

How Vitamin B Deficiency Affects Nerve and Brain Health

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Vitamin B consists of eight different water-soluble vitamins that play an important role in energy production, the formation of red blood cells and proper neurological function.



Of those, B₁ (thiamine), B₆ (pyridoxine), and B₁₂ (cobalamin) are especially essential for proper nerve health and cognitive function. Deficiency in one or more of these vitamins for either intake or absorption can thus result in structural and functional damage to the nervous system

Exploring the Importance of Key B Vitamins

1. **Thiamine (Vitamin B₁):** Acts as a coenzyme for glucose and neurotransmitter metabolism. It assists in the conduction of electrical impulses down the nerves.
2. **Pyridoxine (Vitamin B₆):** Utilized in the production of GABA, dopamine, and serotonin—mood and cognition-related neurotransmitters. Helps with myelin production and myelin enhances nerve fibre insulation.
3. **Cobalamin (Vitamin B₁₂):** Required for DNA replication, production of red blood cells and for myelin upkeep. Protects the spinal cord and makes signals sent quicker to the brain.
4. **Other B Vitamins (B₂, B₃, B₅, B₇, B₉):** Assist in energy metabolism, cellular growth, and repair. Indirectly contribute through supporting cellular health.

Why Early Intervention Matters

For mild B-vitamin insufficiency, the symptoms can be imperceptible, general fatigue, irritability, or slight memory problems, but any type of early symptom that develops shouldn't be disregarded. Due to the health risks associated with B₁₂ deficiency, healthcare professionals are now recommending proactive screening in at-risk populations, which include older adults, pure vegetarians, and individuals with gastrointestinal disorders that interfere with absorption. More specifically, intravenous therapies like [eldervit injection](#) is used for repletion of serum cobalamin levels more rapidly than oral supplements are capable of providing when oral supplements are ineffective.

Effects of Deficiency in Vitamin B on Nerve Health

Peripheral Neuropathy

The first to suffer damage are often the nerves in the hands and feet, when B-vitamin levels run low:

- Signs and symptoms: Tingling, numbness, burning pain and muscle weakness.
- A 2024 trial showed that a combined supplementation of B₁₂ and B₆ decreased the neuropathic pain scores in the participants by 35% over a period of three months.

Autonomic Dysfunction

However, it is not just sensory nerves that can be involved; autonomic fibres which control blood pressure and gut motility, are also at risk:

- Signs and symptoms: Postural dizziness, dysmotility, and hyperhidrosis.
- Defective transmission of the autonomic neurons due to mitochondrial dysfunction

Effect on Brain Activity and Mental Health

Cognitive Decline

Long-term deficiency of B₁₂ and folate (B₉) is associated with a more rapid decline in memory and executive function.

- Symptoms include forgetfulness, short attention span, and slower processing speed.
- Neural damage resulting from deficient DNA repair and increased homocysteine
- 2023 Clinical Trials: Weekly B₁₂ injections have been shown to improve mild cognitive impairment cognitive test scores from 4 to 20 O/C in 2023.

Mood Disorders

Lowering of B₁₂, B₆, and B₉ has been associated with depressive symptoms and anxiety:

- Signs: Low mood lasting a relatively long time, discomfort, and a lack of sleep.
- Reduced neurotransmitter production and enhanced neuroinflammation

Neurodegenerative Risk

- Chronic hyperhomocysteinaemia, usually caused by B₁₂ or B₆ deficiency, is a risk factor for Alzheimer's disease and other neurodegenerative diseases.
- Current research is assessing whether persistent restoration of B-vitamin concentrations can attenuate disease progression.

Management

Oral Supplementation

- **Common dosages:** 1,000–2,000 µg/d B₁₂ and 50–100 mg/d B₆ in tablets per day.
- **Limitations:** Malabsorption, pernicious anaemia or GI surgical procedure.

Parenteral Therapy

- Injectables B₁₂ preparations: IM or SC injectables that bypass absorption hurdles
- Once weekly to start stores, then monthly for maintenance.
- B₁₂ with folate has been combined in formulations such as the eldervit injection for the concomitant recovery of both vitamins.

Dietary Interventions

- Animal-Source Foods: Meat, dairy and eggs offer easy access to (bioavailable) B₁₂.
- Some fortified food items: Cereals, plant-based milk alternatives fortified with B₁₂ and folic acid.
- Vegetarians and Vegans: Fortified nutritional yeast and high-dose oral supplements.

Preventative and supportive actions

Annual monitoring for high-risk patients will prevent irreversible nerve damage.

- **Lifestyle Changes:** A healthy diet, moderate alcohol consumption, and not smoking maintain B-vitamin status and general neural well-being.
- **Adjunctive Therapies:** Options for pain relief in neuropathy may also include physical therapy, topical agents, and neuromodulatory medications.

Recent Developments

- Higher Older Adult RDAs (2024): Reported a higher daily intake guideline for older adults, due to the decreased absorption with age.
- Mobile health app New apps monitor nutrient consumption and send reminders to take supplements or injections.
- Synergistic approaches are continuing to develop, such as B-vitamins with vitamin D and omega-3 fatty acids with neuroprotective co-effects.

Conclusion

Although the lack of vitamin B is a significant danger to the nerves and brain, which contribute to lost function, there is an opportunity to help the individual as many of its effects are easily totally reversed with early supplementation. Target parenteral, oral, and injectable therapies all have important roles in promoting clinical well-being.

In order to ensure patients get reliable cobalamin repletion, especially in cases where absorption is impaired, consider these innovative combination therapies, [walcobal kit injection 1](#), providing accurate dosages of B₁₂ and other supporting B-vitamins for long term neurological health support.