Role of Vitamin-D in Infectious Diseases

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Description

Vitamin D is a group of fat-soluble secosteroids responsible for" increasing intestinal absorption of calcium, magnesium, and" phosphate, and many other biological effects. In humans, the most" important compounds cholecalciferol and ergocalciferol.

Vitamin D plays a vital role in calcium formation in the human" bone marrow where the red blood cells are produced.

Vitamin D has a significant role in calcium homeostasis and" metabolism. Vitamin D deficiency leads to rickets and osteomalacia in" children. The general consequence of Vitamin D inadequacy is the" change of key resistant reaction organic cycles, like quality" articulation, cytokine creation, digestion and cell work [1].

Studies have uncovered a high probablity of Vitamin D insufficiency in fundamentally sick patients, and that Vitamin D lack"