

## ORIGINAL ARTICLE

## Cod liver oil intake and incidence of asthma in Norwegian adults—the HUNT study

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**ABSTRACT**

**Background** Cod liver oil is an important source of vitamin D, but also contains other fat-soluble components such as vitamin A. Before 1999, the cod liver oil formula in Norway contained a high concentration of vitamin A (1000 µg per 5 ml). High vitamin A status is associated with increased risks of several chronic diseases.

**Objective** To investigate the association between cod liver oil intake and asthma development.

**Methods** In the Nord-Trøndelag Health Study, a total of 25 616 Norwegian adults aged 19–55 years were followed up from 1995–1997 to 2006–2008. Current analysis based on 17 528 subjects who were free of asthma and had complete information on cod liver oil intake at baseline. Cod liver oil intake was defined as daily intake  $\geq 1$  month during the year prior to baseline. Incident asthma was reported as new-onset asthma during the 11-year follow-up.

**Results** Of the 17 528 subjects, 18% (n=3076) consumed cod liver oil daily for  $\geq 1$  month over the past year. Cod liver oil intake was significantly associated with incident asthma with an OR of 1.62 (95% CI 1.32 to 1.98) after adjustment for age, sex, daily smoking, physical activity, education, socio-economic status, family history of asthma, and body mass index (BMI). The positive association was consistent across age (<40/ $\geq 40$  years), sex (men/women), family history of asthma (yes/no) and BMI subgroups (<25/ $\geq 25$  kg/m<sup>2</sup>).

**Conclusions** Intake of cod liver oil with high vitamin A content was significantly associated with increased incidence of adult-onset asthma.

**INTRODUCTION**

The relationship between vitamin D intake and asthma development has been vigorously debated for several years. Wjst and Dold claim that asthma is caused by vitamin D supplementation,<sup>1</sup> while Litonjua and Weiss state that low vitamin D intake is the cause of the global asthma epidemic.<sup>2</sup> The assertion that vitamin D intake may be a risk factor for development of asthma and allergic disease is supported by a few epidemiologic studies from the Nordic countries.<sup>3–4</sup> Several other studies, however, suggest that vitamin D intake may be protective against asthma and allergy.<sup>5–8</sup>

The type of food or supplement with vitamin D may be crucial for the discrepancies among studies, as the ingested item may contain other elements apart from vitamin D. Vitamin D can be provided by diverse sources, among which cod liver oil has been an important supply of vitamin D, particularly in the Nordic countries.<sup>9</sup> Cod liver oil

**Key messages****What is the key question?**

- ▶ Is cod liver oil intake associated with an increased incidence of asthma?

**What is the bottom line?**

- ▶ Cod liver oil containing a high concentration of vitamin A was significantly associated with an increased risk of incident asthma in Norwegian adults.

**Why read on?**

- ▶ This is the first large prospective study evaluating the association of cod liver oil intake with asthma development.

also contains other fat-soluble components such as vitamin A, and high vitamin A status has been linked to an increased risk of several chronic diseases.<sup>10–13</sup> To date, the association between cod liver oil intake and asthma development remains unclear.

In Norway, the cod liver oil formula contained a high concentration of vitamin A (1000 µg per 5 ml) before 1999. Because of the possible adverse effect of excessive vitamin A intake on bone mineral density and fracture risk,<sup>14</sup> it was gradually reduced to the current concentration (250 µg per 5 ml) between 1999 and 2002.<sup>15</sup> We conducted a study among adults in Norway who participated in the Nord-Trøndelag Health Study (HUNT) in 1995–1997 and were followed up to 2006–2008, for an average of 11 years. This provided us a unique opportunity to evaluate the association between intake of cod liver oil with high vitamin A concentration and risk of adult-onset asthma.

**SUBJECTS, MATERIALS AND METHODS****Study design**

HUNT is the largest population health survey in Norway.<sup>16</sup> The adult part of the HUNT invited all inhabitants aged 19 years or older in the county of Nord-Trøndelag in the three separate surveys: HUNT 1 (1984–1986), HUNT 2 (1995–1997) and HUNT 3 (2006–2008). In the current study, we used data from HUNT 2 and HUNT 3. HUNT 2 invited about 93 000 adults in 1995–1997, and 65 215 subjects participated (response rate 70%). Among them, 57% (n=37 059) took part in HUNT 3 in 2006–2008. We established a cohort population that included all subjects who

participated in HUNT 2 and HUNT 3 and were less than 65 years of age in HUNT 3 (n=25 616).<sup>17</sup> This cohort was set up with an intention to study a range of associations between environmental factors and asthma development. The upper age limit (<65 years) was set to reduce the possibility of misclassification of newly diagnosed asthma and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD).

The cohort population answered the same question regarding asthma in HUNT 2 and HUNT 3, that is, 'Do you have or have you had asthma?' Excluding asthma in HUNT 2 and missing information on asthma in either HUNT 2 or HUNT 3 (n=2050), 23 566 subjects were left in the cohort who were free from asthma at baseline. Participants who reported no asthma in HUNT 2 but reported asthma in HUNT 3 were regarded as incident asthma cases over an average 11-year follow-up. A stricter asthma definition was also used, that is, participants who were free from wheeze and asthma at baseline reported asthma at follow-up in combination with use of asthma medications (eg, inhaled corticosteroids and/or  $\beta_2$ -agonists); participants who were free from wheeze and asthma both at baseline and at follow-up served as the reference group. Use of asthma medications provides medical validation of the incident cases, since the asthma diagnosis is confirmed by a doctor when asthma medications are prescribed to adult patients in Norway.

**Cod liver oil intake at baseline**

Total months of daily use of cod liver oil during the past 12 months were recorded in the HUNT 2 questionnaires. Regular cod liver oil intake was defined as a daily intake for  $\geq 1$  month (yes/no). Among the 23 566 subjects free of asthma, 17 528 subjects had complete data on cod liver oil intake at baseline and they were included in the final analysis.

**Other baseline variables**

Other important baseline variables were collected by questionnaires in HUNT 2. These covariates were categorised as: age (19–29, 30–39, 40–49, and 50–55 years), sex, daily smoker (yes/no), average hours of light physical activity per week (<1, 1–2 and  $\geq 3$  h), years of education (<10, 10–12 and  $\geq 13$  years), social benefit recipient (yes/no), economic difficulties (yes/no), and family history of asthma (yes/no). Social benefit recipients were those who reported receiving any of the public welfare benefits. Economic difficulties referred to those who had difficulties to meet the costs of food, transportation or housing. Body weight and height in HUNT 2 were measured by health professionals. Body mass index (BMI,  $\text{kg/m}^2$ ) was grouped into <25.0, 25.0–29.9 and  $\geq 30.0 \text{ kg/m}^2$  categories according to the recommendations of the WHO.<sup>18</sup> Specific information on vitamin D supplementation was collected in the HUNT 2 questionnaires for women only. Information on use of multivitamins was asked in the HUNT 2 questionnaires for both women and men.

**Statistical analysis**

The associations of baseline characteristics with cod liver oil intake were studied by using logistic regression analyses, which yielded OR and 95% CI. The cumulative incidence of asthma over the 11-year follow-up was compared between subjects who did and did not consume cod liver oil daily for  $\geq 1$  month. The association of cod liver oil intake and incident asthma was estimated in multivariable logistic regression model I, including age (19–29, 30–39, 40–49 and 50–55 years), sex (men/women), daily smoking (yes, no and unknown), physical activity (<1,

1–2,  $\geq 3$  h and unknown), education (<10, 10–12,  $\geq 13$  years and unknown), social benefit (yes, no and unknown), economic difficulties (yes, no and unknown), family history of asthma (yes, no and unknown), and BMI categories (<25.0, 25.0–29.9,  $\geq 30.0 \text{ kg/m}^2$  and unknown) at baseline as covariates. Model II adjusted for vitamin D supplementation (yes, no and unknown) in addition to the covariates in model I among women (but not men). Model III adjusted for use of multivitamins (yes, no and unknown) in addition to the covariates in model I. Cod liver oil intake (total months of daily intake) was also analysed as a continuous variable. Furthermore, we evaluated the association between cod liver oil intake and incident asthma in subgroups stratified by age (<40 vs  $\geq 40$  years), sex (men vs women), family history of asthma (yes vs no), BMI (<25.0 vs  $\geq 25.0 \text{ kg/m}^2$ ), daily smoking (yes vs no), physical

**Table 1** Baseline characteristics in association with cod liver oil intake, the HUNT study, 1995–1997 to 2006–2008 (n=17 528)

	No. of subjects	Cod liver oil daily intake $\geq 1$ month in past year		Crude OR (95% CI)
		n	%	
Total	17528	3076	17.5	
Age at baseline (years)				
19–29	2805	345	12.3	1.00 (reference)
30–39	5424	774	14.3	1.19 (1.04 to 1.36)
40–49	6701	1309	19.5	1.73 (1.52 to 1.97)
50–55	2598	648	24.9	2.37 (2.05 to 2.74)
Sex				
Women	9786	1937	19.8	1.00 (reference)
Men	7742	1139	14.7	0.70 (0.65 to 0.76)
Daily smokers				
No	11855	2195	18.5	1.00 (reference)
Yes	4761	702	14.7	0.76 (0.69 to 0.83)
Unknown	912			
Physical activity (h/week)				
<1	3810	549	14.4	1.00 (reference)
1–2	6420	1151	17.9	1.30 (1.16 to 1.45)
$\geq 3$	5569	1069	19.2	1.41 (1.26 to 1.58)
Unknown	1729			
Education (years)				
<10	3203	567	17.7	1.00 (reference)
10–12	9365	1416	15.1	0.83 (0.74 to 0.92)
$\geq 13$	4846	1074	22.2	1.32 (1.18 to 1.48)
Unknown	114			
Social benefit				
Non-recipient	13221	2222	16.8	1.00 (reference)
Recipient	3213	670	20.9	1.30 (1.18 to 1.44)
Unknown	1094			
Economic difficulties				
No	11863	2203	18.6	1.00 (reference)
Yes	5468	838	15.3	0.79 (0.73 to 0.87)
Unknown	197			
Family history of asthma				
No	13606	2365	17.4	1.00 (reference)
Yes	2926	535	18.3	1.06 (0.96 to 1.18)
Unknown	996			
Body mass index ( $\text{kg/m}^2$ )				
<25.0	8289	1503	18.1	1.00 (reference)
25.0–29.9	7251	1271	17.5	0.96 (0.88 to 1.04)
$\geq 30.0$	1955	296	15.1	0.81 (0.70 to 0.92)
Unknown	33			

HUNT, Nord-Trøndelag Health Study.

activity (<3 vs ≥3 h), education (<13 vs ≥13 years) and socio-economic status (yes vs no). Due to a large amount of missing data on cod liver oil intake, we performed sensitivity analyses to address the potential bias by missing data. Two extreme scenarios were tested: all missing values (n=6038) were regarded as either cod liver oil daily intake for ≥1 month 'yes' or 'no' group. Multiple imputations of the missing data on cod liver oil and other baseline characteristics were also performed with similar analytic results (not presented). Another sensitivity analysis was performed in 15 424 subjects by using the stricter definition of asthma to test the robustness of our results. All statistical analyses were performed with STATA, release V.12.0.<sup>19</sup>

### Ethics

The study was approved by the Regional Committee for Medical Research Ethics. All participants gave their informed consent on participation in HUNT, linkage to previous HUNT surveys and specific registries.

### RESULTS

Of the 17 528 subjects, 18% (n=3076) consumed cod liver oil daily for ≥1 month during the year prior to baseline. Subjects older in age, those with more hours of physical activity, more years of education, or those who received social benefits were more likely to consume cod liver oil than others (table 1), whereas men, smokers, subjects with economic difficulties or those with obesity were less likely to use cod liver oil. Those who took cod liver oil regularly (daily intake for ≥1 month) compared with those who did not were also more likely to be consumers of multivitamins (24% vs 3%) and users of vitamin D supplement among women (28% vs 11%).

The cumulative incidence of asthma over the 11-year follow-up was 4.4% among people who regularly consumed cod liver oil compared with 2.9% among people who did not (table 2). After adjustment for baseline characteristics (model I), cod liver oil consumption was significantly associated with an increased incidence of asthma (OR 1.62; 95% CI 1.32 to 1.98), and the ORs were 1.51 (1.06 to 2.15) and 1.68 (1.31 to 2.16) among men and women, respectively. In addition, each 1 month daily intake of cod liver oil was significantly associated

with incident asthma (table 2). After additional adjustment for vitamin D supplementation (model II) among women, the positive association of cod liver oil intake and incident asthma remained (OR 1.67; 1.29 to 2.15). In contrast to the cod liver oil findings, vitamin D supplementation was not significantly associated with incident asthma among women (OR 1.05; 0.76 to 1.44). Additional adjustment for use of multivitamins (model III) yielded an attenuated but significant OR for cod liver oil intake in the total population (table 2).

Cod liver oil intake was associated with an increased asthma risk in several subgroup analyses: people <40 versus ≥40 years of age, those with family history of asthma versus those without, and those who were non-overweight versus overweight (table 3). The positive association was also consistent in other subgroup analyses stratified by daily smoking (OR 1.89 (1.35 to 2.64) for yes vs OR 1.51 (1.16 to 1.97) for no), physical activity (OR 1.64 (1.25 to 2.14) for <3 h vs OR 1.36 (0.92 to 2.00) for ≥3 h), education (OR 1.59 (1.26 to 2.02) for <13 years vs OR 1.76 (1.15 to 2.68) for ≥13 years) and economic difficulties (OR 1.56 (1.12 to 2.16) for yes vs OR 1.64 (1.26 to 2.14) for no) using model I. Additional adjustment for use of multivitamins (model III) did not significantly alter the results (data not shown).

When the missing group was merged with those who did not consume cod liver oil regularly, the association between cod liver oil intake and incident asthma remained significant after adjustment for baseline characteristics (OR 1.38 (1.13 to 1.68), table 4). When the missing group was pooled with those who consumed cod liver oil regularly, the adjusted OR for cod liver oil intake was 1.68 (1.43 to 1.96). Analysis with an additional adjustment for use of multivitamins showed similar results (not presented).

Using the stricter definition for asthma (n=15 424), the positive association between cod liver oil intake and incident asthma was generally strengthened with an adjusted OR being 1.84 (1.43 to 2.37), and the association was consistent in men and women (table 5). Additional adjustment for intake of multivitamins and vitamin D supplement among women made no substantial changes to the results (table 5). Restricting this analysis to subjects who never reported COPD (n=15 324), the association of cod liver oil intake with incident asthma remained after adjustment for baseline characteristics (OR 1.92; 1.47 to 2.50).

**Table 2** The association of baseline cod liver oil intake with cumulative incidence of asthma over 11-year follow-up period, the HUNT study, 1995–1997 to 2006–2008 (n=17 528)

Cod liver oil daily intake ≥1 month past year	No.	Cases	%	Crude OR (95% CI)	Adjusted OR (95% CI) Model I*	Adjusted OR (95% CI) Model II†	Adjusted OR (95% CI) Model III‡
Total (n=17528)							
No	14452	423	2.9	1.00 (reference)	1.00 (reference)		1.00 (reference)
Yes	3076	135	4.4	1.52 (1.25 to 1.86)	1.62 (1.32 to 1.98)		1.45 (1.14 to 1.84)
Each 1 month intake				1.03 (1.01 to 1.06)	1.04 (1.02 to 1.07)		1.03 (1.00 to 1.05)
Men (n=7742)							
No	6603	164	2.5	1.00 (reference)	1.00 (reference)		1.00 (reference)
Yes	1139	42	3.7	1.50 (1.06 to 2.12)	1.51 (1.06 to 2.15)		1.43 (0.94 to 2.16)
Each 1 month intake				1.03 (0.99 to 1.07)	1.03 (0.99 to 1.08)		1.02 (0.98 to 1.07)
Women (n=9786)							
No	7849	259	3.3	1.00 (reference)	1.00 (reference)	1.00 (reference)	1.00 (reference)
Yes	1937	93	4.8	1.48 (1.16 to 1.88)	1.68 (1.31 to 2.16)	1.67 (1.29 to 2.15)	1.47 (1.10 to 1.97)
Each 1 month intake				1.03 (1.00 to 1.06)	1.05 (1.02 to 1.08)	1.04 (1.02 to 1.08)	1.03 (1.00 to 1.06)

\*Model I adjusted for age, sex, daily smoking, physical activity, education, social benefit, economic difficulties, family history of asthma and body mass index.

†Model II adjusted for vitamin D supplementation in addition to the covariates in model I among women.

‡Model III adjusted for use of multivitamins in addition to the covariates in model I.

HUNT, Nord-Trøndelag Health Study.

**Table 3** Cod liver oil intake in association with cumulative incidence of asthma over 11-year follow-up period stratified by age, family history of asthma or BMI, the HUNT study, 1995–1997 to 2006–2008 (n=17 528)

Cod liver oil daily intake ≥1 month past year	No. of subjects	Cum. incidence of asthma (%)	Adjusted OR (95% CI)* Model I	No. of subjects	Cum. incidence of asthma (%)	Adjusted OR (95% CI) Model I*
	Age <40 years			Age ≥40 years		
No	7110	3.1	1.00 (reference)	7342	2.8	1.00 (reference)
Yes	1119	4.7	1.62 (1.18 to 2.22)	1957	4.2	1.63 (1.25 to 2.13)
Each 1 month intake			1.04 (1.00 to 1.08)			1.04 (1.01 to 1.08)
	No family history of asthma†			With family history of asthma†		
No	11241	2.3	1.00 (reference)	2391	5.4	1.00 (reference)
Yes	2365	3.3	1.63 (1.25 to 2.12)	535	8.6	1.68 (1.16 to 2.41)
Each 1 month intake			1.05 (1.02 to 1.08)			1.03 (0.99 to 1.08)
	BMI <25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ‡			BMI ≥25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ‡		
No	6786	2.3	1.00 (reference)	7639	3.5	1.00 (reference)
Yes	1503	3.8	1.98 (1.44 to 2.72)	1567	5.0	1.40 (1.08 to 1.83)
Each 1 month intake			1.06 (1.02 to 1.09)			1.03 (1.00 to 1.06)

\*Model I adjusted for age, sex, daily smoking, physical activity, education, social benefit, economic difficulties, family history of asthma and BMI, excluding the variable for stratification each time.

†Total number of subjects stratified by family history of asthma sums up to 16 532 due to missing values.

‡Total number of subjects stratified by BMI sums up to 17 495 due to missing data.

BMI, body mass index; HUNT, Nord-Trøndelag Health Study.

**DISCUSSION**

Our study demonstrated that intake of cod liver oil was associated with an increased incidence of asthma among adults. This positive association was consistently shown in subgroups stratified by age, sex, family history of asthma and BMI.

The findings in our prospective cohort study are consistent with two previous cross-sectional studies which found a positive association between cod liver oil consumption and asthma prevalence.<sup>20 21</sup> Our results may also explain the inconsistent findings of previous studies on vitamin D intake and allergic disease—namely, different vitamin D product may be the explanation for the inconsistency. While others reported an inverse association,<sup>5–8</sup> two Nordic studies demonstrated a positive association between vitamin D intake and allergic disease.<sup>3 4</sup>

Content of vitamin D in the formula of cod liver oil in Norway has been kept the same as the daily recommendation (400 IU per 5 ml). Our latest work in a nested case-control study from the same cohort population did not provide any evidence that higher serum 25-hydroxyvitamin D level was associated with higher risk of incident asthma.<sup>22</sup> In addition to

vitamin D, cod liver oil contains vitamin A, and the vitamin A content was high in the previous formula before 1999 (1000 µg per 5 ml). Compared with the current daily recommendation of vitamin A, this earlier formulation had 143% and 111% of what is needed by women and men, respectively. A high concentration of vitamin A in cod liver oil may have played a role for the increased ORs of asthma observed in our study and the two aforementioned cross-sectional studies on asthma prevalence.<sup>20 21</sup> With regard to the observed adverse impact of ‘vitamin D’ in the two Nordic studies,<sup>3 4</sup> there was a possibility that other elements in the vitamin D product might have been responsible for the increased allergy risk. In a Finnish study,<sup>4</sup> the increased risk of allergy was suspected to be due to the high dose of vitamin D intake (at least 2000 IU per day). The authors did speculate though that some unmeasured determinants in the vitamin D product might be accountable for the increased risk, but there was no additional information about the vitamin D product in this report. In a Swedish study,<sup>3</sup> all children were provided daily with five drops of sunflower seed oil containing both vitamin D (400 IU) and a high dose of vitamin A (1000 IU). The effect of vitamin A was not taken into account, nor discussed, when the authors reported the association of vitamin D with allergy risk and children.

Although high vitamin A status has been linked to increased risks of several chronic diseases,<sup>10–13</sup> the relation between vitamin A and asthma has not extensively been studied. Cross-sectional studies showed an inverse association between vitamin A intake or serum concentration and asthma,<sup>23</sup> while a recent randomised trial reported a null finding.<sup>24</sup> Nonetheless, it has been documented that vitamin A accumulates in the lung. Upon exposure to triggers of asthma, a high concentration of vitamin A metabolites may produce an acute, localised form of vitamin A intoxication which is recognised as ‘asthma’.<sup>25</sup> Research also shows that vitamin A may interact with vitamin D, possibly at the receptor level. A nested case-control study firstly demonstrated an inverse association between high vitamin D status and risk of colorectal cancer, but the association disappeared in subjects who had high vitamin A intake.<sup>26</sup> This may help to explain the inconsistent findings on vitamin D intake and asthma and allergy in previous studies, in which some of the vitamin D products may have contained vitamin A.

**Table 4** Sensitivity analyses including missing data (n=23 566): the association of baseline cod liver oil intake with cumulative incidence of asthma over 11-year follow-up period, the HUNT Study, 1995–1997 to 2006–2008

Cod liver oil daily intake ≥1 month past year	No.	Cases	%	Crude OR (95% CI)	Adjusted OR (95% CI) Model I*
Missing regarded as intake ‘no’					
No	20490	692	3.4	1.00 (reference)	1.00 (reference)
Yes	3076	135	4.4	1.31 (1.09 to 1.59)	1.38 (1.13 to 1.68)
Missing regarded as intake ‘yes’					
No	14452	423	2.9	1.00 (reference)	1.00 (reference)
Yes	9114	404	4.4	1.54 (1.34 to 1.77)	1.68 (1.43 to 1.96)

\*Model I adjusted for age, sex, daily smoking, physical activity, education, social benefit, economic difficulties, family history of asthma and body mass index. HUNT, Nord-Trøndelag Health Study.



**Table 5** Sensitivity analysis using a stricter definition for asthma\* (n=15 424): the association of baseline cod liver oil intake with cumulative incidence of asthma over 11-year follow-up period, the HUNT Study, 1995–1997 to 2006–2008

Cod liver oil daily intake $\geq 1$ month past year	No.	Cases	%	Crude OR (95% CI)	Adjusted OR (95% CI) Model I†	Adjusted OR (95% CI) Model II‡	Adjusted OR (95% CI) Model III§
Total (n=15424)							
No	12796	256	2.0	1.00 (reference)	1.00 (reference)		1.00 (reference)
Yes	2628	87	3.3	1.68 (1.31 to 2.15)	1.84 (1.43 to 2.37)		1.59 (1.18 to 2.15)
Each 1 month intake				1.05 (1.02 to 1.07)	1.04 (1.02 to 1.07)		1.04 (1.00 to 1.07)
Men (n=6797)							
No	5830	100	1.7	1.00 (reference)	1.00 (reference)		1.00 (reference)
Yes	967	26	2.7	1.58 (1.02 to 2.45)	1.66 (1.06 to 2.60)		1.63 (0.97 to 2.72)
Each 1 month intake				1.03 (0.98 to 1.08)	1.04 (0.98 to 1.09)		1.03 (0.97 to 1.09)
Women (n=8627)							
No	6966	156	2.2	1.00 (reference)	1.00 (reference)	1.00 (reference)	1.00 (reference)
Yes	1661	61	3.7	1.66 (1.23 to 2.25)	1.97 (1.44 to 2.69)	1.93 (1.41 to 2.66)	1.60 (1.10 to 2.31)
Each 1 month intake				1.05 (1.01 to 1.08)	1.07 (1.03 to 1.11)	1.07 (1.03 to 1.10)	1.04 (1.00 to 1.08)

\*Stricter definition for asthma: participants who were free from wheeze and asthma at baseline reported asthma at follow-up in combination with use of asthma medication; participants who were free from wheeze and asthma at baseline and at follow-up served as the reference group.

†Model I adjusted for age, sex, daily smoking, physical activity, education, social benefit, economic difficulties, family history of asthma and body mass index.

‡Model II adjusted for vitamin D supplementation in addition to the covariates in model I among women.

§Model III adjusted for use of multivitamins in addition to the covariates in model I.

HUNT, Nord-Trøndelag Health Study.

To our knowledge, the current study is the first large prospective study evaluating the association of cod liver oil with asthma development. It partially explains the inconsistent findings of previous studies on vitamin D intake and asthma and allergic disease—namely, that while at least part of the adverse impact of ‘vitamin D’ on asthma/allergy risk may actually be due to vitamin A. Our results were consistent across age, sex, family history of asthma and BMI. The high dose of vitamin A in a previous formula of cod liver oil in Norway provided a unique opportunity for us to assess the potential increased risk of asthma among cod liver oil consumers. Although the high content was reduced to the current 250  $\mu\text{g}$  per 5 ml since 2002, the assumed long-term use of vitamin A in a high dose may have a carryover effect on disease risk. We were also able to adjust for a wide range of possible confounding factors and evaluate the role of cod liver oil intake while taking vitamin D supplementation and use of multivitamins into consideration. Vitamin D supplementation showed no important impact on the association between cod liver oil intake and incident asthma among women. Use of multivitamins attenuated the association of incident asthma with cod liver oil intake, but it did not significantly alter the positive association.

Our study was limited by lack of objective measure of vitamin A in the body. One would argue that there might be other elements in cod liver oil increasing the risk of asthma. In addition to vitamin A, cod liver oil in Norway contains vitamin E and  $\omega$ -3 fatty acids. However, the contents of vitamin E and  $\omega$ -3 fatty acids in the cod liver oil product in Norway have been in normal ranges relative to the daily needs. Besides, epidemiological evidence generally shows a lack of or inverse association of vitamin E with asthma.<sup>23 27 28</sup> Likewise, systematic reviews of randomised controlled trials demonstrate either no effect or a protective effect of  $\omega$ -3 fatty acids on the development of asthma and allergy.<sup>29 30</sup> In addition to the high content of vitamin A in cod liver oil, the traditional Norwegian diets are rich in other sources of vitamin A, for example, animal liver and dairy products.<sup>15</sup> Unfortunately, we lacked detailed information on dietary sources which may contain vitamin A and pro-vitamin A. Another limitation of the present study was the substantial missing information on cod liver oil intake. However, sensitivity analysis and multiple imputations did not

reveal that potential bias caused by missing information would alter our conclusions. Moreover, self-reported asthma may cause classification bias, although previous studies suggest that the validity and reliability of self-reported asthma are acceptable.<sup>31 32</sup> Nevertheless, the sensitivity analysis by using a stricter asthma definition (a medical validation of the incident cases) demonstrated the robustness of our findings.

In summary, we found that intake of cod liver oil containing a high concentration of vitamin A was significantly associated with an increased risk of asthma in Norwegian adults. This finding should not be generalised to the current formula of cod liver oil, as vitamin A has been kept at a lower concentration (250  $\mu\text{g}$  per 5 ml) since 2002, but further studies are needed to evaluate the association of cod liver oil in the current formula with asthma development in adults and children.

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