A SURVEY OF VITAMIN A, D AND E NUTRITIONAL STATUS IN CAPTIVE BLACK AND WHITE RUFFED LEMURS (Varecia variegata variegata).

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Serum levels of 25-OH vitamin D, retinol, a-tocopherol and y-tocopherol were determined for captive black and white ruffed lemurs (*Varecia variegata variegata*) imported from Park Ivoloina, Madagascar (n=8, 4 males, 4 females). Serum samples were obtained at the beginning and end of the 3 month quarantine period. Serum levels of 25-OH vitamin D decreased over time for both males and females with no differences between genders (P<0.05). Serum 25-OH vitamin D had initial and final means of: 29.0-6.1 ng/ml and 11.8-5.7 ng/ml for males, 43.8-30.9 ng/ml and 8.3- 4.6 ng/ml for females. Serum retinol tended to decrease over time in both males and females. The initial range for serum retinol was 27.5-35.1 μ g/dl for males, 27.5-32.9 μ g/dl for females (n=3) and the final range was 18.4-28.4 μ g/dl for males, 14.8-26.3 μ g/dl for females (n=4). Serum a-tocopherol tended to increase over time in both males and females. The initial range for serum a-tocopherol was 134.0-318.0 μ g/dl for males, 68.0-142.0 μ g/dl for females (n=3) and the final range was 145.0-295.0 μ g/dl for males, 73.0-224.0 μ g/dl for females (n=4). Values obtained for serum y-tocopherol showed no obvious trend in either males or females. The results obtained provide a basis for comparison for future nutrition research with ruffed lemurs.

Key words: Lemurs, Varecia variegata variegata, serum, vitamin D, retinol, tocopherol