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Research Article

**DEFICIENCY OF VITAMIN B 12 IN POPULATION OF  
MULTAN SOUTH PUNJAB****<sup>1</sup>Dr. Ramsha Qureshi, <sup>2</sup>Dr. Hafiz Haseeb Ahmed Qureshi, <sup>3</sup>Subtain Ahmed**<sup>1</sup>W.M.O family hospital lodhran., Training completed in medicine from B.V.H medical ward 4.,<sup>2</sup>M.O D.H.Q hospital Lodhran., <sup>3</sup>S/o Hashmat Ali, Medical Officer at Bhu 21/ GD okara.**Article Received:** November 2020 **Accepted:** December 2020 **Published:** January 2021**Abstract:**

*The deficiency of vitamin B 12 is more than it is realized by the practitioner. It is vital to analyze the high risk group for diagnosing the deficiency especially for elderly and pregnant women. Better understanding of symptoms, diagnosis, pathology and treatment at early stage can help to reduce the potential risk and consequences of the vitamin B 12 deficiencies as compared to the cases where the deficiency remained untreated.*

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**INTRODUCTION:****Overview:**

Vitamin B -12 is an essential vitamin which is water soluble and helps in the formation of red blood cells, helps in nerve function, helps in cell metabolism and helps in DNA production. Vitamin B -12 is obtained from animal source like eggs, poultry, meat, and fish and from dairy products. Vitamin B -12 supplements are widely available in the market to treat the deficiency of B -12. The source of vitamin B 12 is expensive therefore the poor are not able to get it from their regular food and hence they have the deficiency of B 12. It is the capacity of the human body to store Vitamin B 12 for several years. But if a person is following pulses and vegetables in his routine diet he will definably get the deficiency of Vitamin B 12 because plant food is lacking this vitamin. The deficiency of vitamin B 12 can cause fatigue, anemia, mood disturbance, intestinal problem, muscle weakness and nerve damage. Vitamin B 12 is essential for growth and development of young children. Erythrocytes proliferation and maturation is with the help of vitamin B 12 and deficiency can lead to hemolysis and hyperbilirbinemia. The purpose of the study is to analyze the deficiency of B 12 in young, women and among older.

**METHODOLOGY:**

The study was conducted in Nishter Hospital Multan a South Punjab region from the time period of June 2018 to February 2019. Total of 150 samples was analyzed including adults, expecting mothers and older. Screening of the patients was done based upon the complete blood counts and the serum test for B 12 deficiency. The complete history of the patient along with their socioeconomic status, gender, age and laboratory reports was documented. The diagnostic test for B 12 deficiency positive were considered. Some time in patients with liver or cancer disease the vitamin B 12 is artificially high and also alcohol consumption increases the B 12 level. The complete medical history helps the physician to analyze the treatment of B 12 deficiency.

**RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS:**

Vitamin B12 deficiency is a common disorder and has significantly affected the population from all age groups specially those who are in the high risk group. It is estimated that nearly 50 percent of the population is having vitamin B12 Deficiency. The older people are also deficient but most of the time their deficiency remained undiagnosed. The risk of deficiency of Vitamin B12 increases with the increase in age in the lower and in middle class. The high risk group having the deficiency of vitamin B 12 is considered the

pregnant women, vegetarian, patient having gastrointestinal surgery history, anemia and older people. Serum Cobalmin deficiency test is the main test to assess the deficiency of B 12. There are many other tests which help to detect the deficiency of B 12.

**The Pathology and physiology of Vitamin B 12 Deficiency:**

The source of vitamin B12 is animal based and when taken in food it releases cobalmin from food with the help of hydrochloric acid and pepsin in the stomach. Glycoprotein in saliva binds the cobalmin and then it moves to jejunum and duodenum where enzyme from pancreas helps to break down the complex and cobalmin is released, pancreatic cell from the stomach release the intrinsic factor which binds the cobalmin and makes it a complex named cobalmin intrinsic factor. The distal ileum absorbs the complex and releases the cobalmin in the plasma. Therefore there must be adequate level of intake of vitamin B 12 in the food. Any disorder in the sequence can result in the deficiency of the vitamin B12.

**Vitamin B 12 deficiency Risk Factor:**

The Pakistani population which is from lower middle class, lower class, poor ,pregnant women, older people, vegetarian are considered high at risk for developing the deficiencies of vitamin B12.

**Senior citizens** are considered at high risk especially after 60s due to poor absorption of vitamin B 12 in the food. In older age gastric atrophy and gastric acid production both reduces in amount and causes the malabsorption of vitamin B12 from food.

**Vegetarians:**

Vegetarians develop the deficiency of B 12 but the Pakistani population is not vegetarian by choice , due to high cost of animal related product like meat, fish and poultry they are unable to afford it in their daily food.

**Pregnancy:**

Vitamin B 12 is considered an essential element during pregnancy due to its cell multiplication and synthesis of DNA. Pregnant women with low level of vitamin B 12 is considered a risk factor for baby and can cause fetal and neonatal defects. During pregnancy the vitamin B 12 supplements can help to reduce the risk for fetal defects.

**Pernicious anemia:** is an autoimmune condition which can destroy the gastric parietal cells and also the intrinsic factor which binds the cobalmin is lacking which reduces the absorption of vitamin B12.

**Gastrointestinal Surgery:** is also a risk factor for individual who went through the procedure having low absorption of vitamin B12 from their food.

Table 1 The Age distribution of Vitamin B 12 deficient

| Age            | Deficient |
|----------------|-----------|
| Young children | 10        |
| Women          | 60        |
| Adults         | 30        |
| Older People   | 50        |
| Total          | 150       |

### Sign and symptoms:

Following are the general sign and symptoms which are observed in the patients deficient in vitamin B12

Table 2 Sign and symptoms

|                                     |
|-------------------------------------|
| Pale color of conjunctiva           |
| Vision loss                         |
| Mucosal ulceration                  |
| Hyper pigmentation                  |
| Jaundice                            |
| Appetite loss                       |
| Issue in digestion                  |
| Numbness to hands and feet          |
| Fatigue                             |
| Dizziness                           |
| Concentration and memory impairment |
| Anxiety                             |
| Depression                          |

### Physical Examination of Selected population:

There are no set standard for assessing the deficiency of vitamin B 12 clinically in the population. Sometime symptoms may match to other attributes of diseases. But generally when examining the elderly the neurological and cognitive dysfunction should be noted. The general sign and symptoms present in the patients of vitamin B 12 are given in the table 2.

The patients, who have sign and symptoms of vitamin B 12 deficiencies, were for further assessment referred to laboratory diagnostic test. CBC (complete blood count) and B12 cobalmin serum level helps to identify the anemia. Patients with consuming different medicines can also lower the cobalmin serum level like deficiency of folate, pregnancy and consumption of oral contraceptive. The higher level may be because of renal disease, disease of liver and disorder of myeloproliferative.

### Diagnostic Testing for Vitamin B 12:

Table 3 Specificity and sensitivity of Serum Laboratory Tests for Vitamin B<sub>12</sub> Deficiency

| Criteria                                | Specificity | Sensitivity  |
|---|-------------|--------------|
| Decreased B12 level                     | Uncertain   | 95 to 97     |
| Methylmalonic Acid serum level elevated | Uncertain   | Less than 97 |

### Treatment:

Deficiency of vitamin B12 can be treated with cyanocobalmin injections given intramuscular or it can be given in the form of oral therapy. The injectable dose which is stored in the body is approximately 1 mg which helps in the restoration and replacement

of B12 in the form of acute deficiency or having acute neurological sign and symptoms. The dose of injections was from one injection to maximum three injections per week for those cases where neurological symptoms are missing. The dose is suggested daily

when the neurological symptoms are present for three weeks till the improvement of the symptoms.

Table 4 Management of Dose

| Symptoms   | Dose time till improvement |
|--|----------------------------|
| Reticulocyte count or methylmalonic acid level,                    | 7 days                     |
| Thrombocytopenia, Anemia, , mean corpuscular volume, or leukopenia | 2 months                   |
| Neurologic sign and symptoms                                       | 1.5 months to three months |

The study involve 150 patients with Vitamin B 12 deficiency and among them 120 were given oral high dose one mg to two mg daily was considered as an effective measure and showed improvement in the signs and symptoms of the deficiency of the vitamin B12. The patients were screened before starting the oral and intramuscular therapy for the reaction to any other medicine they are already taking for their other medical ailment. Oral therapy of cobalamin is common in the patients who want to avoid the pain of injection and also the therapy has improved their life and reduced the deficiency symptoms.

**Dietary** vitamin B12 is associated with animal origin food and meat. Balanced diet can help to provide between 8 to 30ug/day. Older people have difficult absorption of B12 therefore they need supplements as a replacement therapy.

**Awareness of the Patients:** Educating patients and family about vitamin B 12 deficiency, symptoms, balanced dietary requirement, importance of supplements and replacement therapy importance in case of deficiency can help to reduce the number of patients in the society.

### CONCLUSION:

The deficiency of vitamin B 12 is more than it is realized by the practitioner. It is vital to analyze the high-risk group for diagnosing the deficiency especially for elderly and pregnant women. Better understanding of symptoms, diagnosis, pathology and treatment at early stage can help to reduce the potential risk and consequences of the vitamin B 12 deficiencies as compared to the cases where the deficiency remained untreated.

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