sample was drawn. During the second visit, which in most cases took place within two weeks of the first visit, participants returned the completed food diaries and were reimbursed for their participation.

Measuring Pigmentation using Reflectometry

Melanin content was measured in the inner upper arm using a narrow band reflectometer during the initial visit (Dermaspectrometer, Cortex Technology, Hadsund, Denmark) [42]. Measurements taken on the upper inner arm represent constitutive skin pigmentation (pigmentation in unexposed areas of the skin). The Dermaspectrometer estimates the amount of melanin in the skin from the amount of light reflected back to the machine in the red and green wavelengths of the light spectrum [42]. Skin color is primarily influenced by two pigments: hemoglobin and melanin, with hemoglobin showing a large optical absorption peak in the green wavelengths and a sharp drop off in the red wavelengths (this is why blood appears red), while melanin shows absorption of light at all wavelengths [42]. Based on the differences in the spectral curves of the two pigments, Diffey *et al.* [43] suggested that the reflectance of light in the red spectrum would generate an estimate of the melanin content of human skin, following the equation, $\text{Melanin} = \log_{10}(1\% \text{ red reflectance})$. Melanin Index values calculated using the Dermaspectrometer range from the low 20s to more than 100, with individuals with the lightest skin pigmentation having the lowest values and those with the darkest pigmentation having the highest [42].

Biochemical Analyses

An aliquot of whole blood was centrifuged and the serum fraction was removed after clotting and stored at -80°C . Serum parathyroid hormone (PTH), calcium, phosphate, and creatinine, were measured on the automated Modular Analytics Serum Work Area (Roche, Basel, Switzerland). Serum 25-hydroxyvitamin D [25(OH)D] concentrations were determined by the DiaSorin "25-OH Vitamin D TOTAL" competitive chemiluminescence immunoassay on the automated LIAISON[®] analyzer (Stillwater, MN). This method has 100% specificity for both 25(OH) vita-

min D₂ and 25(OH) vitamin D₃. This assay has a limit of detection of 10 nmol/L, an intra-assay coefficient of variation (CV) of 5%, and an inter-assay CV of 7%. Samples were analyzed in one continuous batch with quality control samples inserted at periodic intervals.

This 25(OH)D "total" method was previously validated with a different sample set in which serum 25(OH)D was measured using both the "total" method and the DiaSorin radioimmunoassay (RIA) (DiaSorin, Stillwater, MN). A comparison showed a strong correlation between the methods ($r^2 = 0.814$). Statistically, serum 25(OH)D concentrations determined by both methods were indistinguishable from one another ($p = 0.17$, paired t-test).

Nutritional Analyses

Daily intake of vitamin D from dietary and supplemental sources was estimated using a 7-day food diary. Subjects were provided with portion size aids and recorded their food, beverage and supplement intake for seven consecutive days. Vitamin D intake was analyzed with the computer program Food Processor (version 8.0 and its revisions, ESHA Research Inc., Salem OR, which included the 1997 Canadian Nutrient File from Health Canada); Canadian foods were always chosen where fortification was different from USA, e.g., margarine, breakfast cereals.

Statistical Analyses

Differences between population groups in serum 25(OH)D levels and vitamin D intake were evaluated using ANOVA. For these analyses, serum 25(OH)D was log transformed and vitamin D intake was transformed using the square-root transformation. The effects of age, sex, BMI, total vitamin D intake and skin pigmentation (melanin content) on log serum 25(OH)D levels were explored using multiple linear regression. All statistical tests were performed with SPSS (Version 15.0, SPSS Inc., 2006). A power analysis using the software G*Power (Version 3) [44] indicated that, using a significance level of $\alpha = 0.05$, our study has approximately 87% power to detect

a large effect size ($f = 0.40$) in an ANOVA analysis (with a sample size of 75 individuals in three groups) and approximately 87% power to detect a medium effect size ($f^2 = 0.15$) in a multiple regression analysis (with a sample size of 107 individuals with five predictors).

Results

Sample Characteristics

Participants were divided into broadly defined subsets based on self-reported geographic origin gathered in the personal questionnaire. Most of the participants self-identified as being of either African, East Asian, European or South Asian ancestry. Individuals who reported being of other ancestries or of multiple ancestries were placed into another subgroup designated as "Other". Table 1 summarizes the clinical and biochemical characteristics for the total sample and the three population groups well represented in the sample (East Asian, European and South Asian). Because of the small sample size of individuals in the African and "Other" subgroups, these subgroups were not included in the statistical analyses. The following variables showed significant differences between the sexes: age (mean male = 21.5, female mean = 20.1 $p = 0.002$), BMI (male mean = 21.2 female mean = 18.7, $p = 0.002$), creatinine (male mean = 81.4, female mean = 59.4, $p < 0.001$) and calcium (male mean = 2.43, female mean = 2.38, $p = 0.003$). An ANOVA showed that, after controlling for age and sex, there were no significant differences in PTH, calcium, phosphate, and creatinine concentrations between the three ancestral groups (European, East Asian and South Asian). However, there were significant differences in serum 25(OH)D concentrations among the three groups (see below). The mean melanin index for the total sample was 33.0, and ranged from 22.4–53.5. Mean melanin index values (and ranges) for the different groups were as follows: East Asian = 32.0 (range 26.7–40.4); European = 28.6 (range 22.4–32.3); and South Asian = 38.3 (range 29.8–53.5). An ANOVA showed that that there was a significant difference in pigmentation among the groups, even after controlling for sex and age.

Table 1: Description of the variables collected in the global sample, and stratified by ancestry.

	Total Sample*	East Asian	European	South Asian
N (Females, Males)	107 (57, 50)	27 (17, 10)	32 (16, 16)	32 (19, 13)
Age	21 (18, 25)	21 (18, 24)	21 (18, 26)	21 (18, 25)
BMI	19.9 (15.0, 26.6)	18.6 (14.9, 27.4)	20.7 (16.5, 28.0)	19.9 (14.4, 25.8)
Melanin Index	35.1 (26.3, 52.7)	32.0 (27.5, 36.8)	28.6 (25.2, 32.0)	38.3 (31.8, 46.8)
25(OH)D (nmol/L)	39.4 (15.3, 77.1)	34.5 (15.1, 71.5)	55.9 (26.7, 96.3)	30.5 (13.3, 51.6)#
PTH (pmol/L)	3.4 (1.8, 5.4)	3.1 (1.9, 4.7)	3.1 (1.8, 5.2)	3.5 (1.7, 5.3)
Calcium (nmol/L)	2.4 (2.3, 2.5)	2.4 (2.2, 2.6)	2.4 (2.3, 2.5)	2.4 (2.3, 2.5)
Phosphate (nmol/L)	1.1 (0.8, 1.3)	1.1 (0.9, 1.3)	1.1 (0.8, 1.3)	1.1 (0.8, 1.4)
Creatinine (μ mol/L)	69.4 (48.0, 92.7)	66.5 (45.2, 92.7)	72.9 (56.6, 90.9)	66.8 (48.0, 91.0)

Mean values and 5th and 95th percentiles (in parentheses) are reported.*Total sample comprises individuals of African ancestry ($n = 7$), East Asian ancestry ($n = 27$), European ancestry ($n = 32$), Other ancestry ($n = 9$), and South Asian ancestry ($n = 32$). #25(OH)D measurements were not available for one individual of South Asian ancestry, hence $n = 106$ for this variable.

Vitamin D Status and Ancestry

Figure 1 shows the distribution of serum 25(OH)D concentrations according to ancestry. Only one individual had serum measurements below the 10 nmol/L limit of detection. Table 2 reports vitamin D status for all participants, and stratified according to ancestry using three widely used cutoffs: < 25 nmol/L, < 50 nmol/L, < 75 nmol/L and finally, optimal vitamin D levels (≥ 75 nmol/L).

The mean serum 25(OH)D concentration in the global sample was 39.4 ± 21 nmol/L (range: 10–111 nmol/L). The mean was highest in Europeans (55.9, range 16.4–110.0 nmol/L), followed by East Asians (34.5, range 10.9–111.0 nmol/L) and lowest in South Asians (30.5, range 10–57.8 nmol/L). Only 6.6% of the total sample had optimal 25(OH)D concentrations, defined as > 75 nmol/L. Almost three-quarters (74%) of the sample had concentrations below 50 nmol/L. More importantly, 25(OH)D levels showed substantial variation according to ancestry: 34.4% of the subjects of European ancestry had concentrations < 50 nmol/L, while 85.2% of East Asians and 93.5% of South Asians had 25(OH)D levels < 50 nmol/L (Fisher's exact test, $p < 0.001$).

Analysis of the ancestry-specific group means for log serum 25(OH)D concentrations by ANOVA showed significant differences for the European, East Asian and South Asian samples ($p < 0.001$). Post-hoc tests (Tukey HSD) revealed that these results were driven by the significantly higher serum 25(OH)D concentrations in the European group with respect to the other two groups: East Asian and European ($p < 0.001$), and South Asian and European ($p < 0.001$). No significant pairwise differences in mean serum 25(OH)D were found between East Asians and South Asians ($p = 0.775$).

Vitamin D Intake and Ancestry

Mean vitamin D intake in the total sample and stratified by ancestry is reported in Table 3. Mean daily total vitamin D intake was substantially higher in the European sample (231.0 ± 173.5 International Units-IU) than in the East Asian (133.4 ± 101.7 IU) and South Asian (164.3 ± 144.3 IU) samples. In all groups, mean daily dietary intake of vitamin D was greater than mean daily intake

from supplements. Only 22.9% of the participants reported the use of supplements. Vitamin D intake from food sources was highest in the European group as was vitamin D intake from supplements.

Total daily vitamin D intake (from diet and supplements, transformed using the square-root transformation) differed significantly among groups (ANOVA for East Asian, European and South Asian samples; $p = 0.034$). No significant differences in vitamin D intake were observed between the sexes.

The current recommendation for Adequate Intake (AI) of vitamin D is 200 IU/day for individuals between the ages of 19–50 [29]. The availability of vitamin D intake data in our study allowed us to further evaluate 25(OH)D levels in individuals with a vitamin D daily intake higher than 200 IU. When the sample was stratified according to total vitamin D intake and we analyzed only the 25(OH)D levels of the individuals with intakes higher than 200 IU/day, 84.4% of the individuals had serum 25(OH)D concentrations < 75 nmol/L and 40.6% of the individuals showed 25(OH)D levels < 50 nmol/L.

Factors Affecting Vitamin D Status

Several variables are known to affect vitamin D status and these were assessed for their influence on serum 25(OH)D: age [14,18], BMI [19–22], vitamin D intake [37,45] and constitutive skin pigmentation [16,17,46]. A linear regression analysis was performed with log serum as the dependent variable and age, sex, BMI, total vitamin D intake and skin pigmentation as the independent variables. The regression analysis revealed that almost 35% of the variation in log serum 25(OH)D concentrations was explained by the linear combination of the variables tested ($r^2 = 0.339$, $F_{(5,98)} = 10.049$, $p < 0.001$). Table 4 shows the bivariate and partial correlations for each of the variables tested in the model. Only two of the five tested variables had a statistically significant relationship with serum 25(OH)D concentrations: total vitamin D intake ($p < 0.001$) and skin pigmentation ($p = 0.033$). On the basis of this analysis, we can infer that both total vitamin D intake and constitutive skin pigmentation are predictors of serum 25(OH)D in this sample. Total vitamin D intake showed a positive correlation with total vitamin D intake

Table 2: Wintertime vitamin D status in the global sample, and stratified by ancestry

Vitamin D Status	Total Sample* (n = 106)	East Asian (n = 27)	European (n = 32)	South Asian (n = 31)
% < 25 nmol/L	25.5	29.6	6.2	35.5
% < 50 nmol/L	73.6	85.2	34.4	93.5
% < 75 nmol/L	93.4	92.6	84.4	100.0
% > 75 nmol/L	6.6	7.4	15.6	0.0

*Total sample comprises individuals of African ancestry (n = 7), East Asian ancestry (n = 27), European ancestry (n = 32), Other ancestry (n = 9), and South Asian ancestry (n = 31). 25(OH)D measurements were not available for one individual of South Asian ancestry.

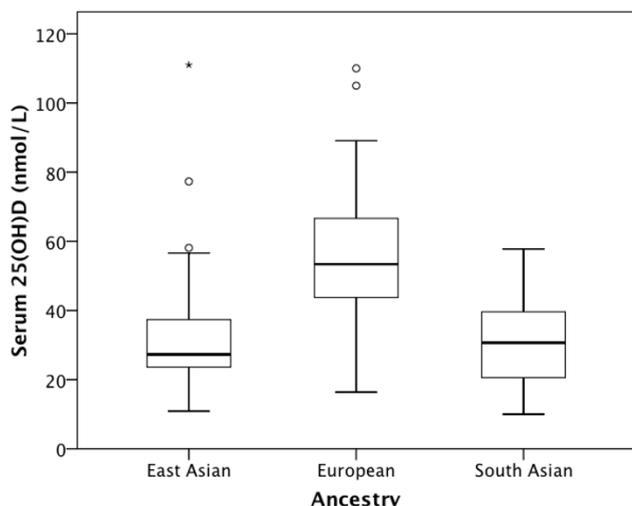


Figure 1
Boxplot showing serum 25(OH)D concentrations by ancestry. The boxplot presents five statistics: the top of the box represents the 75th percentile, the line within the box represents the median and the bottom of the box represents the 25th percentile, while the whiskers correspond to the minimum and maximum values that are not outliers. The points above or below the whiskers represent outliers. The asterisk (*) on the plot corresponds to an outlier whose serum levels were the highest reported in this study (110 nmol/L).

and it alone explained 30.4% of the variance in serum 25(OH)D concentrations. Controlling for all the other variables in the analysis (age, BMI, sex and total vitamin D intake), total vitamin D intake explained 28.9% of the variance in serum 25(OH)D (see partial correlations in Table 4). Constitutive skin pigmentation shows a negative correlation with serum 25(OH)D and explained 6.5% of the variation in serum 25(OH)D. When controlling for all the other variables, skin pigmentation explained 4.5% of the variance in serum 25(OH)D.

Examination of the partial regression plots suggested the presence of an outlier and the dataset was checked for outliers by examining casewise diagnostics, leverage statistic (h) and Mahalanobis distance. The following criteria were

used: casewise diagnostics set at > 3 standard deviations, $h > 0.2$ and Mahalanobis distance > 20.52 ($\chi^2 = 20.52$, with $df = 5$ and $\alpha = 0.001$). One outlier was identified by both leverage statistics and Mahalanobis distance. This case was investigated and it was observed that this participants' pigmentation was the darkest in the sample (Melanin Index was 15 points higher than the second darkest person). The outlier was removed and the regression was performed again with no report of other outliers.

With the removal of the outlier, the strength of the multiple regression model improved ($r^2 = 0.374$, $F_{(5,97)} = 11.597$, $p < 0.001$). Once again, only total vitamin D intake ($p < 0.001$) and skin pigmentation ($p = 0.003$) had a significant effect on serum 25(OH)D concentrations. With the removal of the outlier, total vitamin D intake explained 30.9% of the variation in serum 25(OH)D. The relationship between serum 25(OH)D and skin pigmentation also increased with the removal of the outlier and skin pigmentation accounted for 9.2% of the variation in serum 25(OH)D (compared to 6.5% when the outlier was present in the dataset).

Discussion

Our findings indicate that vitamin D levels are very low in a cohort of healthy young adults living in Southern Ontario, particularly among those of non-European ancestry. Two previous studies examined vitamin D status in the Canadian population, but both primarily sampled individuals of European ancestry [28,38]. Our study is consistent with Rucker *et al.* [38] in that most individuals had serum concentrations below the levels considered optimal by most vitamin D experts (86% had serum 25(OH)D concentrations below 80 nmol/L in Rucker *et al.* compared to 93% of all participants in our study having serum 25(OH)D < 75 nmol/L). However, a key finding of our study is that there were significant differences in vitamin D levels among broadly defined ancestral groups living in Canada. Two previous Canadian studies defined vitamin D insufficiency as serum 25(OH)D levels < 40 nmol/L, and in these studies 21% and 20% of individuals of European ancestry had concentrations lower than this cutoff [28,38]. In our sample, 22% of individuals of European ancestry had 25(OH)D levels less than the 40 nmol/

Table 3: Mean dietary, supplemental and total vitamin D intake (reported as International Units, IU, per day) in the global sample, and stratified by ancestry.

Sources (IU/day)	Total Sample (n = 105)	East Asian (n = 27)	European (n = 31)	South Asian (n = 32)
Dietary	121.0 (17.1, 309.5)	96.6 (6.71, 213.1)	141.6 (29.1, 321.4)	129.9 (21.9, 355.3)
Supplemental	50.7 (0, 388.5)	36.8 (0, 171.43)	89.4 (0, 400)	34.4 (0, 214.1)
Total	171.7 (19.7, 464.3)	133.4 (8.0, 311.5)	231.0 (34.03, 582.67)	164.3 (27.7, 391.7)

The 5th and 95th percentiles are indicated in parentheses. *Total sample comprises individuals of African ancestry (n = 7), East Asian ancestry (n = 27), European ancestry (n = 31), Other ancestry (n = 8), and South Asian ancestry (n = 32). Vitamin D intake data were not available for one individual of European ancestry and one individual of Other ancestry.

Table 4: Bivariate and partial correlations between serum 25(OH)D and five relevant variables.

Predictor	Correlations		p
	Bivariate*	Partial#	
Age	0.024	0.081	0.425
BMI	-0.051	0.000	0.997
Sex	-0.080	0.003	0.977
Skin Pigmentation	-0.254	-0.213	0.033
Total Vitamin D Intake	0.551	0.538	< 0.001

*Bivariate correlations represent the correlation between serum 25(OH)D and each variable. #Partial correlations represent the correlation between serum 25(OH)D and each variable, controlling for all other variables.

L cutoff, which is comparable to the values observed in previous studies [28,38]. However, in our study, 78% of individuals of East Asian ancestry and 77% of individuals of South Asian ancestry had 25(OH)D concentrations lower than 40 nmol/L. These findings demonstrate that while low concentrations of vitamin D were common during wintertime in young adults living in Canada, those of East Asian and South Asian ancestry had vitamin D concentrations that were much lower than their European counterparts.

In our sample, wintertime vitamin D status appears to be affected by both total vitamin D intake and skin pigmentation. The observation that wintertime 25(OH)D levels were primarily influenced by total vitamin D intake is not surprising, given that there is insufficient UVB for cutaneous vitamin D synthesis during the winter months in Canada [15]. Our finding that there was a significant inverse relationship between skin pigmentation and wintertime serum 25(OH)D concentrations seems to suggest that, when there is sufficient UVB for vitamin D synthesis (late spring, summer and early fall), melanin interferes with the production of vitamin D and this differential cutaneous production of vitamin D is reflected in wintertime 25(OH)D levels [46-48]. Our results are consistent with those of a recently published study [46] which showed that skin pigmentation (measured quantitatively using a reflectometer) had a significant effect on both basal 25(OH)D levels and the rates of increase of 25(OH)D after UVB exposure. Although other studies have noticed the effects of age [18] and obesity [22,49] on serum 25(OH)D, these relationships were not observed in our study, likely because our participants were exclusively young adults (18–30 years) who showed more limited variation in BMI and WHR (Table 1) than earlier studies [18,20,21,49].

Little is known about the vitamin D intake of non-First Nations Canadians who self-report non-European ances-

try [50]. Our results indicate that the mean total vitamin D intake from food and supplements in individuals of East Asian and South Asian ancestry was lower than the current Health Canada recommendation for young adults of 200 IU/day [29]. Our study suggests that those at greatest risk of vitamin D insufficiency are consuming the lowest amounts of vitamin D in their diet and/or supplemental sources. Even consuming the amount of vitamin D currently recommended by Health Canada does not prevent vitamin D insufficiency during the winter in samples consisting primarily of Canadians of European-ancestry [28].

Our study has a number of limitations. The sample was primarily comprised of young adults recruited at the University of Toronto, and may not reflect the general population of young people in Canada. Additionally, we did not explore the seasonal variation in vitamin D levels. The sample only featured three well represented population groups, and obviously does not encompass the great population diversity found in Canada, and more particularly, in Canadian metropolitan areas [39]. However, it should be noted that our sample better represented the population diversity of the Greater Toronto Area than previous studies. The 2006 Canadian census found that visible minorities represent 42.9% of the population of Toronto and 49% of the population of Mississauga [39]. Individuals of South Asian, Chinese and African Canadian ancestry make up the three largest visible minorities of the Toronto area and represent 31% of all the visible minorities in the city of Toronto. In the city of Mississauga, 41% of all visible minorities are of South Asian ancestry [39]. We are currently working on a study that will examine the seasonal variation in vitamin D status in a much larger sample that will better reflect the diverse demographic makeup of Canada.

Conclusion

Our study suggests that the prevalence of low vitamin D levels in young adults living in Canada (Southern Ontario) may be higher than previously described. Our sample included individuals of diverse ancestry, and as such provides a better representation of the multi-ethnic composition of Canadian metropolitan areas than previous studies. Our research also indicates that there are differences in serum 25(OH)D levels and vitamin D intake between population groups and that the currently Recommended Adequate Intake of vitamin D (RAI = 200 IU/day) may not be met by a large proportion of the young adults. Vitamin D intake was particularly low amongst those young Canadians at greatest risk of vitamin D insufficiency. Furthermore, our study suggests that the current vitamin D recommendations in the US and Canada (200 IU/day) are insufficient to ensure optimal circulating

25(OH)D levels, which are defined by most vitamin D experts as 75 nmol/L [27,36].

The Canadian Cancer Society has recently recommended that a vitamin D supplement of 1000 IU/day be taken by all Canadian adults during the fall and winter, and that those at increased risk should consider year round supplementation [51]. Other Canadian organizations have also recommended higher intakes (800–2000 IU) for adults [51-53]. Although further research is needed to determine the vitamin D requirements of individuals of diverse ancestry living in Canada, the results of our study support the need for higher vitamin D intakes to improve the overall health of young Canadians, and the need for food fortification strategies to meet these requirements.

Competing interests

RV and DEC have received funding from the Dairy Farmers of Canada. SW has received honoraria from the Dairy Farmers and the Dairy Council. RV has served as a consultant to, or has received honoraria from Cytochroma, Ddrops Company, Merck, Novartis, and Wyeth.

Authors' contributions

AG participated in the design and coordination of the study, carried out recruitment, collected the anthropological and pigmentation measurements, helped to design the personal and UVR questionnaires, performed the statistical analyses, and drafted the manuscript. JLB helped in the recruitment and implementation of the study, and helped to draft the manuscript. HW carried out the nutritional analyses of the 7-day food diary. DW performed the serum 25(OH)D biochemical analyses and helped to draft the manuscript. DEC helped in the designed of the study and helped draft the manuscript. RV supervised the biochemical analyses, helped with the design of the UVR questionnaire and helped to draft the manuscript. SW designed the 7-day food diary, supervised the nutritional analyses, and helped to draft the manuscript. EP conceived of the study, and participated in its design and coordination, helped to design the personal and UVR questionnaires helped with statistical analysis and helped to draft the manuscript. *All authors read and approved the final manuscript.*

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