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Vitamin B12 deficiency and Infertility, Post Natal Depression and Foetal Development

To examine the relationship of infertility to recurrent fetal loss in patients who were vitamin B12 deficient:
www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/11304860

Hypercoagulable thrombophilic defects and hyperhomocysteinemia in patients with recurrent pregnancy loss. Evaluation of the prevalence of heritable thrombophilic defects (protein S, protein C, anti-thrombin III deficiency, and the mutations for factor V Leiden, methylenetetrahydrofolate reductase [MTHFR], and prothrombin gene), hyperhomocysteinemia, and combinations of these pathologies in 36 non-pregnant recurrent aborters compared with 40 parous women:

www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/11216876

Vitamin B12 deficiency and nitrous oxide.

[www.thelancet.com/journals/lancet/article/PIIS0140-6736\(05\)75143-6/fulltext](http://www.thelancet.com/journals/lancet/article/PIIS0140-6736(05)75143-6/fulltext)

B12 in fetal development.

www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/21664980

Cobalamin status during normal pregnancy and postpartum: a longitudinal study comprising 406 Danish women.
www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/16548919

Treatment of depression: time to consider folic acid and vitamin B12.

www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/15671130

Reference intervals for haematological variables during normal pregnancy and postpartum in 434 healthy Danish women.

www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/17598837

Homocysteine and methylmalonic acid levels in pregnant Nepali women. Should cobalamin supplementation be considered?

www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/11593347

Vitamin B12 levels of cerebrospinal fluid in patients with organic mental disorder.
<http://psycnet.apa.org/psycinfo/1984-31534-001>