**BACKGROUND**

- Vitamin D is a nutritional supplement important in skeletal health.
- Deficiencies are linked with increased risk of low bone mineral density, type 1 diabetes, multiple sclerosis, rheumatoid arthritis and many common cancers.  
- Hypovitaminosis is estimated to occur in 29% of African Americans. Higher prevalence is observed in $>60$ years of age, in a minority group, lower education levels, obese, physically inactive, and/or current smokers.
- Vitamin D2 comes in the form of ergocalciferol and Vitamin D3 as cholecalciferol.

**RESULTS**

**Table 1: Vitamin D Level Classification**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Classification</th>
<th>Level</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Deficient Vitamin D Level</td>
<td>$&lt;12$ ng/mL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insufficient Vitamin D Level</td>
<td>$12 - &lt;20$ ng/mL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Normal Vitamin D Level</td>
<td>$20 – 50$ ng/mL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High Vitamin D Level</td>
<td>$&gt;50$ ng/mL</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table 2: Vitamin D Supplementation**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Categorization</th>
<th>Supplementation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Insufficiency</td>
<td>500 – 700 units/daily</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deficiency</td>
<td>50,000 units/weekly for 8-12 weeks then 1000 to 2000 units/daily.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**OBJECTIVE**

- To collect data on hospitalized patients screened for vitamin D while hospitalized and subsequently the prescribing patterns observed based on vitamin D levels.

**DESIGN & METHODS**

**Study design:**
- Single-center retrospective chart review from Springfield Memorial Hospital, Springfield, IL.
- IRB approval:
- Southern Illinois University Edwardsville Institutional Review Board.

**Inclusion criteria:**
- Hospitalized patients with a lab value report of 25-hydroxyvitamin D between the age of 18 – 82 years old

**Exclusion criteria:**
- Patients pursuing hospice or comfort care
- Patients hospitalized for less than 48 hours

**REFERENCES**

