

The dangers of giving your baby Vitamin K when they are born

“Babies have 100% of their vitamin K levels by 8 days of age. They have 60% when they are born, get more from breastmilk, and the levels rise as their gut begins producing their full levels.

All mammals are born with lower vit K levels, it is because vitamin K impedes the cardiopulmonary transition, keeps blood cells from fully perfusing the capillaries in the organs and extremities, taxes the immature liver during a critical phase of circulation adjustment and hormone rebalancing, and stops stem cells from reaching organs where they are needed to make repairs.

Oral vitamin K is 300 Times the adult levels of vit K. The shot is 9000 to 20,000 depending on the brand.

Here is what I tell everyone about Vitamin K:

You know what “synthetic vitamin K” enthusiasts don’t understand? The thought that babies (and all animals for that matter) have lower levels of vitamin K at birth for a beneficial, protective, reason. I’m just going to throw these “common sense-based” thoughts out there but let’s consider them:

and by the way this goes for the drops as well as the shot.

First, in order to absorb vitamin K we have to have a functioning biliary and pancreas system. Your infant’s digestive system isn’t fully developed at birth which is why we give babies breast milk (and delay solids) until they are at least 6-months-old, and why breast milk only contains a small amount of highly absorbable vitamin K. Too much vitamin K could tax the liver and cause brain damage (among other things). As baby ages and the digestive tract, mucosal lining, gut flora, and enzyme functions develop, baby can process more vitamin K. Low levels of vitamin K at birth just...makes...sense. ???

Secondly, cord blood contains stem cells, which protect a baby against bleeding and perform all sorts of needed repairs inside an infant’s body. Here’s the kicker, in order for a baby to get this protective boost of stem cells, cord-cutting needs to be delayed and the blood needs to remain thin so stem cells can easily travel and perform their functions. Imagine that, baby has his/her

own protective mechanism to prevent bleeding and repair organs...that wasn't discovered until after we started routinely giving infants vitamin K injections.

Third, a newborn might have low levels of vitamin K because it's intestines are not yet colonized with bacteria needed to synthesize it and the "vitamin K cycle" isn't fully functional in newborns. It makes sense then to bypass the gut and inject vitamin K right into the muscle right? Except baby's kidneys aren't fully functional either. ???

Fourth, babies are born with low levels of vitamin K compared to adults, but this level is still sufficient to prevent problems; vitamin K prophylaxis isn't necessarily needed.

Finally, several clinical observations support the hypothesis that children have natural protective mechanisms that justify their low vitamin K levels at birth . I don't know about you, but we should probably figure out why that is before we "inject now and worry about it later."

Do you know why vitamin K is pushed on parents and their children? Because pharmaceutical companies don't like to lose money, doctors don't like to be questioned, the American Academy of Pediatrics dare not change its recommendations.

"Since 1985, the medical profession has known that oral vitamin K raises blood levels 300 - 9,000 times higher. The injectable vitamin K, results in vitamin K levels 9,000 times thicker than adults blood.

Baby's blood thickened with vitamin K, causes a situation where stem cells have to move through sludge, not nicely greased blood vessels full of blood which can allow stem cells easy access to anywhere. Maybe one day it will dawn on the medical profession that not only are cord blood stem cells important and useful to the newborn baby, but that stem cells need thin blood for a reason."

"Any fetus which gets being wrung out like a wet towel while traveling down a narrow drain pipe, can incur damage in any part of the body, including in the brain, and needs an in-built fix-it. And stem cells cross the brain blood barrier. In fact, stem cells can go ... anywhere!!! The

second is the fact that naturally, in the first few days, a baby's blood clotting factors are lower than normal.

But ... pediatricians consider this a ... "defect" ... so want to give vitamin K which results in blood nearly 100 times thicker than an adult's. This vitamin K injection, so they say ... (like they say immediate cord clamping is safe, and normal, and delayed cord clamping is an unproven intervention) ... is because the baby wasn't designed right, and if you don't give a vitamin K injection, the baby "could bleed to death".

It's not for nothing that the vitamin K syringe, sits right alongside that cord clamp and the scissors!

But there is an unanswered question:

"Why are blood clotting factors in babies low in the first few days after birth? Why has a baby got much thinner blood as a result?"

Might a logical hypothesis be, that thinner blood allows freer and quicker access of cord blood stem cells to any part of the body damaged during birth? After all, why should stem cells have to fight through a baby's blood which is now 100 times thicker than any adult's, courtesy of another needle?"

Information on Vit K:

<https://www.drugs.com/pro/vitamin-k1.html>

Package Insert

<https://wedeservehealth.com/vaccines/vitamin-K-package-insert.jpg>