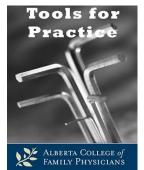
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Reviewed: November 19, 2017
Evidence Updated: No change (RCT added in 2013 update)
Bottom Line: No change
First published: February 5, 2010



Vitamin B12 Deficiency: Monthly shots or daily pills?

Clinical Question: In patients with Vitamin B12 deficiency, is oral Vitamin B12 as effective as intramuscular (IM) Vitamin B12?

Bottom-line: Oral Vitamin B12 is as effective as IM in most B12 deficient patients. A dose of 1000 mcg (1 mg) a day orally appears adequate and most commonly recommended.

### **Evidence:**

- A Cochrane Review<sup>1</sup> summarizes two randomized control trials (RCTs):<sup>2,3</sup>
  - The first study<sup>2</sup> randomized 38 outpatients to daily oral B12 at 2000 mcg/day or IM B12 1000 mcg at days 1, 3, 7, 10, 14, 21, 30, 60, 90.
  - The second study³ randomized 70 patients to 1000 mcg B12 oral or IM: Daily for 10 days, then weekly for one month and then monthly for three months.
  - Over 3-4 months of follow-up, both trials showed oral B12 as effective as IM therapy¹ in:
    - B12 levels and associated biochemical B12 markers (total homocysteine and serum methylmalonic acid)
    - Hematological and neurological responses.
  - A trial published since the meta-analysis also found similar efficacy between a novel B12 formulation and IM for B12 levels.<sup>4</sup>
  - All trials had important limitations: Small,<sup>2-4</sup> short,<sup>2-4</sup> unblinded,<sup>2-4</sup> and lack of intention to treat analysis,<sup>2,3</sup> and/or written/funded by the manufacturer.<sup>4</sup>

#### Context:

- 5-20% of elderly patients are B12 deficient.<sup>5</sup>
  - The majority of Canadian physicians use IM B12 in treating deficiency.<sup>6</sup>
- Switching from IM to oral B12 would reduce health care costs as well as the discomfort and inconvenience of intramuscular injections.<sup>7</sup>
- Oral B12 appears effective over a range of causes of B12 deficiency (dietary, pernicious anemia, gastric or ileal surgery, malabsorption syndromes) studied.<sup>2,3,8,9</sup>
  - o Celiac Disease and Inflammatory Bowel Disease are not well studied.

- Due to limitations in the evidence, patients switched to oral should likely have their B12 levels checked to confirm they are not declining.<sup>10</sup>
- Dosing recommendation varied between included RCTs, so a simple recommendation is difficult;<sup>2,3</sup>
  - A well designed Canadian cohort study demonstrated that 1 mg/day is effective.<sup>8</sup>
  - However, first two RCTs used frequency over time so dosing frequency can be reduced with monitoring, if levels are normal and stable.

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