

how many times was 50,000 IU given in the attached PDF

The attached PDF describes a prospective cohort study on vitamin D supplementation in women undergoing frozen embryo transfer (FET) cycles. According to the study protocol, women with serum 25-OH vitamin D3 (D3) insufficiency at the initiation of endometrial preparation (T1, defined as D3 < 30 ng/mL) were prescribed vitamin D supplements at a dose of **25,000–50,000 IU weekly**. The text specifies:

> "In cases of D3 insufficiency at T1, a vitamin D supplement (Lecalcif®, SMB Technology S:A, Marche en Famenne, Belgium) at a dose of 25,000–50,000 IU weekly was administered. In other words, the allocation of participants to receiving vitamin D supplementation or not was decided according to their serum vitamin D measurement status at T1. Insufficient participants at T1 received supplementation, whereas replete participants at T1 did not. No further supplementation was administered based on the vitamin D status at T2 or T3."^[1]

Key details:

- **Number of women who received supplementation:** 115 (these were D3-insufficient at T1 and received vitamin D)^[1].
- **Dose and frequency:** 25,000–50,000 IU weekly, but not all received 50,000 IU; some may have received 25,000 IU^[1].
- **Duration:** The exact number of weeks each participant received supplementation is not explicitly stated, but the supplementation was initiated at the start of endometrial preparation and continued until embryo transfer (typically 2–3 weeks, depending on the protocol)^[1].

Direct answer to your query:

- **50,000 IU was given as a weekly dose** to some participants, but the protocol allowed for either 25,000 IU or 50,000 IU weekly.
- The text does **not specify exactly how many times the 50,000 IU dose (as opposed to 25,000 IU) was given**, nor does it provide a breakdown of how many participants received the higher dose versus the lower dose.
- **All 115 D3-insufficient women received supplementation, but the exact count of 50,000 IU administrations is not provided in the PDF**—only that the prescribed dose was "25,000–50,000 IU weekly"^[1].

Summary Table (from study protocol):

Group	Number of Participants	Supplementation Dose	Frequency
D3-insufficient at T1	115	25,000–50,000 IU	Weekly

Group	Number of Participants	Supplementation Dose	Frequency
D3-replete at T1	137	None	N/A

Conclusion:

The study protocol included weekly administration of either 25,000 IU or 50,000 IU vitamin D for D3-insufficient women, but the PDF does not state exactly how many times the 50,000 IU dose was given, nor does it distinguish how many participants received the higher versus the lower dose. The total number of vitamin D supplementation administrations at either dose equals the number of D3-insufficient women (115), but the specific frequency of 50,000 IU dosing is not detailed in the provided document^[1].

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1. <https://ppl-ai-file-upload.s3.amazonaws.com/web/direct-files/attachments/8349735/f810bc79-8bf3-4b15-a6c5-4e737414a170/Effect-of-vitamin-D-supplementation-on-frozen-embryo-transfer-cycle-outcomes.pdf>