

Association of Serum 25-hydroxyvitamin D Levels and Liver Enzymes in a Nationally Representative Sample of Iranian Adolescents: The Childhood and Adolescence Surveillance and Prevention of Adult Noncommunicable Disease Study

Abstract

Background: Hypovitaminosis D is highly prevalent and has several adverse health effects. This study aims to assess the relationship of serum concentrations of 25-hydroxyvitamin D (25[OH] D) and liver enzymes in adolescents. **Methods:** This population-based cross-sectional survey was conducted among a nationally representative multistage sample of 1095 adolescents (52% boys), aged 10–18 years, living in different provinces of Iran. Serum 25(OH)D concentration <30 ng/mL was considered as hypovitaminosis D, and liver enzymes (alanine aminotransaminase [ALT] and aspartate aminotransaminase [AST]) of >40 U/L was considered as high level. To determine the association between serum 25(OH)D categories and elevated levels of liver enzymes, multiple regression models and linear regression analysis were applied, after adjustment for potential confounders. Odds ratios (95% confidence interval) of serum 25(OH)D and elevated liver enzymes were assessed by logistic regression analysis. **Results:** Higher rates of Vitamin D deficiency were documented among individuals with increased levels of liver enzymes. Compared to boys, median of 25(OH)D was lower in girls with elevated levels of liver function tests (12.75 vs. 25.60 ng/mL for ALT and 13 vs. 14.10 ng/mL for AST), with marginally significant gender differences regarding AST. **Conclusions:** We found a relatively high frequency of hypovitaminosis D among adolescents with abnormal liver function. Further prospective studies are needed to examine these associations from early life.

Keywords: Adolescent, liver function tests, Vitamin D

Introduction

Vitamin D, as a fat-soluble vitamin, is produced in the human body through sunlight exposure and could also be obtained from dietary sources and supplements. Vitamin D insufficiency is recognized as a major public health problem and one of the most common nutritional deficiencies worldwide.^[1-3] It has been estimated that the prevalence of hypovitaminosis D varies from 5% to 30% in adult population.^[4] High prevalence of Vitamin D deficiency has been also documented in pediatric age groups,^[5] for example, 61.6% of Qatari adolescents,^[2] 24% of Mexican preschool children,^[6] and 20% of healthy adolescents in the United Arab Emirates.^[7] The prevalence of Vitamin D deficiency in normal weight, overweight, obese, and severely obese children in the US is reported as 21, 29, 34, and 49%, respectively.^[8] Vitamin D deficiency is also

highly prevalent in Iran among children and adolescents.^[9-11]

It is well documented that lower levels of 25-hydroxyvitamin D (25[OH]D) contribute to growth retardation, skeletal deformation,^[12] as well as the wide range of nonskeletal adverse effects including increased prevalence of certain cancers,^[13,14] cardiovascular disease,^[15] obesity,^[16] metabolic syndrome,^[17] insulin resistance,^[18] infections,^[19] allergy,^[20,21] and autoimmune disorders.^[22] Vitamin D deficiency is also prevalent among patients with chronic liver disease.^[23-25] It is not well defined whether Vitamin D deficiency could contribute to liver dysfunction or is just result from the reduced liver function; however, a previous longitudinal study revealed an inverse association between Vitamin D status and incidence of liver disease.^[26]

How to cite this article: Bahreynian M, Qorbani M, Motlagh ME, Heshmat R, Khademian M, Kelishadi R. Association of serum 25-hydroxyvitamin D levels and liver enzymes in a nationally representative sample of Iranian adolescents: The childhood and adolescence surveillance and prevention of adult noncommunicable disease study. *Int J Prev Med* 2018;9:24.

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Access this article online

Website:
www.ijpvmjournal.net/www.ijpm.ir

DOI:
10.4103/ijpvm.IJPVM_37_18

Quick Response Code:



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Current research about the relationship between 25(OH)D levels and liver function tests is mostly conducted among the adult population,^[27] and limited evidence is available in the pediatric age group.^[28] The aim of this study is to determine the association of serum 25(OH)D with liver enzymes among adolescents.

Methods**Participants**

This cross-sectional population-based survey was performed as a substudy of the third survey of a national surveillance program entitled Childhood and Adolescence Surveillance and Prevention of Adult Noncommunicable disease (CASPIAN) study. The study protocol has been described before.^[29] Briefly, the CASPIAN-III survey was conducted on a stratified multistage probability sample of Iranian children and adolescents from the urban and rural area of 27 provinces. The current study was approved by Ethical Committees of relevant national organizations. Voluntary informed consent form and verbal assent were obtained from parents and participants, respectively.

Anthropometric data collection

In total, 5528 school students aged 10–18 years participated in the current nationwide study. Trained health-care providers documented the sociodemographic characteristics and conducted physical examination including anthropometric measurements such as height, weight, and waist circumference (WC) under standard protocols and using calibrated equipment. Body mass index (BMI) was then calculated using the ratio of weight in kilograms to height in square meters. WC was measured to the nearest 0.5 cm, using a nonelastic tape.

Blood sample analysis

Blood samples used for these analyses included liver enzymes and serum 25(OH)D levels after a 12 h overnight fasting state. Serum concentration of 25(OH)D was analyzed quantitatively by direct competitive immunoassay chemiluminescence method using LIASON[®] 25(OH)D assay TOTAL (DiaSorin, Inc.), with a coefficient of variation of 9.8%. The fresh sera were then tested for alanine aminotransaminase (ALT) and aspartate aminotransaminase (AST) levels using Pars Azmoon reagents kit (Tehran, Iran).

Serum 25(OH)D concentration of <30 ng/mL was considered as Vitamin D deficiency.^[30] The cutoff for elevated liver enzymes was considered as >40 U/L mg/dL.^[31]

Statistical analysis

Statistical analyses were performed with SPSS (version 16.0, SPSS, Chicago, IL, USA). Mean, standard deviations (SDs), and percentages were calculated for continuous and categorical variables, respectively. We expressed serum 25(OH)D concentration categories as a median and interquartile range (IQR). Baseline characteristics of the students were compared using *t*-test/Mann–Whitney test for continuous variables and Chi-square test for qualitative variables. To determine the association of serum 25(OH)D concentration categories and elevated levels of liver enzymes, multiple regression models were applied, adjusted for potential confounders including age, gender, living area, family history of chronic disease, type of consumed milk during infancy (formula vs. breast milk), breastfeeding duration, parental education, physical activity, socioeconomic status, BMI, and WC. Adjusted B-coefficient and standard error of serum 25(OH)D concentration categories and ALT to AST ratio resulted from the linear regression analysis are presented. Odds ratios (ORs) (95% confidence interval) of serum 25(OH)D concentrations and elevated levels of liver enzymes were computed. The significance level was set at $P < 0.05$.

Results

This cross-sectional survey was performed among 1095 Iranian adolescents (52% boys). The mean (SD) age of participants was 14.74 (2.61) years. More than 90% of students studied at public schools. Mean (SD) for BMI and WC was 19.37 (4.58) kg/m² and 67.82 (12.23) cm, respectively. Elevated ALT was documented among 1.4% and 2.7% of boys and girls, respectively. Moreover, 4.4% of boys and 3.8% of girls had elevated levels of AST. Seventy-seven percent of boys and 80.6% of girls were Vitamin D deficient.

The demographic, anthropometric, and social characteristics of the study participants are summarized in Table 1. The median and IQR of serum 25(OH)D was 16.10 (4.40, 29.62) ng/mL among those who had elevated ALT levels and 15.5 (8.55, 29.75) ng/mL for those with elevated AST levels. Compared to boys, median (IQR) of Vitamin D was lower among girls with abnormal levels of

Table 1: Characteristics of participants according to the gender: The Childhood and Adolescence Surveillance and Prevention of Adult Noncommunicable disease-III study

| | Mean (SD) | | P |
|---------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|--------|
| | Boys (n=569) | Girls (n=526) | |
| Age (year) ^a | 14.62 (2.47) | 14.86 (2.74) | 0.007 |
| Height (cm) ^a | 150.66 (14.31) | 155.56 (16.89) | <0.001 |
| Weight (kg) ^a | 46.14 (17.86) | 48.04 (18.04) | 0.004 |
| BMI (kg/m ²) ^a | 19.54 (4.20) | 19.02 (4.34) | 0.04 |
| WC (cm) ^a | 66.37 (10.27) | 69.38 (13.89) | <0.001 |
| WHtR ^a | 0.44 (0.18) | 0.45 (0.14) | 0.70 |
| AST (U/L) ^a | 23.02 (10.43) | 24.67 (8.72) | 0.14 |
| ALT (U/L) ^a | 16.55 (9.02) | 18.57 (10.15) | 0.05 |
| ALT to AST ratio ^a | 0.78 (0.40) | 0.79 (0.43) | 0.83 |
| Serum 25(OH)D (ng/mL) ^b | 12.7 (6.6-28.35) | 13.2 (7.37-26.7) | 0.87 |
| Percent (%) | | | |
| Elevated ALT | 1.4 | 2.7 | 0.15 |
| Elevated AST | 4.4 | 3.8 | 0.67 |
| Low serum 25(OH)D | 77.3 | 80.6 | 0.17 |
| Type of milk consumed in infancy | | | |
| Breastfeeding | 82.5 | 81.0 | 0.17 |
| Formula | 5.1 | 3.5 | |
| Mixture | 12.4 | 15.5 | |
| Breastfeeding duration (months) | | | |
| 0 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 0.45 |
| 0-6 | 20.9 | 22.9 | |
| 6-12 | 12.3 | 15.1 | |
| 12-18 | 15.6 | 16.0 | |
| 18-24 | 50.4 | 45.6 | |
| Family history of chronic diseases | | | |
| HTN | 56.7 | 56.2 | 0.86 |
| Dyslipidemia | 52.6 | 48.8 | 0.20 |
| DM | 49.5 | 37.4 | <0.001 |
| Obesity | 53.3 | 49.9 | 0.25 |
| Watching TV (h/day) | | | |
| >2 | 48.1 | 50.2 | |
| Working with computer (h/day) | | | |
| >2 | 6.5 | 12.9 | <0.001 |
| Physical activity (%) (h/week) | | | |
| ≤1 | 68.4 | 52.1 | <0.001 |
| 1-2 | 11.5 | 14.6 | |
| >2 | 20.1 | 33.3 | |
| Father's education | | | |
| None | 13.2 | 15.4 | 0.004 |
| Up to high school diploma | 80.5 | 73.2 | |
| College | 6.3 | 11.5 | |

Contd...

Table 1: Contd...

| | Mean (SD) | | P |
|---------------------------|--------------|---------------|------|
| | Boys (n=569) | Girls (n=526) | |
| Mother's education | | | |
| None | 18.2 | 22.5 | 0.06 |
| Up to high school diploma | 77.7 | 71.6 | |
| College | 4.1 | 6.0 | |

^aData are mean (SD), ^bData are median (IQR). P values are resulted from t-test/Mann-Whitney for continuous variables and Chi-square test for qualitative variables. ALT=Alanine aminotransaminase, AST=Aspartate aminotransaminase, BMI=Body mass index, WHtR=Waist to height ratio, WC=Waist circumference, HTN=Hypertension, DM=Diabetes mellitus, SD=Standard deviation, IQR=Interquartile range, Serum 25(OH) D=Serum 25-hydroxyvitamin D

liver function tests (12.75 [4.37, 25.77] ng/mL vs. 25.60 [7.68, 40.85] ng/mL for ALT and 13 [7.29, 25.95] ng/mL vs. 14.10 [7.59, 23.40] ng/mL for AST), with marginally significant gender differences regarding AST (P = 0.08). Among Vitamin D-deficient individuals, respectively, 77.3% and 75% had elevated ALT and AST levels. The corresponding figure for hypovitaminosis D regarding elevated values of ALT was 62.5% and 85.7% for boys and girls, respectively. Of boys with raised AST levels, 83.3% were Vitamin D deficient, whereas 65% of girls with elevated AST had Vitamin D deficiency. The differences were not statistically significant according to gender, except for the marginally significant prevalence of hypovitaminosis D among girls with elevated values of AST (P = 0.08).

Among Vitamin D deficient individuals, the mean (SD) for ALT, AST, and ALT: AST ratio was 17.43 (9.75) mg/dL, 23.62 (9.66) mg/dL, and 0.79 (0.43), respectively. Mean (SD) of ALT among Vitamin D-deficient boys and girls was 16.61 (9.14) mg/dL and 18.28 (10.29) mg/dL, respectively. Among Vitamin D-deficient individuals, the mean (SD) of AST was not significantly different among boys and girls (23 [10.84] mg/dL vs. 24.26 [8.27] mg/dL, respectively, P > 0.05).

Adjusted logistic regression models [Table 2] showed that Vitamin D deficiency did not increase the OR of elevated liver enzymes, before and after adjustments for potential confounders. Linear regression analysis revealed no significant relationship between serum 25(OH)D concentration categories and ALT: AST ratio, before and after applying adjusted models for confounders [Table 3].

Discussion

The present study examined the association between serum 25(OH)D levels and liver function tests among adolescents. We found a higher frequency of Vitamin D deficiency among adolescents with elevated levels of liver enzymes compared to those with normal values. Vitamin D deficiency did not increase the risk of elevated liver

Table 2: Odds ratios (95% confidence interval) for serum 25-hydroxyvitamin D concentration categories and elevated liver enzymes: The Childhood and Adolescence Surveillance and Prevention of Adult Noncommunicable disease-III study

| | Elevated ALT | Elevated AST |
|------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Model I ^a | | |
| Deficient | 0.90 (0.33-2.47) | 0.79 (0.39-1.60) |
| Sufficient | Reference | Reference |
| Model II ^b | | |
| Deficient | 0.86 (0.31-2.38) | 0.80 (0.39-1.62) |
| Sufficient | Reference | Reference |
| Model III ^c | | |
| Deficient | 0.71 (0.22-2.29) | 0.65 (0.31-1.39) |
| Sufficient | Reference | Reference |
| Model IV ^d | | |
| Deficient | 0.76 (0.23-2.56) | 0.65 (0.30-1.41) |
| Sufficient | Reference | Reference |

^aWithout adjustment (crude models), ^bAdjusted for age, gender, and living area, ^cAdditionally adjusted for family history of chronic disease, type of milk consumed in infancy, breastfeeding duration, mother's education, father's education, physical activity, socioeconomic status, ^dAdditionally adjusted for BMI and WC. ALT=Alanine aminotransaminase, AST=Aspartate aminotransaminase, BMI=Body mass index, WC=Waist circumference

Table 3: Association of serum 25-hydroxyvitamin D concentration categories and alanine aminotransaminase to aspartate aminotransaminase ratio in the linear regression analysis: The Childhood and Adolescence Surveillance and Prevention of Adult Noncommunicable disease-III study

| | B | SE | P |
|------------------------|------------|------|------|
| Model I ^a | | | |
| Deficient | 0.031 | 0.03 | 0.32 |
| Sufficient | References | - | - |
| Model II ^b | | | |
| Deficient | 0.030 | 0.03 | 0.33 |
| Sufficient | References | - | - |
| Model III ^c | | | |
| Deficient | 0.042 | 0.03 | 0.22 |
| Sufficient | References | - | - |
| Model IV ^d | | | |
| Deficient | 0.045 | 0.03 | 0.20 |
| Sufficient | References | - | - |

^aWithout adjustment (crude models), ^bAdjusted for age, gender, and living area, ^cAdditionally adjusted for family history of chronic disease, breastfeeding duration, type of milk consumed in infancy, mother's education, father's education, physical activity, and socioeconomic status, ^dAdditionally adjusted for BMI and WC. ALT=Alanine aminotransaminase, AST=Aspartate aminotransaminase, B=Regression coefficient, SE=Standard error, BMI=Body mass index, WC=Waist circumference

enzymes, even after adjustments for potential confounders. The possible association of Vitamin D deficiency and hepatic disorders is of great interest and under the study.

Previous studies have revealed a high prevalence of Vitamin D deficiency and higher levels of liver enzymes; however, the relationship is not clearly understood in the pediatric age group.

In the current study, higher rates of Vitamin D deficiency were found among subjects with abnormal levels of liver enzymes, compared to those with normal values. This finding is in line with previous findings of a high frequency of Vitamin D deficiency in patients with liver disease.^[23,24] A growing body of evidence suggests that Vitamin D could possibly play a key role in the pathogenesis of liver disease.^[32] Liver damages caused by Vitamin D deficiency include increased inflammation, fibrosis, and reduced antiviral response.^[33-35]

In our study, sufficient levels of Vitamin D reduced the risk of elevated liver enzymes; however, it was not statistically significant. It is worth noting that no previous studies have explored the association between Vitamin D status and liver enzymes in the adolescents' population, except for only one study that has investigated this association with the development of liver disease in a general adult population.^[26]

Our findings are in line with a previous study that revealed that the risk of having a greater value of liver enzymes tended to be more for lower serum 25(OH)D status although not statistically significant. They also found an inverse association between Vitamin D status and the prevalence of hepatic disorders.^[26]

In our study, we found a relatively high frequency of Vitamin D deficiency among adolescents (77.3% boys vs. 80.6% girls). In line with these findings, increasing rate of Vitamin D deficiency has been reported among children and adolescents as well as adult population from other parts of the country.^[9-11,36] Despite the differences in the methods used for measuring serum 25(OH)D levels, various cutoff points to define Vitamin D deficiency and/or insufficiency, wide fluctuations in serum Vitamin D status due to seasonal variations and sunlight exposure, and the way of reporting 25(OH)D between studies, the findings of the present study indicate that more than half of Iranian adolescents are Vitamin D deficient. Iranian girls have less outdoor physical activities and different clothing styles than boys. These might partly explain the higher prevalence of Vitamin D deficiency among girl students. Lower levels of serum Vitamin D among girls have been repeatedly reported by previous studies.^[2,9,37,38]

Liver function test abnormalities were, however, prevalent among adolescents consistent with previous reports from Iran and some other countries.^[31,39] The relationship between Vitamin D status and features of metabolic syndrome or cardiometabolic risk factors has been analyzed in adolescents^[30,40] but has been little explored with liver enzymes in pediatric age group. A study conducted among a sample of school adolescents demonstrated a higher

frequency of abnormal ALT in boys (44%) than girls (7%), using a cut point of 40 IU/L for both genders.^[41] We found that the prevalence of elevated ALT was lower in boys (1.4%) than girls (2.7%). In our study, consistent with previous evidence,^[31,42-45] greater WC and WHtR, as indicators of central adiposity, might possibly cause elevated ALT levels in girls compared to boys. It has recently been suggested that the role of body fat mass as a “metabolic well” could reduce the bioavailability of Vitamin D and its transformation to 25(OH)D.^[46]

Higher rates of Vitamin D deficiency documented among individuals with increased levels of liver enzymes might simply represent unfavorable lifestyle habits such as inadequate dietary intakes of Vitamin D, as well as poor sunlight exposure, air pollution, and engaging in sedentary behaviors. These all might contribute to the development and progression of fatty liver disease and the adverse subsequent metabolic abnormalities as metabolic syndrome and insulin resistance which have been found to associate with the severity of hypovitaminosis D.^[47]

Study limitation and strengths

First, because of its cross-sectional design, we cannot conclude cause and effect relationships. Second, we could not examine the pubertal status to explore the effect of pubertal stage on liver enzymes. Third, the single measurement of 25(OH)D does not necessarily indicate Vitamin D status of adolescents for the entire year. It would also be recommended to assess other biomarkers of liver disease as serum albumin or international normalized ratio indicating liver function rather than hepatic damages as evaluated by ALT and AST.^[48] Worth mentioning, chronic viral hepatitis was not included because of routine vaccination for hepatitis B and a very low incidence of hepatitis C virus at that age.^[49] The strengths of the study are its novelty in adolescent’s age group, its nationwide coverage, and including a large nationally representative sample of participants.

Conclusions

We found a considerably high frequency of hypovitaminosis D among adolescents with elevated liver function tests. The extraskeletal consequences of hypovitaminosis D should be highlighted in the pediatric age group. Given that Vitamin D deficiency might possibly act as a contributor to liver disease initiation and progression, prevention and control of hypovitaminosis D is necessary. Further longitudinal studies are needed to examine these associations from early life.

Acknowledgments

The authors would like to thank the large team working with this project, as well as the students, their parents, and school principals who willingly participated in the study.

Financial support and sponsorship

Financial supports of Iranian Ministry of Health and Medical Education, cooperation of Ministry of Education and Training, Child Growth and Development Research Center, and Isfahan University of Medical Sciences are sincerely appreciated.

Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts of interest.

Received: 24 Jun 17, **Accepted:** 01 Nov 17

Published: 28 Feb 18

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