Vitamin K Deficiency Causes Which Disease

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. 5a1ef8bd94

Vitamin B6 April 20, 2018. "Vitamin B6: deficiency diseases and methods of analysis". Pak J Pharm Sci. Ahmad I, Mirza T, Qadeer K, Nazim U, Vaid FH (September 2013) 5a1ef8bd94

Folate deficiency This may result in megaloblastic anemia. Folate deficiency, also known as vitamin B9 deficiency, is a low level of folate and derivatives in the body 5a1ef8bd94

Vitamin K is changed to its active form in the liver by the enzyme vitamin K epoxide reductase. Activated vitamin K is then used to gamma carboxylate (and thus activate) certain enzymes involved in coagulation: Factors II, VII, IX, X, and protein C and protein S. The inability to activate the clotting cascade via these factors leads to the bleeding symptoms mentioned above. 5a1ef8bd94 VKDB is classified as early, classical, or late depending on when it first starts, with each having somewhat different types of bleeding and underlying cause: 5a1ef8bd94

Vitamin K deficiency Vitamin K deficiency results from insufficient dietary vitamin K1 or vitamin K2 or both. Symptoms include bruising, petechiae, and hematomas. Vitamin Vitamin K deficiency

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Vitamin K reprocessed into vitamin K through a vitamin K oxide intermediate. Carboxylation. The presence of uncarboxylated proteins indicates a vitamin K deficiency 5a1ef8bd94

== Signs and symptoms == 5a1ef8bd94

Vitamin B12 deficiency 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 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 5a1ef8bd94

Newborn infants have low stores of vitamin K, and human breast milk has little Vitamin K. This combination can lead to vitamin K deficiency and later onset bleeding. Vitamin K deficiency leads to the risk of blood coagulation problems due to impaired production of clotting factors II, VII, IX, X, protein C, and protein S by the liver. More rarely, VKDB can be caused by maternal medications that cause vitamin K deficiency in the newborn. 5a1ef8bd94 In healthy adults, vitamin B12 deficiency is not common, mainly because body stores of the vitamin... 5a1ef8bd94

Vitamin K reaction surgery which can result in vitamin K deficiency. Vitamin K reactions, such as dermatological and anaphylactic reactions, can cause itchiness, reddening of 5a1ef8bd94

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 5a1ef8bd94

Notably, when one examines the lab values in vitamin K deficiency [see below] the prothrombin time is elevated, but the partial thromboplastin time is normal or only mildly prolonged. The deficiency leads to decreased activity in the intrinsic pathway (F-IX) factors, monitored by PTT, and the extrinsic pathway (F-VII) which PT monitors. However, factor VII has the shortest half-life of all the factors carboxylated by vitamin K; therefore, when deficient, it is the PT that rises first, since the activated Factor VII is the first to "disappear." In later stages of deficiency, the other factors (which have longer half-lives) can "catch up," and the... 5a1ef8bd94 == Classification == 5a1ef8bd94 In pregnant women, VAD is associated

with a high prevalence of night blindness and poor maternal health outcomes including an increased risk of maternal mortality and complications during pregnancy and lactation... 5a1ef8bd94

Vitamin A deficiency It is common in poorer countries, especially among children and women of reproductive age, but is rarely seen in more developed countries. It is common in poorer countries, especially among children Vitamin A deficiency (VAD) or hypovitaminosis A is a lack of vitamin A in blood and tissues. Vitamin A plays a major role in phototransduction, so this deficiency impairs vision, often presenting with nyctalopia (night blindness). In more severe VAD cases, it can progress to xerophthalmia, keratomalacia, and complete blindness. Vitamin A deficiency (VAD) or hypovitaminosis A is a lack of vitamin A in blood and tissues 5a1ef8bd94

Vitamin K deficiency bleeding Vitamin K deficiency bleeding (VKDB) of the newborn, previously known as haemorrhagic disease of the newborn, is a rare form of bleeding disorder that Vitamin K deficiency bleeding (VKDB) of the newborn, previously known as haemorrhagic disease of the newborn, is a rare form of bleeding disorder that affects newborns and young infants due to low stores of vitamin K at birth. It commonly presents with intracranial haemorrhage with the risk of brain damage or death 5a1ef8bd94

Vitamin D deficiency ultraviolet B rays. Vitamin D deficiency can also be caused by inadequate nutritional intake of vitamin D; disorders that limit vitamin D absorption; and 5a1ef8bd94

Symptoms include bruising, petechiae, and hematomas. 5a1ef8bd94 Vitamin A deficiency is the leading cause of preventable childhood blindness worldwide and is a major cause of childhood mortality. Each year, approximately 250,000 to 500,000 malnourished children in the developing world go blind from a VAD, with about half of whom dying within a year of losing their sight. Addressing VAD has been a critical focus of global health initiatives, including Sustainable Development Goal 2: to end hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture. 5a1ef8bd94 VKDB can be prevented by supplementing vitamin K, typically given shortly after birth by intramuscular injection. Most national health organisations recommend routine vitamin K supplementation after birth. Widespread use of this has made this a rare disease. 5a1ef8bd94

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