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Homeopathics

Babies

Pricing

1/2 oz

\$31.00 [Add To Cart](#)

2--1/2 oz bottles

\$56.00 [Add To Cart](#)

3-1/2 oz

\$78.00 [Add To Cart](#)

6-1/2 oz

\$140.00 [Add To Cart](#)

12-1/2 oz

\$248.00 [Add To Cart](#)

Product Information

Vitamin K 1 (Vit K 1)Oral Vit K



We no longer will accept orders using paypal as too many of you refuse to read the announcement that paypal isn't automatic and you aren't making the payments, using a credit card will get it out in minutes.

Please do not call until you have read the information below, everything I know is

right here.

This is the only natural oral vit K available in the US.

Natural Vit K

USPS Priority Mail shipping is included in the pricing-it is 2-3 days. If you do want it quicker, make a note on the last page of the order form. If you are out of the USA I can not promise when it will get there as Customs in your country is very uncertain, there is NO refund for international shipments.

Returns will not be taken as it is a dated product. Do not buy this product unless absolutely sure you want to use it.

Go to the Midwives Archives for all kinds of info on the use of this product.

<http://www.gentlebirth.org/archives/vitktop.html>

I also have a downloadable file of information that for \$10 I will send to you

Dosage on this should be given to you by your caregiver, if you don't know go to the archives for information

K-Quinone-(Scientific Botanicals, Inc) is an oil soluble source of vitamin K-1 (phytonadione), the non-toxic natural form of vitamin K present in plants.

K-Quinone is extracted from alfalfa, nettles and green tea. It is now in a base of Olive Extract

Each drop provides 2 mg of vitamin K-1 activity.

The bottle is now 1/2 oz size and contains 440 doses but they have a longer shelf life. It appears that it is 6 months now. IT DOES NOT NEED REFRIGERATION AT ALL.(it may say that someone else but

it is not true)

ACTIONS: vitamin K-1 is necessary for changing glutamic acid to gamma carboxy galutamic acid, which is specifically capable of binding calcium ions. These changes take place in various sites such as: (Kidney proteins-which inhibit formation of calcium oxalate stones, Osteocalcin-which is needed for repair and remodeling of bones, and Clotting factors II, VII, IX, and X. (1,2,3)) Vitamin K-1 administered several days before birth has beneficial effects on the relative prothrombin deficiency commonly seen in neonates. When given orally to nursing mothers vitamin K-1 is easily passed through the breast milk to the infant and can reduce the risk of hypoprothrombenemia in breast fed infants. (7)

*Proteins C and S which have fibrinolytic and anticoagulant activities are also vitamin K-1 dependent. (4)

*Vitamin K-1 has demonstrated anti-inflammatory activity by decreasing the complement cascade, and also by potentiating the anti-inflammatory effects of steroids. (5,6)

* Vitamin K-1 has demonstrated an analgesic effect nearly as effective as that of morphine and barbiturates when injected in patients with inoperable carcinomas. (8)

USES; VITAMAN k Supplement: K-Quinone provides a natural and non-toxic source of vitamin K-1, as opposed to menadione, the water soluble form, and may be prescribed for patients in whom a vitamin K-1 deficiency is suspected. A wide range of medications have been shown to reduce vitamin K-1 levels including anticonvulsants, analgesics, antibiotics, and anticoagulants.

Patients taking any of these medications may develop disorders of clotting or calcium metabolism indicating the need for supplemental K-Quinone. Calcium Dysmetabolism:

Additional vitamin K-1 is indicated for patients with kidney stones, osteoporosis, fractures, or other disorders of calcium metabolism.

Clotting Disorders: Hypoprothrombenemia or the presence of these bleeding disorders would be an indication for additional Vitamin K. Vitamin K may be indicated in clotting disorders as well as bleeding problems because several fibrinolytic proteins are vitamin K dependant. Thus vitamin K may be thought of as having an alternative effect on the clotting cascade.

Anti-Inflammatory: K-Quinone may be utilized in situations where one wishes to potentiate the anti-inflammatory, antigranulomatous activity of steroids. This could be combined with Lick-Rich and Ananacur to further reduce the need for exogenous steroids while maintaining similar therapeutic results without side effects.

Dosage: Up to ten drops twice daily with meals for adults.

References:

1. J. Biol. Chem 1981: 256;3936 Purification and isolation of a calcium oxalate monohydrate crystal growth inhibitor from human kidney tissue culture medium.
2. Nut. Rev. 1979:37;54 Osteocalcin: A Vitamin K dependent calcium binding protein in bone.
3. Lancet Aug. 4, 1984 p. 283 circulating Vitamin K-1 levels in fractured neck of femur.
4. N.E.J.M. 1984: 310; 1458 vitamin K dependent proteins.
5. Arch. Of Pharmacol. 1979: 307;185 Anti-inflammatory effect of warfarin and vitamin K-1.
6. Endocrinology 1965: 76;780 Antigranulomatous activity of vitamin K-1 and its summation with that of prednisolone.
7. Amer. J. Dis. Children 1942: 64;462 Percutaneous absorption of Vitamin K.
8. P.S.E.B.M. 1955: 90; 660 Analgesic property of Vitamin K-12

Vitamin K Protocols

1 drop every day for the first week, 2 drops every day for the next 11 weeks

New Info: Mercola -

http://articles.mercola.com/sites/articles/archive/2010/03/27/high-risks-to-your-baby-from-vitamin-k-shot-they-dont-warn-you-about.aspx?fb_ref=fbLike&fb_source=home_multiline

By Dr. Mercola

It has been standard practice in the U.S., and most western countries, since 1944 to welcome babies into the world by subjecting them to a variety of medical interventions, one of which is a painful jab with a syringe full of vitamin K.

This injection is routinely done to almost all newborns, unless you, as a parent, refuse to consent.

Birth is an overwhelming sensory experience for your baby. He has never before experienced cold or hunger, been blinded by artificial lights, or felt the touch of hands or metal instruments, paper or cloth. Even gravity is a foreign sensation.

A needle stick is a terrible assault to their suddenly overloaded sensory system, which is trying to adjust to the outside world.

Is this injection really in your baby's best interest? Is vitamin K really necessary immediately after birth? Or is there a more compassionate alternative?

Vitamin K Shots are Completely Unnecessary for Your Newborn!

I recently had the pleasure of interviewing the foremost expert in the world on vitamin K, Dr. Cees Vermeer, PhD, Associate Professor of Biochemistry at the University of Maastricht (in The Netherlands), I am thrilled to be able to share with you some of the latest information about vitamin K that he shared with me.

The rest of the interview is scheduled to run later this year but this information was so vital and of public health priority that I had to share it with you now.

The great news: Vitamin K shots are completely unnecessary for your newborn.

While this painful injection is inappropriate for reasons I will cover in detail, vitamin K is necessary. But there are other safer and non invasive ways to normalize your baby's vitamin K levels that don't have such damaging effects.

Why is this Shot Given in the First Place?

Vitamin K is necessary for normal blood clotting in adults and children. Some babies (in fact, most of them) are born with insufficient vitamin K levels.

In some newborns, this deficiency can lead to a serious bleeding disorder, typically in the first week of life, called Hemorrhagic Disease of the Newborn (HDN). Internal bleeding occurs in the brain and other organs, leading to serious injury or even death.

While this disease is rare (incidence of 0.25 percent to 1.7 percent), it has been standard practice to give injections of vitamin K as a preventative measure, whether or not risk factors are present.

Your newborn can be at increased risk for Hemorrhagic Disease of the Newborn if he or she has any of the following:

- Preterm delivery**
- Low birth weight**
- A forceps or vacuum extraction delivery**
- Mother's use of antibiotics, anticoagulants, anticonvulsants, and some other medications during pregnancy**
- Undetected liver disease**
- Extremely fast, or extremely prolonged labor, particularly during the pushing phase**
- Delivery by C-section**

Unfortunately, the current standard of care regarding Hemorrhagic Disease of the Newborn and vitamin K was put into practice without adequate research to determine what was best for the newborns.

These shotgun approaches were certainly convenient for the physicians but lacked any sort of consideration of side effects for

physicians but lacked any sort of consideration of side effects for the baby.

Increased rates of circumcision immediately after birth, before infants can develop their vitamin K levels naturally, has undoubtedly contributed to making vitamin K injections routine, to lower the risk for increased bleeding from these early circumcisions.

As pointed out by one Mercola reader, it is interesting to note that a newborn's natural prothrombin levels reach normal levels between days 5 and 7, peaking around the eighth day of life, related to the buildup of bacteria in the baby's digestive tract to produce the vitamin K that is necessary to form this clotting factor. Day 8 is said to be the only time in a baby's life when his prothrombin level will naturally exceed 100 percent of normal.

As it turns out, Genesis 17:12 of the Bible mandates the circumcision of infant boys on the eighth day after birth—a recommendation pronounced long before we had the science to back it up.

I will leave any conclusions to you about the significance of this anecdote, but it is nevertheless interesting.

As far as I know, only one state has a law mandating vitamin K injections—New York State, which is notorious for restricting and preventing exemptions to vaccinations and other mandated medical treatments for children.

However, you can find specific instructions about how to get around this, for New Yorkers and residents of other states, at Vaccine Liberation Organization, which has a page specific to New Yorkers who wish to avoid the Hepatitis B shot, vitamin K injections, or the application of silver nitrate into your newborn's eyes.

The organization urges you to consider the option of hiring legal counsel to assist you in exerting your rights as a parent, due to how challenging it is to get an exemption in New York State. Fortunately, subsequent research has revealed that there are safer, better practices that will protect your child from Hemorrhagic Disease of the Newborn just as well.

The Dangers of the Shot They Don't Warn You About

There are three primary areas of risk associated with these injections: 1. Probably the most significant is inflicting pain immediately after birth likely causing psycho-emotional damage and trauma to a newborn, which is totally inappropriate, and unnecessary. It just creates another emotional wound that the helpless and innocent baby needs to overcome to achieve health and wellness.

It is bad enough they will have to overcome unintentional traumas along the way but to mandate this practice in the 21st century is simply unconscionable.

2. The amount of vitamin K injected into newborns is 20,000 times the needed dose^[ii]. Additionally, the injection may also contain preservatives that can be toxic for your baby's delicate, young immune system.

3. An injection creates an additional opportunity for infection in an environment that contains some of the most dangerous germs, at a time when your baby's immune system is still immature.

It is, however, also important to correct the record about one myth that has been propagated for years about the dangers of vitamin K injections in newborns.

It was suggested some years ago that vitamin K injections were associated with cancer and leukemia. However, that conclusion was in error. There is NO known association between the two.

As mentioned above, these injections are absolutely inappropriate for your baby -- but the increased risk for cancer is not a legitimate concern.

Although premature clamping of the umbilical should be avoided as

it can result in brain damage, there is insufficient evidence to say that this can lead to lower vitamin K levels in newborns, although you will occasionally see this claim made.

Inflicting Pain Just After Birth Has Long-Term Effects on Your Newborn

For more than a century, many physicians have maintained a denial of infant pain, based on ancient prejudices and "scientific evidence" that was long ago disproven. Many have made claims that newborns don't feel pain, or remember it, the way adults do. In fact, not only do infants feel pain, but the earlier they experience it, the more damaging and longer lasting are the psychological effects.

Dr. David B. Chamberlain, psychologist and co-founder of the Association of Pre-and Perinatal Psychology and Health, wrote in his article "Babies Don't Feel Pain: A Century of Denial in Medicine[iii]":

"The earlier an infant is subjected to pain, the greater the potential for harm.

Early pains include being born prematurely into a man-made "womb," being born full-term in a man-made delivery room, being subject to any surgery (major or minor), and being circumcised. We must alert the medical community to the psychological hazards of early pain and call for the removal of all man-made pain surrounding birth."

Back in 1999, Science Daily published an article[iv] about the findings of a research team at the Washington School of Medicine that newborns who are exposed to a series of painful treatments display a variety of long-term effects as older children, including an altered response to pain and an exaggerated stress response. A 2004 study[v] found that very early pain or stress experiences have long-lasting adverse consequences for newborns, including changes in the central nervous system and changes in responsiveness of the neuroendocrine and immune systems at maturity.

Similarly, a 2008 study of analgesia in newborns and children[vi] concluded:

"Healthy newborns routinely experience acute pain during blood sampling for metabolic screening, injection of vitamin K or hepatitis vaccine, or circumcision.

Acute pain caused by skin-breaking procedures can lead to physiologic instability and behavioral distress, and it has downstream effects on subsequent pain processing, development and stress responsivity.

Because of these detrimental effects, reduction and prevention of pain are worthy clinical goals that are also expected by most parents."

In addition to the above, the possible trauma from the injection can also jeopardize the establishment of breastfeeding, which is detrimental to both mother and baby.

ORAL Vitamin K is a Safe, Effective Alternative

Fortunately, the alternative to these outrageously unnecessary newborn injections is amazingly simple: give the vitamin ORALLY. It is safe and equally effective, and devoid of any of the previously mentioned troubling side effects.

Oral vitamin K is absorbed less efficiently than vitamin K that is injected. However, this can easily be compensated for by adjusting the dose. And since vitamin K is nontoxic, there is no danger of overdosing or a bad reaction.

If you are breastfeeding, which I hope you are, your baby can be given several low oral doses of liquid vitamin K1 and receive the same protection from Hemorrhagic Disease of the Newborn as he would receive from an injection.

Ultimately, you should consult your pediatrician about the dose

that is appropriate for your baby.

However, midwife Ronnie Falcao uses the guidelines formulated by an international committee of physicians called the Cochrane Collaboration. They have determined the following dosing schedule, which results in very similar rates of protection from HDN[vii] :

•1 milligram liquid vitamin K weekly, OR

•0.25 milligram liquid vitamin K daily

In the future, research is needed to better pinpoint guidelines about the oral vitamin K dosing for newborns. However, remember that there have been no adverse effects observed in adults or babies who receive vitamin K doses much higher than what is actually required. And the dose given orally will be far less than the megadose given by injection!

So for now, there is no danger in overshooting the mark somewhat to make sure your baby is adequately protected until precise dosing guidelines are made available by science.

You can also increase your infant's vitamin K levels naturally if you are breastfeeding by increasing your own vitamin K levels.

The milk of lactating women has been tested, and most milk is low in vitamin K because the women themselves are vitamin K deficient. If women take vitamin K supplements, then their milk becomes much richer in vitamin K, as you would expect.

According to Dr. Vermeer, mothers who are adequately supplementing themselves with vitamin K and are breastfeeding should NOT need to give their infants additional K supplements.

But you must be cautious here that your vitamin K levels are optimal, and for most women, the vitamin K absorbed from foods is typically insufficient, so a supplement might be needed.

What You Need to do BEFORE Your Baby is Born

Ultimately, the choice about whether or not to consent for your baby to be given a vitamin K shot is yours. At least now you have the information with which you can make an informed decision.

How do you want your baby's first few moments of life to be?

There are plenty of unavoidable pains that you can't prevent, no matter how much you might want to shield your child from all pain and suffering. Why not eliminate one source of pain that is absolutely unnecessary and under your control?

If you choose to not expose your child to vitamin K1 as a shot and would prefer to have it given orally, you will have to make it VERY clear to not only your OB physician but also ALL the nursing staff, as they would be the ones that actually administer the shot.

During the excitement of the delivery it will be very difficult to remember that your baby was not supposed to have the shot. So it would also be helpful to have someone like your spouse at the delivery reminding them that your child should NOT get the shot.

Please note, that is the same strategy I would suggest using if you reach the same conclusion I did about hepatitis B vaccines given to newborns. I believe this is clearly the most unnecessary and inappropriate of ALL vaccines and should be avoided like the plague.

But remember you HAVE to be proactive. Typically the nursing staff will NEVER ask for your permission to give this vaccine or vitamin K shot as it is STANDARD practice so they don't need your permission. So you have to be VERY diligent in your request.

I know because this happened to my nephew, (my sister's son) and that was the ONLY vaccine either of her children ever received. I am very close to my sister as she started my medical practice with me in 1985 and ran the office for many years. Now she is an editor for this newsletter, and on the executive team for our business.

I never had any children of my own and her kids are very dear to me so it pains me to not have been more diligent in preventing this shot. We are both convinced the vaccine caused some side effects to this day. more than 12 years later.

Please remember, YOU will have to exercise extreme diligence in making your wishes known. The system will fight you tooth and nail as they sincerely believe they know better than you. It is so worth it though to take the extra steps to protect your newborn. I would strongly encourage you to make the additional effort.

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