

Translational Research Institute to Examine if Vitamin D Prevents Diabetes

NIH-funded research tests much-talked about vitamin in people with prediabetes

ORLANDO, Fla., October 21, 2013 – The Florida Hospital-Sanford Burnham Translational Research Institute for Metabolism and Diabetes (TRI) is taking part in the first definitive, large-scale clinical trial to investigate if a [vitamin D](#) supplement helps prevent or delay type 2 [diabetes](#) in adults who have prediabetes. Funded by the National Institutes of Health (NIH), the TRI is the only study site in the state of Florida participating in the trial. The study is taking place at 20 study sites across the United States.

“The goal of this study is to see whether taking vitamin D can lower the risk of getting diabetes in people with a high risk for diabetes,” said Richard Pratley, M.D., medical director of the Florida Hospital Diabetes Institute and senior investigator at the TRI. “The results of this study could have a big impact right here in Central Florida as well as across the country.”

The multiyear Vitamin D and Type 2 Diabetes (D2d) study will include about 2,500 people. Its goal is to learn if vitamin D – specifically D3 (cholecalciferol) – will prevent or delay type 2 diabetes in adults aged 30 or older with prediabetes. People with prediabetes have blood glucose levels that are higher than normal but not high enough to be called diabetes.

“This study aims to definitively answer the question: Can vitamin D reduce the risk of developing type 2 diabetes?” said Myrlene Staten, M.D., D2d project officer at the National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases (NIDDK), part of NIH. “Vitamin D use has risen sharply in the U.S. in the last 15 years, since it has been suggested as a remedy for a variety of conditions, including prevention of type 2 diabetes. But we need rigorous testing to determine if vitamin D will help prevent diabetes. That’s what D2d will do.”

D2d is the first study to directly examine if a daily dose of 4,000 International Units (IUs) of vitamin D – greater than a typical adult intake of 600-800 IUs a day, but within limits deemed appropriate for clinical research by the Institute of Medicine – helps keep people with prediabetes from getting type 2 diabetes. Based on observations from earlier studies, researchers speculate that vitamin D could reduce the diabetes risk by 25 percent. The study will also examine if sex, age or race affect the potential of vitamin D to reduce diabetes risk.

“An estimated 79 million Americans have prediabetes, and nearly 26 million more have diabetes,” said NIDDK Director Griffin P. Rodgers, M.D. “With D2d, we seek evidence for an affordable and accessible way to help prevent or delay type 2 diabetes.”

Researchers at the TRI are recruiting volunteers to take part in D2d. Half of the participants will receive vitamin D. The other half will receive a placebo – a pill that has no drug effect. Participants will have check-ups for the study twice a year, and will receive regular health care through their own health care providers.

The study will be double-blinded, so neither participants nor the study’s clinical staff will know who is receiving vitamin D and who is receiving placebo. The study will continue until enough

people have developed type 2 diabetes to be able to make a scientifically valid comparison between diabetes development in the two groups, likely about four years.

D2d builds on previous NIH-funded studies of methods to delay or prevent type 2 diabetes, including the Diabetes Prevention Program, which showed that, separately, lifestyle changes to lose a modest amount of weight and the drug metformin are both effective in slowing development of type 2 diabetes in people with prediabetes. However, additional safe and effective preventative strategies are needed to stem the increasing numbers of people developing type 2 diabetes.

D2d (ClinicalTrials.gov number NCT01942694) is supported under NIH grant U01DK098245. The NIDDK is the primary sponsor of the trial, with additional support from the NIH Office of Dietary Supplements and the American Diabetes Association. Support in the form of educational materials is provided by the [National Diabetes Education Program](#).

Learn more about the study, including how to take part in D2d, at www.D2dstudy.org.

For more information please call 407-303-7100 or visit us www.tri-md.org for more information.

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