



# Oral and Topical Vitamin D Supplementation and the Incidence of Non-Melanoma Skin Cancer: Systematic Review of Randomized Controlled Studies

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### **Learning Objective:**

To evaluate the evidence on vitamin D supplementation and its impact on NMSC prevention and safety.



## Kemenkes RSPON Mahar Mardjono

## Content Outline

Introduction

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## Introduction

- NMSC (BCC and SCC) is the most common skin cancer, rising 3-7% annually
- UV radiation is the main risk factor; cumulative exposure drives BCC/SCC
- UV also produces vitamin D, which regulates cell growth and immunity
- Evidence on vitamin D and NMSC risk is conflicting (protective, null, or harmful)
- NMSC causes major morbidity and healthcare burden → need clear evidence to guide prevention and vitamin D use







## Methods

## Study Design & Database

- Systematic review following PRISMA guidelines
- PubMed & Cochrane Library (search until June 2025)

#### **Inclusion**

- P: Adults with or at risk of NMSC (BCC, SCC)
- I: Oral/topical vitamin D
- **C**: Placebo, no treatment, or other regimens
- **O**: Incidence or recurrence of BCC/SCC
- **D**: RCTs, cohort, case-control studies

#### **Exclusion**

- Melanoma only
- Animal lab studies
- Reviews
- Case reports

#### **Outcomes**

- Primary: Incidence or recurrence of NMSC
- Secondary: Side effects, other skin cancers

## Screening &

### **Extraction**

- Done by 4 Independent reviewers
- Risk of bias assessed using Cochrane RoB 2 and Newcastle-Ottawa scale

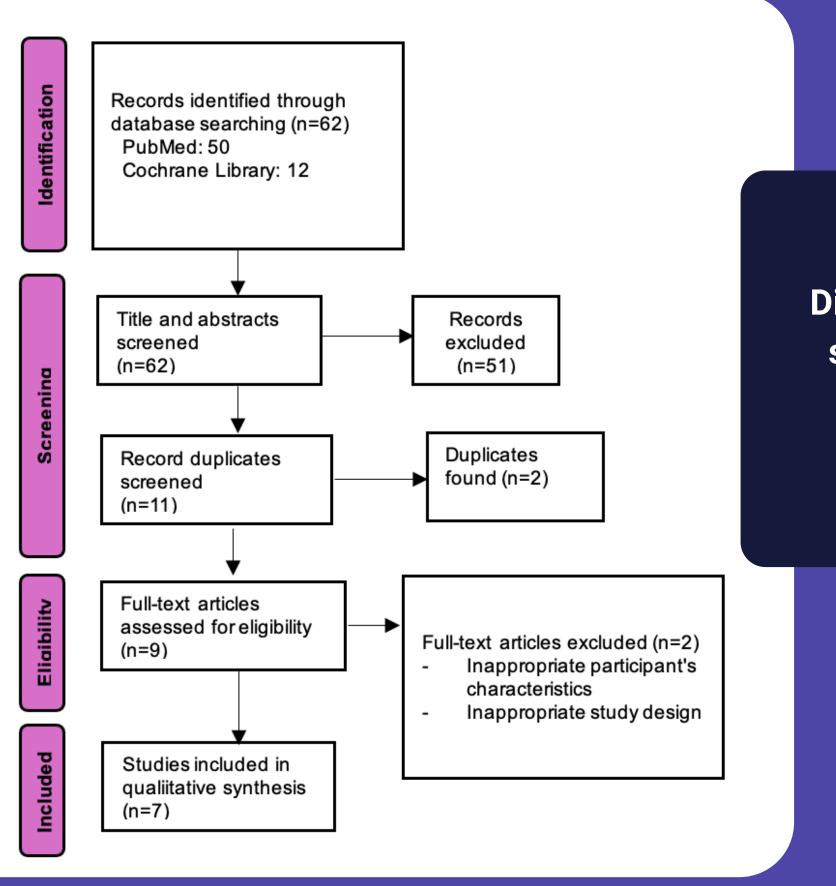


Diagram flow of literature search strategy for this systematic review

## Characteristics and result of the included studies



Study (year)	Design	Population	Key Findings/ Conclusion
Passarelli (2020)	RCT	Adult 45-75 yo, recent colorectal adenoma	Vitamin D had no effect on BCC/SCC; Calcium (alone/with Vit D) may reduce SCC risk
Ince (2019)	ProspectiveC ohort	BCC patients with Vitamin D deficiency	Maintaining serum 25-OH Vitamin D3 >25 ng/mL significantly reduced BCC recurrence
Rosenberg (2019)	RCT+ Prospective Cohort	Adults with >= 4 AKs on face/scalp/ extremities	Topical calcipotriol +5FU reduced SCC risk on treated sites; no effect on BCC
Brinkhuizen (2016)	Phase II RCT	Adults with superficial/ nodular BCC	Topical calcitriol did not significantly induce regression in sBCC; diclofenac effective
Asgari (2011)	Case control	KPNC members, 43-85yo, pathology verified SCC	No significant association between Vitamin supplement use and SCC risk
Tang (2011)	RCT, Post Hoc	Postmenopausal women 50-79y, no cancer past 10y except NMSC	No effect on NMSC or melanoma incidence overall; reduced melanoma risk in women with prior NMSC
Park (2016)	Prospective Cohort	US White health professionals, no prior cancer	Vitamin D intake positively associated with BCC risk; null for SCC; no protective effect for NMSC





### Results



- 7 studies (3 RCTs, 3 cohorts, 1 case-control),
   >180,000 participants
- WHI & other RCTs: no reduction in NMSC with vitamin D ± calcium
- Cohort data: higher vitamin D intake → modest
   ↑ BCC risk, no effect on SCC
- Small Turkish study: high dose vitamin D ↓ BCC recurrence in deficient patients
- Topical vitamin D: effective only with 5-FU for SCC, not for BCC
- Overall: no clear benefit; possible role in deficiency more RCTs needed





### Discussion

- No strong evidence of oral vitamin D for BCC orSCC prevention
- Large trials: no effect; some show slight + BCC risk (likely from sun exposure)
- In deficient patients, possible + BCC recurrence (inconclusive)
- Topical vitamin D works only with other treatments (e.g., 5-FU)
- Not recommended for general prevention
- Key: Sun protection + early detection









- Oral vitamin D doesn't prevent NMSC in the general population
- No clear benetit tor Bec or sce risk reduction
- Possible recurrence benefit in deficient individuals, but inconclusive
- Topical vitamin D only helps in specific combinations
- Focus on sun protection and early detection for prevention
- Use vitamin D for bone health, not skin cancer prevention

Conclusion





## Questions or comments?

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