Subnormal vitamin B12 levels and anemia in older people: a systematic review

Wendy PJ den Elzen, Gerda M van der Weele, Jacobijn Gussekloo, Rudi GJ Westendorp, Willem JJ Assendelft

BMC Geriatr 2010;10:42
ABSTRACT

Background Pernicious anemia is undeniably associated with vitamin B12 deficiency, but the association between subnormal vitamin B12 concentrations and anemia in older people is unclear. The aim of this systematic review was to evaluate the association between subnormal vitamin B12 concentrations and anemia in older people.

Methods Clinical queries for etiology and treatment in bibliographic databases (PubMed [01/1949-10/2009]; EMBASE [01/1980-10/2009]) were used. Reference lists were checked for additional relevant studies. Observational studies (≥50 participants) and randomized placebo-controlled intervention trials (RCTs) were considered.

Results Twenty-five studies met the inclusion criteria. Twenty-one observational cross-sectional studies (total number of participants n=16185) showed inconsistent results. In one longitudinal observational study, low vitamin B12 concentrations were not associated with an increased risk of anemia (total n=423). The 3 RCTs (total n=210) were well-designed and showed no effect of vitamin B12 supplementation on hemoglobin concentrations during follow-up in subjects with subnormal vitamin B12 concentrations at the start of the study. Due to large clinical and methodological heterogeneity, statistical pooling of data was not performed.

Conclusions Evidence of a positive association between a subnormal serum vitamin B12 concentration and anemia in older people is limited and inconclusive. Further well-designed studies are needed to determine whether subnormal vitamin B12 is a risk factor for anemia in older people.
BACKGROUND
Pernicious anemia is a form of anemia that is undeniably associated with vitamin B12 deficiency. Finding the cure for pernicious anemia even led to the discovery of vitamin B12.1-7 Nowadays, vitamin B12 deficiency is not only associated with (pernicious) anemia, but is also linked with other conditions such as dementia, neuropathy and subacute combined degeneration of the spinal cord.8-11 Therefore, individuals with low serum concentrations of vitamin B12 are frequently given vitamin B12 supplements.10-12 Also, since low serum vitamin B12 concentrations are very common in older individuals,13 screening older people for vitamin B12 deficiency has often been recommended.14;15

Although the biological role of vitamin B12 in hematopoiesis is well-defined,11;16-18 the outcomes of some studies cast doubt on the relationship between low vitamin B12 concentrations and anemia in older individuals.19;20 The association between low vitamin B12 and anemia has become even more difficult to study because various cut-off values for serum vitamin B12 are used and serum concentrations of vitamin B12 appear not to be an accurate reflection of vitamin B12 status at the tissue level.8;21;22

Therefore, in order to evaluate the association between subnormal vitamin B12 concentrations and anemia in older subjects, we performed a systematic review of relevant observational (cross-sectional and longitudinal) studies and randomized placebo-controlled trials that have been published in the medical literature to date.

METHODS
Criteria for considering studies for this review
All published cross-sectional and longitudinal observational studies in older individuals (mean or median age ≥ 60 years) on the association between vitamin B12 and anemia were considered for inclusion in this review. The exact definitions of vitamin B12 deficiency and anemia had to be clearly stated. Observational studies with less than 50 participants were excluded.

In addition, we considered all randomized controlled trials (RCTs) where subjects 60 years of age and over were treated with vitamin B12 (any dose and any form of administration) and were compared with subjects who were given a placebo. Studies in which patients had received vitamin B12 treatment prior to the study were excluded. Trials in which combinations of vitamin B12 and folic acid were administered were also excluded.

Search strategy
We used predefined clinical queries (both sensitive and specific) for etiology and treatment as provided in PubMed (January 1949 - October 2009) and EMBASE (January 1980 - October 2009) using relevant MeSH-headings and free text words
for vitamin B12 and anemia. Case reports and letters were excluded. We restricted our search to articles published in English, French, German and Dutch. The exact search strategies are presented in Appendix 1 (PubMed) and Appendix 2 (EMBASE). Articles in which the mean or median age of the study population was less than 60 years were excluded by hand during the selection process.

Selection of studies
All titles and abstracts retrieved from the electronic databases were initially assessed by the first author. In cases of uncertainty of relevance, the titles and abstracts were also independently assessed by the second author. Disagreement was resolved by consensus. Full copies were obtained for papers that were potentially relevant to our review. Both authors independently assessed these papers and disagreement was again resolved by consensus. Furthermore, reference lists given in the full papers were scrutinized by the first author for additional relevant studies.

Data extraction
From the papers describing observational studies, (i) mean / median (SD) vitamin B12 concentrations in anemic and non-anemic older subjects, (ii) mean / median (SD) hemoglobin concentrations in older subjects with vitamin B12 deficiency and subjects with normal vitamin B12 concentrations, (iii) percentage of subjects with vitamin B12 deficiency in anemic and non-anemic older subjects, (iv) percentage of subjects with anemia in vitamin B12 deficient and non-deficient older subjects, or (v) the correlation between vitamin B12 concentrations and hemoglobin concentrations were extracted. Data describing the correlation between vitamin B12 concentrations and mean corpuscular volume (MCV) or macrocytosis were also extracted, if available. From the papers describing intervention studies, we extracted pre- and post-treatment mean hemoglobin concentrations, mean proportions of hematocrit and mean MCV, or the change in these variables during treatment. Measures of association between low vitamin B12 concentrations and anemia and MCV, and indicators of statistical significance were also extracted.

Quality assessment and level of evidence
The first and second author independently assessed the quality of every included study. The included longitudinal study that had been performed by our own research group was also independently assessed by an independent investigator (DAWM van der Windt). Disagreement was resolved by consensus.

The methodological quality assessment of the observational studies was based on previously developed checklists for such studies. For the cross-sectional observational studies, we only used items on the checklists relevant to the quality assessment of cross-sectional studies, including the use of valid selection criteria, a response of ≥80%, the use of a valid and reproducible method to assess the exposure, the use of a valid and reproducible method to assess the outcome, the use
of new and incident patients, adjustment for possible confounders, and the inclusion of more than 100 subjects.

One point was awarded for each question that was answered by ‘yes’. The answers ‘no’ or ‘unknown’ were given 0 points. The maximum total score possible for cross-sectional studies was 7 points. Cross-sectional studies that scored 5 points or more in terms of their quality assessment were considered ‘high quality’.

For the longitudinal studies, we added two items to the quality assessment, namely a response at main moment of follow-up ≥80%, and data collection for ≥1 year. Again, one point was awarded for each question that was answered by ‘yes’ and the answers ‘no’ or ‘unknown’ were given 0 points. The maximum total score possible for longitudinal studies was 9 points. Longitudinal studies that scored 7 points or more in their quality assessment were considered ‘high quality’.

The quality assessment of the intervention studies was carried out according to the criteria developed by Jadad and colleagues.25 This checklist includes three main questions on the reporting of randomization, blinding, and withdrawals and dropouts. For each question that was answered by ‘yes’, one point was awarded. An additional point was given if the method used to generate the sequence of randomization was described and was appropriate or if the method of double blinding was described and was appropriate. One point was deducted if the method to generate the sequence of randomization was described and it was inappropriate or if the method of double blinding was described and it was inappropriate. The maximum total score possible was 5 points. Intervention studies which scored 3 points or more for their quality assessment were considered ‘high quality’.

The level of evidence for the association between a subnormal vitamin B12 and anemia was graded according to the criteria described by the GRADE working group, separately for the observational studies and the intervention studies.26

RESULTS

Selection of studies
Electronic searches of PubMed and EMBASE databases identified 3084 titles and abstracts of papers relevant to the present review. We obtained 350 full papers; 21 of which met our inclusion criteria. Four additional papers were obtained by examining the reference lists given in these chosen papers. A schematic representation of the search process is described in Figure 1.
Observational studies

Twenty-one cross-sectional observational studies with a total number of 16185 participants were included (Table 1). Eleven studies included participants from the general population. Ten studies investigated the association between vitamin B12 and anemia in hospitalized or institutionalized subjects. Detailed information about the studies can be found in Appendix 3.

We did not try to retrieve a pooled estimate of the results of the cross-sectional studies for the following reasons: 1) the studies had been performed in very different patient populations, 2) the investigators had used different cut-off points for vitamin B12 deficiency and anemia, 3) different effect estimates had been calculated and 4) the overall methodological quality was poor. This clinical and methodological heterogeneity could not be solved by any subgroup analysis.
Table 1. Summary of the results and quality assessment of the observational studies included in this review

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Year of publication</th>
<th>Sample size (N)</th>
<th>Age of subjects (years)</th>
<th>Study population</th>
<th>Presence of an association between subnormal vitamin B12 and anemia</th>
<th>Quality of study*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cross-sectional</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Population-based</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allain et al. 27</td>
<td>1997</td>
<td>233</td>
<td>≥60, median 72</td>
<td>Random sample of older Zimbabweans (rural and urban)</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bjørkerg amin 28</td>
<td>2001</td>
<td>224</td>
<td>&gt;70, mean 78.0 (SD 6.2)</td>
<td>Random sample of persons aged 70 years and over in the Borough of Alnabry in the county of Uppland, Sweden</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clarke et al. 29</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>2257</td>
<td>≥65, mean 79.2 (SD 6.2)</td>
<td>Oxford Healthy Aging Project: Random sample from general practice registers of people &gt;65 years living in Oxford, UK. Banbury B12 Study: Random sample of people aged &gt;75 years living in their own homes and registered with general practices in Banbury. Oxfordshire, UK</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hine et al. 30</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>275, mean 81.4 (SD 4.6)</td>
<td>Random sample of people &gt;75 years living at home, registered with general practitioners in Banbury, England</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hvas et al. 31</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>432</td>
<td>&gt;65</td>
<td>Subjects with increased MMA (&gt;0.26 µmol/L) within in Aarhus, Denmark, from 1995-2000.</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Johnson et al. 32</td>
<td>2003</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>&gt;60, mean 76.4 (SD 8.1)</td>
<td>Older individuals enlisted in nutrition service program in rural northeast Georgia, USA</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lips et al. 33</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>878</td>
<td>Range 85-100</td>
<td>Unselected subjects older than 65 years, who were referred by general practitioners to a laboratory in Verona, Italy, for routine diagnostic check-up over a period of 2 years</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lokaas et al. 34</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>1048</td>
<td>≥65, 37% ≥75</td>
<td>Liesto study; unselected population based health survey in Liesti, Finland</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McLaren et al. 35</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>347</td>
<td>&gt;65</td>
<td>Random sample of people &gt;65 years living at home in Kelved and Northern Glasgow, UK</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morris et al. 36</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>1459</td>
<td>≥60, mean 70 (SEM 0.32)</td>
<td>Noninstitutionalized civilian population (NIHANES), USA</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Penninx et al. 37</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>708</td>
<td>≥65, mean 77.3</td>
<td>Physically disabled older women living in the community (Women’s Health and Ageing Study), Baltimore area, USA</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hospitalized/Istitutionalized</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bode et al. 38</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>599</td>
<td>Mean 68 (SD 13)</td>
<td>All consecutive patients scheduled for major orthopedic surgery for which blood was routinely grouped prospectively in University Hospital in Barcelona, Spain</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chai et al. 39</td>
<td>2001</td>
<td>3453</td>
<td>48% &gt;70</td>
<td>All patients admitted to the Prince of Wales hospital, Hong Kong, with vitamin B12 measurements in 1996</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joosten et al. 40</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>292</td>
<td>&gt;65</td>
<td>Consecutive patients admitted to the geriatric department of the University Hospital, Leuven, Belgium</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kwik et al. 41</td>
<td>2002</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>&gt;50, mean age &gt;70</td>
<td>Female ambulatory vegetarians (&lt;5 years) in Hong Kong</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metz et al. 42</td>
<td>1996</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>Cases: mean 70.8 Controls: mean 80.5</td>
<td>Patients with suspected low vitamin B12 levels based on clinical examination by attending staff in Royal Melbourne and North West hospitals, Australia. If low vitamin B12 case: if normal vitamin B12: control</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mowry et al. 43</td>
<td>2004</td>
<td>905</td>
<td>≥65-68</td>
<td>Hospitalized patients in Belfast, Ireland, who had vitamin B12, folate, MCV and ferritin measured within 4 days of each other in February-July 2003</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preparahong et al. 44</td>
<td>1993</td>
<td>147</td>
<td>≥60</td>
<td>Subjects visiting clinic for older individuals in Rajathit Hospital, Bangkok</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stott et al. 45</td>
<td>1997</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>Range 62-110</td>
<td>Consecutive new referrals to a geriatric medical unit in Glasgow, Scotland.</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wang et al. 46</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>827</td>
<td>Mean 77.1 (SD 7.5), range 60-90</td>
<td>Patients in the department of Neurology of Shanghai Pu Nan Hospital, Shanghai, China</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Winter et al. 47</td>
<td>2004</td>
<td>296</td>
<td>Mean 72.5 (10.3)</td>
<td>Consecutive patients with chronic heart failure attending a heart failure clinic in Cottingham, UK</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Longitudinal</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Den Elzen et al. 48</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>423</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>All 85-year-old inhabitants of Leiden, the Netherlands. Participants using vitamin B12 or folate supplements at baseline or during follow-up were excluded.</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Based on checklists from van der Windt et al. [22,23] Higher scores indicate higher quality (range cross-sectional studies 0–7; longitudinal studies 0–9). Cross-sectional studies that scored >5 points or were considered ‘high quality’. Longitudinal studies that scored >7 points or were considered ‘high quality’.
Of the 21 observational cross-sectional studies, 8 studies were of low quality (Appendix 4). The remaining 13 studies of high quality differed substantially in sample size, criteria for low vitamin B12 status and level of adjustment for confounders. The studies showed inconsistent results with regards to the association between subnormal vitamin B12 concentrations or vitamin B12 deficiency and anemia in older subjects. In three studies, an association between subnormal vitamin B12 and anemia was found (Clarke et al., Morris et al., and Wang et al.). For seven studies, the presence of an association was not clear because conflicting findings regarding the presence of an association were reported (Allain et al., Johnson et al., McLennan et al., Penninx et al., Joosten et al., Kwok et al., and Prayaharong et al.). Eleven studies did not find an association between subnormal vitamin B12 and anemia (Bjorkegren et al., Hin et al., Hvas et al., Lippi et al., Loikas et al., Bisbe et al., Chui et al., Metz et al., Mooney et al., Stott et al., and Witte et al.).

Allain et al., McLennan et al. and Joosten et al. had applied the lowest serum vitamin B12 cut-off points for vitamin B12 deficiency (100 pg/mL, 140 pg/mL and 110 pmol/L respectively). In these three studies, the presence of an association between vitamin B12 deficiency and anemia was not clear, because conflicting findings regarding the presence of an association were reported. In the two largest population-based studies by Clarke et al. and Morrison et al., subjects with low vitamin B12 concentrations had an increased risk of having anemia, also after extensive adjustment for confounders, but an even larger study in hospitalized older persons by Chui et al. did not show any association between vitamin B12 deficiency and anemia. Similar inconsistencies were found with respect to the association between subnormal vitamin B12 concentrations and MCV.

Our own study appeared to be the only longitudinal study on the effect of low vitamin B12 concentrations (<150 pmol/L) on developing anemia in a population-based sample of 85-year-old subjects (n=423). Detailed information about the study and the quality assessment can be found in Appendix 5 and Appendix 6, respectively. After adjustment for possible confounding variables, low vitamin B12 concentrations were not associated with an increased risk of having anemia at baseline (prevalent anemia) or developing anemia during follow-up (incident anemia, Table 1).

**Intervention studies**

We found three randomized placebo-controlled trials with a total number of 210 participants that met the inclusion criteria for intervention studies for our review (Table 2). Detailed information about the trials can be found in Appendix 7. These three trials included patients with low or subnormal vitamin B12 levels concentrations at the start of the study. The first trial by Hughes and colleagues included a random sample of 39 persons aged ≥65 years registered at general
practices in a town in Wales, UK, that were treated for 4 weeks with intramuscular hydroxocobalamin or placebo. Hemoglobin was measured after 5 weeks.49 The second trial by Hvas et al. included 140 persons in Aarhus, Denmark, with elevated methylmalonic acid levels (median age 75 years in the treatment group and 74 years in the placebo group) that received weekly intramuscular injections of cyanocobalamin of placebo for 1 month. Hemoglobin was measured after 3 months (13 weeks).50 In the third trial by Seal and colleagues, 31 persons in two geriatric hospitals in Melbourne, Australia, (mean age ≥78 years) received two different doses of oral cyanocobalamin daily or placebo for 4 weeks.51

Due to clinical heterogeneity (differences in methods of administration, dose of vitamin B12, outcome measures and treatment follow-up time) we did not combine the results in a meta-analysis. However, all three RCTs, of which two were regarded high quality (Appendix 8),49;50 showed no beneficial effect of vitamin B12 administration on hemoglobin concentrations and MCV. In the study by Hughes et al., there was, on average, a small decrease in hemoglobin level during the trial but the difference between the mean changes in those given vitamin B12 and those given placebo was very small and not statistically significant.49 In the study by Hvas et al., the change in hemoglobin level was the same in the vitamin B12 group and placebo group.50 In addition, no differences were observed in the mean change in hemoglobin level in the three treatment groups in the study by Seal et al..51

Level of evidence
Because of serious limitations of study quality and important inconsistency of the observational studies, the level of evidence for an association between subnormal vitamin B12 concentrations and anemia in older individuals was considered low. Since the quality of two of the RCTs was considered high, the level of evidence for the lack of effect of vitamin B12 administration on hemoglobin in older persons with low vitamin B12 concentrations at the start of the study was considered high.

DISCUSSION
Although anemia is regarded as a classic complication of vitamin B12 deficiency in older people,8;9;11 this systematic review showed that evidence for an association between a subnormal serum vitamin B12 concentration and anemia in older individuals is limited and inconclusive. A total of 21 observational cross-sectional studies included in our review showed inconsistent results.27-47 Similar inconsistencies were found with respect to the association between subnormal vitamin B12 concentrations and MCV. We identified one longitudinal observational study in older subjects in the general population, in which low vitamin B12 concentrations were not associated with an increased risk of developing anemia or the change in MCV over time.48
Table 2. Summary of the results and quality assessment of the intervention studies included in this review

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Year of publication</th>
<th>Sample size (N)</th>
<th>Age of subjects (years)</th>
<th>Study population</th>
<th>Intervention</th>
<th>Effectiveness of vitamin B12 treatment on hemoglobin concentrations</th>
<th>Quality of study*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hughes⁴⁹</td>
<td>1970</td>
<td>Placebo n=19, Treatment n=20</td>
<td>≥ 65</td>
<td>Random sample of subjects aged ≥65 years from general practices in a town in Wales, UK. Subjects with vitamin B12 level &lt;150 pg/mL were invited to participate in the trial. None had anemia or evidence of vitamin B12 neuropathy and none was taking drugs that might interfere with vitamin B12 assays or anticonvulsants that might reduce the serum vitamin B12 level.</td>
<td>Intramuscular hydroxocobalamin (1000 μg), twice in the first week, and then at weekly intervals for a further four weeks or placebo containing a matching solution of phenol red (phenylsulphonphthalein 0.075%)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hvas⁵⁰</td>
<td>2001</td>
<td>Placebo n=70, treatment n=70</td>
<td>Median 75 (range 19-92) Placebo group: 74 (range 33-88)</td>
<td>140 subjects in Aarhus, Denmark, with elevated methylmalonic acid (P-MMA, 0.40-2.00 μmol/L) which had not received prior vitamin B12 treatment. Participants were enrolled between November 1998 and March 2000. Exclusion criteria: low Hb levels, low ferritin levels, TSH ≥ 4.1 mIU/L, high creatinine levels, life-threatening disease, treatment with anticoagulants, tropical atoxic neuropathy.</td>
<td>Weekly intramuscular injections of 1 mg cyanocobalamin (n=70) or placebo containing 1 mL of isotonic sodium chloride (n=70) for 1 month</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seal⁵¹</td>
<td>2002</td>
<td>Placebo n=11, oral vitamin B12 10 μg n=10, oral vitamin B12 50 μg n=10</td>
<td>Mean age placebo 78, vitamin B12 10 μg n=10, vitamin B12 50 μg n=10</td>
<td>31 patients in two geriatric hospitals in Melbourne, Australia with subnormal serum vitamin B12 (100-150 pmol/L) discovered as part of their clinical assessment. Exclusion criteria: known neoplasm, life-threatening or terminal illness, history of malabsorption, pernicious anemia, anemia of other cause, prior vitamin B12 treatment or vitamin supplementation, neurological disorder other than stroke.</td>
<td>Placebo (Australian Pharmaceutical Formulary (APF) red mixture and APF hydrobenzoate compound), 10 μg oral cyanocobalamin or 50 μg oral cyanocobalamin daily for 4 weeks</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Based on checklist from Jadad et al. Higher scores indicate higher quality (range 0-5). Intervention studies that scored 3 points or more were considered 'high quality'.
Interestingly, the three included RCTs, of which two were regarded as high quality RCTs, showed no effect of vitamin B12 administration on hemoglobin concentrations and MCV in subjects with subnormal vitamin B12 concentrations at the start of the study, which is unlikely to be explained by insufficient dose of vitamin B12 supplementation, since the RCTs did show changes in vitamin B12, homocysteine and MMA concentrations.

This lack of effect of vitamin B12 treatment on hemoglobin concentrations and MCV in patients with low or subnormal vitamin B12 concentrations is surprising, especially since vitamin B12 has such a well-defined role in hematopoiesis. However, our results are in line with a systematic review by Oosterhuis and co-workers that showed that the diagnostic value of the mean corpuscular volume in the detection of vitamin B12 deficiency is poor. There are two possible explanations why evidence of an association between subnormal vitamin B12 concentrations and anemia is lacking. First, the studies included in the review had used many different tests to measure the concentration of serum vitamin B12, ranging from microbiological assays with L. leichmannii to radio immunoassays, and had applied different cut-off points for vitamin B12 deficiency. This may have led to misclassification in the diagnosis of vitamin B12 deficiency and, as a result, to dilution of the association between vitamin B12 deficiency and anemia. However, the 3 studies that had applied the lowest cut-off point for vitamin B12 deficiency, in which therefore the strongest associations were to be expected, did not report clear associations between vitamin B12 deficiency and anemia.

The second explanation is that a subnormal vitamin B12 concentration alone is not a sufficient cause to develop anemia. Other genetic or environmental factors may be necessary to develop anemia in the presence of subnormal vitamin B12 concentrations. A similar explanation has been proposed for the lack of association between the C282Y mutation of the hereditary hemochromatosis gene and mortality in old age.

Several difficulties were encountered when conducting this systematic review. These are similar to the problems Oosterhuis and co-workers faced when writing their systematic review on the diagnostic accuracy of the mean corpuscular volume in the detection of vitamin B12 deficiency. Most importantly, the relation between low vitamin B12 concentrations and anemia was not an explicit research question in most of the studies included in the present review, which could have resulted in insufficient statistical power to detect an association.

The diagnosis of vitamin B12 deficiency is a major concern in medical literature and its difficulties have been addressed thoroughly by others in the field. Our systematic literature search identified only 25 relevant studies to review the association between vitamin B12 and anemia in older people. In those studies many different assays were used to measure vitamin B12 and hemoglobin concentrations and varying cut-off points were applied to define vitamin B12
deficiency and anemia. This considerably limited the comparability of the studies and emphasizes the need for a clear and globally used definition of (sub)normal vitamin B12 concentrations, either based on serum vitamin B12 concentrations alone, or in combination with elevated homocysteine or methylmalonic acid concentrations.

Furthermore, the clinical and methodological heterogeneity in the included observational studies prevented us from performing statistical pooling of data and thus drawing definite conclusions. The participation rates and adjustments for potential confounders, in particular, warrant improvement in future observational studies. We identified only one longitudinal study on this topic. Although this longitudinal study did not show any association between low serum vitamin B12 concentrations and the future development of anemia, this study involved subjects aged 85 years only and has to be replicated in younger age groups (60-85 years) before more definite conclusions can be drawn.

We found 3 placebo-controlled trials meeting our inclusion criteria. Participants in these trials received vitamin B12 supplements for 4 weeks and were only followed for 1 to 3 months. Randomized placebo-controlled trials with longer treatment and longer follow-up periods are needed, because the effects of vitamin B12 supplementation on hemoglobin concentrations may only become apparent after 3 months.

Although we did not find an association between subnormal vitamin B12 concentrations and anemia in older people, this does not imply that patients with pernicious anemia or age-related food-vitamin B12 malabsorption (with tissue depletion of vitamin B12 and very low vitamin B12 concentrations) will not benefit from vitamin B12 administration, especially since non-placebo-controlled studies showed (large) increases in hemoglobin concentrations or hematocrit after intramuscular or oral vitamin B12 administration in patients with pernicious anemia or age-related food-vitamin B12 malabsorption. However, apart from the undisputed reality of pernicious anemia, the clinical impact of a subnormal vitamin B12 level in older people is unclear, especially since several observational studies and randomized controlled trials also showed no effect of vitamin B12 administration on cognitive function.

CONCLUSIONS

The studies included in this systematic review indicate that evidence of an association between a subnormal serum vitamin B12 concentration and anemia in older people is limited and inconclusive. If anything, given the high clinical relevance of our research question, we recommend more well-designed longitudinal observational studies, in younger age groups (60-85 years) especially, and intervention studies of appropriate size and duration with timely follow-up
periods to determine whether a subnormal vitamin B12 is a risk factor for anemia in older people.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We thank Mrs DL Brand-de Heer from the Walaeus Library of the Leiden University Medical Center for her advice in the construction of the electronic search strategies. We also thank Prof. DAWM van der Windt for her advice on the inclusion criteria and quality assessment of the observational studies and the independent quality assessment of our longitudinal observational study.

REFERENCES

1. Biermer A. Uber eine Form von progressiver peniciöser Anämie. Schweiz
   Arzte. 1872;215-17.
2. Minot GR, Murphy WP. Treatment of pernicious anemia by a special diet. JAMA. 1926;87470-476.
3. Lester-Smith E. Purification of the anti-pernicious anaemia factor from
4. Rickes EL, Brink NG, Koniusky FR, Wood TR, Folkers K. Crystalline
5. Okuda K. Discovery of vitamin B12 in the liver and its absorption factor in
   the stomach: a historical review. J Gastroenterol Hepatol. 1999;14(4):301-
   308.
7. Whittingham S, Mackay IR. Autoimmune gastritis: historical antecedents,
8. Stabler SP, Allen RH, Savage DG, Lindenbaum J. Clinical spectrum and
9. Andres E, Loukili NH, Noel E et al. Vitamin B12 (cobalamin) deficiency
   in elderly patients. CMAJ. 2004;171(3):251-259.
10. Wolters M, Strohle A, Hahn A. Cobalamin: a critical vitamin in the
    602-607.
12. Kolnaar BGM, Van Wijk MAM, Pijnenborg L, Assendelft WJJ. Summary
    of the Dutch College of General Practitioners' practice guideline 'anaemia'.
    1204.
Chapter 4


43. Mooney KM, Young IS, Patterson CC, Cuskelky GJ. Vitamin B12 status in elderly subjects with low haemoglobin. Proc Nutr Soc. 2004;6377A.


