

Did you know?

Most dogs & cats have **insufficient** levels of vitamin D

VITD accurately determines and monitors vitamin D in dogs & cats

Clinical Lab Report *example*

Vitamin D (VitD) →

Supplementation Guidelines →

Calcium →

VitD canine				REPORT DATE: 29-Aug-2014
TEST NAME	RESULT	UNITS	FLAG	REFERENCE INTERVAL
VitD 25 hydroxy-vitamin D	87.0	ng/mL	Insuff	Deficient (Def): ≤ 24.9 Insufficient (Insuff): 25.0 - 99.9 Sufficient: 100 - 120 Elevated (High): ≥ 150
Supplementation		Weight 59 lb	Dose +350 IU/day	RxD3 for Pets VDI recommends RxD3, a pure vitamin D3 supplement manufactured by Rx Vitamins. Based upon the recommended supplementation, the following dosage would be given daily: 4 drops
Historical Test Results				
Date	VitD ng/mL	Dose		Recommended vitamin D3 supplementation is additive to any pre-existing patient supplementation. For convenience, historical test results and recommended dosing is listed, if any.
3-May-14	34.0	2000 IU		
<p>If 25(OH)D levels are found to be inadequate, supplementation may be warranted. Supplementation will vary based upon initial 25(OH)D level and weight. Monitoring is recommended to prevent over-supplementation. If 25(OH)D is over 150ng/mL, it is recommended that diet and/or supplementation be modified to prevent toxicity. Toxicity levels have not been accurately established, however, based upon human data, extremely high levels of 25(OH)D are required to induce toxicity.</p> <p>Based upon the weight of the animal, the dosing guideline of vitamin D3 is recommended for routine supplementation. It takes about 4-6 weeks for equilibrium to occur and testing should be repeated to ensure the animal is within the proper range. Please advise the pet owner not to over-supplement. Ongoing supplementation is required to maintain vitamin D sufficiency and should not require modification unless diet changes or annual testing confirms a change is warranted. Serum calcium should be evaluated prior to supplementation.</p>				
Calcium total calcium	10.5	mg/dL		Low (L): <8.5 Normal: 8.5 - 12.0 High (H): >12.1
General Comments				
<p>VitD measures both forms of 25-hydroxyvitamin D, D₂ and D₃, for a total assessment of vitamin D stores. Vitamin D modulates cell growth, neuromuscular and immune function, and reduces inflammation. Many genes, modulated in part by vitamin D, encode proteins that regulate cell proliferation, differentiation, and apoptosis. Many cells have vitamin D receptors, and some convert 25(OH)D to 1,25(OH)₂D, the active hormone.</p> <p>A growing body of evidence supports the understanding that low levels of 25(OH)D are associated with a variety of cancers and other serious diseases.</p> <p>Expanding models of vitamin D look to its impact on cellular health. "Deficiency", "insufficiency", and "sufficiency" are terms that define increasing levels of vitamin D which are linked to many disease states including cancer and other serious diseases.</p> <p>Since dogs and cats do not produce vitamin D via sunlight exposure, diet is the primary source of 25(OH)D. Recent work has demonstrated that commercial food manufacturers have different formulary policies resulting in a wide range of circulating 25(OH)D. Further, intestinal absorption may vary from animal to animal and decreases with age. Therefore, 25(OH)D levels may range widely.</p> <p>If there are questions or comments, please contact VDI.</p>				
				Tech: RR



VDI Your Specialty Reference Lab

Disease Prevention & Immune Support

Clinical Background

Vitamin D (VitD)

To be used in the routine screening and monitoring of dogs and cats for the assessment of Vitamin D sufficiency. High risk groups include seniors and those with intestinal disorders such as inflammatory bowel disease. Patients found insufficient may warrant supplementation.

Test Information:

Sample Type: Serum >1mL
 Interferences: Gross lipemia
 Gross hemolysis
 Stability: 4°C: 7 days
 -20°C: 1 year

Reference Ranges:
VitD (ng/mL):
 Deficiency < 30
 Insufficiency 30 - 100
 Sufficiency 100 - 120

Interpretive information:
 VitD Intoxication
 Insufficiently fortified diet
 Malnutrition
 Intestinal malabsorption
 Hyperparathyroidism
 Nephrotic syndrome with marked proteinuria
 Severe Liver Disease



Are your patients getting enough Vitamin D?

Testing for VitD levels is the first step towards a dosing plan

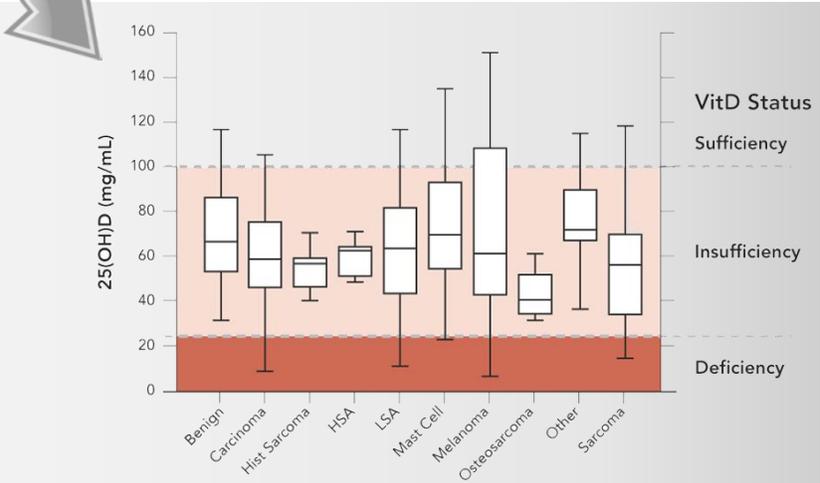


Sunshine isn't the answer

Unlike humans, dogs and cats do not produce vitamin D from sunlight; their sole source comes from their diet. To compound the issue other factors play a role in vitamin D uptake including intestinal absorption, age, and intact status.

Insufficiency is associated with disease

Low stores of vitamin D are associated with a wide range of diseases such as cancer, heart disease, infection, and kidney disease. Testing for 25(OH)D, the primary store of vitamin D, is your best means to objectively measure the vitamin D status of your patients.



Vitamin D and Cancer

Low stores of vitamin D are associated with a wide range of benign and malignant diseases.

Vitamin D and Inflammation

Inflammation, both a precursor and a propagator of cancer genesis is, in part, controlled by vitamin D.

Supplementation

Establish baseline, supplement to achieve sufficiency

Diet is not sufficient

Recent studies have shown that vitamin D varies significantly by commercial pet food manufacturer, with most being insufficiently fortified. Daily supplementation is often required to achieve optimum levels.

Just a T.A.D. (Test And Dose)

Testing for baseline values is the first step in accurately providing dosing guidelines. The VitD lab reports provide dosing guidelines using weight, and taking into account any historical dosing values for that patient. Follow-up testing ensures supplementation is adequate to maintain appropriate vitamin D levels.

