

CLINICIAN FACTSHEET: Treating Vitamin B₁₂ Deficiency

Formulation	Dosing: Adult	Dosing: Pediatric*	Dosing: Geriatric	Dosing: Pregnancy/ Lactation
<p>Oral (Cost: approx. \$.08/1000 µg)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Very high dose oral therapy is effective in pernicious anemia, since approximately 1% of administered B₁₂ is absorbed by passive diffusion and does not require Intrinsic Factor <input type="checkbox"/> Indicated for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Patients without small bowel disease and likely to be adherant ◆ Initial treatment when rapid correction of deficiency is not required (ie, mild-to-moderate uncomplicated deficiency or mild anemia in patients without heart failure or atherosclerotic disease) ◆ Maintenance therapy <input type="checkbox"/> Induction doses should be administered for 6 weeks–3 months, and continued until serum vitamin B₁₂ or methylmalonic acid levels have normalized. 	<p>Induction: 1000–2000 µg/day</p> <p>Maintenance: 25–1000 µg/day</p>	<p>Induction: 1000 µg/day</p> <p>Maintenance: 1000 µg/day</p>	<p>Induction: Not recommended</p> <p>Maintenance: 1000 µg/day</p>	<p>Induction: Not recommended</p> <p>Maintenance: 1000 µg/day</p>
<p>Intranasal (Cost: approx. \$26/1000 µg)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Relatively new formulation for which little data are available <input type="checkbox"/> At present, specifically indicated for maintenance therapy only <input type="checkbox"/> May be useful for patients in whom gastrointestinal disease limits use of oral route, and parental therapy is contraindicated or undesirable. 	<p>Induction: Specific data not yet available.</p> <p>Maintenance: 500 µg once weekly</p>	<p>Specific data not yet available.</p>	<p>Specific data not yet available.</p>	<p>Specific data not yet available.</p>
<p>Parenteral (Cost: \$3–10/1000 µg, plus cost of injection)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Indicated for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Initial treatment in patients who require rapid correction of deficiency (ie, any patient with neurologic complications of deficiency, patients with anemia and heart failure, atherosclerotic disease, etc.) ◆ Maintenance therapy ◆ Patients with small bowel disease, nausea, or vomiting ◆ Patients unlikely to be adherent with oral or intranasal therapy 	<p>Induction for uncomplicated cases: 1000 µg/day for 5 days, then 1,000 µg/week for 4 weeks.</p> <p>Maintenance: 100–1000 µg every 1 to 3 months.</p>	<p>Induction for hematological signs: 10–50 µg/day for 5 to 10 days.</p> <p>Maintenance: 100–250 µg/month.</p> <p>Induction for neurologic signs: 100 µg/day for 10–15 days, then once–twice/week for several months–1 year.</p> <p>Maintenance: 250–1000 µg/month.</p>	<p>Induction: 100–1000 µg/day for 2–3 weeks.</p> <p>Maintenance: 100–1000 µg/month.</p>	<p>Induction: 1000 µg/week for 5–6 weeks. Serum levels should respond within 6 weeks.</p> <p>Maintenance: 1000 µg every 1–3 months.</p>

*Optimal dosing of B₁₂ in children is not well established; therefore, close monitoring of response to therapy is vital. Patients with congenital defects or deficiencies will require specific dosing regimens not listed here.