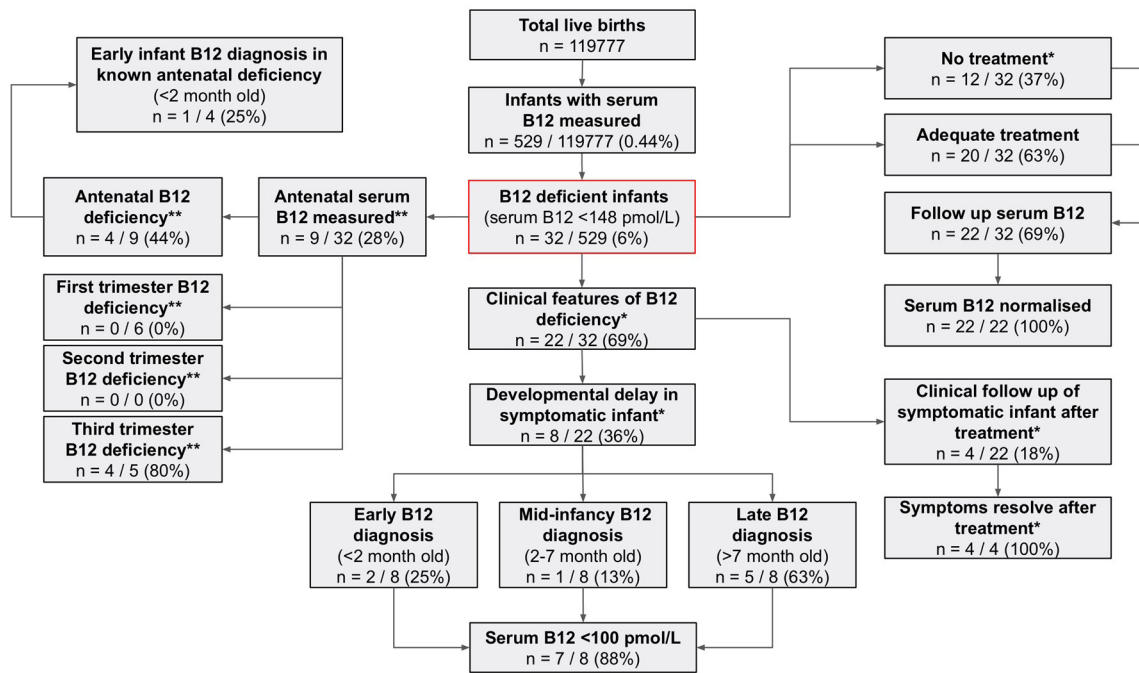


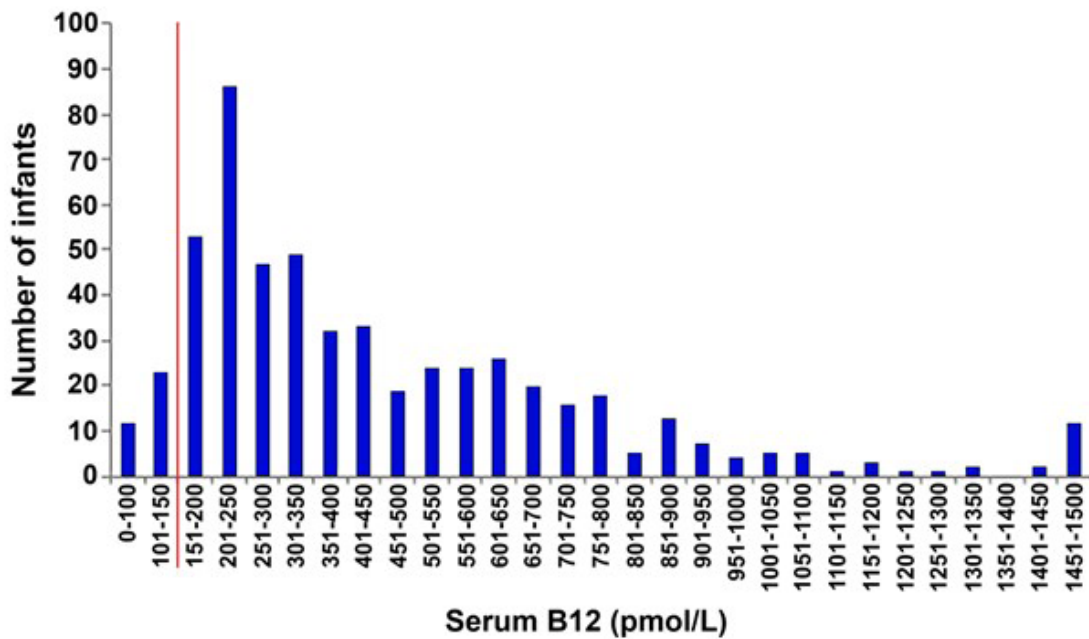
Figure 1: Flowchart summary of infant cohort results.



\*As documented in the electronic health record (EHR).

\*\*Serum B12 levels were measured at varying gestations (see Table 3) and without important contextual information, which affects their interpretation. Normal antenatal B12 levels decline over time and antenatal B12 deficiency thresholds are debated.

Figure 2: Serum B12 levels of tested infants (n=529) born between 01/01/2017 and 01/06/2022 in Auckland and Northland.



\*The red line indicates the approximate B12 deficiency threshold (<148pmol/L).

**Table 1:** Proportion of symptomatic B12 deficient infants with the corresponding clinical feature of B12 deficiency.\*

Symptom	n/22 (%)
Feeding difficulties	15 (68%)
Faltering growth	13 (59%)
Developmental delay	8 (36%)
Anaemia and/or macrocytosis	5 (23%)
Raised urinary methylmalonic acid	1 (5%)
Tremor	1 (5%)

\*As per available electronic health record (EHR) documentation. Some infants had several symptoms.

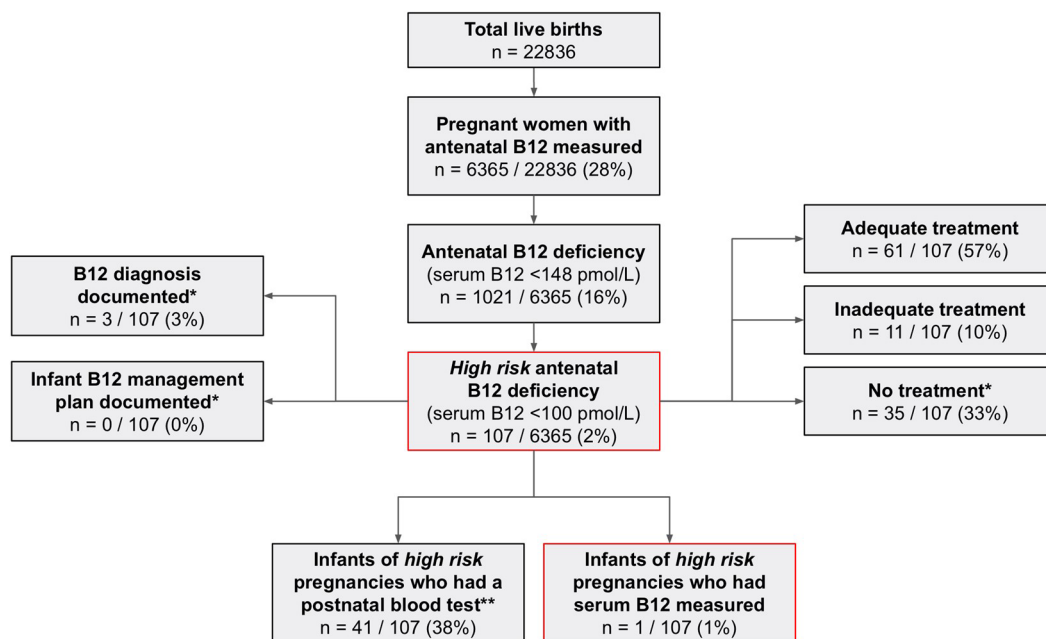
**Table 2:** Age of diagnosis and serum B12 level of B12 deficient infants with developmental delay.

Case number	Age at diagnosis (days)	B12 level (pmol/L)
1	212	52
2	322	74
3	319	74
4	347	74
5	148	83
6	37	94
7	48	99
8	345	143

**Table 3:** Age at diagnosis and maternal antenatal B12 levels of infants with B12 deficiency.

Case number	First trimester	Second trimester	Third trimester	Infant serum B12 (pmol/L)	Infant age at diagnosis (days)
1	219	-	-	92	240
2	-	-	219	94	37
3	-	-	92	97	291
4	165	-	-	99	164
5	198	-	111	101	240
6	-	-	126	111	32
7	347	-	133	119	310
8	385	-	-	132	121
9	172	-	-	145	205

**Figure 3:** Flowchart summary of antenatal cohort results.



\*As documented in the electronic health record (EHR).

\*\*Excluding newborn metabolic screen and blood sugar testing.