Original Article (EHJ-CVP-D-19-00120)

Title: Impact of Vitamin D on Cardiac structure and function in CKD patients with hypovitaminosis D, a randomised controlled trial and meta-analysis

Authors: Debasish Banerjee MD FRCP1,2, Nihil Chitalia MD2,3, Irina Chis Ster PhD4, Evan Appelbaum MD5, Ravi Thadhani MD6, Juan Carlos Kaski MD FRCP2, David Goldsmith MD FRCP2

Institutions:

1Renal and Transplantation Unit, St George’s University Hospital NHS Foundation Trust, London, UK

2Cardiology Clinical Academic Group, Molecular and Clinical Sciences Research Centre, St George’s University of London, UK

3Renal Medicine, Darent Valley Hospital, Dartford, Kent, UK

4Institute of Infection and Immunity, St George's University of London, UK.

5Beth Israel Deaconess Medical Centre, Boston, MA, USA

6 Departments of Biomedical Sciences and Medicine, Cedars-Sinai Medical Center, Los Angeles CA, USA

Running title: CholeCalciferol & Cardiac Changes in CKD; 5C study

Word count: Abstract 250 words, 4931 with references acknowledgements, figure legends Tables 5 Figures 4; supplementary file with six tables and 1 figure

Correspondence

Debasish Banerjee MD FRCP

Consultant Nephrologist and Reader

Renal and Transplantation Unit, St George’s University Hospital NHS Foundation Trust

Cardiology Clinical Academic Group, Molecular and Clinical Sciences Research Institute, St George’s, University of London

G 2.113, Grosvenor Wing, Blackshaw Road, Tooting,

London, UK, SW17 0QT

Tel +44 2087251673, fax +44 2087252068

Email: [debasish.banerjee@stgeorges.nhs.uk](mailto:debasish.banerjee@stgeorges.nhs.uk)

**Abstract:**

Introduction

Vitamin D deficiency is associated with cardiovascular events in CKD yet the impact of supplementation is controversial. Previous active vitamin D supplementation studies did not show improvement in cardiac structure or function but the effect of native vitamin D supplementation in CKD patients with low vitamin D levels is unknown. We have addressed this question via both a randomised double-blind prospective study and a meta-analysis of three randomised placebo-controlled studies.

Methods and Results

We conducted a randomised double-blind, placebo-controlled trial of vitamin D supplementation in stable, non-diabetic, CKD 3-4 patients with circulating vitamin D <75nmol/L, who were receiving treatment with ACEi or ARB and had high-normal left ventricular (LV) mass. Patients were randomised to receive 6 directly-observed doses of 100,000 IU cholecalciferol (n=25) or matched placebo (n=23). The primary endpoint was change in LV Mass index (LVMI) over 52 weeks, as assessed by cardiac magnetic resonance imaging. Secondary endpoints included changes in LV ejection fraction; left and right ventricular volumes and left and right atrial area.

Vitamin D concentration increased with the administration of cholecalciferol. The change in LVMI with cholecalciferol (median[interquartile-range], -0.25g[-7.20 to 5.30]) was no different from placebo (-4.30g[9.70 to 2.60]). There was no difference in changes of LV ejection fraction; left and right ventricular volumes and left and right atrial area. The meta-analysis of three 52-week, randomised placebo-controlled studies using active/native vitamin D supplementation showed no differences in LVMI measurements.

Conclusion

Vitamin D supplementation does not have beneficial effects on left ventricular mass in CKD patients.

Key words: Chronic Kidney Disease, Cardiovascular disease, Vitamin D, Cholecalciferol, Left Ventricular Mass

**Introduction**

Adverse cardiovascular (CV) events are the most common cause of morbidity and mortality in patients with chronic kidney disease (CKD). On this basis, many interventions have been deployed to try to improve cardiovascular risk in CKD, though no clear successes can be reported.1 Vitamin D deficiency is common in CKD and is caused by deficiency of serum 25 hydroxy vitamin D and by decreased activation of this vitamin D species to 1,25 dihydroxy vitamin D. Observational studies have suggested that cardiovascular and renal outcomes in CKD patients are worse in CKD patients with low serum vitamin D concentrations; while some clinical outcomes may possibly improve with vitamin D supplementation.2-5 Left ventricular hypertrophy (LVH) a significant risk factor for CV events, such as heart failure and sudden cardiac death, is also very common in CKD.6 LVH in animal experiments is associated low vitamin D activity and can be shown to reverse or improve with supplementation.7 In patients with heart failure, vitamin D supplementation given as cholecalciferol 4000 iu/day is associated with improvement ejection function and left ventricular volume.8

There are only 2 previous randomised trials examining the impact of vitamin D supplementation on LVH in CKD patients. Both of these two previous CKD studies used active vitamin D in the form of Paricalcitol (19-nor-1,25-dihydroxy-vitamin D2) to try to ameliorate LVH.9,10 The choice of paricalcitol was made in part because of a belief that it would be more effective than a native form of vitamin D, cholecalciferol, which requires enzymatic activation in both the liver and the kidney. The results of the two previous LVH regression studies in CKD were entirely negative, failing to show any benefits in terms of the chosen primary clinical end-points; moreover, in both studies, significant hypercalcaemia was induced when using paricalcitol, necessitating dose reduction or drug cessation. What is potentially relevant however is that native vitamin D as choleclaciferol can be activated by one-alpha-hydroxylase enzyme present in non-renal tissues including the heart and blood vessels, and in the experimental animal model setting this treatment can be shown to reduce intra-cardiac inflammation, renin activity and metalloproteinase inhibition.11-13 We have previously demonstrated clinically-relevant benefits in arterial endothelial function and stiffness following oral supplementation of cholecalciferol 600,000 units, without any significant treatment-related hypercalcaemia, in one non-randomised and one randomised trial of CKD patients with hypovitaminosis D. 14,15 The novel aspects of the proposed study included not only the therapy with cholecalciferol, which was directly observed; but also carefully including patients of mild LVH amenable to change in response to therapy; and excluding patients with diabetes avoiding the confounding effects of diabetes on the heart.

The impact of cholecalciferol on cardiac structure and function has not been investigated in the context of CKD in detail.16 We studied the effect of cholecalciferol supplementation on the extent and severity of LVH, and on left ventricular function, using cardiac MRI in stable mild to moderate, non-diabetic CKD patients with low vitamin D. We also proceeded to perform a meta-analysis of the three vitamin D treatment trials in CKD to search further for any signal of clinical benefit.

**Methods**

The study was a multicentre, parallel arm, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial with patients recruited from St Georges, Guys, Kingston and Kings College hospitals in London UK. The study was approved by the Surrey Ethics Research Committee (11/H1109/12).

Study population

Patients were screened if they had stable CKD stage 3 and 4, serum vitamin D concentrations less than 75 nmol/L, serum calcium concentration less than 2.5 mmol/L, not on vitamin D therapy, and on chronic ACE inhibitor or angiotensin receptor blocker therapy. Patients with known diabetes, congestive heart failure, valvular heart disease, vasculitis, cancer, active inflammation, and on any other form of vitamin D supplementation were excluded. A pre-inclusion screening echocardiogram was performed on all potentially suitable subjects (as above), and patients were then considered fully eligible for the trial if their LV mass index was 80-140 g/m2 for females and 100-160 g/m2 for males (indicative of the presence of mild LVH).

Randomisation

Patients were block randomised in 1:1 ratio by the research pharmacy team, according to a sequence generated by a study statistician. The research team and patients were unaware of all treatment allocations. The vitamin D and placebo were first stored then dispensed from identical containers throughout the study.

Study drug administration and follow up

Each patient was followed up for each Vitamin D administration in person. At this visit the patients’ blood pressures were recorded and their medications reviewed. The study drug or placebo was administered by the research nurses as directly-observed 100,000 IU doses (as five capsules of 20,000 IU or 5 capsules of placebo) at the study visits on weeks 0,4,8,12,24 and 42 (making a total of 600,000 IU of Vitamin D or placebo). Relevant blood tests were done at baseline, and at 24 weeks and 52 weeks. The MRI scan was done at baseline and 52 weeks. The participants’ general practitioners were informed that they were participating in a trial, but not what their treatment allocation were. All trial participants and GPs were strongly advised to avoid starting any vitamin D supplementation while in the trial. The patients continued with their regular visits with own nephrologists for their routine clinical care, and again, no vitamin D based therapy was permitted. As the principal trial end-point was any impact of vitamin D on LV mass, cardiac MRI was performed at baseline and then again at 52 weeks.

Patient safety

All patients were seen by research nurses during vitamin D dose administration and all concerns were addressed. The independent data safety monitoring board (DSMB) reviewed interim blood reports and all reported adverse events.

Cardiac MRI protocol

All patients were imaged on a 1.5T Philips Intra MRI scanner with dedicated 32 channel cardiac coil. The protocol included a plane scan, SENSE reference scan, interactive scan to identify 4 chamber, 2 chamber long axis and short axis geometries of the heart. Breath-holding steady-state free Procession 4 chamber, 2 chamber and short axis stack (1.5mm, 1.5mm, 10mm) cine (30 cardiac phases) were acquired. All images were analysed by single observer blinded to patient treatment allocation on a viewforum work station.

Sample size determination

The inter-study variability of LV mass (LVM) on cardiac MRI (CMR) measurement in a previous study, using a protocol implemented in the present study, was 2.8 to 4.8% with a standard deviation of 8.4 g 17. Based on this data we calculated that to demonstrate a LV mass difference of 10 g, with α=0.05 and power 95%, 19 patients were needed in each arm. Previous studies have demonstrated a 10 g difference in LVM with ACEi/ARB therapy using CMR with 10-15 patients.18,19 The two previous studies PRIMO and OPERA of vitamin D therapy in CKD patients considered the 10 g difference on CMR to be acceptable.9,10 ~~The inter-study variability of cardiac MRI (CMR) for LV mass (LVM) using a protocol similar to the trial protocol described in this report was 2.8 to 4.8% with a standard deviation of 8.4g.~~

~~Hence to investigate an LV mass difference of 10g with vitamin D therapy the study needed 19 patients in each arm i.e. 38 patients to complete the study (α=0.05 and power 95%).~~ We expected a dropout rate of 30% and thus we had planned to recruit 25 patients to each group.

To test the variability of CMR measured LVM, five patients at baseline were scanned twice using the same CMR protocol. Patients were made to get up from the CMR scanner and then prepared for scanning again. Scans were acquired 10 minutes apart. The analysis was performed by the same observer twice. This showed the following: LVM measurement on first scan was: 108.52±30.52g, (Mean±SD), LVM measurement on second scan was: 108.43±31.74g; Difference of mean 0.09g; Standard Deviation of mean difference 1.53g. Thus in our hands, CMR thus was a highly reproducible technique for LV mass measurement and our original sample size calculation based on a SD of 8.4g was sufficient to give us a confirmatory result of a 10g reduction in LV mass with vitamin D administration.

Statistical Methods

Descriptive statistics and graphics were used to understand the collected variables, their nature and the appropriateness of the subsequent tests and analyses. Continuous variables are summarized by their mean, standard deviations, inter-quartiles, ranges whilst categorical data by proportions. Parametric or non-parametric tests for independent samples have been applied upon normality assumptions of the variables. For the main clinical markers [Left ventricular ejection fraction (LV EF), Left ventricular end diastolic mass (LV ED mass), Left ventricular end systolic mass (LV ES mass) and Left atrial area (LA area)] further detail analyses are presented using ANCOVA and the analysis of change from the baseline.20

The current analyses are per-protocol or complete data analyses in modern statistical context. The intention to treat analyses or observed data analyses include all participants and are conducted based on missing at random assumption for incomplete observations. Sensitivity analyses are also conducted by setting the missing observations to their minimum/maximum values or carrying the last observation forward. These scenarios are particular single settings and are less than the general analysis above based on missing at random assumption.

[See supplementary file text and table S1, S2, S3, S4]

Method of meta-analysis

We conducted a random-effects meta-analysis of all available randomised placebo controlled studies which investigate impact of vitamin D (active and nutritional) on left ventricular hypertrophy to test if there is existing evidence for vitamin D therapy to improve LVH in CKD. We conducted a Ovid Medline 1946 to 2018; Embase 1980 to 2018 search for randomised controlled studies using the following terms: “vitamin D”, “left ventricular hypertrophy”, “kidney disease” or “chronic kidney disease”. We excluded trials on end-stage kidney disease. We searched the articles by cross referencing the identified studies. We found two studies both using paricalcitol. Contour enhanced funnel plots for publication bias are also displayed (Supplementary Information)

**Results**

Study subjects:

84 participants underwent a screening echocardiogram. None had significant valvular heart disease, and only one patient had significant regional wall motion abnormality. 63 patients were suitable for recruitment (by LVM measurements). 49 patients were randomised. 1 patient withdrew from the study. (Figure 1 presents the flow chart of the experiment). Hypertension was commonest cause of CKD, in patients 6 on placebo and 9 on vitamin D. 4 patients suffered polycystic kidney disease in the placebo group and one in the vitamin D group. Glomerulonephritis was the cause of CKD in 5 on placebo and one patient on vitamin D.

Cardiac changes:

Table 1 presents summary data at both baseline and follow up. The baseline comparisons between groups suggest that the randomisation produced well balanced groups. There were no differences in SBP or DBP at baseline or end of study. We do not interpret the p-value obtained for the baseline LV EF (p=0.031) as strong evidence against the equality of the means across treatment groups. Preliminary tests for the follow-up values have also been presented and no strong evidence against the null hypothesis of no differences between the intervention groups were found.

However, to understand the full extent of the differences between groups at the follow up and how they changed over the intervention period with regards to the four clinical markers, ANOVA and the analyses of the changes are carried out. Results are presented in Tables S5, S6, 2 and 3 and graphical representation of these results is presented in Figures panel 2.

Based on observed data analysis, in essence intention to treat analysis (using the available information which excludes the loss at the follow up) no difference in LV mass or ejection fraction, between the groups was observed, when adjusted for the corresponding baseline measurements with regards to either follow up or the change seen in the trial. Specific interpretation of the results regarding LV EF is given below.

The evidence suggests that the follow-up LVEF is linked with the baseline LVEF, namely for every one unit increase in baseline LVEF, there is a 0.6 unit increase in follow up LVEF (p<0.001) and there is no evidence to support a difference between the two intervention groups (p=0.586, Table 3). The constant (65.11) represented the estimated mean of the follow-up LVEF in the Placebo group.

The change in LVEF decreases with increasing baseline LVEF (p=0.002) and there is no evidence to suggest that this is different across intervention groups (p=0.59). The constant (-0.29) represents the average change in the LVEF in the Placebo group.

Both follow-up and changes in the clinical outcomes of interest are explained by their respective baseline measurements, as expected (Table 3). However, the adjusted effect of the intervention did not reveal significant differences between the two groups. Intention-to-treat analyses results do not differ from the above; neither in terms of magnitude of the estimates nor in terms of their precision. For more information please see supplementary file text and stables A,B,C and D. Sensitivity analyses to the missing data did not suggest a different assembly picture of the results.

There was no difference in MRI measured LV and RV volumes and RV function, left and right atrial areas at the end of the study between active and placebo groups (see table S6).

Biochemical parameters:

Analysis of data suggest a quadratic trend with time (p<0.001) for the Vitamin D levels in the two groups. However, this quadratic trend differ amongst the two clinical groups with increasing trend in Vitamin D group and decreasing levels in Placebo group after 24 weeks (P<0.001) (figure 3). The predicted (and observed) levels of Vitamin D as shown in the ~~supplementary~~ figure correspond to a mixed model which correctly accounts for the longitudinal structure of the data.

Systolic blood pressure did not differ in the vitamin D versus the placebo group, at baseline [133.7(14.4) vs. 144(22.8)mmHg; p=0.09] and end of study [131.4 (16.0) 131.6 (14.4)mmHg; p=0.82]. eGFR at baseline was not different between the vitamin D and placebo group [34.19(11.25) vs. 35.32(10.92ml/min/1.73m2); p=0.75]. There was no difference between Vitamin D and placebo groups in creatinine concentrations at baseline [197(68) vs 189(61)µmol/L; p=0.70], 24 weeks [194(63) vs 187(75)µmol/L; p=0.75) and 52 weeks (219(103) vs 190(86)µmol/L; p=0.42]. Moreover, there was no difference in creatinine changes over time within the two groups. There were no differences between Vitamin D or placebo groups at 52 weeks for calcium, phosphate or parathyroid hormone concentrations. None of the patients experienced cardiac events during the study period. ~~The values of other relevant biochemical parameters were no different between placebo and Vitamin D groups at baseline or at 52 weeks.~~

Meta-analysis:

Three randomised clinical trials, including the current study (Table 4), which investigated the effect of the intervention on changes in left ventricular mass index have been collated and a random effects meta-analysis has been conducted for to derive a pooled group effect. The studies did not exhibit much heterogeneity (I-squared = 0.0%) and hence the pooled estimate, based on a larger numbers (Figure 4) can be interpreted. The analysis suggest that the changes favours placebo, with a standardized mean difference of 0.17 (-0.07, 0.40) but the difference is not statistically significant. The result suggests that the data are consistent with no difference in the left ventricular mass index between the two treatment groups.

This is a relatively small meta-analysis – perhaps suggesting that more research is needed to understand the true intervention effect. We conducted a fixed effect meta-analysis and there was no difference between fixed effect and random effect meta-analyses. We have decided to conduct a further patient level data meta-analysis with additional clinical outcomes including renal function. The funnel plot is shown in the supplementary file as Figure S1.

Adverse Events and the Course of the Study:

During the trial, one patient developed prostate cancer and was withdrawn from study (this was not considered to be a treatment-emergent event). One patient suffered rapid progression of kidney disease and ended up on haemodialysis and hence withdrawn from study (this was not accompanied or caused by hypercalcaemia). Two patients randomised to vitamin D developed mild biochemical hypercalcaemia and the data safety monitoring board requested breaking of randomisation code and for them to be withdrawn from study. One patient was subsequently diagnosed with granulomatous disease and the other developed primary hyperparathyroidism. One patient failed to attend the study appointments and requested to be withdrawn from the study. There was no issue reported by patients during directory observed therapy with vitamin D or placebo.

Patients who were suitable by echocardiographic criterion for randomisation were not all randomised to treatment due various reason such as inability to underdo MRI due to claustrophobia and metallic clips (5), rapid progression of kidney disease (1), death due to pulmonary embolism (1), inability to schedule follow up visits (3) .

The patient flow is described in figure 1, including screening, randomisation and treatment emergent outcomes.

**Discussion**

The present study of stable CKD patients with hypovitaminosis D showed that treatment with 600,000 units of cholecalciferol over a 52 weeks period did not change left ventricular structure or function, compared to placebo, despite biochemical evidence of a significant and sustained rise in serum 25(OH)D concentrations in the active treated group. There was no difference in MRI measured LVM, LV function, right ventricular structure, right ventricular function, right and left atrial area, between subjects randomised to vitamin D repletion, or placebo.

The results of this study are very similar (i.e. negative) to the previously conducted randomised trials of active vitamin D therapy in CKD patients namely “PRIMO” and “OPERA”.9,10

It is instructive to compare these three trials which have attempted to use vitamin D therapy to alter cardiac structure and function in CKD patients (these three studies are the only ones to have been conducted in CKD to date). This comparison can be seen in part in Table 5.

PRIMO

Participants in PRIMO were randomly assigned to receive oral paricalcitol, or placebo. The primary outcome measure was the change in LVMI over 48 weeks assessed by CMR. Secondary end points included echocardiographic changes in left ventricular diastolic function. The results showed that treatment with paricalcitol significantly reduced PTH concentration within 4 weeks and maintained this suppression to within the normal range throughout the study duration While at 48 weeks, the change in LVMI did not differ between treatment groups (paricalcitol group, 0.34 g/m2.7 [95% CI, −0.14, 0.83 g/m2.7] vs placebo group, −0.07 g/m2.7 [95% CI, −0.55,0.42 g/m2.7]). Doppler measures of diastolic function including peak early diastolic lateral mitral annular tissue velocity (paricalcitol group, −0.01 cm/s [95% CI, −0.63, 0.60 cm/s] vs placebo group, −0.30 cm/s [95% CI, −0.93, 0.34 cm/s]) also did not differ. More adverse events were judged to be probably or possibly drug related primarily due to hypercalcaemia (paricalcitol, 22.6% vs placebo, 0.9%; P<.001).

OPERA

The primary end point of this study was change in LV mass indexed by body surface area or height2.7 after 52 weeks of oral paricalcitol or placebo, which again did not differ between groups at the end of the study period,. Several secondary end points, including change in other prespecified CMR parameters, such as LV volume index, did not differ either; their included LVEF and other echocardiographic parameters, ratio of early to late transmitral inflow velocity (E/A), tissue Doppler-derived measure of E’, late diastolic mitral annulas velocity, systolic mitral annulus velocity, and ratio of E/E’.The most significant side-effect attributable to paricalcitol treatment was hypercalcaemia with significant suppression of PTH

Meta-analysis

We then conducted a meta-analysis of all three studies examining the impact of vitamin D treatment on LV mass in CKD. As stated, our main findings were similar to and confirmatory of the two previous trials of vitamin D in mild-to-moderate LVH in CKD.

Despite the reported outcome similarities (no measurable impact on LV structure or function) there were some potentially important differences between these three studies. One of the key differences was around selection of potential patients for inclusion.

In the PRIMO study septal wall LV thickness alone was used as one of the inclusion criteria, whereas in our “5C” study, and in the OPERA study, patient inclusion was based on standard echocardiographic criteria of LV hypertrophy. The LV mass index of OPERA subjects was at least 70% higher than the LV mass index in the PRIMO study and the 5C study. A major reason suggested for the negative findings in the PRIMO study was the low LV mass and absence of marked LV hypertrophy, and this might well have been the case for the 5C study as well. All three studies clearly showed that vitamin D treatment had no demonstrable effect on reducing LV mass over approximately 52 weeks. Furthermore, a large proportion of all three sets of study subjects exhibited diastolic dysfunction at baseline, which again was unaffected by the administration of vitamin D. Another important conceptual difference between our “5C” study and the two previous studies was our screening of potential participants by their serum vitamin D (25(OH)D) concentrations, selecting only those subjects with insufficient circulating vitamin D. Thus, we would have avoided treating patients with no measurable vitamin D deficiency. It could be argued that the elevation of serum PTH was a manifestation of functional vitamin D deficiency in both PRIMO and OPERA but we feel that this is a moot point. In our “5C” study we did not choose to randomise potential trial subjects with absolute vitamin D deficiency, feeling that it was ethically preferable to replete such patients with vitamin D. It is certainly true that all three studied patient cohorts had significantly elevated serum PTH concentrations – a functional definition of secondary hyperparathyroidism, and likely largely to be secondary to lack of vitamin D activity, and that these PTH concentrations fell very significantly in the PRIMO and OPERA patient cohorts once subjects were exposed to activated vitamin D in the form of paricalcitol (but at the evident cost of significant biochemical hypercalcaemia).

In our 5C study, the pre-repletion serum 25(OH)D concentration was 42 nmol/L and this rose significantly over the course of the year’s trial duration, but only in those subjects administered vitamin D – from baseline values of 42 nmol/L to 79 nmol/L (p<0.001). In the “5C” study the impact on serum PTH concentrations was not significant, which is in marked contrast to what was seen in PRIMO and OPERA. Equally, we only saw two cases of hypercalcaemia, probably none related to study drug (native vitamin D). This should be contrasted with two recent studies of native vitamin D repletion, one conducted in subjects with heart failure where LV function did improve, and the baseline serum 25(OH)D concentrations rose from 30 to 90 nmol/L, and another in CKD patients where vasomotor endothelial function improved significantly only in the vitamin D treated cohort, whose baseline serum 25(OH)D rose from 30 to 90 nmol/L 8,15. Interestingly, in these 2 positive studies, both of which were of shorter duration than “5C”, PRIMO or OPERA, there was little to no hypercalcaemia when using native vitamin D (cholecalciferol) as the active intervention.

Another potential explanation for the negative results in all three trials would be that the treatment duration was too short to modify LV hypertrophy and dysfunction; this can only be proved by attempting a longer duration of study, though this would present significant challenges for activated vitamin D compounds which are now discouraged by the latest version of the KDIGO CKD-MBD guidelines on account of the likely cumulative incidence of hypercalcaemia.21

Another possibility for the negative results may be that, because activated vitamin D acts by repressing the RAS and all of our (“5C”) patients already received treatment with RAS blockers, the effect of activated D treatment on the myocardium may possibly be attenuated because of concomitant treatment with RAS blockers. This is of course true also of PRIMO and especially OPERA where >80% of subjects were chronically exposed to RAS blockade (as remains guideline-mandated therapy for hypertensive proteinuric CKD patients). While studying patients who were not treated with RAS blockers would be interesting, it might be unethical.

In conclusion there have now been 3 separate independent studies of the use of vitamin repletion or treatment to reduce LVM and to improve LV function, and all three were negative trials. Although the total number of subjects in all 3 trials was only 279, there is no suggestion that this approach to target LVH which is so common in CKD is efficacious. Other approaches, such as the use of RAS blockade, and, in dialysis patients, the use of daily augmented-dose dialysis regimens, appear to be more successful in this regard, though to date without compelling evidence of better patient survival.22 For the time being therefore, the proper use of vitamin D therapy in CKD appears to be to target serum PTH elevation, i.e. using a combined biochemical/skeletal target.

Acknowledgement:

This work was supported by British Heart Foundation to DB-[PG10/71/28462] and partially by Wellcome-ISSF to DB-[204809/Z/16/Z]

Conflicts of interest: The authors have no conflict of interest

Disclosures:

D.G. - lecture and advisory board fees from Amgen, Sanofi, Vifor Fresenius,

Dr I.C.S. conducted the statistical strategy of the paper, implemented the analyses, provided their interpretation and contributed to the writing of first draft of the paper

R.T. – consultant for Fresenius Medical Care North America

D.B. – Speaker fees from AstraZeneca, Pfizer, ViforPharma

**References**

1. Sarnak MJ, Levey AS, Schoolwerth AC, Coresh J, Culleton B, Hamm LL, McCullough PA, Kasiske BL, Kelepouris E, Klag MJ, Parfrey P, Pfeffer M, Raij L, Spinosa DJ, Wilson PW, American Heart Association Councils on Kidney in Cardiovascular Disease, High Blood Pressure Research, Clinical Cardiology, and Epidemiology and Prevention. Kidney disease as a risk factor for development of cardiovascular disease: a statement from the American Heart Association Councils on Kidney in Cardiovascular Disease, High Blood Pressure Research, Clinical Cardiology, and Epidemiology and Prevention. *Hypertension* 2003;**42**:1050-1065.

2. Pilz S, Iodice S, Zittermann A, Grant WB, Gandini S. Vitamin D status and mortality risk in CKD: a meta-analysis of prospective studies. *Am J Kidney Dis* 2011;**58**:374-382.

3. Duranton F, Rodriguez-Ortiz ME, Duny Y, Rodriguez M, Daures JP, Argiles A. Vitamin D treatment and mortality in chronic kidney disease: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *Am J Nephrol* 2013;**37**:239-248.

4. Jayedi A, Soltani S, Shab-Bidar S. Vitamin D status and all-cause mortality in patients with chronic kidney disease: A systematic review and dose-response meta-analysis. *J Clin Endocrinol Metab* 2017;.

5. Zheng Z, Shi H, Jia J, Li D, Lin S. Vitamin D supplementation and mortality risk in chronic kidney disease: a meta-analysis of 20 observational studies. *BMC Nephrol* 2013;**14**:199-2369-14-199.

6. Foley RN, Parfrey PS, Harnett JD, Kent GM, Martin CJ, Murray DC, Barre PE. Clinical and echocardiographic disease in patients starting end-stage renal disease therapy. *Kidney Int* 1995;**47**:186-192.

7. Bodyak N, Ayus JC, Achinger S, Shivalingappa V, Ke Q, Chen YS, Rigor DL, Stillman I, Tamez H, Kroeger PE, Wu-Wong RR, Karumanchi SA, Thadhani R, Kang PM. Activated vitamin D attenuates left ventricular abnormalities induced by dietary sodium in Dahl salt-sensitive animals. *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A* 2007;**104**:16810-16815.

8. Witte KK, Byrom R, Gierula J, Paton MF, Jamil HA, Lowry JE, Gillott RG, Barnes SA, Chumun H, Kearney LC, Greenwood JP, Plein S, Law GR, Pavitt S, Barth JH, Cubbon RM, Kearney MT. Effects of Vitamin D on Cardiac Function in Patients With Chronic HF: The VINDICATE Study. *J Am Coll Cardiol* 2016;**67**:2593-2603.

9. Thadhani R, Appelbaum E, Pritchett Y, Chang Y, Wenger J, Tamez H, Bhan I, Agarwal R, Zoccali C, Wanner C, Lloyd-Jones D, Cannata J, Thompson BT, Andress D, Zhang W, Packham D, Singh B, Zehnder D, Shah A, Pachika A, Manning WJ, Solomon SD. Vitamin D therapy and cardiac structure and function in patients with chronic kidney disease: the PRIMO randomized controlled trial. *JAMA* 2012;**307**:674-684.

10. Wang AY, Fang F, Chan J, Wen YY, Qing S, Chan IH, Lo G, Lai KN, Lo WK, Lam CW, Yu CM. Effect of paricalcitol on left ventricular mass and function in CKD--the OPERA trial. *J Am Soc Nephrol* 2014;**25**:175-186.

11. Equils O, Naiki Y, Shapiro AM, Michelsen K, Lu D, Adams J, Jordan S. 1,25-Dihydroxyvitamin D inhibits lipopolysaccharide-induced immune activation in human endothelial cells. *Clin Exp Immunol* 2006;**143**:58-64.

12. Talmor Y, Bernheim J, Klein O, Green J, Rashid G. Calcitriol blunts pro-atherosclerotic parameters through NFkappaB and p38 in vitro. *Eur J Clin Invest* 2008;**38**:548-554.

13. Walters MR, Wicker DC, Riggle PC. 1,25-Dihydroxyvitamin D3 receptors identified in the rat heart. *J Mol Cell Cardiol* 1986;**18**:67-72.

14. Chitalia N, Ismail T, Tooth L, Boa F, Hampson G, Goldsmith D, Kaski JC, Banerjee D. Impact of vitamin d supplementation on arterial vasomotion, stiffness and endothelial biomarkers in chronic kidney disease patients. *PLoS One* 2014;**9**:e91363.

15. Kumar V, Yadav AK, Lal A, Kumar V, Singhal M, Billot L, Gupta KL, Banerjee D, Jha V. A Randomized Trial of Vitamin D Supplementation on Vascular Function in CKD. *J Am Soc Nephrol* 2017;.

16. Banerjee D, Jha V. Vitamin D and Cardiovascular Complications of CKD: What's Next? *Clin J Am Soc Nephrol* 2019;**14**:932-934.

17. Grothues F, Smith GC, Moon JC, Bellenger NG, Collins P, Klein HU, Pennell DJ. Comparison of interstudy reproducibility of cardiovascular magnetic resonance with two-dimensional echocardiography in normal subjects and in patients with heart failure or left ventricular hypertrophy. *Am J Cardiol* 2002;**90**:29-34.

18. Johnson DB, Foster RE, Barilla F, Blackwell GG, Roney M, Stanley AW,Jr, Kirk K, Orr RA, van der Geest RJ, Reiber JH, Dell'Italia LJ. Angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitor therapy affects left ventricular mass in patients with ejection fraction > 40% after acute myocardial infarction. *J Am Coll Cardiol* 1997;**29**:49-54.

19. Gaudio C, Tanzilli G, Ferri FM, Villatico Campbell S, Bertocchi F, Motolese M, Campa PP. Benazepril causes in hypertension a greater reduction in left ventricular mass than does nitrendipine: a randomized study using magnetic resonance imaging. *J Cardiovasc Pharmacol* 1998;**32**:760-768.

20. Senn S. Change from baseline and analysis of covariance revisited. *Stat Med* 2006;**25**:4334-4344.

21. Ketteler M, Block GA, Evenepoel P, Fukagawa M, Herzog CA, McCann L, Moe SM, Shroff R, Tonelli MA, Toussaint ND, Vervloet MG, Leonard MB. Executive summary of the 2017 KDIGO Chronic Kidney Disease-Mineral and Bone Disorder (CKD-MBD) Guideline Update: what's changed and why it matters. *Kidney Int* 2017;**92**:26-36.

22. FHN Trial Group, Chertow GM, Levin NW, Beck GJ, Depner TA, Eggers PW, Gassman JJ, Gorodetskaya I, Greene T, James S, Larive B, Lindsay RM, Mehta RL, Miller B, Ornt DB, Rajagopalan S, Rastogi A, Rocco MV, Schiller B, Sergeyeva O, Schulman G, Ting GO, Unruh ML, Star RA, Kliger AS. In-center hemodialysis six times per week versus three times per week. *N Engl J Med* 2010;**363**:2287-2300.

**Tables**

Table 1: Summary of the population data: demographics, cardiovascular risks and relevant clinical characteristics

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **PLACEBO (N=23)** | | | **VITAMIN D (N=25)** | | |  |
|  | **MEAN (SD)** | **MEDIAN (Q1,Q3)** | **NO** | **MEAN ( SD)** | **MEDIAN (Q1,Q3)** | **NO** | **p-VALUE** |
| **DEMOGRAPHICS** | | | | | | | |
| **AGE** | 52.4(10.9) | 51 (45,61) | 23 | 52.4(12.5) | 52(42,62) | 25 | 0.94 |
| **GENDER - FEMALE** |  |  | 9(39%) |  |  | 7(28%) | 0.41 |
| **ETHNICITY – CAUCASIAN** |  |  | 14 (60.1%) |  |  | 12(48%) | 0.46 |
| **BLACK** |  |  | 6 (26.1%) |  |  | 7(28%) |  |
| **OTHERS** |  |  | 1 (4.4%) |  |  | 4 (16%) |  |
| **MISSING** |  |  | 2 (8.7%) |  |  | 2 (8%) |  |
| **CARDIOVASCULAR RISK** | | | | | | | |
| **HYPERTENTION (YES)** |  |  | 23(100%) |  |  | 23 (92%) | 0.49 |
| **SMOKING (NO)** |  |  | 21 (91%) |  |  | 21 (88%) | 0.61 |
| **BMI (kg/m2)** | 29(4.7) | 28 (25,33) | 23 | 29(4.11) | 29(27,31) | 25 | 0.76 |
| **SYSTOLIC BLOOD PRESSURE** | 133.7(14.4) | 133(120,139) | 22 | 144(22.8) | 140(127,157) | 23 | 0.09 |
| **DIASTOLIC BLOOD PRESSURE** | 85.2(11.9) | 82(78,88) | 22 | 90.1(13.8) | 89(79,100) | 23 | 0.21 |
| **LABORATORY VALUES** | | | | | | | |
| **CALCIUM (mmol/L)** | 2.37(0.11) | 2.35(2.29,2.44) | 22 | 2.4(0.11) | 2.38(2.36,2.49) | 20 | 0.37 |
| **PHOSPHATE (mmol/L)** | 1.07(0.29) | 1.1(1,1.2) | 22 | 1.15(0.17) | 1.14(1,1.3) | 20 | 0.42 |
| **PARATHYROID HORMONE(pmol/L)** | 10.5(6.9) | 9(6.8,11.7) | 20 | 12.1(9.4) | 8.9(5.8,14.9) | 16 | 0.90 |
| **VITAMIN D SCREENING (nmol/L)** | 44.5(20.45) | 49.5(29,64) | 18 | 42.75(17.83) | 39.50(28.50,59.50) | 20 | 0.95 |
| **VITAMIN D BASELINE (nmol/L)** | 45.95(26.24) | 49(19.5,64.5) | 20 | 36.67(17.41) | 35(22,47) | 15 | 0.22 |
| **HAEMOGLOBIN (g/dL)** | 12.84(1.03) | 12.75(12.1,13.8) | 22 | 12.89(1.39) | 12.8(12.2,13.6) | 21 | 0.90 |
| **CREATININE (µmol/L)** | 190.13(72.29) | 169(134,237) | 23 | 186.57(51.34) | 173(149,218) | 21 | 0.72 |
| **eGFR (ml/min/1.73m2)** | 34.19(11.25) | 36(25,41) | 21 | 35.32(10.92) | 36(26,41) | 19 | 0.75 |

Legend: The p-values correspond to appropriate two-independent sample tests (chi-squared, t-test or Kruskal Wallis) which evaluated the null hypotheses of no difference between the two treatment groups.

~~Table 2 Baseline raw data summary for clinical outcomes of interest~~ (moved to supplementary file)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **~~PLACEBO (N=23)~~** | | | **~~VITAMIN D (N=25)~~** | | |  |
|  | **~~MEAN (SD)~~** | **~~MEDIAN (Q1,Q3)~~** | **~~NO~~** | **~~MEAN ( SD)~~** | **~~MEDIAN (Q1,Q3)~~** | **~~NO~~** | **~~TEST~~** |
| **~~Baseline LV ED mass (g)~~** | ~~100.03(29.65)~~ | ~~93.70(77.70,108.50)~~ | ~~23~~ | ~~105.31(40.06)~~ | ~~99.05(77.35,114.55)~~ | ~~24~~ | ~~0.97~~ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **~~Baseline LV ESV (ml)~~** | ~~51.55(16.66)~~ | ~~52.00(40.10,63.80)~~ | ~~23~~ | ~~57.27(16.50)~~ | ~~54.05(46.55,66.05)~~ | ~~24~~ | ~~0.25~~ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **~~Baseline LV EDV (ml)~~** | ~~147.80(36.31)~~ | ~~151.40(129.60,180.80)~~ | ~~23~~ | ~~149.60(34.06)~~ | ~~146.25(124.15,171.20)~~ | ~~24~~ | ~~0.86~~ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **~~Baseline LV EF (%)~~** | ~~65.37(5.57)~~ | ~~65.2(62.8,69.3)~~ | ~~23~~ | ~~61.8(5.43)~~ | ~~61.85(57.05,66.1)~~ | ~~24~~ | ~~0.031~~ |
| **~~Baseline LA area (cm2)~~** | ~~21.11(3.86)~~ | ~~20.40(19.10,23.80)~~ | ~~23~~ | ~~22.10(4.74)~~ | ~~22.50(18.30,25.35)~~ | ~~24~~ | ~~0.67~~ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **~~Baseline RV EDV (ml)~~** | ~~156.65(42.48)~~ | ~~148.70(124.60,194.50)~~ | ~~23~~ | ~~158.25(49.51)~~ | ~~149.05(123.50,176.05)~~ | ~~24~~ | ~~0.85~~ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **~~Baseline RV ESV (ml)~~** | ~~67.33(26.49)~~ | ~~63.40(47.00,78.50)~~ | ~~23~~ | ~~67.05(35.73)~~ | ~~56.75(50.55,68.05)~~ | ~~24~~ | ~~0.55~~ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **~~Baseline RV SV (ml)~~** | ~~89.30(22.97)~~ | ~~93.90(71.70,102.30)~~ | ~~23~~ | ~~91.98(23.36)~~ | ~~91.35(74.10,107.65)~~ | ~~24~~ | ~~0.69~~ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **~~Baseline RV EF (%)~~** | ~~57.54(7.96)~~ | ~~57.90(52.10,63.90)~~ | ~~23~~ | ~~59.96(6.20)~~ | ~~61.50(54.95,64.70)~~ | ~~24~~ | ~~0.25~~ |
| **~~Baseline RA AREA (cm2)~~** | ~~19.87(5.04)~~ | ~~20.70(16.90,23.20)~~ | ~~23~~ | ~~19.96(3.24)~~ | ~~19.80(17.50,22.50)~~ | ~~24~~ | ~~0.94~~ |

~~Legend: The p-values correspond to appropriate two-independent sample tests (t-test or Kruskal Wallis after checking the normality assumption) which evaluated the generic null hypotheses of no difference between the samples’ distributions corresponding to the two treatment groups. LV ED=left ventricular end diastolic, ESV= end systolic volume, EF=Ejection fraction, LA=left atrial, RA=right atrial~~

~~Table 3 Follow up raw data summary for clinical outcomes of interest~~ (moved to supplementary file)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **~~PLACEBO (N=23)~~** | | | **~~VITAMIN D (N=25)~~** | | |  |
|  | **~~MEAN (SD)~~** | **~~MEDIAN (Q1,Q3)~~** | **~~NO~~** | **~~MEAN ( SD)~~** | **~~MEDIAN (Q1,Q3)~~** | **~~NO~~** | **~~TEST~~** |
| **~~Follow up LV ED mass (g)~~** | ~~95.99(26.84)~~ | ~~93.65(84.1,105.3)~~ | ~~22~~ | ~~108.54(38.98)~~ | ~~101.4(76.6,128.4)~~ | ~~18~~ | ~~0.28~~ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **~~Follow up LV ESV (ml)~~** | ~~52.59(17.84)~~ | ~~50.95(41.30,60.50)~~ | ~~22~~ | ~~58.81(15.59)~~ | ~~56.90(50.10,71.10)~~ | ~~18~~ | ~~0.25~~ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **~~Follow up LV EDV (ml)~~** | ~~148.92(35.96)~~ | ~~151.35(124.30,175.00)~~ | ~~22~~ | ~~153.75(35.57)~~ | ~~157.55(129.20,176.10)~~ | ~~18~~ | ~~0.67~~ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **~~Follow up LV EF (%)~~** | ~~65.22(5.62)~~ | ~~64.55(62.2,71)~~ | ~~22~~ | ~~61.79(4.71)~~ | ~~60.75(58,65.3)~~ | ~~18~~ | ~~0.043~~ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **~~Follow up LA area (cm~~~~2~~~~)~~** | ~~21.77(3.73)~~ | ~~21.5(20.6,24.3)~~ | ~~22~~ | ~~22.36(3.73)~~ | ~~22.05(19.5,24.7)~~ | ~~18~~ | ~~0.63~~ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **~~Follow up RV EDV (ml)~~** | ~~160.88(42.81)~~ | ~~153.30(130.60,202.70)~~ | ~~22~~ | ~~162.12(38.84)~~ | ~~156.70(137.00,193.30)~~ | ~~18~~ | ~~0.92~~ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **~~Follow up RV ESV (ml)~~** | ~~66.40(26.40)~~ | ~~61.65(45.70,81.60)~~ | ~~22~~ | ~~63.58(14.97)~~ | ~~63.45(50.90,75.10)~~ | ~~18~~ | ~~0.69~~ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **~~Follow up RV SV (ml)~~** | ~~95.64(24.56)~~ | ~~95.85(72.80,111.30)~~ | ~~22~~ | ~~98.51(33.02)~~ | ~~90.85(72.40,130.20)~~ | ~~18~~ | ~~0.75~~ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **~~Follow up RV EF (%)~~** | ~~59.94(7.02)~~ | ~~60.45(55.00,64.50)~~ | ~~22~~ | ~~59.85(8.66)~~ | ~~62.30(53.70,66.90)~~ | ~~18~~ | ~~0.97~~ |
| **~~Follow up RA AREA (cm~~~~2~~~~)~~** | ~~19.86(4.84)~~ | ~~20.35(16.30,23.10)~~ | ~~22~~ | ~~20.46(4.11)~~ | ~~19.70(17.90,22.80)~~ | ~~18~~ | ~~0.68~~ |

~~Legend: The p-values correspond to appropriate two-independent sample tests (t-test or Kruskal Wallis after checking the normality assumption) which evaluated the null hypotheses of no difference between the two treatment groups. . LV ED=left ventricular end diastolic, ESV= end systolic volume, EF=Ejection fraction, LA=left atrial, RA=right atrial~~

Table 2: Change from the baseline raw data summary for clinical outcomes of interest

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **PLACEBO (N=23)** | | | **VITAMIN D (N=25)** | | |  |
|  | **MEAN (SD)** | **MEDIAN (Q1,Q3)** | **NO** | **MEAN ( SD)** | **MEDIAN (Q1,Q3)** | **NO** | **TEST** |
| **Change LV ED mass (g)** | -4.54(9.75) | -4.30(-9.70,2.60) | 22 | -1.76(14.03) | -0.25(-7.20,5.30) | 18 | 0.47 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Change LV ESV (ml)** | 1.60(10.40) | 4.10(-2.80,6.70) | 22 | -1.76(8.29) | -2.95(-5.50,4.00) | 18 | 0.26 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Change LV EDV (ml)** | 1.77(21.13) | 1.00(-12.20,12.70) | 22 | -1.56(14.11) | -5.85(-10.30,4.80) | 18 | 0.57 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Change LV EF (%)** | -0.37(4.88) | -1.50(-3.60,3.80) | 22 | 0.61(4.25) | 0.90(-2.00,2.10) | 18 | 0.51 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Change LA area (cm2)** | 0.79(4.79) | 1.05(-1.30,4.20) | 22 | 0.88(3.36) | 0.20(-1.30,3.60) | 18 | 0.51 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Change RV EDV (ml)** | 4.18(23.38) | 2.45(-5.40,17.00) | 22 | 3.37(36.05) | 0.15(-13.80,14.20) | 18 | 0.65 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Change RV ESV (ml)** | -1.30(16.14) | 0.65(-12.80,6.60) | 22 | -7.90(36.77) | 1.95(-12.20,6.20) | 18 | 0.96 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Change RV SV (ML)** | 6.64(16.18) | 5.50(3.70,18.20) | 22 | 3.46(18.04) | 1.35(-4.80,4.60) | 18 | 0.09 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Change RV EF (%)** | 2.58(5.96) | 3.70(-3.40,7.20) | 22 | 0.06(7.34) | 2.25(-6.10,4.10) | 18 | 0.25 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Change RA AREA (cm2)** | -0.05(3.61) | -0.50(-1.40,2.50) | 22 | 1.30(2.92) | 1.45(-1.50,3.00) | 18 | 0.21 |

Legend: The p-values correspond to appropriate two-independent sample tests (t-test or Kruskal Wallis after checking the normality assumption) which evaluated the generic null hypotheses of no difference between the samples’ distributions corresponding to the two treatment groups. LV ED=left ventricular end diastolic, ESV= end systolic volume, EF=Ejection fraction, LA=left atrial, RA=right atrial

Table 3: Results from ANCOVA and the analysis of the change from the baseline models

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **THE ANALYSIS OF THE FOLLOW UP VALUES** | | | | | | | | | |
| **Outcome** |  | **Estimate** | **St Error** | **z** | **p-value** | **95%CI low** | **95%CI low** | **No obs** | **Shapiro test** |
| **Follow up LV EF (%)** | **Baseline LV EF** | 0.6 | 0.12 | 4.94 | <0.001 | 0.36 | 0.85 | 40 | 0.5 |
|  | **Vit D vs. Placebo** | -0.78 | 1.41 | -0.55 | 0.586 | -3.64 | 2.09 |  |  |
|  | **Constant** | 65.11 | 0.88 | 74.14 | <0.001 | 63.33 | 66.89 |  |  |
| **Follow up LV ED mass (g)** | **Baseline LV ED mass** | 0.84 | 0.05 | 18.40 | <0.001 | 0.75 | 0.93 | 40 | 0.02 |
|  | **Vita D vs. Placebo** | 4.33 | 3.35 | 1.29 | 0.204 | -2.46 | 11.12 |  |  |
|  | **Constant** | 95.55 | 2.23 | 42.90 | <0.001 | 91.03 | 100.06 |  |  |
| **Follow up LV ES mass (g)** | **Baseline LV ES mass** | 0.9 | 0.04 | 23.70 | <0.001 | 0.82 | 0.98 | 40 | 0.55 |
|  | **Vit D vs. Placebo** | 3.3 | 3.05 | 1.08 | 0.285 | -2.87 | 9.48 |  |  |
|  | **Constant** | 107.14 | 2.03 | 52.69 | <0.001 | 103.02 | 111.26 |  |  |
| **Follow up LA area (cm2)** | **Baseline LA area** | 0.49 | 0.11 | 4.44 | <0.001 | 0.27 | 0.71 | 39 | 0.24 |
|  | **Vit D vs. Placebo** | -0.29 | 0.87 | -0.33 | 0.742 | -2.05 | 1.47 |  |  |
|  | **Constant** | 22.41 | 0.59 | 38.09 | <0.001 | 21.22 | 23.6 |  |  |
| **THE ANALYSIS OF THE CHANGE FROM THE BASELINE** | | | | | | | | | |
| **Change in LV EF (%)** | **Baseline LV EF** | -0.4 | 0.12 | -3.26 | 0.002 | -0.64 | -0.15 | 40 | 0.50 |
|  | **Vit D vs. Placebo** | -0.78 | 1.41 | -0.55 | 0.586 | -3.64 | 2.09 |  |  |
|  | **Constant** | -0.29 | 0.88 | -0.33 | 0.740 | -2.07 | 1.49 |  |  |
| **Change in LV ED (ml)** | **Baseline LV ED mass** | -0.16 | 0.05 | -3.46 | 0.001 | -0.25 | -0.07 | 40 | 0.023 |
|  | **Vita D vs. Placebo** | 4.33 | 3.35 | 1.29 | 0.204 | -2.46 | 11.12 |  |  |
|  | **Constant** | -4.45 | 2.23 | -2.00 | 0.053 | -8.97 | 0.06 |  |  |
| **Change in LV ES mass (g)** | **Baseline LV ES mass** | -0.23 | 0.04 | -5.85 | <0.001 | -0.31 | -0.15 | 40 | 0.72 |
|  | **Vit D vs. Placebo** | 6.13 | 3.2 | 1.92 | 0.063 | -0.34 | 12.61 |  |  |
|  | **Constant** | -15.08 | 2.13 | -7.07 | <0.001 | -19.4 | -10.76 |  |  |
| **Change in LA area (cm2)** | **Baseline LA area** | -0.51 | 0.11 | -4.62 | <0.001 | -0.73 | -0.29 | 39 | 0.24 |
|  | **Vit D vs. Placebo** | -0.29 | 0.87 | -0.33 | 0.742 | -2.05 | 1.47 |  |  |
|  | **Constant** | 1.41 | 0.59 | 2.40 | 0.022 | 0.22 | 2.6 |  |  |

Legend: Shapiro tests are used to assess models’ appropriateness, i.e. normality of the residuals. LV ED=left ventricular end diastolic, ESV= end systolic volume, EF=Ejection fraction, LA=left atrial, RA=right atrial

Table 4: Meta-analysis of randomised trials on impact of vitamin D on left ventricular mass in CKD patients

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Study** | **Vitamin D** | | | **Placebo** | | |
|  | Number | Mean (LVMI g/m2.7) | 95% CI | Number | Mean (LVMI g/m2.7) | 95% CI |
| **Thadhani et al** | 88 | 0.34 | -0.15 to 0.83 | 91 | -0.07 | -0.56 to 0.42 |
| **Wong et al** | 30 | -1.75 | -3.69 to 0.19 | 30 | -2.28 | -4.22 to 0.23 |
| **Banerjee et al** | 22 | -0.33 | -2.84 to 2.18 | 18 | -1.00 | -2.62 to 0.62 |

Legend: Studies used in meta-analysis - showing the number of patients, mean change in left ventricular mass index

Table 5: Comparison of the trials Vitamin D therapy to improve left ventricular mass in CKD patients

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **PRIMO (n=227)** | **OPERA (n=60)** | **5C- study (n=49)** |
| **Baseline characteristics** |  |  |  |
| Population studied | Predialysis CKD Stage 3,4; Multinational | Predialysis CKD Stage 3,4,5; Chinese | Predialysis CKD stages 3,4; Multi-ethnic |
| LV characteristics | Mild or no LVH | Moderate LVH (LVMI 70% or higher, diastolic stiffness) | Mild LVH (LVMI F 80-140 M 100-160 g/m2) |
| ACEi/ARB | 95% | 85% | 100% |
| Diabetes included | Yes | Yes | No |
| Vitamin D concentration | Not measure | Not measured | 43 nmol/L |
| **Therapy** |  |  |  |
| Intervention | Paricalcitol | Paricalcitol | Cholecalciferol |
| Duration of therapy | 48 weeks | 52 weeks | 40 weeks |
| Dose of Vitamin D | 2 µg/d | 1 µg/d | 100,000 IU six doses |
| **Effects** |  |  |  |
| Parathyroid hormone changes | Significant decrease | Significant decrease | Mild decrease |
| Hypercalcaemia (%) | 23% | 44% | 2/49 (4%) |
| LVMI | No change | No change | No change |
| Hospitalisation | Lower hospitalisation\* | Lower hospitalisation\* | - |
| Other effects | Low BNP; Low left atrial volume |  |  |

Legend \*not powered but prespecified endpoint

Figure legends:

Figure 1: Process of screening, randomisation and treatment

Figure 2: Raw data representing individual variability for the main cardiac variables. The black thick line joins the raw mean at the baseline with that at the follow up.

Figure 3: 25 hydroxy Vitamin D concentration in patients on vitamin D and placebo at baseline, 24 and 52 weeks

Figure 4: Meta-analysis of studies on impact of Vitamin D on Left Ventricular Mass in CKD patients