Supplementary table 1. Association between vitamin D status and SLE.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Vitamin D status/25-OH-D levels** |  | **Case group**  **(SLE)** | **Control group (Healthy)** |  | **OR (95% CI)** | ***P* value** |
| Normal vitamin D (25-OH-D ≥ 30 ng/mL) |  | 10 | 24 |  | reference | - |
| Vitamin D Insufficiency (20 ng/mL ≤ 25-OH-D < 30 ng/mL) | | 38 | 44 |  | 2.1 (0.9 - 4.9) | 0.1 |
| Vitamin D deficiency (25-OH-D < 20 ng/mL) |  | 61 | 41 |  | **3.6 (1.6 - 8.3)** | **< 0.01** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 25-OH-D ≥ 20 ng/mL |  | 48 | 68 |  | reference | - |
| 25-OH-D < 20 ng/mL |  | 61 | 41 |  | **2.7 (1.5 - 4.7)** | **< 0.01** |

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

The statistically significant associations are highlighted in bold.