

Ask Leyla: Should iron and vitamin C be taken together?



Q: Are there some supplements that should not be taken together? I seem to recall reading that supplements containing iron and vitamin C should not be taken together but I don't recall why.

Can you shed some light on the subject?

A: Vitamin C enhances the absorption of iron from supplements and iron-containing foods, such as heme iron from animal foods (meat, poultry, and seafood) and non-heme iron from plant foods such as spinach, lentils, peas, and fortified grains. Heme iron is more bioavailable than non-heme iron. In fact, many plant foods contain phytates which bind minerals like iron and limit their absorption.

So for those who may need to increase iron intake, such as vegans, vegetarians, menstruating women, and those with iron-deficiency anemia or low ferritin levels (the storage form of iron), eating an iron-rich diet is essential, and taking a vitamin C supplement with those meals will enhance absorption. Supplemental iron, however, should *only* be taken by those diagnosed with iron-deficiency anemia.

It's important to note that increasing iron absorption may be problematic for men and postmenopausal women with normal iron levels. For these folks, the increase in iron levels may feed infection and, at very high levels, eventually become toxic to the heart. It is especially dangerous for those with hemochromatosis, an iron storage disorder where iron accumulates in organs of the body and can cause cirrhosis of the liver.

That's why whenever I recommend a multivitamin, it is always one that *doesn't* contain iron. Most premenopausal women can safely take the amount of iron contained in a multivitamin (usually the RDA). And those who are low in iron can be helped by taking supplemental vitamin C with meals containing both heme and non-heme iron, or eat strawberries, red peppers or an orange if you prefer to get your vitamin C from food.

You can get more information on dietary iron sources [here](#).

To your health!