Author's response to reviews

Title: Risk factors for antenatal hypovitaminosis D in an urban district in Malaysia

Authors:

Noriklil Bukhary Ismail Bukhary (noriklil@yahoo.com)
Zaleha Md Isa (zms@ppukm.ukm.edu.my)
Khadijah Shamsuddin (khadijah@ppukm.ukm.edu.my)
Geok Lin Khor (geoklin_khor@imu.edu.my)
Zaleha Abdullah Mahdy (zaleha@ppukm.ukm.edu.my)
Haslinda Hassan (lynn_nidz@yahoo.com.my)
Noor Sharifatul Hana Yeop (sharifatul_hana@yahoo.com)

Version: 5 Date: 5 April 2016

Author's response to reviews: see over
April 5, 2016

Editor-in-Chief
BioMed Central Editorial

Dear Editor-in-Chief,

Thank you for the comments and feedback given. Below are the amendments / revisions made to the manuscript:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Comments</th>
<th>Amendments / revisions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>The authors should reduce data to only show up to 2 decimal places.</td>
<td>The amendments have been made. The data show up to 2 decimal places.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>It remains unclear what a 0.3% reduction in hypovitaminosis risk means clinically</td>
<td>This statement has been removed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Please confirm that the coefficient of variation of 25(OH)D is 18.5%. In the package insert for cobas e411, CV of 25(OH)D varied from 2.2-10.7% depend on the material and 25(OH)D level. Some papers reported the CV in two concentration because the CV is higher in low level.</td>
<td>Yes, it is true. CV of 25(OH)D varied from 2.2-10.7% using Cobas e411 from the package insert. The functional sensitivity was determined to be 4.01ng / ml (CV 18.5%) using Cobas e411 from the package insert.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Line 230, 233: I am not sure if the sentence &quot;prevalence of 25 (OH) D serums &lt;50 nmol / L&quot; is grammatically correct.</td>
<td>The phrase &quot;prevalence of 25 (OH) D serum &lt;50 nmol / L&quot; is changed to &quot;prevalence of hypovitaminosis D (25 (OH) D serum&lt;50 nmol/L)&quot;.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Hamid et al. (2014) reported that prevalence of 25 (OH) D serums <50 nmol / L among pregnant women in the second and third trimester were 60% and 37% respectively. The prevalence declined due to a significant increase in the intake of multivitamins in the third trimester [20]. This is related to our study, where the prevalence of 25 (OH) D serums <50 nmol / L in the first trimester was high (90.4 %) and only 11.1 % took supplements containing vitamin D.

Hamid et al. (2014) reported that prevalence of hypovitaminosis D (25 (OH) D serum<50 nmol/L) among pregnant women in the second and third trimester was 60% and 37% respectively. The prevalence declined due to a significant increase in the intake of multivitamins in the third trimester [20]. This is in line with our study, where the prevalence of hypovitaminosis D (25 (OH) D serum<50 nmol/L) in the first trimester was high (90.4 %) and only 11.1% took supplements.
containing vitamin D.

| 5 | Quality of written English: Needs some language corrections before being published | The English language has been reviewed and corrected. |

We hope to hear from you soon. Thank you very much.

Best wishes,

Associate Prof Dr Zaleha Md Isa
Corresponding author