

Knochenmarker – Referenzwerte für Tierspezies

BAP in Hunden

| | | |
|-----------------|-------------|----------------|
| Serum / Plasma: | < 1 Jahr | 56.3 ± 9.8 U/L |
| | 1 – 2 Jahre | 10.7 ± 4.5 U/L |
| | 2 – 3 Jahre | 7.0 ± 2.5 U/L |
| | 3 – 7 Jahre | 6.7 ± 3.6 U/L |
| | > 8 Jahre | 7.0 ± 2.9 U/L |

Referenz: Allen LC *et al.* (2000) A comparison of two techniques for the determination of serum bone-specific alkaline phosphatase activity in dogs. Res Vet Sci 68, 231-235.

BAP in Katzen

| | | |
|--------|-----------|-------------|
| Serum: | < 2 Jahre | 10 – 70 U/L |
| | > 2 Jahre | 2 – 15 U/L |

Referenz: DeLaurier A, Jackson B, Ingham K, Pfeiffer D, Horton MA, Price JS. (2002) Biochemical markers of bone turnover in the domestic cat: relationships with age and feline osteoclastic resorptive lesions. J Nutr 132, 1742S-4S.

BAP in Pferden

| | |
|---------|-----------------|
| Serum: | 12.2 – 25.5 U/L |
| Plasma: | 12.6 – 22.7 U/L |

Referenz: Hoekstra K *et al.* (1999) Comparison of bone mineral content and biochemical markers of bone metabolism in stall vs. pasture-reared horses. Equine Exercise Phys Equine Vet J 30, 601-604.

BAP in Ziegen

| | |
|--------|------------|
| Serum: | 12 ± 4 U/L |
|--------|------------|

Referenz: Liesegang A, Risteli J, Wanner M (2005) The effects of first gestation and lactation on bone metabolism in dairy goats and milk sheep. Bone. Dec 16; 2008

BAP in Schafen

| | |
|--------|------------|
| Serum: | 13 ± 4 U/L |
|--------|------------|

Referenz: Liesegang A, Risteli J, Wanner M (2005) The effects of first gestation and lactation on bone metabolism in dairy goats and milk sheep. Bone. Dec 16; 2008

BAP in Schweinen

Referenz: Liesegang A *et al.* (2002) Influence of a Vegetarian Diet Versus a Diet with Fishmeal on Bone in Growing Pigs. J. Vet. Med. A 49, 230-238

DPD in Hunden

| | | |
|--------|-------------|------------------------|
| Urine: | < 1 Jahr | 45 nM/mM Creatinine |
| | 1 – 2 Jahre | 4 – 5 nM/mM Creatinine |
| | 2 – 3 Jahre | 4 – 5 nM/mM Creatinine |
| | 3 – 7 Jahre | 4 – 5 nM/mM Creatinine |

Referenz: Allen MJ *et al.* (2000) Urinary markers of type-I collagen degradation in the dog. Res Vet Sci 69, 123-127.

DPD in Katzen

Urin: 1 – 10 Jahre 11.3 nM/mM Creatinine

Referenz: DeLaurier A, Jackson B, Ingham K, Pfeiffer D, Horton MA, Price JS. (2002) Biochemical markers of bone turnover in the domestic cat: relationships with age and feline osteoclastic resorptive lesions. J Nutr 132, 1742-1744.

DPD in Pferden

Urin: 6.0 – 95 nM/mM Creatinine

Referenz: Hoekstra K *et al.* (1999) Comparison of bone mineral content and biochemical markers of bone metabolism in stall vs. pasture-reared horses. Equine Exercise Phys Equine Vet J 30, 601-604.

Osteocalcin intakt in Pferden

Serum: 15 – 50 ng/ml

Referenz: Hoekstra K *et al.* (1999) Comparison of bone mineral content and biochemical markers of bone metabolism in stall vs. pasture-reared horses. Equine Exercise Phys Equine Vet J 30, 601-604.

Kreatinin für Tierspezies

Referenz: Sierra RI, Specker BL, Jimenez F, Cruz C, Pedraza-Chaverri J (1997) Biochemical bone markers, bone mineral content, and bone mineral density in rats with experimental nephrotic syndrome. Ren Fail 19, 409-424.

PTH in Hunden

Serum / Plasma: 15 – 150 pg/ml

PTH in Katzen

Serum / Plasma: 3.3 – 22.5 pg/ml

PTH in Pferden

Serum / Plasma: 20 – 120 pg/ml, mean 56 pg/ml