

Vitamin D and Tanning

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Vitamin D

- Vitamin? No, it is a hormone.
- Essential for health
- Active form (1,25 dihydroxy-vitamin D) is tightly regulated
- Key precursor is 25-hydroxy-vitamin D

Requirements/Sources of Vitamin D

■ Daily reference intake (DRI):

- ✦ 200 IU per day if age<50
- ✦ 400 IU/day if age 50-70
- ✦ 600 IU/day if age>70

■ Diet

- ◆ Dairy products (esp. milk, some OJ)
- ◆ Fish oils (sardines, salmon, mackerel)
- ◆ Polar bear liver has a lot

■ Dietary Supplements (400 IU)

Sources of Vitamin D

■ Photosynthesis in the skin

- ◆ Requires UVB radiation
- ◆ Little is needed
- ◆ Latitude, time of day, and skin color are important factors
- ◆ E.g. for someone of European background of average skin type who lives in the northern US: 5 min/day at noon, 3x/week, 6 months/yr
- ◆ Or do we really need more?

Consequences of Too Little Vitamin D

■ Musculoskeletal

- ◆ In children: rickets
- ◆ In adults: osteoporosis, fractures
- ◆ In elderly: falls as well
- ◆ These consequences are undisputed

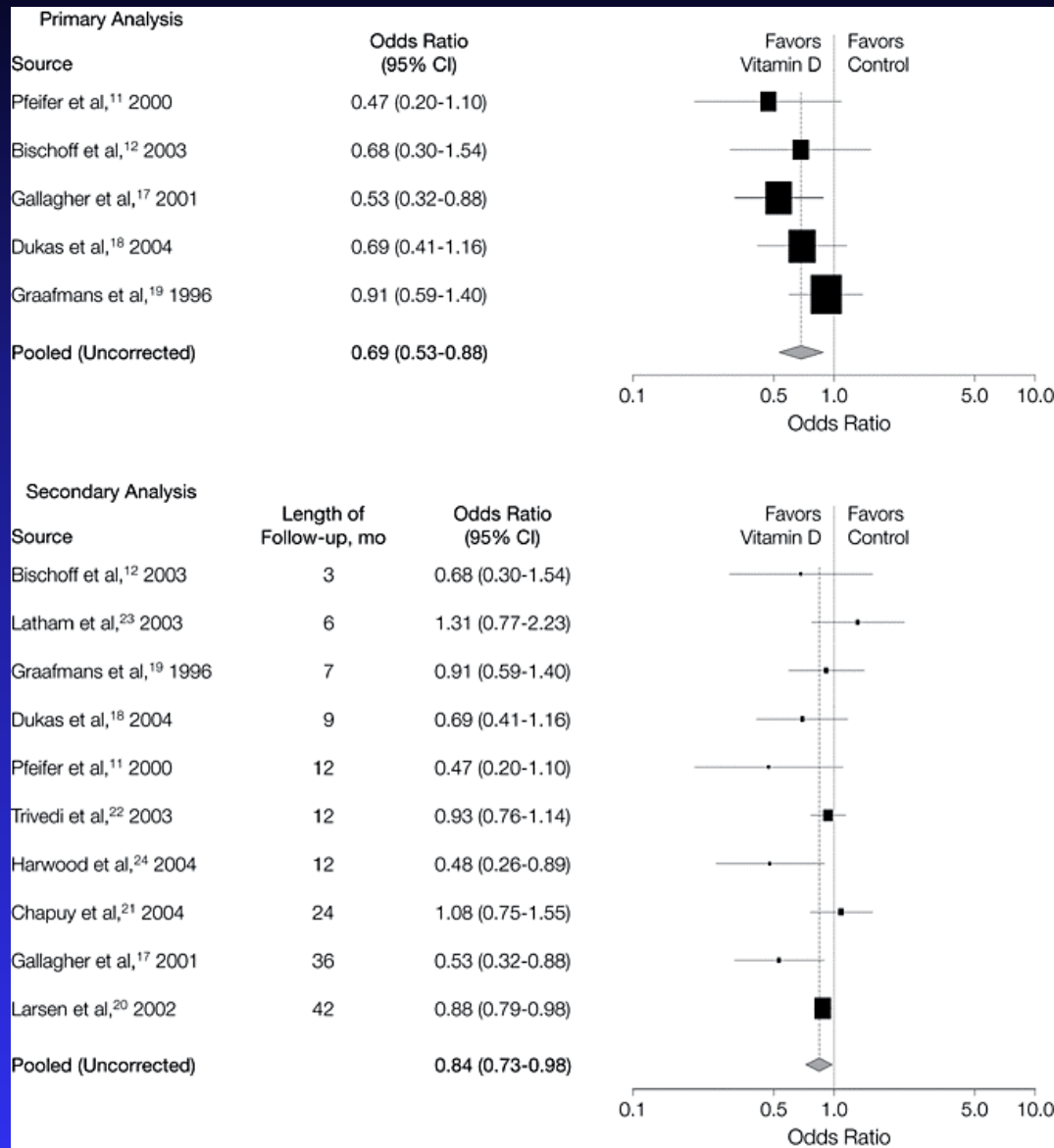
■ Multiple sclerosis?

■ Hypertension?

■ Depression?

■ Cancer?

Forest Plot of Vitamin D Supplements and Risk of Falling in Older Adults



Bischoff-Ferrari, H. A. et al. JAMA 2004;291:1999-2006.

Vitamin D and Cancer

■ Colorectal cancer

- ◆ Some observational studies suggest protective effect

Garland et al, *Lancet* 1989;1176-1178

- ◆ Perhaps only at certain levels of calcium intake

Grau et al, *JNCI* 2003;95:1765-1771

Kampman et al, *Cancer Causes Control* 2000;11:459-466

- ◆ Evidence for an effect substantial, but not definitive at this point

■ Also breast cancer, prostate cancer, others

Chan et al. *Cancer Causes Control* 1998;9:559-566

Vitamin D and Cancer

■ Melanoma

- ◆ Vitamin D hypothesized to prevent melanoma

Garland et al, *Arch Environ Health* 1990;45:261-7

- ◆ Case-control study did not support this hypothesis

Weinstock et al, *J Invest Dermatol* 1992;98:809-811

- ◆ A subsequent prospective but flawed study also failed to find an association

Cornwell et al, *Photoderm Photoimmunol Photomed* 1992;9:109-112.

- ◆ Effect on prognosis suggested

Berwick et al, *J N C I* 2005;

Study of Melanoma Prognosis

- Cohort of 528 melanoma cases followed for 5.4 years
- Solar elastosis associated with improved prognosis
- Suggested explanations
 - ◆ Vitamin D from sun
 - ◆ Sun induces less aggressive melanomas
- Analogy to SCC
- Notes:
 - ◆ No measures of sun exposure after diagnosis
 - ◆ No measures of vitamin D status

Berwick et al, *J Natl Cancer Inst* 2005;97:195-199

Vitamin D - Conclusions

- Obtained from diet, supplements, sun
- Minimal sun exposure may be sufficient
- Primary issue is musculoskeletal health
- DRI may need to be increased
- Colorectal cancer may be a risk
- Other connections not yet clear

AAD conference on vitamin D

■ Proposed conclusions:

- ◆ DRI may be too low
- ◆ If more needed, take a supplement
- ◆ Advice regarding sun exposure remains, because of skin cancer risks

Artificial Tanning and vitamin D

■ Publication from Holick group

- ◆ Convenience sample
- ◆ Tanning lamps users had higher 25-OH vitamin D levels

■ Concerns

- ◆ Confounding by
 - ✦ Sun exposure
 - ✦ Multivitamin intake
 - ✦ Diet
 - ✦ Ethnic group
- ◆ Sampling bias
- ◆ Conflict of interest
 - ✦ Book sales
 - ✦ UV Foundation

Political Aspects

- Tanning industry promoting vitamin D as justification for tanning parlors
- UV Foundation is closely linked to that industry
- Artificial UV, if in the B range, may increase vitamin D
- A tanning lamp is more expensive, less convenient than a multivitamin