#### **Therapeutics Advisory Group**



## **Commissioning Statement for**

# THE PRESCRIBING OF VITAMIN B SUPPLEMENTS IN PRIMARY CARE

**Publication Date: July 2023** 

Prescribing of Vitamin B Supplements on FP10 prescriptions within Norfolk and Waveney ICS is recommended as

**RESTRICTED GREEN:** Recommended for prescribing and initiation in primary care

#### **Background**

Norfolk and Waveney ICB support the prescribing of Vitamin B Supplements for restricted indications due to low clinical effectiveness. This position is supported by NHS England guidance on items which should not routinely be prescribed in primary care.

Deficiency of the B vitamins, with the exception of vitamin B12, is rare in the UK and is usually treated by preparations containing thiamine (B1), riboflavin (B2), and nicotinamide. Pabrinex® I/V and I/M high potency injections, vitamin B compound tablets, vitamin B compound strong tablets and Vigranon B® all contain thiamine, riboflavin, and nicotinamide.

This position is supported by NHS England as part of conditions for which over the counter items should not routinely be prescribed in primary care.

## Recommendations - Oral Thiamine

- 1. Oral **thiamine** is recommended by both NICE and the Scottish Intercollegiate Guidelines Network (SIGN) for patients who have a chronic alcohol problem and whose diet may be deficient.
- 2. NICE recommends prescribing prophylactic oral thiamine for harmful or dependent drinkers if they;
  - Are malnourished
  - Are at risk of malnourishment
  - Have decompensated liver disease
  - Are in acute withdrawal or before and during a planned medically assisted alcohol withdrawal. (Note - oral thiamine is not usually continued long term after acute withdrawal).
- 3. The guidelines recommend prescribing thiamine in doses toward the upper end of the BNF dosage (for mild deficiency 25–100 mg daily and for severe deficiency, 200–300 mg daily in divided doses).

NICE do not recommend the prescribing of vitamin B complex preparations.

4. For refeeding syndrome: the thiamine treatment regime should be prescribed following assessment by the dietician for 10 days then reviewed.

Details of locally agreed formulary can be found in Netformulary

## **Recommendation – Oral Vitamin B Complex**

1. If it is considered that the prescribing of a vitamin B complex preparation is justifiable, the vitamin B compound strong tablets represent a more cost-effective option than vitamin B compound tablets. If there is doubt over whether a vitamin B supplement is justifiable email <a href="mailto:nwicb.medsqueries@nhs.net">nwicb.medsqueries@nhs.net</a>

## **Prescribing information**

- 1. All patients prescribed vitamin B should be reviewed to ensure there is a clinical need for this supplement in line with this policy and that the most cost-effective preparation is prescribed as **per the table below**.
- 2. NHS England does not support the routine prescribing of vitamins and minerals in primary care due to the lack of evidence to support their clinical effectiveness.
- 3. Patients should always be encouraged to eat a healthy, varied and balanced diet which should in most cases mean vitamin supplementation is not required.

#### 4. Sources of Vitamin B

- Thiamine (B1): peas, fresh and dried fruit, eggs, wholegrain breads, some fortified breakfast cereals and yeast extract, liver
- Riboflavin (B2): milk, eggs, fortified breakfast cereals and yeast extract, rice
- Niacin (B3): meat, fish, wheat flour, eggs, milk, yeast extract

## Table 1: Oral vitamin B complex preparations

Product	Content	Indication &	& price	Cost for 28 days at max dose	Comment
compound	nicotinamide 15mg, riboflavin 1mg, thiamine hydrochloride 1mg	Prophylaxis of vitamin B deficiency, 1–2 tablets daily	<b>28 / £65.09</b> Category A		Less suitable for prescribing
compound strong tablets	•	deficiency, 1–2	28 / £1.17 Category M		Less suitable for prescribing
Vigranon B®	thiamine 5mg, riboflavin 2mg, nicotinamide 20mg, pyridoxine 2mg, panthenol 3ml/5ml	Not prescribable	on the NHS		

#### **Monitoring of Prescribing**

Data on the use of these treatments will be supplied monthly as part of your data pack. If you have any queries, please email nwicb.medsqueries@nhs.net with 'service restriction policy' in the subject line.

References

\*Adapted from Mid & South East Essex document

Title	Commissioning Statement for PRESCRIBING OF VITAMIN B SUPPLEMENTS IN PRIMARY CARE in Norfolk and Waveney ICS		
Description of policy	To inform healthcare professionals		
Scope	Norfolk and Waveney Integrated Care System		
Prepared by	Norfolk and Waveney ICB Medicines Optimisation Team		
Impact Assessment (Equalities	Please indicate impact assessment outcome:		
and Environmental)	Positive impact		
·	Adverse impact - low - action plan completed as per guidance		
	Adverse impact - medium - action plan completed as per guidance		
	Adverse impact - high - action plan completed as per guidance		
	No impact		
	No policy will be approved without a completed equality impact		
	assessment		
Other relevant approved	Items which should not routinely be prescribed in primary care: Guidance for CCGs, June 2019		
documents	https://www.england.nhs.uk/wp-content/uploads/2019/08/items-which-should-not-routinely-be-prescribed-in-primary-care-v2.1.pdf		
Evidence base / Legislation	Level of Evidence:		
	A. based on national research-based evidence and is considered best		
	evidence		
	B. mix of national and local consensus		
	C. based on local good practice and consensus in the absence of national		
	research based information.		
Dissemination	Is there any reason why any part of this document should not be available on		
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