Vitamin D supplementation in patients with active or latent tuberculosis


Record Status
This is a bibliographic record of a published health technology assessment. No evaluation of the quality of this assessment has been made for the HTA database.

Citation

Authors' objectives
Does vitamin D supplementation, as compared to no treatment or placebo, reduce mortality, slow progression of disease, reduce disease susceptibility or increase the quality of life in patients with active or latent TB infection?

Authors' conclusions
Vitamin D supplementation has no significant effect on mortality (low quality of evidence), or disease progression in patients with active TB (very low quality of evidence). No articles were identified studying the effect of vitamin D supplementation on quality of life in patients with active TB. Neither was any studies identified with these outcomes in patients with latent TB. In patients with very low vitamin D levels (25OHD levels below 30-50 nmol/L), treatment is probably indicated irrespective of TB status but this aspect was not analysed in the current HTA report.

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