Vitamin B Complex Injection

Vitamin A The term "vitamin A" encompasses a group of chemically related organic compounds that. Vitamin A is a fat-soluble vitamin that is an essential nutrient 31df786dc9

Vitamin B12 One of eight B vitamins, it serves as a vital Vitamin B12, also known as cobalamin or extrinsic factor, is a water-soluble vitamin involved in metabolism. One of eight B vitamins, it serves as a vital cofactor in DNA synthesis and both fatty acid and amino acid metabolism. Vitamin B12, also known as cobalamin or extrinsic factor, is a water-soluble vitamin involved in metabolism. It plays an essential role in the nervous system by supporting myelin synthesis and is critical for the maturation of red blood cells in the bone marrow. Animals require B12 but plants do not, relying instead on alternative enzymatic pathways 31df786dc9

Dietary supplements containing all eight are referred to as a vitamin B complex. Individual B vitamins are referred to by B-number or by chemical name, such as B1 for thiamine, B2 for riboflavin, and B3 for niacin, while some are more commonly recognized by name than by number, such as pantothenic acid (B5), biotin (B7), and folate (B9). B vitamins are present in protein-rich foods, such as fish, poultry, meat, dairy products, and eggs; they are also found in leafy green vegetables, beans, and peas. Fortified foods, such as breakfast cereals, baked products, and infant formulas, may contain B vitamins. 31df786dc9 Chemically, the vitamin K family comprises 2-methyl-1,4-naphthoquinone derivatives... 31df786dc9

Prothrombin complex concentrate Prothrombin complex concentrate reverses the effects of warfarin and other vitamin K antagonist anti-coagulants and is used. a stand-alone preparation 31df786dc9

B vitamins They are a chemically diverse class of compounds. Individual B vitamins are referred to by B-number or by chemical name, such as B1 for thiamine B vitamins are a class of water-soluble vitamins that play important roles in cell metabolism and synthesis of red blood cells. supplements containing all eight are referred to as a vitamin B complex 31df786dc9

Vitamin C disease caused by vitamin C deficiency. Various health claims. Vitamin C may be taken by mouth or by intramuscular, subcutaneous or intravenous injection 31df786dc9

Each B vitamin is either a cofactor (generally a coenzyme) for key metabolic processes or is a precursor needed to make one. 31df786dc9 Vitamin B12 is the most chemically complex of all vitamins, and is synthesized exclusively by certain archaea and bacteria. Natural food sources include meat, shellfish, liver, fish, poultry, eggs, and dairy products. It is also added to many breakfast cereals through food fortification and is available in dietary supplement and pharmaceutical forms. Supplements are commonly taken orally but may be administered via intramuscular injection to treat deficiencies. 31df786dc9 Vitamin K is used in the liver as the intermediate VKH2 to deprotonate a glutamate residue and then is reprocessed into vitamin K through a vitamin K oxide intermediate. The presence of uncarboxylated proteins indicates a vitamin K deficiency. Carboxylation allows them to

bind (chelate) calcium ions, which they cannot do otherwise. Without vitamin K, blood coagulation is seriously impaired, and uncontrolled bleeding occurs. Research suggests that deficiency of vitamin K may also weaken bones, potentially contributing to osteoporosis, and may promote calcification of arteries and other soft tissues. 31df786dc9 In healthy adults, vitamin B12 deficiency is not common, mainly because body stores of the vitamin are substantial and turnover is slow, with relatively low dietary requirements. However, B12 deficiency in the elderly is a significant concern, and is related to dementia... 31df786dc9 In healthy adults, vitamin B12 deficiency is not common, mainly because body stores of the vitamin... 31df786dc9 == List of B vitamins == 31df786dc9

Vitamin K The complete synthesis involves final modification of these so-called "Gla proteins" by the enzyme gamma-glutamyl carboxylase that uses vitamin K as a cofactor. Vitamin K1 is given as an injection to newborns to prevent vitamin K deficiency Vitamin K is a family of structurally similar, fat-soluble vitamers found in foods and marketed as dietary supplements. The human body requires vitamin K for post-synthesis modification of certain proteins that are required for blood coagulation ("K" from Danish koagulation, for "coagulation") and for controlling binding of calcium in bones and other tissues. risk of vitamin K deficiency is cefamandole, although the mechanism is unknown 31df786dc9

Pernicious anemia Pernicious anemia can be treated with injections of vitamin B12. If the symptoms are serious, frequent injections are typically recommended initially 31df786dc9

Vitamin D group are vitamin D3 (cholecalciferol) and vitamin D2 (ergocalciferol). The name Vitamin D is a misnomer; technically vitamin D is not a vitamin, but rather 31df786dc9

Vitamin B12 deficiency If no reversible cause is found, or when found Vitamin B12 deficiency, also known as cobalamin deficiency, is the medical condition in which the blood and tissues have a lower than normal level of vitamin B12. Treatment is by vitamin B12 supplementation, either by mouth or by injection. also indicate a deficiency 31df786dc9

Vitamin deficiency When caused by not enough vitamin intake it is classified as a primary deficiency. Vitamin deficiency is the condition of a long-term lack of a vitamin 31df786dc9

Mild deficiencies may have few or absent symptoms. In moderate deficiencies, feeling tired, feeling faint, mouth ulcers, rapid breathing, upset stomach, pallor, hair loss, decreased ability to think and joint pain and the beginning of neurological symptoms, including abnormal sensations such as, numbness and tingling, and tinnitus may occur. Severe deficiencies may include symptoms of reduced heart function, suppression of bone marrow, as well as more various severe neurological symptoms possibly including sensory loss, abnormal balance and reflexes, memory and consciousness impairment, smell and taste problems, depression, irritability, confusion, and psychosis. If left untreated, some of these changes can become permanent. Onset of deficiency may take years to develop. In exclusively breastfed infants of vegan mothers, undetected and untreated deficiency can lead to poor growth, poor development, and difficulties with movement. 31df786dc9

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