

Figure S1: Analyzing the effect of sex (A), BMI (B), and chronic diseases (C) on the levels of 25(OH)D. In A, the mean level of 25(OH)D level was significantly higher in males compared to females ($p < 0.001$, t test). In B and C, no significant differences in the mean 25(OH)D levels were found between the BMI groups or the chronic diseases history groups. (*) $p < 0.05$, (ns) not significant.

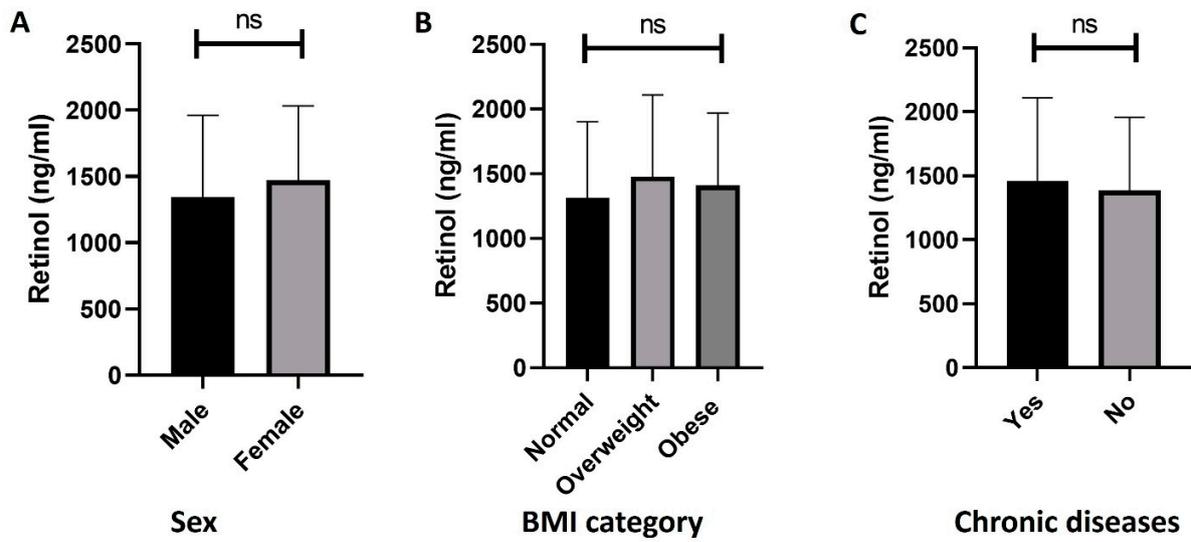


Figure S2: Analyzing the effect of sex (A), BMI (B), and chronic diseases (C) on the levels of retinol. No significant differences in the mean retinol levels were found between males and females, BMI groups or the chronic diseases history groups ($p > 0.05$). ns: not significant