Blood and Cerebrospinal Fluid α-Tocopherol and Selenium Concentrations in Neonatal Foals with Neuroaxonal Dystrophy

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Blood and Cerebrospinal Fluid α-Tocopherol and Selenium Concentrations in Neonatal Foals with Neuroaxonal Dystrophy


Background: Equine neuroaxonal dystrophy/equine degenerative myeloencephalopathy (NAD/EDM) is a neurodegenerative disorder affecting genetically predisposed foals maintained on α-tocopherol (α-TP)-deficient diet.

Objective: Intramuscular α-TP and selenium (Se) administration at 4 days of age would have no significant effect on serum or cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) α-TP in healthy foals. Serum and CSF α-TP, but not Se, would be significantly decreased in NAD/EDM-affected foals during first year of life.

Animals: Fourteen Quarter horse foals; 10 healthy foals supplemented with 0.02 mL/kg injectable α-TP and Se (n = 5) or saline (n = 5) at 4 days of age and 4 unsupplemented NAD/EDM-affected foals.

Methods: Complete neurologic examinations were performed, blood and CSF were collected before (4 days of age) and after supplementation at 10, 30, 60, 120, 180, 240, and 360 days of age. Additional blood collections occurred at 90, 150, 210, and 300 days. At 540 days, NAD/EDM-affected foals and 1 unsupplemented healthy foal were euthanized and necropsies performed.

Results: Significant decreases in blood, CSF α-TP and Se found in the first year of life in all foals, with most significant changes in serum α-TP from 4–150 days. Dam α-TP and Se significantly influenced blood concentrations in foals. Injection of α-TP and Se did not significantly increase CSF Se, blood or CSF α-TP in healthy foals. NAD/EDM-affected foals had significantly lower CSF α-TP through 120 days.

Conclusions and Clinical Importance: Injection of α-TP and Se at 4 days of age does not significantly increase blood or CSF α-TP. Despite all 14 foals remaining deficient in α-TP, only the 4 genetically predisposed foals developed NAD/EDM.

Key words: Ataxia; Equine; Genetics; Vitamin E.

The major dietary source of vitamin E (vitE) in horses is grazing pasture, providing approximately 2,000 IU/day. With recent drought conditions, pasture has become scarce in many regions of the United States and the amount and quality of hay, the alternate source of vitE, has decreased dramatically. According to the 2007 National Research Council (NRC), the dietary requirements of vitE for horses range from 1–2 IU/kg body weight, which is not provided by the quality of forage currently available in many regions or in most commercial feeds for horses.

Vitamin E refers to a closely related family of 8 fat-soluble naturally occurring compounds. The family consists of 2 subgroups: tocopherols (saturated) and tocotrienols (unsaturated). Within each subgroup, there are 4 individual isoforms (α, β, γ and δ). Alpha-tocopherol (α-TP) is the most biologically available and most potent antioxidant. When concentrations of vitE are measured in biological samples, α-TP typically is the isoform measured.

Neuroaxonal dystrophy/equine degenerative myeloencephalopathy (NAD/EDM) is a neurologic condition that develops in genetically predisposed foals maintained on an α-TP-deficient diet. Although the etiology of NAD/EDM remains unknown, the disease appears to be prevented, or at least minimized, if pregnant mares and genetically susceptible foals are supplemented with α-TP. In particular, injectable vitE supplementation (amount and type not specified) was found to be protective against the development of NAD/EDM in a bivariate screening analysis.

Abbreviations:

α-TP  α-tocopherol
CI  confidence interval
CSF  cerebrospinal fluid
EDM  equine degenerative myeloencephalopathy
NAD  neuroaxonal dystrophy
QH  Quarter Horse
RRR-α-TP  natural (or -d) α-tocopherol
Se  selenium
VitE  vitamin E

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This work has not been presented at any meetings.

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disease appears to develop during the first year of life, and, in humans, there is strong evidence that the developing nervous system is particularly at risk from α-TTP deficiency.

Studies assessing serum α-TTP concentrations in late-term broodmares not maintained on pasture have found that many mares are deficient in α-TTP, with concentrations ranging from 1.37–1.93 μg/mL without any clinical signs attributable to deficiency. When access to fresh pasture is limited, many breeders supplement neonatal foals with α-TTP. Daily oral supplementation of α-TTP to neonatal foals is difficult and labor-intensive on large-scale breeding farms. In addition, supplementation of dams with α-TTP during gestation is unlikely to cause substantial increases in the foal’s α-TTP status in utero because α-TTP does not cross the placenta. Therefore, supplementation in α-TTP-deficient foals typically consists of an intramuscular injection of d-alpha-tocopheryl acetate, a synthetic formulation of α-TTP, which is combined with selenium (Se), another potent antioxidant. At this time, E-Se/C210 is the only FDA-approved injectable α-TTP and Se supplement for horses.

The purpose of this study was to determine the concentrations of α-TTP and Se during the first year of life in foals without access to pasture and describe the effects of a single injection of α-TTP/Se administered at 4 days of age. Because the impact of α-TTP deficiency lies in neural tissues, CSF concentrations were also evaluated. We hypothesized that administration of injectable vitE and Se would have no significant effect on serum or CSF α-TTP concentrations, whereas significantly increasing the whole blood and CSF Se concentrations in healthy foals. The second objective was to compare these measurements to those collected from 4 genetically susceptible NAD/EDM foals and monitor the progression of the disease during the first year of life. We hypothesized that the concentrations of serum and CSF α-TTP, but not Se, would be significantly decreased in NAD/EDM-affected foals throughout the first year of life.

Materials and Methods

The study was divided among 3 foaling seasons (2010–12).

Animals and Diet

Fourteen breedings were performed. Twelve Quarter horse (QH) mares (4 in 2009, 6 in 2010, and 4 in 2011 [2 mares bred in 2009 and 2011]) were bred to 1 of 4 stallions (1 Thoroughbred, 3 QHs;...
Fig 1). Before breeding, a complete neurologic examination was performed on each mare and 3 of the 4 stallions (1 QH stallion unavailable) by one of the authors (CF). The 3 neurologically abnormal mares used in this study were a subset of potential NAD/EDM horses from a previous study that were subsequently donated to the UC Davis Center for Equine Health. These mares previously had produced postmortem confirmed NAD/EDM-affected foals. The mares’ diets were adjusted to meet their dietary energy and protein requirements at each stage of gestation and throughout lactation, and α-TP and Se were measured in the grass hay and concentrate each year (Tables 1 and 2). The diets were designed to be deficient in vitE with adequate Se concentrations, and all mares and foals were maintained on the same type of hay and concentrate fed according to body weight (hay) and label recommendations (concentrate); Table 2). Hay was stored in a covered barn and protected from sunlight throughout the study period. Mares had no access to pasture at any time during gestation.

All foals were born between February and May (7 colts and 7 fillies). Each foaling was attended and every foal received a veterinary examination, including a SNAP® Foal IgG test to verify passive transfer of colostral antibodies. Day 0 for each foal was defined as its date of birth. Each mare and foal pair remained in a stall, and turnout consisted of a dry lot. At 4 months of age, foals were weaned, housed together in separate dry lot paddocks and fed the same timothy grass hay at 2.5% of their body weight and grain to meet their dietary energy requirements (Table 2). Nutritional Research Council dietary energy, total protein and total Se concentrations were met or exceeded for each life stage, whereas total vitE concentrations were deficient. The diets were designed to be deficient in vitE with adequate Se concentrations, and all mares and foals were maintained for the 3 years (see Table 1 for analysis per year). Nutritional Research Council dietary energy, total protein and total Se concentrations were deficient.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Year 1</th>
<th>Year 2</th>
<th>Year 3</th>
<th>Concentrate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>% Dry matter</td>
<td>90.2</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DE (Mcal/kg DM)</td>
<td>2.38</td>
<td>2.31</td>
<td>2.42</td>
<td>3.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crude protein (g/kg DM)</td>
<td>190</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>199</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vitamin E (IU/kg DM)</td>
<td>22.4</td>
<td>25.6</td>
<td>23.6</td>
<td>4.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Selenium (mg/kg DM)</td>
<td>0.17</td>
<td>0.31</td>
<td>0.22</td>
<td>0.35</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DM, dry matter. "Farmers Best Sweet Cob, Keyes, CA.

### Table 1. Dietary analysis of timothy hay (over 3 years; performed by Dairy One) and estimated concentrate analysis per manufacturer’s label calculated on a dry matter basis.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Approximate</th>
<th>Hay Weight % (kg DM)</th>
<th>Total Protein (g/kg)</th>
<th>DE Requirement b (% BW)</th>
<th>Total CP Requirement b (g/day)</th>
<th>Total Protein Requirement b (g/day)</th>
<th>Total VitE Requirement b (IU/day)</th>
<th>Total Se Requirement b (mg/day)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gestation: 0–8</td>
<td>454</td>
<td>0.91</td>
<td>122.8 (10.228)</td>
<td>19–20</td>
<td>2,067</td>
<td>218 (20.377)</td>
<td>218 (20.377)</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Young horse: 9–11</td>
<td>514</td>
<td>1.82</td>
<td>26.8 (22.8–31.6)</td>
<td>18–20</td>
<td>1,899</td>
<td>186 (20.91)</td>
<td>186 (20.91)</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lactation: 12–18</td>
<td>454</td>
<td>2.72</td>
<td>31.5 (27–31.6)</td>
<td>27–29</td>
<td>2,151</td>
<td>221 (21.36)</td>
<td>221 (21.36)</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4–6 months</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>4.91</td>
<td>18.5 (15–18.5)</td>
<td>14–17</td>
<td>2,366</td>
<td>261 (25.01)</td>
<td>261 (25.01)</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 months</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>5.91</td>
<td>15.5 (13–15.5)</td>
<td>14–17</td>
<td>2,464</td>
<td>281 (26.81)</td>
<td>281 (26.81)</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2. Dietary analysis of timothy hay and concentrate calculated on a dry matter basis. Hay energy, protein, vitamin E and selenium values are represented as the median and range over the 3 years (see Table 1 for analysis per year). Nutritional Research Council dietary energy, total protein and total Se concentrations were deficient. The diets were designed to be deficient in vitE with adequate Se concentrations, and all mares and foals were maintained for the 3 years (see Table 1 for analysis per year). Nutritional Research Council dietary energy, total protein and total Se concentrations were deficient.
at this time point (4 days), foals from healthy mares were randomly divided into 2 groups (Fig 1). The supplemented group (CON-SUP, n = 5) received 0.02 mL/kg (equivalent to 1.5 IU/kg d-alpha tocopherol acetate and 0.055 mg/kg Se selenite) of an injectable α-TP and Se solution (E-SEαs) IM into the right semimembranosus muscle. The unsupplemented group (CON-UNSUP, n = 5) received an equivalent volume of saline. Four foals born from neurologically abnormal mares (NAD/EDM) were given the saline placebo. After the sample collections were completed, flunixin meglumine (1.1 mg/kg IV) was administered and the foal was recovered from anesthesia. The same collection procedure was used on each foal at the following days of age: 10, 30, 60, 120, 180, and 240. At 30 days, the anesthetic protocol was changed to premedication with xylazine (1.0 mg/kg IV) followed by 0.1 mg/kg diazepam and 2.2 mg/kg ketamine hydrochloride IV. Six foals (3 CON-SUP and 3 CON-UNSUP) were adopted out of the research herd after 240 days of age, whereas 8 foals (2 CON-SUP, 2 CON-UNSUP and 4 NAD/EDM) were available for additional CSF collections at 360 days (Fig 1).

**Alpha-TP Supplementation**

In 2 CON-SUP foals and 2 NAD/EDM foals, after the 360-day sampling time point, supplementation with natural (or -d) α-tocopherol (RRR-α-TP) (6.67 IU/kg po q24 h) was implemented for 30 days. Repeat sampling was performed in an identical manner at 15 and 30 days postsupplementation. Supplementation was subsequently discontinued and NAD/EDM foals were maintained on the diet described previously until euthanasia at 1.5 years of age.

**Postmortem Evaluation**

At 1.5 years of age, 4 NAD/EDM foals and 1 CON-UNSUP foal were euthanized with an overdose of pentobarbital (100 mg/kg IV) and a complete postmortem evaluation was performed as previously described. Liver samples were collected and stored at –80°C until micronutrient analysis was performed.

**Alpha-TP and Se Analyses**

Serum, whole blood and CSF samples were analyzed within 6 months of collection. Concentrations of α-TP in serum samples, in pulverized fresh-frozen liver samples collected at necropsy and in grain and hay were determined by high-performance liquid chromatography with fluorescence detection as previously described. Whole blood, CSF, liver, hay, and grain samples were prepared and analyzed by inductively coupled argon plasma spectrometry according to standard protocols for Se. Submitted hay and grain samples were analyzed for percent moisture and vitE and Se concentrations were determined on a dry matter basis by a forage laboratory and protein and energy contents of the concentrate were estimated from the manufacturer’s analysis.

**Statistical Analysis**

Concentrations of serum and CSF α-TP and whole blood and CSF Se each were log-transformed and modeled with linear mixed models. Fixed effects were group status, time (as a linear effect) with different slopes for each group status, sex, and year, and random effects included both an intercept and a slope for time for each subject. A secondary model was fitted for each variable that also included serum α-TP or Se concentration of the dam as a fixed effect; this was not included in the primary model because the dam measurements were made over a much smaller set of time points. For the same reason, sex and year were not included in the primary model assessing dam serum α-TP or Se concentrations as the variable of interest. Visual inspection of residual plots did not identify any obvious deviations from homoscedasticity or normality. For each model, P values for each term of interest were calculated using Type II F-tests using Kenward–Rogers degrees of freedom; for the time/group differences, tests included the difference between CON-SUP and CON-UNSUP (for both intercept and slope together) and the difference between NAD/EDM and the average of CON-SUP and CON-UNSUP (again for both intercept and slope together). Confidence intervals for parameters of interest were computed. To explore differences further, t-tests between the NAD group and a combined control group (CON-SUP and CON-UNSUP) and regressions on dam α-TP or Se concentration were performed for each variable at each time point, with P values corrected across time points using the Bonferroni–Holm adjustment. Models were fit in R using the lme4 package with tests performed using the car and lmerTest packages.

**Results**

None of the foals suffered any adverse effects from the multiple CSF testing procedures. Cerebrospinal fluid cytology was normal (total nucleated cell count <5/μL and normal cytologic differential cell count) in all samples obtained with the exception of blood contamination (2.621 ± 2.860 RBCs/μL) in 11/106 CSF collections. Blood contamination of CSF up to 9.550 RBCs/μL did not appear to alter CSF α-TP and Se concentrations; these samples therefore remained in the analyses. Repeat CSF sampling did not affect the CSF total nucleated cell count. Body weight of CON and NAD/EDM foals did not differ significantly at any time point (Padj > 0.05). One CON-SUP foal (2010) had missing values for the 4-day collection of CSF and 2 CON-SUP foals (2010) had missing whole blood Se concentrations at each time point. These 2 CON-SUP foals were excluded from the blood Se analysis.

**Neurologic Evaluation**

Neurologic deficits were not observed in the 3 stallions and 9/12 mares. Three QH mares (NAD/EDM group; 1 mare bred both in year 1 and year 3) demonstrated general proprioceptive ataxia (grade 2–3/520), without evidence of paresis, as previously described. Neurologic deficits did not develop in any of the CON foals. All 4 NAD/EDM foals developed neurologic deficits, with general proprioceptive abnormalities characterized by hypermetria, interference during circling and abnormal posture. Consistent neurologic deficits were first observed at 4 months (n = 2) and 6 months (n = 2) of age, with scores ranging from 2 to 2.5/5 (Table S1). The menace response was only evaluated in foals >1 month of age and found to be normal in all CON foals. An inconsistent menace response, as previously reported, was apparent in 3 of 4 NAD/EDM foals by 2 (n = 1), 4 (n = 1), or 6 (n = 1) months of age. Foals with NAD/EDM resulted from both the affected QH mares × unaffected QH stallion and affected QH mares × unaffected Thoroughbred stallion crosses.
Colostrum Samples

Colostrum samples were available from 6 mares (4 CON and 2 NAD/EDM). Colostrum α-TP concentrations were lower in NAD/EDM mares (0.54 and 0.64 μg/mL) than in dams of CON foals (median, 1.45; range, 0.7–2.2 μg/mL). Colostrum Se concentrations of NAD/EDM mares (0.024 and 0.027 μg/mL) were comparable to concentrations in the samples from dams of CON foals (median, 0.031; range, 0.026–0.05 μg/mL).

Foal Serum and CSF α-TP Concentrations

For both serum and CSF α-TP, there was no significant difference between CON-SUP and CON-UNSUP foals, and therefore no effect of a single E-Se® injection (P = .30 and P = .58, respectively). Therefore, CON-SUP and CON-UNSUP foals were combined into a single CON group. There was a significant (P < .0001) decrease in serum (Fig 2) and CSF (Fig 3) α-TP concentration over time. This time effect was different between the combined CON group and the NAD/EDM group for both serum and CSF α-TP concentrations (P = .0027 and P = .033, respectively), with a steeper early decrease evident in the CON group. For serum, the t-tests between the groups were significant (P_adj < .05) between 4 and 150 days (except for day 120), with average NAD/EDM concentrations ranging from 43 to 65% of the average combined CON concentrations. For CSF α-TP concentration, although the mixed model showed a significant difference, adjusting the t-tests for multiple comparisons lost enough power that none of the adjusted P values were significant. However, the unadjusted t-tests for differences between the groups were significant up to day 120, with average NAD/EDM CSF α-TP concentrations ranging from 47 to 73% of the average combined CON concentrations.

In addition, dam serum α-TP concentration was significantly associated with foal serum α-TP concentration (P < .0001), but not foal CSF α-TP concentration (P = .31). A doubling of the dam serum α-TP concentration resulted in an average increase of 1.88 times (95% CI, 1.48, 2.41) for the foal’s serum α-TP concentration. For both serum and CSF α-TP concentrations, there was no significant difference between year (P = .94 and P = .74) or sex (P = .87 and P = .82).

Foal Whole Blood and CSF Se Concentrations

For CSF Se concentration, there was no significant difference between CON-SUP and CON-UNSUP foals and therefore no effect of a single E-Se® injection (P = .17). An effect of an E-Se® injection on whole blood Se concentration could not be assessed because of the missing data points in 2 of the CON-SUP foals. Data for whole blood and CSF Se was analyzed with 3 groups (CON-SUP, CON-UNSUP, and NAD/EDM).

There was a significant decrease in whole blood (P < .001; Fig 4) and CSF (P < .0001; Fig 5) Se concentration over time. There was no difference in the rate of decrease between the combined CON group and the NAD/EDM groups. For whole blood and CSF Se, the t-tests between the groups were not significant (P_adj > .05).

In addition, dam Se was significantly associated with whole blood (P = .013), but not CSF (P = .37) Se concentration. A doubling of the dam Se concentration resulted in an average increase of 1.31 times (95% CI, 1.09, 1.58) for the foal’s whole blood Se concentration. For both serum and CSF Se, there was no significant difference between sexes (P = .94 and .32, respectively). A significant difference was observed for CSF (P = .025) but not whole blood (P = .53) Se concentration, with slightly higher CSF Se concentrations in the combined CON foals from year 1 versus year 2.

Postfoaling Dam α-TP and Se Concentrations

Throughout the first 60 days postpartum, there was a significant decrease in serum α-TP (P = .0058; Fig 6),
but not whole blood Se ($P = .16$; Fig 7) concentrations. The significant time effect for dam serum $\alpha$-TP concentration was different between the combined CON group and the NAD/EDM groups ($P = .032$).

**Alpha-TP Supplementation**

After supplementation with 6.67 IU/kg of RRR-$\alpha$-TP, $\alpha$-TP concentrations increased in both serum and CSF in foals affected with NAD/EDM at concentrations comparable to age-matched control foals (Table S2). No improvement was noted in their overall neurologic status.

**Postmortem Evaluation**

The 4 NAD/EDM foals were found to have lesions consistent with NAD ($n = 3$) or EDM ($n = 1$) as previously described. Subclinical histologic evidence of NAD/EDM was not observed in the CON-UNSUP foal. Hepatic $\alpha$-TP concentrations were low (reference range, $>4.5$ $\mu$g/mL; limit of detection, $0.17$ $\mu$g/mL wet weight) in the NAD/EDM foals (median, $0.65$ $\mu$g/mL; range, $<0.17–2.2$) and in the CON-UNSUP foal ($1$ $\mu$g/mL). Hepatic Se concentrations were low (reference range, $0.3–1$ $\mu$g/mL) in the NAD/EDM foals (median, $0.062$ $\mu$g/mL; range, $0.02–0.11$) and in the CON-UNSUP foal ($0.072$ $\mu$g/mL).

**Discussion**

Although previous studies have evaluated the effect of age on foal serum $\alpha$-TP and Se concentrations, foals were maintained on pasture and a strong seasonal effect was apparent, with increased concentrations occurring during the summer months, coinciding with the highest concentrations of $\alpha$-TP in the pasture. Because adequate pasture has become less available in many regions, we sought to evaluate the effect of age on $\alpha$-TP
and Se concentrations in foals maintained without pasture. Ours is the first study to report decreasing serum and CSF \( \alpha \)-TP and Se concentrations in healthy foals maintained without pasture during the first year of life. In addition, a single injection of \( \alpha \)-TP and Se, administered to healthy foals at 4 days, will cause a transient and limited increase in whole blood Se, but not CSF Se and serum and CSF \( \alpha \)-TP concentrations. Foals affected with NADPD have decreased concentrations of serum and CSF \( \alpha \)-TP, but the lowered concentrations of serum \( \alpha \)-TP are associated with lower serum dam \( \alpha \)-TP.

In our study, the pregnant mares and their foals were maintained on a diet that met or exceeded their dietary energy, crude protein and Se requirements, but was deficient in \( \alpha \)-TP according to the 2007 NRC recommendations. The mares were marginal or deficient in their serum \( \alpha \)-TP concentrations at 4 days postpartum and these concentrations decreased over time. Although only 4/10 CON dams were deficient in serum \( \alpha \)-TP concentration at 4 days postpartum, 8/10 were deficient by 30 days postpartum and 9/10 were deficient by 60 days postpartum with no change in diet or management. Although Se concentration decreased in some dams during this postpartum period, the effect was not as pronounced as for \( \alpha \)-TP. Previous studies in horses have identified no significant change in serum \( \alpha \)-TP or whole blood Se concentrations during the prepartum period and a similar decrease in serum \( \alpha \)-TP concentrations during the late gestation.
Concentrations of colostral α-TP and serum α-TP from NAD/EDM dams at 4 and 10 days postpartum were lower than those of CON dams. We were unable to determine if NAD/EDM-affected mares transport less α-TP into their colostrum. However, the pronounced effect of dam serum α-TP on foal serum α-TP concentrations most likely resulted in the lower serum α-TP concentrations in NAD/EDM foals because, once this was accounted for in the final model, there was no significant effect of serum α-TP status. In our study, the 3 dams of the 4 NAD/EDM-affected foals were clinically affected with NAD/EDM. The NAD/EDM-affected mare that was bred to a QH stallion in year 1 and bred to the Thoroughbred stallion in year 3 produced NAD/EDM-affected foals with both breedings. Previous research supports an incompletely penetrant autosomal dominant mode of inheritance for NAD/EDM. Our study is consistent with this proposed mode of inheritance, with breedings of 2 NAD/EDM-affected QH mares to healthy Thoroughbred stallions producing NAD/EDM-affected foals. It is unlikely that a rare recessive mode of inheritance would have resulted in 2 NAD/EDM-affected foals when these 2 breeds were crossed.

The 4 genetically susceptible foals developed clinical signs of NAD/EDM by 6 months of age. Although foals that developed NAD/EDM had lower serum and CSF α-TP concentrations than CON during the first 6 months of life, unforeseen or consanguineous CSF α-TP concentrations remained significantly lower in the final model. This highlights the need to measure CSF, in addition to serum, α-TP concentrations in young foals with suspected NAD/EDM. Of particular interest is that, after 6 months of age, there was no detectable difference in serum and CSF α-TP concentrations between CON- and NAD/EDM-affected foals. Many studies comparing serum α-TP concentrations between EDM-affected foals and their healthy herd-mates have reported no significant difference, but many of these foals were classified into groups that included foals >6 months of age when sampled. After 6 months of age, it would be difficult to determine if a foal is at an increased susceptibility to develop NAD/EDM based on a serum or CSF α-TP concentration. Although whole blood Se concentrations were not available in all foals, there was no significant effect of NAD/EDM status on CSF Se concentrations. It has been previously reported that Se deficiency does not play a role in the development of NAD/EDM.

All NAD/EDM foals developed symmetric ataxia, without evidence of paresis, consistent with NAD/EDM, by 4 months of age with the progression of signs and NAD/EDM confirmed at postmortem examination at 1.5 years of age. In the CON-UNSUP foal that was examined in an identical manner, we did not observe any clinically apparent deficits or lesions consistent with NAD/EDM at necropsy. All other CON foals demonstrated no neurologic deficits at any time. Although NAD/EDM can develop between 2-3 years of age and the argument can therefore be made that this CON-UNSUP foal could have developed disease later in life, careful observation of NAD/EDM in a large family of affected QHs has demonstrated that neurologic defects typically are present by 1 year of age. Therefore, we have validated that an α-TP deficiency alone during the first year of life does not reliably cause NAD/EDM, a finding supported by other studies.

Thirty-day supplementation of 2 NAD/EDM yearlings with water-dispersible RRR-α-TP resulted in serum and CSF α-TP concentrations that were comparable to matched α-TP-deficient yearlings supplemented with the same dose of RRR-α-TP. If the genetic defect underlying NAD/EDM is related to α-TP transport, it appears that, with sufficient supplementation, affected foals can transport α-TP into the CSF.

In conclusion, a single injection of α-TP and Se, administered to neonatal foals during the first few days of life, will cause a transient and limited increase in whole blood, but not in CSF Se, or in serum and CSF α-TP concentrations. Alpha-TP supplementation of NAD/EDM-affected mares during late gestation is warranted because neonatal foals appear to receive most of their α-TP through the colostrum. In suspect NAD/EDM foals <6 months of age, measurement of both serum and CSF α-TP concentrations is advised. In addition, supplementation of NAD/EDM genetically susceptible foals at birth and throughout the first year of life with a water-dispersible formulation of RRR-α-TP is highly recommended.

Footnotes

a Schering-Plough Animal Health Corp, Union, NJ.  
b Farmers Best Sweet Cob, Keyes, CA.  
c SNAP IgG Foal Kit; IDEXX Laboratories, Plainview, NY.  
d Valium®; Hospira Inc, Lake Forest, IL.  
e Angiocath, Vascular Access; Becton, Dickinson & Co, Sandy, UT.  
f Rompun®; Mobay Corporation, Animal Health Division, Shawnee, KS.  
g Banamine®; Schering-Plough, Madison, NJ.  
h Ketaject®; Phoenix Pharmaceutical, St. Joseph, MO.  
i EMCELLE Tocopherol; Stuart Products, Bedford, TX.  
j Euthasol®; Virtue AH, Fort Worth, TX.  
k Dairy One, Ithaca, NY.

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Conflicts of Interest Declaration: Authors disclose no conflict of interest.

Off-label Antimicrobial Declaration: Authors declare no off-label use of antimicrobials.

References


Supporting Information

Additional Supporting Information may be found online in Supporting Information:

Table S1. Neurologic examination results from the 4 NAD/EDM-affected foals throughout the first 1.5 years of life.

Table S2. Serum and cerebrospinal fluid alpha-tocopherol concentrations in 2 CON-SUP and 2 NAD/EDM foals at 360 days of age and after 30 days of supplementation with RRR-alpha-tocopherol at 0.67 IU/kg PO once a day.