

In a study involving data from large, Scottish, case-control study, inverse and dose-dependent associations were found between colorectal cancer risk and total vitamin D (OR=0.80) intake according to multivariable-adjusted logistic regression models. On the other hand, no associations were found between calcium intake or vitamin D receptor variants and colorectal cancer. In addition, the authors observed statistically significant interactions (case-control, case-only designs) between vitamin D and calcium intake and rs10735810. Finally, the authors conducted a meta-analysis of cohort, case-control, and serum studies that also showed an inverse association between dietary intake of vitamin D and colorectal cancer.

Reference: "Modification of the inverse association between dietary vitamin D intake and colorectal cancer risk by a FokI variant supports a chemoprotective action of Vitamin D intake mediated through VDR binding," Theodoratou E, Farrington SM, et al, *Int J Cancer*, 2008; 23(9): 2170-9. (Address: Public Health Sciences, University of Edinburgh, Teviot Place, Edinburgh, United Kingdom).