

PROTOCOL

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# Efficacy of vitamin D supplementation in depression in adults: a systematic review protocol

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## Abstract

**Background:** The role of vitamin D in management of depression is unclear. Results from observational and emerging randomized controlled trials (RCTs) investigating the efficacy of vitamin D in depression lack consistency - with some suggesting a positive association while others show a negative or inconclusive association.

**Methods/Design:** The primary aim of this study is to conduct a systematic review of RCTs to assess the effect of oral vitamin D supplementation versus placebo on depression symptoms measured by scales and the proportion of patients with symptomatic improvement according to the authors' original definition. Secondary aims include assessing the change in quality of life, adverse events and treatment discontinuation. We will conduct the systematic review and meta-analysis according to the recommendations of the Cochrane Handbook for Systematic Reviews of Interventions. We will search the Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials (CENTRAL), MEDLINE (1966 to present), EMBASE (1980 to present), CINAHL (1982 to present), PsychINFO (1967 to present) and ClinicalTrials.gov. Unpublished work will be identified by searching two major conferences: the International Vitamin Conference, the Anxiety Disorders and Depression Conference, while grey literature will be acquired by contacting authors of included studies. We will use the random-effects meta-analysis to synthesize the data by pooling the results of included studies.

**Discussion:** The results of this systematic review will be helpful in clarifying the efficacy of vitamin D supplementation and providing evidence to establish guidelines for implementation of vitamin D for depression in general practice and other relevant settings.

**Study registration:** Unique identifier: CRD42013003849.

**Keywords:** Vitamin D, Depression, Randomized controlled trial, Adults, Efficacy, Systematic review protocol

## Background

Depression is characterized by a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in almost all daily activities for a period of at least two weeks [1]. Depression is the fourth leading cause of an increase in disability-adjusted life-years (DALY) worldwide [2], and it is projected to be the second leading cause of burden of disease by 2030 after human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) and Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) [3].

The Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM) IV has well-defined operational criteria for

diagnosing depressive disorders for trained clinicians. However many other screening and research diagnostic tools are also available, including the *Feighner Criteria* [4], *Research Diagnostic Criteria* [5], self-rating questionnaires (such as *Beck Depression Inventory* (BDI) [6,7], *Center for Epidemiologic Studies Depression scale* (CES-D) [8], *General Health Questionnaire* (GHQ) [9], etcetera) and clinician-rating scales (such as *Hamilton Depression Rating Scale* (HAM-D) [10,11], *Montgomery-Åsberg Depression Rating Scale* (MADRS) [12], *Inventory for Depressive Symptomatology-Clinician Rated or Self-rated* (IDS-C/SR) [13], etcetera). Clinical practice guidelines for the treatment of depression recommend the use of antidepressants, cognitive-behavior therapy, and interpersonal psychotherapy [14]. Nevertheless, patients are prone to fail to receive optimal treatment due to its poor public

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acceptability [15] and their variable response to treatment. More simple and acceptable interventions are urgently needed.

Vitamin D is produced endogenously in the skin by sun exposure, and humans also obtain vitamin D from the diet and from supplements to a minor extent. The recommended intake of vitamin D varies from 200 international units (IU) to 1000 IU per day [16]. Vitamin D supplementation increases serum 25-hydroxy vitamin D (25(OH)D) levels, thereby potentially correcting the effects of vitamin D deficiency [16]. Both vitamin D2 (ergocalciferol) and vitamin D3 (cholecalciferol) are available as supplementations to maintain serum 25(OH)D concentrations. However, since vitamin D3 is considered to be more potent than vitamin D2 [17,18], vitamin D3 supplementation has been widely used with different doses in trials related to depression [19-22].

It is commonly known that vitamin D is essential for the maintenance of calcium homeostasis and for bone health [16], but its role in the brain is not fully understood. Because the receptor of vitamin D is found in areas of the brain that are involved in the development of depression [23], vitamin D and its relationship to depressive symptoms and other psychiatric disorders are under investigation [24,25]. Treatment of depression with vitamin D has potentially profound implications, because for patients in whom vitamin D is an effective antidepressant, it will be one of the most cost-effective treatments in psychiatry, and one with negligible side effects [26].

A number of observational studies have investigated the relationship between depression and vitamin D with conflicting results. While cross-sectional studies identified an association between low level of serum 25(OH)D and scores on measures of depression inconclusively [27-30], some prospective studies [31-33] using large samples reported a significant association. However, it is difficult to corroborate the causality in observational research due to the numerous potential confounders including age, time spent outdoors, latitude, physical activity, body mass index, smoking, alcohol use, etcetera [34]. Emerging randomized controlled trials (RCTs) of vitamin D supplementation have been reported, but their findings were also inconsistent. For instance, Jorde *et al.* [35] found an effect of high dose vitamin D supplementation on depressive symptoms, whereas other research failed to observe a significant treatment effect [20,36]. Therefore, it is essential to summarize the best available evidence to date to clarify the efficacy of vitamin D.

A recent systematic review investigating the relationship between vitamin D deficiency and depression in adults presented significant positive associations in observational studies [37]. Nevertheless, it did not include any RCT up to February 2011 according to the authors' criterion, thereby failing to assess the efficacy of vitamin D

supplementation in depression in trials. Plenty of RCTs on vitamin D and depression have been published since then. Thus, to identify the efficacy of vitamin D supplementation in depression in adults with depressive symptoms/diagnosis or at risk of depression, we will conduct a comprehensive systematic review and meta-analysis of RCTs.

#### **Aims**

The overall purpose of this systematic review is to evaluate the efficacy of oral vitamin D supplementation in depression in adults with depressive symptoms/diagnosis or at risk of depression in RCTs. The primary aim is to assess the effect of oral vitamin D supplementation versus placebo on depression symptoms measured by scales (for continuous outcome) and the proportion of patients with symptomatic improvement according to the authors' original definition (for dichotomous outcome). Secondary aims include assessing the change in quality of life, adverse events and treatment discontinuation.

#### **Methods/Design**

##### **Criteria for considering studies for this review**

##### **Type of studies**

We will include only RCTs investigating the effect of oral vitamin D supplementation on depression in adults (18 years of age and over). Only conventional parallel designs will be eligible, while cross-over RCTs will be excluded because depressive symptoms may not be static and participants' variability is hard to interpret.

##### **Type of participants**

We will include adults who are at risk of depression, have depressive symptoms, or have a primary diagnosis of depression based on the authors' definition. Risk factors for depression in our study are manipulated as: having a family history of depression [38], obesity for adults [39], postpartum period for women [40], perimenopause for women in midlife [41], bereavement, sleep disturbance, disability, prior depression and female gender for the elderly [42]. Subjects with a diagnosed depressive disorder or with depressive symptoms that are secondary to another medical condition will be included, but trials in which the primary focus is another major psychiatric condition such as anxiety disorders, will be excluded. Studies involving participants with vitamin D abnormalities such as hyperparathyroidism, will also be excluded. If the same participants are assessed in different time points or in multiple studies, we will extract and analyze all the data of different follow-up periods, and choose those with the largest sample size of the same follow-up period for analysis.

##### **Type of interventions**

At least one of the intervention arms has to include oral intake of vitamin D as a mono-intervention. We will

consider all doses and durations of vitamin D supplementation. Studies that combined vitamin D with any other vitamin, antidepressant, calcium, or light therapy will be excluded, because we want to isolate the intervention effect due to vitamin D and obtain its efficacy by direct comparison with placebo.

### Comparison

Only trials using placebos in their control groups will be included. Specifically, the comparison will be oral vitamin D supplementation versus placebo.

### Type of outcome measures

**Primary outcome** Our primary outcome is the effect of oral vitamin D supplementation on improvement in the depression symptoms measured by depression symptoms scales (continuous outcome) and the proportion of patients with symptomatic improvement according to the authors' definition (dichotomous outcome), compared to placebo. If the original authors report outcomes using several different scales corresponding with our definition of response, we will give preference to BDI for self-rating questionnaires and HAM-D for observer-rating scales.

**Secondary outcome** Secondary outcomes include:

1. change in quality of life;
2. adverse events; and
3. treatment discontinuation.

### Search strategy

#### Electronic searching

We will search the Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials (CENTRAL), MEDLINE (1966 to present), EMBASE (1980 to present), CINAHL (1982 to present), PsychINFO (1967 to present) and ClinicalTrials.gov exhaustively and comprehensively. In our searches, we will use descriptors that include synonyms for depression, vitamin D and randomized controlled trials in various combinations, for example, 'vitamin D or 25 hydroxyvitamin D' and 'depression or mood disorder' and 'RCT or clinical trial'. We will first search MEDLINE (see Table 1). Subsequent search strategies will be derived from the MEDLINE strategy and adapted for each database. Our searches will not be limited by language, publication status or setting.

#### Reference lists

The reference lists of articles and other reviews retrieved in the search or known to the authors will be searched for relevant articles.

#### Conference abstracts

Unpublished work will be identified by searching the abstract books or websites of two major conferences: the

**Table 1 MEDLINE search terms**

Outcome	Descriptor	
Search for vitamin D supplementation	1. Vitamin D/explode	
	2. vitamin D	
	3. vitamin D2	
	4. vitamin D3	
	5. 1-alpha hydroxyvitamin D3	
	6. 1-alpha-hydroxy-vitamin D3	
	7. 1-alpha hydroxycalciferol	
	8. 1-alpha-hydroxy-calciferol	
	9. 1,25 dihydroxyvitamin D3	
	10. 1,25-dihydroxy-vitamin D3	
	11. 1,25 dihydroxycholecalciferol	
	12. 1,25-dihydroxycholecalciferol	
	13. 25-hydroxycholecalciferol	
	14. 25 hydroxycholecalciferol	
	15. 25 hydroxyvitamin D	
	16. 25-hydroxy-vitamin D	
	17. alfalcidol	
	18. calcidiol	
	19. calcitriol	
	20. calcifediol	
	21. calciferol	
	22. ergocalciferol	
	23. cholecalciferol	
	24. OR/1-23	
	Search for depression	25. Depress*
		26. Dysthymi*
		27. Adjustment Disorder*
		28. Mood Disorder*
		29. Affective Disorder
		30. Affective Symptoms
		31. OR/25-30
	Search for randomized controlled trials	32. trial
		33. clinical trial
		34. random* controlled trial
		35. RCT
		36. group*
		37. experiment*
		38. intervention
		39. placebo
		40. OR/32-39
Search for combinations		41. 24 AND 31 AND 40

International Vitamin Conference, the Anxiety Disorders and Depression Conference. Any abstract of interest will be assessed for further detail by contacting the authors.

### **Grey literature**

We will try to contact authors of included studies to acquire other data that may either be unpublished or informally published or ongoing and which is related to efficacy of vitamin D in depression.

### **Data collection and analysis**

A summary of the identification, screening and inclusion of studies in this review will be presented as a PRISMA (Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-analyses) diagram [43].

### **Selection of studies**

Two review authors (GL and SZ) will independently screen and select studies for possible inclusion in the study. First, the titles and abstracts of trials identified from the search will be independently reviewed and pooled for further screening. Secondly, each review author will independently examine the full text of all trials that were identified from the title and abstract screens. Each reviewer will compile a list of studies that meet the inclusion criteria. The contents of each review author's list will be compared, and any disagreement will be resolved by discussion and consensus between all of the review authors. Agreement between authors will be quantified using the Kappa statistic [44].

### **Data extraction and management**

Two review authors (GL and SZ) will independently extract data using specially developed data extraction forms. Information will be collected on:

1. participant characteristics (age, sex, numbers of participants, diagnosis or symptoms of depression, co-morbidity, severity of depression, study setting including season and latitude where study was conducted, inclusion and exclusion criteria in the included studies, baseline serum 25(OH)D and the assay method, washout periods for antidepressants and other supplements);
2. intervention details (number of arms, sample size for each, randomization and allocation concealment method, blinding, dose and type of supplementation, duration, withdrawals, and drop-outs);
3. outcome measures (description of measures used, continuous/dichotomous nature, results of intervention including scores of depression and interim/final serum 25(OH)D, and adverse outcomes).

We will pilot the data extraction form prior to its use. Any disagreement will be resolved by discussion and consensus between all of the review authors.

### **Statistical analysis**

A random-effects meta-analysis will be performed throughout to synthesize the data by pooling the results of the included studies. Heterogeneity between included studies will be assessed using both the chi-square test and the  $I^2$  statistic [45,46]. In addition, to make the probability statement for the efficacy of vitamin D and to incorporate the prior beliefs and external information (that is, observational data), we will synthesize the results from the RCTs using a hierarchical Bayesian random-effects model [47-49] in conjunction with observational studies included in a recent systematic review [37]. Specifically, observational studies investigating relationship between vitamin D measurements as a risk factor and depression as the outcome of interest in adults will be eligible for pooled analysis as prior distributions to conduct Bayesian meta-analysis.

We will analyze the data using Review Manager (RevMan) version 5.2 for windows (the Nordic Cochrane Center, the Cochrane Collaboration, Copenhagen, Denmark). We will present the results with 95% confidence intervals. We will calculate the pooled risk ratio (RR) and the odds ratio (OR) for dichotomous data, the weighted mean difference (WMD) for continuous data measured on the same scale, and the standardized mean difference (SMD) for data measured on different scales [50].

We will use the software WinBUGS 1.4 (MRC Biostatistics Unit, Cambridge, UK) to apply three prior distributions to the Bayesian random-effects model: a 'non-informative' or 'vague' prior distribution [51,52], an 'informative' prior distribution [47,53] and a 'skeptical' prior distribution [52], the latter two of which will be based on the pooled observational studies [37]. The efficacy of the intervention will then be acquired from the posterior distribution of the Bayesian analysis, presenting as a SMD, or a RR (or OR) with 95% associated credible interval.

### **Dealing with missing data**

For missing or unclear data, the authors of the studies will be contacted during eligibility assessment and data abstraction. Missing data will also be sought from secondary publications of the same study. However, if data are only available in graphic format, we will impute approximations of the mean. If the effort to seek further information from original authors or secondary studies is fruitless, in order to estimate standard deviations (SDs) we will borrow SDs from other trials included in this meta-analysis [54].

### **Assessment of risk of bias in included studies**

We will assess risk of bias for each included study by an adapted Cochrane Collaboration 'Risk of bias' assessment tool [50], including sequence generation, allocation concealment, blinding, incomplete outcome data/loss to follow-up, selective outcome reporting and other issues.

The response options for the quality assessment are defined as: yes (criteria applied and described appropriately or acknowledged in the study), no (criteria inappropriately applied) and unclear (criteria not described and impossible to obtain from the study). Each study will then be classified into one of the categories below.

- High risk of bias: one or more criteria not applied/met.
- Moderate risk of bias: one or more criteria unclear.
- Low risk of bias: all criteria applied/met.

The review authors will discuss any disagreement in the assessment of risk of bias to reach a consensus.

#### Assessment of quality of evidence across studies

We will assess the quality of evidence in this systematic review using the Grading of Recommendations Assessment, Development and Evaluation (GRADE) tool [55] with GRADEprofiler (GRADEpro) version 3.6 software, defining the quality of evidence for each outcome as the extent to which one can be confident that an estimate of effect or relation is close to the quantity of specific interest [50]. The GRADE system rates the quality of evidence across studies as one of four levels: very low, low, moderate and high. RCTs are categorized as high quality but can be downgraded for several reasons, including limitation in study design, indirectness of evidence, imprecision of results, unexplained heterogeneity or inconsistency of results, or high probability of publication bias [55].

#### Assessment of heterogeneity in included studies

We will first assess clinical heterogeneity by determining whether the studies are similar enough to pool. In the event that they are, statistical heterogeneity will be evaluated using the  $I^2$  statistic, with a value of  $I^2 > 50\%$  or  $P$  value  $< 0.1$  taken as implying significant heterogeneity [45,46]. If statistical heterogeneity is found, it will be examined by subgroup and sensitivity analyses.

#### Subgroup analysis

We plan to investigate the heterogeneity by carrying out the following subgroup analyses:

1. different vitamin D dosages (that is, less than 4,000 IU/day versus more than 4,000 IU/day);
2. different study settings (that is, high versus low latitude where study was conducted);
3. males versus females;
4. institutional versus community dwellers; and
5. clinical versus general population sample.

#### Sensitivity analysis

We hypothesize that vitamin D supplementation will be less effective on depression in studies with a high risk of

bias and in studies with short duration (that is, less than six months), thus we will carry out sensitivity analyses by excluding studies classified as having high risk of bias and removing those having short duration. Also, a fixed-effects model will be conducted for sensitivity analysis.

#### Assessment of reporting biases

We will construct a funnel plot to investigate the potential for publication bias for the primary outcomes relating to the diagnosis or symptoms of depression, by means of visual inspection for signs of asymmetry, Begg's rank correlation and Egger's regression tests [50] using the STATA metabias command.

#### Discussion

The efficacy of vitamin D supplementation in depression has raised lots of concern. Vitamin D is considered as a neurosteroid [56], and now it is attested that vitamin D metabolites can cross the blood-brain barrier [34]. Because of the widespread presence of vitamin D receptor in areas of the brain including the hippocampus which is associated with the development of depression [23], it could be speculated that there is a clinical effect of vitamin D on depression.

The initial suggestion that vitamin D may be linked to depression was based on the relation between low vitamin D and high prevalence of seasonal affective disorder in winter at high latitudes [57]. Since then a number of observational studies had been published, but they yielded inconclusive results mainly as to whether the lower levels of vitamin D were a cause or consequence of depression [26,34]. Also several RCTs had looked at the efficacy of vitamin D supplements in depression, and if any, the association between depression and the positive effect by vitamin D supplementation that may indicate a causative relation. But, the findings of these trials were not uniform [20,35,36,58]. Divergent results have been reported in various population, study settings, duration, etcetera.

A review by Bertone-Johnson concluded that the evidence linking vitamin D to the development of depression remains largely circumstantial, after analyzing several observational studies and one RCT [34]. Two other reviews also demonstrated that it was premature to conclude a significant clinical effect of vitamin D supplementation on depression [59,60], while Anglin *et al.* failed to summarize the evidence of RCTs [37]. Therefore, a systematic review based on RCTs will yield a better understanding of the efficacy of vitamin D in depression, which will be helpful in establishing guidelines for implementation in general practice and other relevant settings.

To our knowledge, this systematic review and meta-analysis is the first to evaluate the efficacy of vitamin D supplementation in depression in RCTs. Summarizing

the available RCT evidence on the efficacy of vitamin D will be very useful, because there is a positive public perception of oral vitamin D supplementation, which could lead to high rates of patient adherence [61]. Furthermore, vitamin D supplementation may be cost-effective with rare adverse effects [16] in preventing development of depression or treating depressive symptoms.

We anticipate that the review will provide valuable evidence of beneficial efficacy of vitamin D supplementation in depression. The review will also probably inform clinicians and healthcare providers about a simple and acceptable intervention and method that will serve the needs of people at risk of depression or with depressive symptoms, or depression patients.

#### Abbreviations

AIDS: Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome; BDI: Beck Depression Inventory; CES-D: Center for Epidemiologic Studies Depression scale; DALY: Disability-adjusted life-years; DSM: Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders; GHQ: General Health Questionnaire; GRADE: Grading of Recommendations Assessment Development and Evaluation; HAM-D: Hamilton Depression Rating Scale; HIV: Human immunodeficiency virus; IDS-C/SR: Inventory for Depressive Symptomatology-Clinician Rated or Self-rated; MADRS: Montgomery-Åsberg Depression Rating Scale; OR: Odds ratio; RCT: Randomized controlled trial; RR: Risk ratio; SD: Standard deviation; SMD: Standardized mean difference; WMD: Weighted mean difference; 25 (OH)D: 25-hydroxyvitamin D.

#### Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

#### Authors' contributions

GL and LT were responsible for the study conception and design. GL, LM and SZ were responsible for the drafting of the manuscript. LM, ZS, JA, AP and LT made several critical revisions and provided professional and statistical support. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

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