Vitamin D Canine/Feline

For the quantitative determination of total 25-hydroxyvitamin D (Calcifediol), both D3 and D2

Clinical Use

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.

Reference Ranges

Deficiency < 30 ng/mL
Insufficiency 30 -100 ng/mL
Sufficiency 100 -120 ng/mL

Interpretative Information

VitD intoxication

Insufficiently fortified diet *(e.g. homemade)*

Malnutrition

Intestinal malabsorption

Hyperparathyroidism

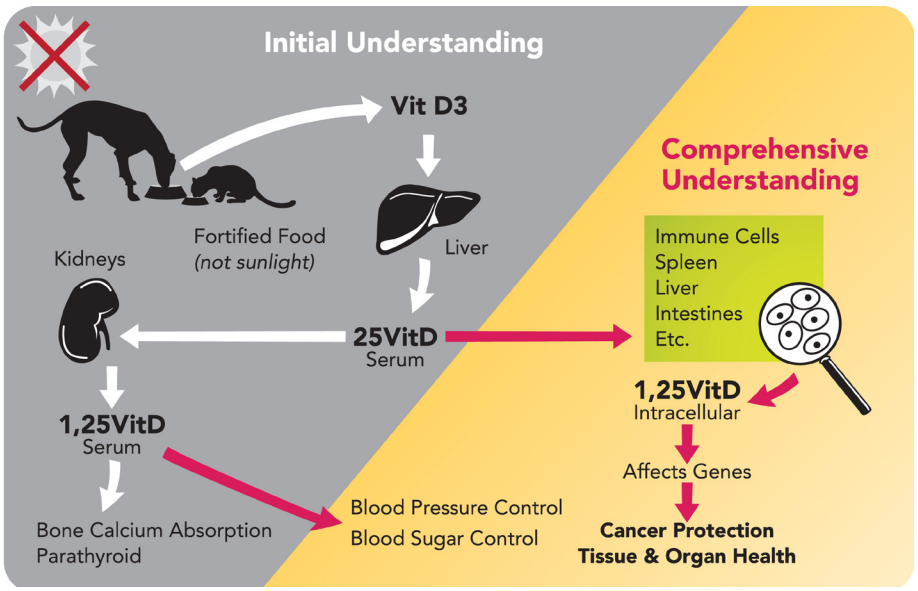
Nephrotic syndrome with marked proteinuria

Severe liver disease

Clinical Background

Expanding models of vitamin D (VitD) look to its impact beyond bone support. VitD is now recognized for its role in gene regulation and the maintenance of cellular health. There is a growing body of evidence that shows low stores of VitD are associated with a wide range of diseases in dogs and cats.

Unlike humans, dogs and cats do not produce VitD from sunlight; their sole source of VitD comes from their diet. VitD levels are adversely impacted by intact status and decreases with age. Recent work has demonstrated that VitD blood levels in most dogs and cats are insufficient, warranting supplementation.



Methodology	Chemiluminescent immunoassay
Units (Range)	ng/mL (0.5 - 150 ng/mL)
Sample Type / Volume	Serum ≥ 1mL SST tube / separate and freeze within 45 min
Interferences	Gross hemolysis, gross lipemia
Stability	Room Temp: 24 hours 4 C : 7 days minus 20 C : 1 year

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