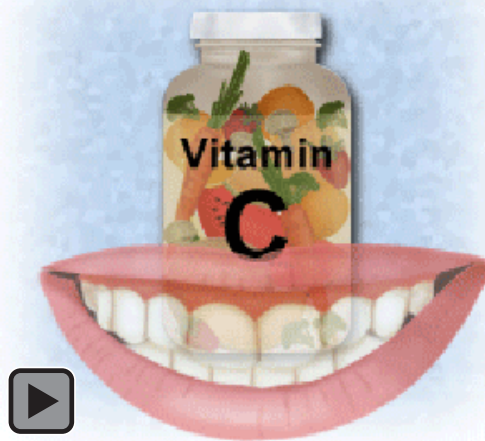


Vitamin C in Health and Disease

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Abstract

Vitamins are essential to maintain normal metabolic processes and homeostasis within the body. The amount of a specific vitamin required by an individual varies considerably and it is influenced by such factors as body size, growth rate, physical activity, and pregnancy. Most vitamins are stored minimally in human cells, but some are stored in liver cells to a greater extent. Vitamins A and D, for example, may be stored in sufficient amounts to maintain an individual without any intake for 5 to 10 months and 2 to 4 months, respectively. However, a deficiency of vitamin B compounds (except vitamin B12) may be noted within days, and the lack of vitamin C will manifest within weeks and may result in death in 5 to 6 months. The current recommended dietary allowance (RDA) of vitamin C is 75 mg for woman and 90 mg for men, based on the vitamin's role as an antioxidant as well as protection from deficiency. High intakes of the vitamin are generally well tolerated, however, a Tolerable Upper Level (TUL) was recently set at 2 g based on gastrointestinal upset that sometimes accompanies excessive dosages. Several populations warrant special attention with respect to vitamin C requirements. These include patients with periodontal disease, smokers, pregnant and lactating women, and the elderly.

Keywords: Vitamin C, oral health, systemic diseases, infections, daily allowance

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Introduction

Humans require vitamin C in their diet. Fruits and vegetables are rich in vitamin C. While prolonged storage of unprocessed fruits and vegetables leads to the loss of vitamin C, most means of food processing (boiling, steaming, freezing, canning) preserve vitamin C to a great extent. The intestinal absorption of vitamin C is 80-90% efficient. This efficiency rate, however, declines with increased intake. Vitamin C is actively co-transported with sodium against an electrochemical gradient into intestinal (small bowel) epithelial cells. Once in the cells, a concentration gradient is created by both brush border absorption and intracellular reduction of dehydro-L-ascorbic acid (DHAA) to ascorbate. Facilitated diffusion of ascorbate into the circulation is sodium independent and follows a concentration and electrochemical gradient. A similar transport mechanism is responsible for the near complete resorption of ascorbate in the kidneys. Ascorbate and, significantly, one of its metabolites, oxalate, are found in the urine only in excess states. The latter is pertinent, as it accounts for one of the few potential clinical toxicities of systemic vitamin C supplementation, oxalic acid renal stones.

Mechanisms of Action of Vitamin C

Vitamin C readily undergoes reversible oxidation and reduction and plays an important role as a redox agent in biological systems.¹ Its best understood function is in the synthesis of collagen, which promotes the formation of hydroxyproline.² Nonhydroxylated collagen is unstable and cannot form the triple helix required for normal structure of subcutaneous tissue, cartilage, bone, and teeth. The failure of cells to deposit collagen fibrils and intracellular cement substance leads to delayed wound healing. The inability of osteoblasts to form new bone matrix between cells prevents ossification, which may lead to bone fractures, and prevent bone healing. A lack of intracellular cement substance and an inability



to form collagen fibrils results in capillary fragility characterized by petechial, purpuric, ecchymotic skin and mucosal lesions, and subperiosteal and visceral hemorrhages, which lead to anemia.³ The anemia that accompanies scurvy is of multifactorial origin. It results from acute blood loss related to hemorrhage, decreased

absorption of iron, and the concurrent folate deficiency that is seen in patients with scurvy.⁴ Molecular studies on platelets deficient in collagen-induced aggregation also suggest a possible role for platelet-related collagen receptors. These studies have shown the platelets, which lacked collagen-induced aggregation and adhesion, have significantly reduced levels of 62-kD membrane glycoprotein VI (GPVI). GPVI has been suggested to function as a platelet-related collagen receptor.⁵ It has also been reported the serum from an idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura patient contained an antibody against a platelet protein, which was later identified as GPVI.⁶

Since many foods (mushrooms, broccoli, cereals fortified with folic acid, oranges, and cantaloupe) that contain vitamin C also contain folic acid, a diet that causes scurvy may also cause folic acid deficiency. In addition, ascorbic acid deficiency increases the oxidation of tetrahydrofolate to inactive folate metabolites and predisposes the patient to macrocytic/megaloblastic anemia. Vitamin C also regulates iron distribution and storage by maintaining a normal ratio of ferritin to hemosiderin. Patients with vitamin C deficiency excrete incompletely oxidized products of tyrosine, although the clinical significance of this is not clear.

Vitamin C also appears to function as a buffer against cell damage from free radicals thought to be important in a number of disease processes. As a specific electron donor, vitamin C also appears to participate in the synthesis of brain neurotransmitters and pituitary peptide hormones.



Vitamin C and Oral Health

Scurvy is the classic disease associated with vitamin C deficiency. The earliest symptom is fatigue followed by cutaneous findings such as follicular hyperkeratosis, perifollicular hemorrhage, bent or coiled body hair; petechiae, purpuras, and ecchymoses beginning on the back of the lower extremities; and xerosis. Hemorrhage into the muscles of the arms and legs and joints may lead to phlebothrombosis and pain. In severe deficiency states hemorrhage in the viscera leads to vomiting of blood and a bloody stool. In terminally scorbutic patients, syncope, cerebral hemorrhage, high fever, convulsions, shock, and death may occur abruptly. Oral manifestations of scurvy include gingival edema, bleeding, and ulcerations; secondary bacterial infections; and the loosening of teeth.^{7,8}



Periodontal Disease

Periodontal disease is causally related to anaerobic bacteria. Tissue damage occurs as a result of complex molecular interactions between pathogenic bacteria and host immune responses. In susceptible patients, both local and systemic factors affect the pathogenesis of the infection. Vitamin C deficiency has been shown histologically to result in a lack of collagen formation by affecting the hydroxylation of proline and increasing the permeability of the oral mucosa to endotoxins.⁹ Vitamin C also enhances the mobility of polymorphonuclear leukocytes, and a deficiency of vitamin C is associated with decreased host immune responses.^{10,11} Animals placed on a diet deficient in vitamin C exhibit adverse changes in the periodontium related to a lack of collagen formation characterized by degenerative soft and hard tissue changes, distorted nuclear morphology of polymorphonuclear leukocytes, and reduced chemotactic responses.^{12,13,14,15}

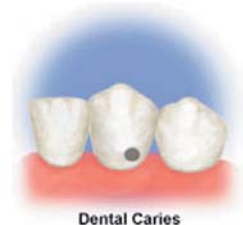


Vitamin C has long been a candidate for modulating periodontal disease. A recent study, which evaluated the role of dietary vitamin C as a con-

tributing factor for periodontal disease, has shown there is a relationship between reduced dietary vitamin C and increased risk for periodontal disease in the general population (odds ratio [OR] = 1.19; 95 % CI: 1.05 to 1.33).¹⁶ The study has also shown current and former tobacco users who were taking less dietary vitamin C had an increased risk of periodontal disease with an OR of 1.28, 95 % CI: 1.04 to 1.59 for former smokers, and an OR of 1.21, 95 % CI: 1.02 to 1.43 for current tobacco users. The dietary intake of vitamin C showed a weak but statistically significant relationship to periodontal disease in current and former smokers as measured by clinical attachment. Those taking the lowest levels of vitamin C, and who also smoke, are likely to show the greatest clinical effect on periodontal tissues. Since smokers already are at greater risk for periodontal disease independent of vitamin C intake and oxidants from cigarette smoking lower vitamin C concentrations in blood, it can be hypothesized smokers require higher levels of dietary vitamin C intake.

Dental Caries

Ascorbic acid affects *in vitro* growth of bacteria and may also act *in vivo* to decrease caries activity. A double-blind study has evaluated the possible association between vitamin C in plasma, the number of carious lesions, the relative numbers of selected species of the oral cariogenic flora, and the rate of salivary secretion.¹⁶ The caries status and selected bacteriological variables of dentate adult subjects with low levels of vitamin C in plasma (< or = 25 $\mu\text{mol/L}$) were compared with those of controls (plasma levels of vitamin C > or = 50 $\mu\text{mol/L}$) matched for age, sex, and number of teeth. The study concluded the amount of visible plaque and the number of decayed tooth surfaces were significantly higher in the low vitamin C group.



Primary and Secondary Dentin Formation

Collagen is the major organic matrix component of dentin. It has been shown *in vitro* treatment with ascorbate enhanced the formation of mineralized nodules and collagenous proteins.¹⁷ Calcium threonate may be one of the metabolites influencing the mineralization process.¹⁸ Animal

studies have shown a mutant strain of wistar rat, characterized by hereditary lack of L-gulono-g-lactone oxidase, is unable to synthesize ascorbic acid when given an ascorbic acid-free diet and showed a significant reduction in both size and mineral apposition rate of dentin and a reduction in bone formation in the mandible.¹⁹ These results suggest ascorbic acid deficiency hampers dentin formation.

Bone Healing

The initial inflammatory stage of bone healing is characterized by the formation of granulation tissue and the induction of precursor cells that differentiate into fibroblasts, chondroblasts, chondroclasts, osteoblasts, osteoclasts, and cells essential for capillary proliferation. The major difference between calcifying and non-calcifying cartilage is the amount of type II and type IV collagen. In non-calcifying cartilage, type II collagen predominates because it is the major component of cartilage matrix. In calcifying cartilage, type X collagen predominates under the influence of alkaline phosphatase, which is induced by ascorbate.²⁰ In an animal study, it was found the vitamin C supplemented group progressed through the various stages of bone healing faster than the control group.²¹ In another experimental animal study, bone healing was impaired by the presence of free oxygen radicals.²² Another benefit of vitamin C in bone healing may be through its antioxidant effect. Vitamin C deficiency has also been associated with decreased bone density in a number of animal studies.^{23,24} In a recent human study, low intake of vitamin C was found to be a risk factor for hip fractures in the elderly.²⁵ Dietary ascorbic acid intake was independently associated with bone density among premenopausal women. Among men, serum vitamin C was associated in a nonlinear fashion with bone density and with self-reported fractures. Among postmenopausal women with a history of smoking and estrogen use, a standard deviation increase in plasma ascorbic acid was associated with a 49% decrease in fracture prevalence.

Vitamin C and Cancer

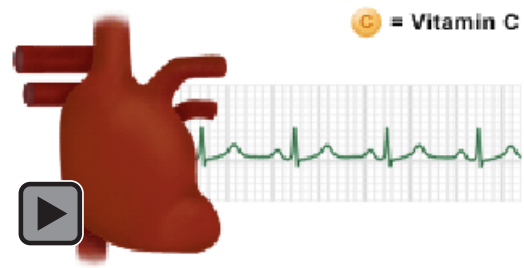
The possible anticarcinogenic effect of vitamin C appears to be related to its ability to detoxify carcinogens or block carcinogenic processes through its action as an antioxidant or as a free-radical scavenger.²⁶ Other proposed mechanisms of action for vitamin C in the prevention and treatment of cancer include enhancement

of the immune system, stimulation of collagen formation necessary for “walling off” tumors, inhibition of hyaluronidase which may keep the ground substance around the tumor intact and prevent metastasis, inhibition of oncogenic viruses, improved wound healing after cancer surgery, enhancement of the effect of certain chemotherapy drugs, reduction in the toxicity of chemotherapeutic agents such as adriamycin, prevention of free radical damage, and neutralization of carcinogenic substances.^{27,28} An *in vitro* study found an ascorbic acid and alpha-tocopherol combination inhibited human hepatoma cell proliferation, induced redifferentiation, and reversed its malignant phenotypic characteristic.²⁹ Several studies that investigated the association between vitamin C and cancer suggest an inverse relationship between vitamin C intake and cancers of the mouth, pharynx, esophagus, stomach, lung, and pancreas.^{30,31,32} A meta-analysis also found decreased breast cancer risk (20% reduction) associated with high dietary vitamin C intake.³³ In contrast, a recent cohort analysis showed no overall relationship with vitamin C intake³⁴, and a prospective plasma study showed no association between prediagnostic vitamin C levels and breast cancer risk.³⁵

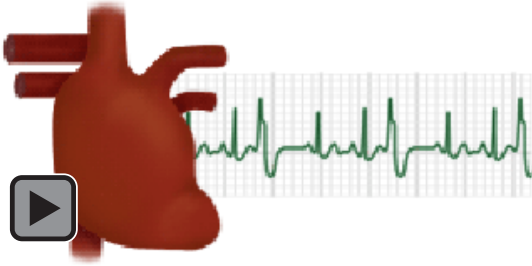
Cardiovascular Disease

Ischemic Heart Disease

It has been shown oxidation of low-density lipoprotein (LDL) and lipid membranes play a crucial role in atherosclerosis.³⁶ Although the mechanism is still unclear, it has been suggested vitamin C can protect circulating and membrane lipids from free radicals. Vitamin C is also believed to protect lipids indirectly by sparing or reconstituting the active forms of vitamin E.³⁷ Atherosclerotic plaques impair endothelium-dependent vasodilation in human coronary and peripheral blood vessels^{36,38,39,40}, and it has been suggested the acute administration of vitamin C may reverse this endothelial dysfunction.^{41,42} Indeed, there is emerging evidence linking high intake of vitamin C with



reduced mortality from heart disease.^{43,44} A cross-sectional survey of population groups throughout Europe noted an inverse relationship between plasma levels of vitamin C and ischemic heart disease.⁴⁵



Hypertension

Nitric oxide (NO), a labile endothelial relaxing factor, is derived from L-arginine by the activity of the enzyme NO synthase.⁴⁶ Essential hypertension is characterized by impaired endothelium-dependent vasodilation to specific agonists^{47,48,49,50,51} due to an alteration in the L-arginine-NO pathway.^{49,50,51} This appears to be associated with the production of superoxide anions, which impair the ability of the endothelium to induce NO-mediated relaxations of vascular smooth muscles.^{53,54,55,56} In patients with essential hypertension, this impaired endothelial vasodilation can be improved by the administration of vitamin C, an effect that can be reversed by a NO synthase inhibitor.⁵⁷ A cross-sectional study showed an association between higher vitamin C intake and lower blood pressure.⁵⁸ Furthermore, vitamin C also appears to improve the endothelium-dependent vasomotor capacity of coronary arteries in patients with hypertension and ischemic heart disease.⁵⁹

Congestive Heart Failure

Patients with congestive heart failure (CHF) demonstrate systemic vasoconstriction and reduced peripheral perfusion. While an increased sympathetic tone and an activated renin-angiotensin system have been proposed to be involved in the reduced vasodilator capacity in heart failure, clinical studies have documented endothelial dysfunction of peripheral resistance arteries⁶⁰ and an impaired flow-dependent, endothelium-mediated dilation of conduit arteries.⁶¹ An important functional consequence of endothelial dysfunction is the inability of a vessel to dilate in response

to endothelium-derived NO after physiological stimuli.^{62,63} It has been hypothesized this is caused by reduced synthesis of NO possibly due to a reduced NO-synthase gene expression.⁶⁴ However, other mechanisms such as reduced availability of L-arginine or enhanced inactivation of NO by free radicals may be involved as well.⁶⁵ Vitamin C has been shown to improve CHF by increasing the availability of nitric oxide.⁶⁶ This observation suggests endothelial dysfunction in patients with CHF may be due to accelerated degradation of nitric oxide by free radicals.

Vitamin C and Iron Deficiency Anemia

Iron deficiency is regarded as the major cause of nutritional anemia, but vitamins A, B12, C, E, folic acid, and riboflavin have also been linked to its development and control.

Ascorbic acid has been reported to play a key role in the absorption of dietary non-heme iron.^{67,68,69}

Diabetes Mellitus

The cellular uptake of vitamin C is promoted by insulin and is inhibited by hyperglycemia. In the absence of insulin, hyperglycemia produces "tissue scurvy." The complications of diabetes mellitus (DM), in part, are believed to result from either the intracellular accumulation of sorbitol or the nonenzymatic glycoxidation of proteins or both. In type 1 diabetic patients, vitamin C supplementation may be necessary to prevent protein glycoxidation and to optimize aldose reductase inhibition.⁷⁰ Ascorbic acid status depends on the interactions of dietary vitamin C intake, plasma insulin concentrations, and glycemia. Insulin promotes the active cellular uptake of vitamin C whereas hyperglycemia inhibits renal vitamin C reabsorption. In type 1 diabetes mellitus, an adequate dietary intake of vitamin C is often associated with an unexpectedly low ascorbic acid status. The role of vitamin C as an aldose reductase inhibitor and a water soluble antioxidant in body fluids is an important adjunct to tight glycemic control. Hyperglycemia also appears to be a fundamental abnormality underlying the mechanisms that cause endothelial dysfunction in diabetic patients, which are impaired in both animal models and humans with type 1 or type 2 DM.^{71,72,73,74,75} Indeed, the administration of vitamin C has been

shown to improve endothelium-dependent vasodilation in both experimental hyperglycemia in healthy, nondiabetic human subjects as well as in patients with either type 1 or type 2 DM.^{73,74,76,77,78}

Renal Transplantation

Despite major advances in the management of patients with end-stage renal disease, these individuals still have a threefold higher risk of dying from ischemic heart disease (IHD) compared with age-matched healthy subjects.⁷⁹ Established risk factors for IHD, such as hyperlipidemia and hypertension, remain after transplantation, and there is evidence of increased oxidative stress and enhanced low density lipoprotein oxidation in renal allograft recipients.^{80,81} Recent studies have also shown impaired endothelium-dependent vasodilation in patients with renal allografts independent of hypercholesterolemia, hypertension, uremia, or treatment with cyclosporine.^{82,83} All the above factors appear to impair endothelial function in part by increasing vascular production of superoxide anions, which may inhibit the release of nitric oxide or inactivate it directly.^{84,85} Vitamin C in renal transplant recipients has been shown to improve flow mediated, endothelium-dependent vasodilation and increase the resistance of lipoproteins in dilute serum to oxidation.⁸⁶

Age-Related Eye Diseases

Degenerative eye disorders are common among the elderly. There is evidence vitamin C can reduce oxidative stress and lower the risk of such age-related degenerative changes.^{87,88}

A prospective study in health professionals showed lower rates of self-reported cataracts among those who took multivitamin supplements or who were long-term users of vitamin C.⁸⁹ Another study found the 5-year risk for cataracts was 60% lower among persons who, at follow-up, reported the use of multivitamins containing vitamin C or E for more than 10 years compared to nonusers.⁹⁰



Alzheimer's Disease

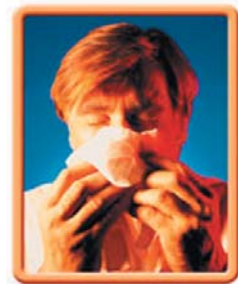
There is evidence in patients with Alzheimer's disease (AD) that there is increased sensitivity of the cerebral cortex to free radicals, perhaps related

to lower activity of antioxidant enzymes such as superoxide dismutase.^{91,92} The major targets for oxidation in the brain are lipids and lipoproteins. Supplementation with vitamin E and C significantly increases the concentrations of both vitamins in plasma and CSF and significantly decreases the *in vitro* oxidation of plasma lipoproteins.⁹³ In contrast, supplementation with vitamin E alone did not decrease lipoprotein oxidation. Two recent studies found patients with AD have low plasma vitamin C concentrations despite an adequate diet and supplementation with vitamin C may lower the risk of AD.^{94,95}

Vitamin C and Viral Infections

The Common Cold

The role of vitamin C in the prevention and treatment of the common cold remains controversial. A review of controlled studies suggests a reduction of at least 80% in the incidence of pneumonia in vitamin C groups and substantial treatment benefit from vitamin C in elderly patients hospitalized with pneumonia or bronchitis.^{96,97} It seems the preventive effects of supplementation are mainly limited to subjects with low dietary vitamin C intake, but therapeutic effects may occur in wider population groups.⁹⁶ Research has shown long-term daily supplementation with large doses (1 g daily during winter months) of vitamin C does not appear to prevent colds, but there may be a modest benefit in reducing the duration of cold symptoms.^{98,99}



Herpetic Infections

One study has shown the topical treatment of recurrent herpes labialis with an ascorbic acid-containing preparation resulted in statistically significant reduction in clinical signs and symptoms.¹⁰⁰ In another study, the efficacy of a systemic water-soluble bioflavonoid-ascorbic acid complex was evaluated in the treatment of fifty episodes of recurrent herpes labialis.¹⁰¹ Twenty episodes were treated with a complex of 600 mg of water-soluble bioflavonoids and 600 mg of ascorbic acid, administered in equal increments three times daily. Twenty episodes were treated with a complex of 1,000 mg of water-soluble bioflavonoids and 1,000 mg of ascorbic acid, administered

in equal increments five times daily. Ten episodes were treated with a lactose placebo. The therapeutic regimens were maintained for 3 days after the recognition of the initial symptoms associated with recurrent herpes labialis. The water-soluble bioflavonoid-ascorbic acid complex was observed to reduce vesiculation and to prevent the disruption of the vesicular membrane. The therapeutic measure was found to be the most effective when initiated during the prodromal stage of the disease process. No significant difference in the remission of symptoms was observed between the 600 mg and the 1,000 mg regimens, but both were statistically superior to the placebo ($p < 0.01$). Bioflavonoids maintain normal capillary permeability; ascorbic acid is known to maintain the normal mechanical strength of capillaries, to promote collagen formation, and to facilitate wound healing. Susceptible patients may benefit from the prophylactic intake of a bioflavonoid-ascorbic acid complex if initiated 24 hours prior to exposure to factors known to precipitate herpes labialis.

HIV infection

A fundamental immunologic abnormality in HIV infection is the progressive decrease and functional impairment of CD4+ lymphocytes. The functional capacity of lymphocytes is critically dependent on intracellular redox balance and oxidative stress. An inability of antioxidants to neutralize the formation of reactive oxygen species has been shown to impair lymphocyte functions.^{102,103} Glutathion, a cysteine-containing tripeptide, is the dominant intracellular antioxidant.¹⁰⁴ Several reports have suggested decreased antioxidant defense due to disturbed glutathione homeostasis plays a role in the immunopathogenesis of HIV infection.^{105,106,107} Antioxidants such as N-acetyl cysteine, glutathione, glutathione-esters, and vitamin C have been demonstrated to inhibit HIV replication *in vitro* and several of these antioxidants appear to have cooperative interactions.¹⁰⁸⁻¹¹¹ *In vivo*, vitamin C and E have been shown to reduce oxidative stress in HIV infected patients and to reduce the viral load.¹¹²

Vitamin C and The Gastrointestinal System

Gastrointestinal ulcers, erosions, and bleeding are common adverse reactions in patients sub-

jected to therapy with non-selective non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs. They damage the gastric mucosa by the inhibition of protective prostaglandins on mucosal tissues. This results in microvascular injury accompanied by the activation of neutrophils and the release of oxygen radicals.¹¹³ Vitamin C was found to eliminate free radicals.¹¹⁴ Vitamin C is also potentially important in the prevention of gastric cancer by scavenging nitrate and preventing the nitrosation of dietary substances by potentially carcinogenic N-nitrosoamines.¹¹⁵

Recommended Daily Allowances of Vitamin C

The current daily recommended dietary allowance (RDA) of vitamin C is 75 mg for women and 90 mg for men, based on the vitamin's

role as an antioxidant as well as protection from deficiency.^{116,117}

Pharmacological doses (> 100 mg/day) of vitamin C may reduce the risk of chronic diseases such as cancer, cardiovascular disease, and cataracts, probably through antioxidant mechanisms. The totality of the reviewed data suggests vitamin C, 100 mg/day, may be required for the optimum reduction of chronic disease risks in nonsmoking men and women.¹¹⁸ Several populations warrant special attention with respect to

vitamin C requirements. These include patients with periodontal disease, smokers, pregnant and lactating women, and the elderly.

Patients with Periodontal Disease

Based on evidence from a recent study, it can be concluded there is a significant relationship between dietary vitamin C intake and periodontal disease after adjusting for age, gender, gingival bleeding, and tobacco consumption.¹⁶ When compared to patients taking in excess of 180 mg of dietary vitamin C daily, the odds ratios for periodontal disease were 1.30, 1.26, 1.21, and 1.16 for patients taking 0-29 mg, 30-59 mg, 60-99 mg, and 100-179 mg of vitamin C, respectively. These findings indicate there is a dose-dependent relationship between dietary vitamin C intake and periodontal disease. Therefore, patients with periodontal disease may benefit from a dietary analysis and, when appropriate, from daily vitamin C supplementation.



Smokers

Smokers have a higher requirement for vitamin C than nonsmokers.^{119,120} Vitamin C concentrations in smokers are inversely related to cigarette consumption.¹²¹⁻¹²⁴ This is most likely due to increased demand as a result of increased oxidative stress.^{121,122,124} In one study, vitamin C supplementation (2000 mg/day for 5 days) significantly reduced the amount of urinary F2-isoprostanes, an indicator of oxidative stress.¹²⁵ The current RDA for smokers is 110 mg/day for women and 125 mg/day for men¹¹⁷, although it has been proposed smokers require 120 to 180 mg/day to maintain plasma vitamin C concentrations comparable to nonsmokers.¹²⁵

Pregnant and Lactating Women

Pregnant or lactating women also require a higher intake of vitamin C to maintain optimal plasma vitamin C concentrations.^{120,126} The higher requirement is due to active placental vitamin C transport, whereby vitamin C concentrations are significantly higher in cord blood and in newborn infants than in the mothers, and the loss of vitamin C through milk.^{120,127} The current RDA for women during pregnancy and lactation is 85 and 120 mg/day, respectively.¹¹⁷

The Elderly

The elderly are prone to vitamin C deficiency because of dietary habits.^{120,119,126} They also appear to have a higher requirement for vitamin C, although the evidence is inconsistent.¹²⁶ The RDA for those over 70 years of age is the same as for young adults (75 mg for women and 90 mg for men).¹¹⁷ Oxidative processes have been implicated in aging and it has been proposed antioxidants may have beneficial effects on cognitive functions in the elderly.¹²⁸ In one cross-sectional study there was no association between cognitive function and intake of vitamin C (>160 mg/day compared with <70 mg/day).¹²⁹ However, two other studies have shown high plasma vitamin C concentrations lower the prevalence of severe cognitive impairment.^{130,131}

Vitamin C Toxicity

Vitamin C appears to be relatively nontoxic, although intake levels above 1 gram/day can cause nausea and diarrhea.^{117,132} The tolerable upper intake level for adults is 2000 mg.¹¹⁷ Potential problems with pharmacological doses may also include “rebound scurvy,” which occurs when the intake of high levels is abruptly stopped. In excess states (>4 gram/day), high levels of ascorbate and, significantly, one of its metabolites, oxalate, are found in urine and may increase the risk of renal-oxalate stone formation. The latter is pertinent, as it accounts for one of the few potential clinical toxicities of systemic vitamin C supplementation.

Summary

The current RDA of vitamin C for nonsmoking women and men is 75 mg and 90 mg, respectively. The totality of the reviewed data suggests these dosages of vitamin C are optimal in this population both as an essential nutrient as well as an effective antioxidant. Several populations warrant special attention with respect to vitamin C requirements. These include patients with periodontal disease, smokers, pregnant and lactating women, and the elderly. However, even in these subpopulations, the data do not support recommending the routine daily intake of more than 200 mg of vitamin C. While higher dosages are generally well tolerated, the tolerable upper level of vitamin C is 2 g. In response to the aggressive promotion and advertising by health food advocates related to the use of nutritional supplements and antioxidant, patients may seek information from their dentist, a trusted source, about holistic issues. Clinicians should be cognizant about such issues and should be prepared to provide their patients with evidence-based recommendations. In their comprehensive approach to patient care, clinicians should base the need for recommending dosages in excess of the RDA on sound data supported by a nutritional analysis and the patients' plasma vitamin C concentration (normal: >0.2 mg/dl) levels.



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