

Table 13: Diagnoses, post mortem findings concerning blood and body fluids in Loridae (except urine)

Observed phenomenon / behaviour / symptom	Occurrence in Loridae	In other species	Situation in which the phenomenon was observed; correlated symptoms	Possible cause, health disturbance diagnosed synchronously	Further examination, diagnosis	Treatment, prevention
Diabetes or other diseases with similar symptoms						
Diabetes reported, no details known	In <i>Loris</i> : n=3 (two old animals, one young specimen) ³² .	In <i>Microcebus murinus</i> : "uncontrollable diabetes" ³³ .		In two old <i>Loris</i> : signs of disease (thirst, rejecting food) after a short period of severe environmental and social stress. Cases of diabetes in humans caused by extreme fear have been reported. In the young animal, the cause is unknown.		Diagnosis: urine dipstick tests, blood samples. Diet: limited amount of food in general and of sugar and overripe fruits; avoiding particularly milkformula at least for some time; instead of
Increased glucose level in blood samples in all animals examined, in urine dipstick tests (<i>Diabur</i> , <i>HM-Test</i>): colour change in the field indicating glucose in the urine, but in <i>HM-Test</i> colour change not according to schedule. Substance?	In <i>Loris</i> : n=1 (necropsy, old animal) ³² , several animals, still alive ¹⁵ .		Thirst, rejecting food, loss of weight. In the young specimens, first symptoms (drinking of water) were observed during weaning, at the age of about 6 months; death in this animal occurred after transport to a research institute and may have been due to quarantain stress.			milk formula, milk may be offered to provide the necessary liquid (see under gall stones)
In immunohistology (using antibodies against human insulin and glucagon) the detected amount of insulin was very high and the amount of glucagon was reduced in comparison to the human reference. No slender loris reference was available for comparison. No diabetes meelitus, but the observed state can lead to hypoglycaemia and wasting disease ⁶⁰ .	In <i>Loris</i> : n=1 (old animal euthanized because of increasing weakness) ¹⁵ .		Slight edematous desintegration and enlargement of the Langerhans islets.			
Amount of insulin very high in immunohistology (using antibodies against human insulin and glucagon) the detected nd and the amount of glucagon was reduced in comparison to the human reference. No slender loris reference was available for comparison. No diabetes mellitus, but the observed state can lead to hypoglycaemia and wasting disease ⁶⁰ .	In <i>Loris</i> (n=1)		Renal disease (n=1) ¹⁵ . Pancreas rather normal-looking (n=1) ¹⁵ . (See also table 4, "Organ disorders, lesions" under "pancreas")			

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Other body fluid values						
Uraemic condition	In <i>Loris</i> (n=2)			Renal disease (n=2) ¹⁵		
Ammonia elevated in intraocular fluid: 80 mg/dl	In <i>Loris</i> ¹⁵			Renal disease (n=1) ¹⁵		
Ammonia elevated on serum chemistries (n=1) ⁶¹ .	<i>N. pygmaeus</i> ⁶¹		<i>Nycticebus pygmaeus</i> : in addition elevated bile acids (n=1) ⁶¹			
Anemia	In <i>Loris</i> (n=2)		Sudden loss of weight, death (n=1)	<i>Loris</i> : malnutrition due to renal disease (n=1) ¹⁵ . No cause of death found (n=1); anaemia "can also be associated with vitamin E deficiency in mammals. Unfortunately, no bone marrow was included in the sections. ³²		
In <i>N. pygmaeus</i> : bile acids elevated on serum chemistries (n=1) ⁶¹	<i>N. pygmaeus</i> (n=1) ⁶¹		<i>Nycticebus pygmaeus</i> : in addition ammonia elevated (n=1) ⁶¹ , Cholelithiasis (n=2) ⁶¹			
Exsiccosis (decrease of the amount of water in the whole body) ⁵	In <i>Loris</i> (n=2)		Infection with <i>Staphylococcus albus</i> during quarantain stress (n=1) ³² ; renal disease (n=1) ¹⁵			