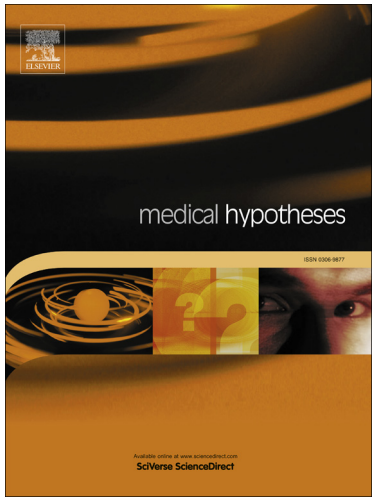
Accepted Manuscript



A novel treatment for "morning sickness": nausea of pregnancy could be induced by excess sulfite which molybdenum can help alleviate

Catherine E. Taylor

PII: S0306-9877(16)30098-6
DOI: http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.mehy.2016.08.007
Reference: YMEHY 8343

To appear in: *Medical Hypotheses*

Received Date: 10 May 2016
Accepted Date: 13 August 2016

Please cite this article as: C.E. Taylor, A novel treatment for "morning sickness": nausea of pregnancy could be induced by excess sulfite which molybdenum can help alleviate, *Medical Hypotheses* (2016), doi: http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.mehy.2016.08.007

Title Page

(1) A novel treatment for "morning sickness": nausea of pregnancy could be induced by excess sulfite which molybdenum can help alleviate

(2) Catherine E. Taylor, JD

(3) N/A

(4) Direct correspondence to: Catherine E. Taylor, 2604 N. Logan Ave., Colorado Springs, CO 80907, USA, 1-719-646-4091, cdegtaylor@yahoo.com

(5) N/A

Summary

Abstract: Nausea and vomiting of pregnancy (NVP) remains difficult to treat. Last century, thalidomide was used to alleviate NVP, but it caused teratogenesis by interfering with angiogenesis. The gasotransmitters hydrogen sulfide (H2S) and nitric oxide are mutually dependent on each other for their angiogenesis-related functions. Pregnancy-related requirements for increased endogenous H2S could create a temporary excess of sulfite, an H2S catabolite, which is toxic and can induce nausea. Sulfite oxidase, a molybdenum-containing enzyme, catalyzes oxidation of sulfite to sulfate, which can then be excreted or reused by the body. Supplementation with molybdenum should facilitate enhanced sulfite oxidase activity, thus lowering gestationally-elevated sulfite levels in the gastrointestinal tract and easing NVP.

Key Words: angiogenesis, hydrogen sulfide, molybdenum, nausea and vomiting of pregnancy, pyridoxal 5'-phosphate, sulfite oxidase