# Vitamin D

5,000 IU

## **DESCRIPTION**

Vitamin D contains 5,000 I.U. of natural vitamin D3 per tablet.

#### **FUNCTIONS**

Vitamin D, also known as the "sunshine vitamin," is an essential vitamin that plays many important roles in the proper functioning of the body. Though classified as a vitamin, vitamin D is actually a key regulatory hormone for calcium and bone metabolism. Adequate vitamin D status is essential for ensuring normal calcium absorption and maintenance of healthy plasma calcium levels. Besides bone support, vitamin D has many other roles in the body, including modulation of cell growth, neuromuscular and immune function and inflammatory support.

Numerous scientists now feel that supplementation with vitamin D at levels greater than previously thought necessary is critical to helping maintain healthy bone remodeling and healthy vitamin D plasma levels.

Even though the human body can manufacture vitamin D under ideal circumstances, there is strong evidence that much of the American population suffers from a deficiency of the nutrient. This means that supplementation may be important.

#### **INDICATIONS**

Vitamin D 5,000 IU may be a useful dietary supplement for those individuals wishing to support general health or whose requirements for vitamin D cannot be met by lower potency products.

## SIDE EFFECTS

No adverse effects have been reported.

## FORMULA (WW #10252)

#### 1 Softgel Capsule Contains:

Other Ingredients: Softgel (gelatin, glycerin and water), safflower oil, and cholecalciferol.

Cholecalciferol (D3) is a natural, highly bioavailable form of vitamin D derived from lanolin.

This product contains NO sugar, salt, yeast, wheat, dairy, gluten, corn, soy, preservatives, artificial colors or flavors.

### SUGGESTED USE

As a dietary supplement, adults take one (1) softgel daily with meals, or as directed by a healthcare professional.

## **STORAGE**

Store in a cool, dry place, away from direct light. Keep out of reach of children.

#### **REFERENCES**

Backstrom MC, Maki R, Kuusela AL, Sievanen H, Koivisto AM, Ikonen RS, Kouri T, Maki M. Randomised controlled trial of vitamin D supplementation on bone density and biochemical indices in preterm infants. Arch Dis Child Fetal Neonatal Ed. 1999 May;80(3):F161-6. Brenner S, Horwitz C. Possible nutrient mediators in psoriasis and seborrheic dermatitis. II. Nutrient mediators: essential fatty acids; vitamins A, E and D; vitamins B1, B2, B6, niacin and biotin; vitamin C selenI.U.m; zinc; iron. World Rev Nutr Diet 1988;55:165-182. Gillespie WJ, Henry DA, O'Connell DL, Robertson J. Vitamin D and vitamin D analogues for preventing fractures associated with involutional and post-menopausal osteoporosis. Cochrane Database Syst Rev. 2000;(2):CD000227. Vitamin D 5,000 I.U.

Recker RR, Davies KM, Dowd RM, Heaney RP. The effect of low-dose continuous estrogen and progesterone therapy with calcium and vitamin D on bone in elderly women. A randomized, controlled trial. Ann Intern Med. 1999 Jun 1;130(11):897-904.

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Swaminathan R. Nutritional factors in osteoporosis. Int J Clin Pract. 1999 Oct-Nov;53(7):540-8. 22.

These statements have not been evaluated by the Food and Drug Administration. This product is not intended to diagnose, treat, cure, or prevent any disease.