



## Erratum

# High-dose cholecalciferol supplementation to obese infertile men is sufficient to reach adequate vitamin D status – ERRATUM

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In the original article the unit of measurement for Vitamin D was amended by the typesetter from IU to  $\mu\text{g}$  during the proofs stage, but the numbers were not updated to correspond to the change in unit.

Page number 642-645, Sections:

### Abstract:

Men in the active group initially received an oral bolus of 300 000 mg of vitamin D<sub>3</sub>, followed by daily supplementation with 1400 mg of vitamin D<sub>3</sub> and 500 mg of calcium.

### Material and methods:

Men allocated to active treatment initially received an oral bolus of 300 000 mg of vitamin D<sub>3</sub>, followed by daily supplementation with 1400 mg of vitamin D<sub>3</sub> and 500 mg of Ca (Tablets, Ferrosan/ Pfizer).

### Statistical analysis:

In hindsight, we would have used a higher daily dosage instead of the initial megadose (300 000 mg).

### Discussion:

One explanation for our finding could be the initial oral megadose of 300 000 mg of vitamin D<sub>3</sub> followed by a daily dosage of 1400 mg for 150 days that secures rapid restoration of vitamin D status and maintenance throughout the study duration.

and

Camozzi et al. found that individuals with obesity had a longer period of adequate serum 25OHD status compared with individuals with normal weight after a single high-dose bolus of vitamin D<sub>3</sub> supplementation of 300 000 mg<sup>(21)</sup>, which indicates different kinetics in normal v. high BMI following high-dose supplementation.

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**Reference**

Holt R, *et al* (2023) High-dose cholecalciferol supplementation to obese infertile men is sufficient to reach adequate vitamin D status. *Br J Nutr* 28; **131**(4):642–647. doi: [10.1017/S0007114523002222](https://doi.org/10.1017/S0007114523002222)