Supplemental Table 1. Sample Characteristics of Vitamin D Supplementation and Patients With COVID-19 From the Subset of Those With Non-High-Risk Quick Sequential/Sepsis-related Organ Failure Assessment Scores (N=420)

Variables	**No Vitamin D Mean [SD] or Frequency (%) (n=294)**	**Vitamin D Mean [SD] or Frequency (%) (n=126)**	***P* value**
Demographics			
Age (years), mean	57.6 [16.43]	61.9 [15.12]	.01
Female sex	135 (45.9)	44 (34.9)	.04
Race/ethnicity			.01
White	61 (20.7)	40 (31.7)	
African American	66 (22.4)	30 (23.8)	
Hispanic	158 (53.7)	50 (39.7)	
East Asian	5 (1.7)	1 (0.8)	
Southeast Asian	4 (1.4)	2 (1.6)	
Other	0 (0.0)	3 (2.4)	
Comorbidities			
Obesity	113 (38.4)	45 (35.7)	.60
CCI, mean	2.6 [2.41]	3.3 [2.43]	.01
Disease severity			
ICU admission	81 (27.6)	78 (61.9)	<.001
Invasive mechanical ventilation admission	4 (1.4)	4 (3.2)	.25
Oxygen requirement hospitalization			<.001
None	90 (30.6)	16 (12.7)	
Low FiO_2 ($\leq$55%)	125 (42.5)	34 (27.0)	
High FiO_2 (>55%)	44 (15.0)	31 (24.6)	
Invasive mechanical ventilation	35 (11.9)	45 (35.7)	
Treatment management			
Vasopressor	23 (7.8)	32 (25.4)	<.001
All other treatments	268 (91.2)	122 (96.8)	.04
Organ system involvement			
Number organ systems involved, mean	3.0 [1.81]	4.4 (1.85)	<.001

Abbreviations: SD, standard deviation; CCI, Charlson Comorbidity Index; qSOFA, quick Sequential/Sepsis-related Organ Failure Assessment; ICU, intensive care unit.

Note: Fisher exact test comparisons performed for race/ethnicity and invasive mechanical ventilation admission due to expected cell size <5.

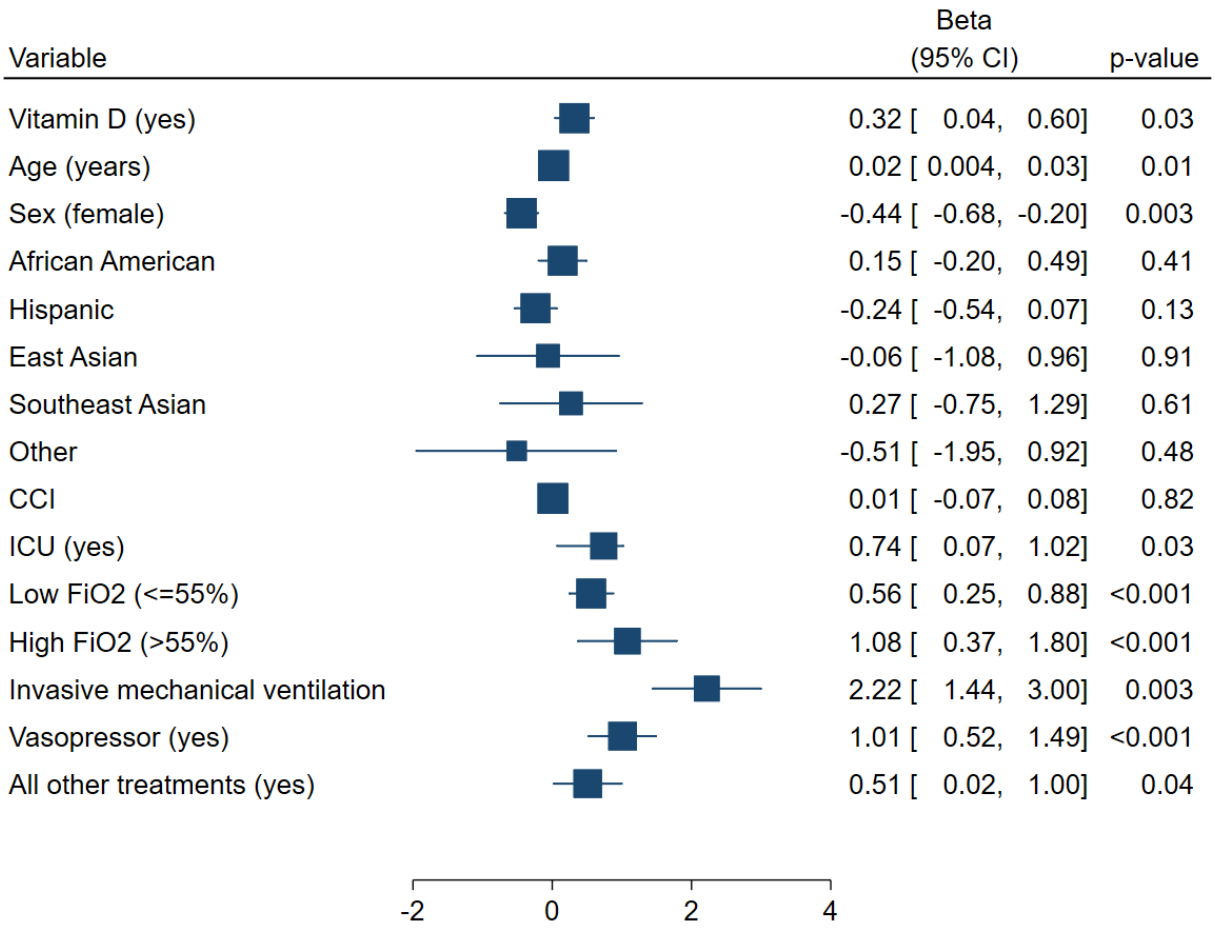
Supplemental Table 2. Sample Characteristics of Vitamin D Supplementation and Patients With COVID-19 From the Subset of Those With High-Risk Quick Sequential/Sepsis-related Organ Failure Assessment Scores (N=388)

Variables	**No Vitamin D Mean [SD] or Frequency (%) (n=265)**	**Vitamin D Mean [SD] or Frequency (%) (n=123)**	***P* value**
Demographics			
Age (years), mean	61.2 [17.71]	60.3 [15.01]	.61
Female sex	115 (43.4)	33 (26.8)	.002
Race/ethnicity			.28
White	69 (26.0)	34 (27.6)	
African American	71 (26.8)	25 (20.3)	
Hispanic	101 (69.2)	45 (30.8)	
East Asian	13 (4.9)	7 (5.7)	
Southeast Asian	5 (1.9)	5 (4.1)	
Other	6 (2.3)	7 (5.7)	
Comorbidities			
Obesity	102 (38.5)	41 (33.3)	.33
CCI, mean	2.9 [2.49]	3.0 [2.48]	.67
Disease severity			
ICU admission	141 (53.2)	86 (69.9)	.002
Invasive mechanical ventilation admission	19 (7.2)	17 (13.8)	.04
Oxygen requirement hospitalization			<.001
None	27 (10.2)	4 (3.3)	
Low FiO_2 ($\leq$55%)	92 (34.7)	38 (30.9)	
High FiO_2 (>55%)	91 (34.3)	28 (22.8)	
Invasive mechanical ventilation	55 (20.8)	53 (43.1)	
Treatment management			
Vasopressor	33 (12.5)	36 (29.3)	<.001
All other treatments	253 (95.5)	122 (99.2)	.07
Organ system involvement			
Number organ systems involved, mean	4.0 [1.92]	5.0 [1.75]	<.001

Abbreviations: SD, standard deviation; CCI, Charlson Comorbidity Index; qSOFA, quick Sequential/Sepsis-related Organ Failure Assessment; ICU, intensive care unit.

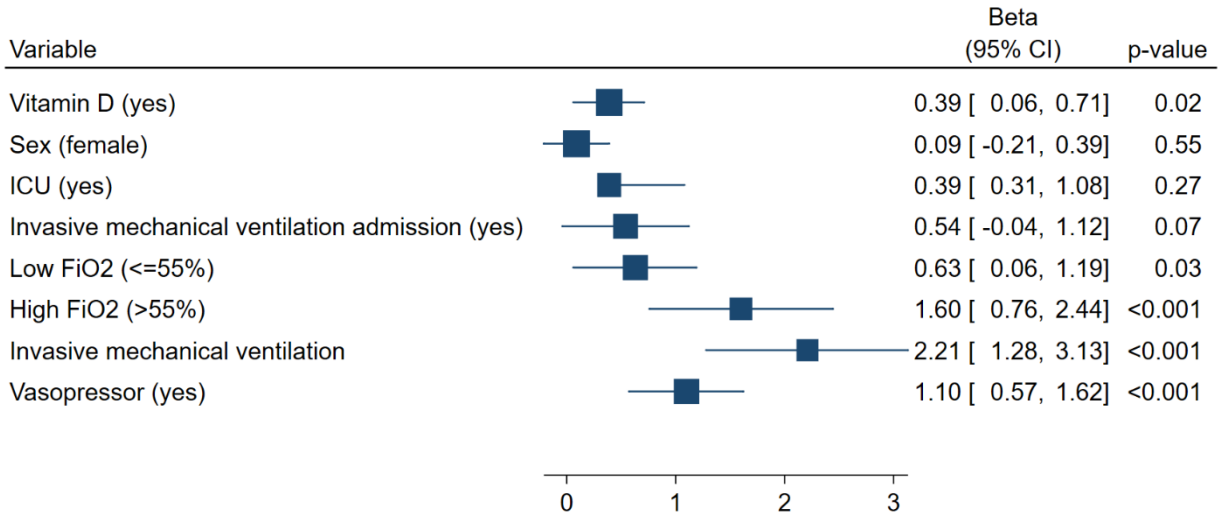
Note: Fisher exact test comparisons performed for race/ethnicity and all other treatments due to expected cell size <5.

Supplemental Figure 1. Forest Plot for Predictor Variables in the Multivariable Linear Regression Analysis for Number of Organ Systems Involved From the Subset of Those With Non-High-Risk Quick Sequential/Sepsis-related Organ Failure Assessment Scores



Quint R, Fogel J, Lam E, Paz SG, Rubinstein S. Vitamin D supplementation during COVID-19 infection is associated with an unfavorable impact of increased total number of organ systems involved. *WMJ*. 2026;125(4):475-481.

Supplemental Figure 2. Forest Plot for Predictor Variables in the Multivariable Linear Regression Analysis for Number of Organ Systems Involved From the Subset of Those With High-Risk Quick Sequential/Sepsis-related Organ Failure Assessment Scores



Quint R, Fogel J, Lam E, Paz SG, Rubinstein S. Vitamin D supplementation during COVID-19 infection is associated with an unfavorable impact of increased total number of organ systems involved. *WMJ*. 2026;125(4):475-481.