B12 INTRAMUSCULAR INJECTION INTAKE FORM

Patient Information:				
Name:	Name: Date:			
Address:				
	State:			
Phone:				
Date of Birth:	(D/M/Y) Age:	Sex: M / F (circle one)	
Email address:				
	ceive our quarterly newsle y, who should we contact			
What are your main	complaints if any?		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
<u> </u>				
Please check if you l	have any of the following:			
□ Fatigue	Low depressed mood	Pernicious A	Pernicious Anemia	
	Irritability/moodiness			
Heart Disease		Memory Loss/Alzheimer's		
	Osteoporosis			
	Allergies	Immunosup		
Thyroid disorders	□ IBS/Inflammatory Bowe	els 🗆 Numbness d	or tingling of body	
How did you learn about				
□ Already a Client	□ Advertisement □ W	nt 🛛 Website 🗠 Living Social		
□ Web Search □ Walk-In/Sign	□ Referred by: □ Other:			
			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	

If you purchased a package: An injection will be deducted from your package for every missed appointment or late cancellation (less than 24 hours notice).

Informed Consent for Treatment

I have read the information regarding risks and benefits of B12 on page 2 and have had a chance to ask questions on the treatment. I understand the possible complications of injection therapy are minor bruising and bleeding at injected sites, dizziness, headaches and possible fainting from the site of blood. I understand clearly that there may be a slight chance for sensitivities and reactions to the B12 solution. I hereby release to the Doctor, the person injecting the B12 and the facility from liability associated with this procedure.

B12 Facts:

- B12 injections are typically used as a treatment for a certain type of anemia (pernicious anemia). In this type of anemia, people lack intrinsic factor in the stomach which is necessary for the absorption of the vitamin.
- Use Vegetarians (especially vegans) are also given shots of B12 since their diet is low in animal products, the primary source of B12.
- People with chronic fatigue or anemia require weekly to monthly injections of vitamin B12 usually because the oral form is not dependable.
- Vitamin B12 shots are most effective when taken at regular intervals (usually weekly or monthly). A regular schedule to receive the injections can be customized to each individual.
- The body's ability to absorb vitamin B12 is reduced with increasing age. Older people are often detected to have a more potent vitamin B12 deficiency, even in cases where they do not suffer from pernicious anaemia.
- Methylcobalamin (Methyl B12) is a unique form of vitamin B12, which is more readily converted into the coenzyme forms than conventional cyanocobalamin.
- Deficiency of vitamin B12 can lead to abnormal neurologic and psychiatric symptoms including ataxia (shaky movements and unsteady gait), muscle weakness, incontinence, hypotension, vision problems, dementia, psychoses, and mood disturbances

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Benefits of B12

□ More energy, mental alertness and stamina for everyday tasks

- Healthier immune systems
- □ Improves sleep
- Increases metabolism, thereby aiding in weight loss
- □ Reduces allergies, stress and depression
- Improves mood stabilization
- Lessens frequency and severity of migraines and headaches
- Helps lower homocysteine levels in the blood, thereby reducing the probability of heart diseases and strokes

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Possible Side Effects and Contraindications of B12

- □ A vitamin B12 shot is safe and generally has no side effects, even in higher doses.
- Some redness and swelling at the injection site may occur. This should start to get better within fortyeight (48) hours.
- □ In rare cases, B12 can cause diarrhea, peripheral vascular thrombosis, itching, transitory exanthema, urticaria, feelings of swelling of the whole body.
- □ Sensitivity to cobalt and/or cobalamin is a contraindication.
- People with chronic liver and/or kidney dysfunction should not take frequent B12 injections; therefore we ask that you please provide us with a recent copy of lab work, which reflects liver and kidney function. This lab work is usually referred to as a metabolic panel. If you have not checked your lab work recently, we ask that you get a complete blood workup as soon as possible.
- Interactions with drugs: Chloramphenicol can impede on the red blood cell producing properties of B12
- Other drugs that decrease or reduce absorption of B12: antibiotics, cobalt irradiation, colchicine, colestipol, H2-blockers, metformin, nicotine, birth control pills, potassium chloride, proton pump inhibitors such as Prevacid, Losec, Aciphex, Pantaloc, and Zidovudine.
- □ B12 is contraindicated in Leber's disease, a hereditary optic nerve atrophic condition

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