

- 1 Information and support for people with vitamin B12 deficiency, including pernicious anaemia, and their families or carers
 - 1.1 What information and support is needed by people with suspected or confirmed vitamin B12 deficiency caused by a lack of vitamin B12 in their diet, and their families or carers?
 - 1.2 What information and support is needed by people with suspected or confirmed vitamin B12 deficiency caused by inadequate absorption of vitamin B12 (including pernicious anaemia), and their families or carers, and when should this be provided?
- 2 Initial identification and assessment of people with suspected vitamin B12 deficiency
 - 2.1 What are the risk factors for vitamin B12 deficiency?
 - 2.2 What signs and symptoms are indicative of vitamin B12 deficiency?
- 3 Diagnosing vitamin B12 deficiency
 - 3.1 What is the diagnostic accuracy of tests (including the serum cobalamin assay and holotranscobalamin, methylmalonic acid and homocysteine tests) for diagnosing vitamin B12 deficiency?
 - 3.2 What are the most clinically and cost-effective ways to diagnose vitamin B12 deficiency, including the serum cobalamin assay and holotranscobalamin, methylmalonic acid and homocysteine tests?
- 4 Identifying the cause of vitamin B12 deficiency, including pernicious anaemia
 - 4.1 What is the diagnostic accuracy of tests and investigations (including tests for serum intrinsic factor antibody and gastric parietal cell antibody, and gastroscopy and colonoscopy), alone or in combination, for identifying the cause of vitamin B12 deficiency?
 - 4.2 What is the clinical and cost effectiveness of tests and investigations (including tests for serum intrinsic factor antibody and gastric parietal cell antibody, and gastroscopy and colonoscopy) for identifying the cause of vitamin B12 deficiency?

- 5 Managing vitamin B12 deficiency, including pernicious anaemia
 - 5.1 What is the clinical and cost effectiveness of vitamin B12 replacement for vitamin B12 deficiency, including the dose, frequency and route of administration?
 - 5.2 What is the clinical and cost effectiveness of self-administration compared with healthcare professional administration of parenteral vitamin B12 replacement for vitamin B12 deficiency?
- 6 Ongoing care and follow-up
 - 6.1 What is the optimal frequency of follow-up for people with vitamin B12 deficiency, including pernicious anaemia?
 - 6.2 What should be included in a follow-up review for people with vitamin B12 deficiency, including pernicious anaemia?
- 7 Monitoring for gastric cancer (the decision to include this area has been agreed with the National Screening Committee)
 - 7.1 What monitoring should be offered to people with pernicious anaemia to identify gastric cancer?