| | | | 역 | 학 1/영양 | | 번호: | - -1 |
|-------------|-------------|--------------|--|--------|----------------------|------|------|
| 제 | 목 | 국문 | 임산부에서의 고호모시스틴혈증에 대한 엽산과 비타민 B12결핍의 위험 | | | | |
| | | 영문 | The risk of folate and vitamin B12 deficiencies associated with hyperhomocysteinemia among pregnant women | | | | |
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Objectives: The purpose of this study was to compare the folate, vitamin B12, and homocysteine statuses in pregnant and non-pregnant women in order to evaluate the risk for hyperhomocysteinemia, and folate and vitamin B12 deficiencies during pregnancy.

Study Design: Healthy pregnant (n=86; 24-28 gestational weeks; 18-39 years old) and non-pregnant women (n=178; 18-39 years old) were sampled for serum levels of folate, vitamin B12 and homocysteine.

Results: Pregnant women were more likely to have folate deficiency (Odds ratio (OR)=9.90, 95% confidence interval (CI) =3.56-27.57) and vitamin B12 deficiency (OR=51.76, 95% CI=6.74-397.34). Pregnant women with folate deficiency were more likely to have hyperhomocysteinemia than those without folate deficiency (OR=11.2, 95% CI=2.4-51.2).

Conclusion: Lower vitamin B12 and folate levels associated with hyperhomocysteinemia were observed in pregnant subjects compared to non-pregnant subjects in this study. Therefore, additional vitamin B12 and folate intakes are needed for pregnant women. These results emphasize the need for standard reference values for these vitamins during normal pregnancy.