## $\textbf{Info-zone group B vitamins} \ \text{their role in a complex}$

Vitamin	Role*	Allies	Deficiency signs  Intense fatigue. Loss of appetite, nausea, digestive troubles, abdominal pain. Muscular weakness. Lack of concentration. Depression.		
B1 (thiamine)	Balances the nervous system.     Necessary for the production of energy.	Vitamin C			
B2 (riboflavin)	Transforms carbohydrates, lipids and proteins into energy.  Muscle and tissue growth and restoration. Production of hormones and red blood cells.	Vitamin C B5	<ul> <li>Dizziness.</li> <li>Trembling.</li> <li>Headaches.</li> <li>Muscular cramps.</li> <li>Insomnia.</li> <li>Dry and/or cracked lips that may peel, inflammation of the tongue or in the mouth.</li> <li>Acne.</li> <li>Inflammation in the eyes (impression of having sand in the eyes or a burning sensation, tears), cataracts.</li> <li>Learning difficulties.</li> </ul>		
B3 (niacinamide)	Breakdown and use of proteins, lipids carbohydrates.     Treatment of hypercholesterolaemia. Necessary in the synthesis of sexual hormones and the production of neurotransmitters.	• B2 • B6	Pins and needles in the feet and hands. Loss of appetite. Fatigue. Headaches, dizziness. Skin's hyper responsiveness to sun exposure. Mood swings.		
B5 (pantothenic acid)	Decrease cholesterol and triglyceride levels.     Acts on the nervous system and the suprarenal glands (anti-stress vitamin).     Formation and regeneration of skin and mucus.     Adrenaline and insulin regulator.	Biotin Folic acid Vitamin C	<ul> <li>Insomnia.</li> <li>Leg cramps.</li> <li>Hand and feet paraesthesia (feeling of pins and needles, burning or numbness).</li> <li>Fatigue.</li> <li>Gastrointestinal troubles.</li> <li>Depression.</li> <li>Respiratory infections.</li> <li>Hypoglycaemia.</li> <li>Immune deficiency.</li> </ul>		
B6 (pyridoxine)	Synthesis of certain antibodies in haemo- globin and certain neurotransmitters (serotonin, melatonin, dopamine) to maintain mental balance. Regulation of blood sugar levels. Immune system maintenance. Help in the formation of tissues.	• B3 • B12 • Folic acid	Irritability, depression, confusion.     Inflammation of the tongue (glossitis).     Seborrheic dermatitis and inflammation at the corners of the mouth.  nb: People suffering from kidney failure, alcoholism, cirrho-		
			sis, hyperthyroidism or congestive heart failure are more likely affected by vitamin B6 deficiency.		
B12	Production of the genetic material of cells and red blood cells. Prevention of cardiovascular illness. Maintenance of nerve cells and those that make bone tissue.	B6 Folic acid Vitamin C	Fatigue, weakness, breathlessness.     Nausea.     Constipation, flatulence, loss of appetite and weight loss.     Pins and needles and numbness in the limbs, difficulty walking, mood swings, memory loss and dementia.		
			nb: vegetarians and people suffering from iron-deficiency anaemia should consider taking a vitamin B12 supplement		
Biotin (B8)	Necessary for the transformation of carbohydrates and fats.     Necessary for cell growth.     Production of fatty acids.     Also helps in carbon dioxide transfer.	B12     Folic acid	Hair loss. Dermatitis. Alopecia (hair loss) and achromotrichia (absence or loss of pigmentation in the hair). Red scaly skin eruptions around the eyes, nose, mouth and genital area. Neurological symptoms in adults include depression, lethargy, hallucinations and numbness or pins and needles in the extremities.		
			nb: Alcoholics, pregnant women and people who have had a partial gastrectomy or with other causes of achlorhydria, burn victims, epileptics, the elderly and athletes have increased needs for Biotin.		
Folic acid (B9)	Protective effects against congenital malformations of the neural tube in the foetus (pregnant women's vitamin). Production of all the cells in the body, particularly red blood cells. An essential role in the production of DNA and RNA (genetic material), in the nervous and immune system functions. Scarring of wounds and cuts.	• B5 • B12 • Biotin	Fatigue, general weakness, insomnia. Memory loss. Anaemia. Lesions at the corners of the mouth, red and shiny tongue. Stomach ulcers. Intestinal disorders. Spontaneous abortion, congenital malformations of the foetus. Dull hair.		
Vitamin C	Essential for the metabolism of many B- group vitamins.				
	<u>,                                     </u>				

<sup>\*</sup>reference: passeportsante.net

## B-Complex Comparison of formulas by 15 ml (tablespoon)

Vitamins	Role*	Original Formula	Energy Formula	Zen Formula
B1 (thiamine)	Balances the nervous system.     Necessary for the production of energy.	45 mg	45 mg	40 mg
B2 (riboflavin)	Transforms carbohydrates, lipids and proteins into energy.  Muscle and tissue growth and restoration.  Production of hormones and red blood cells.	36 mg	25 mg	36 mg
B3 (niacinamide)	Breakdown and use of proteins, lipids carbohydrates.     Treatment of hypercholesterolaemia. Necessary in the synthesis of sexual hormones and the production of neurotransmitters.	30 mg	45 mg	30 mg
B5 (pantothenic acid)	Decrease cholesterol and triglyceride levels. Acts on the nervous system and the suprarenal glands (anti-stress vitamin). Formation and regeneration of skin and mucus. Adrenaline and insulin regulator.	82 mg	48 mg	100 mg
B6 (pyridoxine)	Synthesis of certain antibodies in haemoglobin and certain neuro-transmitters (serotonin, melatonin, dopamine) to maintain mental balance. Regulation of blood sugar levels. Immune system maintenance. Help in the formation of tissues.	27 mg	18 mg	27 mg
B12	Production of the genetic material of cells and red blood cells. Prevention of cardiovascular illness. Maintenance of nerve cells and those that make bone tissue.	78 mcg	78 mcg	75 mcg
Biotin (B8)	Necessary for the transformation of carbohydrates and fats. Necessary for cell growth. Production of fatty acids. Also helps in carbon dioxide transfer.	90 mcg	60 mcg	60 mcg
Folic acid (B9)	Protective effects against congenital malformations of the neural tube in the foetus (pregnant women's vitamin). Production of all the cells in the body, particularly red blood cells. An essential role in the production of DNA and RNA (genetic material), in the nervous and immune system functions. Scarring of wounds and cuts.	720 mcg	780 mcg	780 mcg
Vitamin C	Essential for the metabolism of many B-group vitamins.	9 mg	9 mg	9 mg
Inositol		-	100 mg	100 mg
Eleuthero	Tonic in case of generalized weakness and / or to help during convalescence.  Helps improve mental and / or physical performance Periods of effort.	-	1000 mg	-
Guarana/ caffeine	Improves alertness.     Fights fatigue and drowsiness.	-	20 mg	
Chamomile	Soothing.	-	-	10 mg
Нор	Relieves nervousness.	-	-	500 mg

<sup>\*</sup>source: passeportsante.net