Title

Adequate vitamin B12 and folate status of Norwegian vegans and vegetarians

Journal
British Journal Of Nutrition, 129(12)

ISSN
0007-1145

Authors
Henjum, Sigrun
Groufh-Jacobsen, Synne
Lindsay, Allen
et al.

Publication Date
2023-06-28

DOI
10.1017/s0007114522002987

Peer reviewed

British Journal of Nutrition (2023), 129, 2076–2083 doi:10.1017/S0007114522002987

Adequate vitamin B_{12} and folate status of Norwegian vegans and vegetarians

Sigrun Henjum[1]*, Synne Groufh-Jacobsen[2], Allen Lindsay[3,4], Ellen Raael[1], Anna Maria Israelsson[1], Setareh Shahab-Ferdows[4] and Daniela Hampel[3,4]

[1]*Department of Nursing and Health Promotion, Faculty of Health Sciences, Oslo Metropolitan University, Kunnskapsveien 55, 2007 Kjeller, 0130 Oslo, Norway*

[2]*Department of Nutrition and Public Health, Faculty of Health and Sport Science, University of Agder, Universitetsveien 25, 4630 Kristiansand, Norway*

[3]*USDA/ARS Western Human Nutrition Research Center, 430 West Health Sciences Drive, Davis, CA 95616, USA*

[4]*Department of Nutrition, University of California, One Shields Ave, Davis, CA 95616, USA*

(Submitted 1 June 2022 – Final revision received 26 August 2022 – Accepted 14 September 2022 – First published online 27 September 2022)

Abstract

Plant-based diets may increase the risk of vitamin B_{12} deficiency due to limited intake of animal-source foods, while dietary folate increases when adhering to plant-based diets. In this cross-sectional study, we evaluated the B_{12} and folate status of Norwegian vegans and vegetarians using dietary B_{12} intake, B_{12} and folic acid supplement use, and biomarkers (serum B_{12} (B_{12}), plasma total homocysteine (tHcy), plasma methylmalonic acid (MMA) and serum folate). Vegans (*n* 115) and vegetarians (*n* 90) completed a 24-h dietary recall and a FFQ and provided a non-fasting blood sample. cB_{12}, a combined indicator for evaluation of B_{12} status, was calculated. B_{12} status was adequate in both vegans and vegetarians according to the cB_{12} indicator; however 4 % had elevated B_{12}. Serum B_{12}, tHcy, MMA concentrations and the cB_{12} indicator (overall median: 357 pmol/l, 9·0 µmol/l, 0·18 µmol/l, 1·30 (cB_{12})) did not differ between vegans and vegetarians, unlike for folate (vegans: 25·8 nmol/l, vegetarians: 21·6 nmol/l, $P = 0·027$). Serum B_{12} concentration < 221 pmol/l was found in 14 % of all participants. Vegetarians revealed the highest proportion of participants below the recommended daily intake of 2 µg/d including supplements (40 *v.* 18 %, $P < 0·001$). Predictors of higher serum B_{12} concentrations were average daily supplement use and older age. Folate deficiency (< 10 nmol/l) was uncommon overall (< 2·5 %). The combined indicator cB_{12} suggested that none of the participants was B_{12}-depleted; however, low serum B_{12} concentration was found in 14 % of the participants. Folate concentrations were adequate, indicating adequate folate intake in Norwegian vegans and vegetarians.

Key words: Vitamin B_{12}: Folate: Homocysteine: Methylmalonic acid: Vegans: Vegetarians: B_{12} dietary intake

Plant-based diets can provide several health benefits such as lower serum cholesterol, blood pressure and weight. However, these diets may also increase the risks of micronutrient deficiencies(1–3).Vitamin B_{12} (B_{12}) is naturally present only in animal-source foods, and people who follow a plant-based diet and do not consume sufficient quantities of foods fortified with B_{12} or take supplements will be at risk of B_{12} deficiency(4). Fruits, vegetables, berries and grains are foods rich in folate(5). B_{12} and folate are linked via the methyl group transfer from N^5-methyltetrahydrofolate to B_{12}, and deficiencies can lead to megaloblastic anaemia and hyperhomocysteinemia, a risk factor for atherosclerosis(6). Since B_{12} is essential for DNA and RNA synthesis, erythropoiesis and the production of neurotransmitters(7), low B_{12} status can cause neurological damage due to an inhibition of the formation of the myelin sheath among other potential causes(4). Folate is essential for physiological processes, such as synthesis of nucleic acids and low folate status may cause cognitive and neurological symptoms. B_{12} status can be assessed using several biomarkers, such as B_{12} concentrations, total homocysteine (tHcy) and methylmalonic acid (MMA). tHcy and MMA are both functional biomarkers that accumulate when B_{12} status is poor. However, tHcy also increases with low folate status(8). Folate status can be assessed by evaluating serum folate and tHcy.

Causes of B_{12} deficiency can be divided into four main types: inadequate intake from food, malabsorption, chemical inactivation by nitrous oxide or genetic disorders(9). In high-income populations, B_{12} deficiency is more often diagnosed as a cause of low absorption due to pernicious anaemia, an autoimmune condition where intrinsic factor production is inadequate(9). Loss of intrinsic factor also occurs with ageing. Deficiency is also more common in people who consume limited amounts of animal-

---

Abbreviations: MMA, methylmalonic acid; RDI, recommended daily intake; tHcy, total homocysteine.

* **Corresponding author:** Sigrun Henjum, email shenjum@oslomet.no

source foods, such as vegans, vegetarians and the elderly(4). In low- and middle-income countries, B_{12} deficiency can be relatively common due to lack of income to purchase animal-source foods or because of religious or cultural dietary preferences(9). Previous research in populations consuming a mixed diet reported that serum B_{12} concentrations are on average lower in older individuals(10), but few studies have included older vegans and vegetarians.

According to national dietary surveys, healthy adults in Sweden and Norway have inadequate folate intakes. Three out of four women and one out of two men have been found to have intakes below the recommended intake in Norway(11–15). Vegans and vegetarians have higher intakes of fruits and vegetables than the general population, likely resulting in a higher folate status in these groups. Worldwide, fortification of flour with folic acid is common, in USA folic acid fortification of all cereal grain product flour was implemented in 1998; however in Norway, flour with folic acid fortification is not available.

Interest in plant-based diets has increased over the past few years(16), and vegans now represent at least 1 % and vegetarians about 3 % of the Norwegian population(17). In addition, a flexitarian diet, reducing the intake of meat, milk, eggs and fish in favour of plant-based alternatives, is becoming increasingly popular(18). Given the very limited information available, this study evaluated B_{12} and folate status of vegan and vegetarian adults in Norway, using dietary B_{12} intake and supplement use of vitamin B_{12} and folic acid, and serum B_{12} concentrations to detect subclinical or clinical deficiency in conjunction with the functional markers tHcy, MMA and serum folate. The measured biomarkers were further used to calculate the recently proposed B_{12} status indicator, cB_{12}(19).

Methods

Participants

In this study, 205 participants, 115 vegans and 90 vegetarians, from the Oslo area, were included (57 men and 148 women, age range18–60 years). The inclusion criteria were as follows: (1) no consumption of poultry, meat and/or meat products the previous 6 months or more; (2) older than 18 years of age; (3) not pregnant or lactating; (4) no chronic or acute illness know to affect B_{12} status or acute illness.

Vegans were defined as people who omitted all types of animal-source foods from their diet, and vegetarians as those who excluded poultry, meat, and meat products, but included milk and dairy products and/or eggs and/or fish in varying degrees. Due to few pescatarians (n 35), and no difference in B_{12} status between vegetarians and pescatarians, the two groups were merged.

Participants were mainly recruited through social media, using convenience sampling method. The snowball effect was further used to recruit participants through existing participants. Information sheets about the study purpose and participation were shared on OsloMet's website, a website for health personnel interested in plant-based diets (HEPLA) and in closed Facebook groups for vegans and vegetarians.

Dietary questionnaire – habitual intake

Participants answered an electronic questionnaire, which consisted of two parts. The first part covered background information (age, height and weight, marital status, occupational status, educational level, smoking habits, country of birth, language, dietary practice, and duration of adherence to vegan/vegetarian diet), while the second part included a FFQ, assessing habitual food and supplement intake using thirty-two questions about average intake of selected foods/food groups and supplements over the past 4 weeks. These questions had seven frequency alternatives ranging from ‘rarely/never’, ‘less frequently than weekly’, ‘1–3 times per week’, ‘4–6 times per week’, ‘1–2 times per day’, ‘3–4 times a day’ to ‘5 or more times a day’. The answers were converted into daily amounts and adjusted for portion size to obtain B_{12} intake. Type, amount, brand and frequency of supplements used were also assessed for both B_{12} and folic acid. The use of B_{12} injections was assessed based on whether they ever had taken B_{12} injections and time since last injection (months).

The questionnaire was designed based on a previously validated questionnaire in a study of lactating women and iodine status(20). Changes were made to adapt to vegans and vegetarian diets and relevant lifestyle factors, including several plant-based alternatives such as legumes, plant-based milk and other non-dairy products (oats, rice, soya, almond and coconut), or vegan cheese and meat substitutes (soya products, tofu and tempeh). Energy drink intake was also evaluated, due to high B_{12} doses in some of the brands. Dietary folate intake was not calculated due to insufficient details on folate sources (e.g. vegetable was one food group and did not specify which type of vegetable).

Twenty-four-hour dietary recall

The 24-h recall was completed for B_{12} intakes on the same day as the non-fasting blood sample was collected. Types and quantities (grams and decilitres) of food and drinks, and brand or manufacturer were assessed. To calculate the 24-h intake, reported food items were multiplied by B_{12} concentrations in each specific food item available in the Norwegian Food Composition Table in 2019(5). For combined food items, the mean values for each food item were used (e.g. all lean fish types, all fatty fish species, all types of cake/chocolate/ice cream and all types of vegetables). Plant-based alternatives, plant-based milk alternatives, supplements and different kinds of energy drinks are not captured in the 2019 Food Composition Table, so package labels were used to assess B_{12} concentrations.

Sample collection and biochemical analyses

A non-fasting blood sample was collected from all participants. Blood for serum analyses (B_{12}, folate and MMA) was collected in a 5·0 ml tube (BD vacutainer SST II advance, Becton Dickinson), and blood for the plasma analysis (tHcy) was collected using a 5·0 ml tube (BD vacutainer PPT K2E 9·0 mg, Becton Dickinson).

The serum tubes were mixed gently by five inversions and placed in a rack at room temperature for 30 to 120 min before centrifugation at 1500 rpm for 10 min (Centrifuge 5804, Eppendorf). All samples were protected from light. The plasma tubes were mixed gently and placed in a rack at room temperature to prevent blood cells attaching to the stopper. The plasma was obtained by the same centrifugation step as above and separation within 30 min of the blood draw. All serum and plasma samples were refrigerated (4°C) until analysis within 3 d at the Fürst Medical Laboratory. The assays were performed using the ADVIA Centaur XP (JEOL Ltd) and XPT System (Siemens Healthiness) by immunoassays coupled with chemiluminescence detection according to the manufacturer's protocol.

Deficiency cut-offs and cB_{12} status indicator

B_{12} status was evaluated using the following cut points for serum B_{12} concentrations: severely deficient (≤ 148 pmol/l), marginally deficient (149 to 221 pmol/l), deficient (< 221 pmol/l) and adequate (> 221 pmol/l)(21). Folate deficiency was defined as serum concentrations < 10 nmol/l, adequacy at 10–45 nmol/l and elevated at 45 nmol/l. Elevated tHcy was defined as > 15 µmol/l(22) and elevated MMA as $\geq 0{\cdot}27$ µmol/l(9). The recommended daily intake (RDI) of B_{12} vary across countries. The Nordic Nutrition Recommendations of B_{12} is 2·0 µg/d,(23) and the RDA for the USA is 2·4 µg/d.

The cB_{12} indicator was calculated for participants for which B_{12}, tHcy and MMA concentrations were available(19). This approach calculates cB_{12} as a combined indicator of B_{12} status, which can be estimated using two, three or four B_{12} biomarkers (B_{12}, tHcy, MMA and holotranscobalamin). cB_{12} values are classified as follows: probable B_{12} deficieny ($cB_{12} < -2{\cdot}5$), possible B_{12} deficiency (–2·5 to –1·5), low B_{12} (–1·5 to –0·5), B_{12} adequacy (–0·5 to 1·5) and elevated B_{12} status ($cB_{12} > 1{\cdot}5$)(19).

Ethical approval

This study was conducted according to the guidelines laid down in the Declaration of Helsinki, and all procedures involving human subjects were approved by the Regional Committee for Medical and Health Research Ethics, 2019/653/REC South-East, and the Norwegian Center for Research Data/NSD/101332. Written informed consent was obtained from all participants.

Statistical analysis

IBM SPSS version 25 (IBM Corp.) was used for the statistical analysis. Normality of the data was tested using visual interpretation of the Q-Q plots and histograms. Spearman's correlation (r_s) was used to evaluate the association between continuous non-parametric variables. Correlations below 0·3 were considered to be weak, between 0·3 to 0·5 as moderate and above 0·5 as strong(24). The Mann–Whitney U test was used to test differences between groups using non-parametric variables, and the χ^2 test was used for categorical variables. Cross-tabulations were performed with B_{12}, tHcy and MMA as categorical variables to identify potential deficiency. Serum B_{12} was skewed, so all analyses were done using log-transformed data. Multiple linear regression analyses were used to explore predictors of serum B_{12} as the outcome variable. The exposure variables were age, sex, BMI, smoking status, parity, vegan/vegetarian diet, duration of vegan/vegetarian diet, B_{12} intake, B_{12} supplements, B_{12} injections and education. All covariates that showed associations ($P < 0{\cdot}10$) in the crude regression analysis (age, B_{12} supplements 24 h and total habitual intake of B_{12}) were included in the preliminary multiple regression models. Excluded variables were reintroduced, and those that were still associated in this model (age and B_{12} supplements 24 h) ($P < 0{\cdot}10$) were retained in the final model(25). The regression models were checked for homoscedasticity using standard residuals within ± 3 and Cook's distance < 1 as parameters.

Results

Characteristics of the participants

Fifty-six per cent of the participants were vegans and 44 % were vegetarians (Table 1). Overall, 86 % reported adherence to a vegan or vegetarian diet for more than 2 years, while 14 % stated an adherence for more than 10 years. The use of B_{12} supplements was about 1·5-fold higher in vegans than in vegetarians ($P < 0{\cdot}03$ for all), while no significant difference was observed in the use of B_{12} injections during the last 10 months ($P = 0{\cdot}11$).

B_{12} intake and status

Median total habitual B_{12} intake (food plus supplements) was higher in vegans compared with vegetarians ($P < 0{\cdot}001$), while habitual B_{12} intake from foods only was higher in vegetarians ($P = 0{\cdot}001$, Table 2), so no differences were found in 24-h dietary intake of B_{12}. More vegetarians than vegans (40·0 *v.* 18·3 %, $P < 0{\cdot}001$) had a total habitual B_{12} intake below the RDI of 2 µg/d. No differences in dietary practice affecting in B_{12} intake were found for the 24-h dietary recall. There were no significant differences in B_{12}, tHcy or MMA concentrations (medians: B_{12}, 357 pmol/l; tHcy, 9·0 µmol/l; MMA, 0·18 µmol/l) between vegans and vegetarians (Table 3).

The prevalence of B_{12} deficiency (< 221 pmol/l) was 14·3 % (no differences between vegans and vegetarians, $P = 0{\cdot}424$) based on serum B_{12} concentrations (60 % of these did not have elevated tHcy or MMA). One vegan and one vegetarian had severe B_{12} deficiency ($B_{12} \leq 148$ pmol/l). Vegetarian B_{12} supplement users had a higher mean serum B_{12} concentration compared with vegetarian non-users ($P = 0{\cdot}002$), which was not the case for vegans (online Supplemental Table 1), while supplement use only increased intake in the last 24 h ($P < 0{\cdot}001$ for all), not habitual B_{12} intake in either group. The overall cB_{12} median value (1·3) was in the adequate B_{12} status range (–0·5 to 1·5), and the cB_{12} values did not differ between vegans and vegetarians ($P = 0{\cdot}66$). While none of the calculated cB_{12} values fell into the low B_{12} status category for cB_{12} (Table 3), 3·7 % of all participants revealed a cB_{12} value indicating elevated B_{12} (vegans: 2·1 % and vegetarians: 1·6 %).

Folate supplement use and status

Following the trend of higher supplement use among the vegans (Table 2), vegans had higher serum folate status than vegetarians (25·8 *v.* 21·6 nmol/l, $P = 0{\cdot}027$, Table 3), and only one vegan and two vegetarians revealed folate levels below the deficiency cut-off of 10 nmol/l (Table 3). Folic acid supplement use increased serum folate in vegans and vegetarians compared with the non-supplement users in each group ($P \leq 0{\cdot}031$ for all, Supplemental Table 1).

Table 1. Background characteristics of participating vegans and vegetarians in Norway (*n* 205)*

	Combined		Vegans		Vegetarians		
	n	%	*n*	%	*n*	%	*P*†
Participants	205	100	115	56	90	44	
Sex							0·005*
Females	148	72·2	74	64·3	74	82·2	
Males	57	27·8	41	35·7	16	17·8	
Country of origin							0·91
Norway	170	83·0	96	83·5	74	82·2	
Other	35	17·0	19	16·5	16	17·8	
Age (years)							
Mean	30·4		31		29·6		0·09
SD	9·1		8·7		9·5		
BMI (kg/m^2)							
Mean	23·2		23		23·4		0·64
SD	3·5		2·9		3·9		
Educational level							0·65
< 12 years	6	2·9	3	2·6	3	3·3	
12 years	36	17·6	22	19·1	14	15·6	
1–4 years university	165	79·5	90	78·3	73	81·1	
Smoking status							0·93
No	185	90·2	103	89·5	82	91·1	
Yes	20	9·8	12	10·5	8	8·9	
Duration of plant-based diet							
Mean	4·7		4·11		5·5		0·007
SD	3·1		2·8		3·5		
Supplement use							
B_{12}, 24-h recall	120	58·5	70	60·9	50	55·6	0·45
B_{12}, habitual use	158	77·1	103	89·6	55	61·1	< 0·001*
Folate, habitual use	93	45·4	60	52·2	33	36·7	0·027

* Results are presented in mean ± SD or *n* (%).
† Significant differences as determined by Mann–Whitney *U* test.

Table 2. Calculated 24-h intake of B_{12}, and habitual intake and injection of B_{12} in vegans (*n* 115) and vegetarians (*n* 90)* in Norway

Intakes	Vegans		Vegetarians		
	Median	IQR	Median	IQR	*P*†
B_{12}					
24-h intake from food (µg/d)	0·04	0·00, 0·53	0·19	0·01, 0·50	0·57
Total 24-h intake (µg/d)	9·0	1·3, 25·1	6·3	0·50, 25·0	0·64
24-h intake below RDI					
n	34		35		0·16
%	29·6		38·9		
Habitual intake from food (µg/d)	0·39	0·17, 0·57	0·52	0·25, 0·74	0·005
Total habitual intake (µg/d)	10·6	2·4, 100	2·7	0·90, 10·4	0·001
Habitual intake < RDI					
n	21		36		< 0·001
%	18·3		40·0		
Injections					
n	14		5		0·10
%	12·1		5·6		
Time since last injection, months	9·8	4·4, 1–12	10·6	3·1, 5–12	0·80

B_{12}, vitamin B_{12}; RDI, recommended daily intake.
* Results presented as median (IQR). Total B_{12} intake includes food, energy drinks and supplement use. RDI for B_{12} = 2·0 µg/d[38].
† *P*-values determined by Mann–Whitney *U* test and χ^2 test for categorical variables.

Associations among biomarkers

Since no significant differences were observed for B_{12}, tHcy and MMA concentrations based on dietary practice, the pooled sample set (vegans and vegetarians) was used to examine their relationships. B_{12} concentrations were moderately negatively associated with tHcy and MMA (tHcy, r_s: −0·36; MMA, r_s: −0·33, $P < 0·001$ for all), while tHcy and MMA were weakly correlated (r_s: 0·23, $P = 0·002$; Fig. 1). None of these biomarkers were correlated with folate serum concentrations, regardless of using the pooled or diet-based sample sets. Association between B_{12} biomarkers and folate serum concentration have, however, been found in omnivore populations[26,27].

Supplemental Table 2 shows the percentage of participants with B_{12}, tHcy and MMA concentrations (*n* 189) below the

Table 3. Concentrations and deficiency rates of measured blood biomarkers in Norwegian vegans (*n* 115) and vegetarians (*n* 90)*

	Combined		Vegans		Vegetarians			
Markers	*n*	%	*n*	%	*n*	%	*P*†	Ref. values‡
B$_{12}$ (pmol/l)§								
Median	357		350		359		0·88	150–650
IQR	270, 464		288, 450		255, 489			
Deficient	14·3	29	12·4	14	16·7	15	0·43	< 221
Marginal	13·3	27	11·5	13	15·6	14	0·43	149–221
Severe	1·0	2	1·0	1	1·1	1	0·43	< 148
tHcy (μmol/l)‖								
Median	9·0		9·0		8·4		0·25	5·0–15·0
IQR	7·1, 11·2		7·7, 11·0		6·4, 11·5			
Elevated	7·0	14	5·3	6	9·1	8	0·44	> 15·0
MMA (μmol/l)¶								
Median	0·18		0·2		0·2		0·55	< 0·27
IQR	0·15, 0·24		0·2, 0·3		0·1, 0·2			
Elevated	19·0	37	19·3	21	16	18·6	0·70	> 0·27
Folate (nmol/l)**								
Median	24·2		25·8		21·6		0·027	6–20
IQR	18·0, 32·9		20·3, 34·8		16·2, 31·3			
Deficient	1·7	3	1·0	1	2·4	2	0·46	< 10·0
cB$_{12}$††								
Median	1·30		1·31		1·29		0·11	0·5–1·5
IQR	1·24, 1·36		1·26, 1·36		1·23, 1·36			
Elevated B$_{12}$	3·7	7	2·1	4	1·6	3	0·66	> 1·5

Ref., reference; B$_{12}$, vitamin B$_{12}$; tHcy, homocysteine; MMA, methylmalonic acid; cB$_{12}$, combined B$_{12}$ indicator.

* Values are presented as median (IQR) or % (*n*).

† Mann–Whitney *U* test and χ^2 test for categorical variables.

‡ Reference values(19,21).

§ B$_{12}$, (vegans, *n* 113; vegetarians, *n* 90).

‖ Hcy (vegans, *n* 113; vegetarians, *n* 88).

¶ MMA (vegans, *n* 109; vegetarians, *n* 86).

** Folate (vegans, *n* 98, vegetarians, *n* 82).

†† cB$_{12}$ (vegans, *n* 105; vegetarians, *n* 84). Only participants with B$_{12}$, tHcy and MMA data are included. cB$_{12}$ is dimensionless. None of the cB$_{12}$ values indicated a low status (cB$_{12}$ < –0·5).

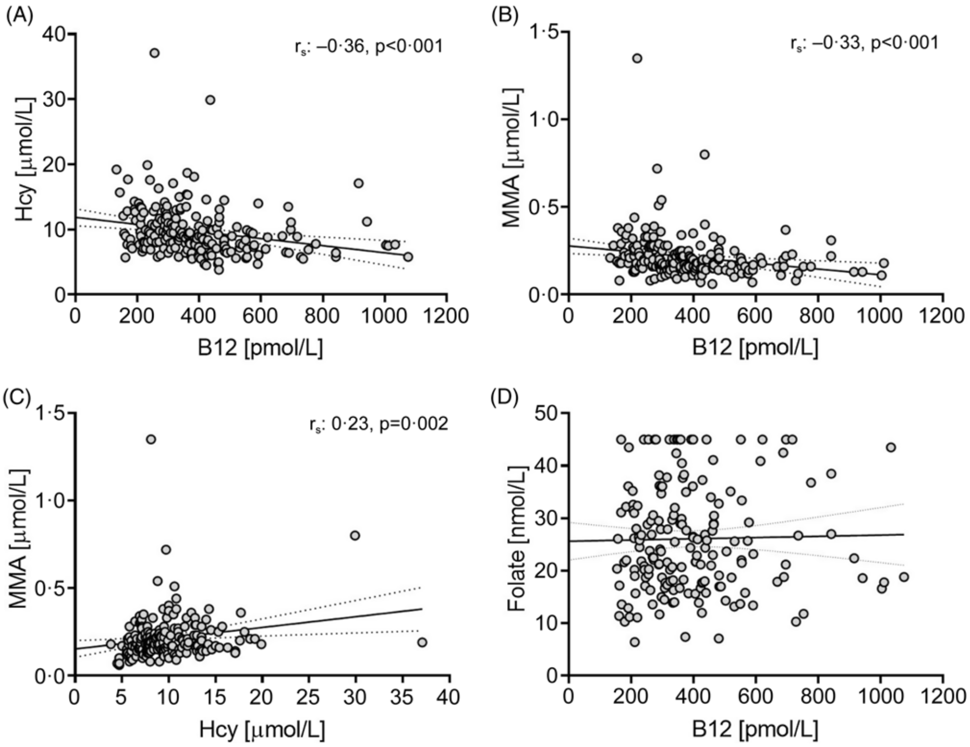

Figure 1. Scatterplots of B12 and related biomarkers in vegans and vegetarians in Norway (n = 205).

respective cut-offs. In total, 75·9 % (*n* 123) of participants with adequate B_{12} status were within the normal range for tHcy and MMA concentrations. The trend was the same for B_{12} deficient and adequate groups: more participants had elevated MMA with normal tHcy (deficient, 29·6 %; adequate, 16·7 %) than normal MMA with elevated tHcy (deficient, 3·7 %; adequate, 6·8 %). Only two participants had low serum B_{12} in conjunction with elevated tHcy and MMA, which was also found in one participant with adequate B_{12} concentrations.

Predictors of serum B_{12} concentration

In multiple linear regression analysis, increasing age (0·19 (0·001, 0·059), $P = 0·002$) and intake of B_{12} supplement the last 24 h (yes/no) (0·21 (0·013, 0·063), $P = 0·001$) were predictors of serum B_{12} concentration in vegans and vegetarians (Table 4).

Discussion

To the best of our knowledge, this is the first study to assess B_{12} and folate status in vegetarians and vegans in Norway, employing multiple approaches for B_{12} assessment. Despite the fewer dietary B_{12} sources in strict plant-based diets, the combined indicator cB_{12} suggested that none of the participants was B_{12}-depleted and 4 % had elevated B_{12}. However, 14 % were B_{12}-deficient based on serum B_{12} concentration (< 221 pmol/l) including two individuals in the severely deficient range (≤ 148 pmol/l). These two individuals reported use of B_{12} supplements, which suggest other causes of B_{12} deficiency than inadequate dietary B_{12} intake. Similar deficiency rates were found in the National Health and Nutrition Survey (NHANES) for the US adult population (19–59 years, 9·9–10·0 % *v.* 8·7–10·0 % in our study, using their serum B_{12} cut-off of < 200 pmol/l)(8); however, the reported elevated MMA and tHcy prevalence between 3·9–5·2 % and 2·6–6·6 %, respectively, was about 3- to 4-fold lower compared with our study. Interestingly, our findings for B_{12}, tHcy and MMA concentrations were comparable to those of the US elderly population in the same report (≥ 60 years). With age, protein-bound B_{12} in the diet is less efficiently absorbed due to a higher occurrence of atrophic gastritis and intestinal bacterial overgrowth(10). In our study, the mean age was 30 years old (with good ability to absorb B_{12}), and only three participants were above 60 years old, which may explain the findings of low B_{12} deficiency. While we did not find differences in dietary practice and B_{12} status, other studies have reported lower serum B_{12} concentrations in vegans compared with vegetarians(28–31). However, we found significantly higher total habitual B_{12} intake in vegans (supplement and food), most likely driven by their high doses of B_{12} supplements, which could explain the discrepancy in our findings.

Folate concentrations in nearly all participants were adequate. Good dietary folate sources are fruit and vegetables, and according to Norwegian national dietary surveys, Norwegians have a fruit and vegetable intake below the RDI of 500 g/d(15,23). Correspondingly, the general population in Norway have a lower folate intake than recommended (300 µg/d for adults and 400 µg/d for women of fertile age)(15,23). Since plant-based diets have higher intakes of fruits and vegetables, individuals following these dietary practices might have higher folate status than the general population, a hypothesis supported by our findings of median folate concentrations of over 20 nmol/l compared with the lower values (~7 to 16 nmol/l) reported in other studies of Norwegian adults (6·7–15·2 nmol/l)(32).

In our study, almost 14 % of the participants were classified as B_{12}-deficient based on serum B_{12} concentration. The sensitivity of detecting B_{12} deficiency in its early stages with this biomarker is questionable(19). In fact, cross-tabulation evaluating tHcy and MMA in the B_{12}-deficient participants showed that almost 60 % of the B_{12}-deficient participants did not have elevated tHcy or MMA. A similar finding was reported in healthy, highly educated vegetarian Indians(33). Furthermore, cB_{12} calculations indicated that none of the participants were low in B_{12}. Our study suggests that the deficiency rates of B_{12} are dependent on the method of assessment of B_{12} status, and whether the individuals with low B_{12} concentrations are in fact at risk of deficiency, given that their cB_{12} value indicates adequacy, is doubtful. However, 4 % fell into the elevated cB_{12} range, and 9 % (19) of the participants had a high B_{12} concentration (> 650 pmol/l). A single biomarker like serum B_{12} concentration is not a definitive indicator of B_{12} status or deficiency, if low, it suggests other markers should be used as well. MMA is the most sensitive followed by holoTC, then B_{12} and then homocysteine. cB_{12} includes several of these and is therefore specific and sensitive to detect true deficiency. High doses of B_{12} might be useful to increase serum B_{12} in some situations but given the poor efficiency of absorption of high doses (< 1 %), then either taking a supplement that supplies the usual daily requirement (50 % absorption) or giving a least one dose of i.m. B_{12} might be a better strategy. Surprisingly, supplement use was not the driving factor for such high B_{12} concentrations.

Our findings of inadequate dietary intake of B_{12} in vegans and vegetarians are in agreement with previous reports(30,34,35). Lower habitual dietary B_{12} intake in vegans *v.* vegetarians was also reported in studies from Switzerland and the UK(29,36). Contrarily, adequate B_{12} intake from food in vegans and vegetarians was found in the USA, with nutritional yeast and fortified products as crucial B_{12} sources(28). However, the study also refers to several vegans with insufficient intake. In our study, the main B_{12} sources for vegetarians were fish (consumed by 13 % of the pescatarians) and nutritional yeast (11 % of the total B_{12} intake), emphasising the low consumption of B_{12} from other foods. In Norway, plant-based alternatives for milk, yogurt and cheese are fortified with B_{12}; however, no food items are fortified with folic acid.

The use of B_{12} supplements was higher in vegans than vegetarians (71 % *v.* 41 %), which was also reflected in the higher habitual total B_{12} intake in the vegan group. Regardless of the diet, the B_{12} intake was adequate (above RDI) when supplements were taken. While more vegans reported supplement use, the median total B_{12} intake of supplement users did not differ between groups (11·4 *v.* 20·4 µg/d, vegans *v.* vegetarians), reflecting 5- to 10-fold higher intakes than the RDI of 2 µg/d. There is no recommended upper limit for daily B_{12} intake, but there is a proposed maximum intake of 2000 µg as a safety margin(37). Six participants in our study took supplements of $B_{12} \geq 2000$ µg, but whether these concentrations adversely affected the participants remains unknown(38). As found in our study, vegans in the USA had highest median intake of B_{12} when

Table 4. Predictors of B_{12} concentrations in vegans and vegetarians (*n* 205) in Norway

B_{12} predictor	Unadjusted coefficient*	95 % CI	*P*	Adjusted coefficient†	95 % CI	*P*-value
Age	0·004	0·001, 0·006	0·008	0·19	0·001, 0·059	0·002
Supplement use‡	0·078	0·028, 0·13	0·003	0·21	0·013, 0·063	0·001

* The exposure variables were age, sex, BMI, smoking status, parity, dietary practice, duration of dietary practice, B_{12} intake, B_{12} supplements, B_{12} injections and education.
† Adjusted for age, B_{12} supplements 24 h and total habitual intake of B_{12}.
‡ Supplement use based on 24-h recall (yes/no).

supplements were included (9·4 *v.* 6·6 µg/d)[28]. Nevertheless, 15 % of vegans and 11 % of vegetarians still had a total B_{12} intake below the RDI, a lower percentage with inadequate intake compared with our study (18 % in vegans and 40 % in vegetarians). In Denmark, the median B_{12} intake of vegans increased from 0 to 17·5 µg/d when B_{12} supplements were included in the diet[34], and a trend also found for the vegans and vegetarians in our study when the 24 h intakes were considered. During the last years, more education about the importance of B_{12} supplements had been made available, especially for vegans, which could explain that most participants reported supplement use.

Only five (5·6 %) vegetarians and fourteen vegans (12·2 %) reported the use of B_{12} injections, which had no effect on the measured serum B_{12} concentrations. Since only four participants reported a B_{12} injection within the last 1 to 5 months, and all remaining injection users received their last injection 12 months prior, the treatment is not likely to significantly alter the results in this study. Moreover, it has been estimated that only about 15 % of a 1000 µg intramuscular B_{12} dose is retained in the body[9], further indicating that the B_{12} injections as reported in this study are no major contributor to B_{12} concentrations. In fact, use of daily high-dose B_{12} supplements (1000–2000 µg) have been reported to be equal or even superior to injections, supporting our findings of the positive effect of supplements on B_{12} concentrations.

We found B_{12} supplement use to be the strongest predictor of serum B_{12} concentrations, and the most important B_{12} source consumed among both vegans and vegetarians in our study. Further, higher B_{12} concentrations were associated with increasing age, which in turn supported a better B_{12} status. The low B_{12} concentrations in a surprisingly high percentage of younger vegan and vegetarian adults may indicate lower compliance with B_{12} supplementation and a higher risk of B_{12} deficiency in this age group. To secure optimal growth and development of the foetus, adequate B_{12} status during pregnancy and lactation is crucial. Of notice, in the Nordic Nutrition Recommendations 2012, the RDI during lactation is raised from 2·0 µg /d to 2·6 µg /d, underlining there is an urgent need to conduct more trials to investigate whether intervention with prenatal and postnatal vitamin B_{12} supplementation would improve child health outcomes in populations at risk.

Strengths and limitations

The B_{12} dietary intake could be underestimated as the Norwegian Food Composition Table is not fully updated regarding B_{12} content in plant-based food alternatives, such as cheese/milk and yogurt substitutes, or other available B_{12}-enriched products. Nonetheless, we registered B_{12} intake manually. A limitation in our study was that dietary folate intake was not calculated. The low number of participants in the group of non-supplement users, among vegans, was also a limitation. A higher sample size could have produced more valuable findings in this regard. The higher rate of educational level of our study participants compared with the general Norwegian population (77 % *v.* 34 %)[31] may have caused our results to be unrepresentative of the Norwegian population, as higher education has been associated with better health and healthier eating habits[32]. Moreover, since convenience sampling was used to recruit participants, more vegans and vegetarians may have been included who are extremely concerned about their diet and health.

However, this study analysed multiple biomarkers for B_{12} to evaluate subclinical or clinical B_{12} deficiency, namely tHcy, MMA, and erythrocyte folate, and we also calculated and evaluated the combined B_{12} status indicator, cB_{12}. The availability of dietary data from 24-h recall and FFQ allows us to map B_{12} dietary sources and supplements. In addition, we had low percentage of missing data due to the use of electronic questionnaires with mandatory answer options.

Conclusions

This is the first study in vegans and vegetarians in Norway to assess B_{12} and folate status, using multiple approaches for its assessment. Despite fewer dietary B_{12} sources in strict plant-based diets, most participants revealed adequate B_{12} status due to B_{12} supplementation. Both vegans and vegetarians had adequate folate status, indicating adequate folate intake.

Acknowledgements

The authors thank all the participants in the study.

The study was supported by OsloMet.

S.H. designed the research; S.G.-J., A.M.I. and E.R. conducted the research; S.S-F. and D.H analysed the data; S.G.-J. and S.H performed the statistical analysis; S.H., L.H.A. and D.H wrote the paper; and S.H had the primary responsibility for the final content. All authors have read and agreed to the published version of the manuscript.

All authors declare no conflict of interest.

Supplementary material

For supplementary material/s referred to in this article, please visit https://doi.org/10.1017/S0007114522002987

References

1. Craig WJ (2009) Health effects of vegan diets. *Am J Clin Nutr* **89**, 1627S–1633S.
2. Dinu M, Abbate R, Gensini GF, *et al.* (2017) Vegetarian, vegan diets and multiple health outcomes: a systematic review with meta-analysis of observational studies. *Crit Rev Food Sci Nutr* **57**, 3640–3649.
3. Crowe FL, Appleby PN, Travis RC, *et al.* (2013) Risk of hospitalization or death from ischemic heart disease among British vegetarians and nonvegetarians: results from the EPIC-Oxford cohort study. *Am J Clin Nutr* **97**, 597–603.
4. Allen LH, Miller JW, De Groot L, *et al.* (2018) Biomarkers of Nutrition for Development (BOND): vitamin B-12 review. *J Nutr* **148**, 1995S–2027S.
5. Authority NFS (2019) *Norwegian Food Composition Table.* Norway: The Norwegian Food Safety Authority.
6. Klee GG (2000) Cobalamin and folate evaluation: measurement of methylmalonic acid and homocysteine *v.* vitamin B(12) and folate. *Clin Chem* **46**, 1277–1283.
7. Stabler SP (2013) Vitamin B_{12} deficiency. *N Engl J Med* **368**, 2041–2042.
8. Bailey RL, Carmel R, Green R, *et al.* (2011) Monitoring of vitamin B-12 nutritional status in the United States by using plasma methylmalonic acid and serum vitamin B-12. *Am J Clin Nutr* **94**, 552–561.
9. Green R, Allen LH, Bjørke-Monsen AL, *et al.* (2017) Vitamin B(12) deficiency. *Nat Rev Dis Primers* **3**, 17040.
10. Baik HW & Russell RM (1999) Vitamin B_{12} deficiency in the elderly. *Annu Rev Nutr* **19**, 357–377.
11. Öhrvik V, Lemming EW, Nälsén C, *et al.* (2018) Dietary intake and biomarker status of folate in Swedish adults. *Eur J Nutr* **57**, 451–462.
12. Brevik A, Vollset SE, Tell GS, *et al.* (2005) Plasma concentration of folate as a biomarker for the intake of fruit and vegetables: the Hordaland Homocysteine Study. *Am J Clin Nutr* **81**, 434–439.
13. Solvik BS, Strand TA, Kvestad I, *et al.* (2020) Dietary Intake and biomarkers of folate and cobalamin status in Norwegian Preschool Children: the FINS-KIDS study. *J Nutr* **150**, 1852–1858.
14. Swedish Food Safety (2010). *National Food for Adults 2010–11. Food and Nutritional Intake Among Adults in Sweden.* Uppsala, Sweden.
15. Totland TH, Melnæs BK, Lundberg-Hallen N *et al.* (2010). *Norkost 3 a Nationwide Dietary Survey Among Men and Women in Norway aged 18–70 years, 2010–2011.* Oslo, Norway: Norwegian National Directory of Health.
16. Radnitz C, Beezhold B & DiMatteo J (2015) Investigation of lifestyle choices of individuals following a vegan diet for health and ethical reasons. *Appetite* **90**, 31–36.
17. Berg L (2002) *Dyr er ikke bare mat. Om synet på dyrevelferd i Norge. (Animals are not only food: perceptions on animal welfare in Norway).* Oslo, Norway: SIFO Statens Institutt for Forbruksforskning.
18. Derbyshire EJ (2016) Flexitarian diets and health: a review of the evidence-based literature. *Front Nutr* **3**, 55.
19. Fedosov SN, Brito A, Miller JW, *et al.* (2015) Combined indicator of vitamin B_{12} status: modification for missing biomarkers and folate status and recommendations for revised cut-points. *Clin Chem Lab Med* **53**, 1215–1225.
20. Henjum S, Lilleengen AM, Aakre I, *et al.* (2017) Suboptimal iodine concentration in breastmilk and inadequate iodine intake among lactating women in Norway. *Nutrients* **9**, 643.
21. Allen LH (2006) *Guidelines on Food Fortification with Micronutrients.* Geneva: World Health Organization. Department of Nutrition for Health and Development.
22. Laboratorium F (2020) Fürst Medical Laboratory, Norway 2022.
23. Ministers NCO (2012) *Nordic Nutrition Recommendations. Integrating Nutrition and Physical Activity.* 5th ed. Copenhagen, Denmark: Nordic Council of Ministers.
24. Cohen J (1988) *Statistical Power Analysis for the Behavioral Sciences.* New York, USA: Lawrence Erlbaum Associate.
25. Hosmer DW & Lemeshow S (2000) *Applied Logistic Regression.* New York: John Wiley & Sons.
26. Bjørke Monsen AL & Ueland PM (2003) Homocysteine and methylmalonic acid in diagnosis and risk assessment from infancy to adolescence. *Am J Clin Nutr* **78**, 7–21.
27. Biselli PM, Guerzoni AR, de Godoy MF, *et al.* (2010) Genetic polymorphisms involved in folate metabolism and concentrations of methylmalonic acid and folate on plasma homocysteine and risk of coronary artery disease. *J Thromb Thrombolysis* **29**, 32–40.
28. Haddad EH, Jaceldo-Siegl K, Oda K, *et al.* (2020) Associations of circulating methylmalonic acid, vitamin B-12 biomarkers are modified by vegan dietary pattern in adult, elderly participants of the adventist health study 2 calibration study. *Curr Dev Nutr* **4**, nzaa008.
29. Schüpbach R, Wegmüller R, Berguerand C, *et al.* (2017) Micronutrient status and intake in omnivores, vegetarians and vegans in Switzerland. *Eur J Nutr* **56**, 283–293.
30. Elorinne AL, Alfthan G, Erlund I, *et al.* (2016) Food and nutrient intake and nutritional status of Finnish vegans and non-vegetarians. *PLoS One* **11**, e0148235.
31. Herrmann W, Schorr H, Obeid R, *et al.* (2003) Vitamin B-12 status, particularly holotranscobalamin II and methylmalonic acid concentrations, and hyperhomocysteinemia in vegetarians. *Am J Clin Nutr* **78**, 131–136.
32. Dhonukshe-Rutten RA, De Vries JH, De Bree A, *et al.* (2009) Dietary intake and status of folate and vitamin B_{12} and their association with homocysteine and cardiovascular disease in European populations. *Eur J Clin Nutr* **63**, 18–30.
33. Naik S, Mahalle N & Bhide V (2018) Identification of vitamin B_{12} deficiency in vegetarian Indians. *Br J Nutr* **119**, 629–635.
34. Kristensen NB, Madsen ML, Hansen TH, *et al.* (2015) Intake of macro- and micronutrients in Danish vegans. *Nutr J* **14**, 115.
35. Larsson CL & Johansson GK (2002) Dietary intake and nutritional status of young vegans and omnivores in Sweden. *Am J Clin Nutr* **76**, 100–106.
36. Gilsing AM, Crowe FL, Lloyd-Wright Z, *et al.* (2010) Serum concentrations of vitamin B_{12} and folate in British male omnivores, vegetarians and vegans: results from a cross-sectional analysis of the EPIC-Oxford cohort study. *Eur J Clin Nutr* **64**, 933–939.
37. Panel on Dietetic Products NAA (2015) Scientific opinion on Dietary Reference Values for cobalamin (vitamin B12). *EFSA J* **13**, 4150.
38. Institute of Medicine (1998) *Dietary Reference Intakes for Thiamin, Riboflavin, Niacin, Vitamin B6, Folate, Vitamin B12, Pantothenic Acid, Biotin, and Choline.* Washington, DC: National Academy Press.