Supplementary table 2. Association of vitamin D levels (as a predictor variable) with SLE disease activity (as an outcome variable).

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Vitamin D status** |  | **SLE disease activity** | | | |
|  | **No activity/ mild activity** | **Moderate activity** | **High activity** | **Very high activity** |
| 25-OH-D < 20 ng/mL (n = 61) |  | 15 | 14 | 11 | 8 |
| 25-OH-D ≥ 20 ng/mL (n = 48) |  | 9 | 9 | 26 | 17 |
| Crude odds ratio (95% CI) |  | Reference | 1.07 (0.33 - 3.48) | **3.94 (1.33 - 11.68)** | **3.54 (1.09 - 11.51)** |
| *P* value (Fischer exact test) |  | - | 1 | < 0.05 | < 0.05 |

*Abbreviations*: SLE, systemic lupus erythematosus; 25-OH-D, 25-hydroxyvitamin D; CI, confidence interval.

The statistically significant associations are highlighted in bold.