



# Vitamin D and Sarcopenia in the Senior People: A Review of Mechanisms and Comprehensive Prevention and Treatment Strategies

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**Abstract:** This article reviews the mechanisms and prevention strategies associated with vitamin D and sarcopenia in older adults. As a geriatric syndrome, sarcopenia is defined by a notable decline in skeletal muscle mass and strength, which increases the risk of adverse health outcomes such as falls and fractures. Vitamin D, an essential fat-soluble vitamin, is pivotal in skeletal muscle health. It affects muscle function through various mechanisms, including regulating calcium and phosphorus metabolism, promoting muscle protein synthesis, and modulation of muscle cell proliferation and differentiation. A deficiency in vitamin D has been identified as a significant risk factor for the development of sarcopenia in older adults. Many studies have demonstrated that low serum vitamin D levels are significantly associated with an increased risk of sarcopenia. While there is inconsistency in the findings, most studies support the importance of vitamin D in maintaining skeletal muscle health. Vitamin D influences the onset and progression of sarcopenia through various pathways, including the promotion of muscle protein synthesis, the regulation of mitochondrial function, and the modulation of immune and inflammatory responses. Regarding the prevention and treatment of sarcopenia, a combination of nutritional, exercise, and pharmacological interventions is recommended. Further research should be conducted to elucidate the molecular mechanism of vitamin D in sarcopenia, to study genes related to sarcopenia, to perform large-scale clinical trials, to investigate special populations, and to examine the combined application of vitamin D with other nutrients or drugs. A comprehensive investigation of the interconnection between vitamin D and sarcopenia will furnish a novel scientific foundation and productive strategies for preventing and treating sarcopenia. This, in turn, will enhance the senior people's quality of life and health.

**Keywords:** vitamin D, sarcopenia, senior people, pathogenesis, comprehensive prevention and treatment strategies

## Introduction

Sarcopenia is a geriatric syndrome characterized by a significant loss of skeletal muscle mass and a marked decline in muscle strength with age.<sup>1-3</sup> It is triggered by persistent loss of skeletal muscle mass and a decline in muscle strength and function.<sup>2</sup> Given the central role of skeletal muscle in the body's locomotor system, atrophy and dysfunction of this tissue are significant indicators of aging. Such conditions can result in various health complications, including fractures and joint damage.<sup>4,5</sup> The senior people with sarcopenia may experience instability and staggering, increasing their risk of falls and subsequent fractures.<sup>6,7</sup> Furthermore, sarcopenia has a detrimental effect on the body's metabolic function, potentially resulting in diabetes, cardiovascular disease, lung failure, and even endangering one's life.<sup>1,8</sup>

The prevalence of sarcopenia is known to increase with age. Although the prevalence varies depending on the diagnostic criteria and study population,<sup>9,10</sup> it is generally recognized that sarcopenia affects 10–20% of the senior people over the age of 60 years, and this rate may climb to over 30% by the age of 80 years.<sup>11-13</sup> The development of sarcopenia is a multifactorial process that involves genetics, neurological decline, decreased mitochondrial function in skeletal muscle, fatty infiltration, lack of exercise, chronic diseases, and malnutrition.<sup>2,14,15</sup> It is important to note that sarcopenia

is more prevalent in patients with chronic diseases than in the general population, with rates ranging from 18% in patients with diabetes to 66% in patients diagnosed with cancer.<sup>16</sup>

Vitamin D is an essential fat-soluble vitamin for human health.<sup>17</sup> Its physiological functions are diverse and cover many core areas, including regulating calcium and phosphorus metabolism, maintaining bone health, and regulating immune function.<sup>18–20</sup> There are two primary forms of vitamin D: vitamin D2 (ergocalciferol) and vitamin D3 (cholecalciferol).<sup>21</sup> Vitamin D3 is primarily synthesized naturally in the skin through sunlight exposure, but it can also be obtained from food sources such as cod liver oil and egg yolks.<sup>18,21,22</sup> After entering the body, vitamin D undergoes hydroxylation in the liver to form 25-hydroxyvitamin D (25(OH)D), the primary circulating form of the vitamin in the bloodstream. In the kidneys, (25(OH)D) is hydroxylated to form the biologically active 1,25-dihydroxyvitamin D.<sup>23,24</sup> This active form binds to the vitamin D receptor (VDR) in target cells, regulating the expression of relevant genes and allowing for fine-tuned regulation of calcium and phosphorus metabolism, cellular differentiation, and other vital physiological processes.<sup>17–20</sup>

Vitamin D is essential for maintaining bone and muscle health. It facilitates the absorption of calcium and phosphorus in the intestines, which are necessary minerals for building bone. Additionally, it stimulates the synthesis and mineralization of bone matrix by directly acting on osteoblasts, promoting bone growth and maturation. Vitamin D regulates blood calcium and phosphorus metabolism, maintaining their balance. This is crucial for keeping bones strong and stable.<sup>19</sup> Vitamin D inhibits the activity of osteoclasts and reduces bone resorption, thus maintaining bone density and preventing bone diseases such as osteoporosis and fractures. Additionally, it has an essential impact on muscle function. Research has unequivocally demonstrated that vitamin D receptors are widely present in muscle tissue, and vitamin D directly impacts the differentiation and metabolism of muscle cells to ensure normal muscle function.<sup>25,26</sup> A deficiency in vitamin D unequivocally reduces muscle strength and increases the risk of falls due to fatigue.<sup>27,28</sup> Furthermore, vitamin D plays an indirect yet crucial role in maintaining overall skeletal muscle health by regulating the immune and neuromuscular systems.<sup>26</sup>

In recent years, research on the relationship between vitamin D and sarcopenia has received increased attention due to its potential significance. Many studies have examined the relationship between vitamin D levels and sarcopenia and have reached some meaningful conclusions. Some studies have demonstrated a significant correlation between vitamin D deficiency and an elevated risk of sarcopenia. However, not all studies have yielded consistent results, and some have also failed to observe a significant association between vitamin D levels and sarcopenia. These discrepancies in findings may be attributed to many factors, including study design, sample size, selection of study participants, definition of vitamin D deficiency, and diagnostic criteria for sarcopenia. Nevertheless, most studies continue to support the crucial role of vitamin D in maintaining skeletal muscle health and suggest that vitamin D deficiency may be an independent risk factor for sarcopenia. Therefore, a comprehensive investigation of the relationship between vitamin D and sarcopenia is of significant scientific and practical importance and will positively impact the quality of life of the senior people.

## Vitamin D Deficiency and the Incidence of Sarcopenia in the Senior People

Several studies have shown a strong association between vitamin D deficiency and sarcopenia in the senior people. The prevalence of vitamin D deficiency in the senior people ranges from 17.4% to 87%.<sup>29</sup> This decrease in serum vitamin D levels is attributed to inadequate intake,<sup>30</sup> lack of sun exposure,<sup>31</sup> skin pigmentation,<sup>32</sup> and absorption inhibition.<sup>33</sup> The senior people, in particular, have lower levels of 7-dehydrocholesterol in their skin, resulting in less vitamin D production from sunlight.<sup>34</sup> This, in turn, increases the risk of vitamin D deficiency in this population. Recent studies have shown that the skin produces about 13% less vitamin D per decade, meaning that 70-year-old subjects produce only half as much vitamin D as 20-year-old subjects.<sup>35</sup> It is worth noting that the vitamin D status of older hospitalized patients is particularly concerning.<sup>36</sup> As the skin's ability to synthesize vitamin D declines and kidney function deteriorates with age, there is a corresponding decrease in the conversion of vitamin D to its active form, 1,25-dihydroxyvitamin D.<sup>37</sup> This deficiency ultimately leads to reduced stimulation of the VDR.<sup>37</sup> VDR expression decreases with age, reducing sensitivity to 1,25-dihydroxyvitamin D.<sup>38</sup> Furthermore, there is an association between iron deficiency, anemia, and vitamin D deficiency.<sup>39,40</sup> This suggests combining these nutritional deficiencies will create a greater risk for muscle health and inflammation.<sup>29,41</sup>

Multiple academic studies have confirmed a significant positive correlation between vitamin D deficiency and loss of muscle strength.<sup>42–44</sup> Low levels of serum (25(OH)D) are strongly associated with the loss of muscle strength<sup>45–47</sup> and impairment of physical function.<sup>48–50</sup> Vitamin D deficiency can lead to muscle abnormalities, such as type II fibrous atrophy, infiltration of adipocytes and glycogen granules in the muscle, enlarged fibrous gaps, and increased fibrosis.<sup>51</sup> A recent report by Yang et al<sup>52</sup> suggests that the combination of low serum vitamin D levels and lack of exercise can further exacerbate muscular atrophy in the senior people. Bang et al<sup>53</sup> demonstrated that older women with vitamin D deficiency had significantly lower lumbar muscle strength and a higher percentage of fat infiltration in paraspinal muscles compared to the control and vitamin D-sufficient groups. Furthermore, various studies in the senior people have indicated that lower vitamin D levels are significantly associated with reduced muscle strength and physical activity.<sup>54,55</sup> Research has shown a significant correlation between vitamin D deficiency, decreased muscle function, and an increased risk of sarcopenia in humans.<sup>56</sup> In the senior people, serum vitamin D levels may predict the decline in skeletal muscle function and atrophy with age, and its deficiency may significantly increase the risk of sarcopenia.<sup>57,58</sup>

The academic community has produced a range of findings regarding exploring the link between vitamin D deficiency and sarcopenia in the senior population. While the majority of studies tend to conclude that there is a strong association between the two, some studies still fail to reveal this interconnection. Table 1 summarizes a series of relevant studies to dissect the potential association between vitamin D deficiency and sarcopenia in the senior population.

In particular, the findings of several studies indicate a positive correlation between vitamin D deficiency and sarcopenia in older adults. For example, a paired case-control study conducted by Yang et al<sup>56</sup> demonstrated that vitamin D deficiency (serum 25(OH)D < 20 ng/mL) was significantly associated with an increased risk of sarcopenia in a community-dwelling group of older adults (OR = 7.75, 95% CI: 1.96–30.71). Similarly, two cross-sectional studies by Lawongsa et al<sup>59</sup> and Kim et al<sup>60</sup> corroborated the assertion that vitamin D deficiency represents a significant risk factor for sarcopenia.

The complexity of this association is further revealed by gender-specific analyses, with negative associations between 25(OH)D concentrations and sarcopenia confirmed in a study of men aged 65 years and older by Kim et al<sup>61</sup> and in a study of postmenopausal women by Lee et al.<sup>62</sup> However, the opposite conclusion, in contrast, the study by Park et al and Luo et al yielded different results. The study by Park et al,<sup>63</sup> which included 5263 participants aged 50 years and older, revealed a strong negative correlation between serum 25(OH)D levels and sarcopenia in women. Still, no such association was observed in men. In contrast, a cross-sectional study by Luo et al,<sup>58</sup> which included 4236 participants aged 50 years and older, indicated that vitamin D insufficiency (serum 25(OH)D < 20 ng/mL) was an independent risk factor for sarcopenia in men. In contrast, no significant correlation was observed in women.

Studies have similarly indicated an association between vitamin D deficiency and sarcopenia in the context of specific diseases. For example, a study by Hori et al<sup>64</sup> in hemodialysis patients found that vitamin D deficiency (serum 25(OH)D < 10 ng/mL) was significantly associated with sarcopenia (OR = 5.60, 95% CI: 1.52–20.57). Similarly, low vitamin D levels were also found to be strongly associated with a high prevalence of sarcopenia in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus,<sup>65</sup> patients with chronic liver disease,<sup>66,67</sup> female patients with rheumatoid arthritis,<sup>68</sup> and patients with hip fragility fractures.<sup>69</sup>

It is nevertheless noteworthy that not all studies have yielded consistent results. For example, a cross-sectional study of 101 patients with stage 3 and 4 chronic kidney disease by Alvarez Mejía et al<sup>70</sup> found no association between sarcopenia alone and serum vitamin D levels. However, a direct association was observed between vitamin D deficiency and the presence of severe sarcopenia. Furthermore, a cohort study by Gielen et al<sup>71</sup> did not identify a notable elevation in the risk of sarcopenia with baseline vitamin D levels. Similarly, a study by Umakanthan et al<sup>72</sup> in dialysis patients did not discern a substantial correlation between vitamin D levels and sarcopenia.

In conclusion, most available studies indicate that vitamin D deficiency is a significant risk factor for sarcopenia in older adults. However, the inconsistency of diagnostic criteria for sarcopenia and the variability in cut-off values for determining vitamin D deficiency must be considered when interpreting the results of these studies. Therefore, using uniform diagnostic criteria and judgmental thresholds in future studies will facilitate the accurate revelation of the association between vitamin D deficiency and sarcopenia.

**Table I** Studies About Sarcopenia and Vitamin D in Senior People

Author/ Year	Study Design	Population	Sample Size, n	Mean Age (Years)	Gender (Female %)	Diagnostic Criteria for Sarcopenia	Vitamin D Deficiency Criteria	Conclusions
Yang et al 2023 <sup>56</sup>	Paired case- control study	Community- dwelling older adults	Sarcopenia 66 non- sarcopenia 66	Sarcopenia 67.4 non- sarcopenia 67.0	Sarcopenia 37 (56.1%) non- sarcopenia 37 (56.1%)	AWGS 2019	Serum 25(OH)D <20 ng/mL	Vitamin D deficiency was associated with an increased risk of sarcopenia (OR, 7.75; 95% CI, 1.96–30.71).
Lawongsa et al 2024 <sup>59</sup>	Cross- sectional	Participants ≥ 60 years old	600	70	392 (65.3%)	AWGS 2019	N/A	Vitamin D deficiency was a significant risk factor for sarcopenia (OR=9.4, 95% CI=1.1–82.5)
Kim et al 2011 <sup>60</sup>	Cross- sectional	Participants ≥ 50 years old	3169	63.6	1789 (56.5%)	Appendicular skeletal muscle mass divided by body weight <2 standard deviations below gender- specific means for young adults	Serum 25(OH)D <20 ng/mL	Compared with those in the lowest quartile of 25(OH)D level, participants in the highest quartile had an odds ratio for sarcopenia of 0.47 (95% CI, 0.30–0.73).
Kim et al 2017 <sup>61</sup>	Cross- sectional	Men aged 65 years and older	811	Sarcopenia 74.5 non- sarcopenia 71.5	0	Appendicular skeletal muscle mass divided by height squared <2 standard deviations below the normal means for young adults	N/A	Sarcopenia was associated with the highest quartile of serum vitamin D levels (OR, 0.38, 95% CI, 0.15–0.95).
Lee et al 2018 <sup>62</sup>	Cross- sectional	Postmenopausal women	3744	63.1	3744 (100%)	Appendicular skeletal muscle mass divided by body weight >1 standard deviation below the mean for women aged 20–40 years	Serum 25(OH)D <20 ng/mL	A strong inverse association between 25 (OH)D concentration and sarcopenia in postmenopausal Korean women.
Park et al 2014 <sup>63</sup>	Cross- sectional	Participants ≥ 50 years old	5263	N/A	3005 (57.1%)	Appendicular skeletal muscle mass divided by body weight <2 standard deviations below gender- specific means for young adults	Serum 25(OH)D <15 ng/mL	Sarcopenia showed a strong inverse association with serum 25(OH)D levels in women, but not men. The risk of sarcopenia was increased, by 1.46-fold, by lowering serum 25(OH)D by 10 ng/mL only in women.

Luo et al 2021 <sup>58</sup>	Cross-sectional	Participants ≥ 50 years old	4236	N/A	2698 (63.7%)	AWGS 2019	Vitamin D deficiency was defined by a serum 25 (OH) D level of 20–30 ng/mL, while inadequate vitamin D was defined by serum 25 (OH) D levels < 20 ng/mL.	Inadequate vitamin D to be an independent risk factor for sarcopenia prevalence in males (OR, 1.875; 95% CI, 1.109–3.169), although no such significant relationship was detected for females.
Hori et al 2024 <sup>64</sup>	Cross-sectional	Patients undergoing haemodialysis	95	66.9	21 (22.1%)	AWGS 2019	Serum 25(OH)D <10 ng/mL	Serum 25(OH)D levels were associated with sarcopenia (OR, 0.87, 95% CI, 0.77–0.99). The adjusted OR for sarcopenia was 5.60 (95% CI 1.52–20.57) in the vitamin D deficiency group.
Hsu et al 2023 <sup>65</sup>	Cross-sectional	Patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus	Non-sarcopenia 38 possible sarcopenia 31 sarcopenia 41	Non-sarcopenia 64.4 possible sarcopenia 67.1 sarcopenia 70.2	non-Sarcopenia 17 (44.7%) possible sarcopenia 20 (64.5%) sarcopenia 27 (65.9%)	AWGS 2019	N/A	Serum 25(OH)D levels (OR = 0.901, 95% CI: 0.812–0.999) was an independent factor for sarcopenia.
Saeki et al 2020 <sup>66</sup>	Cross-sectional	Patients with chronic liver disease	231	70	136 (58.9%)	Japan Society of Hepatology	Serum 25(OH)D ≤20 ng/mL	Serum 25(OH)D levels were significantly associated with sarcopenia (OR, 0.863; 95% CI, 0.794–0.937).
Okubo et al 2020 <sup>67</sup>	Cross-sectional	Patients with chronic liver disease	204	67	116 (56.9%)	Japan Society of Hepatology	Serum 25(OH)D3 ≤20 ng/mL	Low serum 25(OH)D3 level was an independent factor associated with sarcopenia (OR, 1.13; 95% CI, 1.03–1.25).
Minamino et al 2021 <sup>68</sup>	Cross-sectional	Female patients with rheumatoid arthritis	156	69.7	156 (100%)	AWGS 2019	N/A	Low 25(OH)D status was associated with a high prevalence of severe sarcopenia (OR 6.00; 95% CI 1.99–18.08).
Laubscher et al 2020 <sup>69</sup>	Cross-sectional	Patients with fragility fracture of the hip	65	74	39 (60%)	EWGSOP2	Serum 25(OH)D <20 ng/mL	Low 25(OH)D levels were identified as significant predictors of the risk for sarcopenia.

(Continued)

Table 1 (Continued).

Author/ Year	Study Design	Population	Sample Size, n	Mean Age (Years)	Gender (Female %)	Diagnostic Criteria for Sarcopenia	Vitamin D Deficiency Criteria	Conclusions
Alvarez Mejía et al 2023 <sup>70</sup>	Cross- sectional	Patients with stage 3 and 4 chronic kidney disease	101	66	57 (56.4%)	EWGSOP2	Serum 25(OH)D <20 ng/mL	No relationship was found between sarcopenia alone and serum vitamin D levels. However, when sarcopenia was categorized as severe there was a direct relationship with hypovitaminosis D.
Gielen et al 2015 <sup>71</sup>	Cohort study	Men aged 40–79 years	518	60	0	EWGSOP1	N/A	Baseline 25(OH)D and 1.25(OH)2D levels were not independently associated with an increased risk of incident sarcopenia by any definition.
Umakanthan et al 2021 <sup>72</sup>	cross- sectional	Patients on maintenance dialysis	39	69	11 (28.2%)	EWGSOP1	N/A	The association between 25(OH)D levels and sarcopenia did not reach statistical significance.

**Abbreviations:** EWGSOP, European Working Group on Sarcopenia in Older People; AWGS, Asian Working Group for Sarcopenia; N/A, Not available; 25(OH)D, 25-hydroxyvitamin D; 1.25(OH)2D, 1.25-dihydroxyvitamin D.

# Mechanism of Vitamin D in the Pathogenesis of Sarcopenia in the Senior People

## Promoting Muscle Protein Synthesis

Vitamin D is important in promoting muscle protein synthesis. This is primarily achieved through the activation of the VDR, which binds to specific DNA sequences and regulates the expression of genes associated with protein synthesis.<sup>73–76</sup> These genes encode enzymes and factors necessary for muscle protein synthesis, essential for muscle growth and repair.<sup>77,78</sup> Vitamin D deficiency can decrease the rate of muscle protein synthesis, reducing muscle mass.<sup>74,79</sup>

Vitamin D helps maintain calcium ion balance in muscle cells and reinforces the signaling role of calcium ions, which is critical for protein synthesis.<sup>80</sup> Vitamin D regulates metabolic processes within muscle cells, optimizing energy metabolic pathways to provide sufficient energy and substrates for muscle protein synthesis.<sup>81–84</sup> It also reduces muscle cell apoptosis and enhances cell survival, thereby maintaining muscle mass and protein synthesis capacity.<sup>85–87</sup> In sarcopenia, increased apoptosis of muscle cells is a critical pathological change. Vitamin D interacts with other nutrients and hormones to enhance its effect on promoting muscle protein synthesis.<sup>84,88,89</sup> These regulatory networks work together to maintain muscle health and function.

## Regulation of Muscle Cell Proliferation and Differentiation

Vitamin D is essential for the proliferation and differentiation of muscle cells. Research has demonstrated that vitamin D can effectively promote the proliferation and differentiation of muscle stem cells.<sup>75,78,90</sup> These cells play a crucial role in muscle regeneration and repair processes. Without sufficient vitamin D, the proliferation and differentiation of muscle stem cells may be hindered, negatively impacting muscle regeneration.<sup>73</sup> Vitamin D binds to the VDR and forms a heterodimer with the retinoic acid X receptor (RXR). This heterodimer then binds to vitamin D response elements (VDREs) located in the promoter regions of muscle-associated genes, directly regulating their transcriptional activity.<sup>91–93</sup>

Activation of key regulators, such as cell cycle proteins and cell cycle-dependent kinases, achieves proliferation. Vitamin D significantly promotes the proliferation of muscle satellite cells, which supply new muscle fibers in response to muscle damage or growth demands.<sup>80,84,90,94</sup> The stimulatory effect of vitamin D increases the number and activity of satellite cells, thereby aiding muscle regeneration and repair.<sup>76,84,94</sup> Regarding differentiation, vitamin D upregulates the expression of muscle-specific genes, such as myosin heavy chain (MyHC) and muscle creatine kinase (MCK), promoting muscle cell differentiation and maturation.<sup>95</sup> Additionally, vitamin D significantly enhances myoblast differentiation, as demonstrated by increased expression of differentiation markers, including myogenin and troponin T type 1.<sup>84</sup> These effects contribute to the transition of muscle cells from a proliferative state to mature muscle fibers, enhancing muscle mass and strength.<sup>88,90</sup> Additionally, vitamin D may influence muscle contractile and diastolic processes by modulating calcium ion homeostasis within muscle cells.<sup>80,96</sup> Vitamin D regulates the reabsorption and utilization of calcium ions, key signaling molecules for muscle contraction, within muscle cells, ensuring the regular maintenance of muscle function.<sup>73</sup>

## Impact on Mitochondrial Function

The proper functioning of mitochondria is critical for muscle function and strength as they are an essential energy supply center within muscle cells. Vitamin D significantly influences mitochondrial function and metabolism through its unique regulatory mechanisms.<sup>97–99</sup> When vitamin D binds to intracellular receptors (VDRs), it activates a series of signaling pathways that regulate mitochondrial production and function.<sup>97,98,100</sup> Vitamin D plays a crucial role in maintaining the stability and function of mitochondrial DNA. Mitochondrial DNA encodes vital proteins within the mitochondria, and its integrity is essential for mitochondrial function. Vitamin D facilitates mitochondrial DNA synthesis and repair processes, ensuring accurate transmission of genetic information and functional execution.<sup>101</sup>

Vitamin D regulates mitochondrial energy metabolism. Mitochondria produce ATP through oxidative phosphorylation, providing essential energy for muscle cells. Studies have shown that vitamin D supplementation significantly improves mitochondrial oxidative phosphorylation in vitamin D-deficient skeletal muscle, increasing the efficiency of mitochondrial energy production.<sup>102</sup> Vitamin D deficiency may inhibit mitochondrial energy metabolism, leading to insufficient energy supply to muscle cells and affecting normal muscle function.<sup>84,97,98,100</sup> Vitamin D has antioxidant

properties that can reduce intracellular oxidative stress, protecting mitochondria from damage.<sup>98,100,103</sup> Oxidative stress is typically the result of an imbalance between the overproduction of reactive oxygen species (ROS) and the cell's antioxidant mechanism. Vitamin D has an antioxidant effect that effectively reduces ROS production and helps maintain mitochondria's structural and functional integrity.<sup>97,102,104,105</sup> Additionally, vitamin D's metabolic role in skeletal muscle cells may be interrelated with its effect on mitochondrial function. Vitamin D is crucial in maintaining calcium ion homeostasis, which regulates muscle energy metabolism.<sup>98,106</sup> Optimizing calcium ion homeostasis enhances the functional state of mitochondria.

## Regulation of Immune and Inflammatory Responses

Vitamin D plays a critical role in regulating immune and inflammatory responses. Chronic inflammation exacerbates muscle cell damage and apoptosis in the pathological process of sarcopenia.<sup>107</sup> Vitamin D intervention can significantly mitigate this process.<sup>108</sup> As a critical immunomodulatory factor, vitamin D regulates the function and activity of a wide range of immune cells by interacting with its receptor (VDR).<sup>20,109</sup> In the context of sarcopenia, vitamin D promotes the activity of anti-inflammatory cells, such as regulatory T cells and macrophages, while suppressing the production of inflammatory cells, such as Th17 cells and cytotoxic T cells.<sup>20,109</sup> This helps to achieve a dynamic balance in the immune system.

Additionally, vitamin D attenuates the inflammatory response by modulating inflammatory factors released by immune cells. In sarcopenia, chronic inflammation is a significant factor contributing to muscle damage and loss of muscle mass.<sup>107</sup> Vitamin D inhibits the production of pro-inflammatory cytokines, such as IFN- $\gamma$ , IL-1, 6, 12, 18, and TNF- $\alpha$ , which have direct catabolic effects on muscle cells and inhibit muscle protein synthesis.<sup>110</sup> Vitamin D effectively alleviates the inflammatory response and reduces the symptoms of sarcopenia by lowering the levels of inflammatory factors. Studies have shown that vitamin D deficiency leads to increased expression of TNF $\alpha$ , matrix metalloproteinase 3 (MMP3), and IL-6 in mouse muscle, further validating the critical role of vitamin D in regulating inflammatory responses.<sup>111</sup>

## Other Mechanisms

In addition to the characteristics above, vitamin D may play a crucial role in the development of sarcopenia by affecting the ratio and transformation of muscle fiber types. Sarcopenia is often characterized by a decrease in fast muscle fibers and a relative increase in slow muscle fibers. Vitamin D regulates the expression of specific genes and related signaling pathways, affecting the muscle fiber type transition process and ultimately impacting muscle function and strength.<sup>112–114</sup>

Additionally, Vitamin D is involved in regulating apoptosis and autophagy processes in muscle cells. In sarcopenia, increased apoptosis and abnormal autophagy in muscle cells may lead to significant loss of muscle mass. Vitamin D regulates the expression of apoptosis—and autophagy-related genes, which helps maintain the balance between muscle cell survival and death.<sup>75,115,116</sup>

It also plays a vital role in the repair process after muscle damage. In cases of sarcopenia, the weakened ability of muscle cells to repair damage may lead to a further decline in muscle function. Vitamin D may enhance the repair and regeneration of muscle damage by promoting muscle cell proliferation, differentiation, and migration.<sup>117,118</sup>

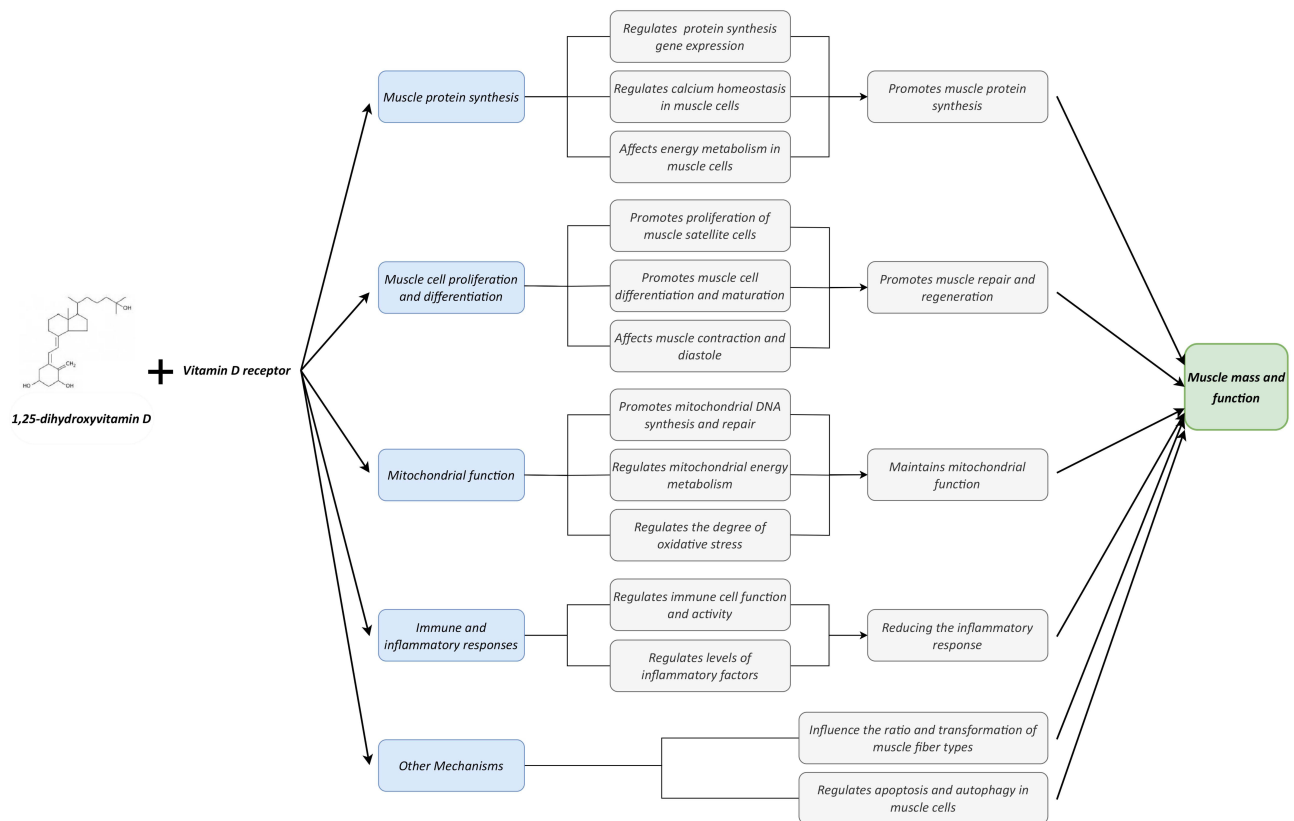
In conclusion, vitamin D exerts its influence on muscle health through a multitude of mechanisms, including the stimulation of muscle protein synthesis, the regulation of muscle cell proliferation and differentiation, the maintenance of mitochondrial function, the modulation of immune and inflammatory responses, and a number of additional mechanisms. Collectively, these mechanisms elucidate the pivotal role of vitamin D in the maintenance of muscle health (Figure 1). However, it is essential to note that these aspects are based on current research and theoretical speculations. Further research and validation are necessary to fully understand vitamin D's role in the pathogenesis of sarcopenia. The process involves multiple complex signaling pathways and molecular interactions, making it multi-dimensional and intricate.

## Comprehensive Prevention and Treatment Strategies for Sarcopenia

### Nutritional Interventions

Vitamin D is primarily obtained through sun exposure and food consumption. Good sources of vitamin D include cod liver oil, milk, and eggs.<sup>119–121</sup> However, the body's vitamin D production is affected by various factors, such as age,





**Figure 1** Mechanisms of vitamin D in the pathogenesis of sarcopenia in the senior people.

race, skin condition, environmental factors (such as sunlight intensity and latitude), and individual behaviors (such as duration of sun exposure and use of sunscreen).<sup>25,37</sup> Due to seasonal, geographic, and dietary constraints, obtaining sufficient vitamin D from food alone is difficult. Therefore, individuals with sarcopenia should take vitamin D supplements in appropriate amounts and under the guidance of a physician or a dietitian.

Numerous studies have demonstrated the beneficial effects of vitamin D on muscle strength and function in the senior people.<sup>122–125</sup> Additionally, combined calcium and vitamin D supplementation has been found to improve many muscle strength indicators significantly.<sup>126</sup> Randomized controlled trials have confirmed the importance of vitamin D for skeletal muscle function and general health.<sup>127</sup> Animal model studies have demonstrated the potential therapeutic benefits of diet and vitamin D supplementation on muscle health.<sup>87,128</sup>

Therefore, it is essential to adjust the intake of vitamin D individually. The recommended daily intake for adults is generally 400–800 international units (IU).<sup>122</sup> However, individuals with severe vitamin D deficiency and those with sarcopenia may require higher doses.<sup>18</sup> The senior people, in particular, should consider supplementing with at least 800–1000 IU/day of vitamin D.<sup>129</sup> Studies have shown that vitamin D supplementation through food fortification, such as vitamin D-fortified milk, significantly improves vitamin D status.<sup>130</sup> This suggests the potential of food sources to enhance muscle health. Double-blind, randomized controlled trials have shown that nutritional interventions targeting the senior people with sarcopenia, such as fortified foods containing 1,000 IU of vitamin D, improve their handgrip strength and stride speed.<sup>131</sup> Therefore, proper intake of vitamin D is essential for maintaining muscle health.

In treating sarcopenia, the synergistic effect of other nutrients with vitamin D is equally significant. Protein, an essential building block for muscle growth and repair, works with vitamin D to effectively promote muscle mass.<sup>132</sup> Ensuring adequate protein intake is necessary for senior people to maintain muscle mass and function.<sup>133,134</sup> Whey protein is a valuable source of high-quality protein due to its ease of digestion and richness in all essential amino acids, particularly leucine, a crucial activator of muscle protein synthesis.<sup>135</sup> According to a study by Ottestad et al,<sup>136</sup> protein-

enriched milk positively impacted the senior people aged 70 years or older with reduced physical strength or mobility, significantly improving their body composition and muscle strength.

Vitamin D and leucine have been shown to have synergistic effects in promoting protein anabolism.<sup>137–139</sup> Therefore, combining whey protein with vitamin D supplementation may further improve gait speed in the senior people with sarcopenia.<sup>140</sup> It is important to note that the synergistic effects of multiple nutrients, including vitamin D, with protein sources, may produce even more significant results. For instance, a 12–13 week intervention study showed that the senior people with sarcopenia experienced substantial improvements in muscle mass, lower extremity strength, and function when supplemented with vitamin D and leucine-rich whey protein, mainly when adequate protein intake.<sup>138,140,141</sup> Furthermore, fortified dairy products have the potential to enhance skeletal muscle health as a nutrient-dense food.<sup>142</sup> These dairy products are fortified with vitamin D and rich in protein and various micronutrients, such as vitamin B12, calcium, riboflavin, and zinc, essential for maintaining muscle health and function.<sup>143</sup> It is worth noting that normalizing circulating vitamin D concentrations may be a critical factor in the efficacy of protein supplements.<sup>124</sup>

In nutritional interventions for sarcopenia, it is essential to focus on a balanced intake of nutrients, including calcium and phosphorus, which are crucial in maintaining bone and muscle health.<sup>28</sup> Avoiding excessive fat and sugar intake is also necessary, as they may adversely affect muscle health. Therefore, individuals diagnosed with sarcopenia are advised to control their daily fat and sugar intake while increasing their fiber—and vitamin-rich fruits and vegetables to maintain a healthy diet.

## Sports Interventions

Resistance exercise,<sup>144</sup> low-impact aerobic exercise,<sup>145</sup> and balance training<sup>146</sup> are recommended for older adults. These activities have been shown to alleviate or improve the symptoms of sarcopenia and enhance overall physical functioning and quality of life in this population.

Currently, there is a lack of safe pharmacological treatments for sarcopenia. Nutritional interventions and exercise training are recognized as effective non-pharmacological therapies, but their exact effects are still under investigation.<sup>147</sup> Exercise can effectively stimulate muscle growth and metabolic processes, while nutrition is an indispensable source of energy and raw materials for muscle maintenance and repair. It is essential to replenish energy and nutrients after exercise for optimal muscle repair and growth, particularly for older individuals.

While whey protein, leucine, and vitamin D supplements can promote muscle health without physical activity, combining them with aerobic or resistance training can significantly enhance muscle mass, strength, and functional performance.<sup>148–151</sup> Furthermore, physical activity can enhance the effects of branched-chain amino acid (BCAA) and protein supplementation. Muscle proteolysis during exercise releases essential amino acids, promoting protein synthesis.<sup>152</sup> Research has demonstrated that the combination of vitamin D and physical activity may have potentially positive effects on muscle function, particularly in the senior people.<sup>52</sup> Guidelines for treating sarcopenia recommend incorporating resistance exercise (RE), optimizing protein intake, and addressing vitamin D insufficiency or deficiency.<sup>2</sup> However, the optimal way to combine these variables remains unclear. Consuming fortified dairy products after resistance training can help improve muscle strength for the senior people.<sup>153</sup> Meta-analyses have shown that maintaining a daily protein intake of 1.2–1.59 g/kg body weight in combination with resistance exercise training positively affects lean body mass and muscle function in the senior people.<sup>154</sup> Additionally, studies have found that vitamin D supplementation increases physical activity levels.<sup>155</sup>

In conclusion, exercise and nutrition have a synergistic effect that effectively prevents and treats sarcopenia, improving the physical fitness and health of the senior people. However, it is essential to note that exercise and nutrition programs should be personalized according to individual differences. Seek guidance from professional health managers or doctors when necessary.

## Drug Interventions

Various vitamin D preparations exist, such as calcitriol, alfalcidol, calcifediol, and eldcalcitol. These medications are typically administered orally, and a combination of individual patient and physician recommendations should determine their exact dosage and use. Vitamin D preparations should be taken regularly over a long period to achieve a stable

therapeutic effect. Studies have shown that supplementation with calcitriol<sup>156</sup> or eldecalcitol<sup>157</sup> can effectively reduce the risk and number of falls in the senior people. Calcifediol is a suitable treatment option for patients with all types of vitamin D deficiency, particularly those with obesity, liver disease, and malabsorption.<sup>158</sup> Eldecalcitol, a novel vitamin D analog, has a stronger affinity for vitamin D-binding protein (DBP) and a weaker affinity for the VDR than alfacalcidol. According to a study by Saito et al,<sup>159</sup> eldecalcitol positively improved quadriceps and back extensor muscle strength.

However, caution should be exercised regarding the potential side effects of vitamin D supplementation. Despite its numerous benefits, excessive vitamin D intake can also have adverse consequences.<sup>160</sup> The most frequent side effect is hypercalcemia, an abnormally high level of calcium in the blood, which can cause digestive symptoms such as nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea and may even result in serious health issues such as kidney stones and heart arrhythmia.<sup>161</sup> When supplementing with vitamin D, strictly following your doctor's or dietitian's advice is crucial. The dose, frequency, and duration of supplementation should be precisely determined based on factors such as serum (25(OH)D) concentration, patient type, therapeutic conditions, and comorbidities such as obesity and malabsorption syndromes. This will help avoid the risk of overdose.

Significant progress has been made in the pharmacologic treatment of sarcopenia, in addition to vitamin D preparations. New drugs such as muscle growth factor, anti-sarcopenia protein, and irisin have attracted much attention recently.<sup>162–165</sup> These drugs act directly on muscle cells, effectively promoting muscle growth and repair, opening up a new path for sarcopenia treatment. Meanwhile, hormonal drugs and immunosuppressants play a crucial role in treating sarcopenia by regulating the immune system function and reducing the inflammatory response, significantly improving muscle condition.<sup>166–168</sup> Studies have also shown that overactivity of the renin-angiotensin system has adverse effects on the neuromusculoskeletal and cardiovascular systems. The combination of angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitors and vitamin D has positively impacted physical and cognitive function, making it an effective strategy for treating sarcopenia in the senior people.<sup>169</sup> However, the use of these drugs requires strict management of indications and contraindications to avoid potential risks.

In conclusion, a combined prevention and treatment strategy involving vitamin D, in isolation or in combination with exercise and medication, is of significant importance in the management of sarcopenia. This approach can effectively enhance the muscle status and quality of life of patients with sarcopenia (Table 2).

**Table 2** Effectiveness of Vitamin D Alone and in Combination with Other Interventions

Interventions	Effectiveness
Vitamin D alone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Increases serum vitamin D levels</li> <li>- Improves muscle strength and function</li> <li>- Promotes increased proportion of type II muscle fibers</li> <li>- Reduces the risk of falls</li> <li>- Improves skeletal muscle health</li> <li>- Reduces inflammation</li> </ul>
Vitamin D combined with other nutrients	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Increases muscle protein synthesis in combination with a protein-rich diet, especially whey protein</li> <li>- Works synergistically with minerals such as calcium and phosphorus to maintain skeletal muscle health</li> <li>- Improves overall nutritional status and promotes muscle repair and growth</li> </ul>
Vitamin D combined with exercise	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Dramatically improves muscle mass and strength</li> <li>- Enhances the benefits of aerobic and resistance exercise</li> <li>- Promotes muscle cell growth and metabolism</li> <li>- Improves balance and prevents falls</li> </ul>
Vitamin D combined with drugs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Combined with drugs such as muscle growth factor and anti-myasthenia gravis, it may enhance therapeutic effects</li> <li>- Combined with hormonal drugs, immunosuppressants, etc., to regulate immune system function and reduce inflammatory response</li> <li>- Combined with angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitors, may improve physical and cognitive function</li> </ul>

## Outlook for Future Research Directions

### Molecular Mechanisms of Vitamin D in Sarcopenia

Future research should investigate the specific molecular mechanisms of vitamin D in sarcopenia, including its effects on muscle cell growth, differentiation, function, and protein synthesis and degradation. Elucidating these mechanisms will enhance our understanding of the therapeutic potential of vitamin D in sarcopenia.

### Study of Genes Associated with Vitamin D and Sarcopenia

Genes play an essential role in the pathogenesis and treatment of sarcopenia. Future studies can further explore the interactions between vitamin D and sarcopenia-related genes, such as the relationship between vitamin D receptor gene polymorphisms and sarcopenia. This will help to reveal the genetic basis of sarcopenia and provide a theoretical basis for the development of targeted therapies.

### Large-Scale Clinical Trials

In addition to the need for further verification of the therapeutic effects of vitamin D supplementation in sarcopenia due to the small sample sizes of previous studies, it is also essential to consider the potential benefits of vitamin D in other conditions related to muscle health. Given the possible role of vitamin D in muscle health, it is crucial to conduct future large-scale, multicenter clinical trials to assess vitamin D's efficacy and safety in treating sarcopenia.

### Research on Special Populations

The existing research on vitamin D and sarcopenia has predominantly concentrated on the general population, overlooking the specific needs and responses of special populations such as the senior people, chronically ill, and bedridden individuals. These unique populations may have distinct physical conditions that could influence their requirements for vitamin D. Consequently, future research must prioritize investigating vitamin D's effects on these particular populations to develop more tailored treatment options that address their specific circumstances.

### Combination of Vitamin D with Other Nutrients or Drugs

Vitamin D may have synergistic effects with other nutrients or drugs in the treatment of sarcopenia. Future studies could explore the impact of combining vitamin D with nutrients such as proteins, calcium, and antioxidants and the interactions between vitamin D and drugs such as hormones and immunosuppressants. Healthcare professionals can develop more effective and personalized treatment approaches for sarcopenia and related conditions by understanding how vitamin D interacts with various nutrients and drugs.

### Prospects and Challenges for Clinical Applications

The clinical application of vitamin D to treat sarcopenia is promising despite challenges. Determining the appropriate dosage of vitamin D supplementation and avoiding side effects associated with excessive intake are important considerations. Additionally, the duration of supplementation is an essential aspect to consider in the clinical application of vitamin D for sarcopenia. Furthermore, it is essential for future research to explore the potential synergistic effects of vitamin D supplementation with other interventions, such as exercise or specific dietary modifications. Future studies will undoubtedly advance the clinical application of vitamin D in the treatment of sarcopenia by addressing practical issues and providing specific solutions and recommendations.

In summary, many unanswered questions regarding the relationship between vitamin D and sarcopenia still require further exploration. By conducting in-depth research on its molecular mechanism, gene action, large-scale clinical trials, and studies on special populations, we can establish a more robust scientific basis for treating sarcopenia. Focusing on the prospects and challenges of clinical applications will help translate research results into practical treatment programs, improving the quality of life for patients with sarcopenia.

## Conclusion

In conclusion, there is a robust correlation between vitamin D and sarcopenia in older adults, with existing studies providing varying degrees of support for this association. Vitamin D, a crucial fat-soluble vitamin, plays a pivotal role in calcium and phosphorus metabolism and the maintenance of bone health. Additionally, it is instrumental in muscle growth and functional maintenance. A comprehensive analysis of existing studies revealed that vitamin D deficiency represents a significant risk factor for sarcopenia in older adults. The majority of studies have demonstrated a significant correlation between low vitamin D levels and the prevalence of sarcopenia. Vitamin D supplementation has also been shown to enhance muscle strength and function. Despite differences in sample selection, diagnostic criteria, and definition of vitamin D deficiency across studies, the overall trend suggests a potential role for vitamin D in the prevention and management of sarcopenia. Additionally, vitamin D affects muscle health through various mechanisms, including promoting muscle protein synthesis, regulating muscle cell proliferation and differentiation, maintaining mitochondrial function, and modulation of immune and inflammatory responses. These mechanisms collectively elucidate vitamin D's crucial role in maintaining muscle health.

A comprehensive approach to preventing and treating sarcopenia should encompass nutritional interventions, exercise, and pharmacological agents. Senior people need to consume a reasonable amount of vitamin D, which plays a significant role in nutritional intervention. It is also imperative to underscore the necessity of appropriate exercise and pharmacological treatment programs for senior people. These strategies have been demonstrated to improve muscle status and enhance quality of life in patients with sarcopenia. Further research is required to elucidate the precise mechanism of action of vitamin D in sarcopenia. Additionally, large-scale, multicenter clinical trials are necessary to confirm the efficacy and safety of vitamin D supplementation in treating sarcopenia. Furthermore, it is essential to consider the vitamin D requirements and intervention effects in specific populations, such as patients with chronic diseases and bedridden individuals, to develop more personalized and precise treatment plans.

In conclusion, the relationship between vitamin D and sarcopenia is of significant scientific and practical importance. Further research in this area and the development of comprehensive prevention and treatment strategies can devise new ideas and methods for preventing and treating sarcopenia, thus improving seniors' overall health and quality of life.

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## Author Contributions

All authors made a significant contribution to the work reported, whether that is in the conception, study design, execution, acquisition of data, analysis and interpretation, or in all these areas; took part in drafting, revising or critically reviewing the article; gave final approval of the version to be published; have agreed on the journal to which the article has been submitted; and agree to be accountable for all aspects of the work.

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The authors declare no conflicts of interest in this study.

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