



## Hvad er protein? (McDonald)

### GLOBULINER:

- Albuminer: opløselige i vand
- Globuliner: opløselige i neutrale salt opl.
- Glutener: opløselige i svage syrer/baser
- Prolaminer: ethanol opløselige
- Histoner: opløselige i vand
- Protaminer: opløselige i vand

### FIBROSE:

- Elastin
- Collagen
- Keratin

Alle vand-uopløselige, tungfordøjelige

### KONJUGEREDE:

- Lipoproteiner
- Glycoproteiner

## Fat soluble vitamins:

- A "retinol" &  $\beta$ -carotene
- D<sub>2</sub> "ergocalciferol" & D<sub>3</sub> "cholecalciferol"
- E "tocopherols"
- K<sub>1</sub> "phyloquinone" K<sub>2</sub> "menaquinone"

Fat solubility allows storage in body tissues and under supply over longer periods of time than for water soluble vitamins

## Water soluble vitamins:

- B<sub>1</sub> "Thiamin"
- B<sub>2</sub> "Riboflavin"
- Niacin
- Pantothenic acid
- B<sub>6</sub> "Pyridoxine"
- B<sub>12</sub> "cyanocobalamin"
- Folicin
- Biotin
- Choline
- C "Ascorbic acid"
- Myoinositol
- Para amino benzoic acid

- Rapid renal excretion
- Day to day supplementation
- Monogastric GIT microflora produces biotin
- Ruminants do not need B-vitamins due to rumen synthesis
- C-vitamins essential for primates – not for typical farm animals

## Vitaminer – symptomer ved fejlforsyning samt foder med højt indhold (CCHD)

TABLE 3-1  
Vitamins Deficiencies, Excesses, and Major Dietary Sources

Vitamin	Deficiency	Excess	Sources
A	Increased growth, reproduction, loss of hair, loss of epithelial integrity, dermatoses	Dermatitis, alopecia, bone hypertrophy	Fish liver oils, milk, liver, egg yolk
D	Rickets, osteomalacia, nutritional secondary hyperparathyroidism	Hypercalcemia, bone resorption, polyuria	Liver, some fish, egg yolk, sunlight
E	Neurodermatitis, muscular weakness, paralysis in calves	Neurodermatitis, muscle atrophy	Wheat germ, some seed oils, bran, etc.
K	Increased clotting time, hemorrhage	None recorded	Green leafy plants, liver, some fish meals
Thiamin	CHF, dysfunction, anorexia, weight loss	None toxic	Meat, wheat germ
Riboflavin	CHF, dysfunction, dermatitis, weight loss	None toxic	Milk, organ meats, vegetable
Niacin	Black tongue disease	None toxic	Milk, soybeans, grains
Pantothenic acid	Microscopic hemorrhagic diarrhea	None recorded	Organ meats, fish, wheat bran
Pyridoxine	Anorexia, weight loss	None recorded	Liver, kidney, dairy products, soybeans
Biotin	Dermatitis	None toxic	Eggs, liver, milk, soybeans
Folic acid	Anemia, leukopenia	None toxic	Liver, kidney, green leafy vegetables
Cobalamin	Anemia	None toxic	Meat, fish, poultry
Choline	Neurological dysfunction, fatty liver	Dermatitis	Egg yolk, organ meats, legumes, dairy products
C	Not required by dogs and cats	None toxic	Citrus fruit, dark green vegetables

## Macromineraler – indhold i kroppen: (McDonald)

Major elements:	g/kg
Calcium (Ca)	15
Phosphorus (P)	10
Potassium (K)	2
Sodium (Na)	1,6
Chlorine (Cl)	1,1
Sulphur (S)	1,5
Magnesium (Mg)	0,4

## Micromineraler – indhold i kroppen: (McDonald)

	mg/kg
Iron (Fe)	20-80
Zinc (Zn)	10-50
Copper (Cu)	1-5
Molybdenum (Mo)	1-4
Selenium (Se)	1-2
Iodine (I)	0,3-0,6
Manganese (Mn)	0,2-0,5
Cobalt (Co)	0,02-0,1

## Mineraler – symptomer ved fejlforsyning samt foder med højt indhold (CCHD)

TABLE 4-1  
Mineral Deficiencies, Excesses, and Major Dietary Sources

Mineral	Deficiency	Excess	Sources
Calcium	Reduced growth, milk production, osteoporosis, tetany	Hypocalcemia, decreased milk production, tetany	Dairy products, plants and feed grains, bone meal
Phosphorus	Same as for calcium, but also reduced growth, milk production, osteoporosis	Same as for calcium, but also hypocalcemia, decreased milk production, tetany	Meat, poultry, fish, bone meal, feed grains
Sulfur	Not reported	Not reported	Meat, poultry, fish, bone meal, feed grains
Zinc	Hypoparathyroidism, osteoporosis, dermatitis, alopecia	None recorded	Organ meats, fish, wheat bran, feed grains
Copper	Dermatitis, loss of pigmentation, osteoporosis, anemia	None recorded	Organ meats, fish, wheat bran, feed grains
Manganese	Dermatitis, osteoporosis, anemia	None recorded	Organ meats, fish, wheat bran, feed grains
Iodine	Dermatitis, osteoporosis, anemia	None recorded	Organ meats, fish, wheat bran, feed grains
Selenium	Dermatitis, osteoporosis, anemia	None recorded	Organ meats, fish, wheat bran, feed grains
Cobalt	Dermatitis, osteoporosis, anemia	None recorded	Organ meats, fish, wheat bran, feed grains

## Introduktion til næringsstoffer

### OPGAVER – forslag til besvarelse:

1. Se fodermiddeltabel eller forlæsningsbilag vedrørende eksempler på fodermidlers næringsindhold. I princippet er det ligegyldigt om vand serveres i foderet eller "vold uden af". Det kan dog få stor betydning for foderets appetit og dermed fodertagningen. Øget vandindhold i foderet reducerer foderets holdbarhed kraftigt. "Lagerfoder" foder skal have minimum ca. 85% tørstof. Se afsnit om vandindtagelse i lærebøger (MD kap. 1 samt CCHD kap. 1).
2. Se afsnit om proteiner i McDonald (kap. 4-9 samt CCHD kap. 3-12).
3. Se afsnit i lærebøger om lipider (MD kap. 3-9 samt CCHD kap. 4-11). Høj mættethedsgrad reducerer fedtforbrug. Essentielle fedtsyrer er nødvendige for organismens syntese og kan ikke (i fuld omfang) syntetiseres i organismen selv. Må derfor tilføres via foderet. Se lærebøger og forlæsningsbilag for eksempler på betydning af ess. fedtsyrer (omega-3 og omega-6 fedtsyrer).
4. Se afsnit om kalcium i lærebøger (MD kap. 2-9 samt CCHD kap. 2-10). Strikket, glukose fedtliggende. Cellulose, pektin svært tilgængelige. Fåere afgørende for normal funktion af colan. Se afsnit i lærebøger om fordøjelse (fordøjelsesproblemer). VFA produktion meget afhængig af fiber kvantitet og kvalitet. Se forlæsningsbøger og lærebøger.
5. Se afsnit i lærebøger om mineraler og mineraloforhold (MD kap. 6 samt CCHD kap. 6-12).
6. Se afsnit i lærebøger om vitaminer og vitaminoforhold (MD kap. 5, samt CCHD kap. 5-13).

## Essentielle fedtsyrer og deres betydning: (McDonald)

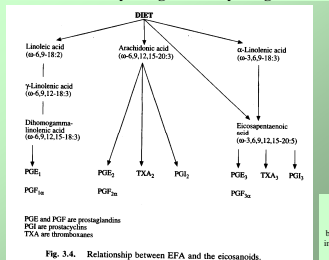


Fig. 3-4. Relationship between EFA and the eicosanoids.

