Where Are the Bodies?

The Safety of Antioxidants and

Micronutrients Andrew W. Saul

Editor-in-Chief

Orthomolecular Medicine
News Service

"No one dies from vitamins."

(Abram Hoffer, MD, PhD)

 American Association of Poison Control Centers (AAPCC) data indicates a total of 13 vitamin deaths in 29 years.

That is less than one-half a death per year.

Summary of Vitamin Fatality Data from Annual Reports of the American Association of Poison Control Centers https://www.aapcc.org/annual-reports/

2011: two	2001: zero	1991: two
2010: zero	2000: zero	
2009: zero	1999: zero	1990: one
2008: zero	1998: zero	1989: zero
2007: zero	1997: zero	1988: zero
2006: one	1996: zero	1987: one
2005: zero	1995: zero	1986: zero
2004: two	1994: zero	1985: zero
2003: two	1993: one	1984: zero
		1983: zero
2002: one	1992: zero	

The zeros are not due to a lack of reporting.

• The American Association of Poison Control Centers (AAPCC), which maintains the USA's national database of information from 57 poison control centers, has noted that vitamins are among the 16 most reported substances.

 Even if these fatality figures were taken as correct, and even if they include intentional and accidental misuse, the number of alleged vitamin fatalities is strikingly low.

In 20 of the 29 years, AAPCC reports that there was not one single death due to vitamins.

• Still, the *Orthomolecular Medicine News Service* Editorial Board was curious.

Did thirteen people really die from vitamins?
And if so, how?

 In determining cause of death, AAPCC uses a fourpoint scale called Relative Contribution to Fatality (RCF).

- A rating of 1 means "Undoubtedly Responsible"
- · 2 means "Probably Responsible"
- 3 means "Contributory"
- 4 means "Probably Not Responsible"

In examining poison control data for the year 2006, listing one vitamin death, it was seen that the vitamin's Relative Contribution to Fatality (RCF) was a "4."

 Since a score of "4" means "Probably Not Responsible," it quite negates the claim that a person died from a vitamin in 2006.

In other years, reporting one or more of the remaining twelve alleged vitamin fatalities, studying the AAPCC reports reveals an absence of RCF ratings for vitamins.

• If there is no Relative Contribution to Fatality at all, then the substance did not contribute to death at all.

Two people are alleged to have died from vitamin supplements in the year
 2011.

One death was allegedly due to vitamin C; the other supposedly because of "Other B-Vitamins."

The AAPCC report specifically indicates no deaths from niacin (B-3) or pyridoxine (B-6). That leaves folic acid, thiamine (B-1), riboflavin (B-2), biotin, and B-12 as the remaining B-vitamins that could be blamed.

However, the safety record of these vitamins is extraordinarily good; no fatalities have been confirmed for any of them. Vitamin C is also an extraordinarily safe nutrient. No deaths have ever been confirmed from supplementation with vitamin C.

If there is insufficient information about the cause of death to make a clear-cut declaration of cause, then subsequent assertions that vitamins cause deaths are not evidence-based.

Although vitamin supplements have often been blamed for causing fatalities, there is no evidence to back up this allegation.

 There have been zero confirmed deaths from vitamin supplements.

None at all in 29 years.

 Well over half of the U.S. population takes daily nutritional supplements.

Even if each of those people took only one single tablet daily, that makes 165,000,000 individual doses per day, for a total of over 60 billion doses annually.

 Since many persons take far more than just one single vitamin or mineral tablet, actual consumption is considerably higher, and the safety of nutritional supplements is all the more remarkable.

 Over 60 billion doses of vitamin and mineral supplements per year in the USA, and not a single fatality. Not one.

If vitamin and mineral supplements are allegedly so "dangerous," as the FDA, CODEX, and news media so often claim, then where are the bodies?

Where are the bodies?

15 years ago, properly-prescribed pharmaceutical drugs, taken as directed, killed at least 80,000 people annually in the USA alone. (Lazarou J, Pomeranz BH, Corey PN. Incidence of adverse drug reactions in hospitalized patients: a metaanalysis of prospective studies. *JAMA*, 1998. Apr 15;279(15):1200-5.)

Some estimates place the yearly death toll from pharmaceuticals far higher, into the hundreds of thousands. (Null G, Dean C, Feldman M, Rasio D. Death by medicine. *J Orthomolecular Med*, 2005. 20: 1, 21-34.)

"What use do you make of your physician?" said the king to Molière one day.

"We chat together, sire; he gives me his prescriptions; I never follow them, and so I get well."

(Taschereau J. Histoire de la vie et des overages de Molière, 1825. Paris. Translated in: The North American Review, 1828. 27:60, [New Series 18:35]. Boston, p 386)

Safety of Mineral Supplements

 Minerals have an excellent safety record but not quite as good as vitamins.

 Until iron supplements were put in child-proof bottles, there were one or two fatalities per year attributed to iron poisoning from gross overdosing on supplemental iron.

 Deaths attributed to other supplemental minerals are very rare.

 In 2010, AAPCC reports that three people died from nonsupplement mineral poisoning

 Two from medical use of sodium and one from nonsupplemental iron.

On page 131, the AAPCC report specifically indicates that the iron fatality was not from a nutritional supplement.

 In 2009, there were no deaths whatsoever from any dietary mineral supplement.

Two people died from non-nutritional mineral poisoning, one from a sodium salt and one from an iron salt or iron. On page 1139, the AAPCC report specifically indicates that the iron fatality was not from a nutritional supplement.

 One other person is alleged to have died from an "Unknown Dietary Supplement or Homeopathic Agent."

 There were zero deaths in 2008 from any dietary mineral supplement. This includes iron.

However, two children died as a result of medical use of the antacid sodium bicarbonate. The other "Electrolyte and Mineral" category death was due to a man accidentally drinking sodium hydroxide, a highly toxic degreaser and drain-opener.

There were zero deaths in 2007 from any dietary mineral supplement, including iron.

There was one death from chronic overdose of magnesium hydroxide, commonly known as the laxative/antacid milk of magnesia.

 It was inappropriately listed in the "dietary supplement" reporting category. Nutritional supplements do not contain magnesium hydroxide. "In decades of people taking a wide variety of dietary supplements, few adverse effects have been noted, and zero deaths as a result of the dietary supplements." (Michael Janson, MD)

How do you make people believe any anti-vitamin scare?

How do you make people believe any anti-vitamin scare?

It just takes lots of pharmaceutical industry cash.

Cash to study authors

- · Many of the authors of a highly-publicized negative vitamin E paper have received substantial income from the pharmaceutical industry.
- The names are available in the last page of the paper (1556) in the "Conflict of Interest" section. A number of the study authors have received money from pharmaceutical companies, including Merck, Pfizer, Sanofi-Aventis, AstraZeneca, Abbott, GlaxoSmithKline, Janssen, Amgen, Firmagon, and Novartis.
- You will not see the conflicts in the brief summary at the JAMA website.
- The paper is Klein EA, Thompson Jr, IM, Tangen CM et al. Vitamin E and the Risk of Prostate Cancer: The Selenium and Vitamin E Cancer Prevention Trial (SELECT). JAMA, 2011; 306(14):1549-1556. http://jama.ama-assn.org/content/306/14/1549

Advertising revenue

• Many popular magazines and almost all major medical journals receive income from the pharmaceutical industry. The only question is, how much?

Look in them all: Readers Digest, JAMA, Time, AARP, NEJM, Lancet, Archives of Pediatrics, Prevention magazine. Practically any major periodical is full of pharmaceutical advertising.

 Count the number of pharmaceutical ads. The more space sold, the more revenue for the publication.

How to Make People Believe Any Anti-Vitamin Scare: **Rigged trials**

 Studies of the health benefits of vitamins and essential nutrients can be easily rigged

· 1) by using low doses to guarantee failure

 2) by biased interpretation to show a statistical increase in risk.

Rigged trials

You can set up any study to fail. One way to ensure failure is to make a meaningless test.

 A meaningless test is assured if you make the choice to use insufficient quantities of the substance to be investigated.

Rigged trials

 If you shoot beans at a charging rhinoceros, you are not likely to influence the outcome.

 If you give every homeless person you meet on the street 20 cents, you could easily prove that money will not help poverty.

 If you give RDA levels of vitamins, do not expect therapeutic results.

Rigged trials

 One reason commonly offered to justify conducting low-dose studies is that high doses of vitamins are somehow dangerous.

Nutritional supplementation is not dangerous.

What is dangerous is failure to supplement.

Rigged trials

 The battle over vitamin supplements has been going on for nearly 70 years.

You can say one thing for vitamin critics: at least they are consistent.

· Consistently wrong, but consistent.

How to Make People Believe Any Anti-Vitamin Scare: **Rigged trials**

The oldest political trick in the book is to create doubt, then fear, and then conformity of action.

The pharmaceutical industry knows this full well.

 One does not waste time and money attacking something that does not work. Vitamin supplementation works well and works safely. "All attacks on supplement safety are really attacks on supplement efficacy." (Abram Hoffer, MD, PhD)

 The largest and most popular medical journals receive very large income from pharmaceutical advertising.

Peer-reviewed research indicates that this influences what they print, and even what study authors conclude from their data.

http://orthomolecular.org/resources/omns/v05n02.shtml

 More pharmaceutical company advertising results in a medical journal having more articles with "negative conclusions about dietary supplement safety."

 (Kemper KJ, Hood KL. Does pharmaceutical advertising affect journal publication about dietary supplements? BMC Complement Altern Med. 2008 Apr 9;8:11.)

"The percentage of major articles concluding that supplements were unsafe was 4% in journals with fewest and 67% among those with the most pharmads (P = 0.02)."

 (Kemper KJ, Hood KL. Does pharmaceutical advertising affect journal publication about dietary supplements? BMC Complement Altern Med. 2008 Apr 9;8:11.)

The authors concluded that "the impact of advertising on publications" is real, and said that "the ultimate impact of this bias on professional guidelines, health care, and health policy is a matter of great public concern."

 (Kemper KJ, Hood KL. Does pharmaceutical advertising affect journal publication about dietary supplements? BMC Complement Altern Med. 2008 Apr 9;8:11.)

Censorship of what is indexed and available to doctors and the public

Taxpayer money pays for censorship at the largest medical library on the planet: the US National Library of Medicine (NLM), which is responsible for MEDLINE/PubMed.

• NLM refuses to index the *Journal of Orthomolecular Medicine* on MEDLINE.

· JOM is peer reviewed and has been continuously published for 46 years. NLM has repeatedly rejected it.

"Let the opponents of vitamin therapy cite the double-blind placebo controlled studies upon which they have based their toxicity allegations. They can't, because there aren't any." (Abram Hoffer, MD, PhD)

It is ironic that critics of vitamins preferentially cite low dose studies in an attempt to show lack of vitamin effectiveness, yet they cannot cite any double-blind, placebo controlled studies of high doses that show vitamin dangers.

This is because vitamins are *effective at high doses*, and vitamins are also *safe at high doses*.

Where Are the Bodies?

The Safety of Antioxidants and Micronutrients

 Probably the main roadblock to widespread examination and utilization of nutrition therapeutics is a widespread belief that there MUST be dangers with vitamin and mineral supplements.

 High-dose nutrient therapy was introduced in the early 1940s by Wilfrid Shute, MD, and Evan Shute, MD, (vitamin E);
 William Kaufman, MD, PhD, (niacinamide); and Fredrick R.
 Klenner, MD, (vitamin C).

There is a long and extraordinarily safe track record.

"Never put your trust into anything but your own intellect. The world progresses, year by year, century by century, as the members of the younger generation find out what was wrong among the things that their elders said. So you must always be skeptical — always think for yourself." (Linus Pauling)

References

- Most recent AAPCC Report:
- Bronstein AC, Spyker DA, Cantilena LR et al. 2011 Annual Report of the American Association of Poison Control Centers' National Poison Data System (NPDS): 29th Annual Report. Clinical Toxicology (2012), 50(10), 911-1164. The data discussed above can be found on p1134, Table 22B.

Downloadable at no charge (along with previous years) at:
 http://www.aapcc.org/annual-reports/

Data analysis by Jagan N. Vaman, M.D., and assistance from the members of the editorial board of the Orthomolecular Medicine News Service is acknowledged and appreciated.

To access the complete archive of over 170
 Orthomolecular Medicine News Service releases: http://orthomolecular.org

The peer-reviewed *Orthomolecular Medicine News Service* is free by email.

 To subscribe at no charge: www.orthomolecular.org/subscribe.html or click the link at www.doctoryourself.com Orthomolecular Medicine News Service Editor-in Chief Andrew W. Saul taught nutrition, health science and cell biology at the university level, and has published over 180 reviews and editorials in peer-reviewed publications.

Dr. Saul is featured in the documentary film *Food Matters*. He is author or coauthor of twelve books, including four with Dr. Abram Hoffer. He is a member of the board of the Japanese College of Intravenous Therapy and was inducted into the Orthomolecular Medicine Hall of Fame in 2013. His website is http://www.doctoryourself.com.

· Andrew W. Saul drsaul@doctoryourself.com