

**Table 1.** Risk factors for hypovitaminosis D in patients undergoing HSCT (%)

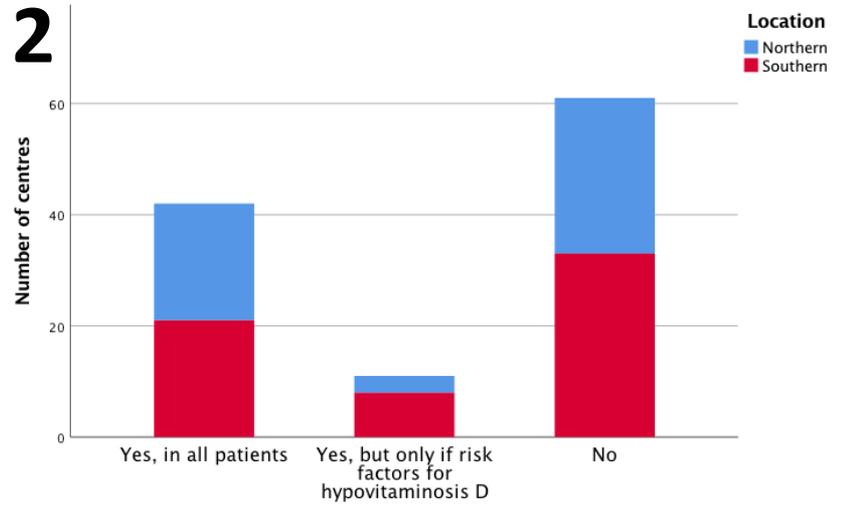
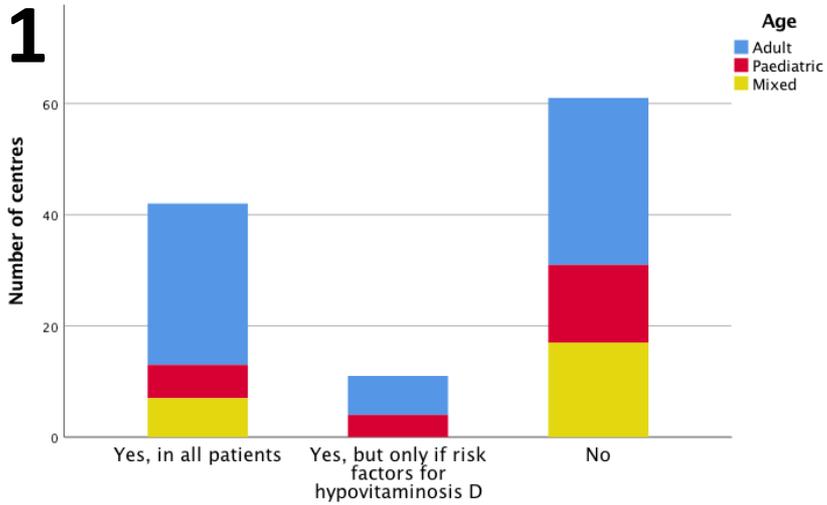
	Pre-HSCT	Post-HSCT
Osteopenia/osteoporosis	94	86
Treatment with steroids	75	68
Previous fracture	75	71
Premature menopause	56	46
Established menopause	50	32
Total body irradiation	7	NR
Low vitamin D levels in serum	6	NR
Other*	NR	6%

\* Risk of avascular necrosis of the femur, breastfeeding, total parenteral nutrition.  
NR = not reported

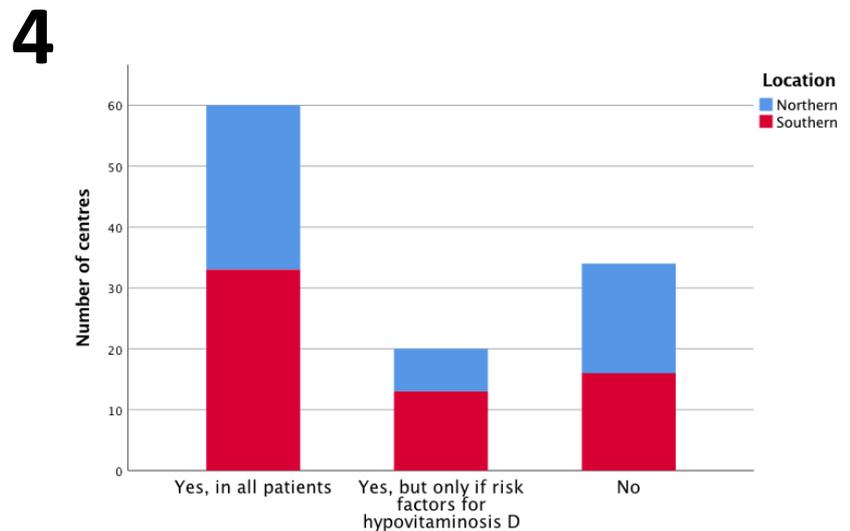
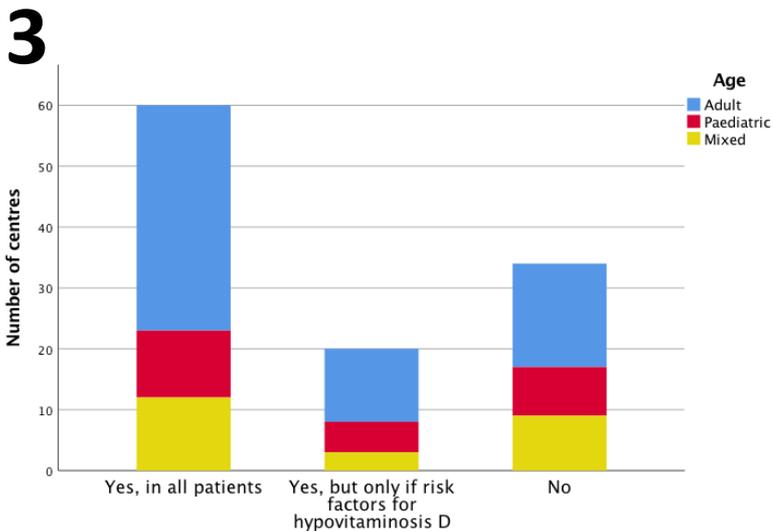
**Table 2.** Indications for prescribing vitamin D replacement in HSCT patients

	%* <sup>?</sup>
Maintain calcium metabolism and prevent bone loss <sup>?</sup>	92% <sup>?</sup>
Enhancement of immune reconstitution post-HSCT <sup>?</sup>	24% <sup>?</sup>
Prevent GVHD <sup>?</sup>	17% <sup>?</sup>
Enhancement of response to immunosuppression in GVHD <sup>?</sup>	10% <sup>?</sup>
Fatigue <sup>??</sup>	2% <sup>?</sup>
Reduce relapse risk <sup>?</sup>	2% <sup>?</sup>
Depression <sup>?</sup>	1% <sup>?</sup>

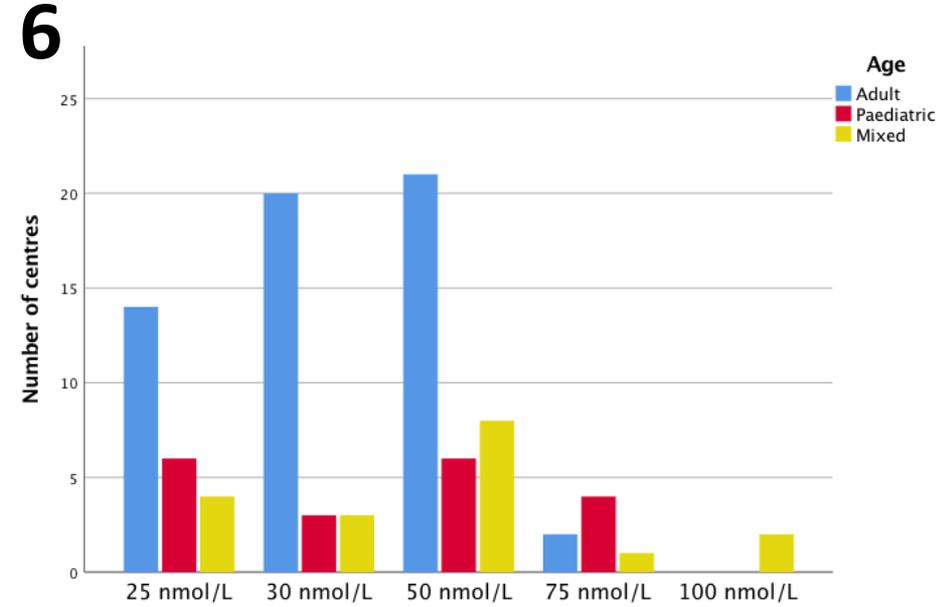
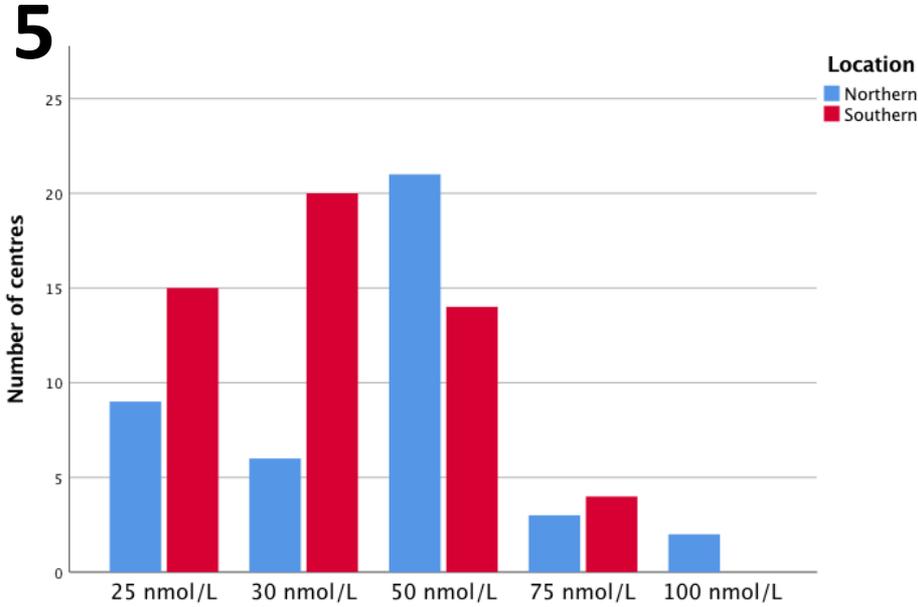
<sup>?</sup> \* % = percentage of the responder centres



**Figures 1 and 2.** Measurement of serum vitamin D prior to HSCT depending on age group (1) and centre location (2).

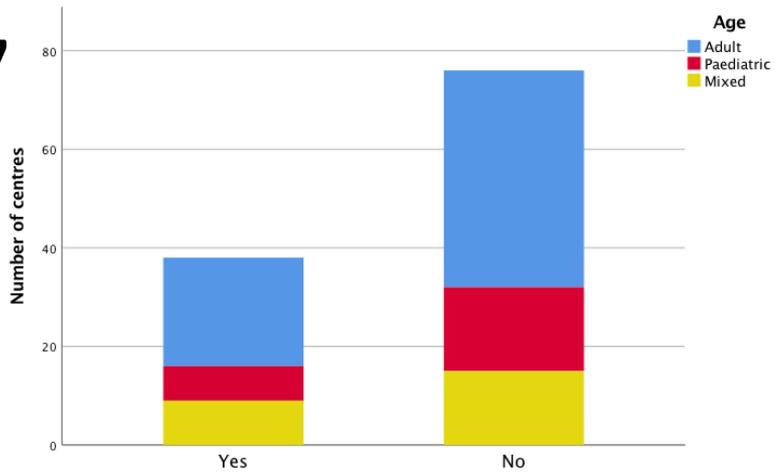


**Figures 3 and 4.** Measurement of serum vitamin D after HSCT depending on age group (3) and centre location (4).

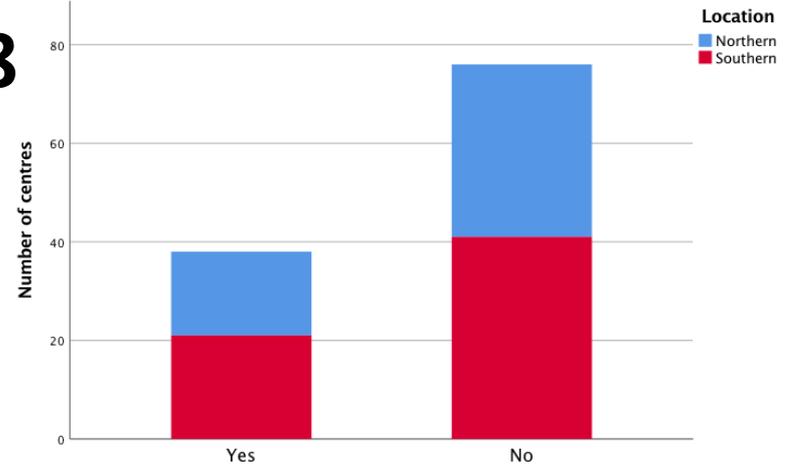


**Figures 5 and 6.** Cut-off value for vitamin D deficiency depending on age group (5) and centre location (6).

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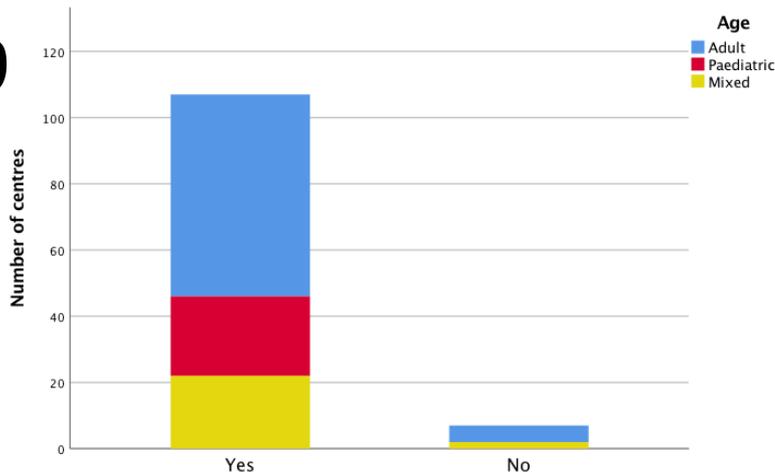


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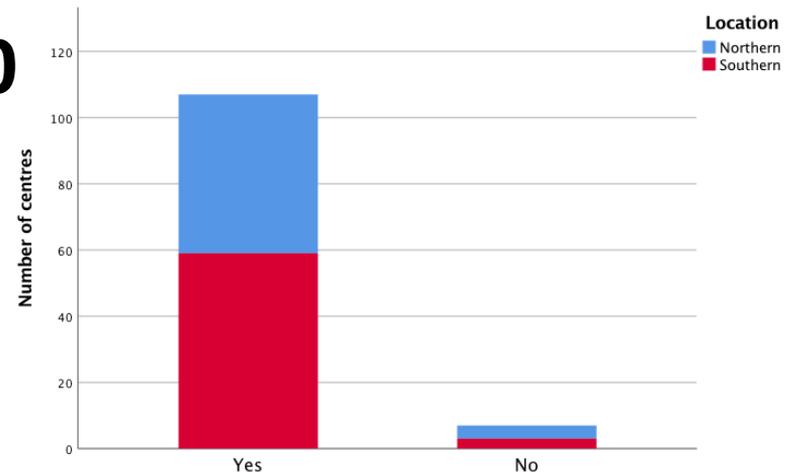


**Figures 7 and 8.** Number of centres prescribing loading dose of vitamin D replacement depending on age group (7) and centre location (8).

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**Figures 9 and 10.** Number of centres prescribing maintenance dose of vitamin D replacement depending on age group (9) and centre location (10).