

Avitaminosis. XIV. Effect of Vitamin A Deficiency on Concentration of Blood Lipids of Albino Rat.*

BARNETT SURE, M. C. KIK AND ANNA E. CHURCH.

*From the Departments of Agricultural Chemistry and Home Economics,
University of Arkansas, Fayetteville.*

Although it is well known that fats act as carriers of certain vitamins, nothing definitely has been established on the influence of avitaminosis on lipid metabolism. The literature is conflicting, because the difficulties involved in the analytical chemical methods are many. Another reason for inconsistent data, obtained on adequate control diets, is probably due to the fluctuating results produced by metabolic changes incident to the normal processes of digestion and absorption of lipids in the animal organism. In our lipid metabolism work we have fasted our animals one hour previous to bleeding. In order, however, to eliminate all possibilities of the influence of food on blood lipids, we are continuing our studies, fasting the rats for much longer periods. In the meantime, we feel that a summary of our results completed would be of interest to the clinician as well as to the nutritional investigator.

The dietary technique employed has been described in a previous communication.¹ The details of our blood methods will be submitted in a subsequent communication elsewhere.

The blood determinations were made once weekly and the experimental period lasted 50 to 65 days.

TABLE I.
Lipid Metabolism of Blood in Vitamin A Deficiency
(Fatty acids and phospholipids)
P—pathological; C—control.

Animal No.		Wt. gm.		Exp. Period (days)	Fatty Acids (mg. per 100 cc.)		Phospholipids (mg. per 100 cc.)	
P	C	Init.	Final		Range	Ave.	Range	Ave.
♀ 8997		51	78	57	182-286	224	160-237	194
♀ 8801		47	70	51	192-253	227	181-229	204
	♀ 8798	46	167	57	190-266	211	171-234	194
	♀ 8800	48	155	41	192-246	218	170-213	194
♂ 8799		50	59	41	209-286	255	170-236	201
	♂ 8802	45	228	51	194-246	215	182-219	197
♂ 8803		60	77	58	169-253	213	170-213	189
	♂ 8804	58	225	58	185-274	225	179-236	196

*Research paper No. 271, Journal Series, University of Arkansas.

¹ Sure, B., Kik, M. C., and Walker, D. J., *PROC. SOC. EXP. BIOL. AND MED.*, 1931, **28**, 495.

For this study a total of 64 rats was employed, 27 controls and 37 pathological animals. In Tables I and II are submitted typical illustrations representative of the remainder of the group.

TABLE II.
Lipid Metabolism of Blood in Vitamin A Deficiency (Cholesterol).

Animal No.		Wt. gm.		Exp. Period	Cholesterol (mg. per 100 cc.)	
P	C	Init.	Final	(Days)	Range	Ave.
♀ 8821		85	84	30	69-100	82
	♀ 8822	90	155	30	70-104	89
♂ 8823		90	133	25	76-94	85
	♂ 8824	83	181	25	71-90	82
♂ 8825		67	93	29	71-106	80
	♂ 8826	60	180	29	68-94	81
♀ 8831		92	134	30	67-92	77
	♀ 8832	103	170	30	69-86	78

The pathological states of the animals during the advanced stages of the avitaminosis were associated with loss of weight, severe xerophthalmia and pneumonia, but as shown in Tables I and II the concentration of the blood fatty acids, cholesterol, and phospholipids fall within the same range as that of the controls, which made excellent growth without any apparent symptoms of vitamin A deficiency.

6600

Avitaminosis. XV. Effect of Vitamin D Deficiency on Concentration of Lipids of Blood of Albino Rat.*

BARNETT SURE, M. C. KIK AND ANNA E. CHURCH.

*From the Departments of Agricultural Chemistry and Home Economics,
University of Arkansas, Fayetteville.*

In this investigation a total of 48 rats was employed, 16 controls and 32 pathological animals. The dietary technique has been described.¹

The blood determinations were made once weekly and the experimental period lasted 30 to 40 days.

In Tables I and II are submitted typical illustrations representative of the remainder of the group.

* Research paper No. 272, Journal Series, University of Arkansas.

¹ Sure, B., and Kik, M. C., *Proc. Soc. Exp. Biol. and Med.*, 1931, **28**, 496.