A growing body of evidence...

There is a growing body of evidence that low stores of vitamin D are associated with a wide range of diseases in dogs and cats:

- Cancer (2,5,7,10,11,12)
- Heart disease (9)
- Inflammatory bowel disease (4,11)
- Renal disease (1,2)
- Hyperparathyroidism (2)
- Infection (8)
- Feline tooth resorption (3)
- 30 day mortality in hospitalized cats (13)

1. Serum concentrations of 1,25-dihydroxycholecalciferol and 25-hydroxycholecalciferol in clinically normal dogs and dogs with acute and chronic renal failure
- Mean 25VitD was significantly lower in dogs with ARF and CRF (34 and 52 ng/mL respectively) than control dogs (107 ng/mL). 1,25VitD was not significantly different.

2. Serum levels of 25-hydroxycholecalciferol and 1,25-dihydroxycholecalciferol in dogs with hypercalcaemia
- Median 25VitD was significantly lower in dogs with lymphoma, primary hyperparathyroidism and CRF (41, 36, and 27 ng/mL respectively) than control dogs (123 ng/mL). 1,25 VitD was not significantly different.

3. Tooth resorption and vitamin D3 status in cats fed premium dry diets
- Mean 25VitD was significantly lower in cats with significant tooth resorption (52.5 ng/mL) than healthy cats (75.1 ng/mL).

4. Hypovitaminosis D in dogs with inflammatory bowel disease and hypoalbuminaemia
- Median 25VitD was significantly lower in dogs with IBD and hypoalbuminaemia than control dogs (median values not provided). 1,25 VitD was not significantly different.
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5. Cross-sectional study to investigate the association between vitamin D status and cutaneous mast cell tumours in Labrador retrievers
   - Mean 25VitD was significantly lower in dogs with MCT (42 ng/mL) than control dogs (48 ng/mL).

6. Diet and circulating 25-hydroxyvitamin D levels in dogs
   Selting K, VCS poster, 2012
   - 320 apparently healthy dogs on 41 different manufacturers of commercial dog food were evaluated for 25VitD levels. Overall serum 25VitD levels ranged from 9.5 – 249 ng/ml, with median, Q1, Q3 at 69.7, 54.5, 88.1 ng/ml, respectively.
   - Neuter status correlated with 25VitD concentration. Median 25VitD was 9% lower in spayed compared to intact females, but 27% lower in neutered compared to intact males. Intact status, particularly males, appears to have an impact on serum 25VitD.

7. Hypovitaminosis D in dogs with spirocercosis
   - Median 25VitD was significantly lower in dogs with neoplastic spirocercosis (12 ng/mL) and dogs with non-neoplastic spirocercosis (21 ng/mL) than control dogs (30 ng/mL).

8. Domesticated cats with active mycobacteria infections have low serum vitamin D (25(OH)D) concentrations
   Lalor SM, et al, Transboundary and Emerging Diseases 2012
   - Median 25VitD was significantly lower in cats with mycobacteriosis (22.2 ng/mL) than healthy cats (49.0 ng/mL).

9. Relation of vitamin D status to congestive heart failure and cardiovascular events in dogs
   - Mean 25VitD was significantly lower in CHF dogs (40 ng/mL) than in the control group (50 ng/mL)
   - There was a significant association of low 25VitD and poor outcome; those with low values had a 2.6 times greater hazard of having a cardiovascular event

    Husbands B, VCS presentation, 2013
    - Median 25VitD was significantly lower in the disease cohort (n=335, 313 malignant and 22 benign; 62.6 ng/mL) than the control group (67.4 ng/mL). Cancers that demonstrated significantly lower 25VitD levels were carcinoma (n=64), histiocytic sarcoma (n=8), hemangiosarcoma (n=10), lymphoma (n=80), and sarcoma (n=48).
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11. Cats with inflammatory bowel disease and intestinal small cell lymphoma have low serum concentrations of 25-hydroxyvitamin D
- Median 25VitD was significantly lower in cats with IBD/ISCL (12.7 ng/mL) than in healthy cats (45.1 ng/mL) and in hospitalized cats with non-GI disease (33.8 ng/mL).

12. Circulating 25-hydroxyvitamin D levels in dogs – correlation with health and cancer risk
- Median 25VitD was significantly lower in dogs with cancer of various types (49 ng/mL) than control dogs (69 ng/mL). Relative risk of cancer increased as 25VitD concentrations decreased (P<0.0001).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>25(OH)D (ng/mL)</th>
<th>Relative Risk</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;40</td>
<td>3.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;60</td>
<td>2.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>&lt;80</td>
<td>1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;100</td>
<td>1.1</td>
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<tr>
<td>&gt;100</td>
<td>0.2 (benefit)</td>
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</tbody>
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- Sufficient 25VitD to provide cellular health is 100-120 ng/mL.

13. Vitamin D status predicts 30 day mortality in hospitalized cats
- 25VitD was significantly lower in hospitalized cats that died within 30 days than those that were alive after 30 days. Cats with 25VitD levels of 29 ng/mL or lower had an 8.3 times higher rate of dying than those with higher 25VitD levels (P=0.0008).

Further studies are in progress to examine the role of 25(OH)D in dogs and cats and to better understand absorption and potential toxicity levels.

Testing Information:

VDI Laboratory offers routine testing of serum 25(OH)D in dogs, cats, & horses. For more information please call 805.577.6742 or visit www.vdilab.com