## **REFERENCE RANGES**

## **Farm Animals**



Unit	Cattle	Sheep	Goat	Pig	Alpaca	Llama
µg∕l	> 2500	-	-	_	-	-
µg/l	130 – 380	-	600 - 1500	_	_	_
pg/ml	> 100	> 100	100 – 1500	300 - 800	-	-
nmol/l	75 – 125	-	-	_	-	-
mg/l	> 3	> 3	> 3	1.6 – 4.6	_	-
µU/ml	< 5	-	-	_	-	-
ng/ml	follicular phase: < 1 corpus luteum**: 1 - 10	-	_	-	_	
µg/dl	3.4 - 8.2	-	-	-	3.4 - 8.2	3.4 - 8.2
g/l	< 0.35	< 0.35	< 0.27	< 0.68	_	_
mg/dl	1700 – 2700*	_	_	1700 – 2900		-
	μg/l μg/l nmol/l mg/l μU/ml μg/dl	μg/l   > 2500     μg/l   130 - 380     pg/ml   > 100     nmol/l   75 - 125     mg/l   > 3     μU/ml   < 5	$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c } \mu g/l & > 2500 & - \\ \mu g/l & 130 - 380 & - \\ pg/ml & > 100 & > 100 \\ \hline nmol/l & 75 - 125 & - \\ mg/l & 75 - 125 & - \\ mg/l & > 3 & > 3 \\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $

\* cattle (calf: > 800)
\*\* The concentrations of the gestation corpus luteum are on average higher than those of the cyclic corpus luteum, but can vary greatly between individuals. It is not possible to differentiate between pregnant and non-pregnant based on the progesterone concentration. Between day
17-19 progesterone concentrations > 1 ng/ml indicate a lack of luteolysis, which is indicative of early pregnancy.

The determination of PAG (pregnancy associated glycoprotein) is recommended for pregnancy diagnostics.