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Mycotoxins and Their Metabolites in Humans and Animals

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Helene

Preface

Mycotoxins are secondary toxic mold products which are widespread in foods and feeds. The already published books *Mycotoxins in Feedstuffs* and *Mycotoxins in Foodstuffs* provide a good overview of mycotoxins. It is estimated that 4.5 billion of the world's population are exposed to mycotoxins, which can be found in temperate as well as in continental climates. However, especially in low-income countries (e.g., parts of Africa, Southeast Asia, Central and South America) people are chronically exposed to high levels of mycotoxins. In these countries, staple foods like groundnuts and other nuts, maize, as well as other cereals, are especially affected. For example, in West Africa aflatoxin contamination of humans starts in utero and continues throughout life. Besides the hepatitis B virus (HBV), exposure to high levels of dietary aflatoxins poses a major risk for developing human hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) in these countries. However, even low levels of aflatoxin ingestion causes a suppression of the immune system and increases susceptibility to diseases in several animal species.

Besides their acute toxicity, mycotoxins have other harmful effects. They are, for example, cytotoxic, genotoxic, hepatotoxic, nephrotoxic, mutagenic, neurotoxic, and teratogenic. Human toxicoses due to mycotoxins have been reported, for example, in China, India, Japan, Kenya, Korea, and Russia. If optimal conditions of temperature, humidity, and a suitable substrate prevail, mycotoxins are produced on agricultural commodities in the field, in storage and/or during processing. Because mycotoxins are known to have these detrimental effects, many countries have set legal limits for these toxic fungal metabolites in order to limit their intake.

Contamination especially by aflatoxins, fumonisins, ochratoxin, deoxynivalenol, and zearalenone of a wide range of food products from around the world is of major concern. These food products are mainly of plant origin. Foodstuffs of animal origin, except milk and derived products, show a lower contamination rate. Furthermore, their mycotoxin concentration is usually low. Therefore, food items of animal origin generally pose a minor danger to consumers. However, the milk and breast milk mycotoxin AFM₁, which is also found in milk-derived products, can concentrate on foods. As a result, the contamination of babies via breast milk (mainly AFM₁) in different parts of the world should not be underestimated. The capacity of babies for biotransformation of carcinogens is generally slower than that in adults. By comparison, foodstuffs of plant origin play a major role in the mycotoxin contamination of human beings. This mycotoxin contamination is well

documented. It is also proved by several publications, which show the presence of mycotoxins in human organs, tissues, and fluids.

Besides the above-mentioned mycotoxins, numerous other toxic fungal metabolites exist, which all pose either a minor or major danger. They are of great concern from a food perspective regarding human exposure.

This book summarizes the results of publications dealing with the natural and artificial contamination of humans and animals by mycotoxins, as well as mycotoxin experiments with animals. The major part of the book lists animal studies that investigate deposits and elimination of these toxic fungal metabolites. Furthermore, the results of articles documenting mycotoxin contamination of pets are also presented. In addition, information about detoxification products and the duration of a mycotoxin in and its clearance time from an animal are given. Moreover, the book gives advice on whether antimycotoxic substances are effective in reducing mycotoxin contamination in animals and humans.

This book provides physicians with a fast and comprehensive overview of the countries in which mycotoxin contamination of humans predominantly happens, as well as the concentration at which specific mycotoxins are found in human organs, tissues, and fluids. Veterinarians are informed about what mycotoxins, at what concentrations, can be found naturally in animals. More detailed information is presented if the index number referring to the corresponding publication at the end of the book is used.

This book may be suitable for physicians (global), pathologists (global), epidemiologists, veterinarians, nutritionists, livestock breeders, pet keepers, farmers, the food and feed industry, institutes (e.g., consumer production), ministries (global), libraries, hospitals, healthware stations, UNO, mycologists, mycotoxicologists, microbiologists, biologists, and students of corresponding fields.

For practical use, the different mycotoxins in humans, animals, organs, tissues, or fluids are listed showing natural or artificial mycotoxin contamination. Therefore, each mycotoxin can be looked up for natural or artificial presence at the end of the book.

The book exclusively comprises articles treating concentrations of mycotoxins in humans or animals. Publications or data which express mycotoxins in % values, radioactivity or in other ways are not considered. Articles dealing with *in vitro* data are also not presented. All articles presented are available as publications of German Scientific Libraries as well as the U.S. National Library of Medicine–National Institutes of Health. The most cited publications have been included. Articles cited in this book have been selected by preference, where a declaration of a mycotoxin concentration or any advice of it is given in the title. Nevertheless, some articles containing no concentration declaration in the title, but only in the running text, are also cited.

Each declaration of the mycotoxin contamination of humans or animals comprises five main categories, e.g.:

incidence: 3/7 - three positives for aflatoxin contamination in relation to seven investigated sample

sample constitution: origin of the test people and/or composition of the sample
contamination: natural or artificial (which concentration of a mycotoxin has
been applied in an experiment)
concentration: residue values of the mycotoxin(s)
country: origin of the publication, in some cases, also origin of the test
people.

If a sample shows a “natural contamination”, information on the sample constitution is given briefly. In most cases, where a sample shows a “natural contamination”, details were not available in the corresponding article so further comments are omitted. This may not be true for human beings. In the case of an “artificial contamination”, a more precise definition of the sample constitution is presented.

Usually, the highest mycotoxin value or the highest and the lowest value of mycotoxin contamination in an experiment is given. The presented concentrations occur in the way they are presented in the published papers. If a variant of a trial is not listed, no mycotoxin contamination is recorded. However, in some cases, a variant may be stated although mycotoxin concentration is not detected. In general, HPLC values have been used for concentration declaration.

If concentration of milk mycotoxins is given, this milk more or less comes directly from cows (natural contamination). You will find additional information about natural mycotoxin contamination of milk, for example processed milk (pasteurized, UHT-milk, etc.) in *Mycotoxins in Foodstuffs*. In addition, data on the natural mycotoxin contamination of “cow milk”, “human breast milk”, “pig kidney”, “pig serum”, etc., can be found in the book *Mycotoxins in Foodstuffs*. For a comprehensive overview, these values as well as new data have also been published here.

Bonn, Germany

Martin Weidenbörner

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Abbreviations

AC	β -apo-8'-carotenal
ACs	activated carbons
af	affected
AF(s)	aflatoxin(s)
AFB-AA	aflatoxin B ₁ -albumin adducts
AFB ₁	aflatoxin B ₁
AFB ₁ <i>endo</i> -epoxide	aflatoxin B ₁ 8,9- <i>endo</i> -epoxide
AFB ₁ <i>exo</i> -epoxide	aflatoxin B ₁ 8,9- <i>exo</i> -epoxide
AFB ₁ -FAPy	8,9-dihydro-8-(2,6-diamino-4-oxo-3,4-dihydropyrimid-5-yl-formamido)-9-hydroxyaflatoxin B ₁
AFB ₁ -FAPyr	2,3-dihydro-2-(<i>N</i> ⁵ -formyl-2',5',6'-triamino-4'-oxo- <i>N</i> ⁵ -pyrimidyl-3-hydroxyaflatoxin B ₁
AFB- <i>N</i> ⁷ -FAPyr (minor)	8,9-dihydro-8-(2-amino-6-formamido-4-oxo-3,4-dihydropyrimid-5-yl amino)-9-hydroxyaflatoxin B ₁
AFB- <i>N</i> ⁷ -FAPyr (major)	8,9-dihydro-8-(2,6-diamino-4-oxo-3,4-dihydropyrimid-5-yl formamido)-9-hydroxyaflatoxin B ₁
AFB- <i>N</i> ⁷ -Gua	2,3-dihydro-2-(<i>N</i> ⁷ -guanyl)-3-hydroxyaflatoxin B ₁
AFB ₁ - <i>N</i> ⁷ -Gua ¹	2,3-dihydro-2-(<i>N</i> ⁷ -guanyl)-9-hydroxyaflatoxin B ₁
AFB ₁ - <i>N</i> ⁷ -Gua ²	2,3-dihydro-2-(<i>N</i> ⁷ -guanyl)-3-hydroxyaflatoxin B ₁
AFB ₁ - <i>N</i> ⁷ -Gua ³	8,9-dihydro-8-(<i>N</i> ⁷ -guanyl)-9-hydroxyaflatoxin B ₁
AFB ₁ -SG	aflatoxin B ₁ -glutathione conjugate
AFB-GuaI	2,3-dihydro-2-(7'-guanyl)-3-hydroxyaflatoxin B ₁
AFB-NAC	AFB ₁ -mercapturic acid
exo-AFB ₁ -NAC	exo-AFB ₁ -mercapturic acids
AFL	aflatoxicol
AFL-g	aflatoxicol-glucuronide
AFLM ₁	aflatoxicol M ₁
AFLM ₁ -g	aflatoxicol M ₁ -glucuronide
AFM ₁	aflatoxin M ₁
AF- <i>N</i> ⁷ -Gua	aflatoxin- <i>N</i> ⁷ -guanine

AFP ₁	aflatoxin P ₁
AFQ ₁	aflatoxin Q ₁
AMB	amphotericin B
avg	average
b wt	bodyweight
B-I/B-II	barley cultures of <i>Penicillium viridicatum</i>
BC	β-carotene
BEN	Balkan endemic nephropathy
BHA	2(3)- <i>tert</i> -butyl-4-hydroxyanisole
BHT	butylated hydroxytoluene
bmi	body mass index
BNF/βNF	β-naphthoflavone
BSO	D,L-buthionine- <i>S</i> -sulfoximine
L-BSO	L-butionine-sulfoximine
ca	case(s)
CAC1	activated charcoal
CAC2	activated charcoal
CHL	chlorophyllin
CIN	chronic interstitial nephropathy
CIT	citric acid
CMD	choline/methionine-deficient diet
CMS	complete basal diet
conc	concentration
const	constitution
CP	calcium propionate
CPA	cyclopiazonic acid
CPFA	cyclopropenoid fatty acid(s)
CPL	clinoptilolite
CPR	chromatogram poorly resolved
CX	canthaxanthin
DAS	diacetoxyscirpenol
DEDON	deepoxydeoxynivalenol
DEM	diethyl maleate
DHBV	duck hepatitis B virus
DHEA	dehydroepiandrosterone
DIOL	2,3-dihydro-2,3-dihydroxyafatoxin B ₁
DMSO	dimethyl sulfoxide
DNA	desoxy nucleic acid
DOM/DOM-1	deepoxydeoxynivalenol = 3α,7α, 15-trihydroxytrichothec-9, 12-diene-8-one
DON	deoxynivalenol (vomitoxin)

3-aDON	3-acetyldeoxynivalenol
DYP	dried yeast product
EFDV	encephalopathy and fatty degeneration of the viscera
ELISA	enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay
EN	endemic nephropathy
eq	equivalent(s)
EQ	ethoxyquin
FA	fusaric acid
FB ₁	fumonisin B ₁
FB ₂	fumonisin B ₂
FB ₃	fumonisin B ₃
FPC	fish protein concentrate
FX	fusarenon-X
Gluc	glucuronide conjugate
GSH	reduced glutathione
GTP	green tea polyphenol
GUA/Gua	guanine
HbsAg	hepatitis B virus surface antigen
HBV	hepatitis B virus
HCC	hepatocellular carcinoma
HPLC-f	high-performance liquid chromatography with fluorescence detection
hr	hour(s)
HSCAS	hydrated sodium calcium aluminosilicate
hum	human(s)
I3C	indole-3-carbinol
ia	intra-aortal
IA	invasive aspergillosis
IDMS	isotope dilution mass spectrometry
ig	intra-gastric
in	intra-nasal
ip	intra-peritoneal
it	intra-tracheal
iv	intra-venous
ivs	intra-vascular
KIN	karyomegalic interstitial nephritis
LOD	limit of detection
LOQ	limit of quantification
Lys-AFB ₁ /AFB ₁ -lys	lysine-AFB ₁ /AFB ₁ -lysine

min	minute(s)
MOS	mannan oligosaccharide
MWF	micronized wheat fibers
3-MC	3-methylcholanthrene
na	not analyzed
NAC	mercapturic acid
nd	not detected
ndr	not determined
nec	no exact comment
neg	negative
NIV	nivalenol
NMB	nonmoldy barley
NMB+T	nonmoldy barley+toxin
no	number
NPC	nonparenchymal cells
NR	not reported
o	oral
OTA	ochratoxin A
OP-OTA	lactone opened ochratoxin A
OTA-OH	4-hydroxyochratoxin A
OT α	ochratoxin α
PA	penicillic acid
PB	phenobarbital/phenobarbitone
PC	parenchymal cells
PCB	polychlorinated biphenyls
peo	test people
PG	propylene glycol
PHC	primary hepatocellular carcinoma
PNA	penitrem A
pos	positive
pr	present(ed)
RBC	red blood cells
resp	respectively
rRNA	ribosomal ribonucleic acid
sa	sample(s)
sc	subcutaneous
SG	glutathione
t	topical
tr	traces
TRICHO	trichothecene

UTT	urinary tract tumors
VER	verrucarol
WHV	woodchuck hepatitis virus
wt	weight
YCW	yeast cell walls
ZEA	zearalenone
ZEA-Gluc	zearalenone-glucuronide
α -ZEAOL	α -zearalenol
α -ZEAOL-Gluc	α -zearalenol-glucuronide
β -ZEAOL	β -zearalenol
β -ZEAOL-Gluc	β -zearalenol-glucuronide
\pm	higher/lower values are reported

Notation

kg = Kilogram

mg = Milligram = 10^{-3} g; 1 mg/kg = $1:10^6$ = ppm = parts per million

μ g = Microgram = 10^{-6} g; 1 μ g/kg = $1:10^9$ = ppb = parts per billion

l = Liter

ml = Milliliter = 10^{-3} l; 1 ml/l = $1:10^3$

μ l = Microliter = 10^{-3} ml; 1 μ l/l = $1:10^6$ = ppm = parts per million

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Turkey muscle, thigh	448
Turkey plasma	449
Turkey serum	450
Woodchuck	450
Woodchuck Artificial Contamination.....	450
Woodchuck liver	450

Human

Human Natural Contamination

Human amniotic fluid may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

OCHRATOXIN A

incidence: 4/22, sa. const.: people of Germany, contamination: natural, conc. range: <0.06–0.13 ng/ml, Ø conc.: 0.11 ng/ml, country: Germany³⁴¹

Human bile may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

AFLATOXIN B₁

incidence: 3/4*, sa. const.: people of Thailand (children), contamination: natural, conc. range: tr**–8 µg/kg, country: USA/Thailand¹⁰, *EFDV ca., **partly unconfirmed
incidence: 2/6*, sa. const.: people of Thailand (children), contamination: natural, conc. range: tr**, country: USA/Thailand¹⁰, *dying from causes other than EFDV, **a blue fluorescent spot similar to that of AFB₁

Human blood may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

AFLATOXICOL

incidence: 15/625*, sa. const.: people of Nigeria (babies), contamination: natural, conc. range: 22–2,383 ng/l, country: UK/Nigeria²⁰⁵, *cord blood
incidence: 3/461*, sa. const.: people of Ghana, Nigeria, and Kenya (females), contamination: natural, conc. range: 177–280 ng/l, Ø conc.: 223.66 ng/l, country: UK²⁴¹, *cord blood
incidence: 1/40*, sa. const.: people of Nigeria (neonates), contamination: natural, conc.: 1,131 pg/ml**, country:

Nigeria/UK²⁶², *non-jaundiced, **peripheral blood

incidence: 34/64*, sa. const.: people of Sierra Leone, contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.007–2.2 ng/ml, Ø conc.: 0.1 ng/ml, country: Sierra Leone/UK³⁹⁰, *cord blood
incidence: 2/8*, sa. const.: people of Sierra Leone, contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.02–1.7 ng/ml, Ø conc.: 0.86 ng/ml, country: Sierra Leone/UK³⁹⁰, *maternal blood
incidence: 4/6*, sa. const.: people of Sierra Leone (male infants), contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.02–0.04 ng/ml, country: Sierra Leone/UK³⁹⁰, *low birthweight
incidence: 4/5*, sa. const.: people of Sierra Leone (female infants), contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.02–2.2 ng/ml, country: Sierra Leone/UK³⁹⁰, *low birthweight
incidence: 10/21*, sa. const.: people of Sierra Leone (male infants), contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.007–0.5 ng/ml, country: Sierra Leone/UK³⁹⁰, *normal birthweight
incidence: 8/20*, sa. const.: people of Sierra Leone (female infants), contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.008–1.6 ng/ml, country: Sierra Leone/UK³⁹⁰, *normal birthweight

AFLATOXIN B₁

incidence: 6/74*, sa. const.: people of the USA (patients), contamination: natural, conc. range: 2.0–12.0 ng/ml, country: USA¹⁹, *6 Reye's syndrome ca. thereof 4 AFB₁-pos.
incidence: 2/5*, sa. const.: people of the USA (children), contamination: natural, conc. range: 11.93–31.3 ng/ml, Ø conc.: 21.615 ng/ml, country: USA⁶⁵, *Reye's syndrome ca.
incidence: 5/56*, sa. const.: people of Taiwan (females), contamination: natural, conc. range: 1.4–2.7 µmol/mol DNA**, Ø conc.: 1.94 µmol/mol DNA**, country: Taiwan, Republic of China¹⁵⁶, *cord blood, **AFB₁-DNA adducts

incidence: 16/625*, sa. const.: people of Nigeria (babies), contamination: natural, conc. range: 168–69,973 ng/l, country: UK/Nigeria²⁰⁵, *cord blood

incidence: 13/125*, sa. const.: people of Kenya (females), contamination: natural, conc. range: 89–11,574 ng/l, country: UK²⁴¹, *maternal blood

incidence: 6/77*, sa. const.: people of Nigeria (females), contamination: natural, conc. range: 553–10,390 ng/l, Ø conc.: 3,707.66 ng/l, country: UK²⁴¹, *maternal blood

incidence: 20/461*, sa. const.: people of Ghana, Nigeria, and Kenya (females), contamination: natural, conc. range: 185–43,822 ng/l, country: UK²⁴¹, *cord blood

incidence: 2/40*, sa. const.: people of Nigeria (neonates), contamination: natural, conc. range: 590–1,006 pg/ml, Ø conc.: 798 pg/ml, country: Nigeria/UK²⁶², *non-jaundiced, peripheral blood

incidence: 3/37*, sa. const.: people of Nigeria (neonates), contamination: natural, conc. range: 130–3,130 pg/ml, Ø conc.: 2,070.33 pg/ml, country: Nigeria/UK²⁶², *jaundiced, peripheral blood

incidence: 3/40*, sa. const.: people of Nigeria (neonates), contamination: natural, conc. range: 474–2,216 pg/ml, Ø conc.: 1,342 pg/ml, country: Nigeria/UK²⁶², *non-jaundiced, cord blood

incidence: 6/37*, sa. const.: people of Nigeria (neonates), contamination: natural, conc. range: 214–238,177 pg/ml, Ø conc.: 82,481.16 pg/ml, country: Nigeria/UK²⁶², *jaundiced, cord blood

incidence: 64/64, sa. const.: people of Ghana (34 males and 30 females), contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.3325–2.2703 pmol/mg albumin*, Ø conc.: 0.9972 pmol/mg albumin, country: USA/Ghana³²¹, *AFB₁-albumin adducts

incidence: 11/64*, sa. const.: people of Sierra Leone, contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.4–9.0 ng/ml, Ø conc.: 1.0 ng/ml, country: Sierra Leone/UK³⁹⁰, *cord blood

incidence: 2/8*, sa. const.: people of Sierra Leone, contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.2–0.3 ng/ml, Ø conc.: 0.25 ng/ml, country: Sierra Leone/UK³⁹⁰, *maternal blood

incidence: 6/6*, sa. const.: people of Sierra Leone (male infants), no contamination with AFB₁, conc.: nd, country: Sierra Leone/UK³⁹⁰, *low birthweight

incidence: 5/5*, sa. const.: people of Sierra Leone (female infants), no contamination with AFB₁, conc.: nd, country: Sierra Leone/UK³⁹⁰, *low birthweight

incidence: 4/21*, sa. const.: people of Sierra Leone (male infants), contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.5–2.4 ng/ml, country: Sierra Leone/UK³⁹⁰, *normal birthweight

incidence: 3/20*, sa. const.: people of Sierra Leone (female infants), contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.8–9.0 ng/ml, country: Sierra Leone/UK³⁹⁰, *normal birthweight

incidence: 64/423*, sa. const.: people of Singapore (342 males (53 af) and 81 females (11 af)), contamination: natural, conc. range: 3.0–17 pg/ml, Ø conc.: 5.4 pg/ml, country: Singapore⁴⁴⁴, *normal subjects

incidence: 2/302*, sa. const.: people of Singapore (253 males (2 af.) and 49 females), contamination: natural, conc. range: 7.5–7.9 pg/ml, Ø conc.: 7.7 pg/ml, country: Singapore⁴⁴⁴, *hepatitis B carriers

incidence: 1/58*, sa. const.: people of Singapore (49 males (1 af) and 9 females), contamination: natural, conc.: 7.4 pg/ml, country: Singapore⁴⁴⁴, *PHC patients

incidence: 140/140, sa. const.: people of Ghana (males and females), age: 19–86 years, contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.12–3.00 pmol/mg albumin*, Ø conc.: 0.89 pmol/mg albumin, country: USA/Ghana⁴⁵⁷, *AFB₁-albumin adducts

incidence: ?/150*, sa. const.: people of Nigeria (neonates), contamination: natural, conc. range: 32.3–35.6 ng/ml, country: Nigeria⁴⁵⁸, *jaundiced, cord blood

incidence: 27/201*, sa. const.: people of the UAE (females), contamination: natural, conc. range: 228–15,225 pg/ml, country: UAE⁴⁶⁷, *umbilical cord blood

AFLATOXIN B₂

incidence: 4/625*, sa. const.: people of Nigeria (babies), contamination: natural, conc. range: 15–144 ng/l, country: UK/Nigeria²⁰⁵, *cord blood

incidence: 2/77*, sa. const.: people of Nigeria (females), contamination: natural, conc. range: 28–33 ng/l, Ø conc.: 30.5 ng/l, country: UK²⁴¹, *maternal blood

incidence: 19/461*, sa. const.: people of Ghana, Nigeria, and Kenya (females), contamination: natural, conc. range: 10–925 ng/l, country: UK²⁴¹, *cord blood

incidence: 1/37*, sa. const.: people of Nigeria (neonates), contamination: natural, conc.: 70 pg/ml, country: Nigeria/UK²⁶², *jaundiced, cord blood

incidence: 7/64*, sa. const.: people of Sierra Leone, contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.02–1.2 ng/ml, Ø conc.: 0.3 ng/ml, country: Sierra Leone/UK³⁹⁰, *cord blood

incidence: 2/8*, sa. const.: people of Sierra Leone, contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.2–0.3 ng/ml, Ø conc.: 0.25 ng/ml, country: Sierra Leone/UK³⁹⁰, *maternal blood

incidence: 6/6*, sa. const.: people of Sierra Leone (male infants), no contamination with AFB₂, conc.: nd, country: Sierra Leone/UK³⁹⁰, *low birthweight

incidence: 5/5*, sa. const.: people of Sierra Leone (female infants), no contamination with AFB₂, conc.: nd, country: Sierra Leone/UK³⁹⁰, *low birthweight

incidence: 3/21*, sa. const.: people of Sierra Leone (male infants), contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.07–0.1 ng/ml, country: Sierra Leone/UK³⁹⁰, *normal birthweight

incidence: 1/20*, sa. const.: people of Sierra Leone (female infants), contamination: natural, conc.: 0.7 ng/ml, country: Sierra Leone/UK³⁹⁰, *normal birthweight

AFLATOXIN G₁

incidence: 1/14, sa. const.: people of The Sudan (females), contamination: natural, conc.: 787 pg/ml, country: UK/The Sudan¹³⁴

incidence: 6/625*, sa. const.: people of Nigeria (babies), contamination: natural, conc. range: 97–16,543 ng/l, country: UK/Nigeria²⁰⁵, *cord blood

incidence: 4/461*, sa. const.: people of Ghana, Nigeria, and Kenya (females), contamination: natural, conc. range: 611–2,086 ng/l, country: UK²⁴¹, *cord blood

incidence: 4/40*, sa. const.: people of Nigeria (neonates), contamination: natural, conc. range: 1,149–3,151 pg/ml, Ø conc.: 1,981.5 pg/ml, country: Nigeria/UK²⁶², *non-jaundiced, peripheral blood

incidence: 3/37*, sa. const.: people of Nigeria (neonates), contamination: natural, conc. range: 850–11,728 pg/ml, Ø conc.: 7,185 pg/ml, country: Nigeria/UK²⁶², *jaundiced, peripheral blood

incidence: 2/40*, sa. const.: people of Nigeria (neonates), contamination: natural, conc. range: 1,348–1,985 pg/ml, Ø conc.: 1,666.5 pg/ml, country: Nigeria/UK²⁶², *non-jaundiced, cord blood

incidence: 1/37*, sa. const.: people of Nigeria (neonates), contamination: natural, conc.: 2,053 pg/ml, country: Nigeria/UK²⁶², *jaundiced, cord blood

incidence: 12/64*, sa. const.: people of Sierra Leone, contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.004–8.8 ng/ml, Ø conc.: 1.6 ng/ml, country: Sierra Leone/UK³⁹⁰, *cord blood

incidence: 1/8*, sa. const.: people of Sierra Leone, contamination: natural, conc.: 8.8 ng/ml, country: Sierra Leone/UK³⁹⁰, *maternal blood

incidence: 1/6*, sa. const.: people of Sierra Leone (male infants), contamination: natural, conc.: 2.2 ng/ml, country: Sierra Leone/UK³⁹⁰, *low birthweight

incidence: 3/5*, sa. const.: people of Sierra Leone (female infants), contamination:

natural, conc. range: 2.8–5.9 ng/ml, country: Sierra Leone/UK³⁹⁰, *low birthweight
 incidence: 1/21*, sa. const.: people of Sierra Leone (male infants), contamination: natural, conc.: 0.004 ng/ml, country: Sierra Leone/UK³⁹⁰, *normal birthweight
 incidence: 2/20*, sa. const.: people of Sierra Leone (female infants), contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.2–3.2 ng/ml, Ø conc.: 1.7 ng/ml, country: Sierra Leone/UK³⁹⁰, *normal birthweight
 incidence: 1/58*, sa. const.: people of Singapore (49 males (1 af) and 9 females), contamination: natural, conc.: 17 pg/ml, country: Singapore⁴⁴⁴, *PHC patients
 incidence: 1/15, sa. const.: people of Kenya (9 male patients (1 af*) and 6 female), age: 0.6–52 years?, contamination: natural, conc.: 13,230 pg/ml, country: Kenya/UK⁴⁶⁶, *additionally stomach cancer

AFLATOXIN G₂

incidence: 1/14, sa. const.: people of The Sudan (females), contamination: natural, conc.: 8 pg/ml, country: UK/The Sudan¹³⁴

incidence: 13/625*, sa. const.: people of Nigeria (babies), contamination: natural, conc. range: 15–275 ng/l, country: UK/Nigeria²⁰⁵, *cord blood

incidence: 1/461, sa. const.: people of Ghana, Nigeria, and Kenya (females), contamination: natural, conc.: 37 ng/l, country: UK²⁴¹, *cord blood

incidence: 1/40*, sa. const.: people of Nigeria (neonates), contamination: natural, conc.: 438 pg/ml, country: Nigeria/UK²⁶², *non-jaundiced, cord blood
 incidence: 2/37*, sa. const.: people of Nigeria (neonates), contamination: natural, conc. range: 13 pg/ml, Ø conc.: 13 pg/ml, country: Nigeria/UK²⁶², *jaundiced, cord blood

incidence: 26/64*, sa. const.: people of Sierra Leone, contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.002–3.0 ng/ml, Ø conc.: 0.07 ng/ml, country: Sierra Leone/UK³⁹⁰, *cord blood

incidence: 5/8*, sa. const.: people of Sierra Leone, contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.004–0.1 ng/ml, Ø conc.: 0.0408 ng/ml, country: Sierra Leone/UK³⁹⁰, *maternal blood
 incidence: 4/6*, sa. const.: people of Sierra Leone (male infants), contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.02–3.0 ng/ml, country: Sierra Leone/UK³⁹⁰, *low birthweight
 incidence: 2/5*, sa. const.: people of Sierra Leone (female infants), contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.03–0.4 ng/ml, Ø conc.: 0.215 ng/ml, country: Sierra Leone/UK³⁹⁰, *low birthweight
 incidence: 6/21*, sa. const.: people of Sierra Leone (male infants), contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.006–0.3 ng/ml, country: Sierra Leone/UK³⁹⁰, *normal birthweight
 incidence: 8/20*, sa. const.: people of Sierra Leone (female infants), contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.004–0.4 ng/ml, country: Sierra Leone/UK³⁹⁰, *normal birthweight

AFLATOXIN M₁

incidence: 1/14, sa. const.: people of The Sudan (females), contamination: natural, conc.: 5 pg/ml, country: UK/The Sudan¹³⁴

incidence: 25/625*, sa. const.: people of Nigeria (babies), contamination: natural, conc. range: 32–11,354 ng/l, country: UK/Nigeria²⁰⁵, *cord blood

incidence: 3/77*, sa. const.: people of Nigeria (females), contamination: natural, conc. range: 38–483 ng/l, Ø conc.: 262 ng/l, country: UK²⁴¹, *maternal blood
 incidence: 63/461*, sa. const.: people of Ghana, Nigeria, and Kenya (females), contamination: natural, conc. range: 25–8,942 ng/l, country: UK²⁴¹, *cord blood

incidence: 4/37*, sa. const.: people of Nigeria (neonates), contamination: natural, conc. range: 24–8,464 pg/ml, Ø conc.: 3,301.75 pg/ml, country: Nigeria/UK²⁶², *jaundiced, peripheral blood

incidence: 1/40*, sa. const.: people of Nigeria (neonates), contamination: natural, conc.: 40 pg/ml, country: Nigeria/UK²⁶², *non-jaundiced, cord blood
 incidence: 2/37*, sa. const.: people of Nigeria (neonates), contamination: natural, conc. range: 57–713 pg/ml, Ø conc.: 385 pg/ml, country: Nigeria/UK²⁶², *jaundiced, cord blood

incidence: 5/20, sa. const.: people of Egypt (females), contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.1–2.1 ng/ml, Ø conc.: 1.18 ng/ml, country: Egypt³⁵²

incidence: 36/64*, sa. const.: people of Sierra Leone, contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.007–5.1 ng/ml, Ø conc.: 0.4 ng/ml, country: Sierra Leone/UK³⁹⁰, *cord blood

incidence: 3/8*, sa. const.: people of Sierra Leone, contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.09–0.8 ng/ml, Ø conc.: 0.397 ng/ml, country: Sierra Leone/UK³⁹⁰, *maternal blood

incidence: 3/6*, sa. const.: people of Sierra Leone (male infants), contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.4–0.8 ng/ml, country: Sierra Leone/UK³⁹⁰, *low birthweight

incidence: 3/5*, sa. const.: people of Sierra Leone (female infants), contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.2–5.1 ng/ml, country: Sierra Leone/UK³⁹⁰, *low birthweight

incidence: 10/21*, sa. const.: people of Sierra Leone (male infants), contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.03–1.7 ng/ml, country: Sierra Leone/UK³⁹⁰, *normal birthweight

incidence: 10/20*, sa. const.: people of Sierra Leone (female infants), contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.01–2.9 ng/ml, country: Sierra Leone/UK³⁹⁰, *normal birthweight

incidence: 111/166*, sa. const.: people of the UAE, contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.05–10.44 ng/ml, country: UAE⁴²⁸, *cord blood

incidence: 113/166*, sa. const.: people of the UAE (females), contamination:

natural, conc. range: 0.03–8.49 ng/ml, country: UAE⁴²⁸, *maternal blood
 incidence: 1/1*, sa. const.: person of the UAE (premature baby boy), contamination: natural, conc.: 3.99 ng/ml, country: UAE⁴²⁸, *cord blood

incidence: 6/15, sa. const.: people of Kenya (9 male (4 af*) and 6 female patients (2 af*)), age: 0.6–52 years?, contamination: natural, conc. range: 30–757 pg/ml, Ø conc.: 414.8 pg/ml, country: Kenya/UK⁴⁶⁶, *additionally cirrhosis, hepatitis, or marasmic kwashiorkor

incidence: 107/201*, sa. const.: people of the UAE (females), contamination: natural, conc. range: 110–4,060 pg/ml, country: UAE⁴⁶⁷, *umbilical cord blood

AFLATOXIN M₂

incidence: 21/625*, sa. const.: people of Nigeria (babies), contamination: natural, conc. range: 14–3,644 ng/l, country: UK/Nigeria²⁰⁵, *cord blood

incidence: 4/77*, sa. const.: people of Nigeria (females), contamination: natural, conc. range: 48–3,480 ng/l, Ø conc.: 948.25 ng/l, country: UK²⁴¹, *maternal blood

incidence: 47/461*, sa. const.: people of Ghana, Nigeria, and Kenya (females), contamination: natural, conc. range: 15–732 ng/l, country: UK²⁴¹, *cord blood

incidence: 5/40*, sa. const.: people of Nigeria (neonates), contamination: natural, conc. range: 51–664 pg/ml, Ø conc.: 313.2 pg/ml, country: Nigeria/UK²⁶², *non-jaundiced, peripheral blood

incidence: 3/37*, sa. const.: people of Nigeria (neonates), contamination: natural, conc. range: 233–3,557 pg/ml, Ø conc.: 1,666.66 pg/ml, country: Nigeria/UK²⁶², *jaundiced, peripheral blood

incidence: 3/40*, sa. const.: people of Nigeria (neonates), contamination: natural, conc. range: 32–649 pg/ml, Ø conc.: 261.67 pg/ml, country: Nigeria/UK²⁶², *non-jaundiced, cord blood

incidence: 3/37*, sa. const.: people of Nigeria (neonates), contamination: natural, conc. range: 374–974 pg/ml, Ø conc.: 687.67 pg/ml, country: Nigeria/UK²⁶², *jaundiced, cord blood

incidence: 19/64*, sa. const.: people of Sierra Leone, contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.02–5.4 ng/ml, Ø conc.: 0.7 ng/ml, country: Sierra Leone/UK³⁹⁰, *cord blood

incidence: 1/8*, sa. const.: people of Sierra Leone, contamination: natural, conc.: 2.5 ng/ml, country: Sierra Leone/UK³⁹⁰, *maternal blood

incidence: 5/6*, sa. const.: people of Sierra Leone (male infants), contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.1–5.4 ng/ml, country: Sierra Leone/UK³⁹⁰, *low birthweight

incidence: 3/5*, sa. const.: people of Sierra Leone (female infants), contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.3–0.7 ng/ml, country: Sierra Leone/UK³⁹⁰, *low birthweight

incidence: 1/21*, sa. const.: people of Sierra Leone (male infants), contamination: natural, conc.: 0.07 ng/ml, country: Sierra Leone/UK³⁹⁰, *normal birthweight

incidence: 4/20*, sa. const.: people of Sierra Leone (female infants), contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.08–0.3 ng/ml, country: Sierra Leone/UK³⁹⁰, *normal birthweight

incidence: 1/15, sa. const.: people of Kenya (9 male (1 af*) and 6 female), age: 0.6–52 years?, contamination: natural, conc.: 99 pg/ml, country: Kenya/UK⁴⁶⁶, *additionally cirrhosis

incidence: 31/201*, sa. const.: people of the UAE (females), contamination: natural, conc. range: 210–3,700 pg/ml, country: UAE⁴⁶⁷, *umbilical cord blood

AFLATOXIN M₁ + M₂

incidence: ?/125*, sa. const.: people of Kenya (females), contamination: natural, conc. range: 12–1,689 pg/l, country: UK²⁴¹, *maternal blood

AFLATOXIN

incidence: 3/10*, sa. const.: people of Kenya (children), contamination: natural, conc. range: 50–1,680 pg/ml, country: Kenya/UK⁹⁵, *control

incidence: 4/11*, sa. const.: people of Kenya (children), contamination: natural, conc. range: 99–9,571 pg/ml, country: Kenya/UK⁹⁵, *marasmus ca.

incidence: 2/4*, sa. const.: people of Kenya (children), contamination: natural, conc. range: 41–917 pg/ml, country: Kenya/UK⁹⁵, *marasmic kwashiorkor ca.

incidence: 9/14*, sa. const.: people of Kenya (children), contamination: natural, conc. range: 16–66,588 pg/ml, country: Kenya/UK⁹⁵, *kwashiorkor ca.

incidence: 475/479, sa. const.: people of Benin and Togo (children), contamination: natural, conc. range: 5–1,064 pg/mg albumin*, country: UK/Benin¹⁴⁰, *AF-albumin adducts

incidence: 2/35*, sa. const.: people of Thailand (females), contamination: natural, conc. range: pos, country: UK/USA³⁸¹, *maternal blood

incidence: 17/35*, sa. const.: people of Thailand (neonates), contamination: natural, conc. range: ≤4.2 ng/ml, country: UK/USA³⁸¹, *cord blood

incidence: 28/28, sa. const.: people of Nepal, contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.06–10 ng/ml, country: UK/USA³⁸¹

incidence: 119/119*, sa. const.: people of The Gambia (females), contamination: natural, conc. range: 4.8–260.8 pg/mg, Ø conc.: 40.4 pg/mg, country: UK/The Gambia⁴²⁰, *maternal blood

incidence: 48/99*, sa. const.: people of The Gambia (neonates), contamination: natural, conc. range: 5.0–89.6 pg/mg, Ø conc.: 10.1 pg/mg, country: UK/The Gambia⁴²⁰, *cord blood

incidence: 13/118*, sa. const.: people of The Gambia (infants), contamination: natural, conc. range: 5.0–30.2 pg/mg, Ø conc.: 8.7 pg/mg, country: UK/The

Gambia⁴²⁰, *infant blood after 16 weeks of birth

incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: people of the Republic of Guinea (males and females), Ø age: 33.7 years, contamination: natural, Ø conc.: 5.5 pg/mg** ***, country: UK/Republic of Guinea⁵⁴¹, *control, **level at harvest (for detailed information please see the article), ***AF-albumin adducts

incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: people of the Republic of Guinea (males and females), Ø age: 28.6 years, contamination: natural, Ø conc.: 7.2 pg/mg** ***, country: UK/Republic of Guinea⁵⁴¹, *intervention group, **level at harvest (for detailed information please see the article), ***AF-albumin adducts

incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: people of the Republic of Guinea (males and females), Ø age: 33.7 years, contamination: natural, Ø conc.: 18.7 pg/mg** ***, country: UK/Republic of Guinea⁵⁴¹, *control, **level 5 months later at postharvest (for detailed information please see the article), ***AF-albumin adducts

incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: people of the Republic of Guinea (males and females), Ø age: 28.6 years, contamination: natural, Ø conc.: 11.7 pg/mg** ***, country: UK/Republic of Guinea⁵⁴¹, *intervention group, **level 5 months later at postharvest (for detailed information please see the article), ***AF-albumin adducts

incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: people of the Republic of Guinea (males and females), Ø age: 33.7 years, contamination: natural, Ø conc.: 18.7 pg/mg** ***, country: UK/Republic of Guinea⁵⁴¹, *control, **level at the end of the study (for detailed information please see the article), ***AF-albumin adducts

incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: people of the Republic of Guinea (males and females), Ø age: 28.6 years, contamination: natural, Ø conc.: 8.0 pg/mg** ***, country: UK/Republic of Guinea⁵⁴¹, *intervention group, **level at the end of the study

(for detailed information please see the article), ***AF-albumin adducts

incidence: 119/124, sa. const.: people of the Republic of Guinea (children), age: 2–5 years, contamination: natural, conc. range: 8.8–11.0 pg/mg albumin, Ø conc.: 9.9 pg/mg albumin*, country: UK/Republic of Guinea/USA⁵⁵⁴, *AF-albumin adducts

OCHRATOXIN A

incidence: 14/20*, sa. const.: people of Tunisia (males and females), contamination: natural, conc. range: 0–7.5 ng/ml*, country: Tunisia/France¹⁸⁴, *healthy control

incidence: 52/60, sa. const.: people of Tunisia (males and females), contamination: natural, conc. range: 0–140.5 ng/ml*, country: Tunisia/France¹⁸⁴, *nephropathy patients

incidence: 13/20*, sa. const.: people of Tunisia (males and females), contamination: natural, conc. range: 0–3.2 ng/ml*, country: Tunisia/France¹⁸⁴, *healthy control

incidence: 36/40, sa. const.: people of Tunisia (males and females), contamination: natural, conc. range: 1.68–171.25 ng/ml*, country: Tunisia/France¹⁸⁴, *nephropathy patients

incidence: 73/140*, sa. const.: people of Tunisia (males and females), contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.1–8.8 ng/ml*, country: Tunisia/France¹⁸⁵, *control (general population)

incidence: 210/581*, sa. const.: people of Tunisia (males and females), contamination: natural, conc. range: 1.2–100 ng/ml* (12 values from 125 to 1,136 ng/ml), country: Tunisia/France¹⁸⁵, *with chronic renal failure

incidence: 52/100, sa. const.: people of Hungary (in part patients), contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.2–1 ng/ml (34 sa), 1–5 ng/ml (16 sa), 5–10 ng/ml (1 sa), 12.9 ng/ml (1 sa), country: Hungary¹⁹²

incidence: 18/22*, sa. const.: people of France, contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.3–1,001 ng/ml, country: France²⁶¹, *patients (CIN ca.)

incidence: 38/71*, sa. const.: people of France, contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.28–6.72 ng/ml, country: France²⁶¹, *patients with renal diseases other than CIN

incidence: 39/39, sa. const.: people of Sweden (females), contamination: natural, conc. range: 90–940 ng/l, Ø conc.: 167 ng/l, country: Sweden²⁹⁴

incidence: 9/216, sa. const.: people of Poland, contamination: natural, conc. range: ≤4.8 ng/cm³, country: Poland³⁰³

incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: people of France (male and female), contamination: natural, conc. range: 20.5–1,001 ng/ml, country: France³¹¹

incidence: 14/21*, sa. const.: people of Tunisia, contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.1–2.3 ng/ml, country: Tunisia/France³²⁹, *healthy persons

incidence: 33/33*, sa. const.: people of Tunisia, contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.7–1,136 ng/ml, Ø conc.: 80.59 ng/ml, country: Tunisia/France³²⁹, *nephropathy patients

incidence: 77/79*, sa. const.: people of Germany, contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.06–0.90 ng/ml, country: Germany³⁴¹, *umbilical cord blood

incidence: 2/13, sa. const.: people of Egypt (females), contamination: natural, conc. range: 3.22–4.12 ng/ml, Ø conc.: 3.67 ng/ml, country: Egypt³⁵²

incidence: 78/144, sa. const.: people of Denmark, contamination: natural, conc. range: ≤13.2 µg/l, country: Denmark³⁸⁶

incidence: 16/64*, sa. const.: people of Sierra Leone, contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.2–3.5 ng/ml, Ø conc.: 0.9 ng/ml, country: Sierra Leone/UK³⁹⁰, *cord blood

incidence: 1/8*, sa. const.: people of Sierra Leone, contamination: natural, conc.: 0.2 ng/ml, country: Sierra Leone/UK³⁹⁰, *maternal blood

incidence: 6/6*, sa. const.: people of Sierra Leone (male infants), contamination: natural, conc.: nd, country: Sierra Leone/UK³⁹⁰, *low birthweight

incidence: 2/5*, sa. const.: people of Sierra Leone (female infants), contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.4–0.5 ng/ml, Ø conc.: 0.45 ng/ml, country: Sierra Leone/UK³⁹⁰, *low birthweight

incidence: 3/21*, sa. const.: people of Sierra Leone (male infants), contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.4–0.6 ng/ml, country: Sierra Leone/UK³⁹⁰, *normal birthweight

incidence: 7/20*, sa. const.: people of Sierra Leone (female infants), contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.5–2.6 ng/ml, country: Sierra Leone/UK³⁹⁰, *normal birthweight

incidence: 5/200, sa. const.: people of Sweden, contamination: natural, conc. range: ≤0.88 ng/ml, country: EU³⁹⁶

incidence: 130/160, sa. const.: people of Italy, contamination: natural, conc. range: <0.9 ng/ml (128 sa), ≤2.83 ng/ml (2 sa), country: EU³⁹⁶

incidence: 267/309, sa. const.: people of Germany, contamination: natural, conc. range: <0.9 ng/ml (254 sa), 1–1.9 ng/ml (9 sa), 2–4.9 ng/ml (3 sa), 7.9 ng/ml (1 sa), country: EU³⁹⁶

incidence: 22/63*, sa. const.: people of the Ivory Coast (males and females), age of affected persons: 19–50 years, contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.00992–5.81 µg/l, Ø conc.: 0.83 µg/l, country: France/Ivory Coast/Tunisia⁴³⁸, *apparently healthy volunteers

incidence: 8/39*, sa. const.: people of the Ivory Coast (27 males and 12 females), age of affected persons: 25–52 years, contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.167–2.42 µg/l, Ø conc.: 1.05 µg/l, country: France/Ivory Coast/Tunisia⁴³⁸, *nephropathy patients

incidence: 210/210, sa. const.: people of Norway (141 males and 69 females), contamination: natural, conc. range:

21–5,534 ng/l, Ø conc.: 397 ng/l, country: Norway⁴⁴⁰

incidence: 30/30*, sa. const.: people of Poland, contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.14–3.41 ng/ml, Ø conc.: 1.14 ng/ml, country: Poland⁴⁴⁶, *maternal blood serum

incidence: 28/30*, sa. const.: people of Poland, contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.56–5.42 ng/ml, Ø conc.: 1.96 ng/ml, country: Poland⁴⁴⁶, *fetal blood serum

incidence: 22/44*, sa. const.: people of Chile (healthy donors of Colbún, 16 males (6 af) and 28 females (16 af)), contamination: natural, conc. range:

0.07–2.75 ppb, country: Chile⁵⁰⁴, *for detailed information please see the article

incidence: 40/44*, sa. const.: people of Chile (healthy donors of San Vicente Tagua-Tagua, 19 males (16 af) and 25 females (24 af)), contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.22–2.12 ppb, country Chile⁵⁰⁴, *for detailed information please see the article

incidence: 202/202, sa. const.: people of Norway (98 males and 104 females), Ø age: 38 years (women), 41 years (men), Ø wt.: 84 kg (men), 64 kg (women), contamination: natural, Ø conc.: 0.18 ng/ml, country: Sweden/Norway⁵⁰⁶

incidence: 191/191, sa. const.: people of Sweden (133 males and 58 females), Ø age: 43 years (women), 44 years (men), Ø wt.: 84 kg (men), 68 kg (women), contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.03–1.16 ng/ml, Ø conc.: 0.21 ng/ml, country: Sweden/Norway⁵⁰⁶

incidence: ?/30*, sa. const.: people of Pakistan, contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.036–1.239 ng/ml, country: Pakistan/Germany⁵⁴⁴, *non-diseased control

incidence: ?/87*, sa. const.: people of Pakistan, contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.032–3.409 ng/ml, country: Pakistan/Germany⁵⁴⁴, *bladder cancer patients

incidence: 194/13,797*, sa. const.: people of Yugoslavia, contamination: natural,

conc. range: 5–100 ng/ml, country: Yugoslavia/Sweden⁵⁶⁸, *blood sa. from endemic villages for Balkan nephropathy

incidence: 47/3,378*, sa. const.: people of Yugoslavia, contamination: natural, conc. range: 5–50 ng/ml, country: Yugoslavia/Sweden⁵⁶⁸, *blood sa. from nonendemic villages for Balkan nephropathy

incidence: 82/576*, sa. const.: people of Bulgaria, contamination: natural, conc. range: 1–2 ng/g serum (51 sa), >2–35 ng/g serum (31 sa), country: Bulgaria/France⁵⁷³, *blood sa. from people living in areas with and without endemic villages nephropathy in Bulgaria, for detailed information please see the article

ZEARALENONE

incidence: 8/74*, sa. const.: people of Poland (females), contamination: natural, conc. range: tr–137 ng/ml, country: Poland⁴³², *showed neoplastic lesions in reproductive system

α-ZEARALENOL

incidence: 2/74*, sa. const.: people of Poland (females), contamination: natural, conc. range: 5 ng/ml, country: Poland⁴³², *showed neoplastic lesions in reproductive system

see also Human plasma and Human serum

Human brain may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

AFLATOXICOL

incidence: 7/18*, sa. const.: people of Nigeria (children: 4 males and 3 females af), contamination: natural, conc. range: 22–1,785 pg/g, Ø conc.: 539.14 pg/g, country: Nigeria/UK²⁸⁵, *dying of kwashiorkor

incidence: 6/19*, sa. const.: people of Nigeria (children: 4 males and 2 females af), contamination: natural, conc. range: 27–831 pg/g, Ø conc.: 367.83 pg/g, country: Nigeria/UK²⁸⁵, *dying from miscellaneous diseases

Aflatoxin B₁

incidence: 13/18*, sa. const.: people of Thailand (children), contamination: natural, conc. range: tr**, country: USA/Thailand¹⁰, *EFDV ca., **sa. showed a blue fluorescent spot similar to that of AFB₁
 incidence: 7/13*, sa. const.: people of Thailand (children and 2 adolescents), contamination: natural, conc. range: tr**, country: USA/Thailand¹⁰, *dying from causes other than EFDV **, sa. showed a blue fluorescent spot similar to that of AFB₁
 incidence: 4/18*, sa. const.: people of Nigeria (children: 3 males and 1 female af.), contamination: natural, conc. range: 1,233–3,913 pg/g, Ø conc.: 2,699.75 pg/g, country: Nigeria/UK²⁸⁵, *dying of kwashiorkor
 incidence: 1/19*, sa. const.: people of Nigeria (children: 1 female af), contamination: natural, conc.: 12,423 pg/g, country: Nigeria/UK²⁸⁵, *dying from miscellaneous diseases

AFLATOXIN B₂

incidence: 1/18*, sa. const.: people of Thailand (children), contamination: natural, conc.: tr**, country: USA/Thailand¹⁰, *EFDV ca., **1 of the sa. showed a blue fluorescent spot similar to that of AFB₂
 incidence: 1/13*, sa. const.: people of Thailand (children and 2 adolescents), contamination: natural, conc.: tr**, country: USA/Thailand¹⁰, * dying from causes other than EFDV, **1 of the sa. showed a blue fluorescent spot similar to that of AFB₂
 incidence: 1/18*, sa. const.: people of Nigeria (children: 1 female af), contamination: natural, conc.: 21 pg/g, country: Nigeria/UK²⁸⁵, *dying of kwashiorkor
 incidence: 2/19*, sa. const.: people of Nigeria (children: 1 male and 1 female af), contamination: natural, conc. range: 4–113 pg/g, Ø conc.: 58.5 pg/g,

country: Nigeria/UK²⁸⁵, *dying from miscellaneous diseases

AFLATOXIN G₁

incidence: 4/18*, sa. const.: people of Nigeria (children: 1 male and 3 females af), contamination: natural, conc. range: 395–107,700 pg/g, Ø conc.: 33,704.25 pg/g, country: Nigeria/UK²⁸⁵, *dying of kwashiorkor
 incidence: 5/19*, sa. const.: people of Nigeria (children: 3 males and 2 females af), contamination: natural, conc. range: 2,267–71,742 pg/g, Ø conc.: 25,755.4 pg/g, country: Nigeria/UK²⁸⁵, *dying from miscellaneous diseases

AFLATOXIN G₂

incidence: 2/18*, sa. const.: people of Nigeria (children: 2 males af), contamination: natural, conc. range: 193–212 pg/g, Ø conc.: 202.5 pg/g, country: Nigeria/UK²⁸⁵, *dying of kwashiorkor
 incidence: 2/19*, sa. const.: people of Nigeria (children: 2 males af), contamination: natural, conc. range: 8–13 pg/g, Ø conc.: 10.5 pg/g, country: Nigeria/UK²⁸⁵, *dying from miscellaneous diseases

AFLATOXIN M₁

incidence: 2/17, sa. const.: people of Malaysia (1 adult and 16 children: 12 males and 5 females), age: adult 49 years, children 2.5–11 years, contamination: natural, conc. range: 1,229–13,314 pg/g tissue, Ø conc.: 7,271.5 pg/g tissue, country: Singapore/UK²⁵⁹
 incidence: 1/18*, sa. const.: people of Nigeria (children: 1 female af), contamination: natural, conc.: 3,943 pg/g, country: Nigeria/UK²⁸⁵, *dying of kwashiorkor
 incidence: 1/19*, sa. const.: people of Nigeria (children: 1 male af), contamination: natural, conc.: 5,092 pg/g, country: Nigeria/UK²⁸⁵, *dying from miscellaneous diseases

AFLATOXIN M₂

incidence: 3/17, sa. const.: people of Malaysia (1 adult and 16 children: 12 males and 5 females), age: adult 49 years, children 2.5–11 years, contamination: natural, conc. range: 348–5,244 pg/g tissue, Ø conc.: 2,337 pg/g tissue, country: Singapore/UK²⁵⁹

incidence: 3/18*, sa. const.: people of Nigeria (children: 2 males and 1 female af), contamination: natural, conc. range: 1,007–1,854 pg/g, Ø conc.: 1,503.33 pg/g, country: Nigeria/UK²⁸⁵, *dying of kwashiorkor

incidence: 5/19*, sa. const.: people of Nigeria (children: 4 males and 1 female af), contamination: natural, conc. range: 717–5,290 pg/g, Ø conc.: 2,040.4 pg/g, country: Nigeria/UK²⁸⁵, * dying from miscellaneous diseases

Human breast may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

AFLATOXIN B₁

incidence: 3/5*, sa. const.: people of the UK (1 male and 4 females (3 af)), contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.43–3.36 AFB₁-DNA adducts/10⁶ nucleotides, Ø conc.: 1.406 AFB₁-DNA adducts/10⁶ nucleotides, country: UK/Mexico⁵⁸, *non-tumor ca.

Human breast milk may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

AFLATOXICOL

incidence: 6/800, sa. const.: human breast milk from women of The Sudan, Kenya, and Ghana, contamination: natural, conc. range: 14–270 ng/l, country: UK²⁴¹

incidence: 41/113, sa. const.: human breast milk from women of Sierra Leone, contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.005–50.9 ng/ml, country: Sierra Leone/UK³⁵⁴

AFLATOXIN B₁

incidence: 41/800, human breast milk from women of The Sudan, Kenya, and Ghana contamination: natural, conc. range: 150–55,792 ng/l, country: UK²⁴¹

incidence: 20/113, sa. const.: human breast milk from women of Sierra Leone contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.05–372 ng/ml, country: Sierra Leone/UK³⁵⁴

incidence: 1/231, sa. const.: human breast milk from women of Italy, contamination: natural, conc.: 11.4 ng/l, country: Italy³⁵⁶

incidence: 75/75, sa. const.: human breast milk from women of Turkey, contamination: natural, conc. range: 94–129 ng/l (17 sa), 130–149 ng/l (15 sa), 150–199 ng/l (25 sa), 200–300 ng/l (10 sa), >300–4,123.80 ng/l (8 sa), country: Turkey⁵⁸⁸

AFLATOXIN B₂

incidence: 10/800, sa. const.: human breast milk from women of The Sudan, Kenya, and Ghana, contamination: natural, conc. range: 49–623 ng/l, country: UK²⁴¹

AFLATOXIN G₁

incidence: 4/800, sa. const.: human breast milk from women of The Sudan, Kenya, and Ghana, contamination: natural, conc. range: 1,890–5,180 ng/l, country: UK²⁴¹

incidence: 3/5, sa. const.: human breast milk from women of The Gambia, contamination: natural, conc. range: 18–114 pg/ml, Ø conc.: 67.33 pg/ml, country: USA/France/UK²⁷³

incidence: 22/113, sa. const.: human breast milk from women of Sierra Leone, contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.005–139 ng/ml, country: Sierra Leone/UK³⁵⁴

AFLATOXIN G₂

incidence: 3/800, sa. const.: human breast milk from women of The Sudan, Kenya, and Ghana contamination: natural, conc. range: 10–87 ng/l, country: UK²⁴¹

incidence: 25/113, sa. const.: human breast milk from women of Sierra Leone, contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.003–366 ng/ml, country: Sierra Leone/UK³⁵⁴

AFLATOXIN M₁

incidence: 129/140, sa. const.: human breast milk from women of UAE and other countries, contamination: natural, conc. range: ≤3,400 pg/ml, country: UAE¹

incidence: 11/73, sa. const.: human breast milk from women of Australia, contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.028–1.031 ng/ml, country: Australia/UK⁴⁶

incidence: 5/11, sa. const.: human breast milk from women of Thailand, contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.039–1.736 ng/ml, country: Australia/UK⁴⁶

incidence: 8/61, sa. const.: human breast milk from women of Turkey, contamination: natural, conc. range: 5.10–6.90 ng/l, Ø conc.: 5.68 ng/l country: Turkey⁹⁹

incidence: 13/99, sa. const.: human breast milk from women of The Sudan, contamination: natural, conc. range: 5–64 pg/ml, Ø conc.: 19 pg/ml, country: UK/The Sudan¹³⁴

incidence: 4/82, sa. const.: human breast milk from women of Italy, contamination: natural, conc. range: 7 ng/l (1 sa), >10–50 ng/l (2 sa), 140 ng/l (1 sa), Ø conc.: 55.35 ng/l, country: Italy²³³

incidence: 121/800, sa. const.: human breast milk from women of The Sudan, Kenya, and Ghana, contamination: natural, conc. range: 5–1,379 ng/l, country: UK²⁴¹

incidence: 138/388, sa. const.: human breast milk from women of Egypt, contamination: natural, conc. range: 5.6–5,131 pg/ml, country: Finland/UK/Egypt²⁴⁴

incidence: 10/64, sa. const.: human breast milk from women of the UAE, contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.3–1.3 ng/ml, Ø conc.: 0.77 ng/ml, country: UAE/UK²⁴⁷

incidence: 15/15, sa. const.: human breast milk from women of the UAE, contamination: natural, conc. range: 7–23 pg/ml, country: UAE/UK²⁴⁷

incidence: 443/445, sa. const.: human breast milk from women of Arabic, European, and Asiatic countries, contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.002–3 ng/ml, country: UAE/UK²⁴⁸

incidence: 5/5, sa. const.: human breast milk from women of The Gambia, contamination: natural, conc. range: ≤1.4 pg/ml, country: USA/France/UK²⁷³

incidence: 157/160, sa. const.: human breast milk from women of Iran, contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.3–26.7 ng/kg, country: Iran³³²

incidence: 2/10, sa. const.: human breast milk from women of Egypt, contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.5–5 ppb, Ø conc.: 2.75 ppb, country: Egypt³⁵¹

incidence: 66/120, sa. const.: human breast milk from women of Egypt, contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.2–2.09 ng/ml, Ø conc.: 0.35 ng/ml, country: Egypt³⁵²

incidence: 35/113, sa. const.: human breast milk from women of Sierra Leone, contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.2–99 ng/ml, country: Sierra Leone/UK³⁵⁴

incidence: 1/22, sa. const.: human breast milk from women of Brazil, contamination: natural, conc.: 0.02 ng/ml, country: Brazil³⁵⁵

incidence: 1/231, sa. const.: human breast milk from women of Italy, contamination: natural, conc.: 194 ng/l, country: Italy³⁵⁶

incidence: 245/443, sa. const.: human breast milk from women of Egypt, contamination: natural, conc. range:

4.2–889 pg/ml, country: Finland/UK/Egypt⁵³³

incidence: 6/54, sa. const.: human breast milk from women of Zimbabwe, contamination: natural, Ø conc.: 3.6 pg/ml (mean value), country: Zimbabwe⁵⁶⁹

incidence: 75/75, sa. const.: human breast milk from women of Turkey, contamination: natural, conc. range: 60–79 ng/l (13 sa), 80–99 ng/l (24 sa), 100–299.99 ng/l (38 sa), country: Turkey⁵⁸⁸

AFLATOXIN M₂

incidence: 11/99, sa. const.: human breast milk from women of The Sudan, contamination: natural, conc. range: 3–20 pg/ml, Ø conc.: 12.2 pg/ml, country: UK/The Sudan¹³⁴

incidence: 103/800, sa. const.: human breast milk from women of The Sudan, Kenya, and Ghana, contamination: natural, conc. range: 3–6,368 ng/l, country: UK²⁴¹

incidence: 70/113, sa. const.: human breast milk from women of Sierra Leone, contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.07–77.5 ng/ml, country: Sierra Leone/UK³⁵⁴

AFLATOXIN M₁ & M₂

incidence: 13/99, sa. const.: human breast milk from women of The Sudan, contamination: natural, conc. range: 3–84 pg/ml, Ø conc.: 34.7 pg/ml, country: UK/The Sudan¹³⁴

AFLATOXIN

incidence: 8/18, sa. const.: human breast milk from women of The Sudan and Ghana, contamination: natural, conc. range: 1–45 pg/ml, country: France/Zimbabwe²⁷¹

incidence: 6/54, sa. const.: human breast milk from women of Zimbabwe, contamination: natural, conc. range: 14.1–50.5 pg/ml, Ø conc.: 33.65 pg/ml, country: France/Zimbabwe²⁷¹

OCHRATOXIN A

incidence: 9/50, sa. const.: human breast milk from women of Italy, contamination: natural, conc. range: 1.7–6.6 ng/ml, Ø conc.: 4.19 ng/ml, country: Italy⁹⁷

incidence: 38/92, sa. const.: human breast milk from women of Hungary, contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.22–1 ng/ml (13 sa), 1–2 ng/ml (12 sa), 2–3 ng/ml (8 sa), 3–5 ng/ml (3 sa), 5 to ≤7.63 ng/ml (2 sa), country: Hungary¹⁹²

incidence: 61/82, sa. const.: human breast milk from women of Italy, contamination: natural, conc. range: 5–10 ng/l (28 sa), >10–50 ng/l (27 sa), >50–405 ng/l (3 sa), Ø conc.: 30.43 ng/l, country: Italy²³³

incidence: 74/85, sa. const.: human breast milk from women of Italy, contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.02 ng/ml (26 sa), 0.1 ng/ml (34 sa), 0.5 ng/ml (7 sa), >1 ng/ml (7 sa), country: Italy²⁶⁸

incidence: 2/100, sa. const.: human breast milk from women of Australia, contamination: natural, conc. range: 3–3.6 ng/ml, Ø conc.: 3.3 ng/ml, country: Australia²⁹⁰

incidence: 4/36, sa. const.: human breast milk from women of Germany, contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.017–0.030 µg/kg, Ø conc.: 0.0238 µg/kg, country: Germany²⁹¹

incidence: 23/40, sa. const.: human breast milk from women of Sweden, contamination: natural, conc. range: 10–40 ng/l, country: Sweden²⁹⁴

incidence: 4/36, sa. const.: human breast milk from women of Germany, contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.017–0.030 ng/ml, country: Germany³⁰¹

incidence: 17/80, sa. const.: human breast milk from women of Norway, contamination: natural, conc. range: 10–182 ng/l, Ø conc.: 30 ng/l, country: Norway³⁴⁶

incidence: 38/115, sa. const.: human breast milk from women of Norway,

contamination: natural, conc. range:
10–130 ng/l, Ø conc.: 37.56 ng/l, country:
Norway³⁴⁷

incidence: 4/40, sa. const.: human breast
milk from of from Switzerland,
contamination: natural, conc. range:
5–14 pg/g, country: Switzerland³⁴⁹

incidence: 3/10, sa. const.: human breast
milk from women of Egypt,
contamination: natural, conc. range:
3–15 ppb, Ø conc.: 8.87 ppb, country:
Egypt³⁵¹

incidence: 43/120, sa. const.: human breast
milk from women of Egypt,
contamination: natural, conc. range:
5.07–45.01 ng/ml, Ø conc.: 21.06 ng/ml,
country: Egypt³⁵²

incidence: 40/113, sa. const.: human breast
milk from women of Sierra Leone,
contamination: natural, conc. range:
0.2–337 ng/ml, country: Sierra Leone/UK³⁵⁴

incidence: 2/28, sa. const.: human breast
milk from women of Brazil, contamination:
natural, conc. range: 0.01–0.02 ng/ml,
Ø conc.: 0.015 ng/ml, country: Brazil³⁵⁵

incidence: 198/231, sa. const.: human
breast milk from women of Italy,
contamination: natural, conc.
range: ≤57 ng/l, country: Italy³⁵⁶

incidence: 5/13, sa. const.: human breast
milk from women of Poland,
contamination: natural, conc. range:
0.0053–0.017 ng/ml, Ø conc.:
0.01026 ng/ml country: Poland⁴⁴⁶

incidence: 36/50, sa. const.: human breast
milk from women of Egypt,
contamination: natural, Ø conc.:
1.89 ng/ml*, country: Egypt⁴⁴⁹, *for all sa.

incidence: 23/76, sa. const.: human breast
milk from women of Slovakia,
contamination: natural, conc. range:
LOQ (14 sa), 2.30–60.30 ng/l (9 sa),
Ø conc.: 19.79 ng/ml, country: Slovakia⁴⁵⁰

incidence: 96/142, sa. const.: human breast
milk from women of Italy, contamination:
natural, conc. range: LOD/LOQ–0.9 µg/l
(93 sa), 1.0–2.35 µg/l (3 sa), country: EU⁵⁰⁸

incidence: 75/75, sa. const.: human breast
milk from women of Turkey,
contamination: natural, conc. range:
600–1,499 ng/l (28 sa), 1,500–2,499 ng/l
(31 sa), 2,500–2,999 ng/l (3 sa),
3,000–3,499 ng/l (3 sa), 3,500–13,111.30 ng/l
(10 sa), country: Turkey⁶³⁶

Human cervix may contain the
following mycotoxins and/or their
metabolites:

AFLATOXIN B₁
incidence: 3/5*, sa. const.: people of the UK
(females), contamination: natural, conc.
range: 0.48–4.9 AFB₁-DNA adducts/10⁶
nucleotides, Ø conc.: 2.69 AFB₁-DNA
adducts/10⁶ nucleotides, country: UK/
Mexico⁵⁸, *non-tumor ca.

Human colon may contain the
following mycotoxins and/or their
metabolites:

AFLATOXIN B₁
incidence: 17/32* **, sa. const.: people of
the UK (10 males (6 af), 12 females (6 af),
and 10 of unknown sex (5 af),
contamination: natural, conc. range:
0.04–56.96 AFB₁-DNA adducts/10⁶
nucleotides, country: UK/Mexico⁵⁸, *sa. of
colon and sigmoid, right, transverse, and
left colon, **partly tumor ca. (for detailed
information please see the article)

Human Colostrum see Human
breast milk

Human endometrium may contain
the following mycotoxins and/or their
metabolites:

ZEARALENONE
incidence: 25/49, sa. const.: people of
Poland (females), contamination: natural,
conc. range: 47.8 ng/ml (mean value, 3
sa*), 167 ng/ml (mean value, 22 sa**),
country: Poland⁴¹², *endometrial
hyperplasia, **endometrial
adenocarcinoma

Human feces may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

AFLATOXIN B₁

incidence: 2/40, sa. const.: people of Ghana (29 males and 11 females), age: 30–73 years, contamination: natural, Ø conc.: 47.9 pg/g (wet weight), country: Ghana⁴⁶¹

AFLATOXIN G₁

incidence: 34/40, sa. const.: people of Ghana (29 males and 11 females), age: 30–73 years, contamination: natural, Ø conc.: 129.6 pg/g (wet weight), country: Ghana⁴⁶¹

AFLATOXIN M₁

incidence: 3/40, sa. const.: people of Ghana (29 males and 11 females), age: 30–73 years, contamination: natural, Ø conc.: 58.7 pg/g (wet weight), country: Ghana⁴⁶¹

AFLATOXIN Q₁

incidence: 5/40, sa. const.: people of Ghana (29 males and 11 females), age: 30–73 years, contamination: natural, Ø conc.: 101.3 pg/g (wet weight), country: Ghana⁴⁶¹

AFLATOXIN

incidence: 11/20, sa. const.: people of Egypt (12 males and 8 females (11 af) of Egypt, age: 20–40 years, contamination: natural, conc. range: 1.8–6 µg/kg, country: Australia/Finland²¹⁷

FUMONISIN B₁

incidence: 7/20*, sa. const.: people of South Africa (school-children), age: 6–12 years, contamination: natural, conc. range: 6.0–19.56 mg/g, country: South Africa⁴⁶³, *rural sa.
incidence: 2/23*, sa. const.: people of South Africa (adults), age: 12–60 years, contamination: natural, conc. range: 3.5–16.2 mg/g, Ø conc.: 9.85 mg/g, country: South Africa⁴⁶³, *urban sa.

Human funiculum may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

OCHRATOXIN A

incidence: 9/40*, sa. const.: people of Italy (females), contamination: natural, conc. range: LOD/LOQ–0.9 µg/l (6 sa), 1.0–1.9 µg/l (2 sa), 9.4 µg/l (1 sa), country: EU⁵⁰⁸, *pregnant women with (12 thereof 3 OTA-pos) and without (28 thereof 6 OTA-pos) pathologies

Human hair may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

FUMONISIN B₁

incidence: 5/5, sa. const.: people of South Africa (composite bulk hair), contamination: natural, conc. range: tr–93.5 µg/kg, country: South Africa⁴³⁶

FUMONISIN B₂

incidence: 4/5, sa. const.: people of South Africa (composite bulk hair), contamination: natural, conc. range: tr–23.5 µg/kg, country: South Africa⁴³⁶

FUMONISIN B₃

incidence: 2/5, sa. const.: people of South Africa (composite bulk hair), contamination: natural, conc. range: tr, country: South Africa⁴³⁶

Human heart may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

AFLATOXIN B₁

incidence: 3/17, sa. const.: people of Malaysia (1 adult and 16 children: 12 males and 5 females), age: adult 49 years, children 2.5–11 years, contamination: natural, conc. range: 830–2,355 pg/g tissue, Ø conc.: 1,454.66 pg/g tissue, country: Singapore/UK²⁵⁹

AFLATOXIN B₂

incidence: 1/17, sa. const.: people of Malaysia (1 adult and 16 children: 12 males and 5 females), age: adult 49 years, children 2.5–11 years, contamination: natural, conc.: 19 pg/g tissue, country: Singapore/UK²⁵⁹

Human intestine may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

AFLATOXIN B₁
 incidence: 4/5*, sa. const.: people of Thailand (children), contamination: natural, conc. range: tr–81 µg/kg**, country: USA/Thailand¹⁰, *EFDV ca., **contents of intestine
 incidence: 3/9*, sa. const.: people of Thailand (children), contamination: natural, conc. range: tr** ***, country: USA/Thailand¹⁰, *dying from causes other than EFDV, **contents of intestine, ***sa. showed a blue fluorescent spot similar to that of AFB₁

AFLATOXIN B₂
 incidence: 1/5*, sa. const.: people of Thailand (children), contamination: natural, conc.: 10 µg/kg**, country: USA/Thailand¹⁰, *EFDV ca., **in intestine contents

Human kidney may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

AFLATOXIN B₁
 incidence: 11/14*, sa. const.: people of Thailand (children), contamination: natural, conc. range: tr **, country: USA/Thailand¹⁰, *EFDV ca., **sa. showed a blue fluorescent spot similar to that of AFB₁
 incidence: 6/11*, sa. const.: people of Thailand (children), contamination: natural, conc. range: tr**, country: USA/Thailand¹⁰, *dying from causes other than EFDV, ** showed a blue fluorescent spot similar to that of AFB₁
 incidence: 2/17, sa. const.: people of Malaysia (1 adult and 16 children: 12 males and 5 females), age: adult 49 years, children 2.5–11 years, contamination: natural, conc. range: 200–336 pg/g tissue, Ø conc.: 268 pg/g tissue, country: Singapore/UK²⁵⁹

AFLATOXIN B₂
 incidence: 1/11*, sa. const.: people of Thailand (children), contamination: natural, conc.: tr**, country: USA/Thailand¹⁰, *dying from causes other than EFDV, **a blue fluorescent spot similar to that of AFB₂

AFLATOXIN M₁
 incidence: 3/17, sa. const.: people of Malaysia (1 adult and 16 children: 12 males and 5 females), age: adult 49 years, children 2.5–11 years, contamination: natural, conc. range: 877–18,521 pg/g tissue, Ø conc.: 6,911.33 pg/g tissue, country: Singapore/UK²⁵⁹

AFLATOXIN M₂
 incidence: 1/17, sa. const.: people of Malaysia (1 adult and 16 children: 12 males and 5 females), age: adult 49 years, children 2.5–11 years, contamination: natural, conc.: 445 pg/g tissue, country: Singapore/UK²⁵⁹

OCHRATOXIN A
 incidence: 3/46, sa. const.: people of Germany, contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.10–0.30 µg/kg, Ø conc.: 0.20 µg/kg, country: Germany²⁹¹

Human liver may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

AFLATOXICOL
 incidence: 5/19*, sa. const.: people of Liberia, Nigeria, and South Africa (children), contamination: natural, conc.: 188 pg/g (1 kwashiorkor ca), 108–8,500 pg/g (4 marasmic kwashiorkor ca) country: UK¹¹, *10 kwashiorkor ca., 6 marasmic kwashiorkor ca., and 3 marasmus ca.
 incidence: 2/16*, sa. const.: people of The Sudan (children), contamination: natural, conc. range: 1,004–4,370 pg/g, Ø conc.: 2,687 pg/g, country: The Sudan/UK³², *kwashiorkor ca.
 incidence: 1/13*, sa. const.: people of The Sudan (children), contamination: natural,

conc.: 68,936 pg/g, country: The Sudan/UK³², *miscellaneous liver disease ca. incidence: 2/22*, sa. const.: people of Ghana (children), contamination: natural, conc. range: 12–99 pg/g, Ø conc.: 55.5 pg/g, country: Ghana/UK⁶¹, *kwashiorkor ca.

incidence: 2/15, sa. const.: people of Kenya (patients: 9 males (2 af*) and 6 females), age: 0.6–52 years?, contamination: natural, conc. range: 280–2,157 pg/g, Ø conc.: 1,218.5 pg/g, country: Kenya/UK⁴⁶⁶, *additionally cirrhosis or marasmic kwashiorkor

AFLATOXIN B₁

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: person of the USA (male), contamination: natural, conc.: 520 ng/g wet liver, country: USA⁴ incidence: 1/20*, sa. const.: people of the USA (adults and children: males and females (1 af)), contamination: natural, conc.: 22.5 µg/kg, country: USA⁸, *8 Reye-syndrome ca. thereof 1 AFB₁-pos., 2 ca. of acute encephalopathy and 10 ca. without liver disease

incidence: 17/19*, sa. const.: people of Thailand (children), contamination: natural, conc. range: tr–93 µg/kg, country: USA/Thailand¹⁰, *EFDV ca.

incidence: 8/13*, sa. const.: people of Thailand (children), contamination: natural, conc. range: tr, country: USA/Thailand¹⁰, *dying from causes other than EFDV

incidence: 9/19*, sa. const.: people of Liberia, Nigeria, and South Africa (children), contamination: natural, conc. range: 391–8,350 pg/g (9 kwashiorkor ca), country: UK¹¹, *10 kwashiorkor ca., 6 marasmic kwashiorkor ca., and 3 marasmus ca.

incidence: 16/37*, sa. const.: people of the USA (patients), contamination: natural, conc. range: <1–62 ng/g, country: USA¹⁹, *15 Reye's-syndrome ca. thereof 11 AFB₁-pos.

incidence: 5/15, sa. const.: people of Czechoslovakia (3 males and

2 females af*), contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.36–5.2 µg/kg, Ø conc.: 3.312 µg/kg, country: France/Czechoslovakia²⁸, *liver cancer ca.

incidence: 2/16*, sa. const.: people of The Sudan (children), contamination: natural, conc. range: 32,174–33,206 pg/g, Ø conc.: 32,690 pg/g, country: The Sudan/UK³², *kwashiorkor ca

incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: people of New Zealand (children), contamination: natural, conc. range: 5–50 µg/kg wet weight (estimates), country: New Zealand³⁵

incidence: 2/8*, sa. const.: people of Taiwan (1 male and 1 female af), contamination: natural, conc. range: 1.2–1.7 µmol/mol DNA**, Ø conc.: 1.45 µmol/mol DNA**, country: USA/Taiwan, Republic of China⁴⁹, *histology = adjacent-normal tissue, **AFB₁-FAPy adducts

incidence: 7*/9, sa. const.: people of Taiwan (6 males and 1 female af), contamination: natural, conc. range: 1.2–3.5 µmol/mol DNA**, Ø conc.: 2.23 µmol/mol DNA**, country: USA/Taiwan, Republic of China⁴⁹, *histology = tumor tissue/focal nodule, **AFB₁-FAPy adducts

incidence: 10/23*, sa. const.: people of the UK, Africa, and Southeast Asia (4 males (1 af), 11 females (6 af)), and 8 of unknown sex (3 af)), contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.23–19.8 AFB₁-DNA adducts/10⁶ nucleotides, country: UK/Mexico⁵⁸, *non-tumor ca. and unknown

incidence: 20/22*, sa. const.: people of Ghana (children), contamination: natural, conc. range: 62–4,409 pg/g, Ø conc.: 1,009.5 pg/g, country: Ghana/UK⁶¹, *kwashiorkor ca.

incidence: 6/7*, sa. const.: people of the USA (children), contamination: natural, conc. range: 2.23–17.33 ng/g, Ø conc.: 9.18 ng/ml, country: USA⁶⁵, *Reye's-syndrome ca.

incidence: 6/100, sa. const.: people of France (males (4 af) and females (2 af)),

contamination: natural, conc. range: tr–20 µg/kg, country: France/Senegal¹²²

incidence: 7/8, sa. const.: people of Czechoslovakia (6 males and 1 female child af), contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.63–3.51 pmol AFB₁/mg DNA, Ø conc.: 1.72 pmol AFB₁/mg DNA, country: UK/Czechoslovakia¹⁵³

incidence: 6/17, sa. const.: people of Malaysia (1 adult and 16 children: 12 males and 5 females), age: adult 49 years, children 2.5–11 years, contamination: natural, conc. range: 532–3,176 pg/g tissue, Ø conc.: 1,309.83 pg/g tissue, country: Singapore/UK²⁵⁹

incidence: 2/15, sa. const.: people of Kenya (patients: 9 males and 6 females (2 af*)), age: 0.6–52 years?, contamination: natural, conc. range: 2,232–92,978 pg/g, Ø conc.: 47,605 pg/g, country: Kenya/UK⁴⁶⁶, *additionally HCC

incidence: 3/23*, sa. const.: people of Nigeria, contamination: natural, conc. range: 3–15 µg/kg, Ø conc.: 7 µg/kg, country: Nigeria⁵²¹, *5 HCC ca. thereof AFB₁–3 to 4 pos.

incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: people of Kenya (children), contamination: natural, conc. range: 39–89 ppb, Ø conc.: 64 ppb, country: Kenya⁵⁴⁵

incidence: 6/100, sa. const.: people of France (55 males and 45 females), age: 24–84 years, contamination: natural, conc. range: tr–20 µg/kg, country: France⁵⁷⁰

incidence: 35/50*, sa. const.: people of Taiwan (42 males and 8 females), age: 41–84 years, contamination: natural, conc.: pr**, country: Taiwan, Republic of China/USA⁶⁰³, *HCC patients, **AFB₁-DNA adducts

AFLATOXIN B₂

incidence: 2/19*, sa. const.: people of Thailand (children), contamination: natural, conc. range: 6–11 µg/kg, Ø conc.: 8.5 µg/kg, country: USA/Thailand¹⁰, *EFDV ca.

incidence: 1/16*, sa. const.: people of The Sudan (children), contamination: natural, conc.: 1,786 pg/g, country: The Sudan/UK³², *kwashiorkor ca.

incidence: 3/17, sa. const.: people of Malaysia (1 adult and 16 children: 12 males and 5 females), age: adult 49 years, children 2.5–11 years, contamination: natural, conc. range: 43–121 pg/g tissue, Ø conc.: 69 pg/g tissue, country: Singapore/UK²⁵⁹

incidence: 1/15, sa. const.: people of Kenya (patients: 9 males and 6 females (1 af*)), age: 0.6–52 years?, contamination: natural, conc.: 13 pg/g, country: Kenya/UK⁴⁶⁶, *additionally HCC

AFLATOXIN G₁

incidence: 1/13*, sa. const.: people of The Sudan (children), contamination: natural, conc.: 154,817 pg/g, country: The Sudan/UK³², *miscellaneous liver disease ca.

incidence: 1/17, sa. const.: people of Malaysia (1 adult and 16 children: 12 males and 5 females), age: adult 49 years, children 2.5–11 years, contamination: natural, conc.: 9,116 pg/g tissue, country: Singapore/UK²⁵⁹

incidence: 2/154*, sa. const.: people of Singapore (121 males and 33 females), contamination: natural, conc. range: 22–27 pg/g, Ø conc.: 24.5 pg/g, country: Singapore⁴⁴⁴, *normal subjects

incidence: 2/15, sa. const.: people of Kenya (patients: 9 males (1 af*) and 6 females (1 af*)), age: 0.6–52 years?, contamination: natural, conc. range: 128–3,186 pg/g, Ø conc.: 1,657 pg/g, country: Kenya/UK⁴⁶⁶, *additionally HCC or marasmic kwashiorkor

AFLATOXIN G₂

incidence: 2/13*, sa. const.: people of The Sudan (children), contamination: natural, conc.: 158–274 pg/g, Ø conc.: 216 pg/g, country: The Sudan/UK³², *miscellaneous liver disease ca

incidence: 1/15, sa. const.: people of Kenya (patients: 9 males (1 af*) and 6 females), age: 0.6–52 years?, contamination: natural, conc.: 13 pg/g, country: Kenya/UK⁴⁶⁶, *additionally peritonitis

AFLATOXIN M₁

incidence: 1/19*, sa. const.: people of Liberia, Nigeria, and South Africa (children), contamination: natural, conc.: 15 pg/g (1 marasmic kwashiorkor ca), country: UK¹¹, *10 kwashiorkor ca., 6 marasmic kwashiorkor ca., and 3 marasmus ca.

incidence: 5/17, sa. const.: people of Malaysia (1 adult and 16 children: 12 males and 5 females), age: adult 49 years, children 2.5–11 years, contamination: natural, conc. range: 284–14,537 pg/g tissue, Ø conc.: 4,900.4 pg/g tissue, country: Singapore/UK²⁵⁹

incidence: 8/154*, sa. const.: people of Singapore (121 males and 33 females, contamination: natural, conc. range: 22–142 pg/g, Ø conc.: 54.7 pg/g, country: Singapore⁴⁴⁴, *normal subjects

incidence: 3/15, sa. const.: people of Kenya (patients: 9 males (3 af*) and 6 females), age: 0.6–52 years?, contamination: natural, conc. range: 423–15,909 pg/g, Ø conc.: 5,916.66 pg/g, country: Kenya/UK⁴⁶⁶, *additionally cirrhosis, stomach cancer or HCC

AFLATOXIN M₂

incidence: 2/13*, sa. const.: people of The Sudan (children), contamination: natural, conc.: 1,474–3,158 pg/g, Ø conc.: 2,316 pg/g, country: The Sudan/UK³², *miscellaneous liver disease ca.

AFLATOXIN

incidence: 1/13*, sa. const.: people of the USA (children), contamination: natural, conc.: 0.04 ppb?, country: USA⁶², *thereof 12 Reye's-syndrome ca.

Human lung may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

AFLATOXICOL

incidence: 4/20*, sa. const.: people of Nigeria (children), contamination: natural, conc. range: 20–280 pg/g, Ø conc.: 111 pg/g, country: Nigeria/UK²²⁴, *kwashiorkor ca. incidence: 3/20*, sa. const.: people of Nigeria (children), contamination: natural, conc. range: 7–85 pg/g, Ø conc.: 52 pg/g, country: Nigeria/UK²²⁴, *miscellaneous disease ca.

incidence: 1/17, sa. const.: people of Malaysia (1 adult and 16 children: 12 males and 5 females), age: adult 49 years, children 2.5–11 years, contamination: natural, conc.: 27 pg/g tissue, country: Singapore/UK²⁵⁹

AFLATOXIN B₁

incidence: 3/6, sa. const.: people of Czechoslovakia (males and females af), contamination: natural, conc. range: 10–54 ng/g, Ø conc.: 28 ng/g, country: Czechoslovakia¹⁸⁶

incidence: 5/17, sa. const.: people of Malaysia (1 adult and 16 children: 12 males and 5 females), age: adult 49 years, children 2.5–11 years, contamination: natural, conc. range: 38–3,465 pg/g tissue, Ø conc.: 1,103 pg/g tissue, country: Singapore/UK²⁵⁹ incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: person of Japan (male), age: 41 years, contamination: natural, conc.: 0.635 µg/g dry weight, country: Japan⁴⁵⁹

AFLATOXIN B₂

incidence: 1/17, sa. const.: people of Malaysia (1 adult and 16 children: 12 males and 5 females), age: adult 49 years, children 2.5–11 years, contamination: natural, conc.: 48 pg/g tissue, country: Singapore/UK²⁵⁹

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: person of Japan (male), age: 41 years, contamination: natural, conc.: 0.0273 µg/g dry weight, country: Japan⁴⁵⁹

AFLATOXIN G₁

incidence: 3/20*, sa. const.: people of Nigeria (children), contamination:

natural, conc. range: 3,414–52,099 pg/g, Ø conc.: 31,647.66 pg/g, country: Nigeria/UK²²⁴, *kwashiorkor ca.

incidence: 6/20*, sa. const.: people of Nigeria (children), contamination: natural, conc. range: 132–84,807 pg/g, Ø conc.: 20,400 pg/g, country: Nigeria/UK²²⁴, *miscellaneous disease ca.

AFLATOXIN G₂

incidence: 3/20*, sa. const.: people of Nigeria (children), contamination: natural, conc. range: 94–550 pg/g, Ø conc.: 334.66 pg/g, country: Nigeria/UK²²⁴, *kwashiorkor ca.

incidence: 3/20*, sa. const.: people of Nigeria (children), contamination: natural, conc. range: 8–1,837 pg/g, Ø conc.: 636 pg/g, country: Nigeria/UK²²⁴, *miscellaneous disease ca.

AFLATOXIN M₁

incidence: 1/17, sa. const.: people of Malaysia (1 adult and 16 children: 12 males and 5 females), age: adult 49 years, children 2.5–11 years, contamination: natural, conc.: 1,289 pg/g tissue, country: Singapore/UK²⁵⁹

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: person of Japan (male), age: 41 years, contamination: natural, conc.: 0.0525 µg/g dry weight, country: Japan⁴⁵⁹

AFLATOXIN M₂

incidence: 11/20*, sa. const.: people of Nigeria (children), contamination: natural, conc. range: 210–2,723 pg/g, Ø conc.: 894.27 pg/g, country: Nigeria/UK²²⁴, *kwashiorkor ca.

incidence: 10/20*, sa. const.: people of Nigeria (children), contamination: natural, conc. range: 100–3,058 pg/g, Ø conc.: 1,230.9 pg/g, country: Nigeria/UK²²⁴, *miscellaneous disease ca.

incidence: 1/17, sa. const.: people of Malaysia (1 adult and 16 children: 12 males and 5 females), age: adult 49 years, children 2.5–11 years, contamination: natural, conc.: 1,595 pg/g tissue, country: Singapore/UK²⁵⁹

AFLATOXINS

incidence: 1/17, sa. const.: people of Malaysia (1 adult and 16 children: 12 males and 5 females), age: adult 49 years, children 2.5–11 years, contamination: natural, conc.: 27 pg/g tissue*, country: Singapore/UK²⁵⁹, *AFB₁, AFB₂, AFG₁, AFM₁, AFM₂, and AFL

Human Maternal Milk see Human breast milk

Human Milk see Human breast milk

Human pancreas may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

AFLATOXIN B₁

incidence: 5/12*, sa. const.: people of the UK (3 males (2 af), 8 females (3 af), and 1 of unknown sex), contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.21–0.47 AFB₁-DNA adducts/10⁶ nucleotides, country: UK/Mexico⁵⁸, *non-tumor ca.

Human placenta may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

AFLATOXIN B₁

incidence: 69/120, sa. const.: people of Taiwan (females), contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.6–6.3 µmol/mol DNA*, Ø conc.: 2.34 µmol/mol DNA*, country: Taiwan, Republic of China¹⁵⁶, *AFB₁-DNA adducts

OCHRATOXIN A

incidence: 11/40*, sa. const.: people of Italy (females), contamination: natural, conc. range: LOD/LOQ–0.9 µg/l (2 sa), 1.0–1.9 µg/l (1 sa), 2.0–5.0 µg/l (3 sa), ≤10.57 µg/l (5 sa), country: EU⁵⁰⁸, *pregnant women with (12 thereof 4 OTA-pos) and without (28 thereof 7 OTA-pos) pathologies

Human plasma may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

AFLATOXIN B₁

incidence: 5/62*, sa. const.: people of Turkey (33 male and 29 female humans: healthy), contamination: natural, conc.: 101.2 pg/ml (mean value), country: Turkey⁵⁸², *control
incidence: 50/203*, sa. const.: people of Turkey (119 male and 84 female patients), contamination: natural, conc.: 36.1 pg/ml (mean value), country: Turkey⁵⁸², *93 chronic hepatitis ca., 64 cirrhosis ca., and 46 HCC ca.

AFLATOXIN B₂

incidence: 3/62*, sa. const.: people of Turkey (33 male and 29 female humans: healthy), contamination: natural, conc.: 18.8 pg/ml (mean value), country: Turkey⁵⁸², *control
incidence: 35/203*, sa. const.: people of Turkey (119 male and 84 female patients), contamination: natural, conc.: 28.4 pg/ml (mean value), country: Turkey⁵⁸², *93 chronic hepatitis ca., 64 cirrhosis ca., and 46 HCC ca.

AFLATOXIN G₁

incidence: 6/62*, sa. const.: people of Turkey (33 male and 29 female humans: healthy), contamination: natural, conc.: 32.5 pg/ml (mean value), country: Turkey⁵⁸², *control
incidence: 46/203*, sa. const.: people of Turkey (119 male and 84 female patients), contamination: natural, conc.: 92.0 pg/ml (mean value), country: Turkey⁵⁸², *93 chronic hepatitis ca., 64 cirrhosis ca., and 46 HCC ca.

AFLATOXIN G₂

incidence: 2/62*, sa. const.: people of Turkey (33 male and 29 female humans: healthy), contamination: natural, conc.: 10.4 pg/ml (mean value), country: Turkey⁵⁸², *control
incidence: 37/203*, sa. const.: people of Turkey (119 male and 84 female patients),

contamination: natural, conc.: 18.2 pg/ml (mean value), country: Turkey⁵⁸², *93 chronic hepatitis ca., 64 cirrhosis ca., and 46 HCC ca.

OCHRATOXIN A

incidence: 148/249, sa. const.: people of Croatia (males and females), contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.2–1.0 ng/ml (135 sa), >1.0–15.9 ng/ml (13 sa), country: Croatia¹⁸⁷
incidence: 320/734, sa. const.: people of Croatia (males and females), contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.2–1.0 ng/ml (288 sa), >1.0 ng/ml (32 sa), country: Croatia¹⁸⁹

incidence: 8/8, sa. const.: people of Germany/Switzerland? (4 males and 4 females, af.), age: 26–57 years, contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.2–0.88 ng/ml, country: Germany/Switzerland¹⁹⁷

incidence: 185/309*, sa. const.: people of Morocco (213 males and 96 females), age: 18–60 years, contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.08–6.59 ng/ml, Ø conc.: 0.29 ng/ml, country: Morocco/France²¹⁹, *healthy volunteers

incidence: 40/75*, sa. const.: people of Spain (44 males and 31 females), age: 27–80 years, contamination: natural, conc. range: ≤4.0 ng/ml, country: Spain/France²²¹, *healthy donors

incidence: 56/72*, sa. const.: people of Spain (40 males and 32 females), age: 27–80 years, contamination: natural, conc. range: ≤11.70 ng/ml, country: Spain/France²²¹, *nephropathy patients

incidence: 88/198, sa. const.: people of Croatia (healthy inhabitants of Zagreb), contamination: natural, conc. range: >0.2–1.3 ng/ml, country: Croatia²²⁶

incidence: 156/184, sa. const.: people of Japan (130 males (114 af) and 54 females (42 af)), contamination: natural, conc. range: 4–278 pg/ml, Ø conc.: 68 pg/ml, country: Japan²³⁵

incidence: 50/50*, sa. const.: people of UK, contamination: natural, conc. range:

0.4–3.11 ng/ml, country: UK²³⁶,

*32 volunteers (normal diet?),

11 vegetarians, 7 consumed ethnic diet

incidence: 38/297, sa. const.: people of Sweden, contamination: natural, conc.

range: 0.3–0.8 ng/ml (33 sa), >0.8 to ≤6.7 ng/ml (5 sa), country: Sweden²⁹³

incidence: 144/144, sa. const.: people of Canada (72 males and 72 females), age for 134 donors: 19–68 years,

contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.29–2.37 ng/ml, Ø conc.: 0.88 ng/ml, country: Canada³⁴⁵

incidence: 83/250, sa. const.: people of Lebanon (164 males (51 af) and 86 females (31 af)), age: 16 to ≥60 years,

contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.1–0.87 ng/ml, Ø conc.: 0.17 ng/ml, country: Lebanon/France⁴²⁹

incidence: 91/142, sa. const.: people from Argentina (male inhabitants of Mar del Plata), Ø age: 37 years, Ø weight: 80 kg, contamination: natural, conc. range: LOD to <LOQ (1 sa), LOQ–0.2 ng/ml (39 sa), >0.2–1.0 ng/ml (39 sa), >1.0–10.0 ng/ml (12 sa), country: Argentina/Sweden⁵⁰²

incidence: 36/57, sa. const.: people from Argentina (female inhabitants of Mar del Plata), Ø age: 40 years, Ø weight: 70 kg (females), contamination: natural, conc. range: LOQ–0.2 ng/ml (17 sa), >0.2–1.0 ng/ml (13 sa), >1.0–10.0 ng/ml (5 sa), 47.6 ng/ml (1 sa), country: Argentina/Sweden⁵⁰²

incidence: 122/193, sa. const.: people from Argentina (male inhabitants of General Rodriguez), Ø age: 35 years, Ø weight: 80 kg, contamination: natural, conc.

range: LOQ–0.2 ng/ml (16 sa), >0.2–1.0 ng/ml (61 sa), >1.0–10.0 ng/ml (41 sa), >10.0–74.8 ng/ml (4 sa), country: Argentina/Sweden⁵⁰²

incidence: 25/42, sa. const.: people from Argentina (female inhabitants of General Rodriguez), Ø age: 36 years,

Ø weight: 68 kg, contamination: natural, conc. range: LOQ–0.2 ng/ml (9 sa), >0.2–1.0 ng/ml (10 sa), >1.0–10.0 ng/ml (6 sa), country: Argentina/Sweden⁵⁰²

incidence: 202/202, sa. const.: people of The Netherlands (males and females), Ø age: 40 years, contamination: natural, conc. range: LOD/LOQ to ≤0.78 µg/l, country: EU⁵⁰⁸

incidence: 168/168, sa. const.: people of Spain (88 males and 80 females), contamination: natural, conc. range: LOD/LOQ–0.9 µg/l (90 sa), 1.0–1.9 µg/l (50 sa), 2.0–5.0 µg/l (27 sa), 5.58 µg/l (1 sa), country: EU⁵⁰⁸

incidence: 191/191, sa. const.: people of Sweden (133 males and 58 females), Ø age: 44 years, contamination: natural, conc. range: LOD/LOQ–0.9 µg/l (189 sa), 1.0–1.23 µg/l (2 sa), country: EU⁵⁰⁸

incidence: 7/7*, sa. const.: people of the UK (males and females), age: 18–55 years, contamination: natural, conc. range: LOD/LOQ–2.15? µg/l, country: EU⁵⁰⁸, *eating ethnic diet

incidence: 32/32*, sa. const.: people of the UK (males and females), age: 18–55 years, contamination: natural, conc. range: LOD/LOQ–3.11? µg/l, country: EU⁵⁰⁸, *eating normal diet

incidence: 11/11*, sa. const.: people of the UK (males and females), age: 18–55 years, contamination: natural, conc. range: LOD/LOQ–2.46? µg/l, country: EU⁵⁰⁸, *vegetarians

incidence: 168/168, sa. const.: people of Spain (88 males and 80 females), age: 18–63 years, contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.120–5.580 ng/ml, Ø conc.: 1.192 ng/ml, country: Spain⁵⁴²

incidence: 130/132, sa. const.: people of Spain (male inhabitants of the province of Lleida), age: 18–45 years and more, contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.12–8.03 ng/ml, country: Spain⁵⁸⁴

incidence: 145/147, sa. const.: people of Spain (females inhabitants of the

province of Lleida), age: 18–45 years and more, contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.11–8.68 ng/ml, country: Spain⁵⁸⁴

see also Human blood and Human serum

Human rectum may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

AFLATOXIN B₁

incidence: 5/9*, sa. const.: people of the UK (4 males (tumor ca) and 5 females (5 af)), contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.26–10.26 AFB₁-DNA adducts/10⁶ nucleotides, country: UK/Mexico⁵⁸

Human renal tissue may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

OCHRATOXIN A

incidence: 3/14*, sa. const.: people of Egypt (males and females), age: 38–70 years, contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.51–1.28 ng/g, country: Egypt/France²²⁷, *with urothelial tumors

Human semen may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

AFLATOXIN G₁

incidence: 20/50, sa. const.: people of Nigeria (males: infertile), age: adult, contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.50–2.80 µg/ml, country: Nigeria⁴⁴³
incidence: 4/50, sa. const.: people of Nigeria (males: fertile), age: adult, contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.30–0.50 µg/ml, country: Nigeria⁴⁴³

AFLATOXIN M₁

incidence: 20/50, sa. const.: people of Nigeria (males: infertile), age: adult, contamination: natural, conc. range: 1.0–3.20 µg/ml, country: Nigeria⁴⁴³
incidence: 4/50, sa. const.: people of Nigeria (males: fertile), age: adult, contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.43–0.48 µg/ml, country: Nigeria⁴⁴³

AFLATOXIN M₂

incidence: 20/50, sa. const.: people of Nigeria (males: infertile), age: adult, contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.90–3.60 µg/ml, country: Nigeria⁴⁴³
incidence: 4/50, sa. const.: people of Nigeria (males: fertile), age: adult, contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.45–0.62 µg/ml, country: Nigeria⁴⁴³

Human serum may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

AFLATOXICOL

incidence: 1/16*, sa. const.: people of The Sudan (children), contamination: natural, conc.: 930 pg/ml, country: The Sudan/UK³², *kwashiorkor ca.

incidence: 44/44*, sa. const.: people of The Sudan (male and female children), no contamination with AFL, conc.: nd, country: UK/The Sudan³⁶, *control
incidence: 1/57*, sa. const.: people of The Sudan (male and female children), contamination: natural, conc.: pr, country: UK/The Sudan³⁶, *marasmus ca.

incidence: 4/32*, sa. const.: people of The Sudan (male and female children), contamination: natural, conc.: pr, country: UK/The Sudan³⁶, *marasmic kwashiorkor ca.

incidence: 6/44*, sa. const.: people of The Sudan (male and female children), contamination: natural, conc.: pr, country: UK/The Sudan³⁶, *kwashiorkor ca.

incidence: 67/67*, sa. const.: people of Nigeria (60 infants and 7 of their mothers), no contamination with AFL, conc.: nd, country: Nigeria/UK¹⁹⁵, *control (non-jaundiced?)

incidence: 14/340*, sa. const.: people of Nigeria (270 infants and 70 of their mothers), contamination: natural, conc. range: 26–750 ng/l, country: Nigeria/UK¹⁹⁵, *jaundiced

incidence: 15/30*, sa. const.: people of Egypt (19 male and 11 female infants), age: 7–20 months, contamination: natural, conc. range: 2–20 ng/100 ml, Ø conc.: 9.27 ng/100ml, country: Egypt⁴⁴⁷, *kwashiorkor ca.

incidence: 3/30*, sa. const.: people of Egypt (16 male and 14 female infants), age: 6–13 months, contamination: natural, conc. range: 2–14 ng/100 ml, Ø conc.: 6.33 ng/100 ml, country: Egypt⁴⁴⁷, *marasmus ca.

incidence: 10/36*, sa. const.: people of Sierra Leone (children: under 5), contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.03–0.9 ng/ml, country: Sierra Leone⁵⁴⁰, *14 controls, 3 kwashiorkors, 9 underweights, 2 marasmics, and 8 “unspecified” (for detailed information please see the article)

AFLATOXIN B₁

incidence: 356/357*, sa. const.: people of The Gambia (188 male and 169 female inhabitants of periurban areas), Ø age: 24 years, contamination: natural, conc. range: 14.9–33.4 pg AFB₁-lysine eq/mg albumin (mean values), country: UK/France/The Gambia/USA¹³, *thereof 181 HBV ca. but no predominant contamination, for detailed information please see the article

incidence: 356/357*, sa. const.: people of The Gambia (188 male and 169 female inhabitants of rural areas), Ø age: 24 years, contamination: natural, conc. range: 28.5–42.8 pg AFB₁-lysine eq/mg albumin (mean values), country: UK/France/The Gambia/USA¹³, *thereof 181 HBV ca. but no predominant contamination, for detailed information please see the article

incidence: 159/163, sa. const.: people of The Gambia (male and female children), contamination: natural, conc. range: 5–25 pg AFB₁-lysine eq/mg albumin (48 sa), 26–50 pg AFB₁-lysine eq/mg albumin (45 sa), 51–75 pg AFB₁-lysine eq/mg albumin (24 sa), 76–100 pg AFB₁-lysine eq/mg albumin (11 sa), 101–200 pg

AFB₁-lysine eq/mg albumin (20 sa), ≤350 pg AFB₁-lysine eq/mg albumin (7 sa), country: France/The Gambia/People's Republic of China¹⁵

incidence: 29/29, sa. const.: people of Senegal (male and female children), contamination: natural, conc. range: 5–25 pg AFB₁-lysine eq/mg albumin (20 sa), 26–50 pg AFB₁-lysine eq/mg albumin (6 sa), 51–75 pg AFB₁-lysine eq/mg albumin (2 sa), 76–100 pg AFB₁-lysine eq/mg albumin (1 sa), country: France/The Gambia/People's Republic of China¹⁵

incidence: 15/30, sa. const.: people of Kenya (male and female children), contamination: natural, conc. range: 5–25 pg AFB₁-lysine eq/mg albumin (8 sa), 26–50 pg AFB₁-lysine eq/mg albumin (3 sa), 76–100 pg AFB₁-lysine eq/mg albumin (1 sa), 101–200 pg AFB₁-lysine eq/mg albumin (1 sa), ≤350 pg AFB₁-lysine eq/mg albumin (2 sa), country: France/The Gambia/People's Republic of China¹⁵

incidence: 4/26, sa. const.: people of Uganda (male and female children), contamination: natural, conc. range: 5–25 pg AFB₁-lysine eq/mg albumin (3 sa), 26–50 pg AFB₁-lysine eq/mg albumin (1 sa), country: France/The Gambia/People's Republic of China¹⁵

incidence: 20/20, sa. const.: people of The Gambia (males and females), contamination: natural, conc. range: 5–25 pg AFB₁-lysine eq/mg albumin (13 sa), 26–50 pg AFB₁-lysine eq/mg albumin (2 sa), 51–75 pg AFB₁-lysine eq/mg albumin (1 sa), 76–100 pg AFB₁-lysine eq/mg albumin (1 sa), 101–200 pg AFB₁-lysine eq/mg albumin (3 sa), country: France/The Gambia/People's Republic of China¹⁵

incidence: 28/61, sa. const.: people of Kenya (males and females), contamination: natural, conc. range: 5–25 pg AFB₁-lysine eq/mg albumin (18 sa), 26–50 pg AFB₁-lysine eq/mg albumin (2 sa), 51–75 pg AFB₁-lysine eq/mg albumin (1 sa), 76–100 pg AFB₁-lysine

eq/mg albumin (4 sa), 101–200 pg AFB₁-lysine eq/mg albumin (2 sa), >200 pg AFB₁-lysine eq/mg albumin (1 sa), country: France/The Gambia/People's Republic of China¹⁵

incidence: 11/84, sa. const.: people of Thailand (males and females),

contamination: natural, conc. range:

5–25 pg AFB₁-lysine eq/mg albumin

(10 sa), 26–50 pg AFB₁-lysine eq/mg

albumin (1 sa), country: France/The

Gambia/People's Republic of China¹⁵

incidence: 66/70, sa. const.: people of

Guinea (males), age: 9–80 years,

contamination: natural, conc. range:

4–50 AFB₁-lysine eq/mg albumin (51 sa),

>50–385 pg AFB₁-lysine eq/mg albumin

(15 sa), country: Guinea/France¹⁷

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: person of the

USA (female), age: 31 years,

contamination: natural, conc.: 3.39 ng/ml,

country: USA²⁰

incidence: 5/20*, sa. const.: people of

Japan (males: healthy), age: 20–63 years,

contamination: natural, conc. range:

20–56 pg/ml, country: Japan²¹, *sa. taken

after fasting

incidence: 29/80*, sa. const.: people of

Japan (males: healthy), age: 20–63 years,

contamination: natural, conc. range:

20–1,169 pg/ml, country: Japan²¹,

*sa. taken after lunch

incidence: 1,187/1,188, sa. const.: people

of the People's Republic of China,

contamination: natural, conc. range:

0.14–4.39 pmol AFB₁/mg albumin,

country: USA/People's Republic of China²²

incidence: 115/117, sa. const.: people of

The Gambia (children), age: 3–4 years,

contamination: natural, conc. range:

2.2–250.4 pg AFB₁-lysine eq/mg albumin,

country: France/The Gambia/Italy/UK²³

incidence: 33/60, sa. const.: people of the

People's Republic of China,

contamination: natural, conc. range:

≤890 pmol AFB₁/g albumin,

Ø conc.: 221 pmol AFB₁/g albumin,
country: USA/People's Republic of China²⁶

incidence: 1/8*, sa. const.: people of

Thailand (6 males and 2 females (1 af)),

age: 17–73 years, contamination: natural,

conc.: 7.4 pg AFB₁-lysine eq/mg albumin,

country: France/USA/Thailand²⁹, *HCC ca.

incidence: 3/16*, sa. const.: people of The

Sudan (children), contamination: natural,

conc. range: 353–588 pg/ml, Ø conc.:

447 pg/ml, country: The Sudan/UK³²,

*kwashiorkor ca.

incidence: 1/1*, sa. const.: person of The

Sudan (child), contamination: natural,

conc.: 666 pg/ml, country: The Sudan/

UK³², *micronodular cirrhosis with portal

hypertension

incidence: 16/16*, sa. const.: people of

Mexico (patients: males and females),

contamination: natural, conc. range:

0.54–4.65 pmol AF/mg albumin, Ø conc.:

2.70 pmol aflatoxin/mg albumin,

country: USA/Finland/Singapore/

Mexico⁵⁵, *HCC ca.

incidence: 59/78, sa. const.: people of

Nigeria (males: healthy), age: 18–47 years,

contamination: natural, conc. range:

20–3,100 pg/ml, Ø conc.: 665 pg/ml,

country: UK/Nigeria⁶⁸

incidence: ?/20*, sa. const.: people of

Nigeria (male farmers), contamination:

natural, conc. range: 0.025–0.57 µg/ml,

country: Nigeria⁶⁹, *control

incidence: ?/15*, sa. const.: people of

Nigeria (males and females),

contamination: natural, conc. range:

0.005–0.130 µg/ml, country: Nigeria⁶⁹, *

different disease ca.

incidence: 1/15, sa. const.: people of The

Sudan (females), contamination: natural,

conc.: 111 pg/ml, country: UK/The Sudan¹³⁴

incidence: 4/67*, sa. const.: people of

Nigeria (60 infants and 7 of their

mothers), contamination: natural, conc.

range: 1,956–20,371 ng/l**, country:

Nigeria/UK¹⁹⁵, *control (non-jaundiced?!),

**only in infants?

incidence: 21/340*, sa. const.: people of Nigeria (270 infants and 70 of their mothers), contamination: natural, conc. range: 256–58,239 ng/l, country: Nigeria/UK¹⁹⁵, *jaundiced

incidence: 2/7*, sa. const.: people of India, contamination: natural, conc. range: tr, country: India²³⁷, *jaundiced

incidence: 3/60*, sa. const.: people of Nigeria (neonates), contamination: natural, conc. range: 182–2,094 pg/ml, Ø conc.: 958.33 pg/ml, country: Nigeria/UK²⁶², *non-jaundiced

incidence: 7/64*, sa. const.: people of Nigeria (neonates), contamination: natural, conc. range: 242–10,239 pg/ml, Ø conc.: 2,580.57 pg/ml, country: Nigeria/UK²⁶², *jaundiced

incidence: 2/78*, sa. const.: people of Nigeria, contamination: natural, conc. range: 2,676–6,532 pg/ml, Ø conc.: 4,604 pg/ml, country: Nigeria/UK²⁶⁹, *urban population

incidence: 97/97*, sa. const.: people of Nigeria, no contamination with AFB₁, conc.: nd, country: Nigeria/UK²⁶⁹, *rural population

incidence: 1/20, sa. const.: people of Argentina (patients: 13 males (1 af) and 7 females), age: 42–64 years, contamination: natural, conc.: 0.47 ng/cm³, country: Argentina⁴³⁴

incidence: 24/30*, sa. const.: people of Egypt (19 male and 11 female infants), age: 7–20 months, contamination: natural, conc. range: 4–69 ng/100 ml, Ø conc.: 32.38 ng/100 ml, country: Egypt⁴⁴⁷, *kwashiorkor ca.

incidence: 13/30*, sa. const.: people of Egypt (16 male and 14 female infants), age: 6–13 months, contamination: natural, conc. range: 10–18 ng/100 ml, Ø conc.: 13.62 ng/100 ml, country: Egypt⁴⁴⁷, *marasmus ca.

incidence: ?/40*, sa. const.: people of the People's Republic of China, age: 20–55 years, contamination: natural,

conc. range: 0.16–1.70 pmol/mg albumin** ***, country: USA/People's Republic of China⁴⁵¹, *control (receiving placebos for 3 months), **AFB-AA, ***for detailed information please see the article

incidence: ?/40*, sa. const.: people of the People's Republic of China, age:

20–55 years, contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.26–1.63 pmol/mg albumin** ***, country: USA/People's Republic of China⁴⁵¹, *receiving GTP 500 mg for 3 months, **AFB-AA, ***for detailed information please see the article

incidence: ?/40*, sa. const.: people of the People's Republic of China, age:

20–55 years, contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.35–1.55 pmol/mg albumin** ***, country: USA/People's Republic of China⁴⁵¹, *receiving GTP 1,000 mg for 3 months, **AFB-AA, ***for detailed information please see the article

incidence: 2/40, sa. const.: people of Ghana (29 males and 11 females), age: 30–73 years, contamination: natural, Ø conc.: 12.5 ng/ml, country: Ghana⁴⁶¹

incidence: ?/264*, sa. const.: people of Taiwan (males: healthy), age:

30.3–64.8 years, contamination: natural, conc. range: 5.0–355.8 pmol AFB₁/mg albumin** ***, country: USA/Taiwan, Republic of China⁴⁸⁵, *132 HbsAg carriers, 132 non-carriers, **AFB₁-albumin adducts, ***measured at time point 1 (for detailed information please see the article)

incidence: ?/264*, sa. const.: people of Taiwan (males: healthy), age:

30.3–64.8 years, contamination: natural, conc. range: 5.0–205.2 pmol AFB₁/mg albumin** ***, country: USA/Taiwan, Republic of China⁴⁸⁵, *132 HbsAg carriers, 132 non-carriers, **AFB₁-albumin adducts, ***measured at time point 2 (for detailed information please see the article)

incidence: ?/100*, sa. const.: people of Taiwan (100 males: school students),

age: 13–15 years, contamination: natural, conc. range: 2–138 fmol/mg* **, country: USA/Taiwan, Republic of China⁴⁸⁶, *50 positive and 50 negative for HbsAg, **AFB₁-albumin adducts, ***for detailed information please see the article incidence: ?/100*, sa. const.: people of Taiwan (100 females: school students), age: 13–15 years, contamination: natural, conc. range: 2–174 fmol/mg* ***, country: USA/Taiwan, Republic of China⁴⁸⁶, *50 positive and 50 negative for HbsAg, **AFB₁-albumin adducts, ***for detailed information please see the article

incidence: 6/36*, sa. const.: people of Sierra Leone (children: under 5), contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.2–2.5 ng/ml, country: Sierra Leone⁵⁴⁰, *14 controls, 3 kwashiorkors, 9 underweights, 2 marasmics, and 8 “unspecified” (for detailed information please see the article)

incidence: 2/45, sa. const.: people of Denmark (male workers in animal-feed production), age: 25–62 years, contamination: natural, conc. range: 50–54 pg AFB₁/mg albumin* **, Ø conc.: 52 pg AFB₁/mg albumin*, country: Denmark⁵⁵⁹, *first blood sample, **AFB₁-adducts

incidence: 7/45, sa. const.: people of Denmark (male workers in animal-feed production), age: 25–62 years, contamination: natural, conc. range: 44–100 pg AFB₁/mg albumin* **, Ø conc.: 64.86 pg AFB₁/mg albumin*, country: Denmark⁵⁵⁹, *second blood sample, **AFB₁-adducts

incidence: 20?/20*, sa. const.: people of Egypt (17 males and 3 females), Ø age: 53.17 years, contamination: natural, Ø conc.: 7.33 ng/ml (mean value), country: Egypt⁵⁹², *control, for detailed information please see the article incidence: 80?/80*, sa. const.: people of Egypt (66 males and 14 females), Ø age: 52.88 years, contamination: natural, Ø

conc.: 32.47 ng/ml (mean value), country: Egypt⁵⁹², *HCC patients, for detailed information please see the article

incidence: 42/42, sa. const.: people of the People's Republic of China (30 males and 12 females), age: 25–64 years, contamination: natural, conc. range: ≈≤344 ng AFB₁/g albumin, country: USA/People's Republic of China⁶⁰⁷

incidence: 98/104, sa. const.: people of UK (47 males and 57 females volunteers), age: 18–65 years, contamination: natural, conc. range: <5 pg/mg* (6 sa), 5–15 pg/mg* (18 sa), 16–25 pg/mg* (27 sa), 26–35 pg/mg* (25 sa), 36–45 pg/mg* (17 sa), 46–55 pg/mg* (5 sa), 56–65 pg/mg* (5 sa), 66–95 pg/mg* (1 sa), country: UK⁶²⁷, *AFB₁-lysine (eq) pg/mg albumin

AFLATOXIN B₂

incidence: 2/16*, sa. const.: people of The Sudan (children), contamination: natural, conc. range: 9–12 pg/ml, Ø conc.: 10.5 pg/ml, country: The Sudan/UK³², *kwashiorkor ca.

incidence: ?/20*, sa. const.: people of Nigeria (male farmers), contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.010–0.390 µg/ml, country: Nigeria⁶⁹, *control incidence: ?/15*, sa. const.: people of Nigeria (males and females), contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.008–0.240 µg/ml, country: Nigeria⁶⁹, *different disease ca.

incidence: 1*/12, sa. const.: people of The Sudan (children), contamination: natural, conc.: 3 pg/ml, country: UK/The Sudan¹³⁴, *marasmus/kwashiorkor ca.

incidence: 67/67*, sa. const.: people of Nigeria (60 infants and 7 of their mothers), no contamination with AFB₂, conc.: nd, country: Nigeria/UK¹⁹⁵, *control (non-jaundiced?)

incidence: 4/340*, sa. const.: people of Nigeria (270 infants and 70 of their mothers), contamination: natural, conc. range: 17–5? ng/l, country: Nigeria/UK¹⁹⁵, *jaundiced

incidence: 1/60*, sa. const.: people of Nigeria (neonates), contamination: natural, conc.: 40 pg/ml, country: Nigeria/UK²⁶², *non-jaundiced

incidence: 1/64*, sa. const.: people of Nigeria (neonates), contamination: natural, conc.: 20 pg/ml, country: Nigeria/UK²⁶², *jaundiced

incidence: 1/78*, sa. const.: people of Nigeria, contamination: natural, conc.: 36 pg/ml, country: Nigeria/UK²⁶⁹, *urban population

incidence: 97/97*, sa. const.: people of Nigeria, no contamination with AFB₂, conc.: nd, country: Nigeria/UK²⁶⁹, *rural population

incidence: 7/30*, sa. const.: people of Egypt (19 male and 11 female infants), age: 7–20 months, contamination: natural, conc. range: 4–16 ng/100 ml, Ø conc.: 12.00 ng/100 ml, country: Egypt⁴⁴⁷, *kwashiorkor ca.

incidence: 1/30*, sa. const.: people of Egypt (16 male and 14 female infants), age: 6–13 months, contamination: natural, conc.: 5 ng/100 ml, country: Egypt⁴⁴⁷, *marasmus ca.

incidence: 4/36*, sa. const.: people of Sierra Leone (children: under 5), contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.04–4.0 ng/ml, country: Sierra Leone⁵⁴⁰, *14 controls, 3 kwashiorkors, 9 underweights, 2 marasmics, and 8 “unspecified” (for detailed information please see the article)

AFLATOXIN B_{2a}

incidence: 12/30*, sa. const.: people of Egypt (19 male and 11 female infants), age: 7–20 months, contamination: natural, conc. range: 4–35 ng/100 ml, Ø conc.: 15.58 ng/100 ml, country: Egypt⁴⁴⁷, *kwashiorkor ca.

incidence: 4/30*, sa. const.: people of Egypt (16 male and 14 female infants), age: 6–13 months, contamination: natural, conc. range: 3–9 ng/100 ml, Ø conc.: 6.00 ng/100 ml, country: Egypt⁴⁴⁷, *marasmus ca.

AFLATOXIN B

incidence: 2/45, sa. const.: people of Denmark (males), age: 25–62 years, contamination: natural, conc. range: 50–54 pg AFB/mg albumin^{***}, Ø conc.: 52 pg AFB/mg albumin^{***}, country: Denmark⁴³⁵, *AFB-albumin adducts, **first blood sa. incidence: 7/45, sa. const.: people of Denmark (males), age: 25–62 years, contamination: natural, conc. range: 44–100 pg AFB/mg albumin^{**}, Ø conc.: 64.86 pg AFB/mg albumin^{**}, country: Denmark⁴³⁵, *AFB-albumin adducts, **second blood sa.

incidence: 17/17, sa. const.: people of the People’s Republic of China, contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.009–0.329 pmol AFB-lysine adduct/mg albumin, Ø conc.: 0.198 pmol AFB-lysine adduct/mg albumin, country: USA⁵¹⁷

incidence: 20/20, sa. const.: people of The Gambia, contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.084–0.228 pmol AFB-lysine adduct/mg albumin, Ø conc.: 0.142 pmol AFB-lysine adduct/mg albumin, country: USA⁵¹⁷

incidence: 20/20, sa. const.: people of the People’s Republic of China, contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.065–0.142 pmol AFB-lysine adduct/mg albumin, Ø conc.: 0.098 pmol AFB-lysine adduct/mg albumin, country: USA⁵¹⁷

incidence: 20/20, sa. const.: people of the People’s Republic of China, contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.083–0.147 pmol AFB-lysine adduct/mg albumin, Ø conc.: 0.108 pmol AFB-lysine adduct/mg albumin, country: USA⁵¹⁷

AFLATOXIN G₁

incidence: 1/16*, sa. const.: people of The Sudan (children), contamination: natural, conc.: 975 pg/ml, country: The Sudan/UK³², *kwashiorkor ca.

incidence: ?/20*, sa. const.: people of Nigeria (male farmers), contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.024–0.59 µg/ml, country: Nigeria⁶⁹, *control

incidence: ?/15*, sa. const.: people of Nigeria (males and females), contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.005–0.180 µg/ml, country: Nigeria⁶⁹, *different disease ca.

incidence: 3/67*, sa. const.: people of Nigeria (60 infants and 7 of their mothers), contamination: natural, conc. range: 1,112–4,370 ng/l**, country: Nigeria/UK¹⁹⁵, *control (non-jaundiced?!), **only in infants?

incidence: 12/340*, sa. const.: people of Nigeria (270 infants and 70 of their mothers), contamination: natural, conc. range: 460–165,067 ng/l, country: Nigeria/UK¹⁹⁵, *jaundiced

incidence: 2/60*, sa. const.: people of Nigeria (neonates), contamination: natural, conc. range: 1,877–6,389 pg/ml, Ø conc.: 4,133 pg/ml, country:

Nigeria/UK²⁶², *non-jaundiced
incidence: 2/64*, sa. const.: people of Nigeria (neonates), contamination: natural, conc. range: 293–1,074 pg/ml, Ø conc.: 683.5 pg/ml, country: Nigeria/UK²⁶², *jaundiced

incidence: 1/78*, sa. const.: people of Nigeria, contamination: natural, conc.: 8,828 pg/ml, country: Nigeria/UK²⁶⁹, *urban population

incidence: 2/97*, sa. const.: people of Nigeria, contamination: natural, conc. range: 2,683–6,436 pg/ml, Ø conc.: 4,459.5 pg/ml, country: Nigeria/UK²⁶⁹, *rural population

incidence: 19/30*, sa. const.: people of Egypt (19 male and 11 female infants), age: 7–20 months, contamination: natural, conc. range: 2–38 ng/100 ml, Ø conc.: 21.50 ng/100 ml, country: Egypt⁴⁴⁷, *kwashiorkor ca.

incidence: 8/30*, sa. const.: people of Egypt (16 male and 14 female infants), age: 6–13 months, contamination: natural, conc. range: 1–12 ng/100 ml, Ø conc.: 7.75 ng/100 ml, country: Egypt⁴⁴⁷, *marasmus ca.

incidence: 38/40, sa. const.: people of Ghana (29 males and 11 females), age:

30–73 years, contamination: natural, Ø conc.: 9.2 ng/ml, country: Ghana⁴⁶¹

incidence: 1/150, sa. const.: people of Italy (33 females donors: healthy), 117 men, age: 40–75 years, contamination: natural, conc.: 0.40 ng/ml, country: Italy⁴⁶⁵

incidence: 5/36*, sa. const.: people of Sierra Leone (children: under 5), contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.5–1.6 ng/ml, country: Sierra Leone⁵⁴⁰, *14 controls, 3 kwashiorkors, 9 underweights, 2 marasmics, and 8 “unspecified” (for detailed information please see the article)

AFLATOXIN G₂

incidence: 1/16*, sa. const.: people of The Sudan (children), contamination: natural, conc.: 4 pg/ml, country: The Sudan/UK³², *kwashiorkor ca.

incidence: ?/20*, sa. const.: people of Nigeria (male farmers), contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.012–0.192 µg/ml, country: Nigeria⁶⁹, *control

incidence: ?/15*, sa. const.: people of Nigeria (males and females), contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.002–0.080 µg/ml, country: Nigeria⁶⁹, *different disease ca.

incidence: 1/15, sa. const.: people of The Sudan (females), contamination: natural, conc.: 2 pg/ml, country: UK/The Sudan¹³⁴

incidence: 2*/12, sa. const.: people of The Sudan (children), contamination: natural, conc.: 3–5 pg/ml, Ø conc.: 4 pg/ml, country: UK/The Sudan¹³⁴, *thereof 1 marasmus/kwashiorkor ca.

incidence: 1/67*, sa. const.: people of Nigeria (60 infants and 7 of their mothers), contamination: natural, conc.: 70 ng/l**, country: Nigeria/UK¹⁹⁵, *control (non-jaundiced?!), **only in infants?

incidence: 16/340*, sa. const.: people of Nigeria (270 infants and 70 of their mothers), contamination: natural, conc. range: 21–990 ng/l, country: Nigeria/UK¹⁹⁵, *jaundiced

incidence: 2/60*, sa. const.: people of Nigeria (neonates), contamination: natural, conc. range: 14–173 pg/ml, Ø conc.: 93.5 pg/ml, country: Nigeria/UK²⁶², *non-jaundiced

incidence: 78/78*, sa. const.: people of Nigeria, no contamination with AFG₂, conc.: nd, country: Nigeria/UK²⁶⁹, *urban population

incidence: 1/97*, sa. const.: people of Nigeria, contamination: natural, conc.: 20 pg/ml, country: Nigeria/UK²⁶⁹, *rural population

incidence: 6/36*, sa. const.: people of Sierra Leone (children: under 5), contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.01–1.2 ng/ml, country: Sierra Leone⁵⁴⁰, *14 controls, 3 kwashiorkors, 9 underweights, 2 marasmics, and 8 “unspecified” (for detailed information please see the article)

AFLATOXIN G_{2a}

incidence: 9/30*, sa. const.: people of Egypt (19 male and 11 female infants), age: 7–20 months, contamination: natural, conc. range: 2–17 ng/100 ml, Ø conc.: 8.22 ng/100ml, country: Egypt⁴⁴⁷, *kwashiorkor ca.

incidence: 3/30*, sa. const.: people of Egypt (16 male and 14 female infants), age: 6–13 months, contamination: natural, conc. range: 2–28 ng/100 ml, Ø conc.: 11.33 ng/100ml, country: Egypt⁴⁴⁷, *marasmus ca.

AFLATOXIN M₁

incidence: 1/15, sa. const.: people of The Sudan (females), contamination: natural, conc.: 34 pg/ml, country: UK/The Sudan¹³⁴

incidence: 1/12, sa. const.: people of The Sudan (children), contamination: natural, conc.: 12 pg/ml, country: UK/The Sudan¹³⁴

incidence: 3/67*, sa. const.: people of Nigeria (60 infants and 7 of their mothers), contamination: natural, conc. range: 80–11,547 ng/l**, country: Nigeria/UK¹⁹⁵, *control (non-jaundiced?!), **only in infants?

incidence: 8/340*, sa. const.: people of Nigeria (270 infants and 70 of their mothers), contamination: natural, conc. range: 48–32,381 ng/l, country: Nigeria/UK¹⁹⁵, *jaundiced

incidence: 1/60*, sa. const.: people of Nigeria (neonates), contamination: natural, conc.: 417 pg/ml, country: Nigeria/UK²⁶², *non-jaundiced

incidence: 4/64*, sa. const.: people of Nigeria (neonates), contamination: natural, conc. range: 36–877 pg/ml, Ø conc.: 290.25 pg/ml, country: Nigeria/UK²⁶², *jaundiced

incidence: 1/78*, sa. const.: people of Nigeria, contamination: natural, conc.: 1,272 pg/ml, country: Nigeria/UK²⁶⁹, *urban population

incidence: 4/97*, sa. const.: people of Nigeria, contamination: natural, conc. range: 20–4,984 pg/ml, Ø conc.: 1,324 pg/ml, country: Nigeria/UK²⁶⁹, *rural population

incidence: 12/15*, sa. const.: people of Nepal (10 males (7 af) and 5 females (5 af)), contamination: natural, Ø conc.: 8.7 pg/ml, country: Japan/Nepal³⁶⁰, *control

incidence: 12/23*, sa. const.: people of Nepal (8 males (4 af) and 15 females (8 af) patients, contamination: natural, conc. range: ≤15.4 pg/ml, Ø conc.: 8.9 pg/ml, country: Japan/Nepal³⁶⁰, *patients

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: person of the UAE (female), age: 32 years, contamination: natural, conc.: 1.82 ng/ml, country: UAE⁴²⁸

incidence: 4/30*, sa. const.: people of Egypt (19 male and 11 female infants), age: 7–20 months, contamination: natural, conc. range: 2–12 ng/100 ml, Ø conc.: 8.25 ng/100 ml, country: Egypt⁴⁴⁷, *kwashiorkor ca.

incidence: 2/30*, sa. const.: people of Egypt (16 male and 14 female infants), age: 6–13 months, contamination: natural, conc. range: 10–15 ng/100 ml, Ø conc.: 12.50 ng/100 ml, country: Egypt⁴⁴⁷, *marasmus ca.

incidence: 6/12*, sa. const.: people of Egypt (6 males and 6 females), contamination: natural, Ø conc.: 0.66 ng/ml, country: Egypt⁴⁵⁵, *control patients
 incidence: 27/46*, sa. const.: people of Egypt (30 males and 16 females), Ø age: 56 years, contamination: natural, Ø conc.: 5.61 ng/ml, country: Egypt⁴⁵⁵, *HCC patients
 incidence: 11/12*, sa. const.: people of Egypt (7 males and 5 females), Ø age: 48 years, contamination: natural, Ø conc.: 19.23 ng/ml, country: Egypt⁴⁵⁵, *cirrhotic patients

incidence: 7/36*, sa. const.: people of Sierra Leone (children: under 5), contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.05–1.7 ng/ml, country: Sierra Leone⁵⁴⁰, *14 controls, 3 kwashiorkors, 9 underweights, 2 marasmics, and 8 “unspecified” (for detailed information please see the article)

AFLATOXIN M₂

incidence: 1/15, sa. const.: people of The Sudan (females), contamination: natural, conc.: 5 pg/ml, country: UK/The Sudan¹³⁴

incidence: 3/67*, sa. const.: people of Nigeria (60 infants and 7 of their mothers), contamination: natural, conc. range: 3,262–4,350 ng/l**, country: Nigeria/UK¹⁹⁵, *control (non-jaundiced?!) group, **only in infants?

incidence: 11/340*, sa. const.: people of Nigeria (270 infants and 70 of their mothers), contamination: natural, conc. range: 407–9,280 ng/l, country: Nigeria/UK¹⁹⁵, *jaundiced

incidence: 6/60*, sa. const.: people of Nigeria (neonates), contamination: natural, conc. range: 89–7,962 pg/ml, Ø conc.: 1,515.33 pg/ml, country: Nigeria/UK²⁶², *non-jaundiced

incidence: 6/64*, sa. const.: people of Nigeria (neonates), contamination: natural, conc. range: 213–4,134 pg/ml, Ø conc.: 1,246.67 pg/ml, country: Nigeria/UK²⁶², *jaundiced

incidence: 1/78*, sa. const.: people of Nigeria, contamination: natural, conc.: 24,076 pg/ml, country: Nigeria/UK²⁶⁹, *urban population

incidence: 1/97*, sa. const.: people of Nigeria, contamination: natural, conc.: 24 pg/ml, country: Nigeria/UK²⁶⁹, *rural population

incidence: 12/36*, sa. const.: people of Sierra Leone (children: under 5), contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.04–4.0 ng/ml, country: Sierra Leone⁵⁴⁰, *14 controls, 3 kwashiorkors, 9 underweights, 2 marasmics, and 8 “unspecified” (for detailed information please see the article)

AFLATOXIN P

incidence: 30/30*, sa. const.: people of Egypt (19 male and 11 female infants), age: 7–20 months, no contamination with AFP, conc.: nd, country: Egypt⁴⁴⁷, *kwashiorkor ca.

incidence: 1/30*, sa. const.: people of Egypt (16 male and 14 female infants), age: 6–13 months, contamination: natural, conc. range: 7 ng/100 ml, country: Egypt⁴⁴⁷, *marasmus ca.

AFLATOXIN Q₁

incidence: 3/40, sa. const.: people of Ghana (29 males and 11 females), age: 30–73 years, contamination: natural, Ø conc.: 7.5 ng/ml, country: Ghana⁴⁶¹

AFLATOXIN

incidence: 444/444, sa. const.: people of The Gambia (children), age: 3–4 years, contamination: natural, conc. range: 2.2–459 pg AF-lysine eq/mg albumin*, country: UK/The Gambia⁵, *AF-albumin adducts

incidence: 323/391, sa. const.: people of The Gambia (male and female children), age: 3–8 years, contamination: natural, conc. range: 5–719.6 pg AF-lysine eq/mg albumin*, country: The Gambia/France/UK³³, *AF-albumin adducts

incidence: 434/466, sa. const.: people of The Gambia (251 male and 221 female children), age: 6–9 years, contamination: natural, conc. range: 5–456 pg/mg*, Ø conc.: 22.3 pg/mg* (geometric mean), country: UK/The Gambia³⁷, *AF-albumin adducts

incidence: 5/108*, sa. const.: people of the USA, contamination: natural, conc. range: 2.43–4.68 ng/ml, Ø conc.: 3.012 ng/ml, country: USA⁵¹, *thereof 17 Reye's-syndrome ca. but no predominant contamination

incidence: 27?/27, sa. const.: people of the UK, contamination: natural, conc. range: ≤64 pmol/l, country: UK⁵⁴

incidence: 4/227, sa. const.: people of Czechoslovakia (patients), contamination: natural, conc. range: ≤74 ng/l, Ø conc.: 59.8 ng/l, country: Czechoslovakia³⁵³

incidence: 56/56, sa const.: people of the People's Republic of China (males and females), contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.81–2.41 pmol/mg albumin* **, Ø conc.: 1.24 pmol/mg albumin* **, country: People's Republic of China/ USA³⁸⁸, *AF-albumin adducts, **at the beginning of the study

incidence: 27?/27, sa const.: people of the People's Republic of China (males and females), contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.92–1.67 pmol/mg albumin* **, Ø conc.: 1.21 pmol/mg albumin* **, country: People's Republic of China/ USA³⁸⁸, *AF-albumin adducts, **at the end of the study

incidence: ?/102*, sa. const.: people of Kenya, contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.002–17.7 ng AF-lysine/mg albumin** ***, country: USA/UK⁴²⁷, *thereof 19 patients with acute hepatic failures (Kenya aflatoxicosis outbreak), **analyzed by IDMS, ***AF-albumin adducts

incidence: ?/102*, sa. const.: people of Kenya, contamination: natural, conc. range: 0–13.6 ng/mg** ***, country:

USA/UK⁴²⁷, *thereof 19 patients with acute hepatic failures (Kenya aflatoxicosis outbreak), **analyzed by HPLC-f, ***AF-albumin adducts

incidence: ?/102*, sa. const.: people of Kenya, contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.018–67.0 ng/mg albumin** ***, country: USA/UK⁴²⁷, *thereof 19 patients with acute hepatic failures (Kenya aflatoxicosis outbreak), **analyzed by ELISA, ***AF-albumin adducts
incidence: 2/28, sa. const.: people of the USA, contamination: natural, conc. range: 10.1–34.3 pg/mg* ** ***, country: USA/UK⁴²⁷, *additionally four subjects with levels near or at the LOD, **analyzed by ELISA, ***AF-albumin adducts

incidence: 38/114, sa. const.: people of The Philippines (children), age: 0.08–12 years, weight for height: 6.6–23.1 kg/m, contamination: natural, conc. range: 20–5,600 pg/ml, Ø conc.: 462 pg/ml, country: UK/The Philippines⁴⁶⁰

incidence: ?/200, sa. const.: people of Benin (102 male and 98 female children), age: 16–37 months, contamination: natural, conc. range: 9.2–148.1 pg/mg*, country: UK/Benin⁴⁸⁸, *AF-albumin adducts

incidence: 24/24*, sa. const.: people of Egypt (20 males and 4 females), age: 37–73 years, contamination: natural, conc. range: 3.5–25.8 pg/mg**, Ø conc.:

9.0 pg/mg** (geometric mean), country: UK/USA/Egypt⁵⁰³, *control (without HCC), **AF-albumin adducts

incidence: 7/22*, sa. const.: people of Egypt (18 males and 4 females), age: 36–74 years, contamination: natural, conc. range: 0–32.8 pg/mg**, Ø conc.: 2.6 pg/mg** (geometric mean), country: UK/USA/Egypt⁵⁰³, *HCC ca., **AF-albumin adducts

incidence: >402/423, sa. const.: people of the Republic of Guinea, contamination: natural, conc. range: 8.2–24.6 pg AFB₁-lysine eq/mg albumin*, country: Republic

of Guinea/France/UK⁵⁶⁴, *AF-albumin adducts (for detailed information please see the article)

incidence: 4/7, sa. const.: people of Kenya?, contamination: natural, conc. range: 175–670 pg AF/mg albumin*, Ø conc.: 390.25 pg AF/mg albumin*, country: France⁶²⁹, *measured by ELISA
 incidence: 4/7, sa. const.: people of Kenya?, contamination: natural, conc. range: 5.7–17.5 pg AF-lysine/mg albumin*, Ø conc.: 9.98 pg AF-lysine/mg albumin*, country: France⁶²⁹, *measured by HPLC-f
 incidence: 17/19, sa. const.: people of The Gambia, contamination: natural, conc. range: ~6.5–~190 pg AF-lysine/mg albumin*, country: France⁶²⁹, *measured by hydrolysis-ELISA
 incidence: 5/38, sa. const.: people of Thailand, contamination: natural, conc. range: ~4.7–~49 pg AF-lysine/mg albumin*, country: France⁶²⁹, *measured by hydrolysis-ELISA
 incidence: 14/14, sa. const.: people of France, no contamination with AF, conc.: nd*, country: France⁶²⁹, *measured by hydrolysis-ELISA

AFLATOXINS

incidence: 7/44*, sa. const.: people of The Sudan (male and female children), contamination: natural, conc.: 77 pg/ml (geometric means), country: UK/The Sudan³⁶, *control
 incidence: 11/57*, sa. const.: people of The Sudan (male and female children), contamination: natural, conc.: 211 pg/ml (geometric means), country: UK/The Sudan³⁶, *marasmus ca.
 incidence: 7/32*, sa. const.: people of The Sudan (male and female children), contamination: natural, conc.: 412 pg/ml (geometric means), country: UK/The Sudan³⁶, *marasmic kwashiorkor ca.
 incidence: 16/44*, sa. const.: people of The Sudan (male and female children), contamination: natural, conc.: 706 pg/ml (geometric means), country: UK/The Sudan³⁶, *kwashiorkor ca.

incidence: 2/35*, sa. const.: people of Thailand (females), contamination: natural, conc. range: ≤1.22 nmol/ml, Ø conc.: 0.62 nmol/ml, country: UK⁵⁶, *maternal sera, (AF = AFB₁, AFG₁, AFQ₁)
 incidence: 17/35*, sa. const.: people of Thailand (fetuses), contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.064–13.6 nmol/ml, Ø conc.: 3.1 nmol/ml, country: UK⁵⁶, *cord sera, (AF = AFB₁, AFG₁, AFQ₁)
 incidence: 22/103*, sa. const.: people of The Sudan (children), contamination: natural, conc. range: 1–9 pg/ml** (4 sa), 10–99 pg/ml** (6 sa), 100–999 pg/ml** (10 sa), ≥1,000 pg/ml** (2 sa), country: UK/The Sudan⁶⁷, *control, **includes AFB₁, AFM₁
 incidence: 52/138*, sa. const.: people of The Sudan (children), contamination: natural, conc. range: 1–9 pg/ml** (7 sa), 10–99 pg/ml** (16 sa), 100–999 pg/ml** (16 sa), ≥1,000 pg/ml** (13 sa), country: UK/The Sudan⁶⁷, *kwashiorkor, **includes AFB₁, AFM₁, AFL
 incidence: 28/98*, sa. const.: people of The Sudan (children), contamination: natural, conc. range: 1–9 pg/ml** (7 sa), 10–99 pg/ml** (10 sa), 100–999 pg/ml** (5 sa), ≥1,000 pg/ml** (6 sa), country: UK/The Sudan⁶⁷, *marasmic kwashiorkor, **includes AFB₁, AFM₁, AFL
 incidence: 31/118*, sa. const.: people of The Sudan (children), contamination: natural, conc. range: 1–9 pg/ml** (6 sa), 10–99 pg/ml** (7 sa), 100–999 pg/ml** (14 sa), ≥1,000 pg/ml** (4 sa), country: UK/The Sudan⁶⁷, *marasmus, **includes AFB₁, AFM₁, AFL
 incidence: 28/28, sa. const.: people of Nepal (16 males and 12 females (all af)), contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.06–10 ng/ml*, country: UK/USA³⁸¹, *(AF = AFB₁, AFG₁, AFQ₁)
 incidence: 7/100*, sa. const.: people of Italy (78 males and 22 females), age: 40–75 years, contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.40–1.20 ng/ml**, country: Italy⁴⁶⁵, *lung cancer patients, **includes AFB₁, AFB₂

GLIOTOXIN

incidence: 2/11*, sa. const.: people of the USA (patients), contamination: natural, conc. range: 65–154 ng/ml, Ø conc.: 109.5 ng/ml, country: USA⁷⁸, *non-IA-patients
 incidence: 4/5*, sa. const.: people of the USA (patients), contamination: natural, conc. range: 166–785 ng/ml, Ø conc.: 381.5 ng/ml, country: USA⁷⁸, *IA-patients

OCHRATOXIN A

incidence: 17/2,566*, sa. const.: people of Croatia (males and females), contamination: natural, conc. range: 2–10 ng/ml, Ø conc.: 2.8 ng/ml, country: Croatia¹⁸⁸, *control
 incidence: 116/4,343*, sa. const.: people of Croatia (males and females), contamination: natural, conc. range: 2–50 ng/ml, country: Croatia¹⁸⁸, *EN ca. incidence: 10/10* (8**), sa. const.: households of Croatia, contamination: natural, conc. range: 5***–50*** ng/ml, country: Croatia¹⁸⁸, *sa. sera of different households, **with OA in food samples, ***first and **** second blood sa., for detailed information please see the article
 incidence: 5/65*, sa. const.: people of Italy (healthy), contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.12–2.0 ng/ml, Ø conc.: 0.53 ng/ml, country: Italy/Sweden¹⁹⁶, *control (no kidney disorders ca)
 incidence: ?/40*, sa. const.: people of Italy (patients), contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.05–1.4 ng/ml, country: Italy/Sweden¹⁹⁶, *kidney disorders ca.
 incidence: 9/28*, sa. const.: people of Italy (patients), contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.18–14 ng/ml, Ø conc.: 1.4 ng/ml, country: Italy/Sweden¹⁹⁶, *dialysis ca.
 incidence: 62/62*, sa. const.: people of Tunisia (males (32 af) and females (30 af)), age: 21–80 years, contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.12–8.06 ng/ml, country: France/Tunisia²⁰², *control (no nephropathic trouble ca.)
 incidence: 23/26*, sa. const.: people of Tunisia (12 males (10 af) and 14 females

(13 af)), age: 20–71 years, contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.11–5.80 ng/ml, country: France/Tunisia²⁰², *nephropathic disease ca.

incidence: 15/21*, sa. const.: people of Tunisia (19 males (17 af) and 2 females (2 af)), age: 32–84 years, contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.14–0.74 ng/ml, country: France/Tunisia²⁰², *different nephropathic disease ca.

incidence: 57/408, sa. const.: people of Yugoslavia, contamination: natural, conc. range: 1–2 ng/ml (36 sa), 3–5 ng/ml (11 sa), 6–10 ng/ml (4 sa), 11–100 ng/ml (5 sa), 1,800 ng/ml (1 sa), country: Yugoslavia/Sweden/USA/Croatia²⁰⁶

incidence: 290/355, sa. const.: people of Hungary, contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.2–1.0 ng/ml (266 sa), >1.0 to ≤10.0 ng/ml (24 sa), country: Hungary²⁰⁷

incidence: 134/138, sa. const.: people of Italy (male and female adults: healthy), age: 35–65 years, Ø weight: 69.2 kg, contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.12–0.20 ng/ml (4 sa), 0.20–0.39 ng/ml (42 sa), 0.40–0.59 ng/ml (38 sa), 0.60–0.79 ng/ml (25 sa), 0.80–1.0 ng/ml (11 sa), >1.0–2.84 ng/ml (13 sa), 57.2 ng/ml (1 sa), country: Italy²⁰⁸

incidence: 11/60, sa. const.: people of France, contamination: natural, Ø conc.: 1.17 ng/ml, country: France/Tunisia²¹⁵
 incidence: 6/30*, sa. const.: people of Tunisia, contamination: natural, Ø conc.: 0.53 ng/ml, country: France/Tunisia²¹⁵, *control (no chronic nephropathic disease ca)
 incidence: 10/30*, sa. const.: people of Tunisia, contamination: natural, Ø conc.: 0.28 ng/ml, country: France/Tunisia²¹⁵, *chronic nephropathic disease ca.

incidence: ?/40*, sa. const.: people of Turkey (17 males and 23 females), Ø age: 41 years, contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.19–1.43 ng/ml, country: Turkey²²⁰, *control (no urinary disorder ca.)
 incidence: ?/93*, sa. const.: people of Turkey (63 males and 30 females), Ø age:

42.5–56.8 years, contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.3–5.5 ng/ml, country: Turkey²²⁰, *urinary disorder ca. incidence: 80/644, sa. const.: people of the Czech Republic (305 males (39 af) and 339 females (41 af)), contamination: natural, conc. range: >1–12 µg/l, country: Czech Republic²²²

incidence: 1,138/1,222, sa. const.: people of the Czech Republic, Ø age: 32 years, contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.1–0.2 µg/l (798 sa), >0.2–1 µg/l (332 sa), >1–2 µg/l (7 sa), 13.7 µg/l (1 sa), country: Czech Republic/France²²⁵

incidence: 21/71*, sa. const.: people of Egypt (males and females), age: 5–70 years, contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.32–10.15 ng/ml, country: Egypt/France²²⁷, *renal disease ca., for detailed information please see the article

incidence: 2/15*, sa. const.: people of Egypt (males and females), age: 22–50 years, contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.3–0.91 ng/ml, Ø conc.: 0.61 ng/ml, country: Egypt/France²²⁷, *potential kidney donors, for detailed information please see the article

incidence: 213/277*, sa. const.: people of Hungary (volunteers: healthy), contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.1–0.499 ng/ml (160 sa), 0.5–1.40 ng/ml (53 sa), country: Hungary²³⁴, *control

incidence: 103/150*, sa. const.: people of Hungary (patients: registered), contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.1–0.499 ng/ml (83 sa), 0.5–2.26 ng/ml (20 sa), country: Hungary²³⁴, *kidney, liver, and tumor disease ca.

incidence: 87/100, sa. const.: people of Italy (females), contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.02 ng/ml (6 sa), 0.1 ng/ml (38 sa), 0.5 ng/ml (31 sa), >1 ng/ml (12 sa), country: Italy²⁶⁸

incidence: 173/306, sa. const.: people of Germany, contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.1–14.4 µg/kg, Ø conc.: 0.6 µg/kg, country: Germany²⁹¹

incidence: 728/785, sa. const.: people of Germany, contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.06–2.03 ng/ml, Ø conc.: 0.267 ng/ml, country: Germany³⁰²

incidence: 15/639, sa. const.: people of Yugoslavia, contamination: natural, conc. range: 1–57 ng/g, Ø conc.: 7.27 ng/g, country: Sweden/Yugoslavia³²³

incidence: 909/927, sa. const.: people of Germany, contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.061–0.10 ng/ml (41 sa), 0.11–0.30 ng/ml (607 sa), 0.31–0.50 ng/ml (205 sa), 0.51–0.70 ng/ml (31 sa), 0.71–0.90 ng/ml (9 sa), 0.91–≤2.03 ng/ml (16 sa), country: Germany³⁴¹

incidence: 60/61, sa. const.: people of Germany (women: non-pregnant), contamination: natural, conc. range: <0.06–1.63 ng/ml, Ø conc.: 0.43 ng/ml, country: Germany³⁴¹

incidence: 25/26, sa. const.: people of Germany (women: pregnant first trimenon), contamination: natural, conc. range: <0.06–0.88 ng/ml, Ø conc.: 0.30 ng/ml, country: Germany³⁴¹

incidence: 7/9, sa. const.: people of Germany (mothers at birth), contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.06–0.42 ng/ml, country: Germany³⁴¹

incidence: 26/27, sa. const.: people of Germany (puerperae 5th/6th day), contamination: natural, conc. range: <0.06–0.42 ng/ml, Ø conc.: 0.10 ng/ml, country: Germany³⁴¹;

incidence: 77/79*, sa. const.: people of Germany, contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.06–0.90 ng/ml, country: Germany³⁴¹, *umbilical cord blood

incidence: 368/368, sa. const.: people of Switzerland (205 males and 163 females), age: 20–40 years, contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.06–6.02 ng/g, Ø conc.: 0.4 ng/g, country: Switzerland³⁴⁹

incidence: 35/143, sa. const.: people of Czechoslovakia (patients), contamination: natural, conc. range: 100–500 ng/l (19 sa), 500–1,000 ng/l (15 sa), 1,260 ng/l (1 sa), country: Czechoslovakia³⁵³

incidence: 30/30*, sa. const.: people of Poland, contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.14–3.41 ng/ml, Ø conc.: 1.14 ng/ml, country: Poland⁴⁴⁶, *maternal blood serum
 incidence: 28/30*, sa. const.: people of Poland, contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.56–5.42 ng/ml, Ø conc.: 1.96 ng/ml, country: Poland⁴⁴⁶, *fetal blood serum

incidence: 36/50, sa. const.: people of Egypt (females), contamination: natural, Ø conc.: 4.28 ng/ml (all sa), country: Egypt⁴⁴⁹

incidence: 50?/50?, sa. const.: people of Egypt (infants), contamination: natural, Ø conc.: 1.26 ng/ml, country: Egypt⁴⁴⁹

incidence: 50/50, sa. const.: people of Portugal (27 male and 23 female nephropathic patients of Coimbra), Ø age: 66 years, Ø weight: 66 kg, contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.12–1.52 µg/l, country: Portugal⁴⁶⁸, for detailed information please see the article

incidence: 45/45, sa. const.: people of Portugal (26 male and 19 female nephropathic patients of Aveiro), Ø age: 56 years, Ø weight: 65 kg, contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.15–1.03 µg/l, country: Portugal⁴⁶⁸, for detailed information please see the article

incidence: ?/23*, sa. const.: people of Italy (males), age: 26–49 years, contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.03–0.95 ng/ml, country: Italy⁴⁷⁰, *control

incidence: 6/6*, sa. const.: people of Italy (males), age: 26–49 years, contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.94–3.28 ng/ml, Ø conc.: 2.29 ng/ml, country: Italy⁴⁷⁰,

*people breathing OTA contaminated air

incidence: 29/29, sa. const.: people of Portugal (13 males and 16 females of Coimbra), age: 21–57 years, Ø weight: 69 kg, contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.19–0.96 µg/l, Ø conc.: 0.42 µg/l, country: Portugal⁵⁰⁷

incidence: 31/31*, sa. const.: people of Portugal (14 males and 17 females of Verride), age: 26–92 years, Ø weight: 73 kg, contamination: natural, conc.

range: 0.25–2.49 µg/l, Ø conc.: 0.78 µg/l, country: Portugal⁵⁰⁷

incidence: 44/44*, sa. const.: people of Portugal (10 males and 34 females of Ereira), age: 19–88 years, Ø weight: 69 kg, contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.14–1.91 µg/l, Ø conc.: 0.44 µg/l, country: Portugal⁵⁰⁷

incidence: 1,596/1,732, sa. const.: people of Germany (male and female adults and children), contamination: natural, conc. range: LOD/LOQ–0.9 µg/l (1,578 sa), 1.0–1.9 µg/l (17 sa), 2.03 µg/l (1 sa), country: EU⁵⁰⁸

incidence: 231/273, sa. const.: people of Italy (males and females), contamination: natural, conc. range: LOD/LOQ–0.9 µg/l (190 sa), 1.0–1.9 µg/l (27 sa), 2.0–3.6 µg/l (14 sa), country: EU⁵⁰⁸

incidence: 240/594, sa. const.: people of the Czech Republic (496 males and 98 females), age: 18–58 years, contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.05–37 µg/l, country: Czech Republic⁵²³

incidence: 5/5, sa. const.: people of Bulgaria (volunteers of Gorno Peshtene, healthy), age: 20–30 years, contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.44–1.46 µg/l*, Ø conc.: 0.67 µg/l*, country: Bulgaria/France⁵³⁸, *measured for 4 weeks (for detailed information please see the article)

incidence: 11/11, sa. const.: people of Bulgaria (volunteers of Beli Izvor, healthy), age: 20–30 years, contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.26–8.36 µg/l*, Ø conc.: 2.01 µg/l*, country: Bulgaria/France⁵³⁸, *measured for 4 weeks (for detailed information please see the article)

incidence: 10/36*, sa. const.: people of Sierra Leone (children: under 5), contamination: natural, conc. range: 1.5–18.2 ng/ml, country: Sierra Leone⁵⁴⁰, *14 controls, 3 kwashiorkors, 9 underweights, 2 marasmics, and 8 “unspecified” (for detailed information please see the article)

OCHRATOXIN A METHYL ESTER

incidence: 4/639, sa const.: people of Yugoslavia, contamination: natural, conc. range: 5–42 ng/g, Ø conc.: 16.25 ng/g, country: Sweden/Yugoslavia³²³

OCHRATOXIN α

incidence: 20/639, sa const.: people of Yugoslavia, contamination: natural, conc. range: 2–44 ng/g, Ø conc.: 6.45 ng/g, country: Sweden/Yugoslavia³²³

OCHRATOXIN α METHYL ESTER

incidence: 13/639, sa const.: people of Yugoslavia, contamination: natural, conc. range: 4–43 ng/g, Ø conc.: 9.38 ng/g, country: Sweden/Yugoslavia³²³

OCHRATOXIN B

incidence: 7/36*, sa. const.: people of Sierra Leone (children: under 5), contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.05–8.2 ng/ml, country: Sierra Leone⁵⁴⁰, *14 controls, 3 kwashiorkors, 9 underweights, 2 marasmics, and 8 “unspecified” (for detailed information please see the article)

TRICHOHECENES

incidence: 7?/23, sa. const.: people of the USA (occupants of uncontaminated buildings), contamination: natural, conc. range: \leq 0.11 ng/ml, country: USA/Canada³⁸⁷
 incidence: 19?/40, sa. const.: people of the USA (occupants of uncontaminated buildings), contamination: natural, conc. range: \leq 83.6 ng/ml, country: USA/Canada³⁸⁷

ZEARALENONE

incidence: 5/36, sa. const.: people of Hungary (patients), contamination: natural, conc. range: 18.9–103.5 μ g/l, Ø conc.: 66.08 μ g/l, country: Hungary²⁰³ see also Human blood and Human plasma

Human serum/plasma may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

OCHRATOXIN A

incidence: 200/200, sa. const.: people of Sweden (males and females), contamination: natural, conc. range: LOD/LOQ–0.88 μ g/l, country: EU⁵⁰⁸

Human spleen may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

AFLATOXIN B₁

incidence: 1/17, sa. const.: people of Malaysia (1 adult and 16 children: 12 males and 5 females), age: adult 49 years, children 2.5–11 years, contamination: natural, conc.: 3,448 pg/g tissue, country: Singapore/UK²⁵⁹

AFLATOXIN B₂

incidence: 1/17, sa. const.: people of Malaysia (1 adult and 16 children: 12 males and 5 females), age: adult 49 years, children 2.5–11 years, contamination: natural, conc.: 631 pg/g tissue, country: Singapore/UK²⁵⁹

AFLATOXIN M₁

incidence: 3/17, sa. const.: people of Malaysia (1 adult and 16 children: 12 males and 5 females), age: adult 49 years, children 2.5–11 years, contamination: natural, conc. range: 20–4,746 pg/g tissue, Ø conc.: 2,348.66 pg/g tissue, country: Singapore/UK²⁵⁹

AFLATOXIN M₂

incidence: 1/17, sa. const.: people of Malaysia (1 adult and 16 children: 12 males and 5 females), age: adult 49 years, children 2.5–11 years, contamination: natural, conc.: 1,479 pg/g tissue, country: Singapore/UK²⁵⁹

Human stomach may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

AFLATOXIN B₁

incidence: 14/20*, sa. const.: people of Thailand (children), contamination:

natural, conc. range: tr–127 µg/kg**, country: USA/Thailand¹⁰, *EFDV ca., **in stomach contents
 incidence: 4/8*, sa. const.: people of Thailand (children), contamination: natural, conc. range: tr ** ***, country: USA/Thailand¹⁰, *dying from causes other than EFDV, **in stomach contents, ***sa. showed a blue fluorescent spot similar to that of AFB₁

AFLATOXIN B₂
 incidence: 3/20*, sa. const.: people of Thailand (children), contamination: natural, conc. range: tr–19 µg/kg*, country: USA/Thailand¹⁰, *EFDV ca., **in stomach contents

Human stool may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

AFLATOXICOL
 incidence: 1/5*, sa. const.: people of Kenya (children), contamination: natural, conc.: 1,711 ng after 9 days**, country: Kenya/UK⁹¹, *kwashiorkor ca., **total excretion after 9 days, for detailed information please see the article
 incidence: 15*/32**, sa. const.: people of Sierra Leone (children), contamination: natural, Ø conc.: 0.63 ng/ml, country: Sierra Leone⁵⁴⁰, *5 controls, 1 underweight, 3 marasmics, and 6 kwashiorkors AFL-contaminated, **11 controls, 4 underweights, 5 marasmics, and 12 kwashiorkors

AFLATOXIN B₁
 incidence: 7/18*, sa. const.: people of Thailand (children), contamination: natural, conc. range: tr–123 µg/kg, country: USA/Thailand¹⁰, *EFDV ca.
 incidence: 3/5*, sa. const.: people of Thailand (children), contamination: natural, conc. range: tr**, country: USA/Thailand¹⁰, *dying from causes other than EFDV, **sa. showed a blue fluorescent spot similar to that of AFB₁

incidence: 2/5*, sa. const.: people of Kenya (children), contamination: natural, conc. range: 2,436–3,147 ng after 9 days**, country: Kenya/UK⁹¹, *kwashiorkor ca. **total excretion after 9 days, for detailed information please see the article
 incidence: 1/7*, sa. const.: people of Kenya (children), contamination: natural, conc.: 1,584 ng after 9 days**, country: Kenya/UK⁹¹, *marasmic kwashiorkor ca., **total excretion after 9 days, for detailed information please see the article
 incidence: 5/11*, sa. const.: people of Sierra Leone (children), contamination: natural, Ø conc.: 29 ng/ml, country: Sierra Leone⁵⁴⁰, *control
 incidence: 1/4*, sa. const.: people of Sierra Leone (children), contamination: natural, conc.: 21 ng/ml, country: Sierra Leone⁵⁴⁰, *underweight ca.
 incidence: 3/5*, sa. const.: people of Sierra Leone (children), contamination: natural, Ø conc.: 26 ng/ml, country: Sierra Leone⁵⁴⁰, *marasmus ca.
 incidence: 7/12*, sa. const.: people of Sierra Leone (children), contamination: natural, Ø conc.: 19 ng/ml, country: Sierra Leone⁵⁴⁰, *kwashiorkor ca.

AFLATOXIN B₂
 incidence: 4/18*, sa. const.: people of Thailand (children), contamination: natural, conc. range: 4–19 µg/kg, Ø conc.: 12.8 µg/kg, country: USA/Thailand¹⁰, *EFDV ca.
 incidence: 1/11*, sa. const.: people of Sierra Leone (children), contamination: natural, conc.: 1.0 ng/ml, country: Sierra Leone⁵⁴⁰, *control
 incidence: 1/4*, sa. const.: people of Sierra Leone (children), contamination: natural, conc.: 1.5 ng/ml, country: Sierra Leone⁵⁴⁰, *underweight ca.
 incidence: 5/5*, sa. const.: Sierra Leone (children), no contamination with AFB₂, conc.: nd, country: Sierra Leone⁵⁴⁰, *marasmus ca.
 incidence: 12/12*, sa. const.: Sierra Leone (children), no contamination with AFB₂,

conc.: nd, country: Sierra Leone⁵⁴⁰,
*kwashiorkor ca.

AFLATOXIN G₁

incidence: 6/11*, sa. const.: people of
Sierra Leone (children), contamination:
natural, Ø conc.: 11 ng/ml, country: Sierra
Leone⁵⁴⁰, *control

incidence: 4/4*, sa. const.: people of Sierra
Leone (children), no contamination with
AFG₁, conc.: nd, country: Sierra Leone⁵⁴⁰,
*underweight ca.

incidence: ?/5*, sa. const.: people of Sierra
Leone (children), Ø conc.: 4 ng/ml,
country: Sierra Leone⁵⁴⁰, *marasmus ca.

incidence: ?/12*, sa. const.: people
of Sierra Leone (children), Ø conc.: 15 ng/
ml, country: Sierra Leone⁵⁴⁰,
*kwashiorkor ca.

AFLATOXIN G₂

incidence: 1/11*, sa. const.: people of
Sierra Leone (children), contamination:
natural, conc.: 0.4 ng/ml, country: Sierra
Leone⁵⁴⁰, *control

incidence: 4/4*, sa. const.: people of Sierra
Leone (children), no contamination with
AFG₂, conc.: nd, country: Sierra Leone⁵⁴⁰,
*underweight ca.

incidence: ?/5*, sa. const.: people of Sierra
Leone (children), conc.: 2 ng/ml, country:
Sierra Leone⁵⁴⁰, marasmus ca.

incidence: 0.3?/12*, sa. const.: Sierra
Leone (children), conc.: ?, country Sierra
Leone⁵⁴⁰, *kwashiorkor ca.

AFLATOXIN M₁

incidence: 2/5*, sa. const.: people of Kenya
(children), contamination: natural, conc.
range: 20–86 ng after 9 days**, country:
Kenya/UK⁹¹, *kwashiorkor ca., **total
excretion after 9 days, for detailed
information please see the article
incidence: 2/7*, sa. const.: people of Kenya
(children), contamination: natural, conc.
range: 190–505 ng after 9 days**, country:
Kenya/UK⁹¹, *marasmic kwashiorkor ca.,
**total excretion after 9 days, for detailed
information please see the article

incidence: 3/11*, sa. const.: people of
Sierra Leone (children), contamination:
natural, Ø conc.: 1.6 ng/ml, country:
Sierra Leone⁵⁴⁰, *control
incidence: 4/4*, sa. const.: people of Sierra
Leone (children), no contamination with
AFM₁, conc.: nd, country Sierra Leone⁵⁴⁰,
*underweight ca.

incidence: 1/5*, sa. const.: people of Sierra
Leone (children), contamination: natural,
conc.: 0.6 ng/ml, country: Sierra Leone⁵⁴⁰,
*marasmus ca.

incidence: 7/12*, sa. const.: people of
Sierra Leone (children), contamination:
natural, Ø conc.: 2.7 ng/ml, country:
Sierra Leone⁵⁴⁰, *kwashiorkor ca.

AFLATOXIN M₂

incidence: 4/5*, sa. const.: people
of Kenya (children), contamination:
natural, conc. range: 515–52,522 ng after
9 days**, country: Kenya/UK⁹¹,
*kwashiorkor ca., **total excretion after
9 days, for detailed information please
see the article

incidence: 2/7*, sa. const.: people of Kenya
(children), contamination: natural, conc.
range: 173–14,936 ng after 9 days**,
country: Kenya/UK⁹¹, *marasmic
kwashiorkor ca., **total excretion after 9
days, for detailed information please see
the article

incidence: 6/11*, sa. const.: people of
Sierra Leone (children), contamination:
natural, Ø conc.: 3.7 ng/ml, country:
Sierra Leone⁵⁴⁰, *control

incidence: 1/4*, sa. const.: people of Sierra
Leone (children), contamination: natural,
conc.: 0.1 ng/ml, country: Sierra Leone⁵⁴⁰,
*underweight ca.

incidence: 1/5*, sa. const.: people of Sierra
Leone (children), contamination: natural,
conc.: 0.6 ng/ml, country: Sierra Leone⁵⁴⁰,
*marasmus ca.

incidence: 5/12*, sa. const.: people of
Sierra Leone (children), contamination:
natural, Ø conc.: 1.1 ng/ml, country:
Sierra Leone⁵⁴⁰, *kwashiorkor ca.

OCHRATOXIN A

incidence: 1/11*, sa. const.: people of Sierra Leone (children), contamination: natural, conc.: 1.6 ng/ml, country: Sierra Leone⁵⁴⁰, *control

incidence: 1/4*, sa. const.: people of Sierra Leone (children), contamination: natural, conc.: 2 ng/ml, country: Sierra Leone⁵⁴⁰, *underweight ca.

incidence: 1/5*, sa. const.: people of Sierra Leone (children), contamination: natural, conc.: 8.3 ng/ml, country: Sierra Leone⁵⁴⁰, *marasmus ca.

incidence: 5/12*, sa. const.: people of Sierra Leone (children), contamination: natural, Ø conc.: 2.5 ng/ml, country: Sierra Leone⁵⁴⁰, *kwashiorkor ca.

4-HYDROXYOCHRATOXIN A

incidence: 1/11*, sa. const.: people of Sierra Leone (children), contamination: natural, conc.: 1.0 ng/ml, country: Sierra Leone⁵⁴⁰, *control

incidence: 1/4*, sa. const.: people of Sierra Leone (children), contamination: natural, conc.: 1.2 ng/ml, country: Sierra Leone⁵⁴⁰, *underweight ca.

incidence: 2/5*, sa. const.: people of Sierra Leone (children), contamination: natural, Ø conc.: 0.1 ng/ml, country: Sierra Leone⁵⁴⁰, *marasmus ca.

incidence: 7/12*, sa. const.: people of Sierra Leone (children), contamination: natural, Ø conc.: 0.4 ng/ml, country: Sierra Leone⁵⁴⁰, *kwashiorkor ca.

OCHRATOXIN B

incidence: 2/11*, sa. const.: people of Sierra Leone (children), contamination: natural, Ø conc.: 8.4 ng/ml, country: Sierra Leone⁵⁴⁰, *control

incidence: 1/4*, sa. const.: people of Sierra Leone (children), contamination: natural, conc.: 31 ng/ml, country: Sierra Leone⁵⁴⁰, *underweight ca.

incidence: 4/5*, sa. const.: people of Sierra Leone (children), contamination: natural, Ø conc.: 27 ng/ml, country: Sierra Leone⁵⁴⁰, *marasmus ca.

incidence: 7/12*, sa. const.: people of Sierra Leone (children), contamination: natural, Ø conc.: 29 ng/ml, country: Sierra Leone⁵⁴⁰, *kwashiorkor ca.

Human urine may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

AFLATOXICOL

incidence: 99/99*, sa. const.: people of the UK (male volunteers), age: 17–40 years, no contamination with AFL, conc.: nd, country: UK¹¹⁷, *control

incidence: 1/133, sa. const.: people of The Netherlands and UK (heroin abusers), contamination: natural, conc.: 0.32 nmol/l, country: UK¹¹⁷, pos. sa. from people of The Netherlands and the UK

incidence: 1/12, sa. const.: people of The Sudan (children), contamination: natural, conc.: 36 pg/ml, country: UK/The Sudan¹³⁴

incidence: 68/110, sa. const.: people of Sierra Leone (females), age: 5–14 years, contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.05–8.9 ng/ml*, country: Sierra Leone⁴⁰¹, *in dry season

incidence: 35/93, sa. const.: people of Sierra Leone (females), age: 5–14 years, contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.1–9.0 ng/ml*, country: Sierra Leone⁴⁰¹, *in rainy season

incidence: 83/134, sa. const.: people of Sierra Leone (males), age: 5–14 years, contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.04–14.2 ng/ml*, country: Sierra Leone⁴⁰¹, *in dry season

incidence: 52/97, sa. const.: people of Sierra Leone (males), contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.02–7.2 ng/ml*, country: Sierra Leone⁴⁰¹, *in rainy season

incidence: 14/30, sa. const.: people of Sierra Leone (male children), contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.02–14.0 ng/ml, country: Sierra Leone⁵⁴⁰
incidence: 15/24, sa. const.: people of Sierra Leone (female children),

contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.02–1.4 ng/ml, country: Sierra Leone⁵⁴⁰

AFLATOXIN B₁

incidence: 71/317*, sa. const.: people of the People's Republic of China (males), age: mostly 45–64 years, contamination: natural, conc. range: ?, country: People's Republic of China/USA¹², *thereof 50 HCC ca. (contaminated: 56 control and 15 HCC ca., for detailed information please see the article)

incidence: 49/317*, sa. const.: people of the People's Republic of China (males), age: mostly 45–64 years, contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.3–1.81 ng/ml**, country: People's Republic of China/USA¹², *thereof 50 HCC ca. (contaminated: 31 control and 18 HCC ca., for detailed information please see the article), **AFB₁-N⁷-Gua adducts

incidence: 34/85*, sa. const.: people of Taiwan (males), age: 33–66 years, contamination: natural, Ø conc.: 0.52 ng/ml**, country: Taiwan, Republic of China¹⁴, *thereof 42 asymptomatic HbsAg carriers, **AFB₁-N⁷-Gua¹

incidence: 6/81, sa. const.: people of Kenya (3 males and 3 females af), children, age: 5–75 years, contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.3–3 pmol AFB-GuaI in 25 ml, country: USA/Kenya¹⁸

incidence: 4/10*, sa. const.: people of the USA (patients), contamination: natural, conc. range: 2.7–8.9 ng/ml*, country: USA¹⁹, *thereof 5 Reye's-syndrome ca. thereof 4 AFB₁-pos.

incidence: 2/10*, sa. const.: people of The Sudan (children), contamination: natural, conc. range: 86–806 pg/ml, Ø conc.: 446 pg/ml, country: The Sudan/UK³², *1 marasmic kwashiorkor and 9 marasmus ca. thereof 2 AFB₁-pos.

incidence: 1/3*, sa. const.: people of The Sudan (children), contamination: natural, conc.: 667 pg/ml, country: The Sudan/UK³², *miscellaneous liver disease ca.

incidence: 29/29, sa. const.: people of the People's Republic of China (males and females), contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.01–0.03 ng/ml, country: People's Republic of China/USA⁴¹

incidence: 41/72*, sa. const.: people of the People's Republic of China, contamination: natural, conc. range:

≤156.6 pg/mg creatinine**, median level: 7.1 pg/mg creatinine**, country: People's Republic of China/USA⁴⁸, *receiving a

placebo for 4 weeks, **AFB₁-NAC

incidence: 45/57*, sa. const.: people of the People's Republic of China,

contamination: natural, conc. range: ≤245.5 pg/mg creatinine**, median level:

18.6 pg/mg creatinine**, country: People's Republic of China/USA⁴⁸,

*receiving 125 mg oltipraz daily for 4 weeks, **AFB-NAC

incidence: 39/60*, sa. const.: people of the People's Republic of China, contamination:

natural, conc. range: ≤189.4 pg/mg creatinine**, median level: 8.3 pg/mg

creatinine**, country: People's Republic of China/USA⁴⁸, *receiving 500 mg

oltipraz weekly for 4 weeks, **AFB-NAC

incidence: 15/108*, sa. const.: people of the USA, contamination: natural, conc. range:

5–61 ppt, Ø conc.: 13.93 ppt, country: USA⁵¹, *thereof 17 Reye's-syndrome ca.

but no predominant contamination

incidence: 2/5*, sa. const.: people of Kenya (children), contamination: natural, conc.

range: 726–1,044 ng after 9 days**, country: Kenya/UK⁹¹, *kwashiorkor ca.,

**total 24 h urine production calculated, for detailed information please see

the article

incidence: 3/7*, sa. const.: people of Kenya (children), contamination: natural, conc.

range: 41–1,316 ng after 9 days**, country: Kenya/UK⁹¹, *marasmic kwashiorkor ca.,

**total excretion after 9 days, for detailed information please see the article

incidence: 99/99*, sa. const.: people of the UK (male volunteers), age: 17–40 years,

no contamination with AFB₁, conc.:
nd, country: UK¹¹⁷, *control
incidence: 9/133, sa. const.: people of The
Netherlands and UK (heroin abusers),
contamination: natural, conc. range:
0.73–25.80 nmol/l*, country: UK¹¹⁷,
*pos. sa. from people of The Netherlands
and the UK

incidence: 20/96*, sa. const.: ?,
contamination: natural, conc. range:
5.3–52 pg/g, country: USA/Costa Rica/
Japan¹²¹, *several Reye's-syndrome ca.,
but no statement concerning higher
contamination, indicative

incidence: 25/1,228, sa. const.: people of
Zimbabwe, contamination: natural,
Ø conc.: 1 ng/ml*, country: Zimbabwe¹⁵²,
*national average

incidence: 7/29, sa. const.: people of The
Philippines, contamination: natural, conc.
range: ≤4.25 ng/ml*, country: France¹⁹⁰,
*AFB₁-eq.

incidence: 24/27, sa. const.: people of the
People's Republic of China (males and
females), contamination: natural, conc.
range: 6.6–494.9 ng/24-h*, Ø conc.:
103.6 ng/24-h*, country: People's Republic
of China/USA³⁸⁸, *AFB-NAC

incidence: 11/27, sa. const.: people of the
People's Republic of China (males and
females), contamination: natural, conc.
range: 64.9–1,789.8 ng/24-h*, Ø conc.:
407.3 ng/24-h*, country: People's Republic
of China/USA³⁸⁸, *AFB-N⁷-Gua

incidence: 47/134, sa. const.: people of
Sierra Leone (males), age: 5–14 years,
contamination: natural, conc. range:
0.6–188 ng/ml*, country: Sierra Leone⁴⁰¹,
*in dry season

incidence: 32/97, sa. const.: people of
Sierra Leone (males), age: 5–14 years,
contamination: natural, conc. range:
1.2–115 ng/ml*, country: Sierra Leone⁴⁰¹,
*in rainy season

incidence: 53/110, sa. const.: people of
Sierra Leone (females), age: 5–14 years,
contamination: natural, conc. range:

0.04–319 ng/ml*, country: Sierra Leone⁴⁰¹,
*in dry season

incidence: 38/93, sa. const.: people of
Sierra Leone (females), age: 5–14 years,
contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.08–
127 ng/ml*, country: Sierra Leone⁴⁰¹, *in
rainy season

incidence: ?/18, sa. const.: people of India
(9 male and 9 female volunteers, healthy),
age: 20–40 years, weight: 45–50 kg,
contamination: natural, conc. range:
9.30–13.43 ng/mg creatinine** **, country:
India⁴³⁷, *AFB₁-N⁷-Gua adducts, **only
5 maize eating rurals (females) affected

incidence: 24/30*, sa. const.: people of
Egypt (19 male and 11 female children),
age: 7–20 months, contamination: natural,
conc. range: 1–15 ng/100 ml, Ø conc.:
8.29 ng/100 ml, country: Egypt⁴⁴⁷,
*kwashiorkor ca.

incidence: 13/30*, sa. const.: people of Egypt
(16 male and 14 female children), age:
6–13 months, contamination: natural, conc.
range: 5–9 ng/100 ml, Ø conc.:
6.92 ng/100 ml, country: Egypt⁴⁴⁷,
*marasmus ca.

incidence: 16/20, sa. const.: people of the
People's Republic of China,
contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.9–
7.2 pg/20 ml*, Ø conc.: 2.93 pg/20 ml*,
country: USA⁴⁴⁸, *AFB₁-N⁷-Gua

incidence: ?/40*, sa. const.: people of the
People's Republic of China, age:
20–55 years, contamination: natural, conc.
range: 0.09–57.92 pg/mg creatinine** ***,
country: USA/People's Republic of
China⁴⁵¹, *control (receiving placebos for
3 months), **AFB-NAC, ***for detailed
information please see the article

incidence: ?/40*, sa. const.: people of the
People's Republic of China, age:
20–55 years, contamination: natural, conc.
range: 0.38–501.48 pg/mg creatinine**
***, country: USA/People's Republic of
China⁴⁵¹, *receiving GTP 500 mg for
3 months, **AFB-NAC, ***for detailed
information please see the article

incidence: ?/40*, sa. const.: people of the People's Republic of China, age: 20–55 years, contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.30–560.30 pg/mg creatinine***, country: USA/People's Republic of China⁴⁵¹, *receiving GTP 1,000 mg for 3 months, **AFB-NAC, ***for detailed information please see the article

incidence: 2/40, sa. const.: people of Ghana (29 males and 11 females), age: 30–73 years, contamination: natural, Ø conc.: 7.5 ng/ml, country: Ghana⁴⁶¹

incidence: 1/50, sa. const.: people of Egypt (children), age: 1–2.5 years, contamination: natural, conc.: 189 pg/ml, country: Finland/UK/Egypt/Republic of Guinea⁴⁸¹

incidence: 8/50, sa. const.: people of the Republic of Guinea (children), age: 2–4 years, contamination: natural, conc. range: 179–18,000 pg/ml, Ø conc.: 2,682 pg/ml?, country: Finland/UK/Egypt/Republic of Guinea⁴⁸¹

incidence: 6/50, sa. const.: people of Singapore (male volunteers), age: 20–66 years, contamination: natural, conc. range: 185–2,300 pg/ml*, country: Singapore/France⁴⁹⁶, *AFB₁-eq.

incidence: 8/30, sa. const.: people of Sierra Leone (male children), contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.7–53.0 ng/ml, country: Sierra Leone⁵⁴⁰

incidence: 9/24, sa. const.: people of Sierra Leone (female children), contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.6–54.1 ng/ml, country: Sierra Leone⁵⁴⁰

incidence: 34/86, sa. const.: people of Taiwan, age: 33–66 years, contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.10–6.06 ng/mg* **, country: Taiwan, Republic of China⁵⁷¹, *AFB₁-N⁷-Gua¹, **19 of 43 HbsAg carriers and 15 of 43 HbsAg non-carriers pos. for AFB₁

incidence: 5/161, sa. const.: people of Nigeria, contamination: natural, Ø conc.: 2.87 ng/100 ml (mean value), country: USA/Nigeria⁵⁹⁶

AFLATOXIN B₂

incidence: 1/15*, sa.*¹ const.: people of The Sudan (children), contamination: natural, conc.: 56 pg/ml, country: The Sudan/UK³², *kwashiorkor ca incidence: 1/10*, sa. const.: people of The Sudan (children), contamination: natural, conc.: 46 pg/ml, country: The Sudan/UK³², *1 marasmic kwashiorkor and 9 marasmus ca. thereof 1 AFB₂-pos.

incidence: 1/7*, sa. const.: people of Kenya (children), contamination: natural, conc.: 1 ng after 9 days**, country: Kenya/UK⁹¹, *marasmic kwashiorkor ca., **total excretion after 9 days, for detailed information please see the article

incidence: 2/99*, sa. const.: people of the UK (male volunteers), age: 17–40 years, contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.13–0.24 nmol/l, Ø conc.: 0.185 nmol/l, country: UK¹¹⁷, *control

incidence: 8*/133, sa. const.: people of The Netherlands and UK (heroin abusers), contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.09–1.53 nmol/l, country: UK¹¹⁷, *pos. sa. from people of The Netherlands and the UK

incidence: 25/1,228, sa. const.: people of Zimbabwe, contamination: natural, Ø conc.: 1 ng/ml*, country: Zimbabwe¹⁵², *national average

incidence: 40/134, sa. const.: people of Sierra Leone (males), age: 5–14 years, contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.01–15.5 ng/ml*, country: Sierra Leone⁴⁰¹, *in dry season

incidence: 9/97, sa. const.: people of Sierra Leone (males), age: 5–14 years, contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.2–48 ng/ml*, country: Sierra Leone⁴⁰¹, *in rainy season

incidence: 18/110, sa. const.: people of Sierra Leone (females), age: 5–14 years, contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.2–152 ng/ml*, country: Sierra Leone⁴⁰¹, *in dry season

incidence: 19/93, sa. const.: people of Sierra Leone (females), age: 5–14 years, contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.1–12 ng/ml*, country: Sierra Leone⁴⁰¹, *in rainy season

incidence: 6/30*, sa. const.: people of Egypt (19 male and 11 female infants), age: 7–20 months, contamination: natural, conc. range: 2–4 ng/100 ml, Ø conc.: 2.67 ng/100 ml, country: Egypt⁴⁴⁷, *kwashiorkor ca.

incidence: 1/30*, sa. const.: people of Egypt (16 male and 14 female infants), age: 6–13 months, contamination: natural, conc.: 2 ng/100 ml, country: Egypt⁴⁴⁷, *marasmus ca.

incidence: 5/50, sa. const.: people of Egypt (children), age: 1–2.5 years, contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.8–2.2 pg/ml, Ø conc.: 1.4 pg/ml, country: Finland/UK/Egypt/Republic of Guinea⁴⁸¹

incidence: 29/50, sa. const.: people of the Republic of Guinea (children), age: 2–4 years, contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.6–43 pg/ml, Ø conc.: 5.7 pg/ml, country: Finland/UK/Egypt/Republic of Guinea⁴⁸¹

incidence: 2/30, sa. const.: people of Sierra Leone (male children), contamination: natural, conc. range: 4.4–6.3 ng/ml, Ø conc.: 5.35 ng/ml, country: Sierra Leone⁵⁴⁰

incidence: 1/24, sa. const.: people of Sierra Leone (female children), contamination: natural, conc.: 1.8 ng/ml, country: Sierra Leone⁵⁴⁰

incidence: 37/241, sa. const.: people of Thailand (males and females), age: 30–40 years, contamination: natural, conc. range: 50–4,776 ng AFB₁ eq/ml, country: Thailand/France⁵⁶²

AFLATOXIN B_{2a}

incidence: 12/30*, sa. const.: people of Egypt (19 male and 11 female infants), age: 7–20 months, contamination: natural, conc. range: 1–9 ng/100 ml, Ø conc.:

3.58 ng/100 ml, country: Egypt⁴⁴⁷, *kwashiorkor ca.

incidence: 3/30*, sa. const.: people of Egypt (16 male and 14 female infants), age: 6–13 months, contamination: natural, conc. range: 2–4 ng/100 ml, Ø conc.: 3.00 ng/100 ml, country: Egypt⁴⁴⁷, *marasmus ca.

incidence: 72/161, sa. const.: people of Nigeria, contamination: natural, Ø conc.: 0.60 ng/100 ml (mean value), country: USA/Nigeria⁵⁹⁶

AFLATOXIN B

incidence: 7/74*, sa. const.: people of India (children: healthy), age: 1–5 years, contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.02–0.05 µg/day, country: India³, *control

incidence: 15/255*, sa. const.: people of India (children), age: 1–5 years, contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.02–0.05 µg/day, country: India³, *Indian childhood cirrhosis ca.

AFLATOXIN G₁

incidence: 1/5*, sa. const.: people of Kenya (children), contamination: natural, conc.: 98 ng after 9 days**, country: Kenya/UK⁹¹, *kwashiorkor ca., **total excretion after 9 days, for detailed information please see the article

incidence: 282/1,228, sa. const.: people of Zimbabwe, contamination: natural, Ø conc.: 9 ng/ml*, country: Zimbabwe¹⁵², *national average

incidence: 51/134, sa. const.: people of Sierra Leone (males), age: 5–14 years, contamination: natural, conc. range: 2.9–169 ng/ml*, country: Sierra Leone⁴⁰¹, *in dry season

incidence: 27/97, sa. const.: people of Sierra Leone (males), contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.8–57.4 ng/ml*, country: Sierra Leone⁴⁰¹, *in rainy season

incidence: 42/110, sa. const.: people of Sierra Leone (females), age: 5–14 years, contamination: natural, conc. range:

0.4–138 ng/ml*, country: Sierra Leone⁴⁰¹,
*in dry season

incidence: 18/93, sa. const.: people of
Sierra Leone (females), age: 5–14 years,
contamination: natural, conc. range: 1.0–
150 ng/ml*, country: Sierra Leone⁴⁰¹, *in
rainy season

incidence: 18/30*, sa. const.: people of
Egypt (19 male and 11 female infants),
age: 7–20 months, contamination: natural,
conc. range: 1–11 ng/100 ml, Ø conc.:

4.78 ng/100 ml, country: Egypt⁴⁴⁷,
*kwashiorkor ca.

incidence: 7/30*, sa. const.: people of
Egypt (16 male and 14 female infants),
age: 6–13 months, contamination: natural,
conc. range: 2–8 ng/100 ml, Ø conc.:

3.57 ng/100 ml, country: Egypt⁴⁴⁷,
*marasmus ca.

incidence: 17/40, sa. const.: people of
Ghana (29 males and 11 females), age:
30–73 years, contamination: natural,
Ø conc.: 6.75 ng/ml, country: Ghana⁴⁶¹

incidence: 2/50, sa. const.: people of Egypt
(children), age: 1–2.5 years, contamination:
natural, conc. range:

72.1–81.1 pg/ml, Ø conc.: 76.6 pg/ml,
country: Finland/UK/Egypt/Republic of
Guinea⁴⁸¹

incidence: 1/50, sa. const.: people of the
Republic of Guinea (children), age:
2–4 years, contamination: natural, conc.:
709 pg/ml, country: Finland/UK/Egypt/
Republic of Guinea⁴⁸¹

incidence: 2/30, sa. const.: people of Sierra
Leone (male children), contamination:
natural, conc. range: 23.0–39.4 ng/ml,
Ø conc.: 31.2 ng/ml, country: Sierra
Leone⁵⁴⁰

incidence: 3/24, sa. const.: people of Sierra
Leone (female children), contamination:
natural, conc. range: 0.01–17.0 ng/ml,
country: Sierra Leone⁵⁴⁰

incidence: 16/161, sa. const.: people of
Nigeria, contamination: natural, Ø conc.:
4.82 ng/100 ml (mean value), country:
USA/Nigeria⁵⁹⁶

AFLATOXIN G₂

incidence: 2/15*, sa. const.: people of
The Sudan (children), contamination:
natural, conc. range: 24–80 pg/g, Ø conc.:
52 pg/ml, country: The Sudan/UK³²,
*kwashiorkor ca.

incidence: 1/5*, sa. const.: people of
Kenya (children), contamination: natural,
conc.: 1 ng after 9 days**, country: Kenya/
UK⁹¹, *kwashiorkor ca., **total excretion
after 9 days, for detailed information
please see the article

incidence: 184/1,228, sa. const.: people of
Zimbabwe, contamination: natural,
Ø conc.: 24 ng/ml*, country: Zimbabwe¹⁵²,
*national average

incidence: 3/134, sa. const.: people of
Sierra Leone (males), age: 5–14 years,
contamination: natural, conc. range:
0.1–1.5 ng/ml*, country: Sierra Leone⁴⁰¹,
*in dry season

incidence: 2/97, sa. const.: people of Sierra
Leone (males), age: 5–14 years,
contamination: natural, conc. range:
0.2–0.7 ng/ml*, country: Sierra Leone⁴⁰¹,
*in rainy season

incidence: 110/110, sa. const.: people of
Sierra Leone (females), age: 5–14 years,
no contamination with AFG₂, conc.: nd*,
country: Sierra Leone⁴⁰¹, *in dry season

incidence: 3/93, sa. const.: people of
Sierra Leone (females), age: 5–14 years,
contamination: natural, conc. range: 1.1–
2.0 ng/ml*, country: Sierra Leone⁴⁰¹, *in
rainy season

incidence: 12/50, sa. const.: people of
Egypt (children), age: 1–2.5 years,
contamination: natural, conc. range:
0.9–8.0 pg/ml, Ø conc.: 2.2 pg/ml, country:
Finland/UK/Egypt/Guinea⁴⁸¹

incidence: 18/50, sa. const.: people of the
Republic of Guinea (children), age:
2–4 years, contamination: natural, conc.
range: 1.4–199 pg/ml, Ø conc.: 19.0 pg/ml,
country: Finland/UK/Egypt/Republic of
Guinea⁴⁸¹

AFLATOXIN G_{2a}

incidence: 5/30*, sa. const.: people of Egypt (19 male and 11 female infants), age: 7–20 months, contamination: natural, conc. range: 1–3 ng/100 ml, Ø conc.:

1.60 ng/100 ml, country: Egypt⁴⁴⁷,

*kwashiorkor ca.

incidence: 2/30*, sa. const.: people of

Egypt (16 male and 14 female infants),

age: 6–13 months, contamination: natural,

conc. range: 1–16 ng/100 ml, Ø conc.:

8.50 ng/100 ml, country: Egypt⁴⁴⁷,

*marasmus ca.

AFLATOXIN L

incidence: 15/161, sa. const.: people of

Nigeria, contamination: natural, Ø conc.:

0.38 ng/100 ml (mean value), country:

USA/Nigeria⁵⁹⁶

AFLATOXIN M₁

incidence: 67/317*, sa. const.: people of the

People's Republic of China (males), age:

mostly 45–64 years, contamination: natural,

conc. range: 0.17–5.2 ng/ml, country:

People's Republic of China/USA¹², *thereof

50 HCC ca. (contaminated: 49 control and

18 HCC ca., for detailed information please

see the article)

incidence: 2/15*, sa. const.: people of The

Sudan (children), contamination: natural,

conc. range: 28–484 pg/ml, Ø conc.:

256 pg/ml, country: The Sudan/UK³²,

*kwashiorkor ca.

incidence: 2/10*, sa. const.: people of The

Sudan (children), contamination: natural,

conc. range: 487–1,075 pg/ml, Ø conc.:

781 pg/ml, country: The Sudan/UK³²,

*1 marasmic kwashiorkor and

9 marasmus ca. thereof 2 AFM₁-pos.

incidence: ?/252, sa. const.: people of the

People's Republic of China (males and

females), contamination: natural, conc.

range: ≤3.2 ng/ml and 0.4–4.8 µg/day,

country: People's Republic of China/USA⁴¹

incidence: 58/72*, sa. const.: people of the

People's Republic of China,

contamination: natural, conc. range:

≤144.8 pg/mg of creatinine, median level:

9.3 pg/mg of creatinine, country: People's

Republic of China/USA⁴⁸, *receiving a

placebo for 4 weeks

incidence: 47/57*, sa. const.: people of the

People's Republic of China,

contamination: natural, conc.

range: ≤70.3 pg/mg of creatinine, median

level: 7.1 pg/mg of creatinine, country:

People's Republic of China/USA⁴⁸,

*receiving 125 mg oltipraz daily for

4 weeks

incidence: 49/60*, sa. const.: people of the

People's Republic of China,

contamination: natural, conc. range:

≤25.3 pg/mg of creatinine, median level:

4.6 pg/mg of creatinine, country: People's

Republic of China/USA⁴⁸, *receiving

500 mg oltipraz weekly for 4 weeks

incidence: 4/108*, sa. const.: people of the

USA, contamination: natural, conc. range:

50–170 ppt, Ø conc.: 97.5 ppt, country:

USA⁵¹, *17 Reye's syndrome ca.

incidence: 88/138, sa. const.: people of the

People's Republic of China (males), age:

35–64 years, contamination: natural,

conc. range: ≤108 ng/12 h, Ø conc.:

3.2 ng/12 h, country: Taiwan, Republic

of China/People's Republic of China/

USA⁸⁰

incidence: 21/32, sa. const.: people of

Taiwan (males), age: 35–64 years,

contamination: natural, conc. range:

≤17 ng/12 h, Ø conc.: 2.7 ng/12 h, country:

Taiwan, Republic of China/People's

Republic of China/USA⁸⁰

incidence: 2/5*, sa. const.: people of

Kenya (children), contamination: natural,

conc. range: 339–580 ng/day**, country:

Kenya/UK⁹¹, *kwashiorkor ca., **total

24 h urine production calculated,

for detailed information please see the

article

incidence: 1/7*, sa. const.: people of Kenya

(children), contamination: natural, conc.:

7,775 ng after 9 days**, country: Kenya/

UK⁹¹, *marasmic kwashiorkor ca., **total

excretion after 9 days, for detailed

information please see the article

incidence: 99/99*, sa. const.: people of the UK (male volunteers), age: 17–40 years, no contamination with AFM₂, conc.: nd, country: UK¹¹⁷, *control

incidence: 12*/133, sa. const.: people of The Netherlands and UK (heroin abusers), contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.12–29.09 nmol/l, country: UK¹¹⁷, *pos. sa. from people of The Netherlands and the UK

incidence: 1/12, sa. const.: people of The Sudan (children), contamination: natural, conc.: 313 pg/ml, country: UK/The Sudan¹³⁴

incidence: 1,007/1,228, sa. const.: people of Zimbabwe, contamination: natural, Ø conc.: 4.2 ng/ml*, country: Zimbabwe¹⁵², *national average

incidence: 78/145, sa. const.: people of the People's Republic of China (males), Ø age: 39.2 years, contamination: natural, conc. range: >3.6–243 ng/l, country: People's Republic of China/USA²²³

incidence: 1/20, sa. const.: people of Egypt (females), contamination: natural, conc.: 3.13 ng/ml, country: Egypt³⁵²

incidence: 24/27, sa. const.: people of the People's Republic of China (males and females), contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.9–1,258.0 ng/24-h, Ø conc.: 192.3 ng/24-h, country: People's Republic of China/USA³⁸⁸

incidence: 56/134, sa. const.: people of Sierra Leone (males), age: 5–14 years, contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.5–374 ng/ml*, country: Sierra Leone⁴⁰¹, *in dry season

incidence: 42/97, sa. const.: people of Sierra Leone (males), age: 5–14 years, contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.1–35 ng/ml*, country: Sierra Leone⁴⁰¹, *in rainy season

incidence: 48/110, sa. const.: people of Sierra Leone (females), age: 5–14 years, contamination: natural, conc. range: 2.3–34 ng/ml*, country: Sierra Leone⁴⁰¹, *in dry season

incidence: 55/93, sa. const.: people of Sierra Leone (females), age: 5–14 years, contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.3–124 ng/ml*, country: Sierra Leone⁴⁰¹, *in rainy season

incidence: 4/30*, sa. const.: people of Egypt (19 male and 11 female infants), age: 7–20 months, contamination: natural, conc. range: 1–3 ng/100 ml, Ø conc.: 2.25 ng/100 ml, country: Egypt⁴⁴⁷, *kwashiorkor ca.

incidence: 2/30*, sa. const.: people of Egypt (16 male and 14 female infants), age: 6–13 months, contamination: natural, conc. range: 4–7 ng/100 ml, Ø conc.: 5.50 ng/100 ml, country: Egypt⁴⁴⁷, *marasmus ca.

incidence: ?/40*, sa. const.: people of the People's Republic of China, age: 20–55 years, contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.24–1,276.25 pg/mg creatinine**, country: People's Republic of China⁴⁵¹, *control (receiving placebos for 3 months), **for detailed information please see the article

incidence: ?/40*, sa. const.: people of the People's Republic of China, age: 20–55 years, contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.18–746.10 pg/mg creatinine**, country: People's Republic of China⁴⁵¹, *receiving GTP 500 mg for 3 months, **for detailed information please see the article

incidence: ?/40*, sa. const.: people of the People's Republic of China, age: 20–55 years, contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.12–338.85 pg/mg creatinine**, country: People's Republic of China⁴⁵¹, *receiving GTP 1,000 mg for 3 months, **for detailed information please see the article

incidence: 6/12*, sa. const.: people of Egypt (6 males and 6 females), contamination: natural, Ø conc.: 0.98 ng/ml, country: Egypt⁴⁵⁵, *control patients

incidence: 19/46*, sa. const.: 16 women, 30 men, Ø age: 56 years, contamination: natural, Ø conc.: 3.82 ng/ml, country: Egypt⁴⁵⁵, *HCC patients

incidence: 11/12*, sa. const.: people of Egypt (7 males and 5 females), Ø age: 48 years, contamination: natural, Ø conc.: 43.22 ng/ml, country: Egypt⁴⁵⁵, *cirrhotic patients

incidence: 83/91, sa. const.: people of Ghana (males and females), age: 19–86 years?, contamination: natural, conc. range: ≤11,562.36 pg/mg creatinine*, country: USA/Ghana⁴⁵⁷

incidence: 47/49*, sa. const.: people of the People's Republic of China, contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.01–2.09 ppb, country: People's Republic of China⁴⁶², *people from high liver cancer incidence area

incidence: 48/50*, sa. const.: people of the People's Republic of China, contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.01–0.37 ppb, country: People's Republic of China⁴⁶², *people from low liver cancer incidence area

incidence: 94/96*, sa. const.: people of the People's Republic of China (children), contamination: natural, conc. range: ≤2.09 ppb, country: People's Republic of China⁴⁶², *people from high liver cancer incidence area

incidence: 87/96*, sa. const.: people of the People's Republic of China (children), contamination: natural, conc. range: ≤0.61 ppb, country: People's Republic of China⁴⁶², *people from low liver cancer incidence area

incidence: 1/7, sa. const.: people of Kenya (patients: 4 males and 3 females (1 af*)), age: 10–25 years?, contamination: natural, conc.: 139 pg/ml, country: Kenya/UK⁴⁶⁶, *additionally cirrhosis

incidence: 4/50, sa. const.: people of Egypt (children), age: 1–2.5 years, contamination: natural, conc. range: 5.0–6.2 pg/ml, Ø conc.: 5.5 pg/ml, country: Finland/UK/Egypt/Republic of Guinea⁴⁸¹

incidence: 32/50, sa. const.: people of the Republic of Guinea (children), age: 2–4 years, contamination: natural, conc. range: 8.0–801 pg/ml, Ø conc.: 97.0 pg/ml, country: Finland/UK/Egypt/Guinea⁴⁸¹

incidence: 12/30, sa. const.: people of Sierra Leone (male children), contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.5–44.3 ng/ml, country: Sierra Leone⁵⁴⁰

incidence: 5/24, sa. const.: people of Sierra Leone (female children), contamination: natural, conc. range: 1.3–16.4 ng/ml, country: Sierra Leone⁵⁴⁰

incidence: 14/161, sa. const.: people of Nigeria, contamination: natural, Ø conc.: 0.69 ng/100 ml (mean value), country: USA/Nigeria⁵⁹⁶

incidence: 42/42, sa. const.: people of the People's Republic of China (30 males and 12 females), age: 25–64 years, contamination: natural, conc. range: ≈≤3.25 µg/3 days, country: USA/People's Republic of China⁶⁰⁷

AFLATOXIN M₂

incidence: 1/15*, sa. const.: people of The Sudan (children), contamination: natural, conc.: 156 pg/ml, country: The Sudan/UK³², *kwashiorkor ca.

incidence: 1/5*, sa. const.: people of Kenya (children), contamination: natural, conc.: 108 ng after 9 days**, country: Kenya/UK⁹¹, *kwashiorkor ca., **total excretion after 9 days, for detailed information please see the article

incidence: 2/7*, sa. const.: people of Kenya (children), contamination: natural, conc. range: 239–4,710 ng after 9 days**, country: Kenya/UK⁹¹, *marasmic kwashiorkor ca., **total 24 h urine production calculated (cumulative extraction after 9 days), for detailed information please see the article

incidence: 99/99*, sa. const.: people of the UK (male volunteers), age: 17–40 years, no contamination with AFM₂, conc.: nd, country: UK¹¹⁷, *control

incidence: 6*/133, sa. const.: people of The Netherlands and UK (heroin abusers), contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.4–1.88 nmol/l, country: UK¹¹⁷, *pos. sa. from people of The Netherlands and the UK

incidence: 71/134, sa. const.: people of Sierra Leone (males), age: 5–14 years, contamination: natural, conc. range: 4.5–130 ng/ml*, country: Sierra Leone⁴⁰¹, *in dry season

incidence: 62/97, sa. const.: people of Sierra Leone (males), age: 5–14 years, contamination: natural, conc. range: 1.3–41.3 ng/ml*, country: Sierra Leone⁴⁰¹, *in rainy season

incidence: 48/110, sa. const.: people of Sierra Leone (females), age: 5–14 years, contamination: natural, conc. range: 4.5–94 ng/ml*, country: Sierra Leone⁴⁰¹, *in dry season

incidence: 66/93, sa. const.: people of Sierra Leone (females), age: 5–14 years, contamination: natural, conc. range: 5.1–86 ng/ml*, country: Sierra Leone⁴⁰¹, *in rainy season

incidence: 2/7, sa. const.: people of Kenya (patients: 4 males (2 af*) and 3 females), age: 10–25 years?, contamination: natural, conc. range: 36–241 pg/ml, Ø conc.: 138.5 pg/ml, country: Kenya/UK⁴⁶⁶, *additionally cirrhosis or HCC

incidence: 19/30, sa. const.: people of Sierra Leone (male children), contamination: natural, conc. range: 1.2–26.0 ng/ml, country: Sierra Leone⁵⁴⁰
 incidence: 16/24, sa. const.: people of Sierra Leone (female children), contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.5–32.0 ng/ml, country: Sierra Leone⁵⁴⁰

AFLATOXIN P₁

incidence: 53/317*, sa. const.: people of the People's Republic of China (males), age: mostly 45–64 years, contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.59–16.0 ng/ml, country: People's Republic of China/USA¹², *thereof 50 HCC ca. (contaminated: 39 control and 14 HCC ca., for detailed information please see the article)

incidence: 8/27, sa. const.: people of the People's Republic of China (males and females), contamination: natural, conc. range: 80.4–3,569.7 ng/24-h, Ø conc.:

664.9 ng/24-h, country: People's Republic of China/USA³⁸⁸

AFLATOXIN P

incidence: 30/30*, people of Egypt (19 male and 11 female infants), age: 7–20 months, no contamination with AFP, conc.: nd, country: Egypt⁴⁴⁷, *kwashiorkor ca.

incidence: 1/30*, sa. const.: people of Egypt (16 male and 14 female infants), age: 6–13 months, contamination: natural, conc.: 2 ng/100 ml, country: Egypt⁴⁴⁷, *marasmus ca.

AFLATOXIN Q₁

incidence: 7/27, sa. const.: people of the People's Republic of China (males and females), contamination: natural, conc. range: 77.3–137.5 ng/24-h, Ø conc.: 92.2 ng/24-h, country: People's Republic of China/USA³⁸⁸

AFLATOXIN

incidence: ?/people from 48 counties?, sa. const.: people of the People's Republic of China (males), contamination: natural, conc. range: 0–611 ng/kg/4 h, country: USA/People's Republic of China⁷

incidence: 42/42, sa. const.: people of the People's Republic of China (30 males and 12 females), age: 25–64 years, 3.3–6.6 µg/day* (mean value), country: USA/People's Republic of China²⁵, *total AF-metabolites

incidence: ?/12, sa. const.: people of the People's Republic of China (females), Ø age: 44.8 years, contamination: natural, conc.: 13.09 µg*/collection period** (mean value), country: USA/People's Republic of China²⁵, *total AF-metabolites, **3 days

incidence: ?/30, sa. const.: people of the People's Republic of China (males), Ø age: 46.6 years, contamination: natural, conc.: 12.98 µg*/collection period** (mean value), country: USA/People's Republic of China²⁵, *total AF metabolites, **3 days

incidence: ?/20*, sa. const.: people of The Gambia (10 males and 10 females),

age: 15–56 years, contamination: natural, conc. range: 48.2–7,099.2 ng/day**, country: USA/France/UK⁵⁰, *thereof 10 HBV ca. but no predominant contamination, **AF-N⁷-Gua
 incidence: 6/8*, sa. const.: people of Kenya (children), contamination: natural, conc. range: 3–533 pg/ml, country: Kenya/UK⁹⁵, *control
 incidence: 5/11*, sa. const.: people of Kenya (children), contamination: natural, conc. range: 6–986 pg/ml, country: Kenya/UK⁹⁵, *marasmus ca.
 incidence: 3/5*, sa. const.: people of Kenya (children), contamination: natural, conc. range: 60–4,425 pg/ml, country: Kenya/UK⁹⁵, *marasmic kwashiorkor ca.
 incidence: 5/12*, sa. const.: people of Kenya (children), contamination: natural, conc. range: 40–1,370 pg/ml, country: Kenya/UK⁹⁵, *kwashiorkor ca.
 incidence: ?/112*, sa. const.: people of Taiwan (males), contamination: natural, conc. range: 27.0–107.7 pg/ml (mean values), country: USA/Taiwan, Republic of China¹⁰⁴, *partly HBV and/or HCC
 incidence: ?/134*, sa. const.: people of Taiwan (females), contamination: natural, conc. range: 20.3–61.9 pg/ml (mean values), country: USA/Taiwan, Republic of China¹⁰⁴, *partly HBV and/or HCC
 incidence: 64/65, sa. const.: people of The Philippines (children), age: 0.08–12 years, weight for height: 6.6–23.1 kg/m, contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.1–4.77 ng/ml*, country: UK/The Philippines⁴⁶⁰, *AF-metabolites
 incidence: 53/87*, sa. const.: people of the People's Republic of China (males and females), age: 25–65 years, contamination: natural, conc. range: <LOD–4.10 pg adduct/mg creatinine**, country: USA/People's Republic of China⁴⁹⁵, *ingesting placebos for 4 months (for detailed information please see the article), **AF-N⁷-Gua
 incidence: 52/82*, sa. const.: people of the People's Republic of China

(males and females), age: 25–65 years, contamination: natural, conc. range: <LOD–0.98 pg adduct/mg creatinine**, country: USA/People's Republic of China⁴⁹⁵, *ingesting 100 mg chlorophyllin three times daily for 4 months (for detailed information please see the article), **AF-N⁷-Gua
 incidence: 153/2,553, sa. const.: people of Zimbabwe (outpatients, school children, farm laborers, mine workers, and middle class donors), contamination: natural, Ø conc.: 5.1 ng/ml (mean value), country: Zimbabwe⁵⁶⁹

AFLATOXINS

incidence: 21/106*, sa. const.: people of The Sudan (male and female children), contamination: natural, conc.: 191 pg/ml (geometric mean), country: UK/The Sudan³⁶, *control
 incidence: 18/70*, sa. const.: people of The Sudan (male and female children), contamination: natural, conc.: 508 pg/ml (geometric mean), country: UK/The Sudan³⁶, *marasmus ca.
 incidence: 8/32*, sa. const.: people of The Sudan (male and female children), contamination: natural, conc.: 742 pg/ml (geometric mean), country: UK/The Sudan³⁶, *marasmic kwashiorkor ca.
 incidence: 14/42*, sa. const.: people of The Sudan (male and female children), contamination: natural, conc.: 143 pg/ml (geometric mean), country: UK/The Sudan³⁶, *kwashiorkor ca.
 incidence: 20?/20, sa. const.: people of the People's Republic of China, contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.1–10 ng/ml*, country: USA/People's Republic of China⁵⁹, *mainly AFM₁, AFB₁-N⁷-Gua², AFP₁, and AFB₁
 incidence: 44/155*, sa. const.: people of The Sudan (children), contamination: natural, conc. range: 1–9 pg/ml** (1 sa), 10–99 pg/ml** (14 sa), 100–999 pg/ml** (16 sa), ≥1,000 pg/ml** (13 sa), country: UK/The Sudan⁶⁷, *control, **includes AFB₁, AFM₁, AFL

incidence: 31/114*, sa. const.: people of The Sudan (children), contamination: natural, conc. range: 1–9 pg/ml** (1 sa), 10–99 pg/ml** (10 sa), 100–999 pg/ml** (11 sa), $\geq 1,000$ pg/ml** (9 sa), country: UK/The Sudan⁶⁷, *kwashiorkor ca., **includes AFB₁, AFM₁, AFL

incidence: 30/77*, sa. const.: people of The Sudan (children), contamination: natural, conc. range: 10–99 pg/ml** (9 sa), 100–999 pg/ml** (8 sa), $\geq 1,000$ pg/ml** (13 sa), country: UK/The Sudan⁶⁷, *marasmic kwashiorkor ca., **includes AFB₁, AFM₁, AFL

incidence: 31/119*, sa. const.: people of The Sudan (children), contamination: natural, conc. range: 10–99 pg/ml** (7 sa), 100–999 pg/ml** (13 sa), $\geq 1,000$ pg/ml** (11 sa), country: UK/The Sudan⁶⁷, *marasmus ca., **includes AFB₁, AFM₁, AFL

DEOXYNIVALENOL

incidence: 15/15, sa. const.: people of the People's Republic of China (females), age: 19–75 years, contamination: natural, conc. range: 4–94 ng/ml, \emptyset conc.: 30.33 ng/ml, country: UK/Canada/People's Republic of China/USA⁴¹⁵

incidence: 296/300, sa. const.: people of the UK, contamination: natural, conc. range: ≤ 65.97 $\mu\text{g}/\text{day}$, country: UK⁴¹⁷

incidence: 25/25*, sa. const.: people of the UK (9 males and 16 females), age: 21–59 years, height: 1.52–1.96 m, wt.: 51–93 kg, BMI: 19.2–32.0, contamination: natural, conc. range: 4.9–10.5 ng/mg creatinine, country: UK⁴⁴², *wheat-based food intake (normal diet), for detailed information please see the article

incidence: 9/25*, sa. const.: people of the UK (9 males and 16 females), age: 21–59 years, height: 1.52–1.96 m, wt.: 51–93 kg, BMI: 19.2–32.0, contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.4–0.9 ng/mg creatinine, country: UK⁴⁴², *wheat reduction intervention, for detailed information please see the article

FUMONISIN B₁
incidence: ?/75, sa. const.: people of Mexico (females), contamination: natural, conc. range: 18.8–248.0 pg/ml, country: UK/Mexico/Germany⁵¹⁰, for detailed information please see article

OCHRATOXIN A

incidence: 1/25, sa. const.: people of Egypt (male and female humans: healthy), age: 21–49 years, contamination: natural, conc.: 0.31 ng/ml, country: Egypt/France²²⁷, for detailed information please see the article

incidence: 16/67*, sa. const.: people of Egypt (males and females), age: 5–70 years, contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.43–8.19 ng/ml, country: Egypt/France²²⁷, *renal disease ca., for detailed information please see the article

incidence: 2/14*, sa. const.: people of Egypt (males and females), age: 22–50 years, contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.22–3.42 ng/ml, \emptyset conc.: 1.82 ng/ml, country: Egypt/France²²⁷, *potential kidney donors, for detailed information please see the article

incidence: 46/50*, sa. const.: people of the UK, contamination: natural, conc. range: < 0.01 –0.058 ng/ml, country: UK²³⁶, *32 volunteers (normal diet?), 11 vegetarians, 7 consumed ethnic diet

incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: people of France (male and female), contamination: natural, conc. range: 367–1,801 ng/ml, country: France³¹¹

incidence: 29/134, sa. const.: people of Sierra Leone (males), age: 5–14 years, contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.07–59 ng/ml*, country: Sierra Leone⁴⁰¹, *in dry season

incidence: 26/97, sa. const.: people of Sierra Leone (males), age: 5–14 years, contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.6–72.2 ng/ml*, country: Sierra Leone⁴⁰¹, *in rainy season

incidence: 34/110, sa. const.: people of Sierra Leone (females), age: 5–14 years, contamination: natural, conc. range:

0.08–148 ng/ml*, country: Sierra Leone⁴⁰¹,
*in dry season

incidence: 21/93, sa. const.: people of
Sierra Leone (females), age: 5–14 years,
contamination: natural, conc. range:

0.7–4.9 ng/ml*, country: Sierra Leone⁴⁰¹,
*in rainy season

incidence: 13/60, sa. const.: people of
Portugal (inhabitants of Coimbra),
age: 15–67 years, contamination: natural,
conc. range: 0.011–0.208 ng/ml*, country:
Portugal/Spain⁴²⁶, *morning sa. (for detailed
information please see the article)

incidence: 14/60, sa. const.: people of
Portugal (inhabitants of Coimbra),
age: 15–67 years, contamination: natural,
conc. range: 0.008–0.011 ng/ml*, country:
Portugal/Spain⁴²⁶, *afternoon sa. (for detailed
information please see the article)

incidence: 25/62, sa. const.: people
of Spain (inhabitants of Valencia), age:
18–53 years, contamination: natural, conc.
range: 0.007–0.124 ng/ml*, country: Portugal/
Spain⁴²⁶, *morning sa. (for detailed
information please see the article)

incidence: 26/62, sa. const.: people of
Spain (inhabitants of Valencia), age:
18–53 years, contamination: natural, conc.
range: 0.008–0.089 ng/ml*, country:
Portugal/Spain⁴²⁶, *afternoon sa.
(for detailed information please see the
article)

incidence: 122/155, sa. const.: people of
Portugal, contamination: natural, conc.
range: 0.008–0.069 ng/ml, Ø conc.: 0.022
ng/ml, country: Portugal⁴⁵⁶

incidence: 50/152*, sa. const.: people of
Bulgaria, contamination: natural, conc.
range: 5–604 ng/l, country: France/India/
Bulgaria⁴⁶⁴, *control families and BEN/
UTT affected people (for detailed
information please see the article)

incidence: 54/88, sa. const.: people of
Hungary (healthy humans: 46 males
(29 af) and 42 females (25 af)), age: 8–80
years, contamination: natural, conc. range:
0.006–0.065 ng/ml, Ø conc.: 0.013 ng/ml,

country: Hungary⁴⁷² (for detailed
information please see the article)

incidence: 42/60, sa. const.: people of
Portugal (34 males and 26 females), age:
19–82 years, contamination: natural, conc.
range: 0.021–0.105 ng/ml, country:
Portugal/Czech Republic⁵⁰⁵

incidence: 8/24*, sa. const.: people of the
UK (males and females), age: 18–55 years,
contamination: natural, conc. range:
LOD/LOQ–0.058 µg/l, country: EU⁵⁰⁸,
*eating normal diet

incidence: 4/7*, sa. const.: people of the
UK (males and females), age: 18–55 years,
contamination: natural, conc. range:
LOD/LOQ–0.023 µg/l, country: EU⁵⁰⁸,
*eating ethnic diet

incidence: 2/9*, sa. const.: people of the
UK (males and females), age: 18–55 years,
contamination: natural, conc. range:
LOD/LOQ–0.054 µg/l, country: EU⁵⁰⁸,
*vegetarians

incidence: 22/38*, sa. const.: people of
Italy, contamination: natural, conc. range:
0.012–0.046 ng/ml, country: Italy⁵¹³,
*healthy individuals

incidence: 3/3*, sa. const.: people of Italy,
contamination: natural, conc. range:
≤1.40 ng/ml, country: Italy⁵¹³, *KIN
patients

incidence: 5/5, sa. const.: people of
Bulgaria (volunteer inhabitants of Gorno
Peshtene, healthy), age: 20–30 years,
contamination: natural, conc. range:
16–98 ng/l*, Ø conc.: 50.8 ng/l*, country:
Bulgaria/France⁵³⁸, *measured for 4 weeks
(for detailed information please see
the article)

incidence: 11/11, sa. const.: people of
Bulgaria (volunteer inhabitants of Beli
Izvor, healthy), age: 20–30 years,
contamination: natural, conc. range:
36–860 ng/l*, Ø conc.: 168.64 ng/l*,
country: Bulgaria/France⁵³⁸, *measured
for 4 weeks (for detailed information
please see the article)

incidence: 10/30, sa. const.: people of
Sierra Leone (male children),

contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.3–26.6 ng/ml, country: Sierra Leone⁵⁴⁰
 incidence: 3/24, sa. const.: people of Sierra Leone (female children), contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.7–16.0 ng/ml, country: Sierra Leone⁵⁴⁰
 incidence: 16/22, sa. const.: people of Portugal (male inhabitants of Lisbon), contamination: natural, conc. range: nd-0.071 ng/ml, country: Portugal⁵⁸⁰
 incidence: 15/21, sa. const.: people of Portugal (female inhabitants of Lisbon), contamination: natural, conc. range: nd-0.055 ng/ml, country: Portugal⁵⁸⁰

4-HYDROXYOCHRATOXIN A

incidence: 50/134, sa. const.: people of Sierra Leone (males), age: 5–14 years, contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.1–29 ng/ml*, country: Sierra Leone⁴⁰¹, *in dry season
 incidence: 28/97, sa. const.: people of Sierra Leone (males), age: 5–14 years, contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.2–37 ng/ml*, country: Sierra Leone⁴⁰¹, *in rainy season
 incidence: 41/110, sa. const.: people of Sierra Leone (females), age: 5–14 years, contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.1–1.47 ng/ml*, country: Sierra Leone⁴⁰¹, *in dry season
 incidence: 48/93, sa. const.: people of Sierra Leone (females), age: 5–14 years, contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.2–33 ng/ml*, country: Sierra Leone⁴⁰¹, *in rainy season
 incidence: 12/30, sa. const.: people of Sierra Leone (male children), contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.04–21.0 ng/ml, country: Sierra Leone⁵⁴⁰
 incidence: 12/24, sa. const.: people of Sierra Leone (female children), contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.1–18.0 ng/ml, country: Sierra Leone⁵⁴⁰

OCHRATOXIN B

incidence: 64/134, sa. const.: people of Sierra Leone (males), age: 5–14 years, contamination: natural, conc. range:

0.4–218 ng/ml*, country: Sierra Leone⁴⁰¹, *in dry season
 incidence: 31/97, sa. const.: people of Sierra Leone (males), age: 5–14 years, contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.05–45 ng/ml*, country: Sierra Leone⁴⁰¹, *in rainy season
 incidence: 51/110 sa. const.: people of Sierra Leone (females), age: 5–14 years, contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.6–124 ng/ml*, country: Sierra Leone⁴⁰¹, *in dry season
 incidence: 41/93, sa. const.: people of Sierra Leone (females), age: 5–14 years, contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.06–81 ng/ml*, country: Sierra Leone⁴⁰¹, *in rainy season
 incidence: 7/30, sa. const.: people of Sierra Leone (male children), contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.4–37.1 ng/ml, country: Sierra Leone⁵⁴⁰
 incidence: 4/24, sa. const.: people of Sierra Leone (female children), contamination: natural, conc. range: 2.0–33.3 ng/ml, country: Sierra Leone⁵⁴⁰

Human Artificial Contamination

Human blood may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

DIACETOXYSCIRPENOL

incidence: 1/44*, sa. const.: people of Kampuchea (Cambodia)/Laos, contamination: artificial**, conc.: 5 ppb, country: USA²⁸⁸, *human victims of chemical warfare, **strong indication
 incidence: 4/7, sa. const.: people of Iran (soldiers), contamination: artificial*, conc. range: 0.38–0.70 ppm, Ø conc.: 0.54 ppm, country: Belgium⁴⁹⁸, *very strong indication

HT-2 TOXIN

incidence: 2/2*, sa. const.: people of Kampuchea (Cambodia), contamination: artificial, conc. range: 10–22 ppb, Ø conc.: 16 ppb, country: USA¹⁹⁴, *Yellow Rain victims

incidence: 2/4*, sa. const.: people of Kampuchea (Cambodia)/Laos, contamination: artificial**, conc. range: tr, country: USA²⁸⁸, *victims exposed to biological warfare chemicals, **strong indication

incidence: 11/44*, sa. const.: people of Kampuchea (Cambodia)/Laos, contamination: artificial**, conc. range: 2–296.1 ppb, Ø conc.: 50.36 ppb, country: USA²⁸⁸, *human victims of chemical warfare, **strong indication

incidence: 2/2*, sa. const.: people of Laos (1 male and 1 female), contamination: artificial*, conc. range: 19.2–21.1 ppb, Ø conc.: 20.15 ppb, country: USA⁴⁹⁷, *victims of chemical attack, **strong indication

NIVALENOL

incidence: 3/7, sa. const.: people of Iran (soldiers), contamination: artificial*, conc. range: 0.11–0.15 ppm, Ø conc.: 0.136 ppm, country: Belgium⁴⁹⁸, *very strong indication

T-2 TOXIN

incidence: 2/2*, sa. const.: people of Kampuchea (Cambodia), contamination: artificial, conc. range: 11–18 ppb, Ø conc.: 14.5 ppb, country: USA¹⁹⁴, *Yellow Rain victims

incidence: 17/44*, sa. const.: people of Kampuchea (Cambodia)/Laos, contamination: artificial**, conc. range: 1.4–110.4 ppb, Ø conc.: 34.04 ppb, country: USA²⁸⁸, *human victims of chemical warfare, **very strong indication

incidence: 2/2*, sa. const.: people of Laos (1 male and 1 female), contamination: artificial*, conc. range: 14.5–66.95 ppb, Ø conc.: 40.725 ppb, country: USA⁴⁹⁷, *victims of chemical attack, **strong indication

incidence: 1/7, sa. const.: people of Iran (soldiers), contamination: artificial*, conc.: 0.41 ppm, country: Belgium⁴⁹⁸, *very strong indication

VERRUCAROL

incidence: 3/7, sa. const.: people of Iran (soldiers), contamination: artificial*, conc. range: 0.07–0.33 ppm, Ø conc.: 0.23 ppm, country: Belgium⁴⁹⁸, *very strong indication

Human esophagus may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

HT-2 TOXIN

incidence: 1/1*, sa. const.: person of Kampuchea (Cambodia)/Laos, contamination: artificial**, conc.: 4.02 ppm, country: USA²⁸⁸, *victim of chemical attack, **strong indication

T-2 TOXIN

incidence: 1/1*, sa. const.: person of Kampuchea (Cambodia)/Laos, contamination: artificial**, conc.: 25.1 ppb, country: USA²⁸⁸, *victim of chemical attack, **strong indication

Human feces may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

VERRUCAROL

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: person of Iran (soldier), contamination: artificial*, conc.: 0.30 ppm, country: Belgium⁴⁹⁸, *very strong indication

Human heart may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

HT-2 TOXIN

incidence: 1/1*, sa. const.: person of Kampuchea (Cambodia), contamination: artificial**, conc.: 1.2 ppm, country: USA¹⁹⁴, *victim of chemical attack, **strong indication

Human intestine may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

HT-2 TOXIN

incidence: 1/1* **, sa. const.: person of Kampuchea (Cambodia), contamination: artificial***, conc.: 9.6 ppb, country: USA¹⁹⁴, *large intestine, **victim of chemical attack, ***strong indication

T-2 TOXIN

incidence: 1/1* **, sa. const.: person of Kampuchea (Cambodia), contamination: artificial***, conc.: 88.0 ppb, country: USA¹⁹⁴, *large intestine, **victim of chemical attack, ***strong indication

Human kidney may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

DIACETOXYSCIRPENOL

incidence: 1/1*, sa. const.: person of Kampuchea (Cambodia), contamination: artificial**, conc.: 2.55 ppm, country: USA¹⁹⁴, *victim of chemical attack, **strong indication

T-2 TOXIN

incidence: 1/1*, sa. const.: person of Kampuchea (Cambodia), contamination: artificial**, conc.: 6.8 ppb, country: USA¹⁹⁴, *victim of chemical attack, **strong indication

Human lung may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

T-2 TOXIN

incidence: 1/1*, sa. const.: sa. const.: person of Kampuchea (Cambodia), contamination: artificial**, conc.: 8.5 ppb, country: USA¹⁹⁴, *victim of chemical attack, **strong indication

Human stomach may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

HT-2 TOXIN

incidence: 1/1*, sa. const.: person of Kampuchea (Cambodia),

contamination: artificial**, conc.: 4.02 ppm, country: USA¹⁹⁴, *victim of chemical attack, **strong indication

T-2 TOXIN

incidence: 1/1*, sa. const.: person of Kampuchea (Cambodia), contamination: artificial**, conc.: 25.1 ppb, country: USA¹⁹⁴, *victim of chemical attack, **strong indication

Human urine may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

DIACETOXYSCIRPENOL

incidence: 1/6, sa. const.: people of Iran (soldiers), contamination: artificial*, conc.: 0.22 ppm, country: Belgium⁴⁹⁸, *very strong indication

HT-2 TOXIN

incidence: 1/2*, sa. const.: people of Kampuchea (Cambodia), contamination: artificial, conc.: 18 ppb, country: USA¹⁹⁴, *Yellow Rain victims
incidence: 3/3*, sa. const.: people of Kampuchea (Cambodia)/Laos, contamination: artificial**, conc. range: 1.3–7.4 ppb, Ø conc.: 3.5 ppb, country: USA²⁸⁸, *victims of chemical warfare, **strong indication

incidence: 1/1*, sa. const.: person of Kampuchea (Cambodia) (male), contamination: artificial, conc.: 18 ppb, country: USA⁴⁹⁷, *victim of chemical attack

incidence: 2/6, sa. const.: people of Iran (soldiers), contamination: artificial*, conc. range: 0.07–0.13 ppm, Ø conc.: 0.10 ppm, country: Belgium⁴⁹⁸, *very strong indication

NIVALENOL

incidence: 2/6, sa. const.: people of Iran (soldiers), contamination: artificial*, conc. range: 0.09–0.16 ppm, Ø conc.: 0.125 ppm, country: Belgium⁴⁹⁸, *very strong indication

T-2 TOXIN

incidence: 1/2*, sa. const.: people of Kampuchea (Cambodia),
contamination: artificial, conc.:
tr, country: USA¹⁹⁴, *Yellow Rain victims

incidence: 3/3*, sa. const.: people of Kampuchea (Cambodia)/Laos,
contamination: artificial**, conc. range:
4.0–22.0 ppb, Ø conc.: 10.33 ppb, country:
USA²⁸⁸, *victims of chemical warfare,
**strong indication

incidence: 1/1*, sa. const.: person of Kampuchea (Cambodia) (male),
contamination: artificial, conc.: tr, country:
USA⁴⁹⁷, *victim of chemical attack

incidence: 1/6, sa. const.: people of Iran (soldiers), contamination: artificial*,
conc.: 0.18 ppm, country: Belgium⁴⁹⁸,
*very strong indication

VERRUCAROL

incidence: 3/6, sa. const.: people of Iran (soldiers), contamination: artificial*, conc.
range: 0.07–0.14 ppm, Ø conc.: 0.103 ppm,
country: Belgium⁴⁹⁸, *very strong
indication

Barrow see Pig

Beef

Beef Natural Contamination see
also Steer

Beef liver may contain the following
mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

AFLATOXIN B₁

incidence: ?/? , sa. const.: livers from
beefs of the USA?, contamination:
probably natural, conc.: 0.72 ng/g,
country: USA⁷⁵

AFLATOXIN G₁

incidence: ?/? , sa. const.: livers from
beefs of the USA?, contamination:
probably natural, conc.: 0.21 ng/g,
country: USA⁷⁵

AFLATOXIN M₁

incidence: ?/? , sa. const.: livers from beefs
of the USA?, contamination: probably
natural, conc.: 0.25 ng/g, country: USA⁷⁵

Boar see Pig

Bovine see Cattle, Cow or Steer

Bovine Milk see Cow milk

Bovine Udder see Cattle udder

Broiler see Chicken

Broiler Chicken see Chicken

Buffalo**Buffalo Natural Contamination**

Buffalo milk, raw may contain the
following mycotoxins and/or their
metabolites:

AFLATOXIN M₁

incidence: 59/66, sa. const.: milk from
buffaloes of India, contamination: natural,
conc. range: 0.074*–0.076** µg/l
(mean values), country: India⁴³, *bulk,
**individual

incidence: 60/207, sa. const.: milk from
buffaloes of Italy, contamination: natural,
conc. range: 4–676 ng/kg, country: Italy¹⁶¹

incidence: 108/116*, sa. const.: milk from
buffaloes of India, contamination:
natural, conc. range: 0.6–15 ng/ml (59 sa),
16–30 ng/ml (37 sa), 31–45 ng/ml (11 sa),
48 ng/ml (1 sa), country: India/UK²⁵⁷,
*periurban area

incidence: 2/100*, sa. const.: milk from
buffaloes of India, contamination: natural,
conc. range: 0.6–15 ng/ml (2 sa), country:
India/UK²⁵⁷, *rural area

incidence: 65/120*, sa. const.: milk from buffaloes of Pakistan, contamination: natural, conc. range: ?, country: Pakistan²⁷⁷, *urban area
 incidence: 51/120*, sa. const.: milk from buffaloes of Pakistan, contamination: natural, conc. range: ?, country: Pakistan²⁷⁷, *semi-urban area
 incidence: 37/120*, sa. const.: milk from buffaloes of Pakistan, contamination: natural, conc. range: ?, country: Pakistan²⁷⁷, *rural area

Buffalo Artificial Contamination

Buffalo milk, raw may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

AFLATOXIN M₁
 incidence: 27/50, sa. const.: milk from Murrah she-buffaloes, contamination: artificial (dose: up to 3 mg AFB₁, o., daily; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: tr–4.8 µg/l, country: India²⁷²

Calf

Calf Natural Contamination see also Cattle

Calf liver may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

AFLATOXIN B₁
 incidence: 1/3, sa. const.: Hereford calves of Australia, contamination: natural, conc.: 0.5 µg/kg, country: Australia²⁴²

Calf Artificial Contamination

Calf feces may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

OCHRATOXIN A
 incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: Holstein-Friesian male calves, preruminant, age: 19–20 days,

wt.: 44 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **0.25 mg crystalline OTA/kg b. wt.**, i.v., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 1.62* **–4.90** mg, country: Canada¹⁷⁹, *incomplete feces collection, **cumulative excretion
 incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: Holstein-Friesian male calves, preruminant, age: 16–21 days, wt.: 60 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **0.5 mg OTA/kg b. wt.**, o., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 2.35–2.99 mg*, Ø conc.: 2.67 mg*, country: Canada¹⁷⁹, *cumulative excretion
 incidence: 4/4, sa. const.: Holstein-Friesian male calves, ruminant, age: 46–69 days, wt.: 68–100 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **2 mg OTA/kg b. wt.**, o., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤3.6 mg*, country: Canada¹⁷⁹, *cumulative excretion

OCHRATOXIN α
 incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: Holstein-Friesian male calves, preruminant, age: 19–20 days, wt.: 44 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **0.25 mg crystalline OTA/kg b. wt.**, i.v., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd*, country: Canada¹⁷⁹, *cumulative excretion
 incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: Holstein-Friesian male calves, preruminant, age: 16–21 days, wt.: 60 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **0.5 mg OTA/kg b. wt.**, o., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd*, country: Canada¹⁷⁹, *cumulative excretion
 incidence: 4/4, sa. const.: Holstein-Friesian male calves, ruminant, age: 46–69 days, wt.: 68–100 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **2 mg OTA/kg b. wt.**, o., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤30.0 mg*, country: Canada¹⁷⁹, *cumulative excretion

Calf kidney may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

AFLATOXIN M₁

incidence: 6/6*, sa. const.: Friesian male calves, age: ≈12 weeks, wt.: ≈80 kg, contamination: no OTA and/or AFB₁ (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: UK/USA²¹⁰, *control

incidence: 6/6, sa. const.: Friesian male calves, age: ≈12 weeks, wt.: ≈80 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **155 mg OTA** (total amount ingested), o., for up to 87 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd*, country: UK/USA²¹⁰, *after 87 days of experimental period

incidence: 4/6, sa. const.: Friesian male calves, age: ≈12 weeks, wt.: ≈80 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **143 mg OTA + 4.04 mg AFB₁** (total amount ingested), o., for up to 87 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: tr–0.03 µg/kg*, country: UK/USA²¹⁰, *after 87 days of experimental period

incidence: 5/6, sa. const.: Friesian male calves, age: ≈12 weeks, wt.: ≈80 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **3.87 mg AFB₁** (total amount ingested), o., for up to 87 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: tr–0.03 µg/kg*, country: UK/USA²¹⁰, *after 87 days of experimental period

OCHRATOXIN A

incidence: 6/6*, sa. const.: Friesian male calves, age: ≈12 weeks, wt.: ≈80 kg, contamination: no OTA and/or AFB₁ (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: UK/USA²¹⁰, *control

incidence: 3/6, sa. const.: Friesian male calves, age: ≈12 weeks, wt.: ≈80 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **155 mg OTA** (total amount ingested), o., for up to 87 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: tr–5 µg/kg*, country: UK/USA²¹⁰, *after 87 days of experimental period

incidence: 2/6, sa. const.: Friesian male calves, age: ≈12 weeks, wt.: ≈80 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **143 mg**

OTA + 4.04 mg AFB₁ (total amount ingested), o., for up to 87 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: tr–5 µg/kg*, country: UK/USA²¹⁰, *after 87 days of experimental period

incidence: 6/6, sa. const.: Friesian male calves, age: ≈12 weeks, wt.: ≈80 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **3.87 mg AFB₁** (total amount ingested), o., for up to 87 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd*, country: UK/USA²¹⁰, *after 87 days of experimental period

OCHRATOXIN α

incidence: 6/6*, sa. const.: Friesian male calves, age: ≈12 weeks, wt.: ≈80 kg, contamination: no OTA and/or AFB₁ (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: UK/USA²¹⁰, *control

incidence: 6/6, sa. const.: Friesian male calves, age: ≈12 weeks, wt.: ≈80 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **155 mg OTA** (total amount ingested), o., for up to 87 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: tr–10 µg/kg*, country: UK/USA²¹⁰, *after 87 days of experimental period

incidence: 6/6, sa. const.: Friesian male calves, age: ≈12 weeks, wt.: ≈80 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **143 mg OTA + 4.04 mg AFB₁** (total amount ingested), o., for up to 87 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: tr–10 µg/kg*, country: UK/USA²¹⁰, *after 87 days of experimental period

incidence: 6/6, sa. const.: Friesian male calves, age: ≈12 weeks, wt.: ≈80 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **3.87 mg AFB₁** (total amount ingested), o., for up to 87 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd*, country: UK/USA²¹⁰, *after 87 days of experimental period

Calf liver may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

AFLATOXIN B₁

incidence: 6/6*, sa. const.: Friesian male calves, age: ≈12 weeks, wt.: ≈80 kg, contamination: no OTA and/or AFB₁ (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: UK/USA²¹⁰, *control

incidence: 6/6, sa. const.: Friesian male calves, age: ≈12 weeks, wt.: ≈80 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **155 mg OTA** (total amount ingested), o., for up to 87 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd*, country: UK/USA²¹⁰, *after 87 days of experimental period

incidence: 6/6, sa. const.: Friesian male calves, age: ≈12 weeks, wt.: ≈80 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **143 mg OTA + 4.04 mg AFB₁** (total amount ingested), o., for up to 87 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd*, country: UK/USA²¹⁰, *after 87 days of experimental period

incidence: 1/6, sa. const.: Friesian male calves, age: ≈12 weeks, wt.: ≈80 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **3.87 mg AFB₁** (total amount ingested), o., for up to 87 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: tr*, country: UK/USA²¹⁰, *after 87 days of experimental period

AFLATOXIN M₁

incidence: 6/6*, sa. const.: Friesian male calves, age: ≈12 weeks, wt.: ≈80 kg, contamination: no OTA and/or AFB₁ (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: UK/USA²¹⁰, *control

incidence: 6/6, sa. const.: Friesian male calves, age: ≈12 weeks, wt.: ≈80 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **155 mg OTA** (total amount ingested), o., for up to 87 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd*, country: UK/USA²¹⁰, *after 87 days of experimental period

incidence: 6/6, sa. const.: Friesian male calves, age: ≈12 weeks, wt.: ≈80 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **143 mg**

OTA + 4.04 mg AFB₁ (total amount ingested), o., for up to 87 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd*, country: UK/USA²¹⁰, *after 87 days of experimental period

incidence: 1/6, sa. const.: Friesian male calves, age: ≈12 weeks, wt.: ≈80 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **3.87 mg AFB₁** (total amount ingested), o., for up to 87 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: tr*, country: UK/USA²¹⁰, *after 87 days of experimental period

Calf muscle may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

OCHRATOXIN A

incidence: 6/6*, sa. const.: Friesian male calves, age: ≈12 weeks, wt.: ≈80 kg, contamination: no OTA and/or AFB₁ (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: UK/USA²¹⁰, *control

incidence: 6/6, sa. const.: Friesian male calves, age: ≈12 weeks, wt.: ≈80 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **155 mg OTA** (total amount ingested), o., for up to 87 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd*, country: UK/USA²¹⁰, *after 87 days of experimental period

incidence: 1/6, sa. const.: Friesian male calves, age: ≈12 weeks, wt.: ≈80 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **143 mg OTA + 4.04 mg AFB₁** (total amount ingested), o., for up to 87 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: tr*, country: UK/USA²¹⁰, *after 87 days of experimental period

incidence: 6/6, sa. const.: Friesian male calves, age: ≈12 weeks, wt.: ≈80 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **3.87 mg AFB₁** (total amount ingested), o., for up to 87 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd*, country: UK/USA²¹⁰, *after 87 days of experimental period

OCHRATOXIN α

incidence: 6/6*, sa. const.: Friesian male calves, age: \approx 12 weeks, wt.: \approx 80 kg, contamination: no OTA and/or AFB₁ (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: UK/USA²¹⁰, *control

incidence: 6/6, sa. const.: Friesian male calves, age: \approx 12 weeks, wt.: \approx 80 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **155 mg OTA** (total amount ingested), o., for up to 87 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd*, country: UK/USA²¹⁰,

*after 87 days of experimental period
incidence: 1/6, sa. const.: Friesian male calves, age: \approx 12 weeks, wt.: \approx 80 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **143 mg OTA + 4.04 mg AFB₁** (total amount ingested), o., for up to 87 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: tr*, country: UK/USA²¹⁰,

*after 87 days of experimental period
incidence: 6/6, sa. const.: Friesian male calves, age: \approx 12 weeks, wt.: \approx 80 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **3.87 mg AFB₁** (total amount ingested), o., for up to 87 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd*, country: UK/USA²¹⁰, *after 87 days of experimental period

Calf plasma may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

OCHRATOXIN α

incidence: 6/6*, sa. const.: Friesian male calves, age: \approx 12 weeks, wt.: \approx 80 kg, contamination: no OTA and/or AFB₁ (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: UK/USA²¹⁰, *control

incidence: 5/6, sa. const.: Friesian male calves, age: \approx 12 weeks, wt.: \approx 80 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **155 mg OTA** (total amount ingested), o., for up to 87 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: tr*, country: UK/USA²¹⁰, *after 87 days of experimental period

incidence: 5/6, sa. const.: Friesian male calves, age: \approx 12 weeks, wt.: \approx 80 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **143 mg OTA + 4.04 mg AFB₁** (total amount ingested), o., for up to 87 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: tr*, country: UK/USA²¹⁰, *after 87 days of experimental period
incidence: 6/6, sa. const.: Friesian male calves, age: \approx 12 weeks, wt.: \approx 80 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **3.87 mg AFB₁** (total amount ingested), o., for up to 87 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd*, country: UK/USA²¹⁰, *after 87 days of experimental period

Calf serum may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

OCHRATOXIN A

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: Holstein-Friesian male calf, preruminant, age: 19 or 20 days, wt.: 44 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **0.25 mg OTA/kg b. wt.**, i.v., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: \leq 3.0 μ g/ml*, country: Canada¹⁷⁹, *after 0 h (also at other hour intervals up to 120 h measured, lowest value conc.: $<$ 0.1 μ g/ml after 120 h)

incidence: 2?/2, sa. const.: Holstein-Friesian male calves, preruminant, age: 16 and 21 days, wt.: 60 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **0.5 mg OTA/kg b. wt.**, o., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: \leq 0.5 μ g/ml*, country: Canada¹⁷⁹, *after \approx 37 h (also at other hour intervals up to 120 h measured, lowest value conc.: \approx 0.1 μ g/ml after \approx 83 h)

incidence: 4?/4, sa. const.: Holstein-Friesian male calves, ruminant, age: 46–69 days, wt.: 68–100 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **2.0 mg OTA/kg b. wt.**, o., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: \leq 2.2 μ g/ml*, country: Canada¹⁷⁹, *after 2–4 h (also at other hour intervals

up to ≈96 h measured, lowest value conc.: ≈0.05 µg/ml after ≈96 h)

OCHRATOXIN α

incidence: 4?/4, sa. const.:

Holstein-Friesian male calves, ruminant, age: 46–69 days, wt.: 68–100 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 2.0 mg OTA/kg b. wt., o., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≈≤0.32 µg/ml*, country: Canada¹⁷⁹, *after ≈35 h (also at other hour intervals up to 120 h measured, lowest value conc.: ≈0.07 µg/ml after 120 h)

Calf urine may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

OCHRATOXIN A

incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: Holstein-Friesian male calves, preruminant, age: 19–20 days, wt.: 44 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.25 mg crystalline OTA/kg b. wt., i.v., once; for detailed information please see the article) conc. range: 0.41* **–2.75** mg, country: Canada¹⁷⁹, *incomplete urine collection, **cumulative excretion

incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: Holstein-Friesian male calves, preruminant, age: 16–21 days, wt.: 60 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.5 mg OTA/kg b. wt., o., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 0.97–0.99 mg*, Ø conc.: 0.98 mg*, country: Canada¹⁷⁹, *cumulative excretion

incidence: 4/4, sa. const.: Holstein-Friesian male calves, ruminant, age: 46–69 days, wt.: 68–100 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 2 mg OTA/kg b.w., o., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤0.9 mg*, country: Canada¹⁷⁹, *cumulative excretion

OCHRATOXIN α

incidence: 2/2, sa. const.:

Holstein-Friesian male calves, preruminant, age: 19–20 days, wt.: 44 kg,

contamination: artificial (dose: 0.25 mg crystalline OTA/kg b. wt., i.v., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd*, country: Canada¹⁷⁹, *cumulative excretion

incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: Holstein-Friesian male calves, preruminant, age: 16–21 days, wt.: 60 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.5 mg OTA/kg b. wt., o., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 24.05–26.68 mg*, Ø conc.: 25.365 mg*, country: Canada¹⁷⁹, *cumulative excretion

incidence: 4/4, sa. const.: Holstein-Friesian male calves, ruminant, age: 46–69 days, wt.: 68–100 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 2 mg OTA/kg b. wt., o., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤110.9 mg*, country: Canada¹⁷⁹, *cumulative excretion

Camel

Camel Natural Contamination

Camel fetus may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

GLIOTOXIN

incidence: 1/1*, sa. const.: fetus from camel of the UAE, contamination: natural, conc.: tr, country: Germany/UAE¹⁴⁹, *allantois from fetus

Camel intestine may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

GLIOTOXIN

incidence: 1/2, sa. const.: intestines from camels of the UAE, contamination: natural, conc.: tr*, country: Germany/UAE¹⁴⁹, *colon

incidence: 1/2, sa. const.: intestines from camels of the UAE, contamination: natural, conc.: tr*, country: Germany/UAE¹⁴⁹, *duodenum

Camel milk may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

AFLATOXIN M₁
incidence: 6/20, sa. const.: milk from camels of the UAE, contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.25–0.8 ng/ml, Ø conc.: 0.46 ng/ml, country: UAE/UK²⁴⁷

Camel rumen may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

GLIOTOXIN
incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: rumens from camels of the UAE, contamination: natural, conc. range: tr, country: Germany/UAE¹⁴⁹

Carp see Fish, carp

Cat

Cat Natural Contamination

Cat kidney may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

OCHRATOXIN A
incidence: 16/26, sa. const.: kidneys from cats of Austria, age: 7 weeks–13 years (for detailed information please see the article), contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.1–1.63 µg/kg, Ø conc.: 0.85 µg/kg, country: Austria³⁴⁰

Cat Artificial Contamination

Cat blood may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

HT-2 TOXIN
incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: cat, contamination: artificial (dose: 200 µg T-2 toxin/kg on the 1st and 1.5 mg T-2 toxin/kg on the 2nd day; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.46 ppb*, country: USA⁴⁹⁷, *after 6 h of the 2nd dose

3'-HYDROXY HT-2 TOXIN
incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: cat, contamination: artificial (dose: 200 µg

T-2 toxin/kg on the 1st and 1.5 mg T-2 toxin/kg on the 2nd day; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.82 ppb*, country: USA⁴⁹⁷, *after 6 h of the 2nd dose

T-2 TETRAOL
incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: cat, contamination: artificial (dose: 200 µg T-2 toxin/kg on the 1st and 1.5 mg T-2 toxin/kg on the 2nd day; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 44.50 ppb*, country: USA⁴⁹⁷, *after 6 h of the 2nd dose

Cat heart may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

HT-2 TOXIN
incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: cat, contamination: artificial (dose: 200 µg T-2 toxin/kg on the 1st and 1.5 mg T-2 toxin/kg on the 2nd day; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 199.90 ppb*, country: USA⁴⁹⁷, *after 6 h of the 2nd dose

3'-HYDROXY HT-2 TOXIN
incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: cat, contamination: artificial (dose: 200 µg T-2 toxin/kg on the 1st and 1.5 mg T-2 toxin/kg on the 2nd day; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 58.75 ppb*, country: USA⁴⁹⁷, *after 6 h of the 2nd dose

T-2 TOXIN
incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: cat, contamination: artificial (dose: 200 µg T-2 toxin/kg on the 1st and 1.5 mg T-2 toxin/kg on the 2nd day; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.99 ppb*, country: USA⁴⁹⁷, *after 6 h of the 2nd dose

3'-HYDROXY T-2 TOXIN
incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: cat, contamination: artificial (dose: 200 µg T-2 toxin/kg on the 1st and 1.5 mg T-2 toxin/kg on the 2nd day; for detailed information please see the article), conc.:

13.25 ppb*, country: USA⁴⁹⁷, *after 6 h of the 2nd dose

T-2 TETRAOL

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: cat, contamination: artificial (dose: 200 µg T-2 toxin/kg on the 1st and 1.5 mg T-2 toxin/kg on the 2nd day; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 10.14 ppb*, country: USA⁴⁹⁷, *after 6 h of the 2nd dose

Cat kidney may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

HT-2 TOXIN

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: cat, contamination: artificial (dose: 200 µg T-2 toxin/kg on the 1st and 1.5 mg T-2 toxin/kg on the 2nd day; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 138.58 ppb*, country: USA⁴⁹⁷, *after 6 h of the 2nd dose

3'-HYDROXY HT-2 TOXIN

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: cat, contamination: artificial (dose: 200 µg T-2 toxin/kg on the 1st and 1.5 mg T-2 toxin/kg on the 2nd day; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 55.88 ppb*, country: USA⁴⁹⁷, *after 6 h of the 2nd dose

T-2 TOXIN

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: cat, contamination: artificial (dose: 200 µg T-2 toxin/kg on the 1st and 1.5 mg T-2 toxin/kg on the 2nd day; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 34.07 ppb*, country: USA⁴⁹⁷, *after 6 h of the 2nd dose

3'-HYDROXY T-2 TOXIN

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: cat, contamination: artificial (dose: 200 µg T-2 toxin/kg on the 1st and 1.5 mg T-2 toxin/kg on the 2nd day; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 34.07 ppb*, country: USA⁴⁹⁷, *after 6 h of the 2nd dose

T-2 TETRAOL

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: cat, contamination: artificial (dose: 200 µg T-2 toxin/kg on the 1st and 1.5 mg T-2 toxin/kg on the 2nd day; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 57.57 ppb*, country: USA⁴⁹⁷, *after 6 h of the 2nd dose

Cat liver may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

HT-2 TOXIN

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: cat, contamination: artificial (dose: 200 µg T-2 toxin/kg on the 1st and 1.5 mg T-2 toxin/kg on the 2nd day; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 2.92 ppb*, country: USA⁴⁹⁷, *after 6 h of the 2nd dose

3'-HYDROXY HT-2 TOXIN

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: cat, contamination: artificial (dose: 200 µg T-2 toxin/kg on the 1st and 1.5 mg T-2 toxin/kg on the 2nd day; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 1.00 ppb*, country: USA⁴⁹⁷, *after 6 h of the 2nd dose

T-2 TETRAOL

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: cat, contamination: artificial (dose: 200 µg T-2 toxin/kg on the 1st and 1.5 mg T-2 toxin/kg on the 2nd day; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 9.56 ppb*, country: USA⁴⁹⁷, *after 6 h of the 2nd dose

Cat lung may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

HT-2 TOXIN

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: cat, contamination: artificial (dose: 200 µg T-2 toxin/kg on the 1st and 1.5 mg T-2 toxin/kg on the 2nd day; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 25.56 ppb*, country: USA⁴⁹⁷, *after 6 h of the 2nd dose

3'-HYDROXY HT-2 TOXIN

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: cat, contamination: artificial (dose: 200 µg T-2 toxin/kg on the 1st and 1.5 mg T-2 toxin/kg on the 2nd day; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 5.28 ppb*, country: USA⁴⁹⁷, *after 6 h of the 2nd dose

T-2 TOXIN

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: cat, contamination: artificial (dose: 200 µg T-2 toxin/kg on the 1st and 1.5 mg T-2 toxin/kg on the 2nd day; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 15.30 ppb*, country: USA⁴⁹⁷, *after 6 h of the 2nd dose

3'-HYDROXY T-2 TOXIN

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: cat, contamination: artificial (dose: 200 µg T-2 toxin/kg on the 1st and 1.5 mg T-2 toxin/kg on the 2nd day; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 5.42 ppb*, country: USA⁴⁹⁷, *after 6 h of the 2nd dose

T-2 TETRAOL

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: cat, contamination: artificial (dose: 200 µg T-2 toxin/kg on the 1st and 1.5 mg T-2 toxin/kg on the 2nd day; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 15.30 ppb*, country: USA⁴⁹⁷, *after 6 h of the 2nd dose

Cat urine may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

HT-2 TOXIN

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: cat, contamination: artificial (dose: 200 µg T-2 toxin/kg on the 1st and 1.5 mg T-2 toxin/kg on the 2nd day; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.21 ppb, country: USA⁴⁹⁷, *after 6 h of the 2nd dose

3'-HYDROXY HT-2 TOXIN

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: cat, contamination: artificial (dose: 200 µg T-2 toxin/kg on the 1st and 1.5 mg T-2 toxin/kg on the 2nd day; for detailed information please see the

article), conc.: 0.34 ppb, country: USA⁴⁹⁷, *after 6 h of the 2nd dose

T-2 TETRAOL

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: cat, contamination: artificial (dose: 200 µg T-2 toxin/kg on the 1st and 1.5 mg T-2 toxin/kg on the 2nd day; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 160.88 ppb*, country: USA⁴⁹⁷, *after 6 h of the 2nd dose

Cattle

Cattle Natural Contamination

Cattle bile may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

ZERANOL

incidence: 8/70, sa. const.: bile from castrated male cattles of Northern Ireland, contamination: natural, conc. range: ≥ 1.0 to ≤ 3.0 ng/ml*, Ø conc.: 1.65 ng/ml, country: Northern Ireland, UK⁵²⁹, *most probable of *Fusarium* origin

α-ZEARALENOL

incidence: 8/70, sa. const.: bile from castrated male cattles of Northern Ireland, contamination: natural, conc. range: ≤ 20.5 ng/ml*, country: Northern Ireland, UK⁵²⁹, *most probable of *Fusarium* origin

β-ZEARALENOL

incidence: 8/70, sa. const.: bile from castrated male cattles of Northern Ireland, contamination: natural, conc. range: ≤ 23.4 ng/ml*, country: Northern Ireland, UK⁵²⁹, *most probable of *Fusarium* origin

Cattle udder may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

GLIOTOXIN

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: udder from a Holstein-Friesian female of Germany, age: 8 years, contamination: natural, conc.: 9.2 mg/kg udder, country: Germany¹²⁶

Cattle urine may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

ZEARALANOLS

incidence: 282/415*, sa. const.: urine from cattles of New Zealand, contamination: natural, conc. range: ≤ 12.3 ng/ml**, country: New Zealand²³⁰, *export animals, **most probable of *Fusarium* origin

ZEARALENOLS

incidence: 282/415*, sa. const.: urine from cattles of New Zealand, contamination: natural, conc. range: ≤ 163 ng/ml, country: New Zealand²³⁰, *export animals

Cattle Artificial Contamination

Cattle feces may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

FUMONISIN B₁

incidence: ?/5, sa. const.: cattles, contamination: artificial (dose: **200 µg FB₁/g**, o., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 1 µg/g (mean value), country: USA²⁷⁶
incidence: ?/5, sa. const.: cattles, contamination: artificial (dose: **400 µg FB₁/g**, o., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 6 µg/g (mean value), country: USA²⁷⁶

HYDROLIZED FUMONISIN B₁

incidence: ?/5, sa. const.: cattles, contamination: artificial (dose: **200 µg FB₁/g**, o., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 14 µg/g (mean value), country: USA²⁷⁶
incidence: ?/5, sa. const.: cattles, contamination: artificial (dose: **400 µg FB₁/g**, o., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 14 µg/g (mean value), country: USA²⁷⁶

Cattle liver may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

ZEARALENONE

incidence: 5/5*, sa. const.: Simmendal breed heifers, age: 1.5–2.0 years, Ø wt.: 392 kg, contamination: (dose: **158 µg ZEA/animal** besides other *Fusarium* mycotoxins, o., daily for 84 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr**, country: Austria⁵⁹⁹, *control, **after 84 days of ZEA-administration
incidence: 5/5, sa. const.: Simmendal breed heifers, age: 1.5–2.0 years, Ø wt.: 392 kg, contamination: (dose: two **25 mg zeranol pellets** implanted and additionally **158 µg ZEA/animal** besides other *Fusarium* mycotoxins, o., daily for 84 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr*, country: Austria⁵⁹⁹, *after 84 days of ZEA-administration
incidence: 5/5, sa. const.: Simmendal breed heifers, age: 1.5–2.0 years, Ø wt.: 392 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **2.74 mg ZEA/animal** besides other *Fusarium* mycotoxins, o., daily for 84 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: tr–1.2 µg/kg*, country: Austria⁵⁹⁹, *after 84 days of ZEA-administration

α-ZEARALENONE

incidence: 5/5*, sa. const.: Simmendal breed heifers, age: 1.5–2.0 years, Ø wt.: 392 kg, contamination: (dose: **158 µg ZEA/animal** besides other *Fusarium* mycotoxins, o., daily for 84 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr**, country: Austria⁵⁹⁹, *control, **after 84 days of ZEA-administration
incidence: 5/5, sa. const.: Simmendal breed heifers, age: 1.5–2.0 years, Ø wt.: 392 kg, contamination: (dose: two **25 mg zeranol pellets** implanted and additionally **158 µg ZEA/animal** besides other *Fusarium* mycotoxins, o., daily for 84 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr*, country: Austria⁵⁹⁹, *after 84 days of ZEA-administration

incidence: 5?/5, sa. const.: Simmental breed heifers, age: 1.5–2.0 years, Ø wt.: 392 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **2.74 mg ZEA/animal** besides other *Fusarium* mycotoxins, o., daily for 84 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: tr–1.2 µg/kg*, country: Austria⁵⁹⁹, *after 84 days of ZEA-administration

β-ZEARALENONE

incidence: 5?/5*, sa. const.: Simmental breed heifers, age: 1.5–2.0 years, Ø wt.: 392 kg, contamination: (dose: **158 µg ZEA/animal** besides other *Fusarium* mycotoxins, o., daily for 84 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: tr**, country: Austria⁵⁹⁹, *control, **after 84 days of ZEA-administration
 incidence: 5/5, sa. const.: Simmental breed heifers, age: 1.5–2.0 years, Ø wt.: 392 kg, contamination: (dose: two **25 mg zeranol** pellets implanted and additionally **158 µg ZEA/animal** besides other *Fusarium* mycotoxins, o., daily for 84 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr*, country: Austria⁵⁹⁹, *after 84 days of ZEA-administration
 incidence: 5?/5, sa. const.: Simmental breed heifers, age: 1.5–2.0 years, Ø wt.: 392 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **2.74 mg ZEA/animal** besides other *Fusarium* mycotoxins, o., daily for 84 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 5–11.5 µg/kg*, country: Austria⁵⁹⁹, *after 84 days of ZEA-administration

Cattle omasum may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

T-2 TOXIN

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: female calve, wt.: 201–268 kg, contamination: no T-2 toxin (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr*, country: USA⁴⁰³, *in omasum contents

incidence: 1/6, sa. const.: female calves, wt.: 201–268 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **2.4 mg T-2 toxin/kg**, o., once (the remaining calves received different applications of T-2 toxin in different conc.); for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 40 ppb* **, country: USA⁴⁰³, *in omasum contents, **after 24 h

Cattle plasma may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

T-2 TOXIN

incidence: 2?/2, sa. const.: female calves, wt.: 201–268 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **0.6 mg T-2 toxin/kg**, i.v., once), conc.: ≈≤1,300 ppb* (mean value), country: USA⁴⁰³, *after 0 min (also at other min intervals up to 25 min measured, lowest conc.: ≈80 ppb after 25 min)
 incidence: 2?/2, sa. const.: female calves, wt.: 201–268 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **1.2 mg T-2 toxin/kg**, i.v., once), conc.: ≈≤4,000 ppb* (mean value), country: USA⁴⁰³, *after 0 min (also at other min intervals up to 60 min measured, lowest conc.: ≈55 ppb after 60 min)

Cattle rumen may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

T-2 TOXIN

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: female calve, wt.: 201–268 kg, contamination: no T-2 toxin (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr*, country: USA⁴⁰³, *in rumen contents
 incidence: 1/6, sa. const.: female calves, wt.: 201–268 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **2.4 mg T-2 toxin/kg**, o., once (the remaining calves received different applications of T-2 toxin in different conc.); for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 62 ppb* **, country: USA⁴⁰³, *in rumen contents, **after 24 h

Cattle urine may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

FUMONISIN B₁

incidence: ?/5, sa. const.: cattles,
contamination: artificial
(dose: **200 µg FB₁/g**, o., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 0.1–0.5 µg/g (mean values), country: USA²⁷⁶
incidence: ?/5, sa. const.: cattles,
contamination: artificial (dose: **400 µg FB₁/g**, o., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 0.1–0.7 µg/g (mean values), country: USA²⁷⁶

DIACETOXYSCIRPENOL

incidence: 3/3*, sa. const.: heifers, wt.: 74.5–139.1 kg, contamination: no DAS (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: USA⁵¹², *control
incidence: 1/4, sa. const.: heifers, wt.: 74.5–139.1 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **0.5 mg DAS/kg b. wt.**, injection, once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.14 ng/ml*, country: USA⁵¹², *collected after 15 min

MONOACETOXYSCIRPENOL

incidence: 3/3*, sa. const.: heifers, wt.: 74.5–139.1 kg, contamination: no DAS (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: USA⁵¹², *control
incidence: 1/4, sa. const.: heifers, wt.: 74.5–139.1 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **0.5 mg DAS/kg b. wt.**, injection, once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 2.10 ng/ml, country: USA⁵¹², *collected after 15 min

SCIRPENTRIOL

incidence: 3/3*, sa. const.: heifers, wt.: 74.5–139.1 kg, contamination: no DAS (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: USA⁵¹², *control
incidence: 1/4, sa. const.: heifers, wt.: 74.5–139.1 kg, contamination: artificial

(dose: **0.5 mg DAS/kg b. wt.**, injection, once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 1.17 ng/ml, country: USA⁵¹², *collected after 15 min

TALERANOL

incidence: 5?/5*, sa. const.: Simmental breed heifers, age: 1.5–2.0 years, Ø wt.: 392 kg, contamination: (dose: **158 µg ZEA/animal** besides other *Fusarium* mycotoxins, o., daily for 84 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr**, country: Austria⁵⁹⁹, *control, **after 84 days of ZEA-administration
incidence: 5?/5, sa. const.: Simmental breed heifers, age: 1.5–2.0 years, Ø wt.: 392 kg, contamination: (dose: two **25 mg zeranol** pellets implanted and additionally **158 µg ZEA/animal** besides other *Fusarium* mycotoxins, o., daily for 84 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 2–5 µg/l*, country: Austria⁵⁹⁹, *after 84 days of ZEA-administration
incidence: 5?/5, sa. const.: Simmental breed heifers, age: 1.5–2.0 years, Ø wt.: 392 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **2.74 mg ZEA/animal** besides other *Fusarium* mycotoxins, o., daily for 84 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 2–3 µg/l*, country: Austria⁵⁹⁹, *after 84 days of ZEA-administration

ZEARALANONE

incidence: 5/5*, sa. const.: Simmental breed heifers, age: 1.5–2.0 years, Ø wt.: 392 kg, contamination: (dose: **158 µg ZEA/animal** besides other *Fusarium* mycotoxins, o., daily for 84 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr**, country: Austria⁵⁹⁹, *control, **after 84 days of ZEA-administration
incidence: 5?/5, sa. const.: Simmental breed heifers, age: 1.5–2.0 years, Ø wt.: 392 kg, contamination: (dose: two **25 mg zeranol** pellets implanted and additionally **158 µg ZEA/animal** besides other *Fusarium* mycotoxins, o., daily for

84 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: tr*, country: Austria⁵⁹⁹, *after 84 days of ZEA-administration
incidence: 5?/5, sa. const.: Simmental breed heifers, age: 1.5–2.0 years, Ø wt.: 392 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **2.74 mg ZEA/animal** besides other *Fusarium* mycotoxins, o., daily for 84 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: tr*, country: Austria⁵⁹⁹, *after 84 days of ZEA-administration

ZEARALENONE

incidence: 5?/5*, sa. const.: Simmental breed heifers, age: 1.5–2.0 years, Ø wt.: 392 kg, contamination: (dose: **158 µg ZEA/animal** besides other *Fusarium* mycotoxins, o., daily for 84 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: tr**, country: Austria⁵⁹⁹, *control, **after 84 days of ZEA-administration
incidence: 5?/5, sa. const.: Simmental breed heifers, age: 1.5–2.0 years, Ø wt.: 392 kg, contamination: (dose: two **25 mg zeranol** pellets implanted and additionally **158 µg ZEA/animal** besides other *Fusarium* mycotoxins, o., daily for 84 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: tr*, country: Austria⁵⁹⁹, *after 84 days of ZEA-administration
incidence: 5?/5, sa. const.: Simmental breed heifers, age: 1.5–2.0 years, Ø wt.: 392 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **2.74 mg ZEA/animal** besides other *Fusarium* mycotoxins, o., daily for 84 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 5–8 µg/l*, country: Austria⁵⁹⁹, *after 84 days of ZEA-administration

α-ZEARALENOL

incidence: 5/5*, sa. const.: Simmental breed heifers, age: 1.5–2.0 years, Ø wt.: 392 kg, contamination: (dose: **158 µg ZEA/animal** besides other *Fusarium* mycotoxins, o., daily for 84 days; for

detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr**, country: Austria⁵⁹⁹, *control, **after 84 days of ZEA-administration
incidence: 5?/5, sa. const.: Simmental breed heifers, age: 1.5–2.0 years, Ø wt.: 392 kg, contamination: (dose: two **25 mg zeranol** pellets implanted and additionally **158 µg ZEA/animal** besides other *Fusarium* mycotoxins, o., daily for 84 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: tr*, country: Austria⁵⁹⁹, *after 84 days of ZEA-administration
incidence: 5?/5, sa. const.: Simmental breed heifers, age: 1.5–2.0 years, Ø wt.: 392 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **2.74 mg ZEA/animal** besides other *Fusarium* mycotoxins, o., daily for 84 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 3–5 µg/l*, country: Austria⁵⁹⁹, *after 84 days of ZEA-administration

β-ZEARALENOL

incidence: 5?/5*, sa. const.: Simmental breed heifers, age: 1.5–2.0 years, Ø wt.: 392 kg, contamination: (dose: **158 µg ZEA/animal** besides other *Fusarium* mycotoxins, o., daily for 84 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: tr**, country: Austria⁵⁹⁹, *control, **after 84 days of ZEA-administration
incidence: 5/5, sa. const.: Simmental breed heifers, age: 1.5–2.0 years, Ø wt.: 392 kg, contamination: (dose: two **25 mg zeranol** pellets implanted and additionally **158 µg ZEA/animal** besides other *Fusarium* mycotoxins, o., daily for 84 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr*, country: Austria⁵⁹⁹, *after 84 days of ZEA-administration
incidence: 5?/5, sa. const.: Simmental breed heifers, age: 1.5–2.0 years, Ø wt.: 392 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **2.74 mg ZEA/animal** besides other *Fusarium* mycotoxins, o., daily for 84 days; for detailed information please

see the article), conc. range: 20–65 µg/l*, country: Austria⁵⁹⁹, *after 84 days of ZEA-administration

ZERANOL

incidence: 5/5*, sa. const.: Simmendal breed heifers, age: 1.5–2.0 years, Ø wt.: 392 kg, contamination: (dose: 158 µg ZEA/animal besides other *Fusarium* mycotoxins, o., daily for 84 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr**, country: Austria⁵⁹⁹, *control, **after 84 days of ZEA-administration

incidence: 5/5, sa. const.: Simmendal breed heifers, age: 1.5–2.0 years, Ø wt.: 392 kg, contamination: (dose: two 25 mg zeranol pellets implanted and additionally 158 µg ZEA/animal besides other *Fusarium* mycotoxins, o., daily for 84 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 2–5 µg/l*, country: Austria⁵⁹⁹, *after 84 days of ZEA-administration

incidence: 5/5, sa. const.: Simmendal breed heifers, age: 1.5–2.0 years, Ø wt.: 392 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 2.74 mg ZEA/animal besides other *Fusarium* mycotoxins, o., daily for 84 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 2–3 µg/l*, country: Austria⁵⁹⁹, *after 84 days of ZEA-administration

Channel Catfish see Fish, channel catfish

Chicken

Chicken Natural Contamination

see also Hen

Chicken liver may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

AFLATOXIN B₁

incidence: 122/225, sa. const.: livers from chickens of Thailand, contamination:

natural, conc. range: 0.003–35.45 ppb, Ø conc.: 2.473 ppb, country: Thailand⁵⁷⁷

Chicken muscle may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

AFLATOXIN B₁

incidence: 97/225, sa. const.: muscles from chickens of Thailand, contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.024–24.34 ppb, Ø conc.: 0.744 ppb, country: Thailand⁵⁷⁷

Chicken Artificial Contamination

Chicken bile may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

ZEARALENONE

incidence: 11/11, sa. const.: male broilers, age: 25–27 days, contamination: artificial (dose: 5.8 µg ZEA/kg b. wt., o., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≈≤160 ng/g* (mean value), country: Germany⁵⁴³, *≈4 h elapsed after bolus (also at other hour intervals up to 48 h measured, lowest conc.: ≈20 ng/g after 48 h)

α-ZEARALENOL

incidence: 11/11, sa. const.: male broilers, age: 25–27 days, contamination: artificial (dose: 5.8 µg ZEA/kg b. wt., o., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≈≤100 ng/g* (mean value), country: Germany⁵⁴³, *≈7 h elapsed after bolus (also at other hour intervals up to 48 h measured, lowest conc.: ≈10 ng/g after 48 h)

Chicken blood may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

AFLATOXIN B₁

incidence: 2/4, sa. const.: chickens, age: 3 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: 1 mg AFB₁ (labeled and unlabeled), o., once; for detailed information please

see the article), conc. range:
 ≈0.45–0.5 ppm*, country: USA⁶¹⁷, *after
 12 h (also measured after 48 and 72 h)
 incidence: 4/4, sa. const.: chickens, age:
 3 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose:
 1 mg AFB₁ (labeled and unlabeled), o.,
 once; for detailed information please see
 the article), conc.: nd*, country: USA⁶¹⁷,
 *after 24 h (also measured after 48
 and 72 h)

ZEARALENONE

incidence: 6/6*, sa. const.: broiler chickens
 (Ross male X Arbor Acre female), age:
 4 weeks, contamination: no ZEA
 (for detailed information please see the
 article), conc.: nr, country: USA¹⁰⁶,
 *control
 incidence: 4?/4, sa. const.: broiler chickens
 (Ross male X Arbor Acre female), age:
 4 weeks, contamination: artificial
 (dose: 5.0 mg ZEA (labeled)/kg b. wt.,
 intubated into the crop, once; for detailed
 information please see the article), conc.
 range: ≤143.6 ppb* ** *** (mean value),
 country: USA¹⁰⁶, *eq. conc., **after
 8 h (also measured after 0.5, 4, 12, 24 and
 48 h, lowest conc.: 70.8 ppb after 48 h),
 *** ZEA and/or metabolites

Chicken Breast see Chicken muscle,
 breast

Chicken Breast Muscle see Chicken
 muscle, breast

Chicken chest may contain the
 following mycotoxins and/or their
 metabolites:

OCHRATOXIN A

incidence: 4?/4, sa. const.: New
 Hampshire-Leghorn cross chicks, age:
 36 days, contamination: artificial
 (dose: feeding 1 ppm OTA for 5 weeks
 and then given a single dose of 50 µg
³H-OTA per chick by intubation
 (OTA labeled and unlabeled); for detailed

information please see the article), conc.
 range: ≤0.17 ppb* (mean value), country:
 USA³¹⁶, *after 8 h (also measured after
 24 and 48 h, lowest conc.: 0.10 ppb
 after 48 h)

Chicken crop may contain the
 following mycotoxins and/or their
 metabolites:

AFLATOXIN B₁

incidence: 20/20*, sa. const.: White
 Leghorn chicks, age: 14 days,
 contamination: no AFB₁ (for detailed
 information please see the article), conc.:
 nd, country: USA⁵³, *control
 incidence: 20?/20, sa. const.: White
 Leghorn chicks, age: 14 days,
 contamination: artificial (dose: 120 ng
 AFB₁/g ration for 28 days; for detailed
 information please see the article),
 conc.: 0.033 ng/g* (mean value), country:
 USA⁵³, *after 28 days of
 AFB₁-administration
 incidence: 20?/20, sa. const.: White
 Leghorn chicks, age: 14 days,
 contamination: artificial (dose: 525 ng
 AFB₁/g ration + 25% soil for 28 days;
 for detailed information please see the
 article), conc.: 0.019 ng/g* (mean value),
 country: USA⁵³, *after 28 days of
 AFB₁-administration
 incidence: 20?/20, sa. const.: White
 Leghorn chicks, age: 14 days,
 contamination: artificial (dose:
 630 ng AFB₁/g ration + 10% soil for
 28 days; for detailed information please
 see the article), conc.: 0.21 ng/g*
 (mean value), country: USA⁵³, *after
 28 days of AFB₁-administration
 incidence: 20?/20, sa. const.: White
 Leghorn chicks, age: 14 days,
 contamination: artificial (dose:
 700 ng AFB₁/g ration for 28 days;
 for detailed information please see the
 article), conc.: 0.74 ng/g* (mean value),
 country: USA⁵³, *after 28 days of
 AFB₁-administration

AFLATOXIN B₂

incidence: 20/20*, sa. const.: White Leghorn chicks, age: 14 days, contamination: no AFB₁ (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: USA⁵³, *control incidence: 20/20, sa. const.: White Leghorn chicks, age: 14 days, contamination: artificial (dose: **120 ng AFB₁/g** ration for 28 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd*, country: USA⁵³, *after 28 days of AFB₁-administration incidence: 20/20, sa. const.: White Leghorn chicks, age: 14 days, contamination: artificial (dose: **525 ng AFB₁/g** ration + **25% soil** for 28 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd*, country: USA⁵³, *after 28 days of AFB₁-administration incidence: 20/20, sa. const.: White Leghorn chicks, age: 14 days, contamination: artificial (dose: **630 ng AFB₁/g** ration + **10% soil** for 28 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd*, country: USA⁵³, *after 28 days of AFB₁-administration incidence: 20/20, sa. const.: White Leghorn chicks, age: 14 days, contamination: artificial (dose: **700 ng AFB₁/g** ration for 28 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.029 ng/g* (mean value), country: USA⁵³, *after 28 days of AFB₁-administration

AFLATOXIN M₁

incidence: 20/20*, sa. const.: White Leghorn chicks, age: 14 days, contamination: no AFB₁ (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: USA⁵³, *control incidence: 20/20, sa. const.: White Leghorn chicks, age: 14 days, contamination: artificial (dose: **120 ng AFB₁/g** ration for 28 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd*, country: USA⁵³, *after 28 days of AFB₁-administration incidence: 20/20, sa. const.: White Leghorn chicks, age 14 days,

contamination: artificial (dose: **525 ng AFB₁/g** ration + **25% soil** for 28 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd*, country: USA⁵³, *after 28 days of AFB₁-administration incidence: 20/20, sa. const.: White Leghorn chicks, age: 14 days, contamination: artificial (dose: **630 ng AFB₁/g** ration + **10% soil** for 28 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd*, country: USA⁵³, *after 28 days of AFB₁-administration incidence: 20/20, sa. const.: White Leghorn chicks, age: 14 days, contamination: artificial (dose: **700 ng AFB₁/g** ration for 28 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.57 ng/g* (mean value), country: USA⁵³, *after 28 days of AFB₁-administration

Chicken Egg see Hen egg

Chicken excreta may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

AFLATOXIN B₁

incidence: 10/10*, sa. const.: male commercial broilers, age: 3 weeks, contamination: no AF; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: Australia⁴⁰⁰, *control incidence: ?/10, sa. const.: male commercial broilers, age: 3 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: **1.5 mg total AF/kg** diet, o., for 5 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.53 mg/kg* dry matter (mean value), country: Australia⁴⁰⁰, *after 5 weeks of AF-administration

incidence: 2/4, sa. const.: chickens, age: 3 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: 1 mg AFB₁ (labeled and unlabeled), o., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≈1.25–2.75 ppm*, country: USA⁶¹⁷, *after 12 h (also measured after 48 and 72 h)

incidence: 2/4, sa. const.: chickens, age: 3 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: 1 mg AFB₁ (labeled and unlabeled), o., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≈0.5–8.35 ppm*, country: USA⁶¹⁷, *after 24 h (also measured after 48 and 72 h)

AFLATOXIN B₂

incidence: 10/10*, sa. const.: male commercial broilers, age: 3 weeks, contamination: no AF; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: Australia⁴⁰⁰, *control incidence: ?/10, sa. const.: male commercial broilers, age: 3 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: 1.5 mg total AF/kg diet, o., for 5 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: tr*, country: Australia⁴⁰⁰, *after 5 weeks of AF-administration

AFLATOXIN G₁

incidence: 10/10*, sa. const.: male commercial broilers, age: 3 weeks, contamination: no AF; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: Australia⁴⁰⁰, *control incidence: ?/10, sa. const.: male commercial broilers, age: 3 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: 1.5 mg total AF/kg diet, o., for 5 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.21 mg/kg* dry matter (mean value), country: Australia⁴⁰⁰, *after 5 weeks of AF-administration

AFLATOXIN G₂

incidence: 10/10*, sa. const.: male commercial broilers, age: 3 weeks, contamination: no AF; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: Australia⁴⁰⁰, *control incidence: ?/10, sa. const.: male commercial broilers, age: 3 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: 1.5 mg total AF/kg diet, o., for 5 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: tr*, country: Australia⁴⁰⁰, *after 5 weeks of AF-administration

HT-2 TOXIN

incidence: 12?/12, sa. const.: chickens, age: 5 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: 3.5 mg T-2 toxin/kg b. wt., i.p., once), conc.: 3,606 ppb* (mean value), country: USA¹⁴⁵, *after 18 h

3-ACETOXY-3'-HYDROXY HT-2 TOXIN

incidence: 12?/12, sa. const.: chickens, age: 5 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: 3.5 mg T-2 toxin/kg b. wt., i.p., once), conc.: <1 ppb* (mean value), country: USA¹⁴⁵, *after 18 h

3'-HYDROXY HT-2 TOXIN

incidence: 12?/12, sa. const.: chickens, age: 5 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: 3.5 mg T-2 toxin/kg b. wt., i.p., once), conc.: 8,224 ppb* (mean value), country: USA¹⁴⁵, *after 18 h

OCHRATOXIN A

incidence: 10/10*, sa. const.: male commercial broilers, age: 3 weeks, contamination: no OTA; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: Australia⁴⁰⁰, *control incidence: ?/10, sa. const.: male commercial broilers, age: 3 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: 1.0 mg OTA/kg diet, o., for 5 weeks), conc.: 0.48 mg/kg* dry matter (mean value), country: Australia⁴⁰⁰, *after 5 weeks of AF-administration

T-2 TOXIN

incidence: 12?/12, sa. const.: chickens, age: 5 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: 3.5 mg T-2 toxin/kg b. wt., i.p., once), conc.: 353 ppb* (mean value), country: USA¹⁴⁵, *after 18 h

3'-HYDROXY T-2 TOXIN

incidence: 12?/12, sa. const.: chickens, age: 5 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: 3.5 mg T-2 toxin/kg b. wt., i.p., once), conc.: 3,284 ppb* (mean value), country: USA¹⁴⁵, *after 18 h

T-2 TETRAOL

incidence: 12?/12, sa. const.: chickens, age: 5 weeks, contamination: artificial

(dose: 3.5 mg T-2 toxin/kg b. wt., i.p., once), conc.: 682 ppb* (mean value), country: USA¹⁴⁵, *after 18 h

4-ACETOXY T-2 TETRAOL

incidence: 12/12, sa. const.: chickens, age: 5 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: 3.5 mg T-2 toxin/kg b. wt., i.p., once), conc.: 1,041 ppb* (mean value), country: USA¹⁴⁵, *after 18 h

8-ACETOXY T-2 TETRAOL

incidence: 12/12, sa. const.: chickens, age: 5 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: 3.5 mg T-2 toxin/kg b. wt., i.p., once), conc.: 603 ppb* (mean value), country: USA¹⁴⁵, *after 18 h

15-ACETOXY T-2 TETRAOL

incidence: 12/12, sa. const.: chickens, age: 5 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: 3.5 mg T-2 toxin/kg b. wt., i.p., once), conc.: 2,065 ppb* (mean value), country: USA¹⁴⁵, *after 18 h

T-2 TRIOL

incidence: 12/12, sa. const.: chickens, age: 5 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: 3.5 mg T-2 toxin/kg b. wt., i.p., once), conc.: 40 ppb* (mean value), country: USA¹⁴⁵, *after 18 h

ZEARALENONE

incidence: 6/6, sa. const.: broiler chickens (Ross male X Arbor Acre female), age: 4 weeks, contamination: no ZEA (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: USA¹⁰⁶
incidence: 8/11, sa. const.: broiler chickens (Ross male X Arbor Acre female), age: 4 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: 5 mg ZEA (labeled)/kg b. wt., intubated into the crop, once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤68.7 ppm*, country: USA¹⁰⁶, *after 8 h (also measured after 0.5, 4, 12, 24 and 48 h, lowest conc.: nd after 0.5, 4 and 24 h)

incidence: ?/16*, sa. const.: male broilers, age: 25 days, contamination: artificial (dose: 6.5 mg ZEA/kg b. wt., o., once; for detailed information please see the

article), conc. range: ≈≤160 ng/g** *** (mean value), country: Germany⁵⁴³, *dried excreta, **without Mycofix®-Plus, ***≈3.5 h elapsed after bolus (also at other hour intervals up to 48 h measured, lowest conc.: ≈10 ng/g after 48 h)
incidence: ?/16*, sa. const.: male broilers, age: 25 days, contamination: artificial (dose: 6.5 mg ZEA/kg b. wt., o., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≈≤153 ng/g** *** (mean value), country: Germany⁵⁴³, *dried excreta, **with Mycofix®-Plus, ***≈3.5 h elapsed after bolus (also at other hour intervals up to 48 h measured, lowest conc.: ≈10 ng/g after 48 h)

α-ZEARALENOL

incidence: 6/6, sa. const.: broiler chickens (Ross male X Arbor Acre female), age: 4 weeks, contamination: no ZEA (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: USA¹⁰⁶
incidence: 11/11, sa. const.: broiler chickens (Ross male X Arbor Acre female), age: 4 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: 5 mg ZEA (labeled)/kg b. wt., intubated into the crop, once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤57.7 ppm*, country: USA¹⁰⁶, *after 8 h (also measured after 0.5, 4, 12, 24 and 48 h, lowest conc.: 0.2 ppm after 0.5 h)

incidence: ?/16*, sa. const.: male broilers, age: 25 days, contamination: artificial (dose: 6.5 mg ZEA/kg b. wt., o., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≈≤50 ng/g** *** (mean value), country: Germany⁵⁴³, *dried excreta, **without Mycofix®-Plus, ***≈3.5 h elapsed after bolus (also at other hour intervals up to 48 h measured, lowest conc.: ≈5 ng/g after 48 h)
incidence: ?/16*, sa. const.: male broilers, age: 25 days, contamination: artificial (dose: 6.5 mg ZEA/kg b. wt., o., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≈≤47 ng/g** *** (mean value), country: Germany⁵⁴³, *dried

excreta, **with Mycofix®-Plus, ***≈3.5 h elapsed after bolus (also at other hour intervals up to 48 h measured, lowest conc.: ≈5 ng/g after 48 h)

β-ZEARALENOL

incidence: 6/6, sa. const.: broiler chickens (Ross male X Arbor Acre female), age: 4 weeks, contamination: no ZEA (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: USA¹⁰⁶
incidence: 11/16, sa. const.: broiler chickens (Ross male X Arbor Acre female), age: 4 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: 5 mg ZEA (labeled)/kg b. wt., intubated into the crop, once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤53.3 ppm*, country: USA¹⁰⁶, *after 8 h (also measured after 0.5, 4, 12, 24 and 48 h, lowest conc.: 0.3 ppm after 0.5 h)

Chicken fat may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

AFLATOXIN M₁

incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: Hubbard strain male broilers, age: 14 days, contamination: no AFB₁ (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: Italy²³², *control
incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: Hubbard strain male broilers, age: 14 days, contamination: artificial (dose: 50 µg AFB₁/kg feed, o., for up to 64 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.70 µg/kg* (mean value), country: Italy²³², *after 64 days (also measured after 36 days but conc.: nd)

ZEARALENONE

incidence: 6/6*, sa. const.: broiler chickens (Ross male X Arbor Acre female), age: 4 weeks, contamination: no ZEA (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: USA¹⁰⁶, *control
incidence: 4?/4, sa. const.: broiler chickens (Ross male X Arbor Acre female), age: 4 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: 5.0 mg ZEA (labeled)/kg b. wt.,

intubated into the crop, once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤57.6 ppb* ** *** (mean value), country: USA¹⁰⁶, *eq. conc., **after 0.5 h (also measured after 4, 8, 12, 24 and 48 h, lowest conc.: 20.3 ppb after 12 h), *** ZEA and/or metabolites

Chicken Feces see Chicken excreta

Chicken female repro tract may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

OCHRATOXIN A

incidence: 4?/4, sa. const.: New Hampshire-Leghorn cross chicks, age: 36 days, contamination: artificial (dose: feeding 1 ppm OTA for 5 weeks and then given a single dose of 50 µg ³H-OTA per chick by intubation (OTA labeled and unlabeled); for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤6.81 ppb* (mean value), country: USA³¹⁶, *after 8 h (also measured after 24 and 48 h, lowest conc.: nd after 48 h)

Chicken gastrointestinal

tract may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

AFLATOXIN B₁

incidence: 4/4, sa. const.: chickens, age: 3 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: 1 mg AFB₁ (labeled and unlabeled), o., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≈0.3–1.3 ppm*, country: USA⁶¹⁷, *after 12 h (also measured after 48 and 72 h)
incidence: 4/4, sa. const.: chickens, age: 3 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: 1 mg AFB₁ (labeled and unlabeled), o., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≈0.35–4.85 ppm*, country: USA⁶¹⁷, *after 24 h (also measured after 48 and 72 h)

Chicken gizzard may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

AFLATOXIN B₁

incidence: 6/6*, sa. const.: Hubbard White Mountain broilers, age: 1 week, contamination: no AFB₁ and AFB₂, conc.: nd, country: USA³⁵⁷, *control
 incidence: 6/6, sa. const.: Hubbard White Mountain broilers, age: 1 week, contamination: artificial (dose: **2,057 µg AFB₁/kg feed and 1,323 µg AFB₂/kg feed**, o., for 5 weeks), conc. range: ≤0.50 µg/kg*, country: USA³⁵⁷, *3 h after withdrawal of the contaminated feed (also measured after 1, 2 and 4 days, lowest conc.: nd after 4 days)

incidence: 16?/16?*, sa. const.: Hybro broiler chickens, age: 23 days, contamination: no AF (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: Spain³⁵⁹, *control
 incidence: 16?/16, sa. const.: Hybro broiler chickens, age: 23 days, contamination: artificial (dose: **2.5 mg AF/kg feed**, o., for 32 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤8.05 µg/kg* (mean value), country: Spain³⁵⁹ (measured at 4th, 8th*, 16th and 32nd day, lowest conc.: 0.58 µg/kg after 32 days, intoxication period)

incidence: 16?/16, sa. const.: Hybro broiler chickens, age: 23 days, contamination: artificial (dose: **5.0 mg AF/kg feed**, o., for 32 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤17.8 µg/kg* (mean value), country: Spain³⁵⁹ (measured at 4th, 8th*, 16th and 32nd day, lowest conc.: 1.84 µg/kg after 32 days, intoxication period)

incidence: 4/4, sa. const.: chickens, age: 3 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: 1 mg AFB₁ (labeled and unlabeled), o., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≈0.8–1.85 ppm*,

country: USA⁶¹⁷, *after 12 h (also measured after 48 and 72 h)
 incidence: 4/4, sa. const.: chickens, age: 3 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: 1 mg AFB₁ (labeled and unlabeled), o., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≈3.3–7.75 ppm* **, country: USA⁶¹⁷, *after 12 h (also measured after 48 and 72 h), **in gizzard contents
 incidence: 4/4, sa. const.: chickens, age: 3 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: 1 mg AFB₁ (labeled and unlabeled), o., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≈0.5–1.55 ppm*, country: USA⁶¹⁷, *after 24 h (also measured after 48 and 72 h)
 incidence: 4/4, sa. const.: chickens, age: 3 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: 1 mg AFB₁ (labeled and unlabeled), o., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≈1–7.7 ppm* **, country: USA⁶¹⁷, *after 24 h (also measured after 48 and 72 h), **in gizzard contents

AFLATOXIN B₂

incidence: 6/6*, sa. const.: Hubbard White Mountain broilers, age: 1 week, contamination: no AFB₁ + AFB₂, conc.: nd, country: USA³⁵⁷, *control
 incidence: 6/6, sa. const.: Hubbard White Mountain broilers, age: 1 week, contamination: artificial (dose: **2,057 µg AFB₁/kg feed and 1,323 µg AFB₂/kg feed**, o., for 5 weeks), conc. range: ≤0.33 µg/kg*, country: USA³⁵⁷, *3 h after withdrawal of the contaminated feed (also measured after 1, 2 and 4 days, lowest conc.: nd after 4 days)

incidence: 16?/16?*, sa. const.: Hybro broiler chickens, age: 23 days, contamination: no AF (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: Spain³⁵⁹, *control
 incidence: 16?/16, sa. const.: Hybro broiler chickens, age: 23 days, contamination: artificial (dose: **2.5 mg AF/kg feed**, o., for

32 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: $\leq 0.2 \mu\text{g}/\text{kg}^*$ (mean value), country: Spain³⁵⁹ (measured at 4th, 8th, 16th* and 32nd day, lowest conc.: $0.01 \mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$ after 32 days, intoxication period)

incidence: 16?/16, sa. const.: Hybro broiler chickens, age: 23 days, contamination: artificial (dose: **5.0 mg AF/kg** feed, o., for 32 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: $\leq 0.45 \mu\text{g}/\text{kg}^*$ (mean value), country: Spain³⁵⁹ (measured at 4th, 8th*, 16th and 32nd day, lowest conc.: $0.04 \mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$ after 8 days, intoxication period)

AFLATOXIN G₁

incidence: 16?/16?*, sa. const.: Hybro broiler chickens, age: 23 days, contamination: no AF (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: Spain³⁵⁹, *control
incidence: 16?/16, sa. const.: Hybro broiler chickens, age: 23 days, contamination: artificial (dose: **2.5 mg AF/kg** feed, o., for 32 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: $\leq 1.84 \mu\text{g}/\text{kg}^*$ (mean value), country: Spain³⁵⁹ (measured at 4th, 8th*, 16th and 32nd day, lowest conc.: $0.25 \mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$ after 32 days, intoxication period)

incidence: 16?/16, sa. const.: Hybro broiler chickens, age: 23 days, contamination: artificial (dose: **5.0 mg AF/kg** feed, o., for 32 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: $\leq 4.3 \mu\text{g}/\text{kg}^*$ (mean value), country: Spain³⁵⁹ (measured at 4th, 8th*, 16th and 32nd day, lowest conc.: $0.32 \mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$ after 32 days, intoxication period)

AFLATOXIN M₁

incidence: 6/6*, sa. const.: Hubbard White Mountain broilers, age: 1 week, contamination: no AFB₁ + AFB₂, conc.: nd, country: USA³⁵⁷, *control
incidence: 4/6, sa. const.: Hubbard White Mountain broilers, age: 1 week, contamination: artificial (dose: **2,057 μg**

AFB₁/kg feed + **1,323 μg** AFB₂/kg feed, o., for 5 weeks), conc. range: $\leq 0.03 \mu\text{g}/\text{kg}^*$, country: USA³⁵⁷, *3 h after withdrawal of the contaminated feed (also measured after 1, 2 and 4 days, lowest conc.: nd after 4 days)

AFLATOXIN M₂

incidence: 6/6*, sa. const.: Hubbard White Mountain broilers, age: 1 week, contamination: no AFB₁ + AFB₂, conc.: nd, country: USA³⁵⁷, *control
incidence: 5/6, sa. const.: Hubbard White Mountain broilers, age: 1 week, contamination: artificial (dose: **2,057 μg** AFB₁/kg feed + **1,323 μg** AFB₂/kg feed, o., for 5 weeks), conc. range: $\leq 0.31 \mu\text{g}/\text{kg}^*$, country: USA³⁵⁷, *3 h after withdrawal of the contaminated feed (also measured after 1, 2 and 4 days, lowest conc.: nd after 4 days)

OCHRATOXIN A

incidence: 4?/4, sa. const.: New Hampshire-Leghorn cross chicks, age: 36 days, contamination: artificial (dose: feeding 1 ppm OTA for 5 weeks and then given a single dose of $50 \mu\text{g}$ ³H-OTA per chick by intubation (OTA labeled and unlabeled); for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: $\leq 2.95 \text{ ppb}^*$ (mean value), country: USA³¹⁶, *after 8 h (also measured after 24 and 48 h, lowest conc.: 0.01 ppb after 48 h)

PENICILLIC ACID

incidence: 3/3*, sa. const.: Hyline W-36 male laying strain chickens, age: 7 days, contamination: no PA, conc.: nr, country: USA⁵²⁴, *control
incidence: 3/3, sa. const.: Hyline W-36 male laying strain chickens, age: 7 days, contamination: artificial (dose: **50 mg PA/kg** b. wt., o. by intubation, once), conc.: nd* (mean value), country: USA⁵²⁴, *after 4 h
incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: Hyline W-36 male laying strain chickens, age: 7 days, contamination: artificial (dose: **100 mg PA/kg** b. wt., o. by intubation, once), conc.: 2.8 ng/g^* (mean value), country: USA⁵²⁴, *after 4 h

incidence: 3/3, sa. const.: Hyline W-36 male laying strain chickens, age: 7 days, contamination: artificial (dose: **200 mg PA/kg** b. wt., o. by intubation, once), conc.: 3.6 ng/g* (mean value), country: USA⁵²⁴, *after 4 h
 incidence: 3/3, sa. const.: Hyline W-36 male laying strain chickens, age: 7 days, contamination: artificial (dose: **400 mg PA/kg** b. wt., o. by intubation, once), conc.: 19 ng/g* (mean value), country: USA⁵²⁴, *after 4 h

ZEARALENONE

incidence: 6/6*, sa. const.: broiler chickens (Ross male X Arbor Acre female), age: 4 weeks, contamination: no ZEA (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: USA¹⁰⁶, *control
 incidence: 4/4*, sa. const.: broiler chickens (Ross male X Arbor Acre female), age: 4 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: **5.0 mg ZEA** (labeled)/kg b. wt., intubated into the crop, once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: $\leq 1,228.8$ ppb** *** (mean value), country: USA¹⁰⁶, *gizzard without contents or mucosa, **eq. conc., ***after 4 h (also measured after 0.5, 8, 12, 24 and 48 h, lowest conc.: 95.6 ppb after 48 h), ****ZEA and/or metabolites

Chicken heart may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

AFLATOXIN B₁

incidence: 6/6*, sa. const.: Hubbard White Mountain broilers, age: 1 week, contamination: no AFB₁ + AFB₂, conc.: nd, country: USA³⁵⁷, *control
 incidence: ?/6, sa. const.: Hubbard White Mountain broilers, age: 1 week, contamination: artificial (dose: **2,057 µg AFB₁/kg feed + 1,323 µg AFB₂/kg feed**, o., for 5 weeks), conc.: 0.08 µg/kg*, country: USA³⁵⁷, *3 h after withdrawal of the contaminated feed (also measured

after 1, 2 and 4 days, lowest conc.: nd after 1, 2 and 4 days)

incidence: 1/4, sa. const.: chickens, age: 3 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: 1 mg AFB₁ (labeled and unlabeled), o., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: ≈ 0.45 ppm*, country: USA⁶¹⁷, *after 12 h (also measured after 48 and 72 h)
 incidence: 4/4, sa. const.: chickens, age: 3 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: 1 mg AFB₁ (labeled and unlabeled), o., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd*, country: USA⁶¹⁷, *after 24 h (also measured after 48 and 72 h)

AFLATOXIN B₂

incidence: 6/6*, sa. const.: Hubbard White Mountain broilers, age: 1 week, contamination: no AFB₁ + AFB₂, conc.: nd, country: USA³⁵⁷, *control
 incidence: ?/6, sa. const.: Hubbard White Mountain broilers, age: 1 week, contamination: artificial (dose: **2,057 µg AFB₁/kg feed + 1,323 µg AFB₂/kg feed**, o., for 5 weeks), conc.: 0.06 µg/kg*, country: USA³⁵⁷, *3 h after withdrawal of the contaminated feed (also measured after 1, 2 and 4 days, lowest conc.: nd after 1, 2 and 4 days)

AFLATOXIN M₁

incidence: 6/6*, sa. const.: Hubbard White Mountain broilers, age: 1 week, contamination: no AFB₁ + AFB₂, conc.: nd, country: USA³⁵⁷, *control
 incidence: 6/6, sa. const.: Hubbard White Mountain broilers, age: 1 week, contamination: artificial (dose: **2,057 µg AFB₁/kg feed + 1,323 µg AFB₂/kg feed**, o., for 5 weeks), conc.: nd, country: USA³⁵⁷

AFLATOXIN M₂

incidence: 6/6*, sa. const.: Hubbard White Mountain broilers, age: 1 week, contamination: no AFB₁ + AFB₂, conc.: nd, country: USA³⁵⁷, *control
 incidence: ?/6, sa. const.: Hubbard White Mountain broilers, age: 1 week, contamination: artificial (dose: **2,057 µg**

AFB₁/kg feed + 1,323 µg AFB₂/kg feed, o., for 5 weeks), conc.: 0.19 µg/kg*, country: USA³⁵⁷, *3 h after withdrawal of the contaminated feed (also measured after 1, 2 and 4 days, lowest conc.: nd after 1, 2 and 4 days)

AFLATOXIN

incidence: 25/25*, sa. const.: Hubbard chickens, age: 1 day, contamination: no AFB₁, (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: Egypt³⁷², *control
 incidence: ?/25, sa. const.: Hubbard chickens, age: 1 day, contamination: artificial (dose: **100 ppb AFB₁**, o., for 6 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤3.90* ng/g* ** ***, country: Egypt³⁷², *AF-residues, **after 5 weeks of AFB₁-administration (also measured after 3 and 4 weeks, lowest conc.: nr after 3 and 4 weeks), ***in heart muscle
 incidence: ?/25, sa. const.: Hubbard chickens, age: 1 day, contamination: artificial (dose: **250 ppb AFB₁**, o., for 6 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤23.64* ng/g* ** ***, country: Egypt³⁷², *AF-residues, **after 5 weeks of AFB₁-administration (also measured after 3 and 4 weeks, lowest conc.: 15.26 ng/g after 3 weeks), ***in heart muscle
 incidence: ?/25, sa. const.: Hubbard chickens, age: 1 day, contamination: artificial (dose: **500 ppb AFB₁**, o., for 6 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤36.36* ng/g* ** ***, country: Egypt³⁷², *AF-residues, **after 3 weeks of AFB₁-administration (also measured after 4 and 5 weeks, lowest conc.: 34.33 ng/g after 4 weeks), ***in heart muscle
 incidence: ?/25, sa. const.: Hubbard chickens, age: 1 day, contamination: artificial (dose: **750 ppb AFB₁**, o., for 6 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤58.82* ng/g* ** ***, country: Egypt³⁷², *AF-residues, **after 5 weeks of AFB₁-administration (also measured after 3 and

4 weeks, lowest conc.: 39.22 ng/g after 3 weeks), ***in heart muscle

OCHRATOXIN A

incidence: 4?/4, sa. const.: New Hampshire-Leghorn cross chicks, age: 36 days, contamination: artificial (dose: feeding 1 ppm OTA for 5 weeks and then given a single dose of 50 µg ³H-OTA per chick by intubation (OTA labeled and unlabeled); for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤0.45 ppb* (mean value), country: USA³¹⁶, *after 8 h (also measured after 24 and 48 h, lowest conc.: nd after 48 h)

PENICILLIC ACID

incidence: 3/3*, sa. const.: Hyline W-36 male laying strain chickens, age: 7 days, contamination: no PA, conc.: nr, country: USA⁵²⁴, *control
 incidence: 3/3, sa. const.: Hyline W-36 male laying strain chickens, age: 7 days, contamination: artificial (dose: **50 mg PA/kg b. wt.**, o. by intubation, once), conc.: nd* (mean value), country: USA⁵²⁴, *after 4 h
 incidence: 3/3, sa. const.: Hyline W-36 male laying strain chickens, age: 7 days, contamination: artificial (dose: **100 mg PA/kg b. wt.**, o. by intubation, once), conc.: nd* (mean value), country: USA⁵²⁴, *after 4 h
 incidence: 3/3, sa. const.: Hyline W-36 male laying strain chickens, age: 7 days, contamination: artificial (dose: **200 mg PA/kg b. wt.**, o. by intubation, once), conc.: nd* (mean value), country: USA⁵²⁴, *after 4 h
 incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: Hyline W-36 male laying strain chickens, age: 7 days, contamination: artificial (dose: **400 mg PA/kg b. wt.**, o. by intubation, once), conc.: 590 ng/g* (mean value), country: USA⁵²⁴, *after 4 h

ZEARALENONE

incidence: 6/6*, sa. const.: broiler chickens (Ross male X Arbor Acre female), age: 4 weeks, contamination: no ZEA

(for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: USA¹⁰⁶, *control
 incidence: 4?/4, sa. const.: broiler chickens (Ross male X Arbor Acre female), age: 4 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: **5.0 mg ZEA** (labeled)/kg b. wt., intubated into the crop, once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤ 140 ppb* ** *** (mean value), country: USA¹⁰⁶, *eq. conc., **after 0.5 h (also measured after 4, 8, 12, 24 and 48 h, lowest conc.: 64.0 ppb after 48 h), ***ZEA and/or metabolites

Chicken intestine may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

OCHRATOXIN A

incidence: 4?/4, sa. const.: New Hampshire-Leghorn cross chicks, age: 36 days, contamination: artificial (dose: feeding 1 ppm OTA for 5 weeks and then given a single dose of 50 μg ³H-OTA per chick by intubation (OTA labeled and unlabeled); for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤ 7.05 ppb* (mean value), country: USA³¹⁶, *after 8 h (also measured after 24 and 48 h, lowest conc.: 0.33 ppb after 48 h)

Chicken kidney may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

AFLATOXICOL

incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: Hubbard strain male broilers, age: 14 days, contamination: no AFB₁ (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr***, country: Italy²³², *control
 incidence: 6?/6, sa. const.: Hubbard strain male broilers, age: 14 days, contamination: artificial (dose: **50 μg AFB₁/kg feed, o.**, for up to 64 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: $0.05^* - 0.60^{**}$ $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$ (mean values), country: Italy²³², after 64* and 36** days

incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: Hubbard strain male broiler chickens, age: 14 days, contamination: no AFB₁ + OTA (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: Italy⁵¹⁵, *control
 incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: Hubbard strain male broiler chickens, age: 14 days, contamination: artificial (dose: **50 μg AFB₁/kg feed + 50 μg OTA/kg feed, o.**, for up to 64 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: $0.50^* - 0.60^{**}$ $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$ (mean values), country: Italy⁵¹⁵, after 36* and 64** days

AFLATOXIN B₁

incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: Hubbard strain male broilers, age: 14 days, contamination: no AFB₁ (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: Italy²³², *control
 incidence: 6?/6, sa. const.: Hubbard strain male broilers, age: 14 days, contamination: artificial (dose: **50 μg AFB₁/kg feed, o.**, for up to 64 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: $0.05^* - 0.06^{**}$ $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$ (mean values), country: Italy²³², after 64** and 36* days

incidence: 6/6*, sa. const.: Hubbard White Mountain broilers, age: 1 week, contamination: no AFB₁ + AFB₂, conc.: nd, country: USA³⁵⁷, *control
 incidence: ?/6, sa. const.: Hubbard White Mountain broilers, age: 1 week, contamination: artificial (dose: **2,057 μg AFB₁/kg feed + 1,323 μg AFB₂/kg feed, o.**, for 5 weeks), conc.: 0.05 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}^*$, country: USA³⁵⁷, *3 h after withdrawal of the contaminated feed (also measured after 1, 2 and 4 days, lowest conc.: nd after 1, 2 and 4 days)

incidence: 16?/16?*, sa. const.: Hybro broiler chickens, age: 23 days, contamination: no AF (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: Spain³⁵⁹, *control
 incidence: 12?/16, sa. const.: Hybro broiler chickens, age: 23 days,

contamination: artificial (dose: **2.5 mg AF/kg** feed, o., for 32 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: $\leq 0.37 \mu\text{g/kg}^*$, country: Spain³⁵⁹ (measured at 4th, 8th*, 16th and 32nd day, lowest conc.: nd after 32 days, intoxication period)

incidence: 16?/16, sa. const.: Hybro broiler chickens, age: 23 days, contamination: artificial (dose: **5.0 mg AF/kg** feed, o., for 32 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: $\leq 0.46 \mu\text{g/kg}^*$, country: Spain³⁵⁹ (measured at 4th, 8th, 16th* and 32nd day, lowest conc.: $0.09 \mu\text{g/kg}$ after 4 days, intoxication period)

incidence: 10/10*, sa. const.: male commercial broilers, age: 3 weeks, contamination: no AF (for detailed information please see the article), conc.:

nr, country: Australia⁴⁰⁰, *control
incidence: ?/10, sa. const.: male commercial broilers, age: 3 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: **1.5 mg total AF/kg** diet, o., for 5 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: $< 0.2\text{--}0.6 \mu\text{g/kg}^*$ (mean values), country: Australia⁴⁰⁰, *after 5 weeks of AF-administration

incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: Hubbard strain male broiler chickens, age: 14 days, contamination: no AFB₁ + OTA (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: Italy⁵¹⁵, *control
incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: Hubbard strain male broiler chickens, age: 14 days, contamination: artificial (dose: **50 μg AFB₁/kg** feed + **50 μg OTA/kg** feed, o., for up to 64 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: $0.40^*\text{--}0.60^*$ $\mu\text{g/kg}$ (mean values), country: Italy⁵¹⁵, after 36* and 64** days

incidence: 30/30*, sa. const.: broiler chicks, age: 1 day, contamination: no AFB₁ (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: India⁵⁹⁵, *control

incidence: ?/30, sa. const.: broiler chicks, age: 1 day, contamination: artificial (dose: **20, 40, 60, 80 or 100* ppb AFB₁**, o., for 15, 30 or 45 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: $\leq 3.21 \text{ ng/g}^{**}$, country: India⁵⁹⁵, **after 45 days (also measured after 15 and 30 days, lowest conc.: 3.1 ng/g after 30 days)

incidence: 2/4, sa. const.: chickens, age: 3 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: **1 mg AFB₁** (labeled and unlabeled), o., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: $\approx 0.15\text{--}0.25 \text{ ppm}^*$, country: USA⁶¹⁷, *after **12 h** (also measured after 48 and 72 h)
incidence: 1/4, sa. const.: chickens, age: 3 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: **1 mg AFB₁** (labeled and unlabeled), o., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: $\approx 0.15 \text{ ppm}^*$, country: USA⁶¹⁷, *after **24 h** (also measured after 48 and 72 h)

AFLATOXIN B₂

incidence: 6/6*, sa. const.: Hubbard White Mountain broilers, age: 1 week, contamination: no AFB₁ + AFB₂, conc.: nd, country: USA³⁵⁷, *control
incidence: ?/6, sa. const.: Hubbard White Mountain broilers, age: 1 week, contamination: artificial (dose: **2,057 μg AFB₁/kg** feed + **1,323 μg AFB₂/kg** feed, o., for 5 weeks), conc. range: $\leq 0.05 \mu\text{g/kg}^*$, country: USA³⁵⁷, *3 h after withdrawal of the contaminated feed (also measured after 1*, 2 and 4 days, lowest conc.: nd after 2 and 4 days)

AFLATOXIN B_{2a}

incidence: 16?/16?*, sa. const.: Hybro broiler chickens, age: 23 days, contamination: no AF (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: Spain³⁵⁹, *control
incidence: 4?/16, sa. const.: Hybro broiler chickens, age: 23 days, contamination: artificial (dose: **2.5 mg AF/kg** feed, o., for 32 days; for detailed information

please see the article), conc. range: $\leq 0.15 \mu\text{g}/\text{kg}^*$ (mean value), country: Spain³⁵⁹ (measured at 4th, 8th, 16th* and 32nd day, lowest conc.: nd after 4, 8 and 32 days, intoxication period) incidence: 8?/16, sa. const.: Hybro broiler chickens, age: 23 days, contamination: artificial (dose: **5.0 mg AF/kg** feed, o., for 32 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: $\leq 0.17 \mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$ (mean value), country: Spain³⁵⁹ (measured at 4th, 8th, 16th and 32nd day, lowest conc.: nd after 4 and 32 days, intoxication period)

incidence: 10/10*, sa. const.: male commercial broilers, age: 3 weeks, contamination: no AF; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: Australia⁴⁰⁰, *control incidence: ?/10, sa. const.: male commercial broilers, age: 3 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: **1.5 mg total AF/kg** diet, o., for 5 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 0.4–0.5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}^*$ (mean values), country: Australia⁴⁰⁰, *after 5 weeks of AF-administration

AFLATOXIN M₁

incidence: 6/6*, sa. const.: Hubbard White Mountain broilers, age: 1 week, contamination: no AFB₁ + AFB₂, conc.: nd, country: USA³⁵⁷, *control incidence: ?/6, sa. const.: Hubbard White Mountain broilers, age: 1 week, contamination: artificial (dose: **2,057 μg AFB₁/kg** feed + **1,323 μg AFB₂/kg** feed, o., for 5 weeks), conc.: 0.10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}^*$, country: USA³⁵⁷, *3 h after withdrawal of the contaminated feed (also measured after 1, 2 and 4 days, lowest conc.: nd after 1, 2 and 4 days)

incidence: 16?/16?*, sa. const.: Hybro broiler chickens, age: 23 days, contamination: no AF (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: Spain³⁵⁹, *control

incidence: 16?/16, sa. const.: Hybro broiler chickens, age: 23 days, contamination: artificial (dose: **2.5 mg AF/kg** feed, o., for 32 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: $\leq 0.18 \mu\text{g}/\text{kg}^*$ (mean value), country: Spain³⁵⁹ (measured at 4th, 8th, 16th* and 32nd day, lowest conc.: nd after 4 days, intoxication period) incidence: 16?/16, sa. const.: Hybro broiler chickens, age: 23 days, contamination: artificial (dose: **5.0 mg AF/kg** feed, o., for 32 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: $\leq 0.13 \mu\text{g}/\text{kg}^*$ (mean value), country: Spain³⁵⁹ (measured at 4th, 8th, 16th* and 32nd day, lowest conc.: nd after 4 and 32 days, intoxication period)

incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: Hubbard strain male broiler chickens, age: 14 days, contamination: no AFB₁ + OTA (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: Italy⁵¹⁵, *control incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: Hubbard strain male broiler chickens, age: 14 days, contamination: artificial (dose: **50 μg AFB₁/kg** feed + **50 μg OTA/kg** feed, o., for up to 64 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: $< 0.01 \mu\text{g}/\text{kg}^*$ (mean value), country: Italy⁵¹⁵, *after 36 and 64 days

AFLATOXIN M₂

incidence: 6/6*, sa. const.: Hubbard White Mountain broilers, age: 1 week, contamination: no AFB₁ + AFB₂, conc.: nd, country: USA³⁵⁷, *control incidence: ?/6, sa. const.: Hubbard White Mountain broilers, age: 1 week, contamination: artificial (dose: **2,057 μg AFB₁/kg** feed + **1,323 μg AFB₂/kg** feed, o., for 5 weeks), conc.: $\leq 2.07 \mu\text{g}/\text{kg}^*$, country: USA³⁵⁷, *3 h after withdrawal of the contaminated feed (also measured after 1, 2 and 4 days, lowest conc.: nd after 2 and 4 days)

OCHRATOXIN A

incidence: 4?/4, sa. const.: New Hampshire-Leghorn cross chicks, age: 36 days, contamination: artificial

(dose: feeding 1 ppm OTA for 5 weeks and then given a single dose of 50 µg ³H-OTA per chick by intubation (OTA labeled and unlabeled); for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤11.77 ppb* (mean value), country: USA³¹⁶, *after 8 h (also measured after 24 and 48 h, lowest conc.: 0.58 ppb after 48 h)

incidence: 30/30*, sa. const.: male and female Hubbard chicks, age: 1 day, contamination: no OTA (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: Canada³⁷⁶, *control
 incidence: 6?/6, sa. const.: male and female Hubbard chicks, age: 1 day, contamination: artificial (dose: **2.0 ppm** OTA, o., for 8 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 41 ppb* ** (mean value), country: Canada³⁷⁶, *in broilers, **0 h after withdrawal from treated feed
 incidence: 6?/6, sa. const.: male and female Hubbard chicks, age: 1 day, contamination: artificial (dose: **2.0 ppm** OTA, o., for 8 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 16 ppb* ** (mean value), country: Canada³⁷⁶, *in broilers, **24 h after withdrawal from treated feed
 incidence: 6/6, sa. const.: male and female Hubbard chicks, age: 1 day, contamination: artificial (dose: **2.0 ppm** OTA, o., for 8 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd* **, country: Canada³⁷⁶, *in broilers, **48 h after withdrawal from treated feed

incidence: 10/10*, sa. const.: male commercial broilers, age: 3 weeks, contamination: no OTA; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: Australia⁴⁰⁰, *control
 incidence: ?/10, sa. const.: male commercial broilers, age: 3 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: **1.0 mg** OTA/kg diet, o., for 5 weeks), conc. range: 3.0–10.0 µg/kg* (mean values), country: Australia⁴⁰⁰, *after 5 weeks of OTA-administration

incidence: 4/4*, sa. const.: wingbanded Ross broiler chicks, age: 28 days, Ø wt.: 835.19 g, contamination: no OTA (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: The Netherlands/Hungary⁴⁷³, *control
 incidence: 4?/4, sa. const.: wingbanded Ross broiler chicks, age: 28 days, Ø wt.: 835.19 g, contamination: artificial (dose: a total of **0.5 mg** OTA/week, o., for 4 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤1.25 ng/g* (mean value), country: The Netherlands/Hungary⁴⁷³, *after 7 days of OTA-administration (also measured after 14, 21 and 28 days, lowest conc.: nd after 28 days)

incidence: 3/3*, sa. const.: male Hubbard strain chicks, age: 35 days, contamination: no OTA alone/or OTA/PA (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: Italy⁴⁹¹, *control
 incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: male Hubbard strain chicks, age: 35 days, contamination: artificial (dose: **100 µg** OTA/kg feed, o., for 31 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.6 µg/kg* (mean value), country: Italy⁴⁹¹, *after 31 days
 incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: male Hubbard strain chicks, age: 35 days, contamination: artificial (dose: **100 µg** OTA + **1 mg** PA/kg feed, o., for 31 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 4.1 µg/kg* (mean value), country: Italy⁴⁹¹, *after 31 days

incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: Hubbard strain male broiler chickens, age: 14 days, contamination: no AFB₁ + OTA (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: Italy⁵¹⁵, *control
 incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: Hubbard strain male broiler chickens, age: 14 days, contamination: artificial (dose: **50 µg** AFB₁/kg feed + **50 µg** OTA/kg feed, o., for up to 64 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 0.5*–2.1** µg/kg (mean values), country: Italy⁵¹⁵, after 36* and 64** days

incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: Hubbard strain male broiler chickens, age: 14 days, contamination: no AFB₁ + OTA (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country:

Italy⁵¹⁵, *control

incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: Hubbard strain male broiler chickens, age: 14 days, contamination: artificial (dose: **50 µg AFB₁/kg feed + 50 µg OTA/kg feed**, o., for 36 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: <0.5*–0.8** µg/kg (mean values), country: Italy⁵¹⁵, 14** or 28* days after withdrawal from treatment

incidence: 27/27*, sa. const.: White Leghorn chickens, age: 1 day, contamination: no OTA (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: Denmark⁵⁶⁶, *control

incidence: 27?/27, sa. const.: White Leghorn chickens, age: 1 day, contamination: artificial (dose: **0.3 mg OTA/kg feed**, for 341 days), conc.: ≈13.5 µg/kg* (mean value), country: Denmark⁵⁶⁶, *after 341 days

incidence: 27?/27, sa. const.: White Leghorn chickens, age: 1 day, contamination: artificial (dose: **1 mg OTA/kg feed**, for 341 days), conc.: ≈18 µg/kg* (mean value), country: Denmark⁵⁶⁶, *after 341 days

incidence: 5?/5, sa. const.: White Leghorn chickens, age: 1 day, contamination: artificial (dose: **1 mg OTA/kg feed**, for the **last 14 of 314 days**; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: ≈32.5 µg/kg* (mean value), country: Denmark⁵⁶⁶, *after 341 days

incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: newly hatched chicks of Rhode Island Red strain, contamination: no OTA (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: Poland⁵⁹⁰, *control
incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: newly hatched chicks of Rhode Island Red strain, contamination: artificial (dose: cockerels and hens received **2.1 ppm OTA** in the diet, o., for 5 weeks; for detailed

information please see the article), conc.: 60.6 ppb*, country: Poland⁵⁹⁰, *after ? weeks

incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: newly hatched chicks of Rhode Island Red strain, contamination: artificial (dose: cockerels and hens received **4.1 ppm OTA** in the diet, o., for 5 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 189.0 ppb*, country: Poland⁵⁹⁰, *after ? weeks

PENICILLIC ACID

incidence: 3/3*, sa. const.: Hyline W-36 male laying strain chickens, age: 7 days, contamination: no PA, conc.: nr, country: USA⁵²⁴, *control

incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: Hyline W-36 male laying strain chickens, age: 7 days, contamination: artificial (dose: **50 mg PA/kg b. wt.**, o. by intubation, once), conc.: 1,480 ng/g* (mean value), country: USA⁵²⁴, *after 4 h

incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: Hyline W-36 male laying strain chickens, age: 7 days, contamination: artificial (dose: **100 mg PA/kg b. wt.**, o. by intubation, once), conc.: 1,920 ng/g* (mean value), country: USA⁵²⁴, *after 4 h

incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: Hyline W-36 male laying strain chickens, age: 7 days, contamination: artificial (dose: **200 mg PA/kg b. wt.**, o. by intubation, once), conc.: 2,160 ng/g* (mean value), country: USA⁵²⁴, *after 4 h

incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: Hyline W-36 male laying strain chickens, age: 7 days, contamination: artificial (dose: **400 mg PA/kg b. wt.**, o. by intubation, once), conc.: 2,910 ng/g* (mean value), country: USA⁵²⁴, *after 4 h

Chicken Leg see Chicken muscle, leg

Chicken Leg Muscle see Chicken muscle, leg

Chicken liver may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

AFLATOXICOL

incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: Hubbard strain male broilers, age: 14 days, contamination: no AFB₁ (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: Italy²³², *control

incidence: 6?/6, sa. const.: Hubbard strain male broilers, age: 14 days, contamination: artificial (dose: **50 µg AFB₁/kg feed**, o., for up to 64 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 0.60*–1.10** µg/kg (mean values), country: Italy²³², after 64* and 36** days

incidence: 16?/16?*, sa. const.: Hybro broiler chickens, age: 23 days, contamination: no AF (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: Spain³⁵⁹, *control
incidence: 8?/16, sa. const.: Hybro broiler chickens, age: 23 days, contamination: artificial (dose: **2.5 mg AF/kg feed**, o., for 32 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤0.61 µg/kg* (mean value), country: Spain³⁵⁹ (measured at 4th, 8th, 16th* and 32nd day, lowest conc.: nd after 4 and 32 days, intoxication period)

incidence: 4?/16, sa. const.: Hybro broiler chickens, age: 23 days, contamination: artificial (dose: **5.0 mg AF/kg feed**, o., for 32 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤tr* (mean value), country: Spain³⁵⁹ (measured at 4th, 8th, 16th* and 32nd day, lowest conc.: nd after 4, 8 and 32 days, intoxication period)

incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: Hubbard strain male broiler chickens, age: 14 days, contamination: no AFB₁ + OTA (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: Italy⁵¹⁵, *control
incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: Hubbard strain male broiler chickens, age: 14 days, contamination: artificial (dose: **50 µg**

AFB₁/kg feed + **50 µg OTA/kg feed**, o., for up to 64 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 3.40*–3.50** µg/kg (mean value), country: Italy⁵¹⁵, after 36* and 64** days

AFLATOXIN B₁

incidence: 20/20*, sa. const.: White Leghorn chicks, age: 14 days, contamination: no AFB₁ (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: USA⁵³, *control
incidence: 20?/20, sa. const.: White Leghorn chicks, age: 14 days, contamination: artificial (dose: **120 ng AFB₁/g ration** for 28 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.005 ng/g* (mean value), country: USA⁵³, *after 28 days of AFB₁-administration
incidence: 20?/20, sa. const.: White Leghorn chicks, age: 14 days, contamination: artificial (dose: **525 ng AFB₁/g ration + 25% soil** for 28 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.018 ng/g* (mean value), country: USA⁵³, *after 28 days of AFB₁-administration
incidence: 20?/20, sa. const.: White Leghorn chicks, age: 14 days, contamination: artificial (dose: **630 ng AFB₁/g ration + 10% soil** for 28 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.007 ng/g* (mean value), country: USA⁵³, *after 28 days of AFB₁-administration
incidence: 20?/20, sa. const.: White Leghorn chicks, age: 14 days, contamination: artificial (dose: **700 ng AFB₁/g ration** for 28 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 1.29 ng/g* (mean value), country: USA⁵³, *after 28 days of AFB₁-administration

incidence: 17/17*, sa. const.: broiler chickens, contamination: no AFB₁ (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: Germany⁹⁰, *control

incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: broiler chickens, contamination: artificial (dose: **2.0 ppm AFB₁**, o., for 56 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤ 22.10 ppb* **, country: Germany⁹⁰, *AFB₁-residues, **after 8 weeks of AFB₁-administration (up to 15.0 ppm AFB₁ applied but lower residue values recorded)

incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: Hubbard strain male broilers, age: 14 days, contamination: no AFB₁ (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: Italy²³², *control

incidence: 6?/6, sa. const.: Hubbard strain male broilers, age: 14 days, contamination: artificial (dose: **50 µg AFB₁/kg feed**, o., for up to 64 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: $0.01^* - 0.02^{**}$ µg/kg (mean values), country: Italy²³², after 64* and 36** days

incidence: 6/6*, sa. const.: Hubbard White Mountain broilers, age: 1 week, contamination: no AFB₁ + AFB₂, conc.: nd, country: USA³⁵⁷, *control

incidence: 6/6, sa. const.: Hubbard White Mountain broilers, age: 1 week, contamination: artificial (dose: **2,057 µg AFB₁/kg feed + 1,323 µg AFB₂/kg feed**, o., for 5 weeks), conc. range: ≤ 0.29 µg/kg*, country: USA³⁵⁷, *3 h after withdrawal of the contaminated feed (also measured after 1, 2 and 4 days, lowest conc.: nd after 4 days)

incidence: 16?/16?*, sa. const.: Hybro broiler chickens, age: 23 days, contamination: no AF (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: Spain³⁵⁹, *control
incidence: 16?/16, sa. const.: Hybro broiler chickens, age: 23 days, contamination: artificial (dose: **2.5 mg AF/kg feed**, o., for 32 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤ 0.52 µg/kg* (mean value), country: Spain³⁵⁹ (measured at 4th, 8th, 16th* and 32nd day, lowest

conc.: 0.09 µg/kg after 4 days, intoxication period)

incidence: 16?/16, sa. const.: Hybro broiler chickens, age: 23 days, contamination: artificial (dose: **5.0 mg AF/kg feed**, o., for 32 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤ 0.44 µg/kg* (mean value), country: Spain³⁵⁹ (measured at 4th, 8th, 16th* and 32nd day, lowest conc.: 0.05 µg/kg after 32 days, intoxication period)

incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: broiler chicks, contamination: artificial (dose: 3 µg AFB₁/g b. wt., o. gavage, daily for up to 20 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤ 25.2 ng/g* ** wet matter basis, country: Spain³⁷³, *AFB₁-residues, **after 12 days and 11 doses

incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: broiler chicks, contamination: no AF (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: India³⁹⁸, *control
incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: broiler chicks, contamination: artificial (dose: **0.5 ppm AF**, for ?; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤ 4.7 ppb*, country: India³⁹⁸, *after 45 days

incidence: ?/10*, sa. const.: male commercial broilers, age: 3 weeks, contamination: no AF; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: Australia⁴⁰⁰, *control

incidence: ?/10, sa. const.: male commercial broilers, age: 3 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: **1.5 mg total AF/kg diet**, o., for 5 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: $0.4 - 1.4$ µg/kg* (mean values), country: Australia⁴⁰⁰, *after 5 weeks of AF-administration

incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: Hubbard strain male broiler chickens, age: 14 days, contamination: no AFB₁ + OTA (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: Italy⁵¹⁵, *control

incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: Hubbard strain male broiler chickens, age: 14 days, contamination: artificial (dose: **50 µg AFB₁ + 50 µg OTA/kg feed**, o., for up to 64 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 0.04*–0.15** µg/kg (mean values), country: Italy⁵¹⁵, after 64* and 36** days

incidence: 30/30*, sa. const.: hybrid male and female Arbor Acor broiler chickens, age: 1 day, contamination: no AFB₁ and/or CP (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: Thailand⁵⁷⁴, *control

incidence: 30?/30, sa. const.: hybrid male and female Arbor Acor broiler chickens, age: 1 day, contamination: artificial (dose: **different conc. of AFB₁** with/without CP fed for different periods; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤0.13 ppb* ** (mean value), country: Thailand⁵⁷⁴, *AFB₁-residues, **after 6 weeks of AFB₁-administration

incidence: 30/30*, sa. const.: broiler chicks, age: 1 day, contamination: no AFB₁ (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: India⁵⁹⁵, *control
incidence: ?/30, sa. const.: broiler chicks, age: 1 day, contamination: artificial (dose: **20, 40, 60, 80* or 100 ppb AFB₁**, o., for 15, 30 or 45 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: ≤6.740 ng/g* **, country: India⁵⁹⁵, **after 45 days (also measured after 15 and 30 days, lowest conc.: nd after 15 days)

incidence: 2/4, sa. const.: chickens, age: 3 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: 1 mg AFB₁ (labeled and unlabeled), o., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≈0.25–0.3 ppm*, country: USA⁶¹⁷, *after 12 h (also measured after 48 and 72 h)
incidence: 2/4, sa. const.: chickens, age: 3 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: 1 mg AFB₁ (labeled and unlabeled),

o., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≈0.5–0.55 ppm*, country: USA⁶¹⁷, *after 24 h (also measured after 48 and 72 h)

AFLATOXIN B₂

incidence: 20/20*, sa. const.: White Leghorn chicks, age: 14 days, contamination: no AFB₁ (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: USA⁵³, *control
incidence: 20/20, sa. const.: White Leghorn chicks, age: 14 days, contamination: artificial (dose: **120 ng AFB₁/g ration** for 28 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd*, country: USA⁵³, *after 28 days of AFB₁-administration
incidence: 20/20, sa. const.: White Leghorn chicks, age: 14 days, contamination: artificial (dose: **525 ng AFB₁/g ration + 25% soil** for 28 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd*, country: USA⁵³, *after 28 days of AFB₁-administration
incidence: 20/20, sa. const.: White Leghorn chicks, age: 14 days, contamination: artificial (dose: **630 ng AFB₁/g ration + 10% soil** for 28 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd*, country: USA⁵³, *after 28 days of AFB₁-administration
incidence: 20?/20, sa. const.: White Leghorn chicks, age: 14 days, contamination: artificial (dose: **700 ng AFB₁/g ration** for 28 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.028 ng/g* (mean value), country: USA⁵³, *after 28 days of AFB₁-administration

incidence: 6/6*, sa. const.: Hubbard White Mountain broilers, age: 1 week, contamination: no AFB₁ + AFB₂, conc.: nd, country: USA³⁵⁷, *control
incidence: 6/6, sa. const.: Hubbard White Mountain broilers, age: 1 week, contamination: artificial (dose: **2,057 µg AFB₁/kg feed + 1,323 µg AFB₂/kg feed**, o.,

for 5 weeks), conc. range: $\leq 0.13 \mu\text{g}/\text{kg}^*$, country: USA³⁵⁷, *3 h after withdrawal of the contaminated feed (also measured after 1, 2 and 4 days, lowest conc.: nd after 4 days)

AFLATOXIN B_{2a}

incidence: 16[?]/16[?]*, sa. const.: Hybro broiler chickens, age: 23 days, contamination: no AF (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: Spain³⁵⁹, *control incidence: 12[?]/16, sa. const.: Hybro broiler chickens, age: 23 days, contamination: artificial (dose: **2.5 mg AF/kg** feed, o., for 32 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: $\leq 0.22 \mu\text{g}/\text{kg}^*$ (mean value), country: Spain³⁵⁹ (measured at 4th, 8th, 16th* and 32nd day, lowest conc.: nd after 32 days, intoxication period) incidence: 12[?]/16, sa. const.: Hybro broiler chickens, age: 23 days, contamination: artificial (dose: **5.0 mg AF/kg** feed, o., for 32 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: $\leq 0.16 \mu\text{g}/\text{kg}^*$ (mean value), country: Spain³⁵⁹ (measured at 4th*, 8th, 16th* and 32nd day, lowest conc.: nd after 32 days, intoxication period)

incidence: 10/10*, sa. const.: male commercial broilers, age: 3 weeks, contamination: no AF; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: Australia⁴⁰⁰, *control incidence: [?]/10, sa. const.: male commercial broilers, age: 3 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: **1.5 mg total AF/kg** diet, o., for 5 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 0.9–2.1 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}^*$ (mean values), country: Australia⁴⁰⁰, *after 5 weeks of AF-administration

AFLATOXIN G₁

incidence: 16[?]/16[?]*, sa. const.: Hybro broiler chickens, age: 23 days, contamination: no AF (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: Spain³⁵⁹, *control

incidence: 2[?]/16, sa. const.: Hybro broiler chickens, age: 23 days, contamination: artificial (dose: **2.5 mg AF/kg** feed, o., for 32 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 0.15*–0.16** $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$ (mean value), country: Spain³⁵⁹ (measured at 4th, 8th, 16th** and 32nd* day)

incidence: [?]/16, sa. const.: Hybro broiler chickens, age: 23 days, contamination: artificial (dose: **5.0 mg AF/kg** feed, o., for 32 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.1 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}^*$ (mean value), country: Spain³⁵⁹ (measured at 4th, 8th, 16th* and 32nd day)

incidence: 10/10*, sa. const.: male commercial broilers, age: 3 weeks, contamination: no AF; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: Australia⁴⁰⁰, *control incidence: [?]/10, sa. const.: male commercial broilers, age: 3 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: **1.5 mg total AF/kg** diet, o., for 5 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: <0.2–0.6 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}^*$ (mean values), country: Australia⁴⁰⁰, *after 5 weeks of AF-administration

AFLATOXIN G_{2a}

incidence: 10/10*, sa. const.: male commercial broilers, age: 3 weeks, contamination: no AF; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: Australia⁴⁰⁰, *control incidence: [?]/10, sa. const.: male commercial broilers, age: 3 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: **1.5 mg total AF/kg** diet, o., for 5 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: <0.2–0.6 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}^*$ (mean values), country: Australia⁴⁰⁰, *after 5 weeks of AF-administration

AFLATOXIN M₁

incidence: 20/20*, sa. const.: White Leghorn chicks, age: 14 days, contamination: no AFB₁ (for detailed

information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: USA⁵³, *control
 incidence: 20/20, sa. const.: White Leghorn chicks, age: 14 days, contamination: artificial (dose: **120 ng AFB₁/g** ration for 28 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd*, country: USA⁵³, *after 28 days of AFB₁-administration
 incidence: 20/20, sa. const.: White Leghorn chicks, age: 14 days, contamination: artificial (dose: **525 ng AFB₁/g** ration + **25% soil** for 28 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd*, country: USA⁵³, *after 28 days of AFB₁-administration
 incidence: 20/20, sa. const.: White Leghorn chicks, age: 14 days, contamination: artificial (dose: **630 ng AFB₁/g** ration + **10% soil** for 28 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd*, country: USA⁵³, *after 28 days of AFB₁-administration
 incidence: 20?/20, sa. const.: White Leghorn chicks, age: 14 days, contamination: artificial (dose: **700 ng AFB₁/g** ration for 28 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.095 ng/g* (mean value), country: USA⁵³, *after 28 days of AFB₁-administration

incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: Hubbard strain male broilers, age: 14 days, contamination: no AFB₁ (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: Italy²³², *control
 incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: Hubbard strain male broilers, age: 14 days, contamination: artificial (dose: **50 µg AFB₁/kg** feed, o., for up to 64 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.36 µg/kg*, country: Italy²³², *after 64 days (also measured after 36 days but conc.: nd)

incidence: 6/6*, sa. const.: Hubbard White Mountain broilers, age: 1 week, contamination: no AFB₁ + AFB₂, conc.: nd, country: USA³⁵⁷, *control
 incidence: 5/6, sa. const.: Hubbard White Mountain broilers, age: 1 week,

contamination: artificial (dose: **2,057 µg AFB₁/kg** feed + **1,323 µg AFB₂/kg** feed, o., for 5 weeks), conc. range: ≤0.14 µg/kg*, country: USA³⁵⁷, *3 h after withdrawal of the contaminated feed (also measured after 1, 2 and 4 days, lowest conc.: nd after 4 days)

incidence: 16?/16?*, sa. const.: Hybro broiler chickens, age: 23 days, contamination: no AF (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: Spain³⁵⁹, *control
 incidence: 12?/16?, sa. const.: Hybro broiler chickens, age: 23 days, contamination: artificial (dose: **2.5 mg AF/kg** feed, o., for 32 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤0.09 µg/kg* (mean value), country: Spain³⁵⁹ (measured at 4th, 8th, 16th* and 32nd day, lowest conc.: nd after 4 and 32 days, intoxication period)
 incidence: 16?/16?, sa. const.: Hybro broiler chickens, age: 23 days, contamination: artificial (dose: **5.0 mg AF/kg** feed, o., for 32 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤0.03 µg/kg* (mean value), country: Spain³⁵⁹ (measured at 4th*, 8th*, 16th* and 32nd* day, lowest conc.: nd after 8 days, intoxication period)

incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: Hubbard strain male broiler chickens, age: 14 days, contamination: no AFB₁ + OTA (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: Italy⁵¹⁵, *control
 incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: Hubbard strain male broiler chickens, age: 14 days, contamination: artificial (dose: **50 µg AFB₁ + 50 µg OTA/kg** feed, o., for up to 64 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: <0.01 µg/kg* (mean value), country: Italy⁵¹⁵, *after 36 and 64 days

incidence: 30/30*, sa. const.: hybrid male and female Arbor Acor broiler chickens, age: 1 day, contamination: no AFB₁ and/or

CP (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: Thailand⁵⁷⁴, *control
incidence: 30?/30, sa. const.: hybrid male and female Arbor Acor broiler chickens, age: 1 day, contamination: artificial (dose: **different conc. of AFB₁** with/without CP fed for different periods; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤0.32 ppb* ** (mean value), country: Thailand⁵⁷⁴, *AFM₁-residues, **after 6 weeks of AFB₁-administration

AFLATOXIN M₂

incidence: 6/6*, sa. const.: Hubbard White Mountain broilers, age: 1 week, contamination: no AFB₁ + AFB₂, conc.: nd, country: USA³⁵⁷, *control
incidence: 6/6, sa. const.: Hubbard White Mountain broilers, age: 1 week, contamination: artificial (dose: **2,057 µg AFB₁/kg feed and 1,323 µg AFB₂/kg feed**, o., for 5 weeks), conc. range: ≤6.53 µg/kg*, country: USA³⁵⁷, *3 h after withdrawal of the contaminated feed (also measured after 1, 2 and 4 days, lowest conc.: nd after 4 days)

AFLATOXIN

incidence: 25/25*, sa. const.: Hubbard chickens, age: 1 day, contamination: no AFB₁, (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: Egypt³⁷², *control
incidence: ?/25, sa. const.: Hubbard chickens, age: 1 day, contamination: artificial (dose: **100 ppb AFB₁**, o., for 6 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤10.20 ng/g* **, country: Egypt³⁷², *AF-residues, **after 3 weeks of AFB₁-administration (also measured after 4 and 5 weeks, lowest conc.: 3.93 ng/g after 4 weeks)
incidence: ?/25, sa. const.: Hubbard chickens, age: 1 day, contamination: artificial (dose: **250 ppb AFB₁**, o., for 6 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤13.42 ng/g***, country: Egypt³⁷², *AF-residues, **after

3 weeks of AFB₁-administration (also measured after 4 and 5 weeks, lowest conc.: 10.0 ng/g after 5 weeks)
incidence: ?/25, sa. const.: Hubbard chickens, age: 1 day, contamination: artificial (dose: **500 ppb AFB₁**, o., for 6 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤18.44 ng/g***, country: Egypt³⁷², *AF-residues, **after 4 weeks of AFB₁-administration (also measured after 3 and 5 weeks, lowest conc.: 16.42 ng/g after 3 weeks)
incidence: ?/25, sa. const.: Hubbard chickens, age: 1 day, contamination: artificial (dose: **750 ppb AFB₁**, o., for 6 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤34.93 ng/g***, country: Egypt³⁷², *AF-residues, **after 3 weeks of AFB₁-administration (also measured after 4 and 5 weeks, lowest conc.: 21.28 ng/g after 5 weeks)

HT-2 TOXIN

incidence: 12?/12, sa. const.: chickens, age: 5 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: 3.5 mg T-2 toxin/kg b. wt., i.p., once), conc.: 233 ppb* (mean value), country: USA¹⁴⁵, *after 18 h

3'-HYDROXY HT-2 TOXIN

incidence: 12?/12, sa. const.: chickens, age: 5 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: 3.5 mg T-2 toxin/kg b. wt., i.p., once), conc.: 1,370 ppb* (mean value), country: USA¹⁴⁵, *after 18 h

OCHRATOXIN A

incidence: 4?/4, sa. const.: New Hampshire-Leghorn cross chicks, age: 36 days, contamination: artificial (dose: feeding 1 ppm OTA for 5 weeks and then given a single dose of 50 µg ³H-OTA per chick by intubation (OTA labeled and unlabeled); for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤4.07 ppb* (mean value), country: USA³¹⁶, *after 8 h (also measured after 24 and 48 h, lowest conc.: 0.14 ppb after 48 h)

incidence: 30/30*, sa. const.: male and female Hubbard chicks, age: 1 day,

contamination: no OTA (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: Canada³⁷⁶, *control incidence: 6?/6, sa. const.: male and female Hubbard chicks, age: 1 day, contamination: artificial (dose: **2.0 ppm** OTA, o., for 8 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 24 ppb* ** (mean value), country: Canada³⁷⁶, *in broilers, ****0 h** after withdrawal from treated feed incidence: 6/6, sa. const.: male and female Hubbard chicks, age: 1 day, contamination: artificial (dose: **2.0 ppm** OTA, o., for 8 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd* **, country: Canada³⁷⁶, *in broilers, ****24 h** after withdrawal from treated feed incidence: 6/6, sa. const.: male and female Hubbard chicks, age: 1 day, contamination: artificial (dose: **2.0 ppm** OTA, o., for 8 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd* **, country: Canada³⁷⁶, *in broilers, ****48 h** after withdrawal from treated feed

incidence: 10/10*, sa. const.: male commercial broilers, age: 3 weeks, contamination: no OTA; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: Australia⁴⁰⁰, *control incidence: ?/10, sa. const.: male commercial broilers, age: 3 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: **1.0 mg** OTA/kg diet, o., for 5 weeks), conc. range: 1.5–2.5 µg/kg* (mean values), country: Australia⁴⁰⁰, *after 5 weeks of OTA-administration

incidence: 4/4*, sa. const.: wingbanded Ross broiler chicks, age: 28 days, Ø wt.: 835.19 g, contamination: no OTA (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: The Netherlands/Hungary⁴⁷³, *control incidence: 4?/4, sa. const.: wingbanded Ross broiler chicks, age: 28 days, Ø wt.: 835.19 g, contamination: artificial (dose: a total of **0.5 mg** OTA/week, o., for 4 weeks;

for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤1.45 ng/g* (mean value), country: The Netherlands/Hungary⁴⁷³, *after 7 days of OTA-administration (also measured after 14, 21 and 28 days, lowest conc.: 0.2 ng/g after 28 days)

incidence: 3/3*, sa. const.: male Hubbard strain chicks, age: 35 days, contamination: no OTA alone or OTA/PA (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: Italy⁴⁹¹, *control incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: male Hubbard strain chicks, age: 35 days, contamination: artificial (dose: **100 µg** OTA/kg feed, o., for 31 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 2.1 µg/kg* (mean value), country: Italy⁴⁹¹, *after 31 days incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: male Hubbard strain chicks, age: 35 days, contamination: artificial (dose: **100 µg** OTA + **1 mg** PA/kg feed, o., for 31 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 5.0 µg/kg* (mean value), country: Italy⁴⁹¹, *after 31 days

incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: Hubbard strain male broiler chickens, age: 14 days, contamination: no AFB₁ + OTA (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: Italy⁵¹⁵, *control incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: Hubbard strain male broiler chickens, age: 14 days, contamination: artificial (dose: **50 µg** AFB₁/kg feed + **50 µg** OTA/kg feed, o., for up to 64 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 38.0*–40.0** µg/kg (mean value), country: Italy⁵¹⁵, after 64* and 36** days incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: Hubbard strain male broiler chickens, age: 14 days, contamination: no AFB₁ + OTA (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: Italy⁵¹⁵, *control incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: Hubbard strain male broiler chickens, age: 14 days, contamination: artificial (dose: **50 µg**

AFB₁/kg feed + 50 µg OTA/kg feed, o., for 36 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 1.2*–2.0** µg/kg (mean values), country: Italy⁵¹⁵, 14** or 28* days after withdrawal from treatment

incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: male Euribird broiler chickens, age: 1 day, contamination: no OTA (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: Poland⁵³¹, *control
 incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: male Euribird broiler chickens, age: 1 day, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.5 mg OTA/kg feed, o., for 8 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd*, country: Poland⁵³¹, *after 8 weeks of OTA-administration
 incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: male Euribird broiler chickens, age: 1 day, contamination: artificial (dose: 1.0 mg OTA/kg feed, o., for 8 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 32.8 µg/kg* (mean value), country: Poland⁵³¹, *after 8 weeks of OTA-administration
 incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: male Euribird broiler chickens, age: 1 day, contamination: artificial (dose: 1.5 mg OTA/kg feed, o., for 8 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 14.2 µg/kg* (mean value), country: Poland⁵³¹, *after 8 weeks of OTA-administration
 incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: male Euribird broiler chickens, age: 1 day, contamination: artificial (dose: 2.0 mg OTA/kg feed, o., for 8 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 34.3 µg/kg* (mean value), country: Poland⁵³¹, *after 8 weeks of OTA-administration
 incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: female Euribird broiler chickens, age: 1 day, contamination: no OTA (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: Poland⁵³¹, *control
 incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: female Euribird broiler chickens, age: 1 day,

contamination: artificial (dose: 0.5 mg OTA/kg feed, o., for 8 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd*, country: Poland⁵³¹, *after 8 weeks of OTA-administration
 incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: female Euribird broiler chickens, age: 1 day, contamination: artificial (dose: 1.0 mg OTA/kg feed, o., for 8 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 22.8 µg/kg* (mean value), country: Poland⁵³¹, *after 8 weeks of OTA-administration
 incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: female Euribird broiler chickens, age: 1 day, contamination: artificial (dose: 1.5 mg OTA/kg feed, o., for 8 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 39.8 µg/kg* (mean value), country: Poland⁵³¹, *after 8 weeks of OTA-administration
 incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: female Euribird broiler chickens, age: 1 day, contamination: artificial (dose: 2.0 mg OTA/kg feed, o., for 8 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 58.6 µg/kg* (mean value), country: Poland⁵³¹, *after 8 weeks of OTA-administration
 incidence: 27/27*, sa. const.: White Leghorn chickens, age: 1 day, contamination: no OTA (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: Denmark⁵⁶⁶, *control
 incidence: 27?/27, sa. const.: White Leghorn chickens, age: 1 day, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.3 mg OTA/kg feed, for 341 days), conc.: ≈2 µg/kg* (mean value), country: Denmark⁵⁶⁶, *after 341 days
 incidence: 27?/27, sa. const.: White Leghorn chickens, age: 1 day, contamination: artificial (dose: 1 mg OTA/kg feed, for 341 days), conc.: ≈5 µg/kg* (mean value), country: Denmark⁵⁶⁶, *after 341 days
 incidence: 5?/5, sa. const.: White Leghorn chickens, age: 1 day,

contamination: artificial (dose: **1 mg OTA/kg** feed, for the **last 14 of 314 days**; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: $\approx 8.5 \mu\text{g/kg}^*$ (mean value), country: Denmark⁵⁶⁶, *after 341 days

incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: newly hatched chicks of Rhode Island Red strain, contamination: no OTA (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: Poland⁵⁹⁰, *control
 incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: newly hatched chicks of Rhode Island Red strain, contamination: artificial (dose: cockerels and hens received **2.1 ppm OTA** in the diet, o., for 5 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 26.0 ppb^* , country: Poland⁵⁹⁰, *after ? weeks
 incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: newly hatched chicks of Rhode Island Red strain, contamination: artificial (dose: cockerels and hens received **4.1 ppm OTA** in the diet, o., for 5 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 83.0 ppb^* , country: Poland⁵⁹⁰, *after ? weeks

incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: broilers, contamination: no OTA (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: $0.03 \mu\text{g/kg}^{**}$ (mean value), country: Germany⁶⁰¹, *control, **after 6 weeks
 incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: broilers, contamination: artificial (dose: **1.5 mg OTA/kg** in the diet, o., for 3 weeks afterwards **OTA-free diet** for 3 weeks (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: $0.02 \mu\text{g/kg}^*$ (mean value), country: Germany⁶⁰¹, *after 6 weeks
 incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: broilers, contamination: artificial (dose: **OTA-free diet** for 3 weeks afterwards **1.5 mg OTA/kg** in the diet, o., for 3 weeks (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: $16.16 \mu\text{g/kg}^*$ (mean value), country: Germany⁶⁰¹, *after 6 weeks
 incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: broilers, contamination: artificial (dose: **1.5 mg OTA/kg** in the diet, o., for 6 weeks (for detailed information please see the

article), conc.: $10.98 \mu\text{g/kg}^*$ (mean value), country: Germany⁶⁰¹, *after 6 weeks

PENICILLIC ACID

incidence: 3/3*, sa. const.: Hyline W-36 male laying strain chickens, age: 7-days, contamination: no PA, conc.: nr, country: USA⁵²⁴, *control
 incidence: 3/3, sa. const.: Hyline W-36 male laying strain chickens, age: 7-days, contamination: artificial (dose: **50 mg PA/kg** b. wt., o. by intubation, once), conc.: nd*, country: USA⁵²⁴, *after 4 h
 incidence: 3/3, sa. const.: Hyline W-36 male laying strain chickens, age: 7-days, contamination: artificial (dose: **100 mg PA/kg** b. wt., o. by intubation, once), conc.: nd* (mean value), country: USA⁵²⁴, *after 4 h
 incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: Hyline W-36 male laying strain chickens, age: 7 days, contamination: artificial (dose: **200 mg PA/kg** b. wt., o. by intubation, once), conc.: 5.1 ng/g^* (mean value), country: USA⁵²⁴, *after 4 h
 incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: Hyline W-36 male laying strain chickens, age: 7 days, contamination: artificial (dose: **400 mg PA/kg** b. wt., o. by intubation, once), conc.: 6.8 ng/g^* (mean value), country: USA⁵²⁴, *after 4 h

T-2 TOXIN

incidence: 12?/12, sa. const.: chickens, age: 5 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: **3.5 mg T-2 toxin/kg** b. wt., i.p., once), conc.: 4 ppb^* (mean value), country: USA¹⁴⁵, *after 18 h

T-2 TETRAOL

incidence: 12?/12, sa. const.: chickens, age: 5 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: **3.5 mg T-2 toxin/kg** b. wt., i.p., once), conc.: 18 ppb^* (mean value), country: USA¹⁴⁵, *after 18 h

4-ACETOXY T-2 TETRAOL

incidence: 12?/12, sa. const.: chickens, age: 5 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: **3.5 mg T-2 toxin/kg** b. wt., i.p.,

once), conc.: 20 ppb* (mean value),
country: USA¹⁴⁵, *after 18 h

15-ACETOXY T-2 TETRAOL

incidence: 12?/12, sa. const.: chickens,
age: 5 weeks, contamination: artificial
(dose: 3.5 mg T-2 toxin/kg b. wt., i.p.,
once), conc.: 22 ppb* (mean value),
country: USA¹⁴⁵, *after 18 h

T-2 TRIOL

incidence: 12?/12, sa. const.: chickens,
age: 5 weeks, contamination: artificial
(dose: 3.5 mg T-2 toxin/kg b. wt., i.p.,
once), conc.: 210 ppb* (mean value),
country: USA¹⁴⁵, *after 18 h

ZEARALENONE

incidence: 6/6*, sa. const.: broiler chickens
(Ross male X Arbor Acre female), age:
4 weeks, contamination: no ZEA
(for detailed information please see the
article), conc.: nr, country: USA¹⁰⁶,
*control

incidence: 4?/4, sa. const.: broiler chickens
(Ross male X Arbor Acre female), age:
4 weeks, contamination: artificial
(dose: 5.0 mg ZEA (labeled)/kg b. wt.,
intubated into the crop, once; for detailed
information please see the article), conc.
range: $\leq 2,095.0$ ppb* ** *** (mean value),
country: USA¹⁰⁶, *eq. conc., **after 0.5 h
(also measured after 4, 8, 12, 24 and 48 h,
lowest conc.: 161.2 ppb after 48 h),
***ZEA and/or metabolites

incidence: 5?/11, sa. const.: broiler
chickens (Ross male X Arbor Acre
female), age: 4 weeks, contamination:
artificial (dose: 10 mg ZEA/bird for 6 days
and intubation of 20.92 mg ZEA/ml at day
9 (ZEA labeled and unlabeled); for
detailed information please see the
article), conc. range: ≤ 681 ppb*,
country: USA¹⁰⁶, *after 0.5 h (also
measured after 4, 8 and 24 h, lowest
conc.: 0.0 ppm after 24 h)

incidence: 5/5*, sa. const.: Leghorn
broilers, age: 2 weeks, contamination:
no ZEA (for detailed information please

see the article), conc.: nr, country:
Romania/France⁶³⁵, *control

incidence: 5?/5, sa. const.: Leghorn
broilers, age: 2 weeks, contamination:
artificial (dose: 25 mg ZEA/kg b. wt., i.p.,
for 3 days (for detailed information please
see the article), conc.: 3.01 $\mu\text{g/g}^*$, country:
Romania/France⁶³⁵, after 24 h of the last
treatment

incidence: 5?/5, sa. const.: Leghorn
broilers, age: 2 weeks, contamination:
artificial (dose: 25 mg ZEA/kg b. wt., i.p.,
once and before 80 mg PB/kg b. wt., i.p.,
for 3 days (for detailed information please
see the article), conc.: 3.69 $\mu\text{g/g}^*$, country:
Romania/France⁶³⁵, after 24 h of the last
treatment

α -ZEARALENOL

incidence: 6/6*, sa. const.: broiler
chickens (Ross male X Arbor Acre female),
age: 4 weeks, contamination: no ZEA
(for detailed information please see the
article), conc.: nr, country: USA¹⁰⁶,
*control

incidence: 3?/11, sa. const.: broiler
chickens (Ross male X Arbor Acre
female), age: 4 weeks, contamination:
artificial (dose: 10 mg ZEA/bird for 6 days
and intubation of 20.92 mg ZEA/ml at day
9 (ZEA labeled and unlabeled); for
detailed information please see the
article), conc. range: $\leq 1,200$ ppb*,
country: USA¹⁰⁶, *after 0.5 h (also
measured after 4, 8, 24 and 48 h, lowest
conc.: 0.0 ppm after 48 h)

incidence: 5/5*, sa. const.: Leghorn
broilers, age: 2 weeks, contamination:
no ZEA (for detailed information please
see the article), conc.: nr, country:
Romania/France⁶³⁵, *control
incidence: 5?/5, sa. const.: Leghorn
broilers, age: 2 weeks, contamination:
artificial (dose: 25 mg ZEA/kg b. wt., i.p.,
for 3 days (for detailed information please
see the article), conc.: 26.46 $\mu\text{g/g}^*$,
country: Romania/France⁶³⁵, after 24 h of
the last treatment

incidence: 5?/5, sa. const.: Leghorn broilers, age: 2 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: **25 mg ZEA/kg** b. wt., i.p., once and before **80 mg PB/kg** b. wt., i.p., for 3 days (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 5.48 µg/g*, country: Romania/France⁶³⁵, after 24 h of the last treatment

β-ZEARALENOL

incidence: 6/6*, sa. const.: broiler chickens (Ross male X Arbor Acre female), age: 4 weeks, contamination: no ZEA (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: USA¹⁰⁶, *control
incidence: 3?/11, sa. const.: broiler chickens (Ross male X Arbor Acre female), age: 4 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: **10 mg ZEA/bird** for 6 days and intubation of **20.92 mg ZEA/ml** at day 9 (ZEA labeled and unlabeled); for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤662 ppb*, country: USA¹⁰⁶, *after 0.5 h (also measured after 4, 8, 24 and 48 h, lowest conc.: 0.0 ppm after 48 h)

incidence: 5/5*, sa. const.: Leghorn broilers, age: 2 weeks, contamination: no ZEA (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: Romania/France⁶³⁵, *control
incidence: 5?/5, sa. const.: Leghorn broilers, age: 2 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: **25 mg ZEA/kg** b. wt., i.p., for 3 days (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 23.69 µg/g*, country: Romania/France⁶³⁵, after 24 h of the last treatment

incidence: 5?/5, sa. const.: Leghorn broilers, age: 2 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: **25 mg ZEA/kg** b. wt., i.p., once and before **80 mg PB/kg** b. wt., i.p., for 3 days (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 9.57 µg/g*, country: Romania/France⁶³⁵, after 24 h of the last treatment

Chicken lung may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

AFLATOXIN B₁

incidence: 2/4, sa. const.: chickens, age: 3 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: 1 mg AFB₁ (labeled and unlabeled), o., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≈0.3 ppm*, country: USA⁶¹⁷, *after 12 h (also measured after 48 and 72 h)
incidence: 1/4, sa. const.: chickens, age: 3 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: 1 mg AFB₁ (labeled and unlabeled), o., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: ≈0.3 ppm*, country: USA⁶¹⁷, *after 24 h (also measured after 48 and 72 h)

HT-2 TOXIN

incidence: 12?/12, sa. const.: chickens, age: 5 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: 3.5 mg T-2 toxin/kg b. wt., i.p., once), conc.: <1 ppb* (mean value), country: USA¹⁴⁵, *after 18 h

3'-HYDROXY HT-2 TOXIN

incidence: 12?/12, sa. const.: chickens, age: 5 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: 3.5 mg T-2 toxin/kg b. wt., i.p., once), conc.: 3 ppb* (mean value), country: USA¹⁴⁵, *after 18 h

OCHRATOXIN A

incidence: 4?/4, sa. const.: New Hampshire-Leghorn cross chicks, age: 36 days, contamination: artificial (dose: feeding 1 ppm OTA for 5 weeks and then given a single dose of 50 µg ³H-OA per chick by intubation (OTA unlabeled and labeled); for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤4.99 ppb* (mean value), country: USA³¹⁶, *after 48 h (also measured after 8 and 24 h, lowest conc.: 0.49 ppb after 24 h)

Chicken meat may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

ZEARALANONE

incidence: 5/5*, sa. const.: Leghorn broilers, age: 2 weeks, contamination: no

ZEA (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: Romania/France⁶³⁵, *control
 incidence: 5?/5, sa. const.: Leghorn broilers, age: 2 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: **25 mg ZEA/kg b. wt.**, i.p., for 3 days (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 1.72 ng/g* dry matter, country: Romania/France⁶³⁵, after 24 h of the last treatment
 incidence: 5?/5, sa. const.: Leghorn broilers, age: 2 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: **25 mg ZEA/kg b. wt.**, i.p., once and before **80 mg PB/kg b. wt.**, i.p., for 3 days (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.56 ng/g* dry matter, country: Romania/France⁶³⁵, after 24 h of the last treatment

β-ZEARALANOL

incidence: 5/5*, sa. const.: Leghorn broilers, age: 2 weeks, contamination: no ZEA (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: Romania/France⁶³⁵, *control
 incidence: 5?/5, sa. const.: Leghorn broilers, age: 2 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: **25 mg ZEA/kg b. wt.**, i.p., for 3 days (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 5.61 ng/g* dry matter, country: Romania/France⁶³⁵, after 24 h of the last treatment
 incidence: 5?/5, sa. const.: Leghorn broilers, age: 2 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: **25 mg ZEA/kg b. wt.**, i.p., once and before **80 mg PB/kg b. wt.**, i.p., for 3 days (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 7.10 ng/g* dry matter, country: Romania/France⁶³⁵, after 24 h of the last treatment

ZEARALENONE

incidence: 5/5*, sa. const.: Leghorn broilers, age: 2 weeks, contamination: no ZEA (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: Romania/France⁶³⁵, *control
 incidence: 5?/5, sa. const.: Leghorn broilers, age: 2 weeks, contamination:

artificial (dose: **25 mg ZEA/kg b. wt.**, i.p., for 3 days (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 35.72 ng/g* dry matter, country: Romania/France⁶³⁵, after 24 h of the last treatment
 incidence: 5?/5, sa. const.: Leghorn broilers, age: 2 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: **25 mg ZEA/kg b. wt.**, i.p., once and before **80 mg PB/kg b. wt.**, i.p., for 3 days (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 22.98 ng/g* dry matter, country: Romania/France⁶³⁵, after 24 h of the last treatment

α-ZEARALENOL

incidence: 5/5*, sa. const.: Leghorn broilers, age: 2 weeks, contamination: no ZEA (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: Romania/France⁶³⁵, *control
 incidence: 5?/5, sa. const.: Leghorn broilers, age: 2 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: **25 mg ZEA/kg b. wt.**, i.p., for 3 days (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 13.42 ng/g* dry matter, country: Romania/France⁶³⁵, after 24 h of the last treatment
 incidence: 5?/5, sa. const.: Leghorn broilers, age: 2 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: **25 mg ZEA/kg b. wt.**, i.p., once and before **80 mg PB/kg b. wt.**, i.p., for 3 days (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 4.08 ng/g* dry matter, country: Romania/France⁶³⁵, after 24 h of the last treatment

β-ZEARALENOL

incidence: 5/5*, sa. const.: Leghorn broilers, age: 2 weeks, contamination: no ZEA (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: Romania/France⁶³⁵, *control
 incidence: 5?/5, sa. const.: Leghorn broilers, age: 2 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: **25 mg ZEA/kg b. wt.**, i.p., for 3 days (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 11.47 ng/g* dry matter, country: Romania/France⁶³⁵, after 24 h of the last treatment

incidence: 5[?]/5, sa. const.: Leghorn broilers, age: 2 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: **25 mg ZEA/kg** b. wt., i.p., once and before **80 mg PB/kg** b. wt., i.p., for 3 days (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 5.48 ng/g* dry matter, country: Romania/France⁶³⁵, after 24 h of the last treatment

Chicken muscle may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

AFLATOXIN B₁

incidence: 20/20*, sa. const.: White Leghorn chicks, age: 14 days, contamination: no AFB₁ (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: USA⁵³, *control
 incidence: 20/20, sa. const.: White Leghorn chicks, age: 14 days, contamination: artificial (dose: **120 ng AFB₁/g** ration for 28 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd*, country: USA⁵³, *after 28 days of AFB₁-administration
 incidence: 20[?]/20, sa. const.: White Leghorn chicks, age: 14 days, contamination: artificial (dose: **525 ng AFB₁/g** ration + **25% soil** for 28 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.004 ng/g* (mean value), country: USA⁵³, *after 28 days of AFB₁-administration
 incidence: 20[?]/20, sa. const.: White Leghorn chicks, age: 14 days, contamination: artificial (dose: **630 ng AFB₁/g** ration + **10% soil** for 28 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.003 ng/g* (mean value), country: USA⁵³, *after 28 days of AFB₁-administration
 incidence: 20[?]/20, sa. const.: White Leghorn chicks, age: 14 days, contamination: artificial (dose: **700 ng AFB₁/g** ration for 28 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.014 ng/g* (mean value), country: USA⁵³, *after 28 days of AFB₁-administration

incidence: 16[?]/16[?]*, sa. const.: Hybro broiler chickens, age: 23 days, contamination: no AF (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: Spain³⁵⁹, *control
 incidence: 16[?]/16, sa. const.: Hybro broiler chickens, age: 23 days, contamination: artificial (dose: **2.5 mg AF/kg** feed, o., for 32 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤0.21* μg/kg (mean value), country: Spain³⁵⁹ (measured at 4th*, 8th*, 16th and 32nd day, lowest conc.: 0.07 μg/kg after 16 days, intoxication period)
 incidence: 16[?]/16, sa. const.: Hybro broiler chickens, age: 23 days, contamination: artificial (dose: **5.0 mg AF/kg** feed, o., for 32 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤0.09 μg/kg* (mean value), country: Spain³⁵⁹ (measured at 4th, 8th, 16th* and 32nd day, lowest conc.: 0.01 μg/kg after 8 days, intoxication period)

incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: broiler chicks, contamination: no AF (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: India³⁹⁸, *control
 incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: broiler chicks, contamination: artificial (dose: **0.5 ppm AF**; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤2.0 ppb*, country: India³⁹⁸, *after 45 days

incidence: 30/30*, sa. const.: hybrid male and female Arbor Acor broiler chickens, age: 1 day, contamination: no AFB₁ and/or CP (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: Thailand⁵⁷⁴, *control
 incidence: 30[?]/30, sa. const.: hybrid male and female Arbor Acor broiler chickens, age: 1 day, contamination: artificial (dose: **different conc. of AFB₁** with/without CP fed for different periods; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.02 ppb* ** (mean value), country: Thailand⁵⁷⁴, *AFB₁-residues, **after 6 weeks of AFB₁-administration

incidence: 30/30*, sa. const.: broiler chicks, age: 1 day, contamination: no AFB₁ (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: India⁵⁹⁵, *control
 incidence: ?/30, sa. const.: broiler chicks, age: 1 day, contamination: artificial (dose: **20, 40, 60, 80 or 100* ppb AFB₁**, o., for 15, 30 or 45 days (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: ≤5.129 ng/g* **, country: India⁵⁹⁵, **after 45 days (also measured after 15 and 30 days, lowest conc.: nd after 15 days)

AFLATOXIN B₂

incidence: 20/20*, sa. const.: White Leghorn chicks, age: 14 days, contamination: no AFB₁ (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: USA⁵³, *control
 incidence: 20/20, sa. const.: White Leghorn chicks, age: 14 days, contamination: artificial (dose: **120 ng AFB₁/g** ration for 28 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd*, country: USA⁵³, *after 28 days of AFB₁-administration
 incidence: 20/20, sa. const.: White Leghorn chicks, age: 14 days, contamination: artificial (dose: **525 ng AFB₁/g** ration + **25% soil** for 28 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd*, country: USA⁵³, *after 28 days of AFB₁-administration
 incidence: 20/20, sa. const.: White Leghorn chicks, age: 14 days, contamination: artificial (dose: **630 ng AFB₁/g** ration + **10% soil** for 28 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd*, country: USA⁵³, *after 28 days of AFB₁-administration
 incidence: 20/20, sa. const.: White Leghorn chicks, age: 14 days, contamination: artificial (dose: **700 ng AFB₁/g** ration for 28 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.002 ng/g* (mean value), country: USA⁵³, *after 28 days of AFB₁-administration

AFLATOXIN M₁

incidence: 20/20*, sa. const.: White Leghorn chicks, age: 14 days, contamination: no AFB₁ (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: USA⁵³, *control
 incidence: 20/20, sa. const.: White Leghorn chicks, age: 14 days, contamination: artificial (dose: **120 ng AFB₁/g** ration for 28 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.064 ng/g* (mean value), country: USA⁵³, *after 28 days of AFB₁-administration
 incidence: 20/20, sa. const.: White Leghorn chicks, age: 14 days, contamination: artificial (dose: **525 ng AFB₁/g** ration + **25% soil** for 28 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.11 ng/g* (mean value), country: USA⁵³, *after 28 days of AFB₁-administration
 incidence: 20/20, sa. const.: White Leghorn chicks, age: 14 days, contamination: artificial (dose: **630 ng AFB₁/g** ration + **10% soil** for 28 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd*, country: USA⁵³, *after 28 days of AFB₁-administration
 incidence: 20/20, sa. const.: White Leghorn chicks, age: 14 days, contamination: artificial (dose: **700 ng AFB₁/g** ration for 28 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd*, country: USA⁵³, *after 28 days of AFB₁-administration
 incidence: 30/30*, sa. const.: hybrid male and female Arbor Acor broiler chickens, age: 1 day, contamination: no AFB₁ and/or CP (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: Thailand⁵⁷⁴, *control
 incidence: 30/30, sa. const.: hybrid male and female Arbor Acor broiler chickens, age: 1 day, contamination: artificial (dose: **different conc. of AFB₁** with/without CP fed for different periods; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤0.08 ppb* ** (mean value), country: Thailand⁵⁷⁴, *AFM₁-residues, **after 6 weeks of AFB₁-administration

CYCLOPIAZONIC ACID

incidence: 10/10*, sa. const.: unsexed White Leghorn chickens, age: 200 days, contamination: no CPA (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: USA⁵⁵⁷, *control

incidence: 10[?]/10, sa. const.: unsexed White Leghorn chickens, age: 200 days, contamination: artificial (dose: **0.5 mg CPA/kg b. wt.**, by crop gavage, once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 350 ppb* (mean value), country: USA⁵⁵⁷, *after 3 h (also measured after 24, 48 and 96 h but lower residue values recorded, lowest conc.: ~nd after 48 h)

incidence: 10[?]/10, sa. const.: unsexed White Leghorn chickens, age: 200 days, contamination: artificial (dose: **5.0 mg CPA/kg b. wt.**, by crop gavage, once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 2,000 ppb* (mean value), country: USA⁵⁵⁷, *after 3 h (also measured after 24, 48 and 96 h but lower residue values recorded, lowest conc.: ~50 ppb after 96 h)

incidence: 10[?]/10, sa. const.: unsexed White Leghorn chickens, age: 200 days, contamination: artificial (dose: **10.0 mg CPA/kg b. wt.**, by crop gavage, once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 2,500 ppb* (mean value), country: USA⁵⁵⁷, *after 3 h (also measured after 24, 48 and 96 h but lower residue values recorded, lowest conc.: ~200 ppb after 96 h)

OCHRATOXIN A

incidence: 27/27*, sa. const.: White Leghorn chickens, age: 1 day, contamination: no OTA (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: Denmark⁵⁶⁶, *control
incidence: 27[?]/27, sa. const.: White Leghorn chickens, age: 1 day, contamination: artificial (dose: **0.3 mg OTA/kg feed**, for 341 days), conc.: ~2 µg/kg* (mean value), country: Denmark⁵⁶⁶, *after 341 days

incidence: 27[?]/27, sa. const.: White Leghorn chickens, age: 1 day, contamination: artificial (dose: **1 mg OTA/kg feed**, for 341 days), conc.: ~2 µg/kg* (mean value), country: Denmark⁵⁶⁶, *after 341 days
incidence: 5[?]/5, sa. const.: White Leghorn chickens, age: 1 day, contamination: artificial (dose: **1 mg OTA/kg feed**, for the **last 14 of 314 days**; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: ~6 µg/kg* (mean value), country: Denmark⁵⁶⁶, *after 341 days

incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: broilers, contamination: no OTA (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: Germany⁶⁰¹, *control
incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: broilers, contamination: artificial (dose: **1.5 mg OTA/kg** in the diet, o., for 3 weeks **afterwards OTA-free diet** for 3 weeks (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd*, country: Germany⁶⁰¹, *after 6 weeks

incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: broilers, contamination: artificial (dose: **OTA-free diet** for 3 weeks **afterwards 1.5 mg OTA/kg in the diet**, o., for 3 weeks (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 7.46 µg/kg* (mean value), country: Germany⁶⁰¹, *after 6 weeks
incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: broilers, contamination: artificial (dose: **1.5 mg OTA/kg in the diet**, o., for 6 weeks (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 3.02 µg/kg* (mean value), country: Germany⁶⁰¹, *after 6 weeks

ZEARALENONE

incidence: 6/6*, sa. const.: broiler chickens (Ross male X Arbor Acre female), age: 4 weeks, contamination: no ZEA (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: USA¹⁰⁶, *control
incidence: 4[?]/4, sa. const.: broiler chickens (Ross male X Arbor Acre female), age: 4 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: **5.0 mg ZEA (labeled)/kg b.w.**, intubated into the crop, once; for detailed

information please see the article), conc. range: ≤ 111.1 ppb* ** *** (mean value), country: USA¹⁰⁶, *eq. conc., **after 24 h (also measured after 0.5, 4, 8, 12 and 48 h, lowest conc.: 35.0 ppb after 0.5 h), ***ZEA and/or metabolites

Chicken muscle, breast may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

AFLATOXIN B₁

incidence: 17/17*, sa. const.: broiler chickens, contamination: no AFB₁ (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: Germany⁹⁰, *control

incidence: ?/113, sa. const.: broiler chickens, contamination: artificial (dose: 15.0 ppm AFB₁, o., for 56 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤ 12.20 ppb* **, country: Germany⁹⁰, *AFB₁-residues, **after 8 weeks of AFB₁-administration (lower doses also applied and lower residue values recorded)

incidence: 6/6*, sa. const.: Hubbard White Mountain broilers, age: 1 week, contamination: no AFB₁ + AFB₂, conc.: nd, country: USA³⁵⁷, *control

incidence: 5/6, sa. const.: Hubbard White Mountain broilers, age: 1 week, contamination: artificial (dose: 2,057 μg AFB₁/kg feed + 1,323 μg AFB₂/kg feed, o., for 5 weeks), conc. range: ≤ 0.08 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}^*$, country: USA³⁵⁷, *3 h after withdrawal of the contaminated feed (also measured after 1, 2 and 4 days, lowest conc.: nd after 4 days)

incidence: 2/4, sa. const.: chickens, age: 3 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: 1 mg AFB₁ (labeled and unlabeled), o., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≈ 0.15 – 0.8 ppm*, country: USA⁶¹⁷, *after 12 h (also measured after 48 and 72 h) incidence: 1/4, sa. const.: chickens, age: 3 weeks, contamination: artificial

(dose: 1 mg AFB₁ (labeled and unlabeled), o., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: ≈ 0.15 ppm*, country: USA⁶¹⁷, *after 24 h (also measured after 48 and 72 h)

AFLATOXIN B₂

incidence: 6/6*, sa. const.: Hubbard White Mountain broilers, age: 1 week, contamination: no AFB₁ + AFB₂, conc.: nd, country: USA³⁵⁷, *control incidence: 6/6, sa. const.: Hubbard White Mountain broilers, age: 1 week, contamination: artificial (dose: 2,057 μg AFB₁/kg feed + 1,323 μg AFB₂/kg feed, o., for 5 weeks), conc. range: ≤ 0.05 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}^*$, country: USA³⁵⁷, *3 h after withdrawal of the contaminated feed (also measured after 1, 2 and 4 days, lowest conc.: nd after 4 days)

AFLATOXIN M₁

incidence: 6/6*, sa. const.: Hubbard White Mountain broilers, age: 1 week, contamination: no AFB₁ + AFB₂, conc.: nd, country: USA³⁵⁷, *control incidence: 5/6, sa. const.: Hubbard White Mountain broilers, age: 1 week, contamination: artificial (dose: 2,057 μg AFB₁/kg feed + 1,323 μg AFB₂/kg feed, o., for 5 weeks), conc. range: ≤ 0.05 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}^*$, country: USA³⁵⁷, *3 h after withdrawal of the contaminated feed (also measured after 1, 2 and 4 days, lowest conc.: nd after 4 days)

AFLATOXIN M₂

incidence: 6/6*, sa. const.: Hubbard White Mountain broilers, age: 1 week, contamination: no AFB₁ + AFB₂, conc.: nd, country: USA³⁵⁷, *control incidence: 2/6, sa. const.: Hubbard White Mountain broilers, age: 1 week, contamination: artificial (dose: 2,057 μg AFB₁/kg feed + 1,323 μg AFB₂/kg feed, o., for 5 weeks), conc. range: ≤ 0.03 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}^*$, \emptyset conc.: 0.025 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}^*$, country: USA³⁵⁷, *2 days after withdrawal of the contaminated feed (also measured after 0, 1 and 4 days, lowest conc.: nd after 4 days)

AFLATOXIN

incidence: 25/25*, sa. const.: Hubbard chickens, age: 1 day, contamination: no AFB₁, (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: Egypt³⁷², *control incidence: ?/25, sa. const.: Hubbard chickens, age: 1 day, contamination: artificial (dose: 100 ppb AFB₁, o., for 6 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤8.03 ng/g* **, country: Egypt³⁷², *AF-residues, **after 5 weeks of AFB₁-administration (also measured after 3 and 4 weeks, lowest conc.: 2.42 ng/g after 3 weeks) incidence: ?/25, sa. const.: Hubbard chickens, age: 1 day, contamination: artificial (dose: 250 ppb AFB₁, o., for 6 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤11.03 ng/g***, country: Egypt³⁷², *AF-residues, **after 5 weeks of AFB₁-administration (also measured after 3 and 4 weeks, lowest conc.: 7.66 ng/g after 3 weeks) incidence: ?/25, sa. const.: Hubbard chickens, age: 1 day, contamination: artificial (dose: 500 ppb AFB₁, o., for 6 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤18.71 ng/g***, country: Egypt³⁷², *AF-residues, **after 5 weeks of AFB₁-administration (also measured after 3 and 4 weeks, lowest conc.: 14.55 ng/g after 3 weeks) incidence: ?/25, sa. const.: Hubbard chickens, age: 1 day, contamination: artificial (dose: 750 ppb AFB₁, o., for 6 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤23.45 ng/g* **, country: Egypt³⁷², *AF-residues, **after 4 weeks of AFB₁-administration (also measured after 3 and 5 weeks, lowest conc.: 18.18 ng/g after 3 weeks)

Chicken muscle, leg may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

AFLATOXIN B₁

incidence: 6/6*, sa. const.: Hubbard White Mountain broilers, age: 1 week, contamination: no AFB₁ + AFB₂, conc.: nd, country: USA³⁵⁷, *control

incidence: 6/6, sa. const.: Hubbard White Mountain broilers, age: 1 week, contamination: artificial (dose: 2,057 µg AFB₁/kg feed + 1,323 µg AFB₂/kg feed, o., for 5 weeks), conc. range: ≤0.16 µg/kg*, country: USA³⁵⁷, *3 h after withdrawal of the contaminated feed (also measured after 1, 2 and 4 days, lowest conc.: nd after 4 days)

AFLATOXIN B₂

incidence: 6/6*, sa. const.: Hubbard White Mountain broilers, age: 1 week, contamination: no AFB₁ + AFB₂, conc.: nd, country: USA³⁵⁷, *control incidence: 2/6, sa. const.: Hubbard White Mountain broilers, age: 1 week, contamination: artificial (dose: 2,057 µg AFB₁/kg feed + 1,323 µg AFB₂/kg feed, o., for 5 weeks), conc. range: ≤0.06 µg/kg*, country: USA³⁵⁷, *1 day after withdrawal of the contaminated feed (also measured after 0, 2 and 4 days, lowest conc.: nd after 4 days)

AFLATOXIN M₁

incidence: 6/6*, sa. const.: Hubbard White Mountain broilers, age: 1 week, contamination: no AFB₁ + AFB₂, conc.: nd, country: USA³⁵⁷, *control incidence: 6/6, sa. const.: Hubbard White Mountain broilers, age: 1 week, contamination: artificial (dose: 2,057 µg AFB₁/kg feed + 1,323 µg AFB₂/kg feed, o., for 5 weeks), conc. range: ≤0.06 µg/kg*, country: USA³⁵⁷, *3 h after withdrawal of the contaminated feed (also measured after 1, 2 and 4 days, lowest value.: nd after 4 days)

AFLATOXIN M₂

incidence: 6/6*, sa. const.: Hubbard White Mountain broilers, age: 1 week, contamination: no AFB₁ + AFB₂, conc.: nd, country: USA³⁵⁷, *control incidence: 3/6, sa. const.: Hubbard White Mountain broilers, age: 1 week, contamination: artificial (dose: 2,057 µg AFB₁/kg feed + 1,323 µg AFB₂/kg feed, o., for 5 weeks), conc. range: ≤0.08 µg/kg*, country: USA³⁵⁷, *1 day after withdrawal of the contaminated feed (also measured

after 0, 2 and 4 days, lowest conc.:
nd after 4 days)

OCHRATOXIN A

incidence: 4?/4, sa. const.: New
Hampshire-Leghorn cross chicks, age:
36 days, contamination: artificial (dose:
feeding 1 ppm OTA for 5 weeks and then
given a single dose of 50 µg ³H-OTA per
chick by intubation (OTA labeled and
unlabeled); for detailed information
please see the article), conc. range:
≤0.21 ppb* (mean value), country: USA³¹⁶,
*after 8 h (also measured after 24 and
48 h, lowest conc.: 0.04 ppb after 48 h)

Chicken muscle, red may contain
the following mycotoxins and/or their
metabolites:

OCHRATOXIN A

incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: male Euribird
broiler chickens, age: 1 day,
contamination: no OTA (for detailed
information please see the article),
conc.: nr, country: Poland⁵³¹, *control
incidence: ?/? , sa. const.: male Euribird
broiler chickens, age: 1 day,
contamination: artificial (dose: **0.5 mg**
OTA/kg feed, o., for 8 weeks; for detailed
information please see the article),
conc.: nd*, country: Poland⁵³¹, *after
8 weeks of OTA-administration
incidence: ?/? , sa. const.: male Euribird
broiler chickens, age: 1 day,
contamination: artificial (dose: **1.0 mg**
OTA/kg feed, o., for 8 weeks; for detailed
information please see the article),
conc.: 0.8 µg/kg* (mean value),
country: Poland⁵³¹, *after 8 weeks of
OTA-administration
incidence: ?/? , sa. const.: male Euribird
broiler chickens, age: 1 day,
contamination: artificial (dose: **1.5 mg**
OTA/kg feed, o., for 8 weeks; for detailed
information please see the article),
conc.: nd*, country: Poland⁵³¹, *after
8 weeks of OTA-administration
incidence: ?/? , sa. const.: male Euribird
broiler chickens, age: 1 day,

contamination: artificial (dose: **2.0 mg**
OTA/kg feed, o., for 8 weeks; for detailed
information please see the article),
conc.: 3.5 µg/kg* (mean value), country:
Poland⁵³¹, *after 8 weeks of
OTA-administration

incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: female Euribird
broiler chickens, age: 1 day,
contamination: no OTA (for detailed
information please see the article),
conc.: nr, country: Poland⁵³¹, *control
incidence: ?/? , sa. const.: female Euribird
broiler chickens, age: 1 day,
contamination: artificial (dose:
0.5 mg OTA/kg feed, o., for 8 weeks; for
detailed information please see the
article), conc.: nd*, country: Poland⁵³¹,
*after 8 weeks of OTA-administration
incidence: ?/? , sa. const.: female Euribird
broiler chickens, age: 1 day,
contamination: artificial (dose: **1.0 mg**
OTA/kg feed, o., for 8 weeks; for detailed
information please see the article),
conc.: 2.8 µg/kg* (mean value), country:
Poland⁵³¹, *after 8 weeks of
OTA-administration
incidence: ?/? , sa. const.: female Euribird
broiler chickens, age: 1 day,
contamination: artificial (dose: **1.5 mg**
OTA/kg feed, o., for 8 weeks; for detailed
information please see the article),
conc.: 1.0 µg/kg* (mean value), country:
Poland⁵³¹, *after 8 weeks of
OTA-administration
incidence: ?/? , sa. const.: female Euribird
broiler chickens, age: 1 day, contamination:
artificial (dose: **2.0 mg** OTA/kg feed, o., for
8 weeks; for detailed information please
see the article), conc.: 7.5 µg/kg* (mean
value), country: Poland⁵³¹, *after 8 weeks
of OTA-administration

Chicken muscle, thigh may contain
the following mycotoxins and/or their
metabolites:

AFLATOXICOL

incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: Hubbard strain
male broiler chickens, age: 14 days,
contamination: no AFB₁ + OTA

(for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: Italy⁵¹⁵, *control incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: Hubbard strain male broiler chickens, age: 14 days, contamination: artificial (dose: **50 µg AFB₁/kg feed + 50 µg OTA/kg feed**, o., for up to 64 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: <0.04 µg/kg* (mean value), country: Italy⁵¹⁵, *after 36 and 64 days

AFLATOXIN B₁
incidence: 17/17*, sa. const.: broiler chickens, contamination: no AFB₁ (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: Germany⁹⁰, *control

incidence: ?/113, sa. const.: broiler chickens, contamination: artificial (dose: **15 ppm AFB₁**, o., for 56 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤24.20 ppb* **, country: Germany⁹⁰, *AFB₁-residues, **after 8 weeks of AFB₁-administration (lower doses also applied and lower residue values recorded)

incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: Hubbard strain male broilers, age: 14 days, contamination: no AFB₁ (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: Italy²³², *control

incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: Hubbard strain male broilers, age: 14 days, contamination: artificial (dose: **50 µg AFB₁/kg feed**, o., for up to 64 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.01 µg/kg* (mean value), country: Italy²³², *after 64 days (also measured after 36 days but conc.: nd)

incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: Hubbard strain male broiler chickens, age: 14 days, contamination: no AFB₁ + OTA (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: Italy⁵¹⁵, *control incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: Hubbard strain male broiler chickens, age: 14 days, contamination: artificial (dose: **50 µg AFB₁/kg feed + 50 µg OTA/kg feed**, o., for up to 64 days; for detailed

information please see the article), conc. range: 0.04*-0.05** µg/kg (mean values), country: Italy⁵¹⁵, after 36* and 64** days

AFLATOXIN M₁
incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: Hubbard strain male broilers, age: 14 days, contamination: no AFB₁ (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: Italy²³², *control

incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: Hubbard strain male broilers, age: 14 days, contamination: artificial (dose: **50 µg AFB₁/kg feed**, o., for up to 64 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.02 µg/kg* (mean value), country: Italy²³², *after 36 and 64 days

incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: Hubbard strain male broiler chickens, age: 14 days, contamination: no AFB₁ + OTA (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: Italy⁵¹⁵, *control incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: Hubbard strain male broiler chickens, age: 14 days, contamination: artificial (dose: **50 µg AFB₁/kg feed + 50 µg OTA/kg feed**, o., for up to 64 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: <0.01 µg/kg (mean value), country: Italy⁵¹⁵, *after 36 and 64 days

OCHRATOXIN A
incidence: 4/4*, sa. const.: wingbanded Ross broiler chicks, age: 28 days, Ø wt.: 835.19 g, contamination: no OTA (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: The Netherlands/Hungary⁴⁷³, *control incidence: 4?/4, sa. const.: wingbanded Ross broiler chicks, age: 28 days, Ø wt.: 835.19 g, contamination: artificial (dose: a total of **0.5 mg OTA/week**, o., for 4 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≈≤0.06 µg/kg* (mean value), country: The Netherlands/Hungary⁴⁷³, *after 21 days of OTA-administration (also measured after 7 and 14 days, lowest value conc.: nd after 7 and 14 days)

incidence: 3/3*, sa. const.: male Hubbard strain chicks, age: 35 days, contamination: no OTA alone/or OTA/PA (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: Italy⁴⁹¹, *control
 incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: male Hubbard strain chicks, age: 35 days, contamination: artificial (dose: 100 µg OTA/kg feed, o., for 31 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: tr*, country: Italy⁴⁹¹, *after 31 days
 incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: male Hubbard strain chicks, age: 35 days, contamination: artificial (dose: 100 µg OTA + 1 mg PA/kg feed, o., for 31 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: tr*, country: Italy⁴⁹¹, *after 31 days
 incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: Hubbard strain male broiler chickens, age: 14 days, contamination: no AFB₁ + OTA (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: Italy⁵¹⁵, *control
 incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: Hubbard strain male broiler chickens, age: 14 days, contamination: artificial (dose: 50 µg AFB₁/kg feed + 50 µg OTA/kg feed, o., for up to 64 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 1.9*-4.2** µg/kg (mean value), country: Italy⁵¹⁵, after 36* and 64** days
 incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: Hubbard strain male broiler chickens, age: 14 days, contamination: no AFB₁ + OTA (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: Italy⁵¹⁵, *control
 incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: Hubbard strain male broiler chickens, age: 14 days, contamination: artificial (dose: 50 µg AFB₁/kg feed + 50 µg OTA/kg feed, o., for 36 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: <0.5*-0.8** µg/kg (mean values), country: Italy⁵¹⁵, 14** or 28* days after withdrawal from treatment

Chicken muscle, white may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

OCHRATOXIN A

incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: male Euribird broiler chickens, age: 1 day, contamination: no OTA (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: Poland⁵³¹, *control
 incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: male Euribird broiler chickens, age: 1 day, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.5 mg OTA/kg feed, o., for 8 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd*, country: Poland⁵³¹, *after 8 weeks of OTA-administration
 incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: male Euribird broiler chickens, age: 1 day, contamination: artificial (dose: 1.0 mg OTA/kg feed, o., for 8 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd*, country: Poland⁵³¹, *after 8 weeks of OTA-administration
 incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: male Euribird broiler chickens, age: 1 day, contamination: artificial (dose: 1.5 mg OTA/kg feed, o., for 8 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 3.0 µg/kg* (mean value), country: Poland⁵³¹, *after 8 weeks of OTA-administration
 incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: male Euribird broiler chickens, age: 1 day, contamination: artificial (dose: 2.0 mg OTA/kg feed, o., for 8 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 4.5 µg/kg* (mean value), country: Poland⁵³¹, *after 8 weeks of OTA-administration
 incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: female Euribird broiler chickens, age: 1 day, contamination: no OTA (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: Poland⁵³¹, *control
 incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: female Euribird broiler chickens, age: 1 day, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.5 mg OTA/kg feed, o., for 8 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd*, country: Poland⁵³¹, *after 8 weeks of OTA-administration

incidence: ?/? , sa. const.: female Euribird broiler chickens, age: 1 day, contamination: artificial (dose: **1.0 mg OTA/kg** feed, o., for 8 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd*, country: Poland⁵³¹, *after 8 weeks of OTA-administration
 incidence: ?/? , sa. const.: female Euribird broiler chickens, age: 1 day, contamination: artificial (dose: **1.5 mg OTA/kg** feed, o., for 8 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 5.0 µg/kg* (mean value), country: Poland⁵³¹, *after 8 weeks of OTA-administration
 incidence: ?/? , sa. const.: female Euribird broiler chickens, age: 1 day, contamination: artificial (dose: **2.0 mg OTA/kg** feed, o., for 8 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 8.5 µg/kg* (mean value), country: Poland⁵³¹, *after 8 weeks of OTA-administration

Chicken plasma may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

FUSARENON-X

incidence: ?/6, sa. const.: broiler chickens, age: 4 weeks, Ø wt.: 1.35 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 2.2 mg FX/kg b. wt., i.v., once), conc. range: ≈≤270 ng/ml* (mean value), country: Thailand/Japan⁴⁷⁴, *after ≈5 min (also at other min intervals up to 180 min measured, lowest conc.: ≈1.1 ng/ml after 180 min)
 incidence: ?/6, sa. const.: broiler chickens, age: 4 weeks, Ø wt.: 1.35 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 2.2 mg FX/kg b. wt., o., once), conc. range: ≈≤5.5 ng/ml* (mean value), country: Thailand/Japan⁴⁷⁴, *after ≈10 min (also at other min intervals up to 120 min measured, lowest conc.: ≈1.1 ng/ml after 120 min)

NIVALENOL

incidence: ?/6, sa. const.: broiler chickens, age: 4 weeks, Ø wt.: 1.35 kg,

contamination: artificial (dose: 2.2 mg FX/kg b. wt., i.v., once), conc. range: ≈≤419 ng/ml* (mean value), country: Thailand/Japan⁴⁷⁴, *after ≈5 min (also at other min intervals up to 240 min measured, lowest conc.: ≈10 ng/ml after 240 min)

incidence: ?/6, sa. const.: broiler chickens, age: 4 weeks, Ø wt.: 1.35 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 2.2 mg FX/kg b. wt., o., once), conc. range: ≈≤240 ng/ml* (mean value), country: Thailand/Japan⁴⁷⁴, *after ≈10 min (also at other min intervals up to 180 min measured, lowest conc.: nd? after 180 min)

OCHRATOXIN A

incidence: ?/6, sa. const.: Leghorn chickens, Ø wt.: 1.84 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 2 mg OTA/kg, o. (by gavage), once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤0.78 µg/ml* (mean value), country: France¹⁷², *after 0.33 h (also at other hour intervals up to 4 h measured, lowest conc.: ≈0.1 µg/ml after 4 h)
 incidence: ?/6, sa. const.: Leghorn chickens, Ø wt.: 1.84 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 2 mg OTA/kg, i.v., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≈≤18 µg/ml* (mean value), country: France¹⁷², *after 0.5 h? (also at other hour intervals up to 4 h measured, lowest conc.: ≈0.3 µg/ml after 4 h)

incidence: 4/4*, sa. const.: wingbanded Ross broiler chicks, age: 28 days, Ø wt.: 835.19 g, contamination: no OTA (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: The Netherlands/Hungary⁴⁷³, *control
 incidence: 4?/4, sa. const.: wingbanded Ross broiler chicks, age: 28 days, Ø wt.: 835.19 g, contamination: artificial (dose: a total of **0.5 mg OTA/week**, o., for 4 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≈≤1.6 ng/ml* (mean value), country: The Netherlands/Hungary⁴⁷³, *after 14 days of OTA-administration (also measured after

7, 21 and 28 days, lowest conc.:
0.25 ng/g after 28 days)

incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: newly hatched chicks of Rhode Island Red strain, contamination: no OTA (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: Poland⁵⁹⁰, *control
incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: newly hatched chicks of Rhode Island Red strain, contamination: artificial (dose: cockerels and hens received **2.1 ppm OTA** in the diet, o., for 5 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 2.7 ppb*, country: Poland⁵⁹⁰, *after ? weeks

incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: newly hatched chicks of Rhode Island Red strain, contamination: artificial (dose: cockerels and hens received **4.1 ppm OTA** in the diet, o., for 5 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 5.5 ppb*, country: Poland⁵⁹⁰, *after ? weeks

ZEARALENONE

incidence: 6/6*, sa. const.: broiler chickens (Ross male X Arbor Acre female), age: 4 weeks, contamination: no ZEA (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: USA¹⁰⁶, *control

incidence: 4?/4, sa. const.: broiler chickens (Ross male X Arbor Acre female), age: 4 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: **5.0 mg ZEA** (labeled)/kg b. wt., intubated into the crop, once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤ 164.3 ppb* ** *** (mean value), country: USA¹⁰⁶, *eq. conc., **after 0.5 h (also measured after 4, 8, 12, 24 and 48 h, lowest conc.: 75.4 ppb after 48 h), ***ZEA and/or metabolites

incidence: 6/32, sa. const.: male broilers, age: 25–27 days, contamination: artificial (dose: 5.8 μ g ZEA/kg b. wt., o. once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≈ 10 ng/g* (mean value), country: Germany⁵⁴³, *probably up to 48 h measured

incidence: 5/5*, sa. const.: Leghorn broilers, age: 2 weeks, contamination: no ZEA (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: Romania/France⁶³⁵, *control
incidence: 5?/5, sa. const.: Leghorn broilers, age: 2 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: **25 mg ZEA/kg** b. wt., i.p., for 3 days (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 6.62 ng/ml*, country: Romania/France⁶³⁵, after 24 h of the last treatment
incidence: 5?/5, sa. const.: Leghorn broilers, age: 2 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: **25 mg ZEA/kg** b. wt., i.p., once and before **80 mg PB/kg** b. wt., i.p., for 3 days (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 3.40 ng/ml*, country: Romania/France⁶³⁵, after 24 h of the last treatment

α -ZEARALENOL

incidence: 6/32, sa. const.: male broilers, age: 25–27 days, contamination: artificial (dose: 5.8 μ g ZEA/kg b. wt., o., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≈ 5 ng/g* (mean value), country: Germany⁵⁴³, *probably up to 48 h measured

Chicken serum may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

OCHRATOXIN A

incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: broilers, contamination: no OTA (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: Germany⁶⁰¹, *control
incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: broilers, contamination: artificial (dose: **1.5 mg OTA/kg** in the diet, o., for 3 weeks **afterwards OTA-free diet** for 3 weeks (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd*, country: Germany⁶⁰¹, *after 6 weeks

incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: broilers, contamination: artificial (dose: **OTA-free diet** for 3 weeks **afterwards 1.5 mg OTA/kg in the diet**, o., for 3 weeks (for detailed information please see the

article), conc.: 1.24 µg/l* (mean value), country: Germany⁶⁰¹, *after 6 weeks
incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: broilers, contamination: artificial (dose: 1.5 mg OTA/kg in the diet, o., for 6 weeks (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 4.56 µg/l* (mean value), country: Germany⁶⁰¹, *after 6 weeks

Chicken skin may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

AFLATOXICOL

incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: Hubbard strain male broiler chickens, age: 14 days, contamination: no AFB₁ + OTA (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: Italy⁵¹⁵, *control
incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: Hubbard strain male broiler chickens, age: 14 days, contamination: artificial (dose: 50 µg AFB₁/kg feed + 50 µg OTA/kg feed, o., for up to 64 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: <0.04 µg/kg* (mean value), country: Italy⁵¹⁵, *after 36 and 64 days

AFLATOXIN B₁

incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: Hubbard strain male broilers, age: 14 days, contamination: no AFB₁ (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: Italy²³², *control
incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: Hubbard strain male broilers, age: 14 days, contamination: artificial (dose: 50 µg AFB₁/kg feed, o., for up to 64 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.70 µg/kg* (mean value), country: Italy²³², *after 36 days (also measured after 64 days but conc.: nd)

incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: Hubbard strain male broiler chickens, age: 14 days, contamination: no AFB₁ + OTA (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: Italy⁵¹⁵, *control

incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: Hubbard strain male broiler chickens, age: 14 days, contamination: artificial (dose: 50 µg AFB₁/kg feed + 50 µg OTA/kg feed, o., for up to 64 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 0.03*–0.06** µg/kg (mean values), country: Italy⁵¹⁵, after 64* and 36** days

AFLATOXIN M₁

incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: Hubbard strain male broiler chickens, age: 14 days, contamination: no AFB₁ + OTA (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: Italy⁵¹⁵, *control
incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: Hubbard strain male broiler chickens, age: 14 days, contamination: artificial (dose: 50 µg AFB₁/kg feed + 50 µg OTA/kg feed, o., for up to 64 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: <0.01 µg/kg* (mean value), country: Italy⁵¹⁵, *after 36 and 64 days

OCHRATOXIN A

incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: Hubbard strain male broiler chickens, age: 14 days, contamination: no AFB₁ + OTA (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: Italy⁵¹⁵, *control
incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: Hubbard strain male broiler chickens, age: 14 days, contamination: artificial (dose: 50 µg AFB₁/kg feed + 50 µg OTA/kg feed, o., for up to 64 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 1.6*–1.8** µg/kg (mean values), country: Italy⁵¹⁵, after 64* and 36** days
incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: Hubbard strain male broiler chickens, age: 14 days, contamination: no AFB₁ + OTA (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: Italy⁵¹⁵, *control
incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: Hubbard strain male broiler chickens, age: 14 days, contamination: artificial (dose: 50 µg AFB₁/kg feed + 50 µg OTA/kg feed, o., for 36 days; for detailed information

please see the article), conc. range:
 <0.5*–0.8** µg/kg (mean values),
 country: Italy⁵¹⁵, 14** or 28* days after
 withdrawal from treatment

ZEARALENONE

incidence: 6/6*, sa. const.: broiler chickens
 (Ross male X Arbor Acre female), age:
 4 weeks, contamination: no ZEA
 (for detailed information please see the
 article), conc.: nr, country: USA¹⁰⁶,
 *control
 incidence: 4?/4, sa. const.: broiler chickens
 (Ross male X Arbor Acre female), age:
 4 weeks, contamination: artificial
 (dose: 5.0 mg ZEA (labeled)/kg b. wt.,
 intubated into the crop, once; for detailed
 information please see the article), conc.
 range: ≤70.2 ppb* ** ***, country: USA¹⁰⁶,
 *eq. conc., **after 24 h (also measured
 after 0.5, 4, 8, 12 and 48 h, lowest conc.:
 43.4 ppb after 48 h), ***ZEA and/or
 metabolites

Chicken stomach may contain the
 following mycotoxins and/or their
 metabolites:

OCHRATOXIN A

incidence: 4?/4, sa. const.: New Hampshire-
 Leghorn cross chicks, age: 36 days,
 contamination: artificial (dose: feeding
 1 ppm OTA for 5 weeks and then given a
 single dose of 50 µg ³H-OA per chick by
 intubation (OTA labeled and unlabeled);
 for detailed information please see the
 article), conc. range: ≤1.93 ppb*
 (mean value), country: USA³¹⁶, *after 8 h
 (also measured after 24 and 48 h, lowest
 conc.: 0.13 ppb after 48 h)

Chicken Thigh see Chicken muscle,
 thigh

Cock see Chicken

Cockerel see Hen

Coho salmon see Fish, coho salmon

Cow

Cow Natural Contamination

Cow liver may contain the following
 mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

AFLATOXIN B₁

incidence: 1 (investigated)/68, sa. const.:
 livers from crossbred adult cows of the
 USA, contamination: natural, conc.:
 5 ng/g, country: USA⁷⁶

Cow milk, raw may contain the
 following mycotoxins and/or their
 metabolites:

AFLATOXIN B₁

incidence: 56/120, sa. const.: milk from
 cows of Iran, contamination: natural, conc.
 range: 0.25–22.00 ng/l, country: Iran⁴⁵³

AFLATOXIN M₁

incidence: 12/50, sa. const.: milk, probably
 from cows, of Egypt, contamination:
 natural, conc. range: 0.25–3.72 µg/l,
 Ø conc.: 1 µg/l, country: Egypt²

incidence: 61/66, sa. const.: milk from
 cows of India, contamination: natural,
 conc. range: 0.110*–0.143** µg/l (mean
 values), country: India⁴³, *bulk,
 **individual

incidence: 6/30* sa. const.: milk from
 cows of Poland, contamination: natural,
 conc. range: 3.6–10.6 ng/kg, country:
 Poland/Germany⁴⁴

incidence: 303/6,246*, sa. const.: milk
 from cows of France, contamination:
 natural, conc. range: 0.05–0.5 µg/l
 (284 sa), >0.5 to ≤5 µg/l (19 sa),
 country: France⁴⁵, *and milk powder
 incidence: ?/? , sa. const.: milk, probably
 from cows, of the USA?, contamination:
 probably natural, conc.: 0.07 ng/g,
 country: USA⁷⁵

incidence: 40/40, sa. const.: milk from cows
 of the USA, contamination: natural, conc.
 range: 0.001–0.273 ppb, country: USA⁹⁶

incidence: 46/376, sa. const.: milk from cows of Czechoslovakia, contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.025–0.1 µg/l (44 sa), >0.1 µg/l (2 sa), country: Czechoslovakia¹⁵⁸

incidence: 27/89, sa. const.: milk from cows of Czechoslovakia, contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.025–0.1 µg/l (21 sa), 0.1–0.5 µg/l (6 sa), country: Czechoslovakia¹⁵⁹

incidence: 11/22, sa. const.: milk, probably from cows, of Poland, contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.010–0.250 µg/l, country: Poland¹⁶⁰

incidence: 126/235, sa. const.: milk from cows of Italy, contamination: natural, conc. range: 4–1,262 ng/kg, country: Italy¹⁶¹

incidence: 24/27, sa. const.: milk from cows of Italy, contamination: natural, Ø conc.: 27.05 ppt, country: Italy¹⁶²

incidence: 24/409, sa. const.: milk, probably from cows, of the UK, contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.02–0.05 µg/kg (10 sa), 0.05–0.1 µg/kg (6 sa), >0.1 µg/kg (8 sa), country: UK¹⁶³

incidence: 3/71, sa. const.: milk, probably from cows, of the Republic of Cyprus, contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.03–0.04 µg/l, Ø conc.: 0.035 µg/l, country: Republic of Cyprus¹⁶⁴

incidence: 12/61, sa. const.: milk, probably from cows, of Spain, contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.01–0.02 µg/kg (10 sa), 0.02–0.04 µg/kg (2 sa), country: Spain¹⁶⁵

incidence: 4/99, sa. const.: milk from cows of Greece, contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.10–0.13 µg/kg, country: Greece¹⁶⁶

incidence: 317/332, sa. const.: milk from cows of Italy, contamination: natural, conc. range: 1–10 ng/kg (168 sa), 11–50 ng/kg (121 sa), 51–100 ng/kg (25 sa), >100–406 ng/kg (3 sa), country: Italy¹⁷⁰

incidence: ?/78*, sa. const.: milk from cows of Italy, contamination: natural, conc. range: <5–93 ng/l, country: Italy¹⁷⁸, *organic milk

incidence: ?/78*, sa. const.: milk from cows of Italy, contamination: natural, conc. range: <5–66 ng/l, country: Italy¹⁷⁸, *conventionally produced milk

incidence: 122/214, sa. const.: milk from cows of Italy, contamination: natural, conc. range: 3–10 ppt (18 sa), 11–50 ppt (92 sa), 51–101 ppt (12 sa), country: Italy²¹⁶

incidence: 6/56, sa. const.: milk from cows of Argentina, contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.012–0.030 µg/l, Ø conc.: 0.016 µg/l country: Argentina²³⁸

incidence: 50/324, sa. const.: milk from cows of the UK, contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.01–0.04 µg/kg (39 sa), 0.05–0.10 µg/kg (9 sa), >0.10–0.18 µg/kg (2 sa), country: UK²³⁹

incidence: 25/31, sa. const.: milk, probably from cows of Portugal, contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.005–0.010 µg/l (17 sa), 0.011–0.020 µg/l (2 sa), 0.021–0.050 µg/l (6 sa), country: Portugal²⁴⁰

incidence: 1/10*, sa. const.: milk, probably from cows of Turkey, contamination: natural, conc.: 10.8 ng/l, country: Turkey²⁴³, *5 raw and 5 pasteurized

incidence: 10/12, sa. const.: milk from cows of Austria, contamination: natural, conc. range: 0–2 ng/kg (1 sa), 2–5 ng/kg (3 sa), 5–10 ng/kg (2 sa), 10–50 ng/kg (3 sa), 51.8 ng/kg (1 sa), country: Austria²⁴⁵

incidence: 22/30*, sa. const.: milk from cows of Greece, contamination: natural, conc. range: 5–10 ng/l (7 sa), 11–20 ng/l (10 sa), 21–50 ng/l (4 sa), 55 ng/l (1 sa), country: Greece²⁴⁶, * from December 1999 to May 2000

incidence: 18/28*, sa. const.: milk from cows of Greece, contamination: natural, conc. range: 5–10 ng/l (3 sa), 11–20 ng/l (10 sa), 21–50 ng/l (4 sa), 60 ng/l (1 sa), country: Greece²⁴⁶, *from December 2000 to May 2001

incidence: 7/50, sa. const.: milk from cows of Brazil, contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.1–1.68 µg/l, country: Brazil²⁵⁰

incidence: 66/67, sa. const.: milk from cows of Thailand, contamination: natural, conc. range: >0–0.05 ppb (9 sa), >0.05–0.125 (16 sa), >0.125–0.25 ppb (19 sa), >0.25–0.5 ppb (5 sa), >0.5 ppb (17 sa), country: Thailand²⁵¹

incidence: 50/85, sa. const.: milk, probably from cows, of Egypt, contamination: natural, conc. range: nd–15 ppt, country: Egypt²⁵²

incidence: 10/42, sa. const.: milk, probably from cows, of Brazil, contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.29505–1.9749 µg/l, Ø conc.: 0.68485 µg/l, country: Brazil²⁵³

incidence: 84/105*, sa. const.: milk, probably from cows, of The Netherlands, contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.015–0.090 µg/l, country: The Netherlands²⁵⁴, *raw and heat-treated milk sa.

incidence: 5/9*, sa. const.: milk from cows of Kuwait, contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.20–0.21 µg/l, Ø conc.: 0.206 µg/l, country: Kuwait²⁵⁵, *fresh

incidence: 36*/67**, sa. const.: milk from cows of Iran, contamination: natural, conc. range: 50–500 µg/kg, country: Iran²⁵⁶, *all contaminated sa. contained AFM₁ and additionally 5 with AFM₁ and AFM₂, 3 with AFM₂, 2 with AFB₁ and AFM₁, **milk sa. only from villages

incidence: 8/31, sa. const.: milk from cows of Italy, contamination: natural, conc. range: 5–24 ng/kg (7 sa), 91 ng/kg (1 sa), country: Italy²⁷⁰

incidence: 23/40*, sa. const.: milk from cows of Pakistan, contamination: natural, conc. range: ?, country: Pakistan²⁷⁷, *urban area

incidence: 22/40*, sa. const.: milk from cows of Pakistan, contamination: natural, conc. range: ?, country: Pakistan²⁷⁷, *semi-urban area

incidence: 18/40*, sa. const.: milk from cows of Pakistan, contamination: natural, conc. range: ?, country: Pakistan²⁷⁷, *rural area

incidence: 72/72, sa. const.: milk from cows of Iran, contamination: natural,

conc. range: 4.3–91.8 ng/l, Ø conc.: 24.21 ng/l, country: Iran⁴⁵²

incidence: 120/120, sa. const.: milk from cows of Iran, contamination: natural, conc. range: 4–352.3 ng/l, Ø conc.: 102.73 ng/l, country: Iran⁴⁵³

incidence: 13/22, sa. const.: milk from cows of Brazil, contamination: natural, conc. range: >0.01 µg/l (5 sa), 0.02–0.05 µg/l (6 sa), >0.05–<0.5 µg/l (2 sa), country: Brazil⁴⁵⁴

incidence: 9/264*, sa. const.: milk from cows of France, contamination: natural, conc. range: tr (6 sa), 8–26 ng/l (3 sa), country: France⁴⁷⁸, *raw bulk milk

incidence: 98/98, sa. const.: milk from cows of Iran, contamination: natural, conc. range: ≤0.050 µg/l (61 sa), 0.05–0.10 µg/l (29 sa), 0.1–0.392 µg/l (8 sa), country: Iran⁴⁷⁹

incidence: 35/49, sa. const.: milk from cows of Lybia, contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.03–3.13 ng/ml, Ø conc.: 0.377 ng/ml, country: Scotland, UK⁵¹⁴

incidence: 85/111, sa. const.: milk from cows of Iran, contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.015–0.28 µg/l, country: Iran⁵¹⁸

incidence: 5/92, sa. const.: milk from cows of Spain, contamination: natural, conc. range: 14.0–24.9 ng/l*, Ø conc.: 20.5 ng/l*, country: Spain⁵³², *using ELISA

incidence: 168/168, sa. const.: milk, probably from cows, of Pakistan, contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.01–0.70 µg/l (mean values), country: Pakistan⁵³⁹

incidence: 60/94, sa. const.: milk from cows of Argentina, contamination: natural, conc. range: nd–0.07 µg/l, country: Argentina⁵⁸⁹

AFLATOXIN M₂

incidence: 55/214, sa. const.: milk from cows of Italy, contamination: natural, conc. range: 3–10 ppt (44 sa), 11–17 ppt (11 sa), country: Italy²¹⁶

AFLATOXIN M₁ + M₂

incidence: 23/26, sa. const.: milk from cows of the USA, contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.21–1.43 ppb, Ø conc.: 0.59 ppb, country: USA⁴⁷

AFLATOXIN M

incidence: 17/20, sa. const.: milk from cows of Germany, contamination: natural, conc. range: <1 µg/l (13 sa), >1 µg/l (4 sa), country: Germany⁸⁹

FUMONISIN B₁

incidence: 1/155, sa. const.: milk from cows of the USA, contamination: natural, conc.: 1.29 ng/ml, country: USA²⁷⁵

OCHRATOXIN A

incidence: 3/264*, sa. const.: milk from cows of France, contamination: natural, conc. range: 5.0–6.6 ng/l, country: France⁴⁷⁸, *raw bulk milk

Cow Artificial Contamination

Cow bile may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

AFLATOXICOL

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: Holstein cow (midlactation period), age: 5 years, wt.: 600 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.5 mg AFB₁/kg b. wt., o., once), conc.: 0.36 ng/g* **, country: USA⁹², *in cow that died, **after 60 h

AFLATOXIN B₁

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: Holstein cow (midlactation period), age: 5 years, wt.: 600 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.5 mg AFB₁/kg b. wt., o., once), conc.: 1.6 ng/g* **, country: USA⁹², *in cow that died, **after 60 h

incidence: 1/2, sa. const.: Holstein cows (midlactation), wt.: 408.2–544.3 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.35 mg AFB₁/kg b. wt., o., for 3 days, (one cow was fed AF-rations for 3 days, the other cow, after 3 days of dosing, was fed AF-free rations for 7 additional days); for detailed information please see the

article), conc.: 3.35 ng/ml*, country: USA⁹³, *after 4 days (thereof 3 days with AFB₁-administration)

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: lactating dairy cows, contamination: artificial (dose: **10 ppb AFB₁** (labeled and unlabeled), o., twice daily over a 14-day period; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: na, country: USA³¹⁹
 incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: lactating dairy cows, contamination: artificial (dose: **50 ppb AFB₁** (labeled and unlabeled), o., twice daily over a 14-day period; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: na, country: USA³¹⁹
 incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: lactating dairy cows, contamination: artificial (dose: **250 ppb AFB₁** (labeled and unlabeled), o., twice daily over a 14-day period; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd* **, country: USA³¹⁹, *after 15 days (thereof 14 days with AFB₁-administration), **but significant radioactivity occurred
 incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: lactating dairy cows, contamination: artificial (dose: **1,250 ppb AFB₁** (labeled and unlabeled), o., twice daily over a 14-day period; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.26 µg/kg*, country: USA³¹⁹, *after 15 days (thereof 14 days with AFB₁-administration)

AFLATOXIN M₁

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: Holstein cow (midlactation period), age: 5 years, wt.: 600 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.5 mg AFB₁/kg b. wt., o., once), conc.: 16 ng/g* **, country: USA⁹², *in cow that died, **after 60 h

incidence: 1/2, sa. const.: Holstein cows (midlactation), wt.: 408.2–544.3 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.35 mg AFB₁/kg b. wt., o., 3 days, (one cow was fed AF-rations for 3 days, the other cow, after 3 days of dosing, was fed AF-free rations for 7 additional days); for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 12.37 ng/ml*, country: USA⁹³,

*after 4 days (thereof 3 days with AFB₁-administration)

Cow blood may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

AFLATOXIN B₁

incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: Holstein cows (midlactation), wt.: 408.2–544.3 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.35 mg AFB₁/kg b. wt., o., 3 days, (one cow was fed AF-rations for 3 days, the other cow, after 3 days of dosing, was fed AF-free rations for 7 additional days); for detailed information please see the article), conc.: ≤0.26* and ≤0.47** ng/ml, country: USA⁹³, these highest values measured at the 1st day in the case of cow 1* and cow 2** (always lower values measured up to 4 days (then slaughtered) in the case of cow 1 and always lower values measured up to 10 days (then slaughtered) in the case of cow 2), for overall information please see the article

AFLATOXIN M₁

incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: Holstein cows (midlactation), wt.: 408.2–544.3 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.35 mg AFB₁/kg b. wt., o., 3 days, (one cow was fed AF-rations for 3 days, the other cow, after 3 days of dosing, was fed AF-free rations for 7 additional days); for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤0.79* and ≤1.49** ng/ml, country: USA⁹³, these highest values measured at the *4th day in the case of cow 1 and at the **1st day in the case of cow 2 (always lower values measured up to 4 days (then slaughtered) in the case of cow 1 and always lower values measured up to 10 days (then slaughtered) in the case of cow 2), for overall information please see the article

HT-2 TOXIN

incidence: 1/1*, sa. const.: Holstein cow, wt.: 365 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 2 × 200 mg T-2 toxin, by balling gun; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: pos**, country: USA¹⁸⁰, *whole blood, **6 h after administration of 2nd dosing

3'-HYDROXY-HT-2 TOXIN

incidence: 1/1*, sa. const.: Holstein cow, wt.: 365 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 2 × 200 mg T-2 toxin, by balling gun; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: pos**, country: USA¹⁸⁰, *whole blood, **6 h after administration of 2nd dosing

T-2 TOXIN

incidence: 1/1*, sa. const.: Holstein cow, wt.: 365 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 2 × 200 mg T-2 toxin, by balling gun; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤7.7 ppb**, country: USA¹⁸⁰, *whole blood, **6 h after administration of 1st dosing (also at other hour intervals up to 48 h measured, lowest conc.: 2.2 ppb after 24 h of 1st dosing)

T-2 TETRAOL

incidence: 1/1*, sa. const.: Holstein cow, wt.: 365 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 2 × 200 mg T-2 toxin, by balling gun; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤1.0 ppb**, country: USA¹⁸⁰, *whole blood, **6 h after administration of 2nd dosing (also at other hour intervals up to 48 h measured, lowest conc.: 0.2 ppb after 24 h of 1st dosing)

DEEPOXY-T-2-TETRAOL

incidence: 1/1*, sa. const.: Holstein cow, wt.: 365 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 2 × 200 mg T-2 toxin, by balling gun; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤1.3 ppb**, country: USA¹⁸⁰, *whole blood, **24 h after administration of 1st dosing (also at other hour intervals up to 48 h measured, lowest conc.: 0.6 ppb after 6 h of 1st dosing)

Cow brain may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

AFLATOXIN B₁

incidence: 1/2, sa. const.: Holstein cows (midlactation), wt.: 408.2–544.3 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.35 mg AFB₁/kg b. wt., o., for 3 days (one cow was fed AF-rations for 3 days, the other cow,

after 3 days of dosing, was fed AF-free rations for 7 additional days); for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.70 ng/g*, country: USA⁹³, *after 4 days (thereof 3 days with AFB₁-administration)

AFLATOXIN M₁

incidence: 1/2, sa. const.: Holstein cows (midlactation), wt.: 408.2–544.3 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.35 mg AFB₁/kg b. wt., o., for 3 days (one cow was fed AF-rations for 3 days, the other cow, after 3 days of dosing, was fed AF-free rations for 7 additional days); for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.17 ng/g*, country: USA⁹³, *after 4 days (thereof 3 days with AFB₁-administration)

Cow fat may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

AFLATOXIN B₁

incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: lactating Francaise Frisonne Pie Noire cows, age: 3–4 years, wt.: 500–550 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: peanut meal ((3.5 mg AFB₁/kg) spiked with labeled AFB₁) addition, o., for 10 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 2.6–3.2 ng AFB₁ eq/g* **, Ø conc.: 2.9 ng AFB₁ eq/g*, country: The Netherlands/UK/France³⁹⁷, *after a 10-day period of consumption of **contaminated peanut meal**

incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: lactating Francaise Frisonne Pie Noire cows, age: 3–4 years, wt.: 500–550 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: peanut meal ((3.5 mg AFB₁/kg) spiked with labeled AFB₁; but decontaminated afterwards), o., for 10 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd*, country: The Netherlands/UK/France³⁹⁷, *after a 10-day period of **consumption of decontaminated peanut meal**

Cow feces may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

AFLATOXIN B₁

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: lactating cow, wt.: 600 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 300 mg AFs: 44% AFB₁, 2% AFB₂, 44% AFG₁?, o., once), conc.: 3,930 µg* (total amount found), country: UK⁴⁰, *collected over a period of 9 days

incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: Holstein cows (midlactation), wt.: 408.2–544.3 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.35 mg AFB₁/kg b. wt., o., 3 days (one cow was fed AF-rations for 3 days, the other cow, after 3 days of dosing, was fed AF-free rations for 7 additional days); for detailed information please see the article), conc.: ≤2,719.60* and ≤3,597.40 ng/g**, country: USA⁹³, these highest values measured at the 3rd day in the case of cow 1** and cow 2* (always lower values measured up to 4 days (then slaughtered) in the case of cow 1 and always lower values measured up to 10 days (then slaughtered) in the case of cow 2), for overall information please see the article

AFLATOXIN G₁

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: lactating cow, wt.: 600 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 300 mg AFs: 44% AFB₁, 2% AFB₂, 44% AFG₁?, o., once), conc.: 630 µg* (total amount found), country: UK⁴⁰, *collected over a period of 9 days

AFLATOXIN M₁

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: lactating cow, wt.: 600 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 300 mg AFs: 44% AFB₁, 2% AFB₂, 44% AFG₁?, o., once), conc.: 2,960 µg* (total amount found), country: UK⁴⁰, *collected over a period of 9 days

incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: Holstein cows (midlactation), wt.: 408.2–544.3 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.35 mg AFB₁/kg b. wt., o., 3 days (one cow was fed AF-rations for 3 days, the other cow, after 3 days of dosing, was fed AF-free rations for 7 additional days); for detailed information please see the article), conc.:

≤158.20* and ≤200.30** ng/g, country: USA⁹³, these highest values measured at the *3rd day in the case of cow 1 and at the **4th day in the case of cow 2 (always lower values measured up to 4 days (then slaughtered) in the case of cow 1 and always lower values measured up to 10 days (then slaughtered) in the case of cow 2), for overall information please see the article

DEOXYNIVALENOL

incidence: 3/3, sa. const.: 2 Holstein dairy cows, 1 Ayrshire dairy cow, wt: ≈450 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 66 mg DON/kg, o., for 5 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤660 ng/g* (37.4 mg in total, mean value), country: USA²⁷⁸, *after 2 days of application (also at other day intervals up to 12 days measured, lowest conc.: nd at the beginning and the end of the experiment; for detailed information please see the article)

DEEPOXYDEOXYNIVALENOL

incidence: 3/3, sa. const.: 2 Holstein dairy cows, 1 Ayrshire dairy cow, wt.: ≈450 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 66 mg DON/kg, o., for 5 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤13,000 ng/g* ** (679.8 mg** in total, mean value), country: USA²⁷⁸, *after 6 days of application (also at other day intervals up to 12 days measured, lowest conc.: nd at the beginning (1–4 days) of the experiment; for detailed information please see the article), **unconjugated DEDON

Cow gallbladder may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

AFLATOXIN B₁

incidence: 1/2, sa. const.: Holstein cows (midlactation), wt.: 408.2–544.3 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.35 mg

AFB₁/kg b. wt., o., 3 days (one cow was fed AF-rations for 3 days, the other cow, after 3 days of dosing, was fed AF-free rations for 7 additional days); for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 1.98 ng/g*, country: USA⁹³, *after 4 days (thereof 3 days with AFB₁-administration)

AFLATOXIN M₁

incidence: 1/2, sa. const.: Holstein cows (midlactation), wt.: 408.2–544.3 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.35 mg AFB₁/kg b. wt., o., 3 days (one cow was fed AF-rations for 3 days, the other cow, after 3 days of dosing, was fed AF-free rations for 7 additional days); for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 8.52 ng/g*, country: USA⁹³, *after 4 days (thereof 3 days with AFB₁-administration)

Cow heart may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

AFLATOXIN B₁

incidence: 1/2, sa. const.: Holstein cows (midlactation), wt.: 408.2–544.3 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.35 mg AFB₁/kg b. wt., o., 3 days (one cow was fed AF-rations for 3 days, the other cow, after 3 days of dosing, was fed AF-free rations for 7 additional days); for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.43 ng/g* **, country: USA⁹³, *left ventricle, **after 4 days (thereof 3 days with AFB₁-administration)
incidence: 1/2, sa. const.: Holstein cows (midlactation), wt.: 408.2–544.3 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.35 mg AFB₁/kg b. wt., o., 3 days (one cow was fed AF-rations for 3 days, the other cow, after 3 days of dosing, was fed AF-free rations for 7 additional days); for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.50 ng/g* **, country: USA⁹³, *right ventricle, **after 4 days (thereof 3 days with AFB₁-administration)

incidence: 6/6*, sa. const.: nonlactating Holstein dairy cows, contamination: no AF (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: USA¹⁵⁰, control

incidence: 6/6, sa. const.: nonlactating Holstein dairy cows, contamination: artificial (dose: 148.54 mg AFB₁ in cottonseed (**but ammoniated afterwards**), o., over 14 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.:

nd*, country: USA¹⁵⁰, *after 14 days of AFB₁-administration

incidence: 4/6, sa. const.: nonlactating Holstein dairy cows, contamination: artificial (dose: 148.54 mg AFB₁ in cottonseed, o., over 14 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd*, country: USA¹⁵⁰, *after 14 days of AFB₁-administration

incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: lactating Francaise Frisonne Pie Noire cows, age: 3–4 years, wt.: 500–550 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: peanut meal ((3.5 mg AFB₁/kg) spiked with labeled AFB₁), o., for 10 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 4.5–5.1 ng AFB₁ eq/g*, Ø conc.: 4.8 ng AFB₁ eq/g*, country: The Netherlands/UK/France³⁹⁷, *after a 10-day period of consumption of **contaminated peanut meal**

incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: lactating Francaise Frisonne Pie Noire cows, age: 3–4 years, wt.: 500–550 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: peanut meal ((3.5 mg AFB₁/kg) spiked with labeled AFB₁; but decontaminated afterwards), o., for 10 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd*, country: The Netherlands/UK/France³⁹⁷, *after a 10-day period of consumption of **decontaminated peanut meal**

AFLATOXIN B₂

incidence: 6/6*, sa. const.: nonlactating Holstein dairy cows, contamination: no AF (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: USA¹⁵⁰, control

incidence: 6/6, sa. const.: nonlactating Holstein dairy cows, contamination: artificial (dose: 148.54 mg AFB₁ in cottonseed (**but ammoniated afterwards**), o., over 14 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd*, country: USA¹⁵⁰, *after 14 days of AFB₁-administration

incidence: 4/6, sa. const.: nonlactating Holstein dairy cows, contamination: artificial (dose: 148.54 mg AFB₁ in cottonseed, o., over 14 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd*, country: USA¹⁵⁰, *after 14 days of AFB₁-administration

AFLATOXIN M₁

incidence: 1/2, sa. const.: Holstein cows (midlactation), wt.: 408.2–544.3 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.35 mg AFB₁/kg b. wt., o., 3 days (one cow was fed AF-rations for 3 days, the other cow, after 3 days of dosing, was fed AF-free rations for 7 additional days), conc.: 1.73 ng/g*, country: USA⁹³, *left ventricle, **after 4 days (thereof 3 days with AFB₁-administration)

incidence: 1/2, sa. const.: Holstein cows (midlactation), wt.: 408.2–544.3 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.35 mg AFB₁/kg b. wt., o., 3 days (one cow was fed AF-rations for 3 days, the other cow, after 3 days of dosing, was fed AF-free rations for 7 additional days); for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.78 ng/g*, country: USA⁹³, *right ventricle, **after 4 days (thereof 3 days with AFB₁-administration)

incidence: 6/6*, sa. const.: nonlactating Holstein dairy cows, contamination: no AF (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: USA¹⁵⁰, control

incidence: 6/6, sa. const.: nonlactating Holstein dairy cows, contamination: artificial (dose: 148.54 mg AFB₁ in cottonseed (**but ammoniated afterwards**), o., over 14 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd*, country: USA¹⁵⁰, *after 14 days of AFB₁-administration

incidence: 4/6, sa. const.: nonlactating Holstein dairy cows, contamination: artificial (dose: 148.54 mg AFB₁ in cottonseed, o., over 14 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: <0.05 µg/kg*, country: USA¹⁵⁰, *after 14 days of AFB₁-administration

T-2 TOXIN

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: Holstein cow, wt.: 365 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 2 × 200 mg T-2 toxin, by balling gun; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.8 ppb*, country: USA¹⁸⁰, *no statement when found

Cow intestine may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

AFLATOXIN B₁

incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: Holstein cows (midlactation), wt.: 408.2–544.3 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.35 mg AFB₁/kg b. wt., o., 3 days (one cow was fed AF-rations for 3 days, the other cow, after 3 days of dosing, was fed AF-free rations for 7 additional days); for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 0.025*–1.34** ng/g***, country: USA⁹³, after 10* or 4** days, ***in intestine, small (caudal part)

AFLATOXIN M₁

incidence: 1/2, sa. const.: Holstein cows (midlactation), wt.: 408.2–544.3 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.35 mg AFB₁/kg b. wt., o., 3 days (one cow was fed AF-rations for 3 days, the other cow, after 3 days of dosing, was fed AF-free rations for 7 additional days); for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 2.34* ng/g**, country: USA⁹³, *after 4 days (thereof 3 days with AFB₁-administration), **in intestine, small (caudal part)

Cow kidney may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

AFLATOXICOL

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: Holstein cow (midlactation period), age: 5 years, wt.: 600 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.5 mg AFB₁/kg b. wt., o., once), conc.: 2.6 ng/g* **, country: USA⁹², *in cow that died, **after 60 h

AFLATOXIN B₁

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: Holstein cow (midlactation period), age: 5 years, wt.: 600 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.5 mg AFB₁/kg b. wt., o., once), conc.: 3.3 ng/g* **, country: USA⁹², *in cow that died, **after 60 h

incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: Holstein cows (midlactation), wt.: 408.2–544.3 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.35 mg AFB₁/kg b. wt., o., 3 days (one cow was fed AF-rations for 3 days, the other cow, after 3 days of dosing, was fed AF-free rations for 7 additional days); for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 0.02*–1.32** ng/g, country: USA⁹³, after 10* or 4** days

incidence: 6/6*, sa. const.: nonlactating Holstein dairy cows, contamination: no AF (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: USA¹⁵⁰, *control

incidence: 6/6, sa. const.: nonlactating Holstein dairy cows, contamination: artificial (dose: 148.54 mg AFB₁ in cottonseed (**but ammoniated afterwards**), o., over 14 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd*, country: USA¹⁵⁰, *after 14 days of AFB₁-administration

incidence: 2/5, sa. const.: nonlactating Holstein dairy cows, contamination: artificial (dose: 148.54 mg AFB₁ in cottonseed, o., over 14 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: tr – <0.005 µg/kg*, country: USA¹⁵⁰, *after 14 days of AFB₁-administration

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: lactating dairy cow, contamination: artificial (dose:

10 ppb AFB₁ (labeled and unlabeled), o., twice daily over a 14-day period; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: na, country: USA³¹⁹
 incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: lactating dairy cow, contamination: artificial (dose: 50 ppb AFB₁ (labeled and unlabeled), o., twice daily over a 14-day period; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: na, country: USA³¹⁹
 incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: lactating dairy cow, contamination: artificial (dose: 250 ppb AFB₁ (labeled and unlabeled), o., twice daily over a 14-day period; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd* **, country: USA³¹⁹, *after 15 days (thereof 14 days with AFB₁-administration), **but significant radioactivity occurred
 incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: lactating dairy cow, contamination: artificial (dose: 1,250 ppb AFB₁ (labeled and unlabeled), o., twice daily over a 14-day period; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.22 µg/kg*, country: USA³¹⁹, *after 15 days (thereof 14 days with AFB₁-administration)
 incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: lactating Francaise Frisonne Pie Noire cows, age: 3–4 years, wt.: 500–550 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: peanut meal (3.5 mg AFB₁/kg) spiked with labeled AFB₁), o., for 10 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 36.8–38.9 ng AFB₁ eq/g*, Ø conc.: 37.85 ng AFB₁ eq/g*, country: The Netherlands/UK/France³⁹⁷, *after a 10-day period of consumption of **contaminated peanut meal**
 incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: lactating Francaise Frisonne Pie Noire cows, age: 3–4 years, wt.: 500–550 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: peanut meal (3.5 mg AFB₁/kg) spiked with labeled AFB₁; but decontaminated afterwards), o., for 10 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 2.7–3.0 ng AFB₁ eq/g*, Ø conc.: 2.85 ng AFB₁ eq/g*, country: The Netherlands/UK/France³⁹⁷, *after a 10-day

period of consumption of **decontaminated peanut meal**

AFLATOXIN B₂
 incidence: 6/6*, sa. const.: nonlactating Holstein dairy cows, contamination: no AF (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: USA¹⁵⁰, *control
 incidence: 6/6, sa. const.: nonlactating Holstein dairy cows, contamination: artificial (dose: 148.54 mg AFB₁ in cottonseed (**but ammoniated afterwards**), o., over 14 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd*, country: USA¹⁵⁰, *after 14 days of AFB₁-administration
 incidence: 4/6, sa. const.: nonlactating Holstein dairy cows, contamination: artificial (dose: 148.54 mg AFB₁ in cottonseed, o., over 14 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd*, country: USA¹⁵⁰, *after 14 days of AFB₁-administration

AFLATOXIN M₁
 incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: Holstein cow (midlactation period), age: 5 years, wt.: 600 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.5 mg AFB₁/kg b. wt., o., once), conc.: 20 ng/g* **, country: USA⁹², *in cow that died, **after 60 h
 incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: Holstein cows (midlactation), wt.: 408.2–544.3 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.35 mg AFB₁/kg b. wt., o., 3 days (one cow was fed AF-rations for 3 days, the other cow, after 3 days of dosing, was fed AF-free rations for 7 additional days); for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 0.11*–56.64** ng/g, country: USA⁹³, after 10* or 4** days

incidence: 6/6*, sa. const.: nonlactating Holstein dairy cows, contamination: no AF (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: USA¹⁵⁰, *control
 incidence: 6/6, sa. const.: nonlactating Holstein dairy cows, contamination:

artificial (dose: total of 148.54 mg AFB₁ in cottonseed (**but ammoniated afterwards**), o., over 14 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd*, country: USA¹⁵⁰, after 14 days of AFB₁-administration
incidence: 5/5, sa. const.: nonlactating Holstein dairy cows, contamination: artificial (dose: total of 148.54 mg AFB₁ in cottonseed, o., over 14 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤0.3 µg/kg*, country: USA¹⁵⁰, *after 14 days of AFB₁-administration

incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: Jersey milking cows, age: adult, contamination: artificial (dose: 385–1,925 µg ZEA/kg + (20 µg AFB₁/kg), o., for 7 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: tr–0.7 µg/kg*, country: UK²⁶⁷, *after 7 weeks of (AFB₁-) and ZEA-administration;

AFB₁ accidentally in the diet
incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: Jersey milking cows, age: adult, contamination: artificial (dose: 317–1,125 µg OTA/kg + (20 µg AFB₁/kg), o., for 11 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 0.2 µg/kg*, country: UK²⁶⁷, *after 11 weeks of (AFB₁-) and OTA-administration;
AFB₁ accidentally in the diet

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: lactating dairy cows, contamination: artificial (dose: **10 ppb AFB₁** (labeled and unlabeled), o., twice daily over a 14-day period; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: na, country: USA³¹⁹
incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: lactating dairy cows, contamination: artificial (dose: **50 ppb AFB₁** (labeled and unlabeled), o., twice daily over a 14-day period; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: na, country: USA³¹⁹
incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: lactating dairy cows, contamination: artificial (dose: **250 ppb AFB₁** (labeled and unlabeled), o., twice daily over a 14-day period; for

detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd* **, country: USA³¹⁹, *after 15 days (thereof 14 days with AFB₁-administration), **but significant radioactivity occurred
incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: lactating dairy cow, contamination: artificial (dose: **1,250 ppb AFB₁** (labeled and unlabeled)), o., twice daily over a 14-day period; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.72 µg/kg*, country: USA³¹⁹, *after 15 days (thereof 14 days with AFB₁-administration)

HT-2 TOXIN

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: Holstein cow, weight: 365 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 2 × 200 mg T-2 toxin, by balling gun; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 2.2 ppb*, country: USA¹⁸⁰, *no statement when found

OCHRATOXIN A

incidence: 1/2, sa. const.: Jersey milking cows, age: adult, contamination: artificial (dose: 317–1,125 µg OTA/kg + (20 µg AFB₁/kg), o., for 11 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: pr*, country: UK²⁶⁷, *after 11 weeks of (AFB₁-) and OTA-administration; AFB₁ accidentally in the diet

Cow liver may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

AFLATOXICOL

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: Holstein cow (midlactation period), age: 5 years, wt.: 600 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.5 mg AFB₁/kg b. wt., o., once), conc.: 0.88 ng/g* **, country: USA⁹², *in cow that died, **after 60 h

AFLATOXIN B₁

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: Holstein cow (midlactation period), age: 5 years, wt.: 600 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.5 mg AFB₁/kg b. wt., o., once), conc.: 5.1 ng/g* **, country: USA⁹², *in cow that died, **after 60 h

incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: Holstein cows (midlactation), wt.: 408.2–544.3 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.35 mg AFB₁/kg b. wt., o., 3 days (one cow was fed AF-rations for 3 days, the other cow, after 3 days of dosing, was fed AF-free rations for 7 additional days); for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 0.03*–7.12** ng/g, country: USA³⁹, after 10* or 4** days

incidence: 6/6*, sa. const.: nonlactating Holstein dairy cows, contamination: no AF (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: USA¹⁵⁰, *control

incidence: 6/6, sa. const.: nonlactating Holstein dairy cows, contamination: artificial (dose: total of 148.54 mg AFB₁ in cottonseed (**but ammoniated afterwards**), o., over 14 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd*, country: USA¹⁵⁰, *after 14 days of AFB₁-administration

incidence: 3/6, sa. const.: nonlactating Holstein dairy cows, contamination: artificial (dose: total of 148.54 mg AFB₁ in cottonseed, o., over 14 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 0.1–>0.1 µg/kg, country: USA¹⁵⁰, *after 14 days of AFB₁-administration

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: lactating dairy cow, contamination: artificial (dose: **10 ppb AFB₁** (labeled and unlabeled), o., twice daily over a 14-day period; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: na, country: USA³¹⁹

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: lactating dairy cow, contamination: artificial (dose: **50 ppb AFB₁** (labeled and unlabeled), o., twice daily over a 14-day period; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: na, country: USA³¹⁹

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: lactating dairy cow, contamination: artificial (dose: **250 ppb AFB₁** (labeled and unlabeled), o., twice daily over a 14-day period; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd* **, country: USA³¹⁹, *after 15 days (thereof 14 days

with AFB₁-administration), **but significant radioactivity occurred
incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: lactating dairy cow, contamination: artificial (dose: **1,250 ppb AFB₁** (labeled and unlabeled), o., twice daily over a 14-day period; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.09 µg/kg*, country: USA³¹⁹, *after 15 days (thereof 14 days with AFB₁-administration)

incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: lactating Francaise Frisonne Pie Noire cows, age: 3–4 years, wt.: 500–550 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: peanut meal ((3.5 mg AFB₁/kg) spiked with labeled AFB₁), o., for 10 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 252.2–278.6 ng AFB₁ eq/g*, Ø conc.: 265.4 ng AFB₁ eq/g*, country: The Netherlands/UK/France³⁹⁷, *after a 10-day period of consumption of **contaminated peanut meal**

incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: lactating Francaise Frisonne Pie Noire cows, age: 3–4 years, wt.: 500–550 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: peanut meal ((3.5 mg AFB₁/kg) spiked with labeled AFB₁; but decontaminated afterwards), o., for 10 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 0.2–11.6 ng AFB₁ eq/g*, Ø conc.: 5.9 ng AFB₁ eq/g*, country: The Netherlands/UK/France³⁹⁷, *after a 10-day period of consumption of decontaminated peanut meal

AFLATOXIN B₂

incidence: 6/6*, sa. const.: nonlactating Holstein dairy cows, contamination: no AF (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: USA¹⁵⁰, *control

incidence: 6/6, sa. const.: nonlactating Holstein dairy cows, contamination: artificial (dose: 148.54 mg AFB₁ in cottonseed (**but ammoniated afterwards**), o., over 14 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd*, country: USA¹⁵⁰, *after 14 days of AFB₁-administration

incidence: 3/6, sa. const.: nonlactating Holstein dairy cows, contamination: artificial (dose: 148.54 mg AFB₁ in cottonseed, o., over 14 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 0.025–>0.025 µg/kg*, country: USA¹⁵⁰, *after 14 days of AFB₁-administration

AFLATOXIN M₁

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: Holstein cow (midlactation period), age: 5 years, wt.: 600 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.5 mg AFB₁/kg b. wt., o., once), conc.: 4.3 ng/g* **, country: USA⁹², *in cow that died, **after 60 h

incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: Holstein cows (midlactation), wt.: 408.2–544.3 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.35 mg AFB₁/kg b. wt., o., 3 days (one cow was fed AF-rations for 3 days, the other cow, after 3 days of dosing, was fed AF-free rations for 7 additional days); for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 0.023*–6.09** ng/g, country: USA⁹³, after 10* or 4** days

incidence: 6/6*, sa. const.: nonlactating Holstein dairy cows, contamination: no AF (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: USA¹⁵⁰, *control

incidence: 6/6, sa. const.: nonlactating Holstein dairy cows, contamination: artificial (dose: total of 148.54 mg AFB₁ in cottonseed (but ammoniated afterwards), o., over 14 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd*, country: USA¹⁵⁰, *after 14 days of AFB₁-administration

incidence: 5/6, sa. const.: nonlactating Holstein dairy cows, contamination: artificial (dose: total of 148.54 mg AFB₁ in cottonseed, o., over 14 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: tr–0.15 µg/kg*, country: USA¹⁵⁰, *after 14 days of AFB₁-administration

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: lactating dairy cow, contamination: artificial (dose: 10 ppb AFB₁ (labeled and unlabeled), o., twice daily over a 14-day period; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: na, country: USA³¹⁹

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: lactating dairy cow, contamination: artificial (dose: 50 ppb AFB₁ (labeled and unlabeled), o., twice daily over a 14-day period; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: na, country: USA³¹⁹

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: lactating dairy cow, contamination: artificial (dose: 250 ppb AFB₁ (labeled and unlabeled), o., twice daily over a 14-day period; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd* **, country: USA³¹⁹, *after 15 days (thereof 14 days with AFB₁-administration), **but significant radioactivity occurred

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: lactating dairy cow, contamination: artificial (dose: 1,250 ppb AFB₁ (labeled and unlabeled), o., twice daily over a 14-day period; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.16 µg/kg*, country: USA³¹⁹, *after 15 days (thereof 14 days with AFB₁-administration)

Cow lung may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

AFLATOXIN B₁

incidence: 1/2, sa. const.: Holstein cows (midlactation), wt.: 408.2–544.3 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.35 mg AFB₁/kg b. wt., o., for 3 days (one cow was fed AF-rations for 3 days, the other cow, after 3 days of dosing, was fed AF-free rations for 7 additional days); for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.60 ng/g*, country: USA⁹³, *after 4 days (thereof 3 days with AFB₁-administration)

incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: lactating Francaise Frisonne Pie Noire cows, age:

3–4 years, wt.: 500–550 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: peanut meal (3.5 mg AFB₁/kg) spiked with labeled AFB₁), o., for 10 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 10.7–13.2 ng AFB₁ eq/g*, Ø conc.: 11.95 ng AFB₁ eq/g*, country: The Netherlands/UK/France³⁹⁷, *after a 10-day period of consumption of

contaminated peanut meal

incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: lactating Francaise Frisonne Pie Noire cows, age: 3–4 years, wt.: 500–550 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: peanut meal (3.5 mg AFB₁/kg) spiked with labeled AFB₁; but decontaminated afterwards), o., for 10 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd*, country: The Netherlands/UK/France³⁹⁷, *after a 10-day period of consumption of

decontaminated peanut meal

AFLATOXIN M₁

incidence: 1/2, sa. const.: Holstein cows (midlactation), wt.: 408.2–544.3 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.35 mg AFB₁/kg b. wt., o., for 3 days (one cow was fed AF-rations for 3 days, the other cow, after 3 days of dosing, was fed AF-free rations for 7 additional days); for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.90 ng/g*, country: USA⁹³, *after 4 days (thereof 3 days with AFB₁-administration)

HT-2 TOXIN

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: Holstein cow, wt.: 365 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 2 × 200 mg T-2 toxin, by balling gun; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 1.2 ppb*, country: USA¹⁸⁰, *no statement when found

Cow lymph may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

AFLATOXIN B₁

incidence: 1/2, sa. const.: Holstein cows (midlactation), wt.: 408.2–544.3 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.35 mg AFB₁/kg b. wt., o., for 3 days (one cow was

fed AF-rations for 3 days, the other cow, after 3 days of dosing, was fed AF-free rations for 7 additional days); for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.30 ng/g* **, country: USA⁹³, *in supramammary lymph nodes, **after 4 days (thereof 3 days with AFB₁-administration)

AFLATOXIN M₁

incidence: 1/2, sa. const.: Holstein cows (midlactation), wt.: 408.2–544.3 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.35 mg AFB₁/kg b. wt., o., for 3 days (one cow was fed AF-rations for 3 days, the other cow, after 3 days of dosing, was fed AF-free rations for 7 additional days); for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.70 ng/g* **, country: USA⁹³, *in supramammary lymph nodes, **after 4 days (thereof 3 days with AFB₁-administration)

Cow mammary gland may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

AFLATOXIN B₁

incidence: 1/2, sa. const.: Holstein cows (midlactation), wt.: 408.2–544.3 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.35 mg AFB₁/kg b. wt., o., for 3 days (one cow was fed AF-rations for 3 days, the other cow, after 3 days of dosing, was fed AF-free rations for 7 additional days); for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.60 ng/g*, country: USA⁹³, *after 4 days (thereof 3 days with AFB₁-administration)

AFLATOXIN M₁

incidence: 1/2, sa. const.: Holstein cows (midlactation), wt.: 408.2–544.3 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.35 mg AFB₁/kg b. wt., o., for 3 days (one cow was fed AF-rations for 3 days, the other cow, after 3 days of dosing, was fed AF-free rations for 7 additional days); for detailed information please see the article), conc.:

24.5 ng/g*, country: USA⁹³, *after 4 days (thereof 3 days with AFB₁-administration)

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: lactating dairy cows, contamination: artificial (dose: **10 ppb AFB₁** (labeled and unlabeled), o., twice daily over a 14-day period; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: na, country: USA³¹⁹

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: lactating dairy cows, contamination: artificial (dose: **50 ppb AFB₁** (labeled and unlabeled), o., twice daily over a 14-day period; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: na, country: USA³¹⁹

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: lactating dairy cows, contamination: artificial (dose: **250 ppb AFB₁** (labeled and unlabeled), o., twice daily over a 14-day period; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd* **, country: USA³¹⁹, *after 15 days (thereof 14 days with AFB₁-administration), **but significant radioactivity occurred

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: lactating dairy cow, contamination: artificial (dose: **1,250 ppb AFB₁** (labeled and unlabeled), o., twice daily over a 14-day period; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.27 µg/kg*, country: USA³¹⁹, *after 15 days (thereof 14 days with AFB₁-administration)

Cow milk, raw may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

AFLATOXICOL

incidence: 12/12 milk sa., sa. const.: milk from Holstein cow (midlactation period), age: 5 years, wt.: 600 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.5 mg AFB₁/kg b. wt., o., once), conc. range: ≈≤1.1 ng/g* **, country: USA⁹², *in milk of cow that **died**, **after 60 h (also at other hour intervals up to 60 h measured, lowest conc.: ≈<0.05 ng/g after 24 h) (mycotoxin values very approximately)

incidence: 16/17 milk sa., sa. const.: milk from Holstein cow (midlactation period), age: 5 years, wt.: 600 kg, contamination:

artificial (dose: 0.5 mg AFB₁/kg b. wt., o., once), conc. range: ≈≤0.2 ng/g* **, country: USA⁹², *in milk of cow that **survived**, **after 60 h (also at other hour intervals up to 120 h measured, lowest conc.: ≈0.01 ng/g after 120 h) (mycotoxin values very approximately)

AFLATOXIN B₁

incidence: 12/12 milk sa., sa. const.: milk from Holstein cow (midlactation period), age: 5 years, wt.: 600 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.5 mg AFB₁/kg b. wt., o., once), conc. range: ≈≤10 ng/g* **, country: USA⁹², *in milk of cow that **died**, **after 60 h (also at other hour intervals up to 60 h measured, lowest conc.: ≈1 ng/g after 24 h) (mycotoxin values very approximately)

incidence: 26/27 milk sa., sa. const.: milk from Holstein cow (midlactation period), age: 5 years, wt.: 600 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.5 mg AFB₁/kg b. wt., o., once), conc. range: ≈≤8 ng/g* **, country: USA⁹², *in milk of cow that **survived**, **after ≈70 h (also at other hour intervals up to 240 h measured, lowest conc.: ≈0.01 ng/g after 240 h) (mycotoxin values very approximately)

incidence: 16*/26*, sa. const.: milk from Holstein cows (midlactation), wt.: 408.2–544.3 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.35 mg AFB₁/kg b. wt., o., 3 days (one cow was fed AF-rations for 3 days, the other cow, after 3 days of dosing, was fed AF-free rations for 7 additional days); for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤1.00 and ≤1.18 ng/ml**, country: USA⁹³, *milk sa. from both cows, **these highest values measured at the 3rd day in the case of cow 1 and cow 2 (always lower values measured up to 4 days (then slaughtered) in the case of cow 1 and always lower values measured up to 10 days (then slaughtered) in the case of cow 2), for overall information please see the article

incidence: 1/1 animal, sa. const.: milk from cows at peak lactation,

contamination: artificial (dose: 80 mg AFB₁, o., daily for 3 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 290 ppb* **, country: USA¹⁶⁹, *in dried milk, **1 day after withdrawal (also measured 2, 3 and 4 days after withdrawal, lowest conc.: 175 ppb after 4 days)

incidence: 20/20 milk sa., sa. const.: milk from lactating Francaise Frisonne Pie Noire cows, age: 3–4 years, wt.: 500–550 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: peanut meal ((3.5 mg AFB₁/kg) spiked with labeled AFB₁), o., for 10 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 4.6–6.0 µg AFB₁ eq/l*, country: The Netherlands/UK/France³⁹⁷, *fed **contaminated peanut meal**

incidence: 20/20 milk sa., sa. const.: milk from lactating Francaise Frisonne Pie Noire cows, age: 3–4 years, wt.: 500–550 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: peanut meal ((3.5 mg AFB₁/kg) spiked with labeled AFB₁; but decontaminated afterwards), o., for 10 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤0.8 µg AFB₁ eq/l*, country: The Netherlands/UK/France³⁹⁷, *fed **decontaminated peanut meal**

AFLATOXIN M₁

incidence: ?/? , sa. const.: milk from Friesian and Friesian X dairy cows, contamination: artificial (dose: between 155 and 244 µg AFB₁, o., daily; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 0.15–0.26 µg/l*, Ø conc.: 0.21 µg/l*, country: UK³⁹, *in bulk milk collected for 7 days

incidence: ?/? , sa. const.: milk from Friesian and Friesian X dairy cows, contamination: artificial (dose: between 155 and 244 µg AFB₁, o., daily; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: <0.01–0.33 µg/l, country: UK³⁹

incidence: ?/? milk sa., sa. const.: milk from lactating cow, wt.: 600 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 300 mg AFs: 44% AFB₁, 2% AFB₂, 44% AFG₁?, o., once), conc.: 492 µg* (total amount found), country: UK⁴⁰, *collected over a period of 9 days

incidence: ?/? , sa. const.: milk from late-lactation Holstein dairy cows, Ø wt.: 544 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 100 µg AF/kg feed and 1.0% HSCAS in period 2 or 200 µg AF/kg feed and 0.5% HSCAS in period 2*, conc. range: 0.51–1.99 µg/l** (mean values), country: USA⁷⁷, *period = 7 days, 3 periods in all (1st and 3rd period only AF given) **values of all trials (for detailed information please see the article)

incidence: ?/? , sa. const.: milk from Holstein cows (midlactation), contamination: artificial (dose: 13 mg AFB₁ (pure/impure), via rumen orifice, daily for 7 days; for detailed information please see the article) conc. range: ≤10.58 ppb* ** (mean value), country: USA⁸³, *6 animals received pure and 3 animals impure AFB₁ (13 mg), **after 2–7 days of treatment

incidence: ?/? , sa. const.: milk from a Holstein cow (midlactation), contamination: artificial (dose: 25 mg AFB₁ (pure), via rumen orifice, daily for 7 days; for detailed information please see the article) conc.: 1.35 ppb* (mean value), country: USA⁸³, *after 2–7 days of treatment

incidence: ?/? , sa. const.: milk from Danish black and white breed, contamination: artificial (dose: 57 µg AFB₁ in feed/day, for 8 weeks?; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 27–74 ng/kg*, country: Denmark⁸⁵, *during 8 weeks a milk sa. from each cow analysed once a week

incidence: ?/? , sa. const.: milk from Danish black and white breed, contamination:

artificial (dose: 142 µg AFB₁ in feed/day, for 8 weeks?; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 38–128 ng/kg*, country: Denmark⁸⁵, *during 8 weeks a milk sa. from each cow analysed once a week incidence: ?/? , sa. const.: milk from Danish black and white breed, contamination: artificial (dose: 226 µg AFB₁ in feed/day, for 8 weeks?; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 60–271 ng/kg*, country: Denmark⁸⁵, *during 8 weeks a milk sa. from each cow analysed once a week incidence: ?/? , sa. const.: milk from Danish black and white breed, contamination: artificial (dose: 311 µg AFB₁ in feed/day, for 8 weeks?; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 96–138 ng/kg*, country: Denmark⁸⁵, *during 8 weeks a milk sa. from each cow analysed once a week

incidence: ?/8 animals, sa. const.: milk from Holstein-Friesian lactating cows, contamination: artificial (dose: 120 µg AFB₁/kg in ammoniated peanut meal, o., daily for 9 days (1,080 µg in total); for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤0.070 µg/l* **, country: France⁸⁶, *total amount found: 52 µg AFM₁, **at day 8 incidence: ?/? , sa. const.: milk from Holstein-Friesian lactating cows, contamination: artificial (dose: ≈8–9 µg AFB₁/kg in untreated peanut meal, o., for 16 months; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤0.510 µg/l*, country: France⁸⁶, *total amount found: 1,247 µg AFM₁

incidence: 12/12 milk sa., sa. const.: milk from Holstein cow (midlactation period), age: 5 years, wt.: 600 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.5 mg AFB₁/kg b. wt., o., once), conc. range: ≈≤200 ng/g* **, country: USA⁹², *in milk of cow that died, **after ≈10 h (also at other hour intervals up to 60 h measured, lowest conc.: ≈<40 ng/g after ≈35 h) (mycotoxin values very approximately)

incidence: 27/27 milk sa., sa. const.: milk from Holstein cow (midlactation period), age: 5 years, wt.: 600 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.5 mg AFB₁/kg b. wt., o., once), conc. range: ≈≤70 ng/g* **, country: USA⁹², *in milk of cow that **survived**, **after ≈43 h (also at other hour intervals up to 240 h measured, lowest conc.: ≈<0.05 ng/g after 240 h) (mycotoxin values very approximately)

incidence: 24*/26*, sa. const.: milk from Holstein cows (midlactation), wt.: 408.2–544.3 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.35 mg AFB₁/kg b. wt., o., for 3 days (one cow was fed AF-rations for 3 days, the other cow, after 3 days of dosing, was fed AF-free rations for 7 additional days); for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤23.40** and ≤32.80*** ng/ml, country: USA⁹³, *milk sa. from both cows, these highest values measured at the **2nd day in the case of cow 2 and at the ***3rd day in the case of cow 1 (always lower values measured up to 4 days (then slaughtered) in the case of cow 1 and always lower values measured up to 10 days (then slaughtered) in the case of cow 2), for overall information please see the article

incidence: ?/? , sa. const.: milk from Holstein dairy cattles, contamination: artificial (dose: 650 µg AF/kg in **non-ammoniated cottonseeds** fed; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤1.8 µg/l (mean value), country: USA¹⁰⁷

incidence: ?/? , sa. const.: milk from Holstein dairy cattles, contamination: artificial (dose: 15–80 µg AF/kg in **ammoniated cottonseeds** fed; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤0.18 µg/l (mean value), country: USA¹⁰⁷

incidence: ?/? , sa. const.: milk from lactating cows, contamination: artificial (dose: 10 ppb AFB₁ (labeled and unlabeled) in concentrate, o., twice daily

for 14 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd*, country: USA¹³⁷, *at day 4 and 8 of feeding AFB₁ incidence: ?/?, sa. const.: milk from lactating cows, contamination: artificial (dose: **50 ppb** AFB₁ (labeled and unlabeled) in concentrate, o., twice daily for 14 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 0.1 µg/l* (mean value), country: USA¹³⁷, *at day 4 and 8 of feeding AFB₁ incidence: ?/?, sa. const.: milk from lactating cows, contamination: artificial (dose: **250 ppb** AFB₁ (labeled and unlabeled) in concentrate, o., twice daily for 14 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 0.23* and 0.26** µg/l (mean values), country: USA¹³⁷, at day 8* or 4** of feeding AFB₁ incidence: ?/?, sa. const.: milk from lactating cows, contamination: artificial (dose: **1,250 ppb** AFB₁ (labeled and unlabeled) in concentrate, o., twice daily for 14 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 0.82* and 0.88** µg/l (mean values), country: USA¹³⁷, at day 4* or 8** of feeding AFB₁ incidence: ?/20, sa. const.: milk from a Holstein cow (mid-lactation), contamination: artificial (dose: 26 ppm AFB₁, into fistulated rumen, twice daily for 7 days), conc.: ≈10 ppb*, country: USA¹⁴⁷, *on day 3

incidence: 5/5 animals, sa. const.: milk from Holstein dairy cows, contamination: artificial (dose: 5.82 mg AFB₁/day in cottonseed (**but ammoniated afterwards**), o., for 9 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: USA¹⁵⁰ (also at other day intervals over 9 days measured)

incidence: ?/4 animals, sa. const.: milk from Holstein dairy cows, contamination: artificial (dose: 5.82 mg AFB₁/day in cottonseed, o., for 9 days; for detailed information please

see the article), conc.: 5.15 µg/l (mean value), country: USA¹⁵⁰ (also at other day intervals over 9 days measured, lowest conc.: 2.5 µg/l after 2 days)

incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: milk from lactating Holstein cows, contamination: artificial (dose: no AFB₁; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: ≈0.2 µg/l (mean value), country: USA¹⁵⁷, *control

incidence: ?/4 animals, sa. const.: milk from lactating Holstein cows, contamination: artificial (dose: **20 µg** AFB₁/kg complete feed, o., for 192 h; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.33 µg/l* ** (mean value), country: USA¹⁵⁷, *after 120 h (also at other hour intervals up to 264 h measured), **cows with low milk production level

incidence: ?/4 animals, sa. const.: milk from lactating Holstein cows, contamination: artificial (dose: **20 µg** AFB₁/kg complete feed, o., for 192 h; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.36 µg/l* ** (mean value), country: USA¹⁵⁷, *after 120 h (also at other hour intervals up to 264 h measured), **cows with high milk production level

incidence: ?/4 animals, sa. const.: milk from lactating Holstein cows, contamination: artificial (dose: **48 µg** AFB₁/kg complete feed, o., for 192 h; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.51 µg/l* ** (mean value), country: USA¹⁵⁷, *after 132 h (also at other hour intervals up to 264 h measured), **cows with low milk production level

incidence: ?/4 animals, sa. const.: milk from lactating Holstein cows, contamination: artificial (dose: **48 µg** AFB₁/kg complete feed, o., for 192 h; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.74 µg/l* ** (mean value), country: USA¹⁵⁷, *after 132 h (also at other hour intervals up to 264 h

measured), **cows with high milk production level
 incidence: ?/4 animals, sa. const.: milk from lactating Holstein cows, contamination: artificial (dose: **104 µg AFB₁/kg** complete feed, o., for 192 h; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 1.72 µg/l* ** (mean value), country: USA¹⁵⁷, *after 120 h (also at other hour intervals up to 264 h measured), **cows with low milk production level
 incidence: ?/4 animals, sa. const.: milk from lactating Holstein cows, contamination: artificial (dose: **104 µg AFB₁/kg** complete feed, o., for 192 h; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 1.50 µg/l* ** (mean value), country: USA¹⁵⁷, *after 120 h (also at other hour intervals up to 264 h measured), **cows with high milk production level
 incidence: ?/3 animals, sa. const.: milk from lactating Holstein cows, contamination: artificial (dose: **44 µg AFB₁/kg** in contaminated cottonseed meal, o., for 192 h?; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.59 µg/l* (mean value), country: USA¹⁵⁷, *cows with low milk production level
 incidence: ?/4 animals, sa. const.: milk from lactating Holstein cows, contamination: artificial (dose: **44 µg AFB₁/kg** in contaminated cottonseed meal, o., for 192 h?; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.62 µg/l* (mean value), country: USA¹⁵⁷, *cows with high milk production level
 incidence: ?/4 animals, sa. const.: milk from lactating Holstein cows, contamination: artificial (dose: **49 µg AFB₁/kg** in contaminated corn, o., for 192 h?; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.55 µg/l* (mean value), country: USA¹⁵⁷, *cows with low milk production level
 incidence: ?/4 animals, sa. const.: milk from lactating Holstein cows, contamination: artificial (dose: **49 µg**

AFB₁/kg in contaminated corn, o., for 192 h?; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.51 µg/l* (mean value), country: USA¹⁵⁷, *cows with high milk production level

incidence: ?/? , sa. const.: milk from cows, contamination: artificial (dose: 5.5 ppm AFB₁ in groundnut meal (in various portions fed, **here 13.5% portion**, AFB₁-intake 5.0 mg/day) + hay + concentrate mix, o., for ? days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 3.0 µg/l* ** *** (mean value), country: UK¹⁷¹, *in liquid milk, **within period of AFB₁-administration, ***lower AFB₁-intake values (mg/day) resulted in lower residue values

incidence: ?/? , sa. const.: milk from cows, contamination: artificial (dose: 18.8 ppm AFB₁ in groundnut meal (in various portions fed, **here 20% portion**, AFB₁-intake 24.5 mg/day) + hay + concentrate mix, o., for ? days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 13.3 µg/l* ** *** (mean value), country: UK¹⁷¹, *in liquid milk, **within period of AFB₁-administration, ***lower AFB₁-intake values (mg/day) resulted in lower residue values
 incidence: ?/? , sa. const.: milk from cows, contamination: artificial (dose: 5.5 ppm AFB₁ in groundnut meal (in various portions fed, **here 7.5% portion**, AFB₁-intake 0.90 mg/day) + grass + concentrate mix, o., for ? days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.33 µg/l* ** *** (mean value), country: UK¹⁷¹, *in liquid milk, **within period of AFB₁-administration, ***lower AFB₁-intake values (mg/day) resulted in lower residue values

incidence: 12/12 animals, sa. const.: milk from cows in early lactation (2–4 weeks), contamination: artificial (dose: ≈39 µg AFB₁/day, o., for 14 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤0.07 µg/kg* (≤3.0 µg/day*), country: The Netherlands²¹¹, *within

period of AFB₁-administration, early lactation
 incidence: 8/8 animals, sa. const.: milk from cows in late lactation (34–36 weeks), contamination: artificial (dose: $\approx 34 \mu\text{g AFB}_1/\text{day}$, o., for 14 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: $\leq 0.04 \mu\text{g/kg}^*$ ($\leq 1.0 \mu\text{g/day}^*$), country: The Netherlands²¹¹, *within period of AFB₁-administration, late lactation
 incidence: 8/8 animals, sa. const.: milk from individual low milk-yielding cows, contamination: artificial (dose: $\approx 35 \mu\text{g AFB}_1/\text{day}$, o., for 14 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: $\leq 0.08 \mu\text{g/kg}^*$ ($\leq 1.7 \mu\text{g/day}^*$), country: The Netherlands²¹¹, *within period of AFB₁-administration
 incidence: 8/8 animals, sa. const.: milk from individual low milk-yielding cows, contamination: artificial (dose: $\approx 56 \mu\text{g AFB}_1/\text{day}$, o., for 14 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: $\leq 0.16 \mu\text{g/kg}^*$ ($\leq 2.4 \mu\text{g/day}^*$), country: The Netherlands²¹¹, *within period of AFB₁-administration
 incidence: 8/8 animals, sa. const.: milk from individual high milk-yielding cows, contamination: artificial (dose: $\approx 35 \mu\text{g AFB}_1/\text{day}$, o., for 14 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: $\leq 0.04 \mu\text{g/kg}^*$ ($\leq 1.9 \mu\text{g/day}^*$), country: The Netherlands²¹¹, *within period of AFB₁-administration
 incidence: 8/8 animals, sa. const.: milk from individual high milk-yielding cows, contamination: artificial (dose: $\approx 56 \mu\text{g AFB}_1/\text{day}$, o., for 14 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: $\leq 0.12 \mu\text{g/kg}^*$ ($\leq 3.8 \mu\text{g/day}^*$), country: The Netherlands²¹¹, *within period of AFB₁-administration
 incidence: ?/?, sa. const.: milk from multiparous late-lactation Friesian cows, age: 30–33 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: $56.40 \mu\text{g AFB}_1/\text{day}$, o., for 7 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 15.52 ng/l^* (mean value),

country: Italy²³¹, *on days 3 to 7 of the 1st week
 incidence: ?/?, sa. const.: milk from multiparous late-lactation Friesian cows, age: 30–33 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: $56.40 \mu\text{g AFB}_1/\text{day} + \text{HSCAS (2\%)}$, o., for 7 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 10.48 ng/l^* (mean value), country: Italy²³¹, *on days 3 to 7 of the 2nd week
 incidence: ?/?, sa. const.: milk from multiparous late-lactation Friesian cows, age: 30–33 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: $67.15 \mu\text{g AFB}_1/\text{day}$, o., for 7 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 17.25 ng/l^* (mean value), country: Italy²³¹, *on days 3 to 7 of the 3rd week
 incidence: ?/?, sa. const.: milk from multiparous late-lactation Friesian cows, age: 30–33 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: $56.40 \mu\text{g AFB}_1/\text{day}$, o., for 7 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 15.88 ng/l^* (mean value), country: Italy²³¹, *on days 3 to 7 of the 1st week
 incidence: ?/?, sa. const.: milk from multiparous late-lactation Friesian cows, age: 30–33 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: $56.40 \mu\text{g AFB}_1/\text{day} + \text{CAC1 (2\%)}$, o., for 7 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 8.68 ng/l^* (mean value), country: Italy²³¹, *on days 3 to 7 of the 2nd week
 incidence: ?/?, sa. const.: milk from multiparous late-lactation Friesian cows, age: 30–33 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: $67.15 \mu\text{g AFB}_1/\text{day}$, o., for 7 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 17.83 ng/l^* (mean value), country: Italy²³¹, *on days 3 to 7 of the 3rd week
 incidence: ?/?, sa. const.: milk from multiparous late-lactation Friesian cows, age: 30–33 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: $56.40 \mu\text{g AFB}_1/\text{day}$, o., for 7 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 15.83 ng/l^* (mean value), country: Italy²³¹, *on days 3 to 7 of the 1st week
 incidence: ?/?, sa. const.: milk from multiparous late-lactation Friesian cows,

age: 30–33 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: **56.40 µg AFB₁/day + CAC2 (2%)**, o., for 7 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 12.35 ng/l* (mean value), country: Italy²³¹, *on days 3 to 7 of the 2nd week

incidence: ?/? , sa. const.: milk from multiparous late-lactation Friesian cows, age: 30–33 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: **67.15 µg AFB₁/day**, o., for 7 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 18.41 ng/l* (mean value), country: Italy²³¹, *on days 3 to 7 of the 3rd week

incidence: ?/? , sa. const.: milk from Jersey milking cows, age: adult, contamination: artificial (dose: **385–1,925 µg ZEA/kg + (20 µg AFB₁/kg)**, o., for 7 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: tr–0.6 µg/kg*, country: UK²⁶⁷, *after 7 weeks, *after 7 weeks of (AFB₁-) and ZEA-administration; AFB₁ accidentally in the diet

incidence: ?/? , sa. const.: milk from Jersey milking cows, age: adult, contamination: artificial (dose: **317–1,125 µg OTA/kg + (20 µg AFB₁/kg)**, o., for 11 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 0.06 µg/kg*, country: UK²⁶⁷, *after 11 weeks, *after 11 weeks of (AFB₁-) and OTA-administration; AFB₁ accidentally in the diet

incidence: ?/? , sa. const.: milk from lactating cows, contamination: no AFB₁ (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: ?, country: Germany²⁷⁹

incidence: ?/? animals, sa. const.: milk from lactating cows, contamination: artificial (dose: **0.2 mg AFB₁/day + 7.0 mg PCB/day**, o., for 10 and 30 days, resp.?), for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤2.17 nmol*, country: Germany²⁷⁹, *in anamnesis phase

incidence: ?/? animals, sa. const.: milk from lactating cows, contamination: artificial (dose: **0.2 mg AFB₁/day + 7.0 mg PCB/day**, o., for 10 and 30 days, resp.?), for detailed information please see the

article), conc. range: ≤12.64 nmol*, country: Germany²⁷⁹, *in dose phase (20th–44th day)

incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: milk from crossbred lactating cows, contamination: no AFB₁ (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 2.53 ppt**, country: India²⁸⁶, *control, **after 14 days of feeding

incidence: ?/? , sa. const.: milk from crossbred lactating cows, contamination: artificial (dose: **25 ppb AFB₁** in concentrate mixture “B”, o., for 11 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.

range: ≤47.79 ppt* (total: 0.446 µg AFM₁/cow*), country: India²⁸⁶, *after 7 days

incidence: ?/? , sa. const.: milk from crossbred lactating cows, contamination: artificial (dose: **50 ppb AFB₁** in concentrate mixture “C”, o., for 6 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤68.14 ppt (total: 0.586 µg AFM₁/cow), country: India²⁸⁶, *after 6 days

incidence: ?/? , sa. const.: milk from crossbred lactating cows, contamination: artificial (dose: **75 ppb AFB₁** in concentrate mixture “D”, o., for 13 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤127.44 ppt* (total: 0.814 µg AFM₁/cow)*, country: India²⁸⁶, *after 13 days

incidence: ?/? , sa. const.: milk from crossbred lactating cows, contamination: artificial (dose: **100 ppb AFB₁** in concentrate mixture “E”, o., for 11 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤273.22 ppt* (total: 1,996 µg AFM₁/cow*), country: India²⁸⁶, *after 11 days

incidence: 20/20 milk sa., sa. const.: milk from lactating Francaise Frisonne Pie Noir cows, age: 3–4 years, wt.: 500–550 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: peanut meal ((3.5 mg AFB₁/kg) spiked with labeled AFB₁), o., for 10 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 2.3–3.5 µg/l*, country: The

Netherlands/UK/France³⁹⁷, *fed
contaminated peanut meal
 incidence: 20/20 milk sa., sa. const.: milk
 from lactating Francaise Frisonne Pie
 Noir cows, age: 3–4 years, wt.: 500–550 kg,
 contamination: artificial (dose: peanut
 meal ((3.5 mg AFB₁/kg) spiked with
 labeled AFB₁; but decontaminated
 afterwards), o., for 10 days; for detailed
 information please see the article), conc.
 range: 0.1 µg/l*, country: The
 Netherlands/UK/France³⁹⁷, *fed
decontaminated peanut meal

incidence: ?/8 animals, sa. const.: milk
 from crossbreeds of Dutch Friesian cows
 and Holstein Friesians (early-mid
 lactation), contamination: artificial (dose:
4 µg AFB₁/kg, o., for 5 days; for detailed
 information please see the article), conc.:
 0.01 µg/kg* (mean value) (0.3 µg/day*,
 mean value), country: The Netherlands⁵⁶⁷,
 *after 6 and 7 days

incidence: ?/8 animals, sa. const.: milk
 from crossbreeds of Dutch Friesian cows
 and Holstein Friesians (early-mid
 lactation), contamination: artificial (dose:
12 µg AFB₁/kg, o., for 5 days; for detailed
 information please see the article), conc.:
 0.08 µg/kg* (mean value) (2.08 µg/day*,
 mean value), country: The Netherlands⁵⁶⁷,
 *after 6 and 7 days

incidence: ?/8 animals, sa. const.: milk
 from crossbreeds of Dutch Friesian cows
 and Holstein Friesians (early-mid
 lactation), contamination: artificial (dose:
12 µg AFB₁/kg + 1% bentonite, o., for
 5 days; for detailed information please see
 the article), conc.: 0.05 µg/kg* (mean
 value) (1.36 µg/day*, mean value),
 country: The Netherlands⁵⁶⁷, *after 6 and
 7 days

incidence: ?/3 animals*, sa. const.: milk
 from from crossbreeds of Dutch Friesian
 cows and Holstein Friesians (early-mid
 lactation), contamination: artificial (dose:
2.8 µg AFB₁/kg compound feed, o., for
 14 days; for detailed information please

see the article), conc.: 0.03 µg/kg** (mean
 value) (1.0 µg/day**, mean value),
 country: The Netherlands⁵⁶⁷, *control,
 **sa. taken on day 12 and 14
 incidence: ?/3 animals, sa. const.: milk
 from from crossbreeds of Dutch Friesian
 cows and Holstein Friesians (early-mid
 lactation), contamination: artificial (dose:
2.8 µg AFB₁/kg compound feed + 1%
HSCAS, o., for 14 days; for detailed
 information please see the article), conc.:
 0.03 µg/kg* (mean value) (1.0 µg/day*,
 mean value), country: The Netherlands⁵⁶⁷,
 *sa. taken on day 12 and 14
 incidence: ?/3 animals, sa. const.: milk
 from from crossbreeds of Dutch Friesian
 cows and Holstein Friesians (early-mid
 lactation), contamination: artificial (dose:
2.1 µg AFB₁/kg compound feed + 1%
bentonite, o., for 14 days; for detailed
 information please see the article), conc.:
 0.02 µg/kg* (mean value) (0.7 µg/day*,
 mean value), country: The Netherlands⁵⁶⁷,
 *sa. taken on day 12 and 14

incidence: 1/1 animals, sa. const.: milk
 from a cow, age: 5 years, wt.: 200 kg,
 contamination: artificial (dose: up to
 4.468 mg* AFB₁/kg ration, o., at day 9* (5
 different dose applicated over 9 days); for
 detailed information please see the
 article), conc.: ≤0.088 µg/ml**, country:
 Egypt⁵⁷⁵, **at the 9th day (also at other
 day intervals up to 15 days measured,
 lowest conc.: nd after 15 days)

AFLATOXIN M

incidence: ?/? , sa. const.: milk from cows
 at peak lactation, contamination: artificial
 (dose: 80 mg AFB₁, o., daily for 3 weeks;
 for detailed information please see the
 article), conc.: 1,500 ppb* ** ***, country:
 USA¹⁶⁹, *in dried milk, **1 week before
 withdrawal (up to 7 days after withdrawal
 measured, lowest conc.: 160 ppb after
 4 days), ***lower AFB₁-amounts given in
 combination with longer application
 periods resulted in lower residue values

DEEPOXYDEOXYNIVALENOL

incidence: 20*/72*, sa. const.: 2 Holstein dairy cows, 1 Ayrshire dairy cow, wt.: ≈450 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 66 mg DON/kg, o., for 5 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤26 ng/ml** (1.12 mg** in total, mean value), country: USA²⁷⁸, *milk sa. from all 3 cows, **after 5 days of application (also at other day intervals up to 12 days measured, lowest conc.: nd at the beginning and the end of the experiment; for detailed information please see the article)

FUMONISIN B₁

incidence: 3/3 animals, sa. const.: milk from black-pied Holstein Friesian cows, contamination: artificial (dose: 30 mg FB₁/cow (≈50 µg FB₁/kg b. wt.), i.v., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 0.27*–1.16** µg/kg, country: Germany²⁷⁴, after 10* and **4 h of application (also at other hour intervals up to 58 h measured, lowest conc.: nd after 24 h for all 3 cows)

ZEARALENONE

incidence: 1/1 animal, sa. const.: milk from Holstein cross-breed cows, wt.: 480–580 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 544.5 mg ZEA/day, o., for 21 days), conc. range: ≤2.5 ng/ml*, country: Canada⁷⁹, *on day 2 (also at other day intervals up to 9 days measured, lowest conc.: ≈0.2 ng/ml after 5 days)

incidence: 1/1 animal, sa. const.: milk from Holstein cross-breed cows, wt.: 480–580 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 1.8 g ZEA/day, o., for 1 day), conc. range: ≤4.0 ng/ml*, country: Canada⁷⁹, *on day 1 (also at other day intervals up to 9 days measured, lowest conc.: nd after 3–9 days)

incidence: 1/1 animal, sa. const.: milk from Holstein cross-breed cows, wt.: 480–580 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 6 g ZEA/day, o., for 1 day), conc. range: ≤6.1 ng/ml*, country: Canada⁷⁹, *on day 2 (also at other day intervals up to 9 days measured, lowest conc.: nd after 5–9 days)

incidence: 3/11 milk sa., sa. const.: milk from cow, contamination: artificial (dose: 5 g crystalline ZEA, o., once), conc. range: tr*, country: Hungary/USA¹²³, *at 96, 108 and 120 h (also at other hour intervals up to 120 h measured, lowest conc.: nd up to 84 h)

α-ZEARALENOL

incidence: 1/1 animal, sa. const.: milk from Holstein cross-breed cows, wt.: 480–580 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 544.5 mg ZEA/day, o., for 21 days), conc. range: ≤3.0 ng/ml*, country: Canada⁷⁹, *on day 2 (also at other day intervals up to 9 days measured, lowest conc.: ≈0.45 ng/ml after 5 days)

incidence: 1/1 animal, sa. const.: milk from Holstein cross-breed cows, wt.: 480–580 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 1.8 g ZEA/day, o., for 1 day), conc. range: ≤1.5 ng/ml*, country: Canada⁷⁹, *on day 2 (also at other day intervals up to 9 days measured, lowest conc.: nd after 5–9 days)

incidence: 1/1 animal, sa. const.: milk from Holstein cross-breed cows, wt.: 480–580 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 6 g ZEA/day, o., for 1 day), conc. range: ≤4.0 ng/ml*, country: Canada⁷⁹, *on day 2 (also at other day intervals up to 9 days measured, lowest conc.: nd after 5 and 9 days)

β-ZEARALENOL

incidence: 1/1 animal, sa. const.: milk from Holstein cross-breed cows, wt.: 480–580 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 544.5 mg ZEA/day, o., for 21 days), conc.: nd-tr, country: Canada⁷⁹ (also at other day intervals up to 9 days measured)

incidence: 1/1 animal, sa. const.: milk from Holstein cross-breed cows, wt.: 480–580 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 1.8 g ZEA/day, o., for 1 day), conc. range: ≤4.1 ng/ml*, country: Canada⁷⁹, *on day 1 (also at other day intervals up to 9 days measured, lowest conc.: nd after 3–9 days)

incidence: 1/1 animal, sa. const.: milk from Holstein cross-breed cows, wt.:

480–580 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 6 g ZEA/day, o., for 1 day), conc. range: ≤ 6.6 ng/ml*, country: Canada⁷⁹, *on day 3 (also at other day intervals up to 9 days measured, lowest conc.: nd after 4–9 days)

incidence: 2/11 milk sa. const.: milk from cow, contamination: artificial (dose: 5 g crystalline ZEA, o., once), conc.: tr*, country: Hungary/USA¹²³, *at 108 and 120 h (also at other hour intervals up to 120 h measured, lowest conc.: nd up to 96 h)

Cow muscle may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

AFLATOXIN B₁

incidence: 1/2, sa. const.: Holstein cows (midlactation), wt.: 408.2–544.3 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.35 mg AFB₁/kg b. wt., o., for 3 days (one cow was fed AF-rations for 3 days, the other cow, after 3 days of dosing, was fed AF-free rations for 7 additional days); for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.56 ng/g* **, country: USA⁹³, *in *biceps* muscle, **after 4 days (thereof 3 days with AFB₁-administration)

incidence: 1/2, sa. const.: Holstein cows (midlactation), wt.: 408.2–544.3 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.35 mg AFB₁/kg b. wt., o., for 3 days (one cow was fed AF-rations for 3 days, the other cow, after 3 days of dosing, was fed AF-free rations for 7 additional days); for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.31 ng/g* **, country: USA⁹³, *in *iliopsoas* muscle, **after 4 days (thereof 3 days with AFB₁-administration)

incidence: 1/2, sa. const.: Holstein cows (midlactation), wt.: 408.2–544.3 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.35 mg AFB₁/kg b. wt., o., for 3 days (one cow was fed AF-rations for 3 days, the other cow, after 3 days of dosing, was fed AF-free rations for 7 additional days); for detailed information please see the article),

conc.: 0.53 ng/g* **, country: USA⁹³, *in *semitendinosus* muscle, **after 4 days (thereof 3 days with AFB₁-administration)

incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: lactating Francaise Frisonne Pie Noire cows, age: 3–4 years, wt.: 500–550 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: peanut meal ((3.5 mg AFB₁/kg) spiked with labeled AFB₁), o., for 10 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 1.7–2.1 ng AFB₁ eq/g*, Ø conc.: 1.9 ng AFB₁ eq/g*, country: The Netherlands/UK/France³⁹⁷, *after a 10-day period of consumption of **contaminated peanut meal**

incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: lactating Francaise Frisonne Pie Noire cows, age: 3–4 years, wt.: 500–550 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: peanut meal ((3.5 mg AFB₁/kg) spiked with labeled AFB₁; but decontaminated afterwards), o., for 10 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd*, country: The Netherlands/UK/France³⁹⁷, *after a 10-day period of consumption of **decontaminated peanut meal**

AFLATOXIN M₁

incidence: 1/2, sa. const.: Holstein cows (midlactation), wt.: 408.2–544.3 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.35 mg AFB₁/kg b. wt., o., for 3 days (one cow was fed AF-rations for 3 days, the other cow, after 3 days of dosing, was fed AF-free rations for 7 additional days); for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 1.19 ng/g* **, country: USA⁹³, *in *biceps* muscle, **after 4 days (thereof 3 days with AFB₁-administration)

incidence: 1/2, sa. const.: Holstein cows (midlactation), wt.: 408.2–544.3 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.35 mg AFB₁/kg b. wt., o., for 3 days (one cow was fed AF-rations for 3 days, the other cow, after 3 days of dosing, was fed AF-free rations for 7 additional days); for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 1.18 ng/g* **, country: USA⁹³, *in *iliopsoas* muscle, **after 4 days (thereof 3 days with AFB₁-administration)

incidence: 1/2, sa. const.: Holstein cows (midlactation), wt.: 408.2–544.3 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.35 mg AFB₁/kg b. wt., o., for 3 days (one cow was fed AF-rations for 3 days, the other cow, after 3 days of dosing, was fed AF-free rations for 7 additional days); for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 1.03 ng/g* **, country: USA⁹², *in *semitendinosus* muscle, **after 4 days (thereof 3 days with AFB₁-administration)

Cow plasma may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

AFLATOXICOL

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: Holstein cow (midlactation period), age: 5 years, wt.: 600 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.5 mg AFB₁/kg b. wt., o., once), conc. range: $\approx \leq 0.4$ ng/g?* **, country: USA⁹², *in cow that **died**, **after 60 h (also at other hour intervals up to 60 h measured, lowest conc.: $\approx < 0.02$ ng/g after 24 h) (mycotoxin values very approximately)
incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: Holstein cow (midlactation period), age: 5 years, wt.: 600 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.5 mg AFB₁/kg b. wt., o., once), conc. range: $\approx \leq 0.2$ ng/g?* **, country: USA⁹², *in cow that **survived**, **after ≈ 60 h (also at other hour intervals up to 120 h measured, lowest conc.: ≈ 0.01 ng/g after ≈ 35 , ≈ 130 , ≈ 145 and ≈ 155 h) (mycotoxin values very approximately)

AFLATOXIN B₁

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: Holstein cow (midlactation period), age: 5 years, wt.: 600 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.5 mg AFB₁/kg b. wt., o., once), conc. range: $\approx \leq 3$ ng/g* **, country: USA⁹², *in cow that **died**, **after ≈ 33 h (also at other hour intervals up to 60 h measured, lowest conc.: $\approx < 0.1$ ng/g after ≈ 8 h) (mycotoxin values very approximately)
incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: Holstein cow (midlactation period), age: 5 years, wt.: 600 kg, contamination: artificial

(dose: 0.5 mg AFB₁/kg b. wt., o., once), conc. range: $\approx \leq 7$ ng/g* **, country: USA⁹², *in cow that **survived**, **after ≈ 60 h (also at other hour intervals up to 190 h measured, lowest conc.: $\approx < 0.05$ ng/g after ≈ 190 h) (mycotoxin values very approximately)

AFLATOXIN M₁

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: Holstein cow (midlactation period), age: 5 years, wt.: 600 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.5 mg AFB₁/kg b. wt., o., once), conc. range: $\approx \leq 10$ ng/g* **, country: USA⁹², *in cow that **died**, **after ≈ 10 h (also at other hour intervals up to 60 h measured, lowest conc.: $\approx < 5$ ng/g after 60 h) (mycotoxin values very approximately)
incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: Holstein cow (midlactation period), age: 5 years, wt.: 600 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.5 mg AFB₁/kg b. wt., o., once), conc. range: $\approx \leq 6$ ng/g* **, country: USA⁹², *in cow that **survived**, **after ≈ 60 h (also at other hour intervals up to 220 h measured, lowest conc.: $\approx < 0.05$ ng/g after 220 h) (mycotoxin values very approximately)

FUMONISIN B₁

incidence: 3/3, sa. const.: black-pied Holstein Friesian cows, contamination: artificial (dose: 30 mg FB₁/cow (≈ 50 μ g FB₁/kg b. wt.), i.v., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 0.95*–5.15** μ g/kg, country: Germany²⁷⁴, after 48* and **8 h of application (also at other hour intervals up to 58 h measured, lowest conc.: nd after 58 h for all 3 cows)

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: dairy cow, wt.: 452–630 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 50 μ g FB₁/kg b. wt.), i.v., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: $\approx \leq 210$ ng/ml, country: Canada⁶¹⁹, *after ≈ 10 min (also at other min, hour up to 14 days measured, lowest conc.: nd after 120 min)

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: dairy cow, wt.: 452–630 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 200 µg FB₁/kg b. wt.), i.v., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≈≤650 ng/ml, country: Canada⁶¹⁹, *after ≈10 min (also at other min, hour up to 14 days measured, lowest conc.: nd after 120 min)

ZEARALENONE

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: Holstein cross-breed cow, wt.: 480–580 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **544.5 mg ZEA/day, o., for 21 days**), conc.: ≤3.0 ng/ml*, country: Canada⁷⁹ *on day 3 (also at other day intervals up to 5 days measured, lowest conc.: nd after 4 and 5 days)
 incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: Holstein cross-breed cow, wt.: 480–580 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **1.8 g ZEA/day, o., for 1 day**), conc.: ≤9.0 ng/ml*, country: Canada⁷⁹, *on day 1 (also at other day intervals up to 6 days measured, lowest conc.: nd after 5 and 6 days)
 incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: Holstein cross-breed cow, wt.: 480–580 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **6 g ZEA/day, o., for 1 day**), conc.: ≤13.0 ng/ml*, country: Canada⁷⁹, *on day 1 (also at other day intervals up to 7 days measured, lowest conc.: nd after 6 and 7 days)

Cow red blood cells may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

AFLATOXICOL

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: Holstein cow (midlactation period), age: 5 years, wt.: 600 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.5 mg AFB₁/kg b. wt., o., once), conc. range: ≈≤0.1 ng/g* **, country: USA⁹², *in cow that **died**, **after ≈25 h (also at other hour intervals up to 60 h measured, lowest conc.: ≈<0.05 ng/g after ≈35 h) (mycotoxin values very approximately)
 incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: Holstein cow (midlactation period), age: 5 years, wt.: 600 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.5 mg AFB₁/kg b. wt., o., once), conc. range: ≈≤0.07 ng/g* **, country:

USA⁹², *in cow that **survived**, **after ≈25 h (also at other hour intervals up to ≈144 h measured, lowest conc.: ≈0.01 ng/g after ≈145 h) (mycotoxin values very approximately)

AFLATOXIN B₁

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: Holstein cow (midlactation period), age: 5 years, wt.: 600 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.5 mg AFB₁/kg b. wt., o., once), conc. range: ≈≤0.2 ng/g* **, country: USA⁹², *in cow that **died**, **after ≈8 h (also at other hour intervals up to 60 h measured, lowest conc.: ≈<0.05 ng/g after ≈10 and ≈24 h) (mycotoxin values very approximately)
 incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: Holstein cow (midlactation period), age: 5 years, wt.: 600 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.5 mg AFB₁/kg b. wt., o., once), conc. range: ≈≤1.5 ng/g* **, country: USA⁹², *in cow that **survived**, **after ≈50 h (also at other hour intervals up to 190 h measured, lowest conc.: ≈<0.05 ng/g after 190 h) (mycotoxin values very approximately)

AFLATOXIN M₁

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: Holstein cow (midlactation period), age: 5 years, wt.: 600 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.5 mg AFB₁/kg b. wt., o., once), conc. range: ≈≤10 ng/g* **, country: USA⁹², *in cow that **died**, **after ≈5 h (also at other hour intervals up to 60 h measured, lowest conc.: ≈<3 ng/g after 60 h) (mycotoxin values very approximately)
 incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: Holstein cow (midlactation period), age: 5 years, wt.: 600 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.5 mg AFB₁/kg b. wt., o., once), conc. range: ≈≤3 ng/g* **, country: USA⁹², *in cow that **survived**, **after ≈10 h (also at other hour intervals up to 180 h measured, lowest conc.: ≈<0.05 ng/g after 180 h) (mycotoxin values very approximately)

Cow rumen may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

AFLATOXICOL

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: Holstein cow (midlactation period), age: 5 years, wt.: 600 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.5 mg AFB₁/kg b. wt., o., once), conc.: 4.9 ng/g* ** ***, country: USA⁹², *in cow that died, **in rumen contents, ***after 60 h

AFLATOXIN B₁

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: Holstein cow (midlactation period), age: 5 years, wt.: 600 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.5 mg AFB₁/kg b. wt., o., once), conc.: 320 ng/g* ** ***, country: USA⁹², *in cow that died, **in rumen contents, ***after 60 h

incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: Holstein cows (midlactation), wt.: 408.2–544.3 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.35 mg AFB₁/kg b. wt., o., 3 days (one cow was fed AF-rations for 3 days, the other cow, after 3 days of dosing, was fed AF-free rations for 7 additional days); for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤10.50* and ≤163.00** ng/g*** ***, country: USA⁹³, these highest values measured at the *4th day in the case of cow 1 and at the **1st day in the case of cow 2 (always nd measured up to 3 days (after 4 days slaughtered) in the case of cow 1 and always lower values measured up to 10 days (then slaughtered) in the case of cow 2), for overall information please see the article, ***in rumen content, ****wet

AFLATOXIN M₁

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: Holstein cow (midlactation period), age: 5 years, wt.: 600 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.5 mg AFB₁/kg b. wt., o., once), conc.: 8.6 ng/g* ** ***, country: USA⁹², *cow died, **in rumen contents, ***after 60 h

incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: Holstein cows (midlactation), wt.: 408.2–544.3 kg,

contamination: artificial (dose: 0.35 mg AFB₁/kg b. wt., o., for 3 days (one cow was fed AF-rations for 3 days, the other cow, after 3 days of dosing, was fed AF-free rations for 7 additional days); for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤47.70* and ≤848.90** ng/g*** ***, country: USA⁹³, these highest values measured at the *4th day in the case of cow 1 and at the **1st day in the case of cow 2 (always nd measured up to 3 days (after 4 days slaughtered) in the case of cow 1 and always lower values measured up to 10 days (then slaughtered) in the case of cow 2), for overall information please see the article, ***in rumen content, ****dry

Cow spleen may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

AFLATOXIN B₁

incidence: 1/2, sa. const.: Holstein cows (midlactation), wt.: 408.2–544.3 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.35 mg AFB₁/kg b. wt., o., for 3 days (one cow was fed AF-rations for 3 days, the other cow, after 3 days of dosing, was fed AF-free rations for 7 additional days); for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.75 ng/g*, country: USA⁹³, *after 4 days (thereof 3 days with AFB₁-administration)

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: lactating dairy cow, contamination: artificial (dose: 10 ppb AFB₁ (labeled and unlabeled), o., twice daily over a 14-day period; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: na, country: USA³¹⁹

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: lactating dairy cow, contamination: artificial (dose: 50 ppb AFB₁ (labeled and unlabeled), o., twice daily over a 14-day period; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: na, country: USA³¹⁹

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: lactating dairy cow, contamination: artificial (dose: 250 ppb AFB₁ (labeled and unlabeled), o., twice daily over a 14-day

period; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd* **, country: USA³¹⁹, *after 15 days (thereof 14 days with AFB₁-administration), **but significant radioactivity occurred incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: lactating dairy cow, contamination: artificial (dose: 1,250 ppb AFB₁ (labeled and unlabeled), o., twice daily over a 14-day period; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.17 µg/kg**, country: USA³¹⁹, *after 15 days (thereof 14 days with AFB₁-administration)

incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: lactating Francaise Frisonne Pie Noire cows, age: 3–4 years, wt.: 500–550 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: peanut meal ((3.5 mg AFB₁/kg) spiked with labeled AFB₁), o., for 10 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 6.7–7.9 ng AFB₁ eq/g*, Ø conc.: 7.3 ng AFB₁ eq/g*, country: The Netherlands/UK/France³⁹⁷, *after a 10-day period of consumption of **contaminated peanut meal** incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: lactating Francaise Frisonne Pie Noire cows, age: 3–4 years, wt.: 500–550 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: peanut meal ((3.5 mg AFB₁/kg) spiked with labeled AFB₁); but decontaminated afterwards), o., for 10 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd*, country: The Netherlands/UK/France³⁹⁷, *after a 10-day period of consumption of **decontaminated peanut meal**

AFLATOXIN M₁
incidence: 1/2, sa. const.: Holstein cows (midlactation), wt.: 408.2–544.3 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.35 mg AFB₁/kg b. wt., o., 3 days (one cow was fed AF-rations for 3 days, the other cow, after 3 days of dosing, was fed AF-free rations for 7 additional days); for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 1.4 ng/g*, country: USA⁹³, *after 4 days (thereof 3 days with AFB₁-doses)

Cow tongue may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

AFLATOXIN B₁
incidence: 1/2, sa. const.: Holstein cows (midlactation), wt.: 408.2–544.3 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.35 mg AFB₁/kg b. wt., o., for 3 days (one cow was fed AF-rations for 3 days, the other cow, after 3 days of dosing, was fed AF-free rations for 7 additional days); for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.87 ng/g*, country: USA⁹³, *after 4 days (thereof 3 days with AFB₁-doses)

AFLATOXIN M₁
incidence: 1/2, sa. const.: Holstein cows (midlactation), wt.: 408.2–544.3 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.35 mg AFB₁/kg b. wt., o., for 3 days (one cow was fed AF-rations for 3 days, the other cow, after 3 days of dosing, was fed AF-free rations for 7 additional days); for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 1.74 ng/g*, country: USA⁹³, *after 4 days (thereof 3 days with AFB₁-doses)

Cow urine may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

AFLATOXICOL
incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: Holstein cow (midlactation period), age: 5 years, wt.: 600 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.5 mg AFB₁/kg b. wt., o., once), conc.: 0.10 ng/g* **, country: USA⁹², *cow died, **after 60 h

AFLATOXIN B₁
incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: lactating cow, wt.: 600 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 300 mg AFs: 44% AFB₁, 2% AFB₂, 44% AFG₁?, o., once), conc.: 760 µg* (total amount found), country: UK⁴⁰, *collected over a period of 9 days

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: Holstein cow (midlactation period), age: 5 years, wt.: 600 kg, contamination: artificial

(dose: 0.5 mg AFB₁/kg b. wt., o., once),
conc.: 4.1 ng/g* **, country: USA⁹²,
*cow died, **after 60 h

incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: Holstein cows
(midlactation), wt.: 408.2–544.3 kg,
contamination: artificial (dose: 0.35 mg
AFB₁/kg b. wt., o., for 3 days (one cow was
fed AF-rations for 3 days, the other cow,
after 3 days of dosing, was fed AF-free
rations for 7 additional days); for detailed
information please see the article), conc.:
≤20.60* and ≤39.20** ng/ml, country:
USA⁹³, these highest values measured at the
*3rd day in the case of cow 1 and at the
**1st day in the case of cow 2
(always lower values measured up to 4 days
(then slaughtered) in the case of cow 1 and
always lower values measured up to 10 days
(then slaughtered) in the case of cow 2), for
overall information please see the article

AFLATOXIN G₁

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: lactating cow,
wt.: 600 kg, contamination: artificial
(dose: 300 mg AFs: 44% AFB₁, 2% AFB₂,
44% AFG₁?, o., once), conc.: 1,220 µg*
(total amount found), country: UK⁴⁰,
*collected over a period of 9 days

AFLATOXIN M₁

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: lactating cow,
wt.: 600 kg, contamination: artificial
(dose: 300 mg AFs: 44% AFB₁, 2% AFB₂,
44% AFG₁?, o., once), conc.: 2,230 µg*
(total amount found), country: UK⁴⁰,
*collected over a period of 9 days

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: Holstein cow
(midlactation period), age: 5 years, wt.:
600 kg, contamination: artificial
(dose: 0.5 mg AFB₁/kg b. wt., o., once),
conc.: 37 ng/g* **, country: USA⁹²,
*cow died, **after 60 h

incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: Holstein cows
(midlactation), wt.: 408.2–544.3 kg,
contamination: artificial (dose: 0.35 mg
AFB₁/kg b. wt., o., for 3 days (one cow was
fed AF-rations for 3 days, the other cow,
after 3 days of dosing, was fed AF-free
rations for 7 additional days); for detailed

information please see the article),
conc.: ≤588.0* and ≤600.80** ng/ml,
country: USA⁹³, these highest values
measured at the *2nd day in the case of
cow 2 and at the **3rd day in the case of
cow 1 (always lower values measured up
to 4 days (then slaughtered) in the case of
cow 1 and always lower values measured
up to 10 days (then slaughtered) in the
case of cow 2), for overall information
please see the article

incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: Jersey milking
cows, age: adult, contamination: artificial
(dose: 385–1,925 µg ZEA/kg + (20 µg
AFB₁/kg), o., for 7 weeks; for detailed
information please see the article), conc.
range: 0.12–0.60 µg/kg*, Ø conc.:

0.36 µg/kg*, country: UK²⁶⁷, *after 7 weeks
of (AFB₁-) and ZEA-administration; AFB₁
accidentally in the diet

incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: Jersey milking
cows, age: adult, contamination: artificial
(dose: 317–1,125 µg OTA/kg + (20 µg
AFB₁/kg), o., for 11 weeks; for detailed
information please see the article), conc.
range: 0.09–0.22 µg/kg*, Ø conc.:
0.36 µg/kg*, country: UK²⁶⁷, *after 11 weeks
of (AFB₁-) and OTA-administration;
AFB₁ accidentally in the diet

DEOXYNIVALENOL

incidence: 3/3, sa. const.: 2 Holstein dairy
cows, 1 Ayrshire dairy cow, wt.: ≈450 kg,
contamination: artificial (dose: 66 mg
DON/kg, o., for 5 days; for detailed
information please see the article), conc.
range: ≤390* ng/ml** (19.4 mg** in total,
mean value), country: USA²⁷⁸ *after 4 days
of application (also at other day intervals
up to 12 days measured, lowest conc.: nd at
the beginning and the end of the
experiment; for detailed information please
see the article) **unconjugated DON

DEEPOXYDEOXYNIVALENOL

incidence: 3/3, sa. const.: 2 Holstein dairy
cows, 1 Ayrshire dairy cow, wt.: ≈450 kg,
contamination: artificial (dose: 66 mg
DON/kg, o., for 5 days; for detailed
information please see the article), conc.

range: $\leq 18,000$ ng/ml* (882.1 mg in total, mean value), country: USA²⁷⁸, *after 4 days of application (also at other day intervals up to 12 days measured, lowest conc.: nd at the beginning (1–4 days) of the experiment; for detailed information please see the article)

HT-2 TOXIN

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: Holstein cow, wt.: 365 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 2×200 mg T-2 toxin, by balling gun; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤ 19.5 ppb*, country: USA¹⁸⁰, *13 h after administration of 2nd dosing (also at other hour intervals up to 48 h measured, lowest conc.: 1.7 ppb after 3 h of 1st dosing)

3'-HYDROXY HT-2 TOXIN

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: Holstein cow, wt.: 365 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 2×200 mg T-2 toxin, by balling gun; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤ 462.2 ppb*, country: USA¹⁸⁰, *13 h after administration of 2nd dosing (also at other hour intervals up to 48 h measured, lowest conc.: 5.3 ppb after 48 h of 2nd dosing)

DEEPOXY-3'-HYDROXY HT-2 TOXIN

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: Holstein cow, wt.: 365 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 2×200 mg T-2 toxin, by balling gun; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤ 461.9 ppb*, country: USA¹⁸⁰, *13 h after administration of 2nd dosing (also at other hour intervals up to 48 h measured, lowest conc.: 2.2 ppb after 48 h of 2nd dosing)

3'-HYDROXY T-2 TOXIN

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: Holstein cow, wt.: 365 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 2×200 mg T-2 toxin, by balling gun; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤ 573.8 ppb*, country: USA¹⁸⁰, *6 h after administration of 2nd dosing (also at other hour

intervals up to 48 h measured, lowest conc.: tr after 20 h of 1st dosing)

3'-HYDROXY-ISO-T-2 TOXIN

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: Holstein cow, wt.: 365 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 2×200 mg T-2 toxin, by balling gun; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: $\leq 7,221.7$ ppb*, country: USA¹⁸⁰, *13 h after administration of 2nd dosing (also at other hour intervals up to 48 h measured, lowest conc.: nd after 3 h of 1st and 48 h of 2nd dosing)

T-2 TETRAOL

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: Holstein cow, wt.: 365 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 2×200 mg T-2 toxin, by balling gun; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤ 91.4 ppb*, country: USA¹⁸⁰, *3 h after administration of 1st dosing (also at other hour intervals up to 48 h measured, lowest conc.: tr after 1, 20, 25 h of 1st and 13, 24 and 48 h of 2nd dosing)

DEEPOXY T-2 TETRAOL

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: Holstein cow, wt.: 365 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 2×200 mg T-2 toxin, by balling gun; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: $\leq 1,017.5$ ppb*, country: USA¹⁸⁰, *13 h after administration of 2nd dosing (also at other hour intervals up to 48 h measured, lowest conc.: 9.1 ppb after 3 h of 1st dosing)

Deer

Deer Natural Contamination

Deer urine may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

ZEARALANOLS

incidence: 14/41*, sa. const.: urine from deers of New Zealand, contamination: natural, conc. range: ≤ 0.94 ng/ml**, country: New Zealand²³⁰, *export animals, **most probable of *Fusarium* origin

ZEARALENOLS

incidence: 14/41*, sa. const.: urine from deers of New Zealand, contamination: natural, conc. range: ≤ 15 ng/ml, country: New Zealand²³⁰, *export animals

Deer Artificial Contamination

Deer liver may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

AFLATOXIN M₁

incidence: 7/7*, sa. const.: fawns (white-tailed deer), age: 16–22 weeks, contamination: no AF (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: USA⁶³⁴, *control incidence: 5/6, sa. const.: fawns (white-tailed deer), age: 16–22 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: **800 ppb** AF, o., for 8 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 1–2 ppb*, country: USA⁶³⁴, *(1 liver contained >2 ppb)

Deer muscle may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

AFLATOXIN M₁

incidence: 7/7*, sa. const.: fawns (white-tailed deer), age: 16–22 weeks, contamination: no AF (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: USA⁶³⁴, *control incidence: 1/6, sa. const.: fawns (white-tailed deer), age: 16–22 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: **800 ppb** AF, o., for 8 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.5–1 ppb*, country: USA⁶³⁴

Dog**Dog Natural Contamination**

Dog brain may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

PENITREM A

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: brain from a male Welsh springer spaniel of Norway/Sweden?, age: 5 years, contamination: natural, conc.: pr, country: Norway/Sweden⁵⁸⁶

ROQUEFORTINE C

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: brain from a male Welsh springer spaniel of Norway/Sweden?, age: 5 years, contamination: natural, conc.: pr, country: Norway/Sweden⁵⁸⁶

Dog kidney may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

OCHRATOXIN A

incidence: 3/3, sa. const.: kidneys from dogs of Austria?, contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.26–0.35 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$, \emptyset conc.: 0.32 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$, country: Austria³⁴⁰

PENITREM A

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: kidney from a male Welsh springer spaniel of Norway/Sweden?, age: 5 years, contamination: natural, conc.: pr, country: Norway/Sweden⁵⁸⁶

PENITREM E

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: kidney from a male Welsh springer spaniel of Norway/Sweden?, age: 5 years, contamination: natural, conc.: pr, country: Norway/Sweden⁵⁸⁶

ROQUEFORTINE C

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: kidney from a male Welsh springer spaniel of Norway/Sweden?, age: 5 years, contamination: natural, conc.: pr, country: Norway/Sweden⁵⁸⁶

Dog liver may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

AFLATOXIN M₁

incidence: 7/9, sa. const.: livers from 2 male and 4 female Basset hounds, 1 female Australian shepherd, 1 female spayed Airedale terrier and 1 male neutered Labrador Mix of the USA, age: 1.25–6 years, contamination: natural,

conc. range: 0.60–4.40 ppb, Ø conc.:
1.99 ppb, country: USA⁴⁷¹

PENITREM A

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: liver from a male
Welsh springer spaniel of Norway/
Sweden?, age: 5 years, contamination:
natural, conc.: pr, country: Norway/
Sweden⁵⁸⁶

PENITREM E

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: liver from a male
Welsh springer spaniel of Norway/
Sweden?, age: 5 years, contamination:
natural, conc.: pr, country: Norway/
Sweden⁵⁸⁶

ROQUEFORTINE C

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: liver from a male
Welsh springer spaniel of Norway/
Sweden?, age: 5 years, contamination:
natural, conc.: pr, country: Norway/
Sweden⁵⁸⁶

Dog stomach may contain the
following mycotoxins and/or their
metabolites:

PENITREM A

incidence: ?/2*, sa. const.: vomitus from
a Schnauzer and a Miniatur Schnauzer
of South Africa, age: 2–3 years, wt.:
≈20–25 kg, contamination: natural (for
detailed information please see the
article), conc.: 2.6 µg/g wet mass,
country: South Africa/Norway⁵⁰⁰,
*vomitus

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: vomitus from a
male English setter, age: 10 years,
contamination: natural, conc.: ca.
30,000 µg/kg*, country: Norway/
Sweden⁵⁸⁶, *in stomach contents (vomit)

ROQUEFORTINE C

incidence: ?/2*, sa. const.: vomitus from a
Schnauzer and a Miniatur Schnauzer of
South Africa, age: 2–3 years, wt.:
≈20–25 kg, contamination: natural
(for detailed information please see the
article), conc.: 34 µg/g wet mass, country:
South Africa/Norway⁵⁰⁰, *vomitus

THOMITREMS

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: vomitus from a
male English setter of Norway/Sweden?,
age: 10 years, contamination: natural,
conc.: ca. 40,000 µg/kg*, country:
Norway/Sweden⁵⁸⁶, *in stomach contents
(vomit)

Dog Vomit see Dog stomach

Dog Artificial Contamination

Dog plasma may contain the following
mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

HT-2 TOXIN

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: mongrel, wt.:
20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose:
0.4 mg T-2 Toxin/kg, i.v., once), conc.:
≈≤103 ng/ml*, country: Israel⁴⁸⁷, *after
≈25 min (also at other min intervals up to
≈180 min measured, lowest conc.: ≈6 ng/ml
after ≈180 min)

T-2 TOXIN

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: mongrel, wt.:
20 kg, contamination: artificial
(dose: 0.4 mg T-2 Toxin/kg, i.v., once),
conc.: ≈≤1,450 ng/ml*, country: Israel⁴⁸⁷,
*after 0 min (also measured after 5, 10
and 16 min, lowest conc.: nd after 16 min)

VERRUCAROL

incidence: ?/8, sa. const.: male and female
mongrels, wt.: 20–25 kg, contamination:
artificial (dose: 0.4 mg VER/kg, i.v., once;
for detailed information please see the
article), conc. range: ≈≤590 ng/ml
(mean value), country: Israel⁴⁰⁸, *after
<10 min (also at other min intervals up to
≈420 min measured, lowest
conc.: ≈20 ng/ml after 420 min)

incidence: ?/8, sa. const.: male and female
mongrels, wt.: 20–25 kg, contamination:
artificial (dose: 0.8 mg VER/kg, o., once;
for detailed information please see the
article), conc. range: ≈≤180 ng/ml*
(mean value), country: Israel⁴⁰⁸, *after
≈50 min (also at other min intervals up to

≈420 min measured, lowest conc.:
≈5 ng/ml after 420 min)

Duck

Duck Natural Contamination

Duck liver may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

AFLATOXIN B₁
incidence: 1/8*, sa. const.: livers from domestic Chinese brown ducks, age: adult (at least 3 years old), contamination: natural, conc.: 3.71 ng AFB₁-FAPy/mg DNA** (mean value) or 6.38 pmol/mg DNA** (mean value), country: France/ People's Republic of China³¹, *7 were infected with HCC (1 additionally with AFB₁) **liver DNA

Duck Artificial Contamination

Duck bile may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

ZEARALENONE
incidence: ?/54*, sa. const.: Pekin ducks, age: 1 day, contamination: no DON + ZEA (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 59 µg/kg** (mean value), country: Germany⁴⁶⁹, *control, **after 49 days
incidence: ?/54, sa. const.: Pekin ducks, age: 1 day, contamination: artificial (dose: successively increased up to 6–7 mg DON/kg and successively increased up to 0.05–0.06 mg ZEA/kg contaminated wheat (proportion: 40%), for 49 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤296 µg/kg* (mean value), country: Germany⁴⁶⁹, *after 49 days (0, 10, 20, 30, 40*, 50 or 60% *Fusarium*-contaminated wheat in the diet, always lower residue values recorded)

α-ZEARALENOL
incidence: ?/54*, sa. const.: Pekin ducks, age: 1 day, contamination: no DON + ZEA (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 12 µg/kg** (mean value),

country: Germany⁴⁶⁹, *control, **after 49 days
incidence: ?/54, sa. const.: Pekin ducks, age: 1 day, contamination: artificial (dose: successively increased up to 6–7 mg DON/kg and successively increased up to 0.05–0.06 mg ZEA/kg contaminated wheat (proportion: 60%), for 49 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤57 µg/kg* (mean value), country: Germany⁴⁶⁹, after 49 days (0, 10, 20, 30, 40, 50 or 60%* *Fusarium*-contaminated wheat in the diet, always equal or lower residue values recorded)

β-ZEARALENOL
incidence: ?/54*, sa. const.: Pekin ducks, age: 1 day, contamination: no DON + ZEA (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: Germany⁴⁶⁹, *control
incidence: ?/54, sa. const.: Pekin ducks, age: 1 day, contamination: artificial (dose: successively increased up to 6–7 mg DON/kg and successively increased up to 0.05–0.06 mg ZEA/kg contaminated wheat (proportion: 40%), for 49 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤25 µg/kg* (mean value), country: Germany⁴⁶⁹, *after 49 days (0, 10, 20, 30, 40*, 50 or 60% *Fusarium*-contaminated wheat in the diet, always lower residue values recorded)

Duck liver may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

AFLATOXIN
incidence: 4/4*, sa. const.: 3 male and 1 female Pekin ducklings, age: ≈1 year, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.02 mg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg b. wt., i.p., once), conc. range: 204–1,057 pg AF/mg DNA**, Ø conc.: 764 pg AF/mg DNA** ***, country: France⁶, *uninfected with DHBV, **liver DNA, ***after 48 h
incidence: 4/4*, sa. const.: 3 male and 1 female Pekin ducklings, age: ≈1 year, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.02 mg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg b. wt., i.p., once), conc. range: 318–420 pg AF/mg DNA**, Ø conc.: 379 pg AF/mg DNA** ***, country:

France⁶, *infected with DHBV, **liver DNA, ***after 48 h

incidence: 5?/5, sa. const.: Pekin ducks, contamination: artificial (dose: 2 µg AFB₁/kg b. wt., i.p., for 8 days and additionally 2 µg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg b. wt. 4 days later, i.p., once, **HBV pos.**; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 34.94 pg AF/mg DNA* ** (mean value), country: France³⁰, *AF-liver DNA adducts, **after 24 h

incidence: 5?/5, sa. const.: Pekin ducks, contamination: artificial (dose: 2 µg AFB₁/kg b. wt., i.p., for 8 days and additionally 2 µg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg b. wt. 4 days later, i.p., once, **HBV neg.**; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 32.14 pg AF/mg DNA* ** (mean value), country: France³⁰, *AF-liver DNA adducts, **after 24 h

incidence: 5?/5, sa. const.: Pekin ducks, contamination: artificial (dose: 2 µg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg b. wt., i.p., once, **HBV pos.**; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 23.71 pg AF/mg DNA* ** (mean value), country: France³⁰, *AF-liver DNA adducts, **after 24 h

incidence: 5?/5, sa. const.: Pekin ducks, contamination: artificial (dose: 2 µg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg b. wt., i.p., once, **HBV neg.**; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 26.52 pg AF/mg DNA* ** (mean value), country: France³⁰, *AF-liver DNA adducts, **after 24 h

Duck plasma may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

AFLATOXIN

incidence: 4/4*, sa. const.: 3 male and 1 female Pekin ducklings, age: 1 year, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.02 mg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg b. wt., i.p., once), conc. range: 73–134 pg AF/mg plasma protein*, Ø conc.: 108.5 pg AF/mg plasma protein**, country: France⁶, *uninfected with DHBV, **after 48 h

incidence: 4/4*, sa. const.: 3 male and 1 female Pekin ducklings, age: 1 year, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.02 mg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg b. wt., i.p., once), conc. range: 61–83 pg AF/mg plasma protein*, Ø conc.: 73 pg AF/mg plasma protein**, country: France⁶, *infected with DHBV, **after 48 h

FUSARENON-X

incidence: ?/6, sa. const.: ducks, age: 4 weeks, Ø wt.: 1.16 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 2.2 mg FX/kg b. wt., i.v., once), conc. range: ≈230 ng/ml* (mean value), country: Thailand/Japan⁴⁷⁴, *after ≈5 min (also at other min intervals up to 180 min measured, lowest conc.: ≈3.6 ng/ml after 180 min)

incidence: ?/6, sa. const.: ducks, age: 4 weeks, Ø wt.: 1.16 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 2.2 mg FX/kg b. wt., o., once), conc. range: ≈13 ng/ml* (mean value), country: Thailand/Japan⁴⁷⁴, *≈10 min (also at other min intervals up to 120 min measured, lowest conc.: ≈1.7 ng/ml after 120 min)

NIVALENOL

incidence: ?/6, sa. const.: ducks, age: 4 weeks, Ø wt.: 1.16 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 2.2 mg FX/kg b. wt., i.v., once), conc. range: ≈480 ng/ml (mean value), country: Thailand/Japan⁴⁷⁴, *after ≈5 min (also at other min intervals up to 240 min measured, lowest conc.: ≈1 ng/ml after 240 min)

incidence: ?/6, sa. const.: ducks, age: 4 weeks, Ø wt.: 1.16 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 2.2 mg FX/kg b. wt., o., once), conc. range: ≈212 ng/ml* (mean value), country: Thailand/Japan⁴⁷⁴, *≈10 min (also at other min intervals up to 180 min measured, lowest conc.: ≈2 ng/ml after 180 min)

Duck serum may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

AFLATOXIN B₁

incidence: 5?/5, sa. const.: Pekin ducks, contamination: artificial (dose: 2 µg AFB₁/kg b. wt., i.p., for 8 days and additionally 2 µg

AFB₁ (labeled)/kg b. wt. 4 days later, i.p., once, **HBV pos.**; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 15.1 pg AF/mg protein* ** (mean value), country: France³⁰, *AF-serum protein adducts, **after 24 h incidence: 5?/5, sa. const.: Pekin ducks, contamination: artificial (dose: 2 µg AFB₁/kg b. wt., i.p., for 8 days and additionally 2 µg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg b. wt. 4 days later, i.p., once, **HBV neg.**; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 11.9 pg AF/mg protein* ** (mean value), country: France³⁰, *AF-serum protein adducts, **after 24 h incidence: 5?/5, sa. const.: Pekin ducks, contamination: artificial (dose: 2 µg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg b. wt., i.p., once, **HBV pos.**; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 15.2 pg AF/mg protein* ** (mean value), country: France³⁰, *AF-serum protein adducts, **after 24 h incidence: 5?/5, sa. const.: Pekin ducks, contamination: artificial (dose: 2 µg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg b. wt., i.p., once, **HBV neg.**; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 14.0 pg AF/mg protein* ** (mean value), country: France³⁰, *AF-serum protein adducts, **after 24 h

Egg White see Hen egg

Egg Yolk see Hen egg

Ewe

Ewe Artificial Contamination

Ewe feces may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

AFLATOXIN B₁
incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: lactating ewe, contamination: artificial (dose: 78 mg AFs: 36% AFB₁, 3% AFB₂, 52% AFG₁, 2% AFG₂?, via stomach tube, once), conc.: 123 µg*, country: UK³⁸, *total amount found

AFLATOXIN G₁
incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: lactating ewe, contamination: artificial (dose: 78 mg AFs: 36% AFB₁, 3% AFB₂, 52% AFG₁, 2% AFG₂?, via stomach tube, once), conc.: 138 µg*, country: UK³⁸, *total amount found

AFLATOXIN M₁
incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: lactating ewe, contamination: artificial (dose: 78 mg AFs: 36% AFB₁, 3% AFB₂, 52% AFG₁, 2% AFG₂?, via stomach tube, once), conc.: 768 µg*, country: UK³⁸, *total amount found

Ewe milk, raw may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

AFLATOXIN B₁
incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: lactating ewe, contamination: artificial (dose: 78 mg AFs: 36% AFB₁, 3% AFB₂, 52% AFG₁, 2% AFG₂?, via stomach tube, once), conc.: 1.5 µg*, country: UK³⁸, *total amount found

AFLATOXIN G₁
incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: lactating ewe, contamination: artificial (dose: 78 mg AFs: 36% AFB₁, 3% AFB₂, 52% AFG₁, 2% AFG₂?, via stomach tube, once), conc.: 1.4 µg*, country: UK³⁸, *total amount found

AFLATOXIN M₁
incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: lactating ewe, contamination: artificial (dose: 78 mg AFs: 36% AFB₁, 3% AFB₂, 52% AFG₁, 2% AFG₂?, via stomach tube, once), conc.: 70.0 µg*, country: UK³⁸, *total amount found

incidence: 4/4, sa. const.: multiparous Sarda ewes (early lactation), wt.: ≈43.5 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 2 mg AFB₁, o., once), conc. range: ≈0.39 µg/kg* (mean value), country: Italy⁴⁷⁶, *after 6 h (also at other hour intervals up to 96 h measured, lowest conc.: nd after 96 h) incidence: 4/4*, sa. const.: multiparous Sarda ewes (late lactation), wt.: ≈40.2 kg, contamination: no AFB₁ (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: Italy⁴⁷⁶, *control

incidence: 4/4, sa. const.: multiparous Sarda ewes (late lactation), wt.: ≈ 40.2 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **32 μg AFB₁/day**, o., for 13 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: $\approx \leq 0.057$ $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}^*$ (mean value), country: Italy⁴⁷⁶, *after 144 h of AFB₁-administration (up to 20 days measured, lowest conc.: nd at 72 h post withdrawal)

incidence: 4/4, sa. const.: multiparous Sarda ewes (late lactation), wt.: ≈ 40.2 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **64 μg AFB₁/day**, o., for 13 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: $\approx \leq 0.226$ $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}^*$ (mean value), country: Italy⁴⁷⁶, *after 144 h of AFB₁-administration (up to 20 days measured, lowest conc.: nd at 72 h post withdrawal)

incidence: 4/4, sa. const.: multiparous Sarda ewes (late lactation), wt.: ≈ 40.2 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **128 μg AFB₁/day**, o., for 13 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: $\approx \leq 0.331$ $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}^*$ (mean value), country: Italy⁴⁷⁶, *after 144 h of AFB₁-administration (up to 20 days measured, lowest conc.: nd at 72 h post withdrawal)

incidence: 5/5*, sa. const.: Sarda ewes (late lactation), wt.: ≈ 48 kg, contamination: no AFB₁ (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: Italy⁴⁷⁷, *control

incidence: 5?/5, sa. const.: Sarda ewes (late lactation), wt.: ≈ 48 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **32 μg AFB₁/day**, o., for 7 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: $\approx \leq 200$ ng/kg^* (mean value), country: Italy⁴⁷⁷, *after 7 days of first AFB₁-administration (also at other day intervals up to 11 days measured, lowest conc.: nd after 11 days)

incidence: 5?/5, sa. const.: Sarda ewes (late lactation), wt.: ≈ 48 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **64 μg AFB₁/day**, o., for 7 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.

range: $\approx \leq 380$ ng/kg^* (mean value), country: Italy⁴⁷⁷, *after 4 days of first AFB₁-administration (also at other day intervals up to 11 days measured, lowest conc.: nd after 11 days)

incidence: 5?/5, sa. const.: Sarda ewes (late lactation), wt.: ≈ 48 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **128 μg AFB₁/day**, o., for 7 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: $\approx \leq 640$ ng/kg^* (mean value), country: Italy⁴⁷⁷, *after 4 days of first AFB₁-administration (also at other day intervals up to 11 days measured, lowest conc.: nd after 11 days)

incidence: 6/6*, sa. const.: Sarda ewes (late lactation), contamination: no AF contaminated wheat meal in diet (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: Italy⁵⁸³, *control

incidence: 6?/6, sa. const.: Sarda ewes (late lactation), contamination: artificial (dose: **1.13 μg AFB₁/kg feed = L-AF** (low portion of wheat meal naturally contaminated with AFs in the diet), o., for 14 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: $\approx \leq 43$ ng/ml^* , country: Italy⁵⁸³, *after 8 days of AFs-administration (also at other day intervals up to 18 days measured, lowest conc.: nd after 18 days, no effect of DYP (12 g/day) observed given for 7 days starting on day 8)

incidence: 6?/6, sa. const.: Sarda ewes (late lactation), contamination: artificial (dose: **2.30 μg AFB₁/kg feed = M-AF** (medium portion of wheat meal naturally contaminated with AFs in the diet), o., for 14 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: $\approx \leq 52$ ng/ml^* , country: Italy⁵⁸³, *after 8 days of AFs-administration (also at other day intervals up to 18 days measured, lowest conc.: nd after 18 days, no effect of DYP (12 g/day) observed given for 7 days starting on day 8)

incidence: 6?/6, sa. const.: Sarda ewes (late lactation), contamination: artificial (dose: **5.03 μg AFB₁/kg feed = H-AF** (high

portion of wheat meal naturally contaminated with AFs in the diet), o., for 14 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: $\approx \leq 81$ ng/ml*, country: Italy⁵⁸³, *after 10 days of AFs-administration (also at other day intervals up to 18 days measured, lowest conc.: nd after 18 days, no effect of DYP (12 g/day) observed given for 7 days starting on day 8)

CYCLOPIAZONIC ACID

incidence: ?/3, sa. const.: crossbred lactating ewes, contamination: artificial (dose: 5 mg CPA/kg, o., daily for 2 days), conc. range: ≤ 568 ng/g*, country: Australia⁵⁶⁷, *after ≈ 2 days (also at other day intervals up to 9 days measured, lowest conc.: nd after 9 days)

OCHRATOXIN A

incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: dairy ewes, contamination: artificial (dose: 30 μ g OTA + 1.8 μ g OTB/kg b. wt., o., once), conc.: $\approx \leq 158$ μ g/l* (mean value), country: France⁵⁵⁵, *after 1 day (also at other day intervals up to 8 days measured, lowest conc.: nd after 6 days)

OCHRATOXIN α

incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: dairy ewes, contamination: artificial (dose: 30 μ g OTA + 1.8 μ g OTB/kg b. wt., o., once), conc.: $\approx \leq 1,200$ μ g/l* (mean value), country: France⁵⁵⁵, *after 1 day (also at other day intervals up to 8 days measured, lowest conc.: nd after 6 days)

Ewe plasma may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

OCHRATOXIN A

incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: dairy ewes, contamination: artificial (dose: 30 μ g OTA + 1.8 μ g OTB/kg b. wt., o., once), conc.: $\approx \leq 17$ μ g/l* (mean value), country: France⁵⁵⁵, *after ≈ 4 h (also at other hour intervals up to 168 h measured, lowest conc.: nd after 72 h)

OCHRATOXIN α

incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: dairy ewes, contamination: artificial (dose: 30 μ g OTA + 1.8 μ g OTB/kg b. wt., o., once), conc.: $\approx \leq 9$ μ g/l* (mean value), country: France⁵⁵⁵, *after ≈ 4 h (also at other hour intervals up to 168 h measured, lowest conc.: nd after 72 h)

Ewe urine may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

AFLATOXIN B₁

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: lactating ewe, contamination: artificial (dose: 78 mg AFs: 36% AFB₁, 3% AFB₂, 52% AFG₁, 2% AFG₂?, via stomach tube, once), conc.: tr*, country: UK³⁸, *total amount found

AFLATOXIN G₁

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: lactating ewe, contamination: artificial (dose: 78 mg AFs: 36% AFB₁, 3% AFB₂, 52% AFG₁, 2% AFG₂?, via stomach tube, once), conc.: 2,411 μ g*, country: UK³⁸, *total amount found

AFLATOXIN M₁

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: lactating ewe, contamination: artificial (dose: 78 mg AFs: 36% AFB₁, 3% AFB₂, 52% AFG₁, 2% AFG₂?, via stomach tube, once), conc.: 1,662 μ g*, country: UK³⁸, *total amount found

Fish

Fish Artificial Contamination

Fish, carp

Fish, carp plasma may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

OCHRATOXIN A

incidence: 6?/6, sa. const.: carps, wt.: 1,000 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 50 ng OTA/g b. wt., o., once), conc.: 14 ng/ml (mean value), country: Sweden/ Yugoslavia¹⁹³ (at other min intervals up to 270 min measured)

incidence: 6?/6, sa. const.: carps, wt: 1,000 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 50 ng OTA/g b. wt., i.v., once), conc.: 200 ng/ml (mean value), country: Sweden/Yugoslavia¹⁹³ (at other min intervals up to 270 min measured)

Fish, Channel Catfish

Fish, channel catfish bile may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

AFLATOXIN B₁
incidence: ?/? , sa. const.: channel catfishes, wt.: 0.3–0.5 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 250 µg/kg AFB₁ (labeled), o., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤2,019 ppb* ** (mean value), country: USA⁵¹⁶, *after 24 h (also measured after 2, 4, 48 and 96 h, lowest conc.: 149 ppb after 2 h), **AFB₁ and its metabolites (total residues)

Fish, channel catfish fat may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

AFLATOXIN B₁
incidence: ?/? , sa. const.: channel catfishes, wt.: 0.3–0.5 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 250 µg/kg AFB₁ (labeled), o., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤58 ppb* ** (mean value), country: USA⁵¹⁶, *after 4 h (also measured after 2, 24, 48 and 96 h, lowest conc.: tr after 48 and 96 h), **AFB₁ eq.

Fish, channel catfish kidney may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

AFLATOXIN B₁
incidence: ?/? , sa. const.: channel catfishes, wt.: 0.3–0.5 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 250 µg/kg AFB₁ (labeled), o., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤220 ppb* ** *** (mean value), country: USA⁵¹⁶, *after 4 h (also measured after 2, 24, 48 and 96 h,

lowest conc.: tr after 96 h), **AFB₁ eq., ***in head kidney
incidence: ?/? , sa. const.: channel catfishes, wt.: 0.3–0.5 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 250 µg/kg AFB₁ (labeled), o., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤287 ppb* ** *** (mean value), country: USA⁵¹⁶, *after 4 h (also measured after 2, 24, 48 and 96 h, lowest conc.: 15 ppb after 96 h), **AFB₁ eq., ***in trunk kidney

Fish, channel catfish liver may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

AFLATOXIN B₁
incidence: ?/? , sa. const.: channel catfishes, wt.: 0.3–0.5 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 250 µg/kg AFB₁ (labeled), o., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤421 ppb* ** (mean value), country: USA⁵¹⁶, *after 4 h (also measured after 2, 24, 48 and 96 h, lowest conc.: 37 ppb after 48 h), **AFB₁ eq.

Fish, channel catfish muscle may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

AFLATOXIN B₁
incidence: ?/? , sa. const.: channel catfishes, wt.: 0.3–0.5 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 250 µg/kg AFB₁ (labeled), o., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤40 ppb* ** (mean value), country: USA⁵¹⁶, *after 4 h (also measured after 2, 24, 48 and 96 h, lowest conc.: tr after 24, 48 and 96 h), **AFB₁ eq.

Fish, channel catfish plasma may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

AFLATOXIN B₁
incidence: ?/? , sa. const.: channel catfishes, wt.: 0.3–0.5 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 250 µg/kg AFB₁ (labeled), o., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤596 ppb* **

(mean value), country: USA⁵¹⁶, *after 4 h (also measured after 2, 24, 48 and 96 h, lowest conc.: 6 ppb after 96 h), **AFB₁ eq.

Fish, channel catfish skin may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

AFLATOXIN B₁
incidence: ?/? , sa. const.: channel catfishes, wt.: 0.3–0.5 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 250 µg/kg AFB₁ (labeled), o., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤82 ppb* ** (mean value), country: USA⁵¹⁶, *after 4 h (also measured after 2, 24, 48 and 96 h, lowest conc.: tr after 96 h), **AFB₁ eq.

Fish, channel catfish spleen may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

AFLATOXIN B₁
incidence: ?/? , sa. const.: channel catfishes, wt.: 0.3–0.5 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 250 µg/kg AFB₁ (labeled), o., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤234 ppb* ** (mean value), country: USA⁵¹⁶, *after 4 h (also measured after 2, 24, 48 and 96 h, lowest conc.: tr after 48 and 96 h), **AFB₁ eq.

Fish, channel catfish urine may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

AFLATOXIN B₁
incidence: ?/? , sa. const.: channel catfishes, wt.: 0.3–0.5 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 250 µg/kg AFB₁ (labeled), o., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤51 ppb* ** (mean value), country: USA⁵¹⁶, *after 4–6 h (also measured after 2, 8, 10, 12, 18 and 24 h, except the start value lowest conc.: 6 ppb after 24 h), **AFB₁ and its metabolites (total residues)

Fish, Coho Salmon

Fish, coho salmon bile may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

AFLATOXICOL
incidence: 2?/2*, sa. const.: coho salmon, age: 15 months, wt.: 44–184 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 50 µg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg fish, i.p., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 1.49 µM AFL-g ** (mean value), country: USA⁶²⁸, *control, **after 24 h, compare with **Fish, rainbow trout bile** AFL no.⁶²⁸

AFLATOXICOL M₁
incidence: 2?/2*, sa. const.: coho salmon, age: 15 months, wt.: 44–184 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 50 µg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg fish, i.p., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.07 µM AFLM₁-g ** (mean value), country: USA⁶²⁸, *control, **after 24 h, compare with **Fish, rainbow trout bile** AFLM₁ no.⁶²⁸

AFLATOXIN B₁
incidence: 2?/2*, sa. const.: coho salmon, age: 15 months, wt.: 44–184 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 50 µg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg fish, i.p., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd** ***, country: USA⁶²⁸, *control, **AFB₁-SG, ***after 24 h, compare with **Fish, rainbow trout bile** AFB₁ no.⁶²⁸

Fish, coho salmon embryo may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

AFLATOXIN B₁
incidence: ?/12, sa. const.: coho salmon eggs/embryos, age: 21 days, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.5 µg AFB₁ (labeled)/ml, for 1 h; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.07 pmol AFB₁/mg DNA (mean value), country: USA¹¹⁵, *in embryos ≈48 h to hatching,

compare with **Fish, rainbow trout embryo** AFB₁ no.¹¹⁵

Fish, coho salmon liver may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

AFLATOXIN B₁

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: coho salmon, wt.: 30.6 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 80 ppb AFB₁ (labeled), o., for 3 weeks), conc.: 1.6 pmol AFB₁/mg DNA*, country: USA¹¹⁵, *after 3 weeks,

compare with **Fish, rainbow trout liver** AFB₁, 1st statement of no.¹¹⁵

incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: coho salmon, contamination: artificial (dose: 23.6 µg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg, i.p., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 4.0 pmol AFB₁/mg DNA* (mean value), country: USA¹¹⁵, *after 2 days,

AFB₁-N⁷-Gua³ adducts, compare with **Fish, rainbow trout liver AFB₁, 2nd statement of no.¹¹⁵

incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: coho salmon, contamination: artificial (dose: 23.6 µg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg, i.p., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 1.2 pmol AFB₁/mg DNA* (mean value), country: USA¹¹⁵, *after 21 days, **AFB₁-N⁷-Gua³ adducts,

compare with **Fish, rainbow trout liver** AFB₁, 3rd statement of no.¹¹⁵

incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: coho salmon, contamination: artificial (dose: 23.6 µg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg, i.p., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.5 pmol AFB₁/mg DNA* ** (mean value), country: USA¹¹⁵, *after 2 days,

**AFB₁-FAPyr adducts,

compare with **Fish, rainbow trout liver** AFB₁, 4th statement of no.¹¹⁵

incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: coho salmon, contamination: artificial (dose: 23.6 µg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg, i.p., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.8 pmol AFB₁/mg DNA* ** (mean value), country: USA¹¹⁵, *after 21 days,

**AFB₁-FAPyr adducts,

compare with **Fish, rainbow trout liver** AFB₁, 5th statement of no.¹¹⁵

incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: coho salmon, contamination: artificial (dose: 23.6 µg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg, i.p., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.2 pmol AFB₁/mg DNA* (mean value), country: USA¹¹⁵, *after 2 days, **AFB₁-minor FAPyr isomer adducts,

compare with **Fish, rainbow trout liver** AFB₁, 6th statement of no.¹¹⁵

incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: coho salmon, contamination: artificial (dose: 23.6 µg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg, i.p., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.2 pmol AFB₁/mg DNA* (mean value), country: USA¹¹⁵, *after 21 days, **AFB₁-minor FAPyr isomer adducts,

compare with **Fish, rainbow trout liver** AFB₁, 7th statement of no.¹¹⁵

incidence: ?/? , sa. const.: coho salmon, age: 13 months, wt.: 61 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 50 µg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg b. wt., i.p., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 10.6 pmol AFB₁ binding/mg DNA* (mean value), country: USA¹⁷⁷, *after 24 h, compare with **Fish, rainbow trout liver** AFB₁, 1st statement of no.¹⁷⁷

Fish, Medaka

Fish, medaka liver may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

AFLATOXIN B₁

incidence: 6?/6, sa. const.: Japanese medaka fishes, age: adult, wt.: 4–5 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 70, 140, 275 or 550* µg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg b. wt., i.p., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≈≤23 pmol AFB₁/µmol DNA* ** (mean value), country: USA⁶²⁵, **after 24 h

incidence: 6?/6, sa. const.: Japanese medaka fishes, age: adult, wt.: 4–5 g, contamination:

artificial (dose: 550 μg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg b. wt., i.p., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: $\approx\leq 21.5$ pmol AFB₁/ μmol DNA* (mean value), country: USA⁶²⁵, *after 1 day (also at other day intervals up to 21 days measured, lowest conc.: ≈ 3.5 pmol AFB₁/ μmol DNA after 21 days)

Fish, Rainbow Trout

Fish, rainbow trout bile may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

AFLATOXICOL

incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: Mt. Shasta strain rainbow trouts, wt.: ≈ 400 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 25 μl containing 0.32 μmol AFB₁ (labeled)/ml, i.p., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: $\approx\leq 1.18$ μM AFL-g in bile** (mean value), country: USA²¹², *control, **after 24 h post-injection (also measured after 5, 10 and 16 h, lowest conc.: ≈ 0.48 μM AFL-g in bile after 5 h)

incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: Mt. Shasta strain rainbow trouts, wt.: ≈ 400 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 25 μl containing 0.32 μmol AFB₁ (labeled)/ml, i.p., once and **I3C-diet (0.2%)** for 12 weeks prior to AFB₁ injection; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: $\approx\leq 1.18$ μM AFL-g in bile* (mean value), country: USA²¹², *after 24 h post-injection (also measured after 5, 10 and 16 h, lowest conc.: ≈ 0.50 μM AFL-g in bile after 5 h)

incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: Shasta strain rainbow trouts, age: 9 months, contamination: artificial (dose: 2.47 μg AFB₁ (labeled), i.p. injection, once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: $\approx\leq 1.2$ μM AFL-g in bile** (mean value), country: USA²¹³, *control, **after 24 h post-injection (also measured after 5, 10 and 16 h, lowest conc.: ≈ 0.45 μM AFL-g in bile after 5 h)

incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: Shasta strain rainbow trouts, age: 9 months, contamination: artificial (dose: **100 ppm PCB** for 2 month prior to 2.47 μg AFB₁ (labeled), i.p. injection, once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: $\approx\leq 0.8$ μM AFL-g in bile* (mean value), country: USA²¹³, *after 24 h post-injection (also measured after 5, 10 and 16 h, lowest conc.: ≈ 0.40 μM AFL-g in bile after 5 h)

incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: Mt Shasta strain rainbow trouts, wt.: ≈ 50 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 25 μl containing 0.32 μmol AFB₁ (labeled)/ml, i.p., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: $\approx\leq 1.23$ μM AFL-g in bile** (mean value), country: USA²⁶⁰, *control, **after 24 h (also measured after 5, 10 and 16 h, lowest conc.: ≈ 0.45 μM AFL-g in bile after 5 h)

incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: Mt Shasta strain rainbow trouts, wt.: ≈ 50 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 25 μl containing 0.32 μmol AFB₁ (labeled)/ml, i.p., once and **BNF-diet (0.05%)** for 12 weeks prior to AFB₁-injection; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: $\approx\leq 0.5$ μM AFL-g in bile* (mean value), country: USA²⁶⁰, *after 10 h (also measured after 5, 16 and 24 h, lowest conc.: ≈ 0.33 μM AFL-g in bile after 5 h)

incidence: 2/?2*, sa. const.: Mt Shasta strain rainbow trouts, age: 16 months, wt.: 216–416 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 50 μg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg fish, i.p., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 5.66 μM AFL-g** (mean value), country: USA⁶²⁸, *control, **after 24 h,

compare with **Fish, coho salmon bile** AFL no.⁶²⁸

incidence: 2/?2, sa. const.: Mt Shasta strain rainbow trouts, age: 16 months, wt.: 216–416 g, contamination: artificial (dose: **β BNF-diet (500 ppm)** fed for 3 weeks prior to 50 μg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg fish, i.p., once;

for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.92 μM AFL-g* (mean value), country: USA⁶²⁸, *after 24 h incidence: 2?/2, sa. const.: Mt Shasta strain rainbow trouts, age: 16 months, wt.: 216–416 g, contamination: artificial (dose: **I3C-diet (2,000 ppm)** fed for 3 weeks prior to 50 μg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg fish, i.p., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 5.6 μM AFL-g* (mean value), country: USA⁶²⁸, *after 24 h incidence: 2?/2, sa. const.: Mt Shasta strain rainbow trouts, age: 16 months, wt.: 216–416 g, contamination: artificial (dose: **PCB-diet (100 ppm)** fed for 3 weeks prior to 50 μg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg fish, i.p., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 2.64 μM AFL-g* (mean value), country: USA⁶²⁸, *after 24 h

AFLATOXICOL M₁

incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: Mt. Shasta strain rainbow trouts, wt.: \approx 400 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 25 μl containing 0.32 μmol AFB₁ (labeled)/ml, i.p., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: \approx 0.245 μM AFLM₁-g in bile** (mean value), country: USA²¹², *control, **after 16 h post-injection (also measured after 5, 10 and 24 h, lowest conc.: \approx 0.15 μM AFLM₁-g in bile after 5 h) incidence: ?/? sa. const.: Mt. Shasta strain rainbow trouts, wt.: \approx 400 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 25 μl containing 0.32 μmol AFB₁ (labeled)/ml, i.p., once and **I3C-diet (0.2%)** for 12 weeks prior to AFB₁ injection; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: \approx 1.50 μM AFLM₁-g in bile* (mean value), country: USA²¹², *after 16 h post-injection (also measured after 5, 10 and 24 h, lowest conc.: \approx 0.60 μM AFLM₁-g in bile after 5 h)

incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: Shasta strain rainbow trouts, age: 9 months, contamination: artificial (dose: 2.47 μg AFB₁ (labeled), i.p. injection, once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: \approx 0.2 μM AFLM₁-g

in bile** (mean value), country: USA²¹³, *control, **after 16 h post-injection (also measured after 5, 10 and 24 h, lowest conc.: \approx 0.10 μM AFLM₁-g in bile after 5 h) incidence: ?/? sa. const.: Shasta strain rainbow trouts, age: 9 months, contamination: artificial (dose: **100 ppm PCB** for 2 month prior to 2.47 μg AFB₁ (labeled), i.p. injection, once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: \approx 3.35 μM AFLM₁-g in bile* (mean value), country: USA²¹³, *after 16 h post-injection (also measured after 5, 10 and 24 h, lowest conc.: \approx 2.1 μM AFLM₁-g in bile after 10 h)

incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: Mt Shasta strain rainbow trouts, wt.: \approx 50 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 25 μl containing 0.32 μmol AFB₁ (labeled)/ml, i.p., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: \approx 0.23 μM AFLM₁-g in bile** (mean value), country: USA²⁶⁰, *control, **after 16 and 24 h (also measured after 5 and 10 h, lowest conc.: \approx 0.1 μM AFLM₁-g in bile after 5 h) incidence: ?/? sa. const.: Mt Shasta strain rainbow trouts, wt.: \approx 50 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 25 μl containing 0.32 μmol AFB₁ (labeled)/ml, i.p., once and **BNF-diet (0.05%)** for 12 weeks prior to AFB₁-injection; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: \approx 3.3 μM AFLM₁-g in bile* (mean value), country: USA²⁶⁰, *after 10 h (also measured after 5, 16 and 24 h, lowest conc.: \approx 1.26 μM AFLM₁-g in bile after 5 h)

incidence: 2?/2*, sa. const.: Mt Shasta strain rainbow trouts, age: 16 months, wt.: 216–416 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 50 μg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg fish, i.p., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 1.47 μM AFLM₁-g ** (mean value), country: USA⁶²⁸, *control, **after 24 h,

compare with **Fish, coho salmon bile** AFLM₁ no.⁶²⁸

incidence: 2?/2, sa. const.: Mt Shasta strain rainbow trouts, age: 16 months, wt.: 216–416 g, contamination: artificial (dose:

βNF-diet (500 ppm) for 3 weeks prior to 50 µg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg fish, i.p., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 26.68 µM AFLM₁-g* (mean value), country: USA⁶²⁸, *after 24 h incidence: 2?/2, sa. const.: Mt Shasta strain rainbow trouts, age: 16 months, wt.: 216–416 g, contamination: artificial (dose: **I3C-diet (2,000 ppm)** for 3 weeks prior to 50 µg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg fish, i.p., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 9.5 µM AFLM₁-g* (mean value), country: USA⁶²⁸, *after 24 h incidence: 2?/2, sa. const.: Mt Shasta strain rainbow trouts, age: 16 months, wt.: 216–416 g, contamination: artificial (dose: **PCB-diet (100 ppm)** for 3 weeks prior to 50 µg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg fish, i.p., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 15.4 µM AFLM₁-g* (mean value), country: USA⁶²⁸, *after 24 h

AFLATOXIN B₁
incidence: 3?/3*, sa. const.: Mt. Shasta strain rainbow trouts, wt.: ≈400 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 25 µl containing 0.32 µmol AFB₁ (labeled)/ml, i.p., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≈≤2.8 µM AFB₁ in bile** (mean value), country: USA²¹², *control, **after 24 h post-injection (also measured after 5, 10 and 16 h, lowest conc.: ≈1.3 µM AFB₁ in bile after 5 h)
incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: Mt. Shasta strain rainbow trouts, wt.: ≈400 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 25 µl containing 0.32 µmol AFB₁ (labeled)/ml, i.p., once and **I3C-diet (0.2%)** for 12 weeks prior to AFB₁ injection; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≈≤3.7 µM AFB₁ in bile* (mean value), country: USA²¹², *after 16 and 24 h post-injection (also measured after 5 and 10 h, lowest conc.: ≈1.6 µM AFB₁ in bile after 5 h)

incidence: 9?/9*, sa. const.: Shasta strain rainbow trouts, age: 9 months, contamination: artificial (dose: 2.47 µg

AFB₁ (labeled), i.p. injection, once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≈≤2.8 µM AFB₁ in bile** (mean value), country: USA²¹³, *control, **after 24 h post-injection (also measured after 5, 10 and 16 h, lowest conc.: ≈1.3 µM AFB₁ in bile after 5 h) incidence: 9?/9, sa. const.: Shasta strain rainbow trouts, age: 9 months, contamination: artificial (dose: **100 ppm PCB** for 2 month prior to 2.47 µg AFB₁ (labeled), i.p. injection, once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≈≤5.8 µM AFB₁ in bile* (mean value), country: USA²¹³, *after 16 h post-injection (also measured after 5, 10 and 24 h, lowest conc.: ≈4.5 µM AFB₁ in bile after 10 h)

incidence: ?/3*, sa. const.: Mt Shasta strain rainbow trouts, wt.: ≈50 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 25 µl containing 0.32 µmol AFB₁ (labeled)/ml, i.p., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≈≤2.8 µM AFB₁ in bile** (mean value), country: USA²⁶⁰, *control, **after 24 h (also measured after 5, 10 and 16 h, lowest conc.: ≈1.3 µM AFB₁ in bile after 5 h)

incidence: ?/3, sa. const.: Mt Shasta strain rainbow trouts, wt.: ≈50 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 25 µl containing 0.32 µmol AFB₁ (labeled)/ml, i.p., once and **BNF-diet (0.05%)** for 12 weeks prior to AFB₁-injection; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≈≤5.6 µM AFB₁ in bile* (mean value), country: USA²⁶⁰, *after 10 h (also measured after 5, 16 and 24 h, lowest conc.: ≈4.5 µM AFB₁ in bile after 5 h)

incidence: 2?/2*, sa. const.: Mt Shasta strain rainbow trouts, age: 16 months, wt.: 216–416 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 50 µg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg fish, i.p., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.07 µM AFB₁-SG** (mean value), country: USA⁶²⁸, *control, **after 24 h, compare with **Fish, coho salmon bile** AFB₁ no.⁶²⁸

incidence: 2?/2, sa. const.: Mt Shasta strain rainbow trouts, age: 16 months, wt.: 216–416 g, contamination: artificial (dose: **βNF-diet (500 ppm)** for 3 weeks prior to 50 µg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg fish, i.p., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.02 µM AFB₁-SG* (mean value), country: USA⁶²⁸, *after 24 h

incidence: 2?/2, sa. const.: Mt Shasta strain rainbow trouts, age: 16 months, wt.: 216–416 g, contamination: artificial (dose: **I3C-diet (2,000 ppm)** for 3 weeks prior to 50 µg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg fish, i.p., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.02 µM AFB₁-SG* (mean value), country: USA⁶²⁸, *after 24 h

incidence: 2?/2, sa. const.: Mt Shasta strain rainbow trouts, age: 16 months, wt.: 216–416 g, contamination: artificial (dose: **PCB-diet (100 ppm)** for 3 weeks prior to 50 µg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg fish, i.p., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd* **, country: USA⁶²⁸, *AFB₁-SG, **after 24 h

Fish, rainbow trout blood may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

AFLATOXIN B₁

incidence: 9?/9*, sa. const.: Mt. Shasta strain rainbow trouts, wt.: ≈400 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 25 µl containing 0.32 µmol AFB₁ (labeled)/ml, i.p., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≈≤29 nM AFB₁ in blood** (mean value), country: USA²¹², *control, **after 5 h post-injection (also measured after 10, 16 and 24 h, lowest conc.: ≈13.5 nM AFB₁ in blood after 24 h)

incidence: 9?/9, sa. const.: Mt. Shasta strain rainbow trouts, wt.: ≈400 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 25 µl containing 0.32 µmol AFB₁ (labeled)/ml, i.p., once and **I3C-diet (0.2%)** for 12 weeks prior to AFB₁ injection; for detailed information please see the article), conc.

range: ≈≤26.5 nM AFB₁ in blood* (mean value), country: USA²¹², *after 5 h post-injection (also measured after 10, 16 and 24 h, lowest conc.: ≈8 nM AFB₁ in blood after 24 h)

incidence: 9?/9*, sa. const.: Shasta strain rainbow trouts, age: 9 months, contamination: artificial (dose: 2.47 µg AFB₁ (labeled), i.p. injection, once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≈≤29 nM AFB₁ in blood** (mean value), country: USA²¹³, *control, **after 5 h post-injection (also measured after 10, 16 and 24 h, lowest conc.: ≈13.5 nM AFB₁ in blood after 24 h)

incidence: 9?/9, sa. const.: Shasta strain rainbow trouts, age: 9 months, contamination: artificial (dose: **100 ppm PCB** for 2 month prior to 2.47 µg AFB₁ (labeled), i.p. injection, once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≈≤34.5 nM AFB₁ in blood* (mean value), country: USA²¹³, *after 5 h post-injection (also measured after 10, 16 and 24 h, lowest conc.: ≈14.5 nM AFB₁ in blood after 24 h)

incidence: ?/9*, sa. const.: Mt Shasta strain rainbow trouts, wt.: ≈50 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 25 µl containing 0.32 µmol AFB₁ (labeled)/ml, i.p., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≈≤29 nM AFB₁ in blood** (mean value), country: USA²⁶⁰, *control, after 5 h** (also measured after 10, 16 and 24 h, lowest conc.: ≈13 nM AFB₁ in blood after 16 and 24 h)

incidence: ?/9, sa. const.: Mt Shasta strain rainbow trouts, wt.: ≈50 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 25 µl containing 0.32 µmol AFB₁ (labeled)/ml, i.p., once and **BNF-diet (0.05%)** for 12 weeks prior to AFB₁-injection; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≈≤20 nM AFB₁ in blood* (mean value), country: USA²⁶⁰, after 5 h* (also measured after 10, 16 and 24 h, lowest conc.: ≈5.5 nM AFB₁ in blood after 24 h)

Fish, rainbow trout carcass may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

AFLATOXIN B₁

incidence: 3?/3*, sa. const.: Mt. Shasta strain rainbow trouts, wt.: ≈400 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 25 µl containing 0.32 µmol AFB₁ (labeled)/ml, i.p., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≈≤27 pmol AFB₁/g carcass** (mean value), country: USA²¹², *control, **after 5 h post-injection (also measured after 10, 16 and 24 h, lowest conc.: ≈16 pmol AFB₁/g carcass after 24 h) incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: Mt. Shasta strain rainbow trouts, wt.: ≈400 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 25 µl containing 0.32 µmol AFB₁ (labeled)/ml, i.p., once and **I3C-diet (0.2%)** for 12 weeks prior to AFB₁ injection; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≈≤31 pmol AFB₁/g carcass* (mean value), country: USA²¹², *after 5 h post-injection (also measured after 10, 16 and 24 h, lowest conc.: ≈14 pmol AFB₁/g carcass after 24 h)

incidence: 9?/9*, sa. const.: Shasta strain rainbow trouts, age: 9 months, contamination: artificial (dose: 2.47 µg AFB₁ (labeled), i.p. injection, once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≈≤28 pmol AFB₁/g carcass** (mean value), country: USA²¹³, *control, **after 5 h post-injection (also measured after 10, 16 and 24 h, lowest conc.: ≈17 pmol AFB₁/g carcass after 24 h) incidence: 9?/9, sa. const.: Shasta strain rainbow trouts, age: 9 months, contamination: artificial (dose: **100 ppm PCB** for 2 month prior to 2.47 µg AFB₁ (labeled), i.p. injection, once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≈≤30 pmol AFB₁/g carcass* (mean value), country: USA²¹³, *after 5 h post-injection (also measured after 10, 16 and 24 h, lowest conc.: ≈13 pmol AFB₁/g carcass after 24 h)

incidence: ?/3*, sa. const.: Mt Shasta strain rainbow trouts, wt.: ≈50 g,

contamination: artificial (dose: 25 µl containing 0.32 µmol AFB₁ (labeled)/ml, i.p., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≈≤28 pmol AFB₁/g carcass** (mean value), country: USA²⁶⁰, *control, after 5 h** (also measured after 10, 16 and 24 h, lowest conc.: ≈17 pmol AFB₁/g carcass after 24 h) incidence: ?/3, sa. const.: Mt Shasta strain rainbow trouts, wt.: ≈50 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 25 µl containing 0.32 µmol AFB₁ (labeled)/ml, i.p., once and **BNF-diet (0.05%)** for 12 weeks prior to AFB₁-injection; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≈≤23 pmol AFB₁/g carcass* (mean value), country: USA²⁶⁰, after 5 h* (also measured after 10, 16 and 24 h, lowest conc.: ≈9.5 pmol AFB₁/g carcass after 24 h)

Fish, rainbow trout egg may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

AFLATOXICOL

incidence: ?/72, sa. const.: Shasta strain rainbow trouts, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.01–0.05 µg AFB₁ + AFL (labeled)/ml solution, 1 h bath; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 10.2 pmol AFL per part/nmol/ml bath solution* ** (mean value), country: USA³⁸⁴, *in shell, ****immediately after exposure** incidence: ?/36, sa. const.: Shasta strain rainbow trouts, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.01–0.05 µg AFB₁ + AFL (labeled)/ml solution, 1 h bath; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.778 pmol AFL per part/nmol/ml bath solution* ** (mean value), country: USA³⁸⁴, *in shell, ****after 24 h**

incidence: ?/72, sa. const.: Shasta strain rainbow trouts, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.01–0.05 µg AFB₁ + AFL (labeled)/ml solution, 1 h bath; for detailed information please see the

article), conc.: 11.7 pmol AFL per part/nmol/ml bath solution* ** (mean value), country: USA³⁸⁴, *in yolk, ****immediately after exposure**

incidence: ?/36, sa. const.: Shasta strain rainbow trouts, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.01–0.05 µg AFB₁ + AFL (labeled)/ml solution, 1 h bath; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 5.33 pmol AFL per part/nmol/ml bath solution* ** (mean value), country: USA³⁸⁴, *in yolk, ****after 24 h**

AFLATOXIN B₁

incidence: ?/? , sa. const.: Rainbow trout eggs, contamination: artificial (dose: 1.0 ppm AFB₁ (labeled), for 1 h; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 2.7 ng/egg* (mean value), country: USA²²⁹, *absorbed during 1 h exposure

incidence: ?/72, sa. const.: Shasta strain rainbow trouts, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.01–0.05 µg AFB₁ + AFL (labeled)/ml solution, 1 h bath; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 22.3 pmol AFB₁ per part/nmol/ml bath solution* ** (mean value), country: USA³⁸⁴, *in shell, ****immediately after exposure**

incidence: ?/36, sa. const.: Shasta strain rainbow trouts, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.01–0.05 µg AFB₁ + AFL (labeled)/ml solution, 1 h bath; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.503 pmol AFB₁ per part/nmol/ml bath solution* ** (mean value), country: USA³⁸⁴, *in shell, ****after 24 h**

incidence: ?/72, sa. const.: Shasta strain rainbow trouts, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.01–0.05 µg AFB₁ + AFL (labeled)/ml solution, 1 h bath; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 5.32 pmol AFB₁ per part/nmol/ml bath solution* ** (mean value), country: USA³⁸⁴, *in yolk, ****immediately after exposure**

incidence: ?/36, sa. const.: Shasta strain rainbow trouts, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.01–0.05 µg AFB₁ + AFL (labeled)/ml solution, 1 h bath; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 1.84 pmol AFB₁ per part/nmol/ml bath solution* ** (mean value), country: USA³⁸⁴, *in yolk, ****after 24 h**

Fish, rainbow trout embryo may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

AFLATOXICOL

incidence: ?/72, sa. const.: Shasta strain rainbow trouts, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.01–0.05 µg AFB₁ + AFL (labeled)/ml solution, 1 h bath; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 7.34 pmol AFL per part/nmol/ml bath solution* (mean value), country: USA³⁸⁴, ****immediately after exposure**

incidence: ?/36, sa. const.: Shasta strain rainbow trouts, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.01–0.05 µg AFB₁ + AFL (labeled)/ml solution, 1 h bath; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 3.01 pmol AFL per part/nmol/ml bath solution* (mean value), country: USA³⁸⁴, ***after 24 h**

incidence: ?/72, sa. const.: Shasta strain rainbow trouts, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.01–0.05 µg AFB₁ + AFL (labeled)/ml solution, 1 h bath; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 19.2 pmol AFL per part/nmol/ml bath solution* ** (mean value), country: USA³⁸⁴, *in embryo + yolk, ****immediately after exposure**

incidence: ?/36, sa. const.: Shasta strain rainbow trouts, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.01–0.05 µg AFB₁ + AFL (labeled)/ml solution, 1 h bath; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 8.47 pmol AFL per part/nmol/ml bath solution* ** (mean value), country: USA³⁸⁴, *in embryo + yolk, ****after 24 h**

incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: Shasta strain rainbow trouts, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.01–0.05 µg AFB₁ + AFL (labeled)/ml solution, 1 h bath; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≈3.9 pmol AFL/mg DNA**, country: USA³⁸⁴, *rainbow trout embryo DNA, **after 24 h, compare with **Fish, rainbow trout embryo** AFB₁, 5th statement of no.³⁸⁴

AFLATOXIN B₁

incidence: ?/6, sa. const.: Shasta strain rainbow trout eggs/embryos, age: 21 days, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.5 µg AFB₁ (labeled)/ml, for 1 h; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 1.38 pmol AFB₁/mg DNA* (mean value), country: USA¹¹⁵, *in embryos ≈48 h to hatching, compare with **Fish, coho salmon embryo** AFB₁ no.¹¹⁵

incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: fertilized rainbow trout 21-day-old eggs, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.5 ppm AFB₁ (labeled) exposure of 21-day-old eggs for 1 h; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤8.4 × 10⁻⁷ mmol AFB₁/mmol DNA nucleotides** (mean value), country: USA²²⁹, *rainbow trout embryo DNA, **after 24 h

incidence: ?/72, sa. const.: Shasta strain rainbow trouts, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.01–0.05 µg AFB₁ + AFL (labeled)/ml solution, 1 h bath; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 3.62 pmol AFB₁ per part/nmol/ml bath solution* (mean value), country: USA³⁸⁴, ***immediately after exposure**
incidence: ?/36, sa. const.: Shasta strain rainbow trouts, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.01–0.05 µg AFB₁ + AFL (labeled)/ml solution, 1 h bath; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 1.12 pmol AFB₁ per part/nmol/ml bath solution* (mean value), country: USA³⁸⁴, ***after 24 h**

incidence: ?/72, sa. const.: Shasta strain rainbow trouts, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.01–0.05 µg AFB₁ + AFL (labeled)/ml solution, 1 h bath; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 9.09 pmol AFL per part/nmol/ml bath solution* ** (mean value), country: USA³⁸⁴, *in embryo + yolk, ****immediately after exposure**

incidence: ?/36, sa. const.: Shasta strain rainbow trouts, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.01–0.05 µg AFB₁ + AFL (labeled)/ml solution, 1 h bath; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 3.05 pmol AFL per part/nmol/ml bath solution* ** (mean value), country: USA³⁸⁴, *in embryo + yolk, ****after 24 h**

incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: Shasta strain rainbow trouts, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.01–0.05 µg AFB₁ + AFL (labeled)/ml solution, 1 h bath; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≈1.3 pmol AFB₁/mg DNA**, country: USA³⁸⁴, *rainbow trout embryo DNA, ****after 24 h**, compare with **Fish, rainbow trout embryo** AFL 5th statement of no.³⁸⁴

Fish, Rainbow Trout Embryo and Yolk see Fish, rainbow trout embryo

Fish, rainbow trout liver may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

AFLATOXICOL

incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: Mt. Shasta strain rainbow trouts, wt.: ≈400 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 25 µl containing 0.32 µmol AFB₁ (labeled)/ml, i.p., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 13**–34*** pmol/g liver (mean values), country: USA²¹², *control, after 24** and 5 h*** (also measured after 10 and 16 h but values between values of 5 and 24 h)
incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: Mt. Shasta strain rainbow trouts, wt.: ≈400 g,

contamination: artificial (dose: 25 μ l containing 0.32 μ mol AFB₁ (labeled)/ml, i.p., once and I3C-diet (0.2%) for 12 weeks prior to AFB₁-injection; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 10*–31** pmol/g liver (mean values), country: USA²¹², after 24* and 5 h** (also measured after 10 and 16 h but values between values of 5 and 24 h)

incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: Shasta strain rainbow trouts, age: 9 months, contamination: artificial (dose: 2.47 μ g AFB₁ (labeled), i.p. injection, once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 13**–34*** pmol/g liver (mean values), country: USA²¹³, *control, after 24** and 5 h*** (also measured after 10 and 16 h but values between values of 5 and 24 h)

incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: Shasta strain rainbow trouts, age: 9 months, contamination: artificial (dose: 100 ppm PCB for 2 months prior to 2.47 μ g AFB₁ (labeled), i.p. injection, once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 6*–32** pmol/g liver (mean values), country: USA²¹³, after 24* and 5 h** (also measured after 10 and 16 h but values between values of 5 and 24 h)

incidence: 6*/6, sa. const.: Shasta strain rainbow trouts, age: 3 months, contamination: artificial (dose: 164.5 pmol AF (labeled)/g diet, o., for 2 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 3.57 pmol AFL/mg DNA* (mean value), country: USA²²⁸, *after 15 days (thereof 14 days with AF-administration)

incidence: 9*/9*, sa. const.: Shasta strain rainbow trouts, wt.: \approx 50 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 25 μ l containing 0.32 μ mol AFB₁ (labeled)/ml, i.p., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 13**–34*** pmol/g liver (mean values), country: USA²⁶⁰, *control, after 24** and 5 h***

(also measured after 10 and 16 h but values between values of 5 and 24 h) incidence: 9*/9, sa. const.: Shasta strain rainbow trouts, wt.: \approx 50 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 25 μ l containing 0.32 μ mol AFB₁ (labeled)/ml, i.p., once and BNF-diet (0.05%) for 12 weeks prior to AFB₁-injection; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 1*–12** pmol/g liver (mean values), country: USA²⁶⁰, after 24* and 5 h** (also measured after 10 and 16 h but values between values of 5 and 24 h)

incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: Shasta strain rainbow trouts, age: 2 months, \emptyset wt.: 1.5 g, contamination: no AFL; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: USA³⁸⁴ incidence: ?/4 or 8, sa. const.: Shasta strain rainbow trouts, age: 2 months, \emptyset wt.: 1.5 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 12.4, 25, 50 and 75* ng AFL (labeled)/g dry wt. diet, for 2 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: \approx \leq 6.0* ** pmol AFB₁/mg DNA, country: USA³⁸⁴, **after 2 weeks

incidence: ?/3, sa. const.: Mt. Shasta strain rainbow trouts, age: 11 months, wt.: \approx 66 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.00995 μ g AFL (labeled)/g b. wt., i.p., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: \leq 15.4 pmol/mg DNA* ** (mean value), country: USA⁴⁰⁵, *after 2 days (also measured after 1, 4, and 7 days, lowest conc.: 14.3 pmol/mg DNA after 1 day), **[³H]AFL-conc.

incidence: 3*/3*, sa. const.: rainbow trouts, wt.: 5–6 g b. wt., contamination: artificial (dose: 80 ppb AFB₁ (labeled) in the diet for 2 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: \approx 4.05 pmol AFL/g liver** (mean value), country: USA⁵⁴⁶, *control, **after AFB₁-administration incidence: 3*/3, sa. const.: rainbow trouts, wt.: 5–6 g b. wt., contamination: artificial (dose: pretreatment with CHL

(**4,000 ppm**) for 2 weeks then 80 ppb AFB₁ (labeled) + **CHL (4,000 ppm)** in the diet for 2 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: ≈2.3 pmol AFL/g liver* (mean value), country: USA⁵⁴⁶, *after AFB₁- and CHL-administration
 incidence: 3?/3*, sa. const.: rainbow trouts, wt.: 5–6 g b. wt., contamination: artificial (dose: 80 ppb AFB₁ (labeled) in the diet for 2 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: ≈0.40 pmol AFL-g/g liver** (mean value), country: USA⁵⁴⁶, *control, **after AFB₁-administration
 incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: rainbow trouts, wt.: 5–6 g b. wt., contamination: artificial (dose: **pretreatment with CHL (4,000 ppm)** for 2 weeks then 80 ppb AFB₁ (labeled) + **CHL (4,000 ppm)** in the diet for 2 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: ≈0.45 pmol AFL-g/g liver* (mean value), country: USA⁵⁴⁶, *after AFB₁- and CHL-administration

AFLATOXICOL M₁

incidence: 6?/6, sa. const.: Shasta strain rainbow trouts, age: 3 months, contamination: artificial (dose: 1,571 pmol AF (labeled)/g diet, o., for 2 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 2.74 pmol AFLM₁/mg DNA* (mean value), country: USA²²⁸, *after 15 days (thereof 14 days with AF-administration)

incidence: 3?/3*, sa. const.: rainbow trouts, weight: 5–6 g b. wt., contamination: artificial (dose: 80 ppb AFB₁ (labeled) in the diet for 2 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: ≈0.035 pmol AFLM₁/g liver** (mean value), country: USA⁵⁴⁶, *control, **after AFB₁-administration
 incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: rainbow trouts, wt.: 5–6 g, contamination: artificial (dose: **pretreatment with CHL (4,000 ppm)** for 2 weeks then 80 ppb AFB₁ (labeled) + **CHL (4,000 ppm)** in the diet for 2 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: ≈0.027 pmol

AFLM₁/g liver* (mean value), country: USA⁵⁴⁶, *after AFB₁- and CHL-administration

incidence: 3?/3*, sa. const.: rainbow trouts, wt.: 5–6 g, contamination: artificial (80 ppb AFB₁ (labeled) in the diet for 2 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: ≈0.029 pmol AFLM₁-g/g liver** (mean value), country: USA⁵⁴⁶, *control, **after AFB₁-administration
 incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: rainbow trouts, wt.: 5–6 g, contamination: artificial (dose: **pretreatment with CHL (4,000 ppm)** for 2 weeks then 80 ppb AFB₁ (labeled) + **CHL (4,000 ppm)** in the diet for 2 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: ≈0.017 pmol AFLM₁-g/g liver* (mean value), country: USA⁵⁴⁶, *after AFB₁- and CHL-administration

AFLATOXIN B₁

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: Shasta strain rainbow trouts, wt.: 38.4 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 80 ppb AFB₁ (labeled), o., for 3 weeks), conc.: 29.0 pmol AFB₁/mg DNA*, country: USA¹¹⁵, *after 3 weeks, compare with **Fish, coho salmon liver AFB₁**, 1st statement of no.¹¹⁵

incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: Shasta strain rainbow trouts, contamination: artificial (dose: 28.1 µg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg, i.p., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 74.0 pmol AFB₁/mg DNA* *(mean value), country: USA¹¹⁵, *after 2 days, **AFB₁-N⁷-Gua³ adducts,

compare with **Fish, coho salmon liver AFB₁**, 2nd statement of no.¹¹⁵

incidence: ?/3 sa. const.: Shasta strain rainbow trouts, contamination: artificial (dose: 28.1 µg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg, i.p., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 17.6 pmol AFB₁/mg DNA* *(mean value), country: USA¹¹⁵, *after 21 days, **AFB₁-N⁷-Gua³ adducts, compare with **Fish, coho salmon liver AFB₁**, 3rd statement of no.¹¹⁵

incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: Shasta strain rainbow trouts, contamination: artificial (dose: 28.1 µg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg, i.p., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 7.7 pmol AFB₁/mg DNA* ** (mean value), country: USA¹¹⁵, *after 2 days, **AFB₁-FAPyr adducts, compare with **Fish, coho salmon liver** AFB₁, 4th statement of no.¹¹⁵

incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: Shasta strain rainbow trouts, contamination: artificial (dose: 28.1 µg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg, i.p., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 14.1 pmol AFB₁/mg DNA* ** (mean values), country: USA¹¹⁵, *after 21 days, **AFB₁-FAPyr adducts, compare with **Fish, coho salmon liver** AFB₁, 5th statement of no.¹¹⁵

incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: Shasta strain rainbow trouts, contamination: artificial (dose: 28.1 µg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg, i.p., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 5.8 pmol AFB₁/mg DNA* ** (mean value), country: USA¹¹⁵, *after 2 days, **AFB₁-minor FAPyr isomer adducts, compare with **Fish, coho salmon liver** AFB₁, 6th statement of no.¹¹⁵

incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: Shasta strain rainbow trouts, contamination: artificial (dose: 28.1 µg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg, i.p., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 2.6 pmol AFB₁/mg DNA* ** (mean value), country: USA¹¹⁵, *after 21 days, **AFB₁-minor FAPyr isomer adducts, compare with **Fish, coho salmon liver** AFB₁, 7th statement of no.¹¹⁵

incidence: ?/? , sa. const.: Mt. Shasta strain rainbow trouts, age: 13 months, wt.: 74 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 50 µg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg b. wt., i.p., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 243.0 pmol AFB₁/mg DNA* (mean value), country: USA¹⁷⁷, *after 24 h, compare with **Fish, coho salmon liver** AFB₁ no.¹⁷⁷

incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: Mt. Shasta strain rainbow trouts, age: 10 months, weight: ≈45 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 83 µg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg b. wt., once), conc. range: ≤263.0 pmol AFB₁ binding/mg DNA* (mean value), country: USA¹⁷⁷, *after 24 h (also measured after 4, 12 and 48 h but lower residue values recorded), for overall information please see the article

incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: Mt. Shasta strain rainbow trouts, age: 11 months, wt.: ≈53 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 5 µg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg b. wt., once), conc.: 9.23 pmol AFB₁ binding/mg DNA* (mean value), country: USA¹⁷⁷, *after 24 h (for overall information please see the article)

incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: Mt. Shasta strain rainbow trouts, age: 11 months, wt.: ≈53 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 25 µg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg b. wt., once), conc.: 55.6 pmol AFB₁ binding/mg DNA* (mean value), country: USA¹⁷⁷, *after 24 h (for overall information please see the article)

incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: Mt. Shasta strain rainbow trouts, age: 11 months, wt.: ≈53 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 100 µg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg b. wt., once), conc.: 315 pmol AFB₁ binding/mg DNA* (mean value), country: USA¹⁷⁷, *after 24 h (for overall information please see the article)

incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: Mt. Shasta strain rainbow trouts, age: 11 months, wt.: ≈53 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 300 µg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg b. wt., once), conc.: 1,240 pmol AFB₁ binding/mg DNA* (mean value), country: USA¹⁷⁷, *after 24 h (for overall information please see the article)

incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: Mt. Shasta strain rainbow trouts, age: 11 months, wt.: 58–71 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 40% semipurified protein diets (casein) for 5 months and afterwards 50 µg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg b. wt., i.p., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.:

258 pmol AFB₁ binding/mg DNA* (mean value), country: USA¹⁷⁷, *after 24 h incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: Mt. Shasta strain rainbow trouts, age: 11 months, wt.: 58–71 g, contamination: artificial (dose: **50% semipurified protein diets (casein)** for 5 months and afterwards 50 µg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg b. wt., i.p., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 253 pmol AFB₁ binding/mg DNA* (mean value), country: USA¹⁷⁷, *after 24 h incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: Mt. Shasta strain rainbow trouts, age: 11 months, wt.: 58–71 g, contamination: artificial (dose: **60% semipurified protein diets (casein)** for 5 months and afterwards 50 µg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg b. wt., i.p., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 329 pmol AFB₁ binding/mg DNA* (mean value), country: USA¹⁷⁷, *after 24 h incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: Mt. Shasta strain rainbow trouts, age: 11 months, wt.: 58–71 g, contamination: artificial (dose: **70% semipurified protein diets (casein)** for 5 months and afterwards 50 µg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg b. wt., i.p., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 299 pmol AFB₁ binding/mg DNA* (mean value), country: USA¹⁷⁷, *after 24 h incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: Mt. Shasta strain rainbow trouts, age: 11 months, wt.: 58–71 g, contamination: artificial (dose: **40% semipurified protein diets (FPC)** for 5 months and afterwards 50 µg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg b. wt., i.p., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 228 pmol AFB₁ binding/mg DNA* ** (mean value), country: USA¹⁷⁷, *after 24 h incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: Mt. Shasta strain rainbow trouts, age: 11 months, wt.: 58–71 g, contamination: artificial (dose: **50% semipurified protein diets (FPC)** for 5 months and afterwards 50 µg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg b. wt., i.p., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 190 pmol AFB₁ binding/mg DNA* ** (mean value), country: USA¹⁷⁷, *after 24 h incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: Mt. Shasta strain rainbow trouts, age: 11 months,

wt.: 58–71 g, contamination: artificial (dose: **60% semipurified protein diets (FPC)** for 5 months and afterwards 50 µg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg b. wt., i.p., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 309 pmol AFB₁ binding/mg DNA* ** (mean value), country: USA¹⁷⁷, *after 24 h incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: Mt. Shasta strain rainbow trouts, age: 11 months, wt.: 58–71 g, contamination: artificial (dose: **70% semipurified protein diets (FPC)** for 5 months and afterwards 50 µg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg b. wt., i.p., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 189 pmol AFB₁ binding/mg DNA* ** (mean value), country: USA¹⁷⁷, *after 24 h incidence: 3?/3*, sa. const.: Mt. Shasta strain rainbow trouts, age: 14 months, wt.: 95–145 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 50 µg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg b. wt., i.p., once, protein source (**40% casein diet**); for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 2.72 nmol AFB₁/g liver ** (mean value), country: USA¹⁷⁷, *control (compare with 40% casein and 100 ppm CPFA-treated trouts), **after 24 h incidence: ?/? , sa. const.: Mt. Shasta strain rainbow trouts, age: 14 months, wt.: 95–145 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 50 µg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg b. wt., i.p., once, protein source (**40% casein diet + 100 ppm CPFA**); for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 2.47 nmol AFB₁/g liver* (mean value), country: USA¹⁷⁷, *after 24 h incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: Mt. Shasta strain rainbow trouts, age: 14 months, wt.: 95–145 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 50 µg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg b. wt., i.p., once, protein source (**40% casein diet**); for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 275.0 pmol AFB₁ binding/mg DNA** (mean value), country: USA¹⁷⁷, *control (compare with 40% casein and 100 ppm CPFA-treated trouts), **after 24 h incidence: ?/? , sa. const.: Mt. Shasta strain rainbow trouts, age: 14 months, wt.: 95–145 g, contamination: artificial

(dose: 50 µg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg b. wt., i.p., once, protein source (**40% casein diet + 100 ppm CPFA**); for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 219.0 pmol AFB₁ binding/mg DNA* (mean value), country: USA¹⁷⁷, *after 24 h
 incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: Mt. Shasta strain rainbow trouts, age: 14 months, wt.: 95–145 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 50 µg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg b. wt., i.p., once, protein source (**70% casein diet**); for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 2.57 nmol AFB₁/g liver** (mean value), country: USA¹⁷⁷, *control (compare with 70% casein and 100 ppm CPFA-treated trouts), **after 24 h
 incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: Mt. Shasta strain rainbow trouts, age: 14 months, wt.: 95–145 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 50 µg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg b. wt., i.p., once, protein source (**70% casein diet + 100 ppm CPFA**); for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 2.78 nmol AFB₁/g liver* ** (mean value), country: USA¹⁷⁷, *after 24 h
 incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: Mt. Shasta strain rainbow trouts, age: 14 months, wt.: 95–145 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 50 µg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg b. wt., i.p., once, protein source (**70% casein diet**); for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 283.0 pmol AFB₁ binding/mg DNA** (mean value), country: USA¹⁷⁷, *control (compare with 70% casein and 100 ppm CPFA-treated trouts), **after 24 h
 incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: Mt. Shasta strain rainbow trouts, age: 14 months, wt.: 95–145 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 50 µg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg b. wt., i.p., once, protein source (**70% casein diet + 100 ppm CPFA**); for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 246.0 pmol AFB₁ binding/mg DNA* (mean value), country: USA¹⁷⁷, *after 24 h
 incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: Mt. Shasta strain rainbow trouts, age: 14 months, wt.: 95–145 g, contamination: artificial (dose:

50 µg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg b. wt., i.p., once, protein source (**40% FPC diet**); for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 2.30 nmol AFB₁/g liver* ** (mean value), country: USA¹⁷⁷, *control (compare with 40% FPC and 100 ppm CPFA-treated trouts), **after 24 h
 incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: Mt. Shasta strain rainbow trouts, age: 14 months, wt.: 95–145 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 50 µg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg b. wt., i.p., once, protein source (**40% FPC diet + 100 ppm CPFA**); for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 2.60 nmol AFB₁/g liver* (mean value), country: USA¹⁷⁷, *after 24 h
 incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: Mt. Shasta strain rainbow trouts, age: 14 months, wt.: 95–145 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 50 µg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg b. wt., i.p., once, protein source (**40% FPC diet**); for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 270.0 pmol AFB₁ binding/mg DNA* ** (mean value), country: USA¹⁷⁷, *control (compare with 40% FPC and 100 ppm CPFA-treated trouts), **after 24 h
 incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: Mt. Shasta strain rainbow trouts, age: 14 months, wt.: 95–145 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 50 µg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg b. wt., i.p., once, protein source (**40% FPC diet + 100 ppm CPFA**); for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 260.0 pmol AFB₁ binding/mg DNA* (mean value), country: USA¹⁷⁷, *after 24 h
 incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: Mt. Shasta strain rainbow trouts, age: 14 months, wt.: 95–145 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 50 µg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg b. wt., i.p., once, protein source (**70% FPC diet**); for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 1.83 nmol AFB₁/g liver* ** (mean value), country: USA¹⁷⁷, *control (compare with 70% FPC and 100 ppm CPFA-treated trouts), **after 24 h
 incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: Mt. Shasta strain rainbow trouts, age: 14 months, wt.: 95–145 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 50 µg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg b. wt., i.p., once, protein source (**70% FPC diet + 100 ppm**

CPFA); for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 1.99 nmol AFB₁/g liver* (mean value), country: USA¹⁷⁷, **after 24 h
 incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: Mt. Shasta strain rainbow trouts, age: 14 months, wt.: 95–145 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 50 µg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg b. wt., i.p., once, protein source (70% FPC diet); for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 210.0 pmol AFB₁ binding/mg DNA* ** (mean value), country: USA¹⁷⁷, *control (compare with 70% FPC and 100 ppm CPFA-treated trouts), **after 24 h
 incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: Mt. Shasta strain rainbow trouts, age: 14 months, wt.: 95–145 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 50 µg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg b. wt., i.p., once, protein source (70% FPC diet + 100 ppm CPFA); for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 189.0 pmol AFB₁ binding/mg DNA* ** *** (mean value), country: USA¹⁷⁷, *after 24 h
 incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: Mt. Shasta strain rainbow trouts, age: 14 months, wt.: 80–125 g, contamination: artificial (dose: fasted 4 days then 50 µg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg b. wt., i.p., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 2.09 nmol AFB₁/g liver** (mean value), country: USA¹⁷⁷, *control (compare with BNF-treated trouts), **after 24 h
 incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: Mt. Shasta strain rainbow trouts, age: 14 months, wt.: 80–125 g, contamination: artificial (dose: pretreatment with 100 mg BNF/kg b. wt., i.p., once afterwards 4 days fasting then 50 µg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg b. wt., i.p., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.941 nmol AFB₁/g liver* (mean value), country: USA¹⁷⁷, *after 24 h
 incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: Mt. Shasta strain rainbow trouts, age: 14 months, wt.: 80–125 g, contamination: artificial (dose: fasted 4 days then 50 µg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg b. wt., i.p., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 162.0 pmol AFB₁ binding/mg DNA**

(mean value), country: USA¹⁷⁷, *control (compare with BNF-treated trouts), **after 24 h
 incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: Mt. Shasta strain rainbow trouts, age: 14 months, wt.: 80–125 g, contamination: artificial (dose: pretreatment with 100 mg BNF/kg b. wt., i.p., once afterwards 4 days fasting then 50 µg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg b. wt., i.p., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 96.6 pmol AFB₁ binding/mg DNA* (mean value), country: USA¹⁷⁷, *after 24 h
 incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: Mt. Shasta strain rainbow trouts, wt.: ≈400 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 25 µl containing 0.32 µmol AFB₁ (labeled)/ml, i.p., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 46**–139*** pmol/g liver (mean values), country: USA²¹², *control, after 24** and 5 h*** (also measured after 10 and 16 h but values between values of 5 and 24 h)
 incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: Mt. Shasta strain rainbow trouts, wt.: ≈400 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 25 µl containing 0.32 µmol AFB₁ (labeled)/ml, i.p., once and I3C-diet (0.2%) for 12 weeks prior to AFB₁ injection; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 33*–104** pmol/g liver (mean values), country: USA²¹², after 24* and 5 h** (also measured after 10 and 16 h but values between values of 5 and 24 h)
 incidence: 3?/3*, sa. const.: Mt. Shasta strain rainbow trouts, wt.: ≈400 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 25 µl containing 0.32 µmol AFB₁ (labeled)/ml, i.p., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≈≤9.5 nmol AFB₁/g liver** (mean value), country: USA²¹², *control, **after 5 h post-injection (also measured after 10, 16 and 24 h, lowest conc.: ≈6.1 nmol AFB₁/g liver after 24 h)
 incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: Mt. Shasta strain rainbow trouts, wt.: ≈400 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 25 µl

containing 0.32 μmol AFB₁ (labeled)/ml, i.p., once and **I3C-diet (0.2%)** for 12 weeks prior to AFB₁ injection; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: $\approx \leq 6.3$ nmol AFB₁/g liver* (mean value), country: USA²¹², *after 5 h post-injection (also measured after 10, 16 and 24 h, lowest conc.: ≈ 3.8 nmol AFB₁/g liver after 24 h)

incidence: 3?/3*, sa. const.: Mt. Shasta strain rainbow trouts, wt.: ≈ 400 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 25 μl containing 0.32 μmol AFB₁ (labeled)/ml, i.p., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: $\approx \leq 29.5$ nmol AFB₁/g DNA** *** (mean value), country: USA²¹², *control, **after 5 h post-injection (also measured after 10, 16 and 24 h, lowest conc.: ≈ 24 nmol AFB₁/g DNA after 10 h), ***short-term binding of AFB₁ incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: Mt. Shasta strain rainbow trouts, wt.: ≈ 400 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 25 μl containing 0.32 μmol AFB₁ (labeled)/ml, i.p., once and **I3C-diet (0.2%)** for 12 weeks prior to AFB₁ injection; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: $\approx \leq 14$ nmol AFB₁/g DNA* ** (mean value), country: USA²¹², *after 16 h post-injection (also measured after 5, 10, and 24 h, lowest conc.: ≈ 10.5 nmol AFB₁/g DNA after 5 h), **short-term binding of AFB₁

incidence: 5-8?/5-8*, sa. const.: Mt. Shasta strain rainbow trouts, wt.: ≈ 400 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 2 days fasted then 0.1 μmol AFB₁ (labeled)/kg b. wt., i.p., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: $\approx \leq 82$ nmol AFB₁/g DNA** *** (mean value), country: USA²¹², *control, **after 1 day post-injection (also measured after 2, 7 and 21 days, lowest conc.: ≈ 17 nmol AFB₁/g DNA after 21 days), ***long-term binding of AFB₁

incidence: 5-8?/5-8, sa. const.: Mt. Shasta strain rainbow trouts, wt.: ≈ 400 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.1 μmol AFB₁ (labeled)/kg b. wt., i.p., once and **I3C-diet (0.2%)** for 3 weeks and 2 days

fasted prior to AFB₁ injection; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: $\approx \leq 20$ nmol AFB₁/g DNA* ** (mean value), country: USA²¹², *after 1 day post-injection (also measured after 2, 7 and 21 days, lowest conc.: ≈ 9.5 nmol AFB₁/g DNA after 21 days), **long-term binding of AFB₁

incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: Shasta strain rainbow trouts, age: 9 months, contamination: artificial (dose: 2.47 μg AFB₁ (labeled), i.p. injection, once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 46**–139*** pmol/g liver (mean values), country: USA²¹³, *control, after 24** and 5 h*** (also measured after 10 and 16 h but values between values of 5 and 24 h) incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: Shasta strain rainbow trouts, age: 9 months, contamination: artificial (dose: **PCB (100 ppm)** for 2 month prior to 2.47 μg AFB₁ (labeled), i.p. injection, once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 33*–119** pmol/g liver (mean values), country: USA²¹³, after 24* and 5 h** (also measured after 10 and 16 h but values between values of 5 and 24 h)

incidence: 3?/3*, sa. const.: Shasta strain rainbow trouts, age: 9 months, contamination: artificial (dose: 2.47 μg AFB₁ (labeled), i.p. injection, once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 27.9**–30.0*** nmol AFB₁-derived adducts/g DNA** *** (mean values), country: USA²¹³, *control, after 24** and 5 h*** (also measured after 10 and 16 h but values below or between values of 5 and 24 h, lowest conc.: 23.9 nmol AFB₁-derived adducts/g DNA after 10 h), ***short-term AFB₁-DNA adducts

incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: Shasta strain rainbow trouts, age: 9 months, contamination: artificial (dose: **PCB (100 ppm)** for 2 month prior to 2.47 μg AFB₁ (labeled), i.p. injection, once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 35.3*–36.3** nmol

AFB₁-derived adducts/g DNA^{***} (mean values), country: USA²¹³, after 5* and 24** h (also measured after 10 and 16 h but values below values of 5 and 24 h, lowest conc.: 30.8 nmol AFB₁-derived adducts/g DNA after 16 h), ***short-term AFB₁-DNA adducts

incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: Shasta strain rainbow trouts, age: 9 months, contamination: artificial (dose: 2.0 µg AFB₁ (labeled), i.p. injection, once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≈≤36 nmol AFB₁/g hepatic DNA^{** ***} (mean value), country: USA²¹³, *control, **after 1 day (also measured after 0.5, 2, 7 and 21 days, lowest conc.: ≈16 nmol AFB₁/g hepatic DNA after 21 days), ***long-term AFB₁-DNA adducts

incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: Shasta strain rainbow trouts, age: 9 months, contamination: artificial (dose: PCB (100 ppm) for 3 month prior to 2.0 µg AFB₁ (labeled), i.p. injection, once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≈≤25 nmol AFB₁/g hepatic DNA^{* **} (mean value), country: USA²¹³, *after 0.5 day (also measured after 1, 2, 7 and 21 days, lowest conc.: ≈9 nmol AFB₁/g hepatic DNA after 21 days), **long-term AFB₁-DNA adducts

incidence: 9?/9*, sa. const.: Shasta strain rainbow trouts, age: 9 months, contamination: artificial (dose: 2.47 µg AFB₁ (labeled), i.p. injection, once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≈≤9.5 nmol AFB₁/g liver^{**} (mean value), country: USA²¹³, *control, **after 5 h post-injection (also measured after 10, 16 and 24 h, lowest conc.: ≈6.1 nmol AFB₁/g liver after 24 h) incidence: 9?/9, sa. const.: Shasta strain rainbow trouts, age: 9 months, contamination: artificial (dose: PCB (100 ppm) for 2 month prior to 2.47 µg AFB₁ (labeled), i.p. injection, once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≈≤11.3 nmol AFB₁/g liver* (mean value), country: USA²¹³,

*after 5 h post-injection (also measured after 10, 16 and 24 h, lowest conc.: ≈6.8 nmol AFB₁/g liver after 24 h)

incidence: 6?/6, sa. const.: Shasta strain rainbow trouts, age: 3 months, contamination: artificial (dose: 168.7 pmol AF (labeled)/g diet, o., for 2 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 3.82 pmol AFB₁/mg DNA* (mean value), country: USA²²⁸, *after 15 days (thereof 14 days with AF-administration)

incidence: 9?/9*, sa. const.: Mt Shasta strain rainbow trouts, wt.: 50 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 25 µl containing 0.32 µmol AFB₁ (labeled)/ml, i.p., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 46**–139*** pmol AFB₁/g liver (mean values), country: USA²⁶⁰, *control, after 24** and 5 h*** (also measured after 10 and 16 h but values between values of 5 and 24 h)

incidence: 9?/9, sa. const.: Mt Shasta strain rainbow trouts, wt.: 50 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 25 µl containing 0.32 µmol AFB₁ (labeled)/ml, i.p., once and BNF-diet (0.05%) for 12 weeks prior to AFB₁-injection; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 11*–90** pmol AFB₁/g liver (mean values), country: USA²⁶⁰, after 24* and 5 h** (also measured after 10 and 16 h but values between values of 5 and 24 h)

incidence: ?/3*, sa. const.: Mt Shasta strain rainbow trouts, wt.: ≈50 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 25 µl containing 0.32 µmol AFB₁ (labeled)/ml, i.p., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≈≤9.5 nmol AFB₁/g liver^{**} (mean value), country: USA²⁶⁰, *control, after 5 h** (also measured after 10, 16 and 24 h, lowest conc.: ≈6.2 nmol AFB₁/g liver after 24 h) incidence: ?/3, sa. const.: Mt Shasta strain rainbow trouts, wt.: ≈50 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 25 µl containing 0.32 µmol AFB₁ (labeled)/ml, i.p., once

and BNF-diet (0.05%) for 12 weeks prior to AFB₁-injection; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: \approx 8 nmol AFB₁/g liver* (mean value), country: USA²⁶⁰, after 5 h* (also measured after 10, 16 and 24 h, lowest conc.: \approx 3.7 nmol AFB₁/g liver after 24 h) incidence: ?/3*, sa. const.: Mt Shasta strain rainbow trouts, contamination: artificial (dose: 64 nmol AFB₁ (labeled), i.p., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: \approx 60 nmol AFB₁/g hepatic DNA** (mean value), country: USA²⁶⁰, *control, **after 48 h (also measured after 6, 24 and 96 h, lowest conc.: \approx 43 nmol AFB₁/g hepatic DNA after 0.2 days) incidence: ?/3, sa. const.: Mt Shasta strain rainbow trouts, contamination: artificial (dose: 64 nmol AFB₁ (labeled), i.p., once and BNF-diet (0.5%) for 3 weeks prior to AFB₁-injection, i.p., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: \approx 27 nmol AFB₁/g hepatic DNA* (mean value), country: USA²⁶⁰, **after 24 h (also measured after 6, 48 and 96 h, lowest conc.: \approx 20 nmol AFB₁/g hepatic DNA after 2 days) incidence: 6?/6*, sa. const.: Mt Shasta strain rainbow trouts, contamination: artificial (dose: 180 nmol AFB₁ (labeled), i.p., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: \approx 145 nmol AFB₁/g hepatic DNA** (mean value), country: USA²⁶⁰, *control, **after 1 day (also measured after 0.5, 2 and 7 days, lowest conc.: \approx 75 nmol AFB₁/g hepatic DNA after 7 days) incidence: 6?/6, sa. const.: Mt Shasta strain rainbow trouts, contamination: artificial (dose: 180 nmol AFB₁ (labeled), i.p., once and BHA-diet (0.3%) for 3 weeks prior to AFB₁-injection; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: \approx 195 nmol AFB₁/g hepatic DNA* (mean value), country: USA²⁶⁰, *after 0.5 days (also measured after 1, 2 and 7 days, lowest conc.: \approx 85 nmol AFB₁/g hepatic DNA after 7 days)

incidence: ?/3*, sa. const.: fingerling rainbow trouts, contamination: artificial (dose: 0 ppm I3C in the diet for 6 weeks + 10, 20, 40 or 80** ppb AFB₁ (labeled and unlabeled) in the diet for the last 2 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: \approx 840** pg AFB₁/mg DNA*** (mean value), country: USA³¹³, *control, ***after 7 days of AFB₁-administration incidence: ?/3, sa. const.: fingerling rainbow trouts, contamination: artificial (dose: I3C (1,000 ppm) in the diet for 6 weeks + 10, 20, 40 or 80* ppb AFB₁ (labeled and unlabeled) in the diet for the last 2 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: \approx 490* pg AFB₁/mg DNA** (mean value), country: USA³¹³, **after 7 days of AFB₁-administration incidence: ?/3, sa. const.: fingerling rainbow trouts, contamination: artificial (dose: I3C (2,000 ppm) in the diet for 6 weeks + 20, 40, 80 or 160* ppb AFB₁ (labeled and unlabeled) in the diet for the last 2 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: \approx 310* pg AFB₁/mg DNA** (mean value), country: USA³¹³, **after 7 days of AFB₁-administration incidence: ?/3, sa. const.: fingerling rainbow trouts, contamination: artificial (dose: I3C (3,000 ppm) in the diet for 6 weeks + 20, 40, 80 or 160* ppb AFB₁ (labeled and unlabeled) in the diet for the last 2 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: \approx 180* pg AFB₁/mg DNA** (mean value), country: USA³¹³, **after 7 days of AFB₁-administration incidence: ?/3, sa. const.: fingerling rainbow trouts, contamination: artificial (dose: I3C (4,000 ppm) in the diet for 6 weeks + 40, 80, 160 or 320* ppb AFB₁ (labeled and unlabeled) in the diet for the last 2 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: \approx 215* pg AFB₁/mg DNA** (mean value), country: USA³¹³, **after 7 days of AFB₁-administration

incidence: ?/3*, sa. const.: fingerling rainbow trouts, contamination: artificial (dose: **0 ppm I3C**) in the diet for 6 weeks + 10, 20, 40 or 80** ppb AFB₁ (labeled and unlabeled) in the diet for the last 2 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: $\approx \leq 1,750^{**}$ pg AFB₁/mg DNA*** (mean value), country: USA³¹³, *control, ***after 14 days of AFB₁-administration

incidence: ?/3, sa. const.: fingerling rainbow trouts, contamination: artificial (dose: **I3C (1,000 ppm)**) in the diet for 6 weeks + 10, 20, 40 or 80* ppb AFB₁ (labeled and unlabeled) in the diet for the last 2 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: $\approx \leq 750^{*}$ pg AFB₁/mg DNA** (mean value), country: USA³¹³, **after 14 days of AFB₁-administration

incidence: ?/3, sa. const.: fingerling rainbow trouts, contamination: artificial (dose: **I3C (2,000 ppm)**) in the diet for 6 weeks + 20, 40, 80* or 160 ppb AFB₁ (labeled and unlabeled) in the diet for the last 2 weeks; for detailed information please see the article); for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: $\approx \leq 300^{*}$ pg AFB₁/mg DNA** (mean value), country: USA³¹³, **after 14 days of AFB₁-administration

incidence: ?/3, sa. const.: fingerling rainbow trouts, contamination: artificial (dose: **I3C (3,000 ppm)**) in the diet for 6 weeks + 20, 40, 80 or 160* ppb AFB₁ (labeled and unlabeled) in the diet for the last 2 weeks; for detailed information please see the article); for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: $\approx \leq 430^{*}$ pg AFB₁/mg DNA** (mean value), country: USA³¹³, **after 14 days of AFB₁-administration

incidence: ?/3, sa. const.: fingerling rainbow trouts, contamination: artificial (dose: **I3C (4,000 ppm)**) in the diet for 6 weeks + 40, 80, 160 or 320* ppb AFB₁ (labeled and unlabeled) in the diet for the last 2 weeks; for detailed information please see the article); for detailed information please see the article), conc.

range: $\approx \leq 450^{*}$ pg AFB₁/mg DNA** (mean value), country: USA³¹³, **after 14 days of AFB₁-administration

incidence: ?/?, sa. const.: Shasta strain rainbow trouts, age: 2 months, Ø wt.: 1.5 g, contamination: no AFB₁; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: USA³⁸⁴

incidence: ?/4 or 8, sa. const.: Shasta strain rainbow trouts, age: 2 months, Ø wt.: 1.5 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 12.4, 25, 50 and 75* ng AFB₁ (labeled)/g dry weight diet, for 2 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: $\approx \leq 5.8^{*}$ pmol AFB₁/mg DNA**, country: USA³⁸⁴, **after 2 weeks

incidence: ?/3, sa. const.: Mt. Shasta strain rainbow trouts, age: 11 months, wt.: ≈ 66 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.675 µg? AFB₁ (labeled)/g b. wt., i.p., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤ 40.4 pmol/mg DNA* ** (mean value), country: USA⁴⁰⁵, *after 2 days (also measured after 1, 4, and 7 days, lowest conc.: 31.4 pmol/mg DNA after 1 day), **[³H]AFB₁-conc.

incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: fingerling rainbow trouts (9,490), wt.: 1.5–2.0 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 10, 20, 40, 80 or 160** ppb AFB₁ (labeled and unlabeled) and no CHL for 2 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: $\approx \leq 28$ µmol AFB₁/mole DNA** *** (mean value), country: USA⁵³⁶, *control, ***after 2 weeks

incidence: ?/?, sa. const.: fingerling rainbow trouts (9,490), wt.: 1.5–2.0 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 10, 20, 40 or 80* ppb AFB₁ (labeled and unlabeled) and **CHL (500 ppm)** added to the diet for 2 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: $\approx \leq 10.8$ µmol AFB₁/mole DNA* ** (mean value), country: USA⁵³⁶, **after 2 weeks

incidence: ?/?, sa. const.: fingerling rainbow trouts (9,490), wt.: 1.5–2.0 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 10, 20, 40,

80 or 160* ppb AFB₁ (labeled and unlabeled) and **CHL (2,000 ppm)** added to the diet for 2 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: $\approx \leq 19.5^* \mu\text{mol AFB}_1/\text{mole DNA}^{**}$ (mean value), country: USA⁵³⁶, **after 2 weeks

incidence: ?/? , sa. const.: fingerling rainbow trouts (9,490), wt.: 1.5–2.0 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 10, 20, 40, 80 or 160* ppb AFB₁ (labeled and unlabeled) and **CHL (4,000 ppm)** added to the diet for 2 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: $\approx \leq 17.5^* \mu\text{mol AFB}_1/\text{mole DNA}^{**}$ (mean value), country: USA⁵³⁶, **after 2 weeks

incidence: 3/?/3*, sa. const.: rainbow trouts, wt.: 5–6 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 80 ppb AFB₁ (labeled) in the diet for 2 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: $\approx 2.25 \text{ pmol AFB}_1/\text{g liver}^{**}$ (mean value), country: USA⁵⁴⁶, *control, **after AFB₁-administration

incidence: 3/?/3, sa. const.: rainbow trouts, weight: 5–6 g, contamination: artificial (dose: **pretreatment CHL (4,000 ppm)** for 2 weeks then 80 ppb AFB₁ (labeled) + **CHL (4,000 ppm)** in the diet for another 2 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: $\approx 1.25 \text{ pmol AFB}_1/\text{g liver}^*$ (mean value), country: USA⁵⁴⁶, *after AFB₁- and CHL-administration

incidence: 5/5, sa. const.: fingerling fishes (rainbow trout), wt.: $\approx 0.7 \text{ g}$, contamination: neither AFB₁- nor CHL-treatment (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: USA⁵⁴⁶

incidence: 5/5, sa. const.: fingerling fishes (rainbow trout), wt.: $\approx 0.7 \text{ g b. wt.}$, contamination: artificial (dose: CHL (500 ppm) for 30 min, no pre- and posttreatment; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: USA⁵⁴⁶

incidence: 5/?/5, sa. const.: fingerling fishes (rainbow trout), wt.: $\approx 0.7 \text{ g}$, contamination: artificial (dose:

pretreatment CHL (4,000 ppm) for 7 days then bath treatment: 0.1 ppm AFB₁ (labeled in part) + **CHL (500 ppm)** for 30 min, **posttreatment: 4,000 ppm** CHL for another 2 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 7.9 pg AFB₁/mg DNA* ** (mean value), country: USA⁵⁴⁶, *AFB₁-DNA adducts, **within 1 h after bath treatment

incidence: 5/?/5, sa. const.: fingerling fishes (rainbow trout), wt.: $\approx 0.7 \text{ g}$, contamination: artificial (dose: bath treatment: 0.1 ppm AFB₁ (labeled in part) + **CHL (500 ppm)** for 30 min, no pre- and posttreatment; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 7.7 pg AFB₁/mg DNA* ** (mean value), country: USA⁵⁴⁶, *AFB₁-DNA adducts, **within 1 h after bath treatment

incidence: 5/?/5, sa. const.: fingerling fishes (rainbow trout), wt.: $\approx 0.7 \text{ g}$, contamination: artificial (dose: **pretreatment CHL (4,000 ppm)** for 7 days then bath treatment: 0.1 ppm AFB₁ (labeled in part) for 30 min, **posttreatment: CHL (4,000 ppm)** for another 2 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 211 pg AFB₁/mg DNA* ** (mean value), country: USA⁵⁴⁶, *AFB₁-DNA adducts, **within 1 h after bath treatment

incidence: 5/?/5, sa. const.: fingerling fishes (rainbow trout), wt.: $\approx 0.7 \text{ g}$, contamination: artificial (dose: bath treatment: 0.1 ppm AFB₁ (labeled in part) for 30 min, no pre- and posttreatment; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 194 pg AFB₁/mg DNA* ** (mean value), country: USA⁵⁴⁶, *AFB₁-DNA adducts, **within 1 h after bath treatment

incidence: ?/?/5*, sa. const.: fingerling trouts, age: 3–5 months, wt.: 8–12 g, contamination: artificial (dose: no pretreatment with BNF (0.2–10 ppm) for 7 days, on 8th day 10 $\mu\text{g AFB}_1$ (labeled)/kg, i.p. injection, once; for detailed information please see the

article), conc.: ≈ 7.1 pmol AFB₁/mg DNA** (mean value), country: USA⁵⁵⁸, *control, **after 24 h

incidence: ?/5, sa. const.: fingerling trouts, age: 3–5 months, wt.: 8–12 g,

contamination: artificial (dose: **pretreatment** with 0.2, 0.5, 1.0, 2.0, 5.0* or 10 ppm BNF for 7 days, on 8th day 10 µg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg, i.p. injection, once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: ≈ 2.4 pmol AFB₁/mg DNA*

** (mean value), country: USA⁵⁵⁸, **lowest value of all treatments after 24 h (also all other BNF-treatment values lower than the control)

incidence: ?/7*, sa. const.: fingerling trouts, age: 3–5 months, wt.: 3–4 g,

contamination: artificial (dose: no pretreatment with BNF (10–200 ppm) for 7 days, on 8th day 10 µg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg, i.p. injection, once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: ≈ 9.0 pmol AFB₁/mg DNA** (mean value), country: USA⁵⁵⁸, *control, **after 24 h

incidence: ?/7, sa. const.: fingerling trouts, age: 3–5 months, wt.: 3–4 g,

contamination: artificial (dose: **pretreatment** with 10, 20, 50, 100 or 200* ppm BNF for 7 days, on 8th day 10 µg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg, i.p. injection, once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: ≈ 3.7 pmol AFB₁/mg DNA* ** (mean value), country: USA⁵⁵⁸, **lowest value of all treatments after 24 h (also all other BNF-treatment values lower than the control)

incidence: ?/7*, sa. const.: fingerling trouts, age: 3–5 months, wt.: 8–12 g, contamination: artificial (dose: no pretreatment with BNF (100–700 ppm) for 7 days, on 8th day 10 µg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg, i.p. injection, once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: ≈ 19.8 pmol AFB₁/mg DNA** (mean value), country: USA⁵⁵⁸, *control, **after 24 h

incidence: ?/7, sa. const.: fingerling trouts, age: 3–5 months, wt.: 8–12 g,

contamination: artificial (dose: **pretreatment** with 100, 200, 300, 500 or 700* ppm BNF for 7 days, on 8th day 10 µg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg, i.p. injection, once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: ≈ 3.9 pmol AFB₁/mg DNA* ** (mean value), country: USA⁵⁵⁸, **lowest value of all treatments after 24 h (also all other BNF-treatment values lower than the control)

incidence: ?/5*, sa. const.: fingerling trouts, wt.: 1–2 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 20 ppb AFB₁ (labeled) in the diet for 1, 3, 5 or 7 days and no CHL; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: $\approx \leq 685$ pg AFB₁/mg DNA** (mean value), country: USA⁵⁶⁰, *control (AFB₁ administered up to 7 days), **after 7 days of feeding AFB₁ (also measured after 1, 3 and 5 days)

incidence: ?/5, sa. const.: fingerling trouts, wt.: 1–2 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 20 ppb AFB₁ (labeled) in the diet for 1, 3, 5 or 7 days and **CHL (500 ppm)** co-administered to AFB₁; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: $\approx \leq 475$ pg AFB₁/mg DNA* (mean value), country: USA⁵⁶⁰, *after 7 days of feeding AFB₁ and CHL (also measured after 1, 3 and 5 days)

incidence: ?/5, sa. const.: fingerling trouts, wt.: 1–2 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 20 ppb AFB₁ (labeled) in the diet for 1, 3, 5 or 7 days and **CHL (1,000 ppm)** co-administered to AFB₁; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: $\approx \leq 340$ pg AFB₁/mg DNA* (mean value), country: USA⁵⁶⁰, *after 7 days of feeding AFB₁ and CHL (also measured after 1, 3 and 5 days)

incidence: ?/5, sa. const.: fingerling trouts, wt.: 1–2 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 20 ppb AFB₁ (labeled) in the diet for 1, 3, 5 or 7 days and **CHL (2,000 ppm)** co-administered to AFB₁; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: $\approx \leq 200$ pg AFB₁/mg DNA* (mean value), country: USA⁵⁶⁰, *after 7 days of

feeding AFB₁ and CHL (also measured after 1, 3 and 5 days)

AFLATOXIN M₁

incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: Mt. Shasta strain rainbow trouts, wt.: ≈400 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 25 µl containing 0.32 µmol AFB₁ (labeled)/ml, i.p., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 0**–4*** pmol/g liver (mean value), country: USA²¹², *control, after 24** and 5 h*** (also measured after 10 and 16 h but values between values of 5 and 24 h) incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: Mt. Shasta strain rainbow trouts, wt.: ≈400 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 25 µl containing 0.32 µmol AFB₁ (labeled)/ml, i.p., once and I3C (0.2%) diet for 12 weeks prior to AFB₁ injection; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 1*–4** pmol/g liver (mean value), country: USA²¹², after 24* and 5 h** (also measured after 10 and 16 h but values between values of 5 and 24 h)

incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: Shasta strain rainbow trouts, age: 9 months, contamination: artificial (dose: 2.47 µg AFB₁ (labeled), i.p. injection, once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 0**–4*** pmol/g liver (mean values), country: USA²¹³, *control, after 24** and 5 h*** (also measured after 10 and 16 h but values between values of 5 and 24 h)

incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: Shasta strain rainbow trouts, age: 9 months, contamination: artificial (dose: 100 ppm PCB for 2 month prior to 2.47 µg AFB₁ (labeled), i.p. injection, once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 2*–21** pmol/g liver (mean values), country: USA²¹³, after 24* and 5 h** (also measured after 10 and 16 h but values between values of 5 and 24 h)

incidence: 6?/6, sa. const.: Shasta strain rainbow trouts, age: 3 months,

contamination: artificial (dose: 2,442 pmol AF (labeled)/g diet, o., for 2 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 8.07 pmol AFM₁/mg DNA* (mean value), country: USA²²⁸, *after 15 days (thereof 14 days with AF-administration) incidence: 6?/6, sa. const.: Shasta strain rainbow trouts, age: 3 months, contamination: artificial (dose: 812.6 pmol AF (labeled)/g diet, o., for 2 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 3.16 pmol AFM₁/mg DNA* (mean value), country: USA²²⁸, *after 15 days (thereof 14 days with AF-administration)

incidence: 9?/9*, sa. const.: Mt Shasta strain rainbow trouts, wt.: ≈50 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 25 µl containing 0.32 µmol AFB₁ (labeled)/ml, i.p., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 0**–4*** pmol AFM₁/g liver (mean values), country: USA²⁶⁰, *control, after 24** and 5 h*** (also measured after 10 and 16 h but values between values of 5 and 24 h)

incidence: 9?/9, sa. const.: Mt Shasta strain rainbow trouts, wt.: ≈50 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 25 µl containing 0.32 µmol AFB₁ (labeled)/ml, i.p., once and BNF-diet (0.05%) for 12 weeks prior to AFB₁-injection; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 1*–16** pmol AFM₁/g liver (mean values), country: USA²⁶⁰, after 24 h* and 5 h** (also measured after 10 and 16 h but values between values of 5 and 24 h)

incidence: 3?/3*, sa. const.: rainbow trouts, wt.: 5–6 g b. wt., contamination: artificial (dose: 80 ppb AFB₁ (labeled) in the diet for another 2 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≈0.034 pmol AFM₁/g liver ** (mean value), country: USA⁵⁴⁶, *control, *after AFB₁-administration incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: rainbow trouts, wt.: 5–6 g b. wt., contamination: artificial

(dose: **pretreatment CHL (4,000 ppm)** for 2 weeks then 80 ppb AFB₁ (labeled) + **CHL (4,000 ppm)** in the diet for another 2 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≈ 0.017 pmol AFM₁/g liver* (mean value), country: USA⁵⁴⁶, *after AFB₁- and CHL-administration

Fish, rainbow trout plasma may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

AFLATOXICOL

incidence: ?/36*, sa. const.: Mt Shasta strain rainbow trouts, age: 9 months, contamination: artificial (dose: 25 μ l containing 0.32 μ mol AFB₁ (labeled)/ml, i.p. injection; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 0.2**–2.2*** nM in plasma (mean values), country: USA²¹², *control, after 24** and 5 h*** (also measured after 10 and 16 h but values between values of 5 and 24 h) incidence: ?/36, sa. const.: Mt Shasta strain rainbow trouts, age: 9 months, contamination: artificial (dose: **I3C-diet (0.2%)** for 12 weeks prior to 25 μ l containing 0.32 μ mol AFB₁ (labeled)/ml, i.p. injection; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 0.1*–1.6** nM in plasma (mean values), country: USA²¹², after 24* and 5 h** (also measured after 10 and 16 h but values between values of 5 and 24 h)

incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: Shasta strain rainbow trouts, contamination: artificial (dose: 2.47 μ g AFB₁ (labeled), i.p. injection, once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 2.2 nmol** in plasma (mean value), country: USA²¹³, *control, **5 h post-injection

incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: Shasta strain rainbow trouts, contamination: artificial (dose: **100 ppm PCB** for 2 months prior to 2.47 μ g AFB₁ (labeled), i.p. injection, once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 1.8 nmol* in plasma

(mean value), country: USA²¹³, *5 h post-injection

AFLATOXIN B₁

incidence: ?/36*, sa. const.: Mt Shasta strain rainbow trouts, age: 9 months, contamination: artificial (dose: 25 μ l containing 0.32 μ mol AFB₁ (labeled)/ml, i.p. injection, once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 3.8**–19.7*** nM AFB₁ in plasma (mean values), country: USA²¹², *control, after 24** and 5 h*** (also measured after 10 and 16 h but values between values of 5 and 24 h)

incidence: ?/36, sa. const.: Mt Shasta strain rainbow trouts, age: 9 months, contamination: artificial (dose: **I3C-diet (0.2%)** for 12 weeks prior to 25 μ l containing 0.32 μ mol AFB₁ (labeled)/ml, i.p. injection, once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 2.7*–16.9** nM AFB₁ in plasma (mean values), country: USA²¹², after 24* and 5 h** (also measured after 10 and 16 h but values between values of 5 and 24 h)

incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: Shasta strain rainbow trouts, contamination: artificial (dose: 2.47 μ g AFB₁ (labeled), i.p. injection, once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 19.7 nmol** in plasma (mean value), country: USA²¹³, *control, **5 h post-injection

incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: Shasta strain rainbow trouts, contamination: artificial (dose: **PCB (100 ppm)** for 2 month prior to 2.47 μ g AFB₁ (labeled), i.p. injection, once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 11.0 nmol* in plasma (mean value), country: USA²¹³, *5 h post-injection

incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: Mt Shasta strain rainbow trouts, wt.: ≈ 50 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 25 μ l containing 0.32 μ mol AFB₁ (labeled)/ml, i.p., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 3.8**–19.7*** nM

AFB₁ in plasma**** (mean values), country: USA²⁶⁰, *control, after 24** and 5 h*** (also measured after 10 and 16 h but values between values of 5 and 24 h), ****values represent unmetabolized AFB₁ only
 incidence: ?/?, sa. const.: Mt Shasta strain rainbow trouts, wt.: ≈50 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 25 µl containing 0.32 µmol AFB₁ (labeled)/ml, i.p., once and BNF-diet (0.05%) for 12 weeks prior to AFB₁-injection; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 0.6*-5.2** nM AFB₁ in plasma*** (mean values), country: USA²⁶⁰, after 24* and 5 h** (also measured after 10 and 16 h but values between values of 5 and 24 h), ***values represent unmetabolized AFB₁ only

AFLATOXIN M₁
 incidence: ?/36*, sa. const.: Mt Shasta strain rainbow trouts, age: 9 months, contamination: artificial (dose: 25 µl containing 0.32 µmol AFB₁ (labeled)/ml, i.p. injection, once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 0.6**–1.0*** nM in plasma (mean values), country: USA²¹², *control, after 5** and 24 h*** (also measured after 10 and 16 h but values between or higher values of 5 and 24 h, highest conc.: 1.1 nM in plasma after 16 h)
 incidence: ?/36, sa. const.: Mt Shasta strain rainbow trouts, age: 9 months, contamination: artificial (dose: I3C-diet (0.2%) for 12 weeks prior to 25 µl containing 0.32 µmol AFB₁ (labeled)/ml, i.p. injection, once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 0.2*-4.2** nM in plasma (mean values), country: USA²¹², after 24* and 5 h** (also measured after 10 and 16 h but values between values of 5 and 24 h)
 incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: Shasta strain rainbow trouts, contamination: artificial (dose: 2.47 µg AFB₁ (labeled), i.p. injection, once; for detailed information

please see the article), conc.: 0.6 nmol** in plasma (mean value), country: USA²¹³, *control, **5 h post-injection
 incidence: ?/?, sa. const.: Shasta strain rainbow trouts, contamination: artificial (dose: 100 ppm PCB for 2 month prior to 2.47 µg AFB₁ (labeled), i.p. injection, once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 6.1 nmol* in plasma (mean value), country: USA²¹³, *5 h post-injection

Fish, rainbow trout red blood cells may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

AFLATOXIN B₁
 incidence: ?/36*, sa. const.: Mt Shasta strain rainbow trouts, age: 9 months, contamination: artificial (dose: 25 µl containing 0.32 µmol AFB₁ (labeled)/ml, i.p. injection, once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 0.705**–0.910*** nmol AFB₁/g RBC DNA (mean values), country: USA²¹², *control, after 5 h** and 24 h*** (also measured after 10 and 16 h but values below values of 5 and 24 h, lowest conc.: 0.679 nmol AFB₁/g RBC DNA after 16 h)
 incidence: ?/36, sa. const.: Mt Shasta strain rainbow trouts, age: 9 months, contamination: artificial (dose: I3C-diet (0.2%) for 12 weeks prior to 25 µl containing 0.32 µmol AFB₁ (labeled)/ml, i.p. injection, once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 0.247*-0.481** nmol AFB₁/g RBC DNA** (mean values), country: USA²¹², after 5* and 24 h** (also measured after 10 and 16 h but values between values of 5 and 24 h)

incidence: 1/1*, sa. const.: Shasta strain rainbow trouts, age: 9 months, contamination: artificial (dose: 2.47 µg AFB₁ (labeled), i.p. injection, once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 0.708**–0.908*** nmol

AFB₁-derived adducts/g DNA**** (mean values), country: USA²¹³, *control, after 5** and 24*** h (also measured after 10 and 16 h but values below values of 5 and 24 h, lowest conc.: 0.682 nmol AFB₁-derived adducts/g DNA after 16 h), ****short-term AFB₁-DNA adducts incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: Shasta strain rainbow trouts, age: 9 months, contamination: artificial (dose: PCB (100 ppm) for 2 month prior to 2.47 µg AFB₁ (labeled), i.p. injection, once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 0.641*–0.895** nmol AFB₁-derived adducts/g DNA*** (mean values), country: USA²¹³, after 5* and 24** h (also measured after 10 and 16 h but values between and below values of 5 and 24 h, lowest conc.: 0.632 nmol AFB₁-derived adducts/g DNA after 16 h), ****short-term AFB₁-DNA adducts

incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: Mt Shasta strain rainbow trouts, wt.: ≈50 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 25 µl containing 0.32 µmol AFB₁ (labeled)/ml, i.p., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 0.705**–0.910*** nM AFB₁/g RBC DNA**** (mean values), country: USA²⁶⁰, *control, after 5** and 24 h*** (also measured after 10 and 16 h but values below values of 5 and 24 h), ****total AFB₁ and metabolites bound to DNA

incidence: ?/? , sa. const.: Mt Shasta strain rainbow trouts, wt.: ≈50 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 25 µl containing 0.32 µmol AFB₁ (labeled)/ml, i.p., once and BNF-diet (0.05%) for 12 weeks prior to AFB₁-injection; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 0.352*–0.515** nM AFB₁/g RBC DNA**** (mean values), country: USA²⁶⁰, after 24* and 5 h** (also measured after 10 and 16 h but values between values of 5 and 24 h), ****total AFB₁ and metabolites bound to DNA

Fish, Rainbow Trout Shell see Fish, rainbow trout egg

Fish, Rainbow Trout Yolk see Fish, rainbow trout egg

Fish, Walleye Fish

Fish, walleye fish muscle may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

AFLATOXIN B₁
incidence: 12/12*, sa. const.: walleyes, length: 290 mm, contamination: no AF, conc.: nd, country: USA⁹⁴, *control, for overall information please see the article incidence: ?/6, sa. const.: walleyes, length: 290 mm, contamination: artificial (dose: 50 ppb AF, o., for 30 days), conc.: 5 ppb* (mean value), country: USA⁹⁴, *after 30 days (for overall information please see the article) incidence: ?/6, sa. const.: walleyes, length: 290 mm, contamination: artificial (dose: 100 ppb AF, o., for 30 days), conc.: 10 ppb* (mean value), country: USA⁹⁴, *after 30 days (for overall information please see the article)

AFLATOXIN G₁
incidence: 12/12*, sa. const.: walleyes, length: 290 mm, contamination: no AF, conc.: nd, country: USA⁹⁴, *control, for overall information please see the article incidence: ?/6, sa. const.: walleyes, length: 290 mm, contamination: artificial (dose: 50 ppb AF, o., for 30 days), conc.: 15 ppb* (mean value), country: USA⁹⁴, *after 30 days (for overall information please see the article) incidence: ?/6, sa. const.: walleyes, length: 290 mm, contamination: artificial (dose: 100 ppb AF, o., for 30 days), conc.: 20 ppb* (mean value), country: USA⁹⁴, *after 30 days (for overall information please see the article)

AFLATOXIN G₂
incidence: 12/12*, sa. const.: walleyes, length: 290 mm, contamination: no AF, conc.: nd, country: USA⁹⁴, *control, for overall information please see the article

incidence: ?/6, sa. const.: walleyes, length: 290 mm, contamination: artificial (dose: 50 ppb AF, o., for 30 days), conc.: 15 ppb* (mean value), country: USA⁹⁴, *after 30 days (for overall information please see the article)
 incidence: ?/6, sa. const.: walleyes, length: 290 mm, contamination: artificial (dose: 100 ppb AF, o., for 30 days), conc.: 20 ppb* (mean value), country: USA⁹⁴, *after 30 days (for overall information please see the article)

Fish, Zebrafish

Fish, zebrafish liver may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

AFLATOXIN B₁
 incidence: 3/3*, sa. const.: **female** zebrafishes, age: adult, wt.: 0.5 g, contamination: no AFB₁ (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: USA⁶²⁶, *control
 incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: **female** zebrafishes, age: adult, wt.: 0.5 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 50, 100, 200 or 400* µg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg b. wt., i.p., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≈≤235 pmol AFB₁/mg DNA* ** (mean value), country: USA⁶²⁶, **after 24 h
 incidence: 3?/3*, sa. const.: **male** zebrafishes, age: adult, wt.: 0.5 g, contamination: no AFB₁ (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: USA⁶²⁶, *control
 incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: **male** zebrafishes, age: adult, wt.: 0.5 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 50, 100, 200 or 400* µg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg b. wt., i.p., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≈≤145 pmol AFB₁/mg DNA* ** (mean value), country: USA⁶²⁶, **after 24 h
 incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: **female** zebrafishes, age: adult, wt.: 0.5 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 400 µg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg b. wt., i.p., once; for

detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≈≤400 pmol AFB₁/mg DNA* (mean value), country: USA⁶²⁶, *after 7 days (also measured after 1, 2, 4, 14 and 21 days, lowest conc.: 240 pmol AFB₁/mg DNA after 4 days)
 incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: **male** zebrafishes, age: adult, wt.: 0.5 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 400 µg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg b. wt., i.p., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≈≤230 pmol AFB₁/mg DNA* ** (mean value), country: USA⁶²⁶, *after 7 days (also measured after 1, 2, 4, 14 and 21 days, lowest conc.: 75 pmol AFB₁/mg DNA after 1 day)

Fowlsee Turkey

Goat

Goat Natural Contamination

Goat milk, raw may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

AFLATOXIN M₁
 incidence: 4/10*, sa. const.: milk from goats of Greece, contamination: natural, conc. range: 11–20 ng/l (2 sa), 21–50 ng/l (2 sa), country: Greece²⁴⁶, *from December 1999 to May 2000
 incidence: 8/12*, milk from goats of Greece, contamination: natural, conc. range: 5–10 ng/l (7 sa), 11–20 ng/l (1 sa), country: Greece²⁴⁶, *from December 2000 to May 2001

Goat urine may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

ZEARALANOLS
 incidence: 9/27*, sa. const.: urine from goats of New Zealand, contamination: natural, conc. range: ≤0.56 ng/ml***, country: New Zealand²³⁰, *export animals, **most probable of *Fusarium* origin

ZEARALENOLS

incidence: 9/27*, sa. const.: urine from goats of New Zealand, contamination: natural, conc. range: ≤ 19 ng/ml, country: New Zealand²³⁰, *export animals

Goat Artificial Contamination

Goat lung may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

MACROCYCLIC TRICHOTHECENE

incidence: 6/6*, sa. const.: female and male Spanish-Boer cross-bred weanling goats, age: 10–16 weeks, contamination: no exposure to spore suspension of *Stachybotrys chartarum* (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: USA⁵⁸⁷, *control

incidence: 6?/6, sa. const.: female and male Spanish-Boer cross-bred weanling goats, age: 10–16 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: six times exposure to dust and fluid of spore suspension of *Stachybotrys chartarum*, **SC1 group**; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 34.9 ng/g* (mean value), country: USA⁵⁸⁷, *after 72 h of last treatment

incidence: 6/6*, sa. const.: female and male Spanish-Boer cross-bred weanling goats, age: 10–16 weeks, contamination: no exposure to spore suspension of *Stachybotrys chartarum* (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: USA⁵⁸⁷, *control
incidence: 6?/6, sa. const.: female and male Spanish-Boer cross-bred weanling goats, age: 10–16 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: single exposure to dust and fluid of spore suspension of *Stachybotrys chartarum*, **SC2 group**; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 158.4 ng/g* (mean value), country: USA⁵⁸⁷, *after 24 h of single treatment

Goat Lymph Nodes see Goat lymph

Goat lymph may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

MACROCYCLIC TRICHOTHECENE

incidence: 6/6*, sa. const.: female and male Spanish-Boer cross-bred weanling goats, age: 10–16 weeks, contamination: no exposure to spore suspension of *Stachybotrys chartarum* (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: USA⁵⁸⁷, *control
incidence: 6?/6, sa. const.: female and male Spanish-Boer cross-bred weanling goats, age: 10–16 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: six times exposure to dust and fluid of spore suspension of *Stachybotrys chartarum*, **SC1 group**; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 35.2 ng/g* ** (mean value), country: USA⁵⁸⁷, *after 72 h of last treatment, **in lymph nodes

incidence: 6/6*, sa. const.: female and male Spanish-Boer cross-bred weanling goats, age: 10–16 weeks, contamination: no exposure to spore suspension of *Stachybotrys chartarum* (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: USA⁵⁸⁷, *control
incidence: 6?/6, sa. const.: female and male Spanish-Boer cross-bred weanling goats, age: 10–16 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: single exposure to dust and fluid of spore suspension of *Stachybotrys chartarum*, **SC2 group**; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 344.8 ng/g* ** (mean value), country: USA⁵⁸⁷, *after 24 h of single treatment, **in lymph nodes

Goat milk, raw may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

AFLATOXIN M₁

incidence: 8?/8*, sa. const.: lactating Alpine goats, contamination: neither AF nor HSCAS; for detailed information

please see the article), conc. range: ≤ 0.037 ppb** (mean value), country: USA²⁸², *control, **after 2 days (also measured after 4, 6 and 8 days, lowest conc.: 0.005 ppb after 8 days)
 incidence: 8/8, sa. const.: lactating Alpine goats, contamination: no AF but HSCAS (4%) addition, o., for 8 days? (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: USA²⁸² (measured after 2, 4, 6 and 8 days)
 incidence: 8?/8, sa. const.: lactating Alpine goats, contamination: artificial (dose: **200 ppb AF** but no HSCAS addition, o., for 8 days? for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤ 1.619 ppb* (mean value), country: USA²⁸², *after 6 days of AF-administration (also measured after 2, 4 and 8 days, lowest conc.: 1.046 ppb after 4 days)
 incidence: 8?/8, sa. const.: lactating Alpine goats, contamination: artificial (dose: **200 ppb AF** and additionally HSCAS (4%) addition, o., for 8 days?; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤ 0.189 ppb* (mean value), country: USA²⁸², *after 2 days of AF-administration (also measured after 4, 6 and 8 days, lowest conc.: 0.163 ppb after 4 days)
 incidence: 3?/3*, sa. const.: lactating Alpine goats, contamination: neither AF nor HSCAS (for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤ 0.022 ppb** (mean value), country: USA²⁸², *control, **after 10 days of AF-administration (also measured after 2, 4, 6 and 12 days, lowest conc.: nd after 2 and 4 days)
 incidence: 3/3, sa. const.: lactating Alpine goats, contamination: no AF but HSCAS (1%) addition, o., for 12 days? (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: USA²⁸² (measured after 2, 4, 6, 10 and 12 days)
 incidence: 3/3, sa. const.: lactating Alpine goats, contamination: no AF but HSCAS (2%) addition (for detailed information please see the article),

conc.: nd, country: USA²⁸² (measured after 2, 4, 6, 10 and 12 days)
 incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: lactating Alpine goats, contamination: artificial (dose: **100 ppb AF** but no HSCAS addition, o., for 12 days?; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤ 0.649 ppb*, country: USA²⁸², *after 2 days of AF-administration (also measured after 4, 6, 10 and 12 days, lowest conc.: 0.481 ppb after 6 days)
 incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: lactating Alpine goats, contamination: artificial (dose: **100 ppb AF** and additionally HSCAS (1%) addition, o., for 12 days?; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤ 0.332 ppb, country: USA²⁸², *after 10 days of AF-administration (also measured after 2, 4, 6 and 12 days, lowest conc.: 0.198 ppb after 4 days)
 incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: lactating Alpine goats, contamination: artificial (dose: **100 ppb AF** and additionally HSCAS (2%) addition, o., for 12 days?; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤ 0.111 ppb, country: USA²⁸², *after 4 days of AF-administration (also measured after 2, 6, 10 and 12 days, lowest conc.: 0.098 ppb after 12 days)
 incidence: 1?/1?, sa. const.: milk from a goat, age: 3 years, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: up to 3.254 mg* AFB₁/kg ration, o., at day 1* (three different doses applied over 8 days); for detailed information please see the article), conc.: ≤ 0.281 µg/ml*, country: Egypt⁵⁷⁵, *at the first day (also at other day intervals up to 15 days measured, lowest conc.: nd after 15 days)

Goat serum may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

MACROCYCLIC TRICHOHECENE

incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: female and male Spanish-Boer cross-bred weanling goats, age: 10–16 weeks, contamination: no exposure to spore suspension of *Stachybotrys chartarum* (for detailed

information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: USA⁵⁸⁷, *control incidence: 3/6, sa. const.: female and male Spanish-Boer cross-bred weanling goats, age: 10–16 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: single exposure to dust and fluid of spore suspension of *Stachybotrys chartarum*, SC1 group; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 1.69* ng/ml (mean value), country: USA⁵⁸⁷, *after 24 h (also at other hour intervals up to 24 h measured) incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: female and male Spanish-Boer cross-bred weanling goats, age: 10–16 weeks, contamination: no exposure to spore suspension of *Stachybotrys chartarum* (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: USA⁵⁸⁷, *control incidence: 6/6, sa. const.: female and male Spanish-Boer cross-bred weanling goats, age: 10–16 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: single exposure to dust and fluid of spore suspension of *Stachybotrys chartarum*, SC2 group; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 2.02* to \approx 8.3** ng/ml (mean value), country: USA⁵⁸⁷, after 24* and 0.25 h** (also at other hour intervals up to 24 h measured)

Goat spleen may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

MACROCYCLIC TRICHOPECENES

incidence: 6/6*, sa. const.: female and male Spanish-Boer cross-bred weanling goats, age: 10–16 weeks, contamination: no exposure to spore suspension of *Stachybotrys chartarum* (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: USA⁵⁸⁷, *control incidence: 6/6, sa. const.: female and male Spanish-Boer cross-bred weanling goats, age: 10–16 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: six times exposure to dust and fluid of spore suspension of *Stachybotrys chartarum*, SC1 group; for detailed information please see the

article), conc.: 33.7 ng/g* (mean value), country: USA⁵⁸⁷, *after 72 h of last treatment incidence: 6/6*, sa. const.: female and male Spanish-Boer cross-bred weanling goats, age: 10–16 weeks, contamination: no exposure to spore suspension of *Stachybotrys chartarum* (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: USA⁵⁸⁷, *control incidence: 6/6, sa. const.: female and male Spanish-Boer cross-bred weanling goats, age: 10–16 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: single exposure to dust and fluid of spore suspension of *Stachybotrys chartarum*, SC2 group; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 147.0 ng/g* (mean value), country: USA⁵⁸⁷, *after 24 h of single treatment

Guinea Pig

Guinea Pig Artificial Contamination

Guinea pig adrenal may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

TRICHOPECENES

incidence: 6/6, sa. const.: male guinea pigs (Hartley Strain), wt.: 450–500 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 1.04 mg T-2 toxin (labeled)/kg, injected, once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: \leq 1,276 pmol/mg wet weight* ** (mean value), country: USA³⁸⁹, *TRICHO mole eq., **after 0.5 h (also at other hour intervals up to 672 h measured, lowest conc.: 23 pmol/mg wet weight after 672 h)

Guinea pig bile may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

TRICHOPECENES

incidence: 6/6, sa. const.: male guinea pigs (Hartley Strain), wt.: 450–500 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 1.04 mg T-2

toxin (labeled)/kg, injected, once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: $\leq 535,760$ pmol/ml* ** (mean value), country: USA³⁸⁹, *TRICHO mole eq., **after 12 h (also at other hour intervals up to 672 h measured, lowest conc.: 10 pmol/mg wet weight after 672 h)

Guinea pig brain may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

TRICHOTHECENES

incidence: 6?/6, sa. const.: male guinea pigs (Hartley Strain), wt.: 450–500 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 1.04 mg T-2 toxin (labeled)/kg, injected, once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤ 355 pmol/mg wet weight* ** (mean value), country: USA³⁸⁹, *TRICHO mole eq., **after 0.5 h (also at other hour intervals up to 672 h measured, lowest conc.: 2 pmol/mg wet weight after 336 and 672 h)

Guinea pig fat may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

TRICHOTHECENES

incidence: 6?/6, sa. const.: male guinea pigs (Hartley Strain), wt.: 450–500 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 1.04 mg T-2 toxin (labeled)/kg, injected, once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: $\leq 1,171$ pmol/mg wet weight* ** (mean value), country: USA³⁸⁹, *TRICHO mole eq., **after 0.5 h (also at other hour intervals up to 672 h measured, lowest conc.: 3 pmol/mg wet weight after 672 h)

Guinea pig heart may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

TRICHOTHECENES

incidence: 6?/6, sa. const.: male guinea pigs (Hartley Strain), wt.: 450–500 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 1.04 mg T-2

toxin (labeled)/kg, injected, once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: $\leq 1,115$ pmol/mg wet weight* ** (mean value), country: USA³⁸⁹, *TRICHO mole eq., **after 0.5 h (also at other hour intervals up to 672 h measured, lowest conc.: 2 pmol/mg wet weight after 672 h)

Guinea pig kidney may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

TRICHOTHECENES

incidence: 6?/6, sa. const.: male guinea pigs (Hartley Strain), wt.: 450–500 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 1.04 mg T-2 toxin (labeled)/kg, injected, once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: $\leq 2,675$ pmol/mg wet weight* ** (mean value), country: USA³⁸⁹, *TRICHO mole eq., **after 0.5 h (also at other hour intervals up to 672 h measured, lowest conc.: 6 pmol/mg wet weight after 672 h)

Guinea pig liver may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

AFLATOXIN B₁

incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: male Hartley guinea pigs, wt.: 235–450 g, contamination: no AFB₁, conc.: nr, country: France/Japan²⁴, *control incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: male Hartley guinea pigs, wt.: 235–450 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 20 µg AFB₁/kg/day, by gavage, daily for up to 14 days), conc.: 1.40 pmol AFB₁-FAPy/mg DNA* ** (mean value), country: France/Japan²⁴, *animals killed after 24 h of final treatment, **AFB₁-DNA adducts incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: male Hartley guinea pigs, wt.: 235–450 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 80 µg AFB₁/kg/day, by gavage, daily for up to 14 days), conc. range: ≤ 12.0 pmol AFB₁-FAPy/mg DNA* ** (mean values), country: France/Japan²⁴,

*animals killed after 24 h of final treatment (also measured after 1, 3 and 7 days, lowest conc.: \approx 2.5 pmol AFB₁-FAPy/mg DNA after 1 day), **AFB₁-DNA adducts

TRICHOHECENES

incidence: 6?/6, sa. const.: male guinea pigs (Hartley Strain), wt.: 450–500 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 1.04 mg T-2 toxin (labeled)/kg, injected, once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: \leq 1,826 pmol/mg wet weight* ** (mean value), country: USA³⁸⁹, *TRICHO mole eq., **after 0.5 h (also at other hour intervals up to 672 h measured, lowest conc.: 4 pmol/mg wet weight after 672 h)

Guinea pig lung may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

TRICHOHECENES

incidence: 6?/6, sa. const.: male guinea pigs (Hartley Strain), wt.: 450–500 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 1.04 mg T-2 toxin (labeled)/kg, injected, once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: \leq 1,373 pmol/mg wet weight* ** (mean value), country: USA³⁸⁹, *TRICHO mole eq., **after 0.5 h (also at other hour intervals up to 672 h measured, lowest conc.: 3 pmol/mg wet weight after 672 h)

Guinea pig muscle may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

TRICHOHECENES

incidence: 6?/6, sa. const.: male guinea pigs (Hartley Strain), wt.: 450–500 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 1.04 mg T-2 toxin (labeled)/kg, injected, once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: \leq 728 pmol/mg wet weight* ** (mean value), country: USA³⁸⁹, *TRICHO mole eq., **after 0.5 h (also at other hour intervals up to 672 h measured, lowest conc.: 1 pmol/mg wet weight after 672 h)

Guinea pig plasma may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

AFLATOXIN B₁

incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: male Hartley guinea pigs, wt.: 235–450 g, contamination: no AFB₁, conc.: nr, country: France/Japan²⁴, *control incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: male Hartley guinea pigs, wt.: 235–450 g, contamination: artificial (dose: **20 μ g AFB₁/kg/day**, by gavage, daily for up to 14 days), conc. range: \approx \leq 15 pg AFB₁-lysine eq/mg albumin* ** (mean values), country: France/Japan²⁴, *animals killed after 24 h of final treatment (also measured after 1, 3 and 7 days, lowest conc.: \approx 4 pg AFB₁-lysine eq/mg albumin after 1 day), **AFB₁-albumin adducts incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: male Hartley guinea pigs, wt.: 235–450 g, contamination: artificial (dose: **80 μ g AFB₁/kg/day**, by gavage, daily for up to 14 days), conc. range: \leq 77.6 pg AFB₁-lysine eq/mg albumin* ** (mean values), country: France/Japan²⁴, *animals killed after 24 h of final treatment (also measured after 1, 3 and 7 days, lowest conc.: 10 pg AFB₁-lysine eq/mg albumin after 1 day), **AFB₁-albumin adducts

TRICHOHECENES

incidence: 6?/6, sa. const.: male guinea pigs (Hartley Strain), wt.: 450–500 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 1.04 mg T-2 toxin (labeled)/kg, injected, once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: \leq 289 pmol/ml* ** (mean value), country: USA³⁸⁹, *TRICHO mole eq., **after 12 h (also at other hour intervals up to 672 h measured, lowest conc.: 6 pmol/mg wet weight after 672 h)

Guinea pig spleen may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

TRICHOHECENES

incidence: 6?/6, sa. const.: male guinea pigs (Hartley Strain), wt.: 450–500 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 1.04 mg T-2 toxin (labeled)/kg, injected, once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: $\leq 1,302$ pmol/mg wet weight* ** (mean value), country: USA³⁸⁹, *TRICHO mole eq., **after 0.5 h (also at other hour intervals up to 672 h measured, lowest conc.: 6 pmol/mg wet weight after 672 h)

Guinea pig testes may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

TRICHOHECENES

incidence: 6?/6, sa. const.: male guinea pigs (Hartley Strain), wt.: 450–500 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 1.04 mg T-2 toxin (labeled)/kg, injected, once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤ 493 pmol/mg wet weight* ** (mean value), country: USA³⁸⁹, *TRICHO mole eq., **after 0.5 h (also at other hour intervals up to 672 h measured, lowest conc.: 4 pmol/mg wet weight after 168 and 336 h)

Hamster**Hamster Artificial Contamination**

Hamster kidney may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

AFLATOXIN B₁

incidence: ?/8*, sa. const.: male Syrian Golden hamsters, wt.: 70–80 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 40 μ g AFB₁ (labeled)/100 g b. wt., i.p., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 1.6 AFB₁-DNA binding pmol/mg DNA** (mean value), country: USA⁵⁵⁶, *control, **after 2 h incidence: ?/8, sa. const.: male Syrian Golden hamsters, weight: 70–80 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 40 μ g

AFB₁ (labeled)/100 g b. wt., i.p., once and pretreatment with L-BSO, conc.: 4 mmol, 4 and 2 h before AFB₁ injection); for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 2.3 AFB₁-DNA binding pmol/mg DNA* (mean value), country: USA⁵⁵⁶, *after 2 h

incidence: ?/8, sa. const.: male Syrian Golden hamsters, wt.: 70–80 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 40 μ g AFB₁ (labeled)/100 g b. wt., i.p., once and pretreatment with DEM (conc.: 3.5 mmol, 4 h before AFB₁ injection) + L-BSO, conc.: 4 mmol, 2 h before AFB₁ injection); for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 2.8 AFB₁-DNA binding pmol/mg DNA* (mean value), country: USA⁵⁵⁶, *after 2 h

incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: male Golden Syrian hamster, wt.: 120–140 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 40 μ g AFB₁ (labeled)/100 g, i.p., once, conc. range: $\approx \leq 14$ ng AFB₁ bound/mg rRNA* (mean value), country: UK⁶⁰⁸, *after 6 h (also measured after 2, 24 and 48 h, lowest conc.: ≈ 4 ng AFB₁ bound/mg rRNA after 48 h)

incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: male Golden Syrian hamster, wt.: 120–140 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 40 μ g AFB₁ (labeled)/100 g, i.p., once), conc. range: $\approx \leq 10$ ng AFB₁ bound/mg DNA* (mean value), country: UK⁶⁰⁸, *after 6 h (also measured after 2, 24 and 48 h, lowest conc.: ≈ 2 ng AFB₁ bound/mg DNA after 48 h)

incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: male Golden Syrian hamster, wt.: 120–140 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 40 μ g AFB₁ (labeled)/100 g, i.p., once), conc. range: $\approx \leq 0.6$ ng AFB₁ bound/mg protein* (mean value), country: UK⁶⁰⁸, *after 6 h (also measured after 2, 24 and 48 h, lowest conc.: nd after 48 h)

Hamster liver may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

AFLATOXIN B₁

incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: male Syrian Golden hamsters, wt.: 70–130 g, contamination: no AFB₁, conc.: nr, country: France/Japan²⁴, *control incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: male Syrian Golden hamsters, wt.: 70–130 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 20 µg AFB₁/kg/day, by gavage, daily for up to 14 days), conc.: 0.75 pmol AFB₁-FAPy/mg DNA* ** (mean value), country: France/Japan²⁴, *animals killed after 24 h of final treatment, **AFB₁-DNA adducts incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: male Syrian Golden hamsters, wt.: 70–130 g, contamination: artificial (dose: **80 µg AFB₁**/kg/day, by gavage, daily for up to 14 days), conc. range: ≤1.39 pmol AFB₁-FAPy/mg DNA* ** (mean values), country: France/Japan²⁴, *animals killed after 24 h of final treatment (also measured after 1, 3 and 7 days, lowest conc.: ≈0.5 pmol AFB₁-FAPy/mg DNA after 1 day), **AFB₁-DNA adducts

incidence: ?/8*, sa. const.: male Syrian Golden hamsters, wt.: 70–80 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 40 µg AFB₁ (labeled)/100 g b. wt., i.p., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 5.9 AFB₁-DNA binding pmol/mg DNA** (mean value), country: USA⁵⁵⁶, *control, **after 2 h

incidence: ?/8, sa. const.: male Syrian Golden hamsters, wt.: 70–80 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 40 µg AFB₁ (labeled)/100 g b. wt., i.p., once and **pretreatment** with L-BSO, conc.: 4 mmol, 4 and 2 h before AFB₁ injection); for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 6.5 pmol/mg DNA* (mean value), country: USA⁵⁵⁶, *after 2 h incidence: ?/8, sa. const.: male Syrian Golden hamsters, wt.: 70–80 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 40 µg AFB₁ (labeled)/100 g b. wt., i.p., once and **pretreatment** with DEM, conc.: 3.5 mmol, 4 h before AFB₁ injection) + L-BSO (conc.: 4 mmol, 2 h before AFB₁

injection), conc.: 10.3 AFB₁-DNA binding pmol/mg DNA* (mean value), country: USA⁵⁵⁶, *after 2 h

incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: male Golden Syrian hamster, wt.: 120–140 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 40 µg AFB₁ (labeled)/100 g, i.p., once, conc. range: ≈≤5.5 ng AFB₁ bound/mg rRNA* (mean value), country: UK⁶⁰⁸, *after 2 h (also measured after 6, 24 and 48 h, lowest conc.: ≈2 ng AFB₁ bound/**mg rRNA** after 48 h)

incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: male Golden Syrian hamster, wt.: 120–140 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 40 µg AFB₁ (labeled)/100 g, i.p., once, conc. range: ≈≤5 ng AFB₁ bound/mg DNA* (mean value), country: UK⁶⁰⁸, *after 6 h (also measured after 2, 24 and 48 h, lowest conc.: ≈1 ng AFB₁ bound/**mg DNA** after 48 h)

incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: male Golden Syrian hamster, wt.: 120–140 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 40 µg AFB₁ (labeled)/100 g, i.p., once, conc. range: ≈≤1 ng AFB₁ bound/**mg protein*** (mean value), country: UK⁶⁰⁸, *after 2 h (also measured after 6, 24 and 48 h, lowest conc.: nd after 48 h)

Hamster plasma may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

AFLATOXIN B₁

incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: male Syrian Golden hamsters, wt.: 70–130 g, contamination: no AFB₁, conc.: nr, country: France/Japan²⁴, *control incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: male Syrian Golden hamsters, wt.: 70–130 g, contamination: artificial (dose: **20 µg AFB₁**/kg/day, by gavage, daily for up to 14 days), conc. range: ≈≤5 pg AFB₁-lysine eq/mg albumin* (mean values), country: France/Japan²⁴, *after 14 days (also measured after 1, 3 and 7 days, lowest conc.: ≈0.5 pg AFB₁-lysine eq/mg albumin after 1 day), **AFB₁-albumin adducts

incidence: ?/?, sa. const.: male Syrian Golden hamsters, wt.: 70–130 g, contamination: artificial (dose: **80 µg AFB₁/kg/day**, by gavage, daily for up to 14 days), conc. range: ≤46 pg AFB₁-lysine eq/mg albumin* (mean values), country: France/Japan²⁴, *after 14 days (also measured after 1, 3 and 7 days, lowest conc.: ≈2 pg AFB₁-lysine eq/mg albumin after 1 day), **AFB₁-albumin adducts

Hare

Hare Natural Contamination

Hare liver may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

AFLATOXIN B₁
incidence: ?/42, sa. const.: livers from free living hares of Czechoslovakia?, contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.232–1.20 µg/kg, country: Czechoslovakia⁹
incidence: ?/12, sa. const.: livers from hares of Czechoslovakia? living in boxes, contamination: natural, conc. range: ≤0.19 µg/kg, country: Czechoslovakia⁹

Heifers see Cattle

Hen

Hen Natural Contamination see also Chicken

Hen egg may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

AFLATOXIN B₁
incidence: ?/?, sa. const.: eggs from laying hens of the USA?, contamination: probably natural, conc.: ≈0.075 ng/g, country: USA⁷⁵

DEOXYNIVALENOL
incidence: 17/20, sa. const.: eggs from laying hens of Belgium, contamination: natural (for detailed information please

see the article), conc. range: tr–17.9 ppb (mean values), country: Belgium⁵⁷⁶

DEEPOXYDEOXYNIVALENOL
incidence: 4/20, sa. const.: eggs from laying hens of Belgium, contamination: natural (for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 2.4–23.7 ppb (mean values), country: Belgium⁵⁷⁶

Hen Artificial Contamination

Hen may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

DEOXYNIVALENOL
incidence: ?/4, sa. const.: White Leghorn hens, age: 316 days, wt.: 1.3–1.7 kg, contamination artificial (dose: 2.2 mg DON (labeled)/bird, o. once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤30.0 µg/bird* ** (mean value), country: Canada¹³⁵, *total DON eq. (DON and/or metabolites), **after 3 h (also at other hour intervals up to 96 h measured, lowest conc.: 0.1 µg/bird after 96 h)
incidence: ?/3, sa. const.: White Leghorn hens, age: 316 days, wt.: 1.3–1.7 kg, contamination artificial (dose: 2.2 mg DON (unlabeled)/day/bird, o., for days 1–6 followed by 2.2 mg DON (labeled)/day/bird, o., for days 7–12; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤16.0 µg/bird* ** (mean value), country: Canada¹³⁵, *total DON eq. (DON and/or metabolites), **after 8 days of DON-administration (also at other day intervals up to 18 days measured, lowest conc.: 1.9 µg/bird after 18 days)

Hen Adipose Tissue see Hen fat

Hen adrenal may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

AFLATOXINS
incidence: ?/?, sa. const.: White Leghorn hens (Cornell strain K), age: 20–22 weeks,

wt.: 1,600–1,800 g, contamination artificial (dose: 11.26 mg AFs (labeled), by stomach tube, once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: $\leq 8.05 \mu\text{g/g}$ * ** ***, country: USA⁸¹, *AFs or their metabolites, **after 4 days (also measured after 1 and 7 days, lowest conc.: $4.00 \mu\text{g/g}$ after 1 day), ***in adrenal and thyroid

ZEARALENONE

incidence: ?/4, sa. const.: White Leghorn laying hens, age: 26–39 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: 10 mg ZEA (labeled)/kg, by gavage into the crop, once), conc. range: $\leq 79 \mu\text{g eq ZEA/100 g wet tissue}$ * (mean value), country: USA³⁹⁴, *after 24 h (also measured after 2, 4, 48 and 72 h, lowest conc.: $32 \mu\text{g eq ZEA/100 g wet tissue}$ after 4 h)

Hen Adrenal and Thyroid see Hen adrenal

Hen bile may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

AFLATOXINS

incidence: ?/?, sa. const.: White Leghorn hens (Cornell strain K), age: 20–22 weeks, wt.: 1,600–1,800 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 11.26 mg AFs (labeled), by stomach tube, once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: $\leq 40.33 \mu\text{g/g}$ * ** , country: USA⁸¹, *AFs or their metabolites, **after 1 day (also measured after 4 and 7 days, lowest conc.: $8.17 \mu\text{g/g}$ after 7 days)

DEOXYNIVALENOL

incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: White Leghorn hens, age: 55 weeks, contamination: no NIV (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: Lithuania/Sweden³⁷⁵, *control incidence: ?/?, sa. const.: White Leghorn hens, age: 55 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: **5 mg NIV/kg**, o., for 50 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 27 ng/ml *

(mean value), country: Lithuania/Sweden³⁷⁵, *after 50 days

NIVALENOL

incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: White Leghorn hens, age: 55 weeks, contamination: no NIV (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: Lithuania/Sweden³⁷⁵, *control incidence: ?/?, sa. const.: White Leghorn hens, age: 55 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: **5 mg NIV/kg**, o., for 50 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 11 ng/ml * (mean value), country: Lithuania/Sweden³⁷⁵, *after 50 days

ZEARALENONE

incidence: ?/4, sa. const.: White Leghorn laying hens, age: 26–39 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: 10 mg ZEA (labeled)/kg, by gavage into the crop, once), conc. range: $\leq 56,300 \mu\text{g eq ZEA/100 g wet tissue}$ * (mean value), country: USA³⁹⁴, *after 24 h (also measured after 2, 4, 48 and 72 h, lowest conc.: $3,460 \mu\text{g eq ZEA/100 g wet tissue}$ after 72 h)

Hen blood may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

AFLATOXIN B₁

incidence: 6/6*, sa. const.: Single Comb White Leghorn hens, contamination: no AFB₁ (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: USA³⁶³, *control incidence: 9/10, sa. const.: Single Comb White Leghorn hens, contamination: artificial (dose: **8 $\mu\text{g AFB}_1/\text{g}$ feed**, for 7 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: $\leq 0.07 \text{ ng/g}$ * ** , country: USA³⁶³, *AFB₁-residues, **after 7 days

OCHRATOXIN A

incidence: 8?/8, sa. const.: New Hampshire-Leghorn cross hens, age: 24 weeks, contamination: artificial

(dose: **OTA 0.5 ppm** (feed weight), o., for 2 weeks), conc.: 6.9 ppb* (mean value), country: USA³¹⁶, *after 14 days incidence: 8?/8, sa. const.: New Hampshire-Leghorn cross hens, age: 24 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: **OTA 5.0 ppm** (feed weight), o., for 2 weeks), conc.: 7.0 ppb* (mean value), country: USA³¹⁶, *after 14 days

ZEARALENONE

incidence: ?/4*, sa. const.: White Leghorn laying hens, age: 26–39 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: 10 mg ZEA (labeled)/kg, by gavage into the crop, once), conc. range: ≤95 µg eq ZEA/100 g wet tissue** (mean value), country: USA³⁹⁴, *whole blood, **after 4 h (also measured after 2, 24, 48 and 72 h, lowest conc.: 39 µg eq ZEA/100 g wet tissue after 72 h)

Hen blood clot may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

AFLATOXIN B₁

incidence: 8/8*, sa. const.: White Leghorn pullets of the Shaver strain, contamination: no AFB₁ + AFB₂ (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: USA¹¹⁰, *control incidence: ?/? , sa. const.: White Leghorn pullets of the Shaver strain, contamination: artificial (dose: **3,310 µg AFB₁/kg + 1,680 µg AFB₂/kg**, o., for 4 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 0.06–0.12 µg/kg* (mean values), country: USA¹¹⁰, *after feeding 4 weeks an AF-contaminated diet

incidence: 8/8*, sa. const.: White Leghorn pullets of the Shaver strain, contamination: no AFB₁ + AFB₂ (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: USA¹¹⁰, *control

incidence: ?/? , sa. const.: White Leghorn pullets of the Shaver strain, contamination: artificial (dose: **3,310 µg AFB₁/kg + 1,680 µg AFB₂/kg**, o., for 4 weeks; for detailed information please

see the article), conc.: 0.05 µg/kg* (mean value), country: USA¹¹⁰, *2 days after feeding 4 weeks an AF-contaminated diet

AFLATOXIN B₂

incidence: 8/8*, sa. const.: White Leghorn pullets of the Shaver strain, contamination: no AFB₁ + AFB₂ (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: USA¹¹⁰, *control

incidence: ?/24, sa. const.: White Leghorn pullets of the Shaver strain, contamination: artificial (dose: **3,310 µg AFB₁/kg + 1,680 µg AFB₂/kg**, o., for 4 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 0.07–0.10 µg/kg* (mean values), country: USA¹¹⁰, *after feeding 4 weeks an AF-contaminated diet

incidence: 8/8*, sa. const.: White Leghorn pullets of the Shaver strain, contamination: no AFB₁ + AFB₂ (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: USA¹¹⁰, *control incidence: ?/? , sa. const.: White Leghorn pullets of the Shaver strain, contamination: artificial (dose: **3,310 µg AFB₁/kg + 1,680 µg AFB₂/kg**, o., for 4 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.03 µg/kg* (mean value), country: USA¹¹⁰, *2 days after feeding 4 weeks an AF-contaminated diet

AFLATOXIN B_{2a}

incidence: 8/8*, sa. const.: White Leghorn pullets of the Shaver strain, contamination: no AFB₁ + AFB₂ (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: USA¹¹⁰, *control

incidence: ?/? , sa. const.: White Leghorn pullets of the Shaver strain, contamination: artificial (dose: **3,310 µg AFB₁/kg + 1,680 µg AFB₂/kg**, o., for 4 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 0.02–0.04 µg/kg* (mean values), country: USA¹¹⁰, *after feeding 4 weeks an AF-contaminated diet

incidence: 8/8*, sa. const.: White Leghorn pullets of the Shaver strain, contamination: no AFB₁ + AFB₂ (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: USA¹¹⁰,

*control

incidence: ?/? , sa. const.: White Leghorn pullets of the Shaver strain, contamination artificial (dose: 3,310 µg AFB₁/kg + 1,680 µg AFB₂/kg, o., for 4 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: tr* (mean value), country: USA¹¹⁰, *2 days after feeding 4 weeks an AF-contaminated diet

AFLATOXIN M₁

incidence: 8/8*, sa. const.: White Leghorn pullets of the Shaver strain, contamination: no AFB₁ + AFB₂ (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: USA¹¹⁰,

*control

incidence: ?/? , sa. const.: White Leghorn pullets of the Shaver strain, contamination: artificial (dose: 3,310 µg AFB₁/kg + 1,680 µg AFB₂/kg, o., for 4 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: tr*, country: USA¹¹⁰, *after feeding 4 weeks an AF-contaminated diet

incidence: 8/8*, sa. const.: White Leghorn pullets of the Shaver strain, contamination: no AFB₁ + AFB₂ (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: USA¹¹⁰,

*control

incidence: ?/? , sa. const.: White Leghorn pullets of the Shaver strain, contamination artificial (dose: 3,310 µg AFB₁/kg + 1,680 µg AFB₂/kg, o., for 4 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd*, country: USA¹¹⁰, *2 days after feeding 4 weeks an AF-contaminated diet

AFLATOXIN M₂

incidence: 8/8*, sa. const.: White Leghorn pullets of the Shaver strain, contamination: no AFB₁ + AFB₂ (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: USA¹¹⁰, *control

incidence: ?/? , sa. const.: White Leghorn pullets of the Shaver strain, contamination: artificial (dose: 3,310 µg AFB₁/kg + 1,680 µg AFB₂/kg, o., for 4 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 0.01 µg/kg* (mean value), country: USA¹¹⁰, *after feeding 4 weeks an AF-contaminated diet

incidence: 8/8*, sa. const.: White Leghorn pullets of the Shaver strain, contamination: no AFB₁ + AFB₂ (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: USA¹¹⁰,

*control

incidence: ?/? , sa. const.: White Leghorn pullets of the Shaver strain, contamination artificial (dose: 3,310 µg AFB₁/kg + 1,680 µg AFB₂/kg, o., for 4 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd*, country: USA¹¹⁰, *2 days after feeding 4 weeks an AF-contaminated diet

Hen brain may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

ZEARALENONE

incidence: ?/4, sa. const.: White Leghorn laying hens, age: 26–39 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: 10 mg ZEA (labeled)/kg, by gavage into the crop, once), conc. range: ≤26 µg eq ZEA/100 g wet tissue* (mean value), country: USA³⁹⁴, *after 4 h (also measured after 2, 24, 48 and 72 h, lowest conc.: 11 µg eq ZEA/100 g wet tissue after 72 h)

Hen Breast see Hen muscle, breast

Hen cloaca may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

OCHRATOXIN A

incidence: 8?/8, sa. const.: New Hampshire-Leghorn cross hens, age: 24 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: OTA 0.5 ppm (feed weight), o., for 2 weeks), conc.: 15.1 ppb* (mean value), country: USA³¹⁶, *after 14 days incidence: 8?/8, sa. const.: New Hampshire-Leghorn cross hens, age:

24 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: OTA 5.0 ppm (feed weight), o., for 2 weeks), conc.: 25.7 ppb* (mean value), country: USA³¹⁶, *after 14 days

Hen clutch may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

ZEARALENONE

incidence: ?/4, sa. const. From White Leghorn laying hens, contamination: artificial (dose: 10 mg ZEA (labeled)/kg, by gavage into the crop, once), conc. range: $\leq 256 \mu\text{g eq ZEA}/100 \text{ g wet weight}^*$ (mean value), country: USA³⁹⁴, *after 21–26 h (also measured after 1–10, 43–50 and 69–72 h, lowest conc.: $19 \mu\text{g eq ZEA}/100 \text{ g wet weight}$ after 1–10 h)

Hen comb may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

ZEARALENONE

incidence: ?/4, sa. const.: White Leghorn laying hens, age: 26–39 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: 10 mg ZEA (labeled)/kg, by gavage into the crop, once), conc. range: $\leq 183 \mu\text{g eq ZEA}/100 \text{ g wet tissue}^*$ (mean value), country: USA³⁹⁴, *after 24 h (also measured after 2, 4, 48 and 72 h, lowest conc.: $57 \mu\text{g eq ZEA}/100 \text{ g wet tissue}$ after 2 h)

Hen Crop and Gizzard see Hen gizzard

Hen digestive tract may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

AFLATOXINS

incidence: ?/?, sa. const.: White Leghorn hens (Cornell strain K), age: 20–22 weeks, wt.: 1,600–1,800 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 11.26 mg AFs (labeled), by stomach tube, once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: $\leq 111.36 \mu\text{g/g}^* \text{ ** } \text{***}$, country: USA⁸¹, *AFs or their metabolites, **in contents of digestive tract, ***after 4 days

(also measured after 1 and 7 days, lowest conc.: $42.26 \mu\text{g/g}$ after 7 days)

Hen egg may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

AFLATOXICOL

incidence: 20/20*, sa. const.: eggs from laying hens, contamination: no AFB₁, conc.: nd, country: Italy²⁰¹, *control organic and aqueous phase incidence: ?/20, sa. const.: eggs from laying hens, contamination: artificial (dose: $30 \mu\text{g AFB}_1/\text{kg b. wt.}$, by gavage, for 7 days), conc. range: $\leq 1.15 \text{ ng/g}^*$ (mean value), country: Italy²⁰¹, *in **organic phase**, **at day 2 after AFB₁-treatment (also measured after 7 days conc.: 0.02 ng/g)

incidence: ?/20, sa. const.: eggs from laying hens, contamination: artificial (dose: $30 \mu\text{g AFB}_1/\text{kg b. wt.}$, by gavage, for 7 days), conc.: 0.17 ng/g^* (mean value), country: Italy²⁰¹, *in **aqueous phase**, **at day 7 after AFB₁-treatment (also measured after 2 days but conc.: nd)

incidence: 6/6*, sa. const.: Single Comb White Leghorn hens, contamination: no AFB₁ (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: USA³⁶³, *control

incidence: ?/?, sa. const.: eggs from Single Comb White Leghorn hens, contamination: artificial (dose: $8 \mu\text{g AFB}_1/\text{g feed}$, for 7 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: $\leq 3.3 \text{ (ng/g)} \times 10^{-1*} \text{ ** } \text{***}$, country: USA³⁶³, *AFL-residues, **after 6.5 days of AFB₁-administration, *** (also at other day intervals up to 14 days measured, lowest conc.: nd after 13.5 and 14 days)

AFLATOXIN B₁

incidence: 16/16*, sa. const.: eggs from White Leghorn pullets, contamination: no AFB₁ + AFB₂ (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: USA¹¹², *control

incidence: ?/2–3, sa. const.: eggs from White Leghorn pullets, contamination: artificial (dose: 3,310 $\mu\text{g AFB}_1$ + 1,680 $\mu\text{g AFB}_2$ /kg feed for each hen, o., for up to 4 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: tr–0.06 $\mu\text{g/kg}^*$ (mean values), country: USA¹¹², *conc. in **eggs** laid during AF-feeding (up to 4 weeks measured)

incidence: ?/5–6, sa. const.: eggs from White Leghorn pullets, contamination: artificial (dose: 3,310 $\mu\text{g AFB}_1$ + 1,680 $\mu\text{g AFB}_2$ /kg feed for each hen, o., for up to 4 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: tr–0.06 $\mu\text{g/kg}^*$ (mean values), country: USA¹¹², *conc. in **albumen** during AF-feeding (up to 4 weeks measured)

incidence: ?/5–6, sa. const.: eggs from White Leghorn pullets, contamination: artificial (dose: 3,310 $\mu\text{g AFB}_1$ + 1,680 $\mu\text{g AFB}_2$ /kg feed for each hen, o., for up to 4 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 0.01–0.06 $\mu\text{g/kg}^*$ (mean values), country: USA¹¹², *conc. in **yolk** during AF-feeding (up to 4 weeks measured)

incidence: 16/16*, sa. const.: eggs from White Leghorn pullets, contamination: no AFB_1 + AFB_2 (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: USA¹¹², *control

incidence: ?/2–3, sa. const.: eggs from White Leghorn pullets, contamination: artificial (dose: 3,310 $\mu\text{g AFB}_1$ + 1,680 $\mu\text{g AFB}_2$ /kg feed for each hen, o., for 4 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: tr–0.03 $\mu\text{g/kg}^*$ (mean value), country: USA¹¹², *conc. in **eggs** after day 1–3 of withdrawal of the AF-containing diet (up to 4 days measured after withdrawal of AFs)

incidence: ?/?, sa. const.: eggs from White Leghorn pullets, contamination: artificial (dose: 3,310 $\mu\text{g AFB}_1$ + 1,680 $\mu\text{g AFB}_2$ /kg feed for each hen, o., for 4 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: tr–0.02 $\mu\text{g/kg}^*$ (mean values), country: USA¹¹², *conc. in

albumen after day 1–2 of withdrawal of the AF-containing diet (up to 6 days measured after withdrawal of AFs) incidence: ?/?, sa. const.: eggs from White Leghorn pullets, contamination: artificial (dose: 3,310 $\mu\text{g AFB}_1$ + 1,680 $\mu\text{g AFB}_2$ /kg feed for each hen, o., for 4 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: tr–0.03 $\mu\text{g/kg}^*$ (mean values), country: USA¹¹², *conc. in **yolk** after day 1–6 of withdrawal of the AF-containing diet (up to 7 days measured after withdrawal of AFs)

incidence: 10/10, sa. const.: eggs from Arbor Acre hens, contamination: no AFB_1 (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: USA¹³⁹ incidence: ?/10, sa. const.: eggs from Arbor Acre hens, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.1 ppm AFB_1 , o., for 10 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤ 0.35 ppb*, country: USA¹³⁹, *after 10 days on ration

incidence: ?/10, sa. const.: eggs from Arbor Acre hens, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.2 ppm AFB_1 , o., for 12 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤ 2.2 ppb*, country: USA¹³⁹, *after 11 days on ration

incidence: ?/10, sa. const.: eggs from Arbor Acre hens, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.4 ppm AFB_1 , o., for 15 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤ 3.3 ppb*, country: USA¹³⁹, *after 10 days on ration

incidence: 20/20*, sa. const.: eggs from laying hens, contamination: no AFB_1 , conc.: nd, country: Italy²⁰¹, *control of organic and aqueous phase incidence: ?/20, sa. const.: eggs from laying hens, contamination: artificial (dose: 30 $\mu\text{g AFB}_1$ /kg b. wt., by gavage, for 7 days), conc. range: ≤ 1.70 ng/g* ** *** (mean value), country: Italy²⁰¹, *in **organic phase**, **value corrected for AFB_{2a} level, ***at day 2 after AFB_1 -treatment (also measured after 7 days conc.: 0.82 ng/g)

incidence: 20/20, sa. const.: eggs from laying hens, contamination: artificial (dose: 30 µg AFB₁/kg b. wt., by gavage, for 7 days), conc.: nd* ** ***, country: Italy²⁰¹, *in **aqueous phase**, **value corrected for AFB_{2a} level, ***at day 2 and 7 after AFB₁-treatment

incidence: 39/39*, sa. const.: eggs from white HNL-type hens, contamination: no AFB₁ + AFG₁ (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: Germany³²⁰, *control

incidence: ?/10, sa. const.: eggs from white HNL-type hens, contamination: artificial (dose: **10,000 ppb AFB₁/13,000 ppb AFG₁**, o., for 8 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤0.26 ppb* ** (mean value), country: Germany³²⁰, *after 8 weeks?, **in **albumen** (40 ppb AFB₁/52 ppb AFG₁, 100 ppb AFB₁/31 ppb AFG₁ or 1,000 ppb AFB₁/310 ppb AFG₁ fed = no contamination; 3,000 ppb AFB₁/930 ppb AFG₁, 5,000 ppb AFB₁/1,550 ppb AFG₁ or 10,000 ppb AFB₁/13,000 ppb AFG₁ and 4 weeks later 5,000 ppb AFB₁/6,500 ppb AFG₁ fed but lower contamination than the pr. value)

incidence: 39/39*, sa. const.: eggs from white HNL-type hens, contamination: no AFB₁ + AFG₁ (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: Germany³²⁰, *control

incidence: ?/10, sa. const.: eggs from white HNL-type hens, contamination: artificial (dose: **10,000 ppb AFB₁/13,000 ppb AFG₁**, o., for 8 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤0.79 ppb* ** (mean value), country: Germany³²⁰, *after 8 weeks?, **in **yolk** (40 ppb AFB₁/52 ppb AFG₁, 100 ppb AFB₁/31 ppb AFG₁ or 1,000 ppb AFB₁/310 ppb AFG₁ fed = no contamination; 3,000 ppb AFB₁/930 ppb AFG₁, 5,000 ppb AFB₁/1,550 ppb AFG₁ or 10,000 ppb AFB₁/13,000 ppb AFG₁ and 4 weeks later 5,000 ppb AFB₁/6,500 ppb AFG₁ fed but lower contamination than the pr. value)

incidence: 39/39*, sa. const.: eggs from white HNL-type hens, contamination: no

AFB₁ + AFG₁ (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: Germany³²⁰, *control

incidence: ?/10, sa. const.: eggs from white HNL-type hens, contamination: artificial (dose: **10,000 ppb AFB₁/13,000 ppb AFG₁**, o., for 8 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤0.43 ppb* ** (mean value), country: Germany³²⁰, *after 8 weeks?, **in **yolk and albumen** (40 ppb AFB₁/52 ppb AFG₁, 100 ppb AFB₁/31 ppb AFG₁ or 1,000 ppb AFB₁/310 ppb AFG₁ fed = no contamination; 3,000 ppb AFB₁/930 ppb AFG₁, 5,000 ppb AFB₁/1,550 ppb AFG₁ or 10,000 ppb AFB₁/13,000 ppb AFG₁ and 4 weeks later 5,000 ppb AFB₁/6,500 ppb AFG₁ fed but lower contamination than the pr. value)

incidence: 35/35*, sa. const.: eggs from brown HNL-type hens, contamination: no AFB₁ + AFG₁ (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: Germany³²⁰, *control

incidence: ?/16, sa. const.: eggs from brown HNL-type hens, contamination: artificial (dose: **5,000 ppb AFB₁/1,550 ppb AFG₁**, o., for 3 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤0.16 ppb* ** (mean value), country: Germany³²⁰, *after 3 weeks?, **in **albumen** (100 ppb AFB₁/31 ppb AFG₁ or 3,000 ppb AFB₁/930 ppb AFG₁ fed = no contamination; 10,000 ppb AFB₁/3,100 ppb AFG₁ fed but lower contamination than the pr. value)

incidence: 35/35*, sa. const.: eggs from brown HNL-type hens, contamination: no AFB₁ + AFG₁ (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: Germany³²⁰, *control

incidence: ?/16, sa. const.: eggs from brown HNL-type hens, contamination: artificial (dose: **5,000 ppb AFB₁/1,550 ppb AFG₁**, o., for 3 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤0.40 ppb* ** (mean value), country: Germany³²⁰, *after 3 weeks?, **in **yolk** (100 ppb AFB₁/31 ppb AFG₁ or 3,000 ppb AFB₁/930 ppb AFG₁ fed = no

contamination; 10,000 ppb AFB₁/3,100 ppb AFG₁ fed but lower contamination than the pr. value)

incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: eggs from Brown Hyssex laying hens, contamination: no AF (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: Spain³⁵⁹, *control

incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: eggs from Brown Hyssex hens, contamination: artificial (dose: **2.5 mg AF/kg** feed, o., for 32 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: $\leq 0.56 \mu\text{g/kg}^*$ (mean value), country: Spain³⁵⁹ (measured at 4th* day, 8th day, 16th day and 32nd day, lowest value conc.: $0.05 \mu\text{g/kg}$ after 16 days, intoxication period)

incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: eggs from Brown Hyssex hens, contamination: artificial (dose: **5.0 mg AF/kg** feed, o., for 32 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: $\leq 0.34 \mu\text{g/kg}^*$ (mean value), country: Spain³⁵⁹ (measured at 4th day, 8th day, 16th* day and 32nd day, lowest value conc.: $0.05 \mu\text{g/kg}$ after 4 and 8 days, intoxication period)

incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: eggs from Babcock hens (16 weeks old), contamination: no AFB₁ (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: Brazil³⁶¹, *control

incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: eggs from Babcock hens (16 weeks old), contamination: artificial (dose: **500 μg AFB₁/kg** feed, for 8 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: $0.05^* - 0.16^{**} \mu\text{g/kg}^{***}$, \emptyset conc.: $0.10 \mu\text{g/kg}$, country: Brazil³⁶¹, after 14* and 42** days of AFB₁-administration (also at other day intervals up to 54 days measured, lowest conc.: nd after 7 days), ***AFB₁-residues (100 and 300 μg AFB₁/kg feed resulted in no contamination)

incidence: 6/6*, sa. const.: Single Comb White Leghorn hens, contamination: no AFB₁ (for detailed information please see

the article), conc.: nd, country: USA³⁶³, *control

incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: eggs from Single Comb White Leghorn hens, contamination: artificial (dose: **8 μg AFB₁/g** feed, for 7 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: $\leq 3.8 \text{ (ng/g)} \times 10^{-1*} \text{ ** ***}$, country: USA³⁶³, *AFB₁-residues, **after 6.5 days of AFB₁-administration, *** (also at other day intervals up to 14 days measured, lowest conc.: nd in part after 13.5 and 14 days)

AFLATOXIN B₂

incidence: 16/16*, sa. const.: eggs from White Leghorn pullets, contamination: no AFB₁ + AFB₂ (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: USA¹¹², *control

incidence: ?/2-3, sa. const.: eggs from White Leghorn pullets, contamination: artificial (dose: 3,310 μg AFB₁ + 1,680 μg AFB₂/kg feed for each hen, o., for up to 4 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: $\text{tr} - 0.05 \mu\text{g/kg}^*$ (mean values), country: USA¹¹², *conc. in **eggs** laid during AF-feeding (up to 4 weeks measured)

incidence: ?/5-6, sa. const.: eggs from White Leghorn pullets, contamination: artificial (dose: 3,310 μg AFB₁ + 1,680 μg AFB₂/kg feed for each hen, o., for up to 4 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: $0.01 - 0.04 \mu\text{g/kg}^*$ (mean values), country: USA¹¹², *conc. in **albumen** during AF-feeding (up to 4 weeks measured)

incidence: ?/5-6, sa. const.: eggs from White Leghorn pullets, contamination: artificial (dose: 3,310 μg AFB₁ + 1,680 μg AFB₂/kg feed for each hen, o., for up to 4 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: $0.02 - 0.04 \mu\text{g/kg}^*$ (mean values), country: USA¹¹², *conc. in **yolk** during AF-feeding (up to 4 weeks measured)

incidence: 16/16*, sa. const.: eggs from White Leghorn pullets, contamination: no

AFB₁ + AFB₂ (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: USA¹¹², *control
 incidence: ?/2–3, sa. const.: eggs from White Leghorn pullets, contamination: artificial (dose: 3,310 µg AFB₁ + 1,680 µg AFB₂/kg feed for each hen, o., for 4 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤0.02 µg/kg* (mean value), country: USA¹¹², *conc. in **eggs** after day 1–3 of withdrawal of the AF-containing diet (up to 4 days measured after withdrawal of AFs)
 incidence: ?/?, sa. const.: eggs from White Leghorn pullets, contamination: artificial (dose: 3,310 µg AFB₁ + 1,680 µg AFB₂/kg feed for each hen, o., for 4 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: tr–0.01 µg/kg* (mean values), country: USA¹¹², *conc. in **albumen** after day 1–2 of withdrawal of the AF-containing diet (up to 6 days measured after withdrawal of AFs)
 incidence: ?/?, sa. const.: eggs from White Leghorn pullets, contamination: artificial (dose: 3,310 µg AFB₁ + 1,680 µg AFB₂/kg feed for each hen, o., for 4 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: tr–0.01 µg/kg* (mean values), country: USA¹¹², *conc. in **yolk** after day 1–6 withdrawal of the AF-containing diet (up to 7 days measured after withdrawal of AFs)

AFLATOXIN B_{2a}

incidence: 16/16*, sa. const.: eggs from White Leghorn pullets, contamination: no AFB₁ + AFB₂ (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: USA¹¹², *control
 incidence: ?/2–3, sa. const.: eggs from White Leghorn pullets, contamination: artificial (dose: 3,310 µg AFB₁ + 1,680 µg AFB₂/kg feed for each hen, o., for up to 4 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 0.02–0.09 µg/kg* (mean values), country: USA¹¹², *conc. in **eggs** laid during AF-feeding (up to 4 weeks measured)

incidence: ?/5–6, sa. const.: eggs from White Leghorn pullets, contamination: artificial (dose: 3,310 µg AFB₁ + 1,680 µg AFB₂/kg feed for each hen, o., for up to 4 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 0.03–0.13 µg/kg* (mean values), country: USA¹¹², *conc. in **albumen** during AF-feeding (up to 4 weeks measured)
 incidence: ?/5–6, sa. const.: eggs from White Leghorn pullets, contamination: artificial (dose: 3,310 µg AFB₁ + 1,680 µg AFB₂/kg feed for each hen, o., for up to 4 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 0.03–0.11 µg/kg* (mean values), country: USA¹¹², *conc. in **yolk** during AF-feeding (up to 4 weeks measured)
 incidence: 16/16*, sa. const.: eggs from White Leghorn pullets, contamination: no AFB₁ + AFB₂ (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: USA¹¹², *control
 incidence: ?/2–3, sa. const.: eggs from White Leghorn pullets, contamination: artificial (dose: 3,310 µg AFB₁ + 1,680 µg AFB₂/kg feed for each hen, o., for 4 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: tr–0.04 µg/kg* (mean values), country: USA¹¹², *conc. in **eggs** after day 1–3 of withdrawal of the AF-containing diet (up to 4 days measured after withdrawal of AFs)
 incidence: ?/?, sa. const.: eggs from White Leghorn pullets, contamination: artificial (dose: 3,310 µg AFB₁ + 1,680 µg AFB₂/kg feed for each hen, o., for 4 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: tr–0.02 µg/kg* (mean values), country: USA¹¹², *conc. in **albumen** after day 1–2 of withdrawal of the AF-containing diet (up to 6 days measured after withdrawal of AFs)
 incidence: ?/?, sa. const.: eggs from White Leghorn pullets, contamination: artificial (dose: 3,310 µg AFB₁ + 1,680 µg AFB₂/kg feed for each hen, o., for 4 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: tr–0.05 µg/kg*

(mean values), country: USA¹¹², *conc. in **yolk** after day 1–6 of withdrawal of the AF-containing diet (up to 7 days measured after withdrawal of AFs)

incidence: 20/20*, sa. const.: eggs from laying hens, contamination: no AFB₁, conc.: nd, country: Italy²⁰¹, *control of organic and aqueous phase
incidence: ?/20, sa. const.: eggs, contamination: artificial (dose: 30 µg AFB₁/kg b. wt., by gavage, for 7 days), conc. range: ≤0.03 ng/g* ** (mean value), country: Italy²⁰¹, *in **organic phase**, **at day 2 after AFB₁-treatment (also measured after 7 days conc.: 0.01 ng/g)
incidence: ?/20, sa. const.: eggs, contamination: artificial (dose: 30 µg AFB₁/kg b. wt., by gavage, for 7 days), conc.: 0.01 ng/g* ** (mean value), country: Italy²⁰¹, *in **aqueous phase**, **at day 7 after AFB₁-treatment (also measured after 2 days but conc.: nd)

AFLATOXIN G₁

incidence: 39/39*, sa. const.: eggs from white HNL-type hens, contamination: no AFB₁ + AFG₁ (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: Germany³²⁰, *control
incidence: ?/10, sa. const.: eggs from white HNL-type hens, contamination: artificial (dose: **10,000 ppb AFB₁/13,000 ppb AFG₁**, o., for 8 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤0.15 ppb* ** (mean value), country: Germany³²⁰, *after 8 weeks?, **in **albumen** (40 ppb AFB₁/52 ppb AFG₁, 100 ppb AFB₁/31 ppb AFG₁, 1,000 ppb AFB₁/310 ppb AFG₁ or 3,000 ppb AFB₁/930 ppb AFG₁ fed = no contamination; 5,000 ppb AFB₁/1,550 ppb AFG₁ or 10,000 ppb AFB₁/13,000 ppb AFG₁ and 4 weeks later 5,000 ppb AFB₁/6,500 ppb AFG₁ fed but lower contamination than the pr. value)
incidence: 39/39*, sa. const.: eggs from white HNL-type hens, contamination: no AFB₁ + AFG₁ (for detailed information

please see the article), conc.: nd, country: Germany³²⁰, *control

incidence: ?/10, sa. const.: eggs from white HNL-type hens, contamination: artificial (dose: **10,000 ppb AFB₁/13,000 ppb AFG₁**, o., for 8 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤0.90 ppb* ** (mean value), country: Germany³²⁰, *after 8 weeks?, **in **yolk** (40 ppb AFB₁/52 ppb AFG₁, 100 ppb AFB₁/31 ppb AFG₁, 1,000 ppb AFB₁/310 ppb AFG₁ or 3,000 ppb AFB₁/930 ppb AFG₁ fed = no contamination; 5,000 ppb AFB₁/1,550 ppb AFG₁ or 10,000 ppb AFB₁/13,000 ppb AFG₁ and 4 weeks later 5,000 ppb AFB₁/6,500 ppb AFG₁ fed but lower contamination than the pr. value)
incidence: 39/39*, sa. const.: eggs from white HNL-type hens, contamination: no AFB₁ + AFG₁ (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: Germany³²⁰, *control

incidence: ?/10, sa. const.: eggs from white HNL-type hens, contamination: artificial (dose: **10,000 ppb AFB₁/13,000 ppb AFG₁**, o., for 8 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤0.40 ppb* ** (mean value), country: Germany³²⁰, *after 8 weeks?, **in **yolk** and albumen (40 ppb AFB₁/52 ppb AFG₁, 100 ppb AFB₁/31 ppb AFG₁, 1,000 ppb AFB₁/310 ppb AFG₁ or 3,000 ppb AFB₁/930 ppb AFG₁ fed = no contamination; 5,000 ppb AFB₁/1,550 ppb AFG₁ or 10,000 ppb AFB₁/13,000 ppb AFG₁ and 4 weeks later 5,000 ppb AFB₁/6,500 ppb AFG₁ fed but lower contamination than the pr. value)

incidence: 35/35*, sa. const.: eggs from brown HNL-type hens, contamination: no AFB₁ + AFG₁ (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: Germany³²⁰, *control

incidence: ?/7, sa. const.: eggs from brown HNL-type hens, contamination: artificial (dose: **10,000 ppb AFB₁/3,100 ppb AFG₁**, o., for 3 weeks; for detailed information

please see the article), conc. range: tr* ** (mean value), country: Germany³²⁰, *after 3 weeks?, **in **albumen** (100 ppb AFB₁/31 ppb AFG₁, 3,000 ppb AFB₁/930 ppb AFG₁ or 5,000 ppb AFB₁/1,550 ppb AFG₁ fed = no contamination)
 incidence: 35/35*, sa. const.: eggs from brown HNL-type hens, contamination: no AFB₁ + AFG₁ (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: Germany³²⁰, *control
 incidence: ?/7, sa. const.: eggs from brown HNL-type hens, contamination: artificial (dose: **10,000 ppb AFB₁/3,100 ppb AFG₁**, o., for 3 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤0.14 ppb* ** (mean value), country: Germany³²⁰, *after 3 weeks?, **in **yolk** (100 ppb AFB₁/31 ppb AFG₁ or 3,000 ppb AFB₁/930 ppb AFG₁ fed = no contamination; 5,000 ppb AFB₁/1,550 ppb AFG₁ fed but lower contamination than the pr. value)

AFALATOXIN M₁

incidence: 16/16*, sa. const.: eggs from White Leghorn pullets, contamination: no AFB₁ + AFB₂ (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: USA¹¹², *control
 incidence: ?/2-3, sa. const.: eggs from White Leghorn pullets, contamination: artificial (dose: 3,310 µg AFB₁ + 1,680 µg AFB₂/kg feed for each hen, o., for up to 4 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: tr-0.02 µg/kg* (mean values), country: USA¹¹², *conc. in **eggs** laid during AF-feeding (up to 4 weeks measured)
 incidence: ?/5-6, sa. const.: eggs from White Leghorn pullets, contamination: artificial (dose: 3,310 µg AFB₁ + 1,680 µg AFB₂/kg feed for each hen, o., for up to 4 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: tr-0.02 µg/kg* (mean values), country: USA¹¹², *conc. in **albumen** during AF-feeding (up to 4 weeks measured)

incidence: ?/5-6, sa. const.: eggs from White Leghorn pullets, contamination: artificial (dose: 3,310 µg AFB₁ + 1,680 µg AFB₂/kg feed for each hen, o., for up to 4 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: tr-0.02 µg/kg* (mean values), country: USA¹¹², *conc. in **yolk** during AF-feeding (up to 4 weeks measured)

incidence: 16/16*, sa. const.: eggs from White Leghorn pullets, contamination: no AFB₁ + AFB₂ (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: USA¹¹², *control

incidence: 2-3/2-3, sa. const.: eggs from White Leghorn pullets, contamination: artificial (dose: 3,310 µg AFB₁ + 1,680 µg AFB₂/kg feed for each hen, o., for 4 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd/tr* (mean value), country: USA¹¹², *conc. in **eggs** after day 1-2 of withdrawal of the AF-containing diet (up to 4 days measured after withdrawal of AFs)

incidence: ?/?, sa. const.: eggs from White Leghorn pullets, contamination: artificial (dose: 3,310 µg AFB₁ + 1,680 µg AFB₂/kg feed for each hen, o., for 4 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd*, country: USA¹¹², *conc. in **albumen** after withdrawal of the AF-containing diet (up to 6 days measured after withdrawal of AFs)

incidence: ?/?, sa. const.: eggs from White Leghorn pullets, contamination: artificial (dose: 3,310 µg AFB₁ + 1,680 µg AFB₂/kg feed for each hen, o., for 4 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: tr-0.01 µg/kg* (mean values), country: USA¹¹², *conc. in **yolk** after day 1 of withdrawal of the AF-containing diet (up to 7 days measured after withdrawal of AFs)

incidence: 20/20*, sa. const.: eggs from laying hens, contamination: no AFB₁, conc.: nd, country: Italy²⁰¹, *control of organic and aqueous phase

incidence: ?/20, sa. const.: eggs from laying hens, contamination: artificial (dose: 30 µg AFB₁/kg b. wt., by gavage, for

7 days), conc.: 0.10 ng/g* (mean value), country: Italy²⁰¹, *in **organic phase**, **at day 7 after AFB₁-treatment (also measured after 2 days but conc.: nd) incidence: ?/20, sa. const.: eggs from laying hens, contamination: artificial (dose: 30 µg AFB₁/kg b. wt., by gavage, for 7 days), conc.: 0.32 ng/g* (mean value), country: Italy²⁰¹, *in **aqueous phase**, **at day 7 after AFB₁-treatment (also measured after 2 days but conc.: nd)

AFLATOXIN M₂

incidence: 16/16*, sa. const.: eggs from White Leghorn pullets, contamination: no AFB₁ + AFB₂ (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: USA¹¹², *control

incidence: ?/2-3, sa. const.: eggs from White Leghorn pullets, contamination: artificial (dose: 3,310 µg AFB₁ + 1,680 µg AFB₂/kg feed for each hen, o., for up to 4 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: tr-0.04 µg/kg* (mean values), country: USA¹¹², *conc. in **eggs laid during AF-feeding** (up to 4 weeks measured)

incidence: ?/5-6, sa. const.: eggs from White Leghorn pullets, contamination: artificial (dose: 3,310 µg AFB₁ + 1,680 µg AFB₂/kg feed for each hen, o., for up to 4 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 0.01-0.04 µg/kg* (mean values), country: USA¹¹²,

*conc. in **albumen** during AF-feeding (up to 4 weeks measured)

incidence: ?/5-6, sa. const.: eggs from White Leghorn pullets, contamination: artificial (dose: 3,310 µg AFB₁ + 1,680 µg AFB₂/kg feed for each hen, o., for up to 4 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 0.01-0.04 µg/kg* (mean values), country: USA¹¹², *conc. in **yolk** during AF-feeding (up to 4 weeks measured)

incidence: 16/16*, sa. const.: eggs from White Leghorn pullets, contamination: no AFB₁ + AFB₂ (for detailed information

please see the article), conc.: nr, country: USA¹¹², *control

incidence: ?/2-3, sa. const.: eggs from White Leghorn pullets, contamination: artificial (dose: 3,310 µg AFB₁ + 1,680 µg AFB₂/kg feed for each hen, o., for 4 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range:

tr-0.01 µg/kg* (mean value) (mean values), country: USA¹¹², *conc. in **eggs** after day 1-3 of withdrawal of the AF-containing diet (up to 4 days measured after withdrawal of AFs) incidence: ?/?, sa. const.: eggs from White Leghorn pullets, contamination: artificial (dose: 3,310 µg

AFB₁ + 1,680 µg AFB₂/kg feed for each hen, o., for 4 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: tr-0.01 µg/kg* (mean values),

country: USA¹¹², *conc. in **albumen** after day 1-2 of withdrawal of the AF-containing diet (up to 6 days

measured after withdrawal of AFs) incidence: ?/?, sa. const.: eggs from White Leghorn pullets, contamination: artificial (dose: 3,310 µg AFB₁ + 1,680 µg AFB₂/kg feed for each hen, o., for 4 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: tr-0.01 µg/kg* (mean values), country: USA¹¹², *conc. in **yolk** after day 1-5 of withdrawal of the AF-containing diet (up to 7 days measured after withdrawal of AFs)

AFLATOXIN

incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: eggs from SCWL hens, contamination: no AFB₁ (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: India³⁹², *control

incidence: ?/?, sa. const.: eggs from SCWL hens, contamination: artificial (dose: **600 ppb** AFB₁ in feed, o.; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤5.9 ppb*, country: India³⁹², *after feeding period 3 (values after period 1 and 2 lower, period = 28 days with daily AFB₁-consumption)

incidence: ?/?, sa. const.: eggs from SCWL hens, contamination: artificial (dose: **1,250 ppb AFB₁** in feed, o.; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤ 6.3 ppb*, country: India³⁹², *after feeding period 3 (values after period 1 and 2 lower, period = 28 days with daily AFB₁-consumption)

incidence: ?/?, sa. const.: eggs from SCWL hens, contamination: artificial (dose: **2,120 ppb AFB₁** in feed, o.; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤ 10.0 ppb*, country: India³⁹², *after feeding period 3 (values after period 1 and 2 lower, period = 28 days with daily AFB₁-consumption)

incidence: ?/?, sa. const.: eggs from SCWL hens, contamination: artificial (dose: **2,850 ppb AFB₁** in feed, o.; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤ 11.1 ppb*, country: India³⁹², *after feeding period 2 (values after period 1 and 3 lower, period = 28 days with daily AFB₁-consumption)

AFLATOXINS

incidence: ?/?, sa. const.: eggs from White Leghorn hens (Cornell strain K), contamination: artificial (dose: 11.26 mg AFs (labeled), by stomach tube, once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤ 7.72 $\mu\text{g/g}$ * ** ***, country: USA⁸¹, *AFs or their metabolites, **in **albumen**, ***after 14 h oviposition time (also measured after 10, 24 and 48 h, lowest conc.: 4.98 $\mu\text{g/g}$ after 10 h of ovulation)

incidence: ?/?, sa. const.: eggs from White Leghorn hens (Cornell strain K), contamination: artificial (dose: 11.26 mg AFs (labeled), by stomach tube, once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤ 7.31 $\mu\text{g/g}$ * ** ***, country: USA⁸¹, *AFs or their metabolites, **in **yolk**, ***after 48 h oviposition time (also measured after 10, 14 and 24 h, lowest conc.: 5.10 $\mu\text{g/g}$ after 10 h of ovulation)

incidence: ?/?, sa. const.: eggs from White Leghorn hens (Cornell strain K),

contamination: artificial (dose: 11.26 mg AFs (labeled), by stomach tube, once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤ 12.47 $\mu\text{g/g}$ * ** ***, country: USA⁸¹, *AFs or their metabolites, **in **egg shell membranes**, ***after 48 h oviposition time (also measured after 10, 14 and 24 h, lowest conc.: 3.23 $\mu\text{g/g}$ after 10 h of ovulation)

CITRININ

incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: eggs from Mamourah hens, contamination: no CIT (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: Egypt⁵⁹¹, *control

incidence: ?/?, sa. const.: eggs from Mamourah hens, contamination: artificial (dose: 100 ppb CIT in the diet, o., for 6 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 10.4 ppb* **, country: Egypt⁵⁹¹, ***egg yolk**, **after 6 weeks

incidence: ?/?, sa. const.: eggs from Mamourah hens, contamination: artificial (dose: 100 ppb CIT in the diet, o., for 6 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 6.16 ppb* **, country: Egypt⁵⁹¹, ***egg white**, **after 6 weeks

CYCLOPIAZONIC ACID

incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: eggs from crossbred hens, contamination: no CPA (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: Australia³⁶⁷, *control

incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: eggs from crossbred hens, contamination: artificial (dose: 2.5 mg CPA/kg, o., daily for 9 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤ 350 ng/g* ** ***, country: Australia³⁶⁷, ***egg whites**, **acute study, ***after 9 days of the first dose (also at other day intervals up to 9 days measured, except for the start values lowest conc.: ≈ 100 ng/g after 7 days)

incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: eggs from crossbred hens, contamination: artificial (dose: 5 mg CPA/kg, o., daily for 9 days;

for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤ 381 ng/g ** ***, country: Australia³⁶⁷, *egg whites, **acute study, ***after 2 days of the first dose (also at other day intervals up to 9 days measured, except for the start value lowest conc.: ≈ 75 ng/g after 4 days) incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: eggs from crossbred hens, contamination: no CPA (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: Australia³⁶⁷, *control
incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: eggs from crossbred hens, contamination: artificial (dose: **2.5 mg CPA/kg**, o., daily for 9 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤ 1 ng/g ** ***, country: Australia³⁶⁷, *egg yolks, **acute study, ***after 8 days of the first dose (also at other day intervals up to 9 days measured, generally low conc.) incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: eggs from crossbred hens, contamination: artificial (dose: **5 mg CPA/kg**, o., daily for 9 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤ 11 ng/g ** ***, country: Australia³⁶⁷, *egg yolks, **acute study, ***after 4 days of the first dose (also at other day intervals up to 9 days measured, generally low conc.) incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: eggs from crossbred hens, contamination: no CPA (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd?, country: Australia³⁶⁷, *control
incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: eggs from crossbred hens, contamination: artificial (dose: **1.25 mg CPA/kg**, o., daily for 28 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤ 430 ng/g***, country: Australia³⁶⁷, *egg whites, **chronic study, ***at day 22 of CPA-administration (also at other day intervals up to 28 days measured, lowest conc.: ≈ 55 ng/g after 15 days) incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: eggs from crossbred hens, contamination: artificial (dose: **2.5 mg CPA/kg**, o., daily for 28 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤ 193 ng/g ** ***,

country: Australia³⁶⁷, *egg whites, **chronic study, ***at day 17 of CPA-administration (also at other day intervals up to 28 days measured, except for the start values lowest conc.: ≈ 35 ng/g after 14 days) incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: eggs from crossbred hens, contamination: no CPA (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd?, country: Australia³⁶⁷, *control
incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: eggs from crossbred hens, contamination: artificial (dose: **1.25 mg CPA/kg**, o., daily for 28 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤ 19 ng/g ** ***, country: Australia³⁶⁷, *egg yolks, **chronic study, ***at day 10 of CPA-administration (also at other day intervals up to 28 days measured, except for the start values lowest conc.: ≈ 2 ng/g after 15 days) incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: eggs from crossbred hens, contamination: artificial (dose: **2.5 mg CPA/kg**, o., daily for 28 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤ 26 ng/g ** ***, country: Australia³⁶⁷, *egg yolks, **chronic study, ***at day 14 of CPA-administration (also at other day intervals up to 28 days measured, except for the start value lowest conc.: ≈ 3 ng/g after 15 days)

DEOXYNIVALENOL

incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: eggs from Bovan Goldline hens, which are derived from White Leghorns with addition of other genetic material, contamination: neither DON nor ZEA (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: Czech Republic/UK⁴¹⁴, *control
incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: eggs from Bovan Goldline hens, which are derived from White Leghorns with addition of other genetic material, contamination: artificial (dose: **5.0 mg DON/kg** + **137.5 μ g ZEA/kg** feed, both for 21 days; for detailed information please see the article), \emptyset conc. range: $0.10^* - 0.39^{**}$ μ g/kg, country: Czech Republic/UK⁴¹⁴, after 4* and 2**

weeks of DON- and ZEA-administration (also measured after 1 and 3 weeks but values between pr. values)

incidence: ?/?, sa. const.: eggs from Bovan Goldline hens, which are derived from White Leghorns with addition of other genetic material, contamination: artificial (dose: **7.5 mg DON/kg + 206 µg ZEA/kg** feed, both for 21 days; for detailed information please see the article), Ø conc. range: 0.14*–0.54** µg/kg, country: Czech Republic/UK⁴¹⁴, after 4* and 2** weeks of DON- and ZEA-administration (also measured after 1 and 3 weeks but values between pr. values)

incidence: ?/?, sa. const.: eggs from Bovan Goldline hens, which are derived from White Leghorns with addition of other genetic material, contamination: artificial (dose: **10 mg DON/kg + 275 µg ZEA/kg** feed, both for 21 days; for detailed information please see the article), Ø conc. range: 0.18*–0.44** µg/kg, country: Czech Republic/UK⁴¹⁴, after 4* and 3** weeks of DON- and ZEA-administration (also measured after 1 and 2 weeks but values between pr. values)

incidence: ?/≤10, sa. const.: eggs from White Leghorn hens, contamination: artificial (dose: 2.2 mg DON (labeled), by intubation, once (**acute study**); for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤1.91 µg/60-g egg* ** *** (mean value), country: Canada⁴²³, *total DON eq., **albumen, ***after 24 h (also measured after 48, 72 and 96 h, lowest conc.: 0.11 µg/60-g egg after 96 h) incidence: ?/?, sa. const.: eggs from White Leghorn hens, contamination: artificial (dose: 2.2 mg DON (unlabeled), o., for 6 days and 2.2 mg DON (labeled), o. for the following 6 days and no DON for the remaining 6 days (**chronic study**); for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤4.19 µg/60-g egg* ** *** (mean value), country: Canada⁴²³, *total DON eq., **albumen, ***after 13 days of the study (also at other day

intervals up to 18 days measured, lowest conc.: 0.757 µg/60-g egg after 7 and conc.: 0.868 µg/60-g egg after 18 days)

incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: eggs from White Leghorn hens, contamination: artificial (dose: no DON (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: Canada⁴²⁴, *control

incidence: ?/?, sa. const.: eggs from White Leghorn hens, contamination: artificial (dose: **5.5 ppm DON (labeled)/bird/day**, o., for 65 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≈≤1.7 µg/60 g egg* ** (mean value), country: Canada⁴²⁴, *DON and/or metabolites, **after 8 days of DON-administration (also at other day intervals up to 80 days measured, lowest conc.: almost nd after 80 days)

OCHRATOXIN A

incidence: ?/?, sa. const.: eggs from New Hampshire-Leghorn cross hens, contamination: artificial (dose: **0.5 ppm OTA**, o., for 2 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 1.9–8.4 ppb* ** (mean values), Ø conc.: 4.78 ppb* ** (mean value), country: USA³¹⁶, *conc. in **yolk**, **after 2 weeks?

incidence: ?/?, sa. const.: eggs from New Hampshire-Leghorn cross hens, contamination: artificial (dose: **0.5 ppm OTA**, o., for 2 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 1.7–8.7 ppb* ** (mean values), Ø conc.: 3.7 ppb* ** (mean value), country: USA³¹⁶, *conc. in **albumen**, **after 2 weeks?

incidence: ?/?, sa. const.: eggs from New Hampshire-Leghorn cross hens, contamination: artificial (dose: **5 ppm OTA**, o., for 2 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 3.3–7.8 ppb* ** (mean values), Ø conc.: 5.66 ppb* ** (mean value), country: USA³¹⁶, *conc. in **yolk**, **after 2 weeks?

incidence: ?/?, sa. const.: eggs from New Hampshire-Leghorn cross hens, contamination: artificial (dose: **5 ppm**

OTA, o., for 2 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 1.4–2.3 ppb* ** (mean values), Ø conc.: 1.88 ppb* ** (mean value), country: USA³¹⁶, *conc. in **albumen**, **after 2 weeks?

incidence: 5/5*, sa. const.: eggs from White Leghorn hens, contamination: no OTA (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country:

Germany³⁷⁴, *control

incidence: ?/5, sa. const.: eggs from White Leghorn hens, contamination: artificial (dose: 1.3 mg OTA/kg feed, o., for 28 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 1.6 µg/kg* ** (mean value),

country: Germany³⁷⁴, *in **yolk**, **after feeding OTA for 28 days

incidence: ?/5, sa. const.: eggs from White Leghorn hens, contamination: artificial (dose: 2.6 mg OTA/kg feed, o., for 28 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 2.5 µg/kg* ** (mean value),

country: Germany³⁷⁴, *in **yolk**, **after feeding OTA for 28 days

incidence: ?/5, sa. const.: eggs from White Leghorn hens, contamination: artificial (dose: 5.2 mg OTA/kg feed, o., for 28 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 4.0 µg/kg* ** (mean value),

country: Germany³⁷⁴, *in **yolk**,

**after feeding OTA for 28 days

incidence: 5/5*, sa. const.: eggs from White Leghorn hens, contamination: no OTA (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country:

Germany³⁷⁴, *control

incidence: ?/5, sa. const.: eggs from White Leghorn hens, contamination: artificial (dose: 1.3 mg OTA/kg feed, o., for 28 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.1 µg/kg* ** (mean value),

country: Germany³⁷⁴, *in **albumen**,

**after feeding OTA for 28 days

incidence: ?/5, sa. const.: eggs from White Leghorn hens, contamination: artificial (dose: 2.6 mg OTA/kg feed, o., for 28 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.2 µg/kg* ** (mean value),

country: Germany³⁷⁴, *in **albumen**,

**after feeding OTA for 28 days

incidence: ?/5, sa. const.: eggs from White Leghorn hens, contamination: artificial (dose: 5.2 mg OTA/kg feed, o., for 28 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.1 µg/kg* ** (mean value), country: Germany³⁷⁴, *in **albumen**, **after feeding OTA for 28 days

incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: eggs from

Rhode Island Red hens, contamination: no OTA (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country:

Poland⁵⁹⁰, *control

incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: eggs from Rhode Island Red hens, contamination: artificial (dose: 2.1 ppm OTA in the diet, o., for 5 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 4.1 ppb*,

country: Poland⁵⁹⁰, *collection of eggs began after 14 days of OTA-administration

incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: eggs from Rhode Island Red hens, contamination: artificial (dose: 4.1 ppm OTA in the diet, o.,

for 5 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 7.9 ppb*,

country: Poland⁵⁹⁰, *collection of eggs began after 14 days of OTA-administration

ZEARALENONE

incidence: ?/7, sa. const.: eggs from White Leghorn hens, contamination: artificial (dose: 10 mg ZEA (labeled)/kg, by gavage into the crop, once), conc. range: ≤22 µg eq ZEA/100 g wet weight* ** (mean value), country: USA³⁹⁴, *in **white egg**,

**after 43–50 h (also measured after 1–10, 21–26 and 69–72 h, lowest conc.: 7 µg eq ZEA/100 g wet weight after 1–10 h)

incidence: ?/4, sa. const.: eggs from White Leghorn hens, contamination: artificial (dose: 10 mg ZEA (labeled)/kg, by gavage into the crop, once), conc. range: ≤195 µg eq ZEA/100 g wet weight* ** (mean value), country: USA³⁹⁴, *in **yolk egg**, **after 69–72 h (also measured after

1–10, 21–26 and 43–50 h, lowest conc.: 23 µg eq ZEA/100 g wet weight after 1–10 h)

Hen excreta may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

AFLATOXIN B₁

incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: brown hens (HNL-type), contamination: artificial (dose: AFB₁ + AFG₁ addition; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤131.8 ppb*, country: Germany³²⁰, *after 24 h (also measured after 48, 72, 96 and 120 h, lowest conc.: tr after 120 h)

AFLATOXINS

incidence: ?/? , sa. const.: White Leghorn hens (Cornell strain K), age: 20–22 weeks, wt.: 1,600–1,800 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 11.26 mg AFs (labeled), by stomach tube, once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.3976 mg/g (total)* ** ***, country: USA⁸¹, *AFs or their metabolites, **in urinary-fecal excretion, ***mean value from 0 to 168 h (up to 168 h measured)

DEOXYNIVALENOL

incidence: 10/10*, sa. const.: Single Comb White Leghorn hens, age: 26 weeks, contamination: no DAS, DON and ZEA (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: Canada³⁷⁷, *control
incidence: ?/10, sa. const.: Single Comb White Leghorn hens, age: 26 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: 82.80 mg DON/kg + 10.70 mg ZEA/kg diet (DAS can be neglected), o., for 27 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 8.7 ppm* (mean value), country: Canada³⁷⁷, *after 27 days

FUSARENON-X

incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: White Leghorn hens, age: 55 weeks, contamination: no NIV (for detailed information please see

the article), conc.: nr, country: Lithuania/Sweden³⁷⁵, *control
incidence: ?/? , sa. const.: White Leghorn hens, age: 55 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: 5 mg NIV/kg, o., for 50 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: tr*, country: Lithuania/Sweden³⁷⁵, *during the investigation

NIVALENOL

incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: White Leghorn hens, age: 55 weeks, contamination: no NIV (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: Lithuania/Sweden³⁷⁵, *control
incidence: ?/? , sa. const.: White Leghorn hens, age: 55 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: 5 mg NIV/kg, o., for 50 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤174 ng/g* (mean value), country: Lithuania/Sweden³⁷⁵, *after 4–6 days feeding contaminated diet (also measured after 1–3, 19–21 and 48–50 days, lowest conc.: 29 ng/g after 1–3 days)

DEEPOXYNIVALENOL

incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: White Leghorn hens, age: 55 weeks, contamination: no NIV (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: Lithuania/Sweden³⁷⁵, *control
incidence: ?/? , sa. const.: White Leghorn hens, age: 55 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: 5 mg NIV/kg, o., for 50 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤292 ng/g* (mean value), country: Lithuania/Sweden³⁷⁵, *after 4–6 days feeding contaminated diet (also measured after 1–3, 19–21 and 48–50 days, lowest conc.: 13 ng/g after 1–3 days)

Hen fat may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

AFLATOXINS

incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: White Leghorn hens (Cornell strain K), age: 20–22 weeks,

wt.: 1,600–1,800 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 11.26 mg AFs (labeled), by stomach tube, once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: $\leq 6.14 \mu\text{g/g}^{**}$ *** , country: USA⁸¹, *adipose tissue, **AFs or their metabolites, ***after 4 days (also measured after 1 and 7 days, lowest conc.: $4.14 \mu\text{g/g}$ after 1 day)

DEOXYNIVALENOL

incidence: ?/? , sa. const.: White Leghorn hens, age: 187 days, wt.: 1.3–1.7 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 2.2 mg DON (labeled)/bird, o., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 25 ng eq DON* **, country: Canada¹³⁵, *DON (or metabolites) in cutaneous fat, **after 96 h?

OCHRATOXIN A

incidence: 8/?/8, sa. const.: New Hampshire-Leghorn cross hens, age: 24 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: OTA 0.5 ppm (feed weight), o., for 2 weeks), conc.: 11.9 ppb* (mean value), country: USA³¹⁶, *after 14 days
incidence: 8/?/8, sa. const.: New Hampshire-Leghorn cross hens, age: 24 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: OTA 5.0 ppm (feed weight), o., for 2 weeks), conc.: 37.2 ppb* (mean value), country: USA³¹⁶, *after 14 days

ZEARALENONE

incidence: ?/4, sa. const.: White Leghorn laying hens, age: 26–39 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: 10 mg ZEA (labeled)/kg, by gavage into the crop, once), conc. range: $\leq 41 \mu\text{g eq ZEA/100 g wet tissue}^*$ (mean value), country: USA³⁹⁴, *after 72 h (also measured after 2, 4, 24 and 48 h, lowest conc.: $26 \mu\text{g eq ZEA/100 g wet tissue}$ after 2 h)

Hen Feces see Hen excreta

Hen gallbladder may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

ZEARALENONE

incidence: ?/4, sa. const.: White Leghorn laying hens, age: 26–39 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: 10 mg ZEA (labeled)/kg, by gavage into the crop, once), conc. range: $\leq 4,080 \mu\text{g eq ZEA/100 g wet tissue}^*$ (mean value), country: USA³⁹⁴, *after 24 h (also measured after 2, 4, 48 and 72 h, lowest conc.: $386 \mu\text{g eq ZEA/100 g wet tissue}$ after 72 h)

Hen gizzard may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

AFLATOXIN B₁

incidence: 8/8*, sa. const.: White Leghorn pullets of the Shaver strain, contamination no AFB₁ + AFB₂ (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: USA¹¹⁰, *control
incidence: 8/8, sa. const.: White Leghorn pullets of the Shaver strain, contamination artificial (dose: 3,310 $\mu\text{g AFB}_1/\text{kg}$ + 1,680 $\mu\text{g AFB}_2/\text{kg}$, o., for 4 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 0.34–1.29 $\mu\text{g/kg}^*$, \emptyset conc.: 0.67 $\mu\text{g/kg}^*$, country: USA¹¹⁰, *after feeding 4 weeks an AF-contaminated diet

incidence: 8/8*, sa. const.: White Leghorn pullets of the Shaver strain, contamination no AFB₁ + AFB₂ (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: USA¹¹⁰, *control

incidence: 3/8, sa. const.: White Leghorn pullets of the Shaver strain, contamination artificial (dose: 3,310 $\mu\text{g AFB}_1/\text{kg}$ + 1,680 $\mu\text{g AFB}_2/\text{kg}$, o., for 4 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: tr–0.04 $\mu\text{g/kg}^*$,

country: USA¹¹⁰, *2 days after feeding 4 weeks an AF-contaminated diet

incidence: 16[?]/16^{*}, sa. const.: Brown Hyssex laying hens, age: 27 days, contamination: no AF (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: Spain³⁵⁹, *control

incidence: 16[?]/16[?], sa. const.: Brown Hyssex laying hens, age: 27 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: **2.5 mg AF/kg** feed, o., for 32 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: $\leq 7.41 \mu\text{g/kg}^*$ (mean value), country: Spain³⁵⁹ (measured at 4th, 8th*, 16th and 32nd day, lowest conc.: $0.84 \mu\text{g/kg}$ after 16 days, intoxication period)

incidence: 16[?]/16[?], sa. const.: Brown Hyssex laying hens, age: 27 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: **5.0 mg AF/kg** feed, o., for 32 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: $\leq 22.5 \mu\text{g/kg}^*$ (mean value), country: Spain³⁵⁹ (measured at 4th*, 8th, 16th and 32nd day, lowest conc.: $3.58 \mu\text{g/kg}$ after 16 days, intoxication period)

AFLATOXIN B₂

incidence: 8/8*, sa. const.: White Leghorn pullets of the Shaver strain, contamination no AFB₁ + AFB₂ (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: USA¹¹⁰, *control

incidence: 8/8, sa. const.: White Leghorn pullets of the Shaver strain, contamination artificial (dose: **3,310 μg AFB₁/kg + 1,680 μg AFB₂/kg**, o., for 4 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 0.16–0.73 $\mu\text{g/kg}^*$, Ø conc.: $0.38 \mu\text{g/kg}^*$, country: USA¹¹⁰, *after feeding 4 weeks an AF-contaminated diet

incidence: 8/8*, sa. const.: White Leghorn pullets of the Shaver strain, contamination no AFB₁ + AFB₂ (for detailed information please see the

article), conc.: nr, country: USA¹¹⁰, *control

incidence: 6/8, sa. const.: White Leghorn pullets of the Shaver strain, contamination artificial (dose: **3,310 μg AFB₁/kg + 1,680 μg AFB₂/kg**, o., for 4 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: tr–0.05 $\mu\text{g/kg}^*$, country: USA¹¹⁰, *2 days after feeding 4 weeks an AF-contaminated diet

incidence: 16[?]/16^{*}, sa. const.: Brown Hyssex laying hens, age: 27 days, contamination: no AF (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: Spain³⁵⁹, *control
incidence: 16[?]/16[?], sa. const.: Brown Hyssex laying hens, age: 27 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: **2.5 mg AF/kg** feed, o., for 32 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: $\leq 0.19 \mu\text{g/kg}^*$ (mean value), country: Spain³⁵⁹ (measured at 4th, 8th*, 16th and 32nd day, lowest conc.: $0.04 \mu\text{g/kg}$ after 16 and 32 days, intoxication period)

incidence: 16[?]/16[?], sa. const.: Brown Hyssex laying hens, age: 27 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: **5.0 mg AF/kg** feed, o., for 32 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: $\leq 0.67 \mu\text{g/kg}^*$ (mean value), country: Spain³⁵⁹ (measured at 4th*, 8th, 16th and 32nd day, lowest conc.: $0.08 \mu\text{g/kg}$ after 16 days, intoxication period)

AFLATOXIN B_{2a}

incidence: 8/8*, sa. const.: White Leghorn pullets of the Shaver strain, contamination: no AFB₁ + AFB₂ (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: USA¹¹⁰, *control

incidence: 7/8, sa. const.: White Leghorn pullets of the Shaver strain, contamination: artificial (dose: **3,310 μg AFB₁/kg + 1,680 μg AFB₂/kg**, o., for 4 weeks; for detailed information please see

the article), conc. range: tr–0.10 µg/kg*, country: USA¹¹⁰, *after feeding 4 weeks an AF-contaminated diet

incidence: 8/8*, sa. const.: White Leghorn pullets of the Shaver strain, contamination: no AFB₁ + AFB₂ (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: USA¹¹⁰, *control

incidence: 2/8, sa. const.: White Leghorn pullets of the Shaver strain, contamination: artificial (dose: **3,310 µg AFB₁/kg + 1,680 µg AFB₂/kg**, o., for 4 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: tr*, country: USA¹¹⁰, *2 days after feeding 4 weeks an AF-contaminated diet

AFLATOXIN G₁

incidence: 16?/16?*, sa. const.: Brown Hyssex laying hens, age: 27 days, contamination: no AF (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: Spain³⁵⁹, *control

incidence: 16?/16?, sa. const.: Brown Hyssex laying hens, age: 27 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: **2.5 mg AF/kg** feed, o., for 32 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤1.62 µg/kg* (mean value), country: Spain³⁵⁹ (measured at 4th, 8th*, 16th and 32nd day, lowest conc.: 0.11 µg/kg after 32 days)

incidence: 16?/16?, sa. const.: Brown Hyssex laying hens, age: 27 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: **5.0 mg AF/kg** feed, o., for 32 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤7.32 µg/kg* (mean value), country: Spain³⁵⁹ (measured at 4th*, 8th, 16th and 32nd day, lowest conc.: 0.94 µg/kg after 16 days)

AFLATOXIN G₂

incidence: 16?/16?*, sa. const.: Brown Hyssex laying hens, age: 27 days, contamination: no AF (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: Spain³⁵⁹, *control

incidence: 16?/16?, sa. const.: Brown Hyssex laying hens, age: 27 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: **2.5 mg AF/kg** feed, o., for 32 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: Spain³⁵⁹ (measured at 4th, 8th, 16th and 32nd day, intoxication period)

incidence: 2/16?, sa. const.: Brown Hyssex laying hens, age: 27 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: **5.0 mg AF/kg** feed, o., for 32 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: tr*, country: Spain³⁵⁹ (measured at 4th*, 8th, 16th and 32nd day, intoxication period)

AFLATOXIN M₁

incidence: 8/8*, sa. const.: White Leghorn pullets of the Shaver strain, contamination: no AFB₁ + AFB₂ (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: USA¹¹⁰, *control

incidence: 4/8, sa. const.: White Leghorn pullets of the Shaver strain, contamination: artificial (dose: **3,310 µg AFB₁/kg + 1,680 µg AFB₂/kg**, o., for 4 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: tr–0.01 µg/kg*, country: USA¹¹⁰, *after feeding 4 weeks an AF-contaminated diet

incidence: 8/8*, sa. const.: White Leghorn pullets of the Shaver strain, contamination: no AFB₁ + AFB₂ (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: USA¹¹⁰, *control

incidence: 8/8, sa. const.: White Leghorn pullets of the Shaver strain, contamination: artificial (dose: **3,310 µg AFB₁/kg + 1,680 µg AFB₂/kg**, o., for 4 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd* and NR, country: USA¹¹⁰, *2 days after feeding 4 weeks an AF-contaminated diet

AFLATOXIN M₂

incidence: 8/8*, sa. const.: White Leghorn pullets of the Shaver strain, contamination: no AFB₁ + AFB₂ (for

detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: USA¹¹⁰, *control
 incidence: 5/8, sa. const.: White Leghorn pullets of the Shaver strain, contamination: artificial (dose: **3,310 µg AFB₁/kg + 1,680 µg AFB₂/kg**, o., for 4 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: tr–0.02 µg/kg*, country: USA¹¹⁰, *after feeding 4 weeks an AF-contaminated diet
 incidence: 8/8*, sa. const.: White Leghorn pullets of the Shaver strain, contamination: no AFB₁ + AFB₂ (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: USA¹¹⁰, *control
 incidence: 16/16, sa. const.: White Leghorn pullets of the Shaver strain, contamination: artificial (dose: **3,310 µg AFB₁/kg + 1,680 µg AFB₂/kg**, o., for 4 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd* and NR, country: USA¹¹⁰, *2 days after feeding 4 weeks an AF-contaminated diet

AFLATOXINS

incidence: ?/?, sa. const.: White Leghorn hens (Cornell strain K), age: 20–22 weeks, wt.: 1,600–1,800 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 11.26 mg AFs (labeled), by stomach tube, once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤8.65 µg/g* **, country: USA⁸¹, *AFs or their metabolites, **after 1 day (also measured after 4 and 7 days, lowest conc.: 4.48 µg/g after 4 days)
 incidence: ?/?, sa. const.: White Leghorn hens (Cornell strain K), age: 20–22 weeks, wt.: 1,600–1,800 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 11.26 mg AFs (labeled), by stomach tube, once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤103.10 µg/g* ** ***, country: USA⁸¹, *AFs or their metabolites, **in **contents of crop and gizzard**, ***after 4 days (also measured after 1 and 7 days, lowest conc.: 31.33 µg/g after 7 days)

DEOXYNIVALENOL

incidence: 10/10*, sa. const.: Single Comb White Leghorn hens, age: 26 weeks, contamination: no DAS, DON and ZEA (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: Canada³⁷⁷, *control
 incidence: ?/10, sa. const.: Single Comb White Leghorn hens, age: 26 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: **82.80 mg DON/kg + 10.70 mg ZEA/kg** diet (DAS can be neglected), o., for 27 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: ≈20 ppm* (mean value), country: Canada³⁷⁷, *after 27 days

OCHRATOXIN A

incidence: 8?/8, sa. const.: New Hampshire-Leghorn cross hens, age: 24 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: **OTA 0.5 ppm** (feed weight), o., for 2 weeks), conc.: 7.3 ppb* (mean value), country: USA³¹⁶, *after 14 days
 incidence: 8?/8, sa. const.: New Hampshire-Leghorn cross hens, age: 24 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: **OTA 5.0 ppm** (feed weight), o., for 2 weeks), conc.: 73.7 ppb* (mean value), country: USA³¹⁶, *after 14 days

Hen heart may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

AFLATOXIN B₁

incidence: 8/8*, sa. const.: White Leghorn pullets of the Shaver strain, contamination: no AFB₁ + AFB₂ (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: USA¹¹⁰, *control
 incidence: ?/?, sa. const.: White Leghorn pullets of the Shaver strain, contamination: artificial (dose: **3,310 µg AFB₁/kg + 1,680 µg AFB₂/kg**, o., for 4 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 0.08–0.18 µg/kg* (mean values), country: USA¹¹⁰, *after feeding 4 weeks an AF-contaminated diet

incidence: 8/8*, sa. const.: White Leghorn pullets of the Shaver strain,

contamination: no AFB₁ + AFB₂ (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: USA¹¹⁰,

*control

incidence: 16/16, sa. const.: White Leghorn pullets of the Shaver strain, contamination: artificial (dose: **3,310 µg AFB₁/kg + 1,680 µg AFB₂/kg**, o., for 4 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd*, country: USA¹¹⁰, *2 days after feeding 4 weeks an AF-contaminated diet

AFLATOXIN B₂

incidence: 8/8*, sa. const.: White Leghorn pullets of the Shaver strain,

contamination: no AFB₁ + AFB₂ (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: USA¹¹⁰,

*control

incidence: ?/?, sa. const.: White Leghorn pullets of the Shaver strain, contamination: artificial (dose: **3,310 µg AFB₁/kg + 1,680 µg AFB₂/kg**, o., for 4 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 0.05 µg/kg* (mean value), country: USA¹¹⁰, *after feeding 4 weeks an AF-contaminated diet

incidence: 8/8*, sa. const.: White Leghorn pullets of the Shaver strain,

contamination: no AFB₁ + AFB₂ (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: USA¹¹⁰,

*control

incidence: 16/16, sa. const.: White Leghorn pullets of the Shaver strain, contamination: artificial (dose: **3,310 µg AFB₁/kg + 1,680 µg AFB₂/kg**, o., for 4 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd*, country: USA¹¹⁰, *2 days after feeding 4 weeks an AF-contaminated diet

AFLATOXIN B_{2a}

incidence: 8/8*, sa. const.: White Leghorn pullets of the Shaver strain,

contamination: no AFB₁ + AFB₂ (for detailed information please see the

article), conc.: nr, country: USA¹¹⁰,

*control

incidence: ?/?, sa. const.: White Leghorn pullets of the Shaver strain,

contamination: artificial (dose: **3,310 µg AFB₁/kg + 1,680 µg AFB₂/kg**, o., for 4 weeks; for detailed information

please see the article), conc. range: 0.05–0.06 µg/kg* (mean values), country: USA¹¹⁰, *after feeding 4 weeks an AF-contaminated diet

incidence: 8/8*, sa. const.: White Leghorn pullets of the Shaver strain,

contamination: no AFB₁ + AFB₂ (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: USA¹¹⁰,

*control

incidence: 16/16, sa. const.: White Leghorn pullets of the Shaver strain,

contamination: artificial (dose: **3,310 µg AFB₁/kg + 1,680 µg AFB₂/kg**, o., for 4 weeks; for detailed information

please see the article), conc.: nd*, country: USA¹¹⁰, *2 days after feeding 4 weeks an AF-contaminated diet

AFLATOXIN M₁

incidence: 8/8*, sa. const.: White Leghorn pullets of the Shaver strain,

contamination: no AFB₁ + AFB₂ (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: USA¹¹⁰,

*control

incidence: ?/?, sa. const.: White Leghorn pullets of the Shaver strain,

contamination: artificial (dose: **3,310 µg AFB₁/kg + 1,680 µg AFB₂/kg**, o., for 4 weeks; for detailed information please see

the article), conc.: tr* (mean value), country: USA¹¹⁰, *after feeding 4 weeks an AF-contaminated diet

incidence: 8/8*, sa. const.: White Leghorn pullets of the Shaver strain,

contamination: no AFB₁ + AFB₂ (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: USA¹¹⁰,

*control

incidence: 16/16, sa. const.: White Leghorn pullets of the Shaver strain,

contamination: artificial (dose: **3,310 µg AFB₁/kg + 1,680 µg AFB₂/kg**, o., for 4 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd*, country: USA¹¹⁰, *2 days after feeding 4 weeks an AF-contaminated diet

AFLATOXIN M₂

incidence: 8/8*, sa. const.: White Leghorn pullets of the Shaver strain, contamination: no AFB₁ + AFB₂ (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: USA¹¹⁰, *control

incidence: ?/? , sa. const.: White Leghorn pullets of the Shaver strain, contamination: artificial (dose: **3,310 µg AFB₁/kg + 1,680 µg AFB₂/kg**, o., for 4 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.02 µg/kg* (mean value), country: USA¹¹⁰, *after feeding 4 weeks an AF-contaminated diet
incidence: 8/8*, sa. const.: White Leghorn pullets of the Shaver strain, contamination: no AFB₁ + AFB₂ (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: USA¹¹⁰, *control
incidence: 16/16, sa. const.: White Leghorn pullets of the Shaver strain, contamination: artificial (dose: **3,310 µg AFB₁/kg + 1,680 µg AFB₂/kg**, o., for 4 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd*, country: USA¹¹⁰, *2 days after feeding 4 weeks an AF-contaminated diet

AFLATOXINS

incidence: ?/? , sa. const.: White Leghorn hens (Cornell strain K), age: 20–22 weeks, wt.: 1,600–1,800 g, contamination: artificial (11.26 mg AFs (labeled), by stomach tube, once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤16.59 µg/g* **, country: USA⁸¹, *AFs or their metabolites, **after 7 days (also measured after 1 and 4 days, lowest conc.: 7.07 µg/g after 4 days)

OCHRATOXIN A

incidence: 8?/8, sa. const.: New Hampshire-Leghorn cross hens, age: 24

weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: **OTA 0.5 ppm** (feed weight), o., for 2 weeks), conc.: 12.0 ppb* (mean value), country: USA³¹⁶, *after 14 days
incidence: 8?/8, sa. const.: New Hampshire-Leghorn cross hens, age: 24 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: **OTA 5.0 ppm** (feed weight), o., for 2 weeks), conc.: 43.8 ppb* (mean value), country: USA³¹⁶, *after 14 days

incidence: 24/24*, sa. const.: Rhode Island Red hens, age: 54 weeks, contamination: no OTA (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: Poland⁵⁹⁰, *control

incidence: ?/22, sa. const.: Rhode Island Red hens, age: 54 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: **2.1 ppm OTA** in the diet, o., for 5 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 2.1 ppb*, country: Poland⁵⁹⁰, *after 5 weeks?

incidence: ?/2, sa. const.: Rhode Island Red cockerels, age: 54 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: **2.1 ppm OTA** in the diet, o., for 5 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.07 ppb*, country: Poland⁵⁹⁰, *after 5 weeks?

incidence: ?/22, sa. const.: Rhode Island Red hens, age: 54 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: **4.1 ppm OTA** in the diet, o., for 5 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 18.6 ppb*, country: Poland⁵⁹⁰, *after 5 weeks?

incidence: ?/2, sa. const.: Rhode Island Red cockerels, age: 54 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: **4.1 ppm OTA** in the diet, o., for 5 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd*, country: Poland⁵⁹⁰, *after 5 weeks?

ZEARALENONE

incidence: ?/4, sa. const.: White Leghorn laying hens, age: 26–39 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: 10 mg ZEA (labeled)/kg, by gavage into the crop, once), conc. range: ≤57 µg eq ZEA/100 g wet tissue (mean value), country: USA³⁹⁴,

*after 2 h (also measured after 4, 24, 48 and 72 h, lowest conc.: 25 µg eq ZEA/100 g wet tissue after 48 h)

Hen intestine may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

OCHRATOXIN A

incidence: 8/8, sa. const.: New Hampshire-Leghorn cross hens, age: 24 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: **OTA 0.5 ppm** (feed weight), o., for 2 weeks), conc.: 21.3 ppb* (mean value), country: USA³¹⁶, *after 14 days
incidence: 8/8, sa. const.: New Hampshire-Leghorn cross hens, age: 24 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: **OTA 5.0 ppm** (feed weight), o., for 2 weeks), conc.: 33.8 ppb* (mean value), country: USA³¹⁶, *after 14 days

Hen kidney may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

AFLATOXICOL

incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: Hubbard strain laying hens, age: 14 days, contamination: no AFB₁ (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: Italy²³², *control
incidence: 3/3, sa. const.: Hubbard strain laying hens, age: 14 days, contamination: artificial (dose: **50 µg AFB₁/kg** feed, o., for 169 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.04 µg/kg* (mean value), country: Italy²³², *after 169 days

incidence: 6/6*, sa. const.: Single Comb White Leghorn hens, contamination: no AFB₁ (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: USA³⁶³, *control

incidence: 9/10, sa. const.: Single Comb White Leghorns hens, contamination: artificial (dose: **8 µg AFB₁/g** feed, for 7 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤0.15 ng/g* **, country: USA³⁶³, *AFL-residues, **after 7 days

incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: Hubbard strain laying hens, age: 14 days, contamination: no AFB₁ + OTA (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: Italy⁵¹⁵, *control

incidence: 3/3, sa. const.: Hubbard strain laying hens, age: 14 days, contamination: artificial (dose: **50 µg AFB₁/kg** feed + **50 µg OTA/kg** feed, o., for 169 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.40 µg/kg* (mean value), country: Italy⁵¹⁵, *after 169 days

AFLATOXIN B₁

incidence: 8/8*, sa. const.: White Leghorn pullets of the Shaver strain, contamination: no AFB₁ + AFB₂ (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: USA¹¹⁰, *control

incidence: ?/? , sa. const.: White Leghorn pullets of the Shaver strain, contamination: artificial (dose: **3,310 µg AFB₁/kg** + **1,680 µg AFB₂/kg**, o., for 4 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 0.27–0.87 µg/kg* (mean values), country: USA¹¹⁰, *after feeding 4 weeks an AF-contaminated diet

incidence: 8/8*, sa. const.: White Leghorn pullets of the Shaver strain, contamination: no AFB₁ + AFB₂ (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: USA¹¹⁰, *control

incidence: ?/? , sa. const.: White Leghorn pullets of the Shaver strain, contamination: artificial (dose: **3,310 µg AFB₁/kg** + **1,680 µg AFB₂/kg**, o., for 4 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.02 µg/kg* (mean value), country: USA¹¹⁰, *2 days after feeding 4 weeks an AF-contaminated diet

incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: Hubbard strain laying hens, age: 14 days, contamination: no AFB₁ (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: Italy²³², *control

incidence: 3/3, sa. const.: Hubbard strain laying hens, age: 14 days, contamination: artificial (dose: **50 µg AFB₁/kg** feed, o., for 169 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.08 µg/kg* (mean value), country: Italy²³², *after 169 days

incidence: 16/16?*, sa. const.: Brown Hyssex laying hens, age: 27 days, contamination: no AF (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: Spain³⁵⁹, *control
 incidence: 16/16?, sa. const.: Brown Hyssex laying hens, age: 27 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: **2.5 mg AF/kg** feed, o., for 32 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤0.25 µg/kg* (mean value), country: Spain³⁵⁹ (measured at 4th, 8th*, 16th and 32nd day, lowest conc.: 0.07 µg/kg after 32 days, intoxication period)
 incidence: 16/16?, sa. const.: Brown Hyssex laying hens, age: 27 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: **5.0 mg AF/kg** feed, o., for 32 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤0.37 µg/kg* (mean value), country: Spain³⁵⁹ (measured at 4th, 8th*, 16th and 32nd* day, lowest conc.: 0.1 µg/kg after 32 days, intoxication period)

incidence: 6/6*, sa. const.: Single Comb White Leghorn hens, contamination: no AFB₁ (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: USA³⁶³, *control

incidence: 7/10, sa. const.: Single Comb White Leghorns hens, contamination: artificial (dose: **8 µg AFB₁/g** feed, for 7 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤0.62 ng/g* **, country: USA³⁶³, *AFB₁-residues, **after 7 days

incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: Hubbard strain laying hens, age: 14 days, contamination: no AFB₁ + OTA (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: Italy⁵¹⁵, *control

incidence: 3/3, sa. const.: Hubbard strain laying hens, age: 14 days, contamination: artificial (dose: **50 µg AFB₁/kg**

feed + **50 µg OTA/kg** feed, o., for 169 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.32 µg/kg* (mean value), country: Italy⁵¹⁵, *after 169 days

AFLATOXIN B₂

incidence: 8/8*, sa. const.: White Leghorn pullets of the Shaver strain, contamination: no AFB₁ + AFB₂ (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: USA¹¹⁰, *control

incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: White Leghorn pullets of the Shaver strain, contamination: artificial (dose: **3,310 µg AFB₁/kg + 1,680 µg AFB₂/kg**, o., for 4 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 0.12–0.30 µg/kg* (mean values), country: USA¹¹⁰, *after feeding 4 weeks an AF-contaminated diet

incidence: 8/8*, sa. const.: White Leghorn pullets of the Shaver strain, contamination: no AFB₁ + AFB₂ (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: USA¹¹⁰, *control

incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: White Leghorn pullets of the Shaver strain, contamination: artificial (dose: **3,310 µg AFB₁/kg + 1,680 µg AFB₂/kg**, o., for 4 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 0.01 µg/kg* (mean value), Ø conc.: 0.01 µg/kg**, country: USA¹¹⁰, *2 days after feeding 4 weeks an AF-contaminated diet

AFLATOXIN B_{2a}

incidence: 8/8*, sa. const.: White Leghorn pullets of the Shaver strain, contamination: no AFB₁ + AFB₂ (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: USA¹¹⁰, *control

incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: White Leghorn pullets of the Shaver strain, contamination: artificial (dose: **3,310 µg AFB₁/kg + 1,680 µg AFB₂/kg**, o., for 4 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 1.93–2.30 µg/kg* (mean values), country: USA¹¹⁰, *after feeding 4 weeks an AF-contaminated diet

incidence: 8/8*, sa. const.: White Leghorn pullets of the Shaver strain,

contamination: no AFB₁ + AFB₂ (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: USA¹¹⁰,

*control

incidence: ?/? , sa. const.: White Leghorn pullets of the Shaver strain,

contamination: artificial (dose: **3,310 µg AFB₁/kg + 1,680 µg AFB₂/kg**, o., for 4 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 0.03 µg/kg* (mean value), Ø conc.: 0.03 µg/kg*, country: USA¹¹⁰, *2 days after feeding 4 weeks an AF-contaminated diet

AFLATOXIN M₁

incidence: 8/8*, sa. const.: White Leghorn pullets of the Shaver strain,

contamination: no AFB₁ + AFB₂ (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: USA¹¹⁰,

*control

incidence: ?/? , sa. const.: White Leghorn pullets of the Shaver strain,

contamination: artificial (dose: **3,310 µg AFB₁/kg + 1,680 µg AFB₂/kg**, o., for 4 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 0.07–0.11 µg/kg* (mean values), country: USA¹¹⁰, *after feeding 4 weeks an AF-contaminated diet

incidence: 8/8*, sa. const.: White Leghorn pullets of the Shaver strain,

contamination: no AFB₁ + AFB₂ (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: USA¹¹⁰,

*control

incidence: 16/16, sa. const.: White Leghorn pullets of the Shaver strain,

contamination: artificial (dose: **3,310 µg AFB₁/kg + 1,680 µg AFB₂/kg**, o., for 4 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd*, country: USA¹¹⁰, *2 days after feeding 4 weeks an AF-contaminated diet

incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: Hubbard strain laying hens, age: 14 days, contamination: no AFB₁ (for detailed information please

see the article), conc.: nr, country:

Italy²³², *control

incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: Hubbard strain

laying hens, age: 14 days, contamination:

artificial (dose: **50 µg AFB₁/kg** feed, o., for

169 days; for detailed information please see

the article), conc.: 0.01 µg/kg* (mean value),

country: Italy²³², *after 169 days

incidence: 6/6*, sa. const.: Single Comb

White Leghorn hens, contamination: no

AFB₁ (for detailed information please see

the article), conc.: nd, country: USA³⁶³,

*control

incidence: 9/10, sa. const.: Single Comb

White Leghorns hens, contamination:

artificial (dose: **8 µg AFB₁/g** feed, for

7 days; for detailed information please see

the article), conc. range: ≤0.10 ng/g* **,

country: USA³⁶³, *AFM₁-residues,

**after 7 days

incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: Hubbard strain

laying hens, age: 14 days, contamination:

no AFB₁ + OTA (for detailed information

please see the article), conc.: nr, country:

Italy⁵¹⁵, *control

incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: Hubbard strain

laying hens, age: 14 days, contamination:

artificial (dose: **50 µg AFB₁ + 50 µg OTA/kg**

feed, o., for 169 days; for detailed

information please see the article), conc.:

0.01 µg/kg* (mean value), country: Italy⁵¹⁵,

*after 169 days

AFLATOXIN M₂

incidence: 8/8*, sa. const.: White Leghorn pullets of the Shaver strain,

contamination: no AFB₁ + AFB₂ (for detailed information please see the

article), conc.: nr, country: USA¹¹⁰, *control

incidence: ?/? , sa. const.: White Leghorn

pullets of the Shaver strain,

contamination: artificial (dose: **3,310 µg**

AFB₁/kg + 1,680 µg AFB₂/kg, o., for 4

weeks; for detailed information please

see the article), conc. range:

0.03–0.08 µg/kg* (mean values), country:

USA¹¹⁰, *after feeding 4 weeks an

AF-contaminated diet

incidence: 8/8*, sa. const.: White Leghorn pullets of the Shaver strain, contamination: no AFB₁ + AFB₂ (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: USA¹¹⁰, *control
 incidence: 16/16, sa. const.: White Leghorn pullets of the Shaver strain, contamination: artificial (dose: **3,310 µg AFB₁/kg + 1,680 µg AFB₂/kg**, o., for 4 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd*, country: USA¹¹⁰, *2 days after feeding 4 weeks an AF-contaminated diet

DEOXYNIVALENOL

incidence: ?/?, sa. const.: White Leghorn hens, age: 316 days, wt.: 1.3–1.7 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 2.2 mg DON (unlabeled)/day/bird, o., for 6 days followed by 2.2 mg DON (labeled)/day/bird, o., for 6 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: $\approx \leq 60$ ng/g* (mean value), country: Canada¹³⁵, *after 8 days of DON-administration (also measured after 10, 12, 14, 16 and 18 days, lowest conc.: nd after 96 h?)
 incidence: ?/?, sa. const.: White Leghorn hens, age: 187 days, wt.: 1.3–1.7 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 2.2 mg DON (labeled)/bird, o., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 25 ng eq DON* **, country: Canada¹³⁵, *DON (or metabolites), **after 96 h? (lowest conc.: significantly lower than the above indicated value after 18 days)

OCHRATOXIN A

incidence: 8?/8, sa. const.: New Hampshire-Leghorn cross hens, age: 24 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: **OTA 0.5 ppm** (feed weight), o., for 2 weeks), conc.: 124.1 ppb* (mean value), country: USA³¹⁶, *after 14 days
 incidence: 8?/8, sa. const.: New Hampshire-Leghorn cross hens, age: 24 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: **OTA 5.0 ppm** (feed weight), o., for 2

weeks), conc.: 124.0 ppb* (mean value), country: USA³¹⁶, *after 14 days

incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: Hubbard strain laying hens, age: 14 days, contamination: no AFB₁ + OTA (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: Italy⁵¹⁵, *control

incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: Hubbard strain laying hens, age: 14 days, contamination: artificial (dose: **50 µg AFB₁ + 50 µg OTA/kg** feed, o., for 169 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 3.1 µg/kg* (mean value), country: Italy⁵¹⁵, *after 169 days

incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: Hubbard strain laying hens, age: 14 days, contamination: no AFB₁ + OTA (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: Italy⁵¹⁵, *control

incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: Hubbard strain laying hens, age: 14 days, contamination: artificial (dose: **50 µg AFB₁ + 50 µg OTA/kg** feed, o., for 87 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 0.5 µg/kg* (mean value), country: Italy⁵¹⁵, *33 and 82 days after withdrawal from treatment

incidence: 12/12*, sa. const.: H and N White Leghorn hens, age: 26 weeks, contamination: no OTA (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: Canada⁵²⁵, *control

incidence: ?/8, sa. const.: H and N White Leghorn hens, age: 26 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: **0.5 ppm OTA** in feed, o., for 42 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 36.8 ppm* (mean value), country: Canada⁵²⁵, *directly after withdrawal from treated feed for 6 weeks

incidence: ?/12, sa. const.: H and N White Leghorn hens, age: 26 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: **1.0 ppm OTA** in feed, o., for 42 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 77.0 ppm* (mean value), country:

Canada⁵²⁵, *directly after withdrawal from treated feed for 6 weeks

incidence: ?/16, sa. const.: H and N White Leghorn hens, age: 26 weeks,

contamination: artificial (dose: **4.0 ppm** OTA in feed, o., for 42 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 106.9 ppm* (mean value), country:

Canada⁵²⁵, *directly after withdrawal from treated feed for 6 weeks

incidence: ?/16, sa. const.: H and N White Leghorn hens, age: 26 weeks,

contamination: artificial (dose: **4.0 ppm** OTA in feed, o., for 42 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 31.0 ppm* (mean value), country:

Canada⁵²⁵, *after 24 h off treated feed for 6 weeks

incidence: ?/16, sa. const.: H and N White Leghorn hens, age: 26 weeks,

contamination: artificial (dose: **4.0 ppm** OTA in feed, o., for 42 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.:

13.1 ppm* (mean value), country: Canada⁵²⁵, *after 48 h off treated feed for 6 weeks

incidence: 24/24*, sa. const.: Rhode Island Red hens, age: 54 weeks, contamination:

no OTA (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country:

Poland⁵⁹⁰, *control

incidence: ?/22, sa. const.: Rhode Island Red hens, age: 54 weeks, contamination:

artificial (dose: **2.1 ppm** OTA in the diet, o., for 5 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 8.1 ppb*, country: Poland⁵⁹⁰, *after 5 weeks?

incidence: ?/2, sa. const.: Rhode Island Red cockerels, age: 54 weeks,

contamination: artificial (dose: **2.1 ppm** OTA in the diet, o., for 5 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 2.9 ppb*, country:

Poland⁵⁹⁰, *after 5 weeks?

incidence: ?/22, sa. const.: Rhode Island Red hens, age: 54 weeks, contamination:

artificial (dose: **4.1 ppm** OTA in the

diet, o., for 5 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 9.0 ppb*, country: Poland⁵⁹⁰, *after 5 weeks?

incidence: ?/2, sa. const.: Rhode Island Red cockerels, age: 54 weeks,

contamination: artificial (dose: **4.1 ppm** OTA in the diet, o., for 5 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 5.9 ppb*, country: Poland⁵⁹⁰, *after 5 weeks?

ZEARALENONE

incidence: ?/4, sa. const.: White Leghorn laying hens, age: 26–39 weeks,

contamination: artificial (dose: 10 mg ZEA (labeled)/kg, by gavage into the crop, once), conc. range: ≤144 µg eq ZEA/100 g wet tissue* (mean value), country: USA³⁹⁴, *after 24 h (also measured after 2, 4, 48 and 72 h, lowest conc.: 31 µg eq ZEA/100 g wet tissue after 72 h)

Hen Leg see Hen muscle, leg

Hen liver may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

AFLATOXICOL

incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: Hubbard strain laying hens, age: 14 days, contamination: no AFB₁ (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: Italy²³², *control

incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: Hubbard strain laying hens, age: 14 days, contamination: artificial (dose: **50 µg** AFB₁/kg feed, o., for 169 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.60 µg/kg* (mean value), country: Italy²³², *after 169 days

incidence: 6/6*, sa. const.: Single Comb White Leghorn hens, contamination: no AFB₁ (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: USA³⁶³, *control

incidence: 10/10, sa. const.: Single Comb White Leghorns hens, contamination: artificial (dose: **8 µg** AFB₁/g feed, for

7 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤ 0.32 ng/g* **, country: USA³⁶³, *AFL-residues, **after 7 days

incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: Hubbard strain laying hens, age: 14 days, contamination: no AFB₁ + OTA (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: Italy⁵¹⁵, *control

incidence: 3/?/3, sa. const.: Hubbard strain laying hens, age: 14 days, contamination: artificial (dose: **50 µg AFB₁/kg** feed + **50 µg OTA/kg** feed, o., for 169 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 1.80 µg/kg* (mean value), country: Italy⁵¹⁵, *after 169 days

AFLATOXIN B₁

incidence: 8/8*, sa. const.: White Leghorn pullets of the Shaver strain, contamination: no AFB₁ + AFB₂ (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: USA¹¹⁰, *control

incidence: 8/8, sa. const.: White Leghorn pullets of the Shaver strain, contamination: artificial (dose: **3,310 µg AFB₁/kg** + **1,680 µg AFB₂/kg**, o., for 4 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 0.07 – 0.44 µg/kg*, Ø conc.: 0.2 µg/kg*, country: USA¹¹⁰, *after feeding 4 weeks an AF-contaminated diet

incidence: 8/8*, sa. const.: White Leghorn pullets of the Shaver strain, contamination: no AFB₁ + AFB₂ (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: USA¹¹⁰, *control

incidence: 1/8, sa. const.: White Leghorn pullets of the Shaver strain, contamination: artificial (dose: **3,310 µg AFB₁/kg** + **1,680 µg AFB₂/kg**, o., for 4 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: tr*, country: USA¹¹⁰, *2 days after feeding 4 weeks an AF-contaminated diet

incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: Hubbard strain laying hens, age: 14 days, contamination: no AFB₁ (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: Italy²³², *control

incidence: 3/?/3, sa. const.: Hubbard strain laying hens, age: 14 days, contamination: artificial (dose: **50 µg AFB₁/kg** feed, o., for 169 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.10 µg/kg* (mean value), country: Italy²³², *after 169 days

incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: Warren laying hens, age: 11 months, wt.: ≈ 2.2 kg, contamination: neither AFB₁ nor CPL (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: Italy²⁸⁰, *control

incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: Warren laying hens, age: 11 months, wt.: ≈ 2.2 kg, contamination: no AFB₁ but CPL (2%) in the diet for 4 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd*, country: Italy²⁸⁰, *after 4 weeks

incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: Warren laying hens, age: 11 months, wt.: ≈ 2.2 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **2.5 ppm AFB₁**, o. and diet without CPL for 4 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 2.21 ng/g* (mean value), country: Italy²⁸⁰, *after 4 weeks
incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: Warren laying hens, age: 11 months, wt.: ≈ 2.2 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **2.5 ppm AFB₁**, o. and diet with CPL (2%) for 4 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.98 ng/g* (mean value), country: Italy²⁸⁰, *after 4 weeks

incidence: 1/?*, sa. const.: brown hens (HNL-type), contamination: artificial (dose: AFB₁ + AFG₁ fed; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤ 3.83 ppb, country: Germany³²⁰

incidence: 16/?/16?*, sa. const.: Brown Hyssex laying hens, age: 27 days, contamination: no AF (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: Spain³⁵⁹, *control

incidence: 16[?]/16[?], sa. const.: Brown Hyssex laying hens, age: 27 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: **2.5 mg AF/kg** feed, o., for 32 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: $\leq 0.35 \mu\text{g/kg}^*$ (mean value), country: Spain³⁵⁹ (measured at 4th, 8th*, 16th and 32nd day, lowest conc.: $0.04 \mu\text{g/kg}$ after 32 days, intoxication period) incidence: 16[?]/16[?], sa. const.: Brown Hyssex laying hens, age: 27 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: **5.0 mg AF/kg** feed, o., for 32 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: $\leq 0.23 \mu\text{g/kg}^*$ (mean value), country: Spain³⁵⁹ (measured at 4th*, 8th, 16th and 32nd day, lowest conc.: $0.07 \mu\text{g/kg}$ after 32 days, intoxication period)

incidence: 6/6*, sa. const.: Single Comb White Leghorn hens, contamination: no AFB₁ (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: USA³⁶³, *control

incidence: 10/10, sa. const.: Single Comb White Leghorns hens, contamination: artificial (dose: **8 μg AFB₁/g** feed, for 7 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: $\leq 0.83 \text{ ng/g}^*$ **, country: USA³⁶³, *AFB₁-residues, **after 7 days

incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: eggs from SCWL hens, contamination: no AFB₁ (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: India³⁹², *control

incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: eggs from SCWL hens, contamination: artificial (dose: **600 ppb AFB₁** in feed; o.; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 569 ppb*, country: India³⁹², *after feeding period 3 (84 days) (period = 28 days with daily AFB₁-consumption)

incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: eggs from SCWL hens, contamination: artificial (dose: **1,250 ppb AFB₁** in feed; o.; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 1,244 ppb*, country: India³⁹², *after

feeding period 3 (84 days) (period = 28 days with daily AFB₁-consumption) incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: eggs from SCWL hens, contamination: artificial (dose: **2,120 ppb AFB₁** in feed; o.; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 2,245 ppb*, country: India³⁹², *after feeding period 3 (84 days) (period = 28 days with daily AFB₁-consumption)

incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: eggs from SCWL hens, contamination: artificial (dose: **2,850 ppb AFB₁** in feed; o.; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 2,186 ppb*, country: India³⁹², *after feeding period 3 (84 days) (period = 28 days with daily AFB₁-consumption)

incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: Hubbard strain laying hens, age: 14 days, contamination: no AFB₁ + OTA (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: Italy⁵¹⁵, *control

incidence: 3[?]/3, sa. const.: Hubbard strain laying hens, age: 14 days, contamination: artificial (dose: **50 μg AFB₁/kg** feed + **50 μg OTA/kg** feed, o., for 169 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: $0.20 \mu\text{g/kg}^*$ (mean value), country: Italy⁵¹⁵, *after 169 days

incidence: 24/24*, sa. const.: Warren laying hens, age: 44 weeks, wt.: \emptyset 2.2 kg, contamination: no AFB₁ (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: Italy⁶³⁰, *control

incidence: ?/24, sa. const.: Warren laying hens, age: 44 weeks, wt.: \emptyset 2.2 kg, contamination: **2.5 ppm AFB₁**, o., for 4 weeks (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 4.13 ppb*, country: Italy⁶³⁰, *after 4 weeks

incidence: 24/24, sa. const.: Warren laying hens, age: 44 weeks, wt.: \emptyset 2.2 kg, contamination: no AFB₁ but **MOS-diet** (0.11%) for 4 weeks (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd*, country: Italy⁶³⁰, *after 4 weeks

incidence: ?/24, sa. const.: Warren laying hens, age: 44 weeks, wt.: \emptyset 2.2 kg,

contamination: **2.5 ppm AFB₁**, o. together with **MOS-diet** (0.11%) for 4 weeks (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 2.21 ppb*, country: Italy⁶³⁰, *after 4 weeks

AFLATOXIN B₂

incidence: 8/8*, sa. const.: White Leghorn pullets of the Shaver strain, contamination: no AFB₁ + AFB₂ (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: USA¹¹⁰, *control

incidence: 8/8, sa. const.: White Leghorn pullets of the Shaver strain, contamination: artificial (dose: **3,310 µg AFB₁/kg + 1,680 µg AFB₂/kg**, o., for 4 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 0.03–0.26 µg/kg*, Ø conc.: 0.13 µg/kg*, country: USA¹¹⁰, *after feeding 4 weeks an AF-contaminated diet

incidence: 8/8*, sa. const.: White Leghorn pullets of the Shaver strain, contamination: no AFB₁ + AFB₂ (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: USA¹¹⁰, *control

incidence: 2/8, sa. const.: White Leghorn pullets of the Shaver strain, contamination: artificial (dose: **3,310 µg AFB₁/kg + 1,680 µg AFB₂/kg**, o., for 4 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 0.01–0.02 µg/kg*, Ø conc.: 0.015 µg/kg*, country: USA¹¹⁰, *2 days after feeding 4 weeks an AF-contaminated diet

AFLATOXIN B_{2a}

incidence: 8/8*, sa. const.: White Leghorn pullets of the Shaver strain, contamination: no AFB₁ + AFB₂ (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: USA¹¹⁰, *control

incidence: 8/8, sa. const.: White Leghorn pullets of the Shaver strain, contamination: artificial (dose: **3,310 µg AFB₁/kg + 1,680 µg AFB₂/kg**, o, for 4

weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 0.35–3.87 µg/kg*, Ø conc.: 1.52 µg/kg*, country: USA¹¹⁰, *after feeding 4 weeks an AF-contaminated diet

incidence: 8/8*, sa. const.: White Leghorn pullets of the Shaver strain, contamination: no AFB₁ + AFB₂ (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: USA¹¹⁰, *control incidence: 7/8, sa. const.: White Leghorn pullets of the Shaver strain, contamination: artificial (dose: 3,310 µg AFB₁/kg + 1,680 µg AFB₂/kg, o., for 4 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: tr–0.09 µg/kg*, country: USA¹¹⁰, *2 days after feeding 4 weeks an AF-contaminated diet

incidence: 16/16?*, sa. const.: Brown Hyssex laying hens, age: 27 days, contamination: no AF (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: Spain³⁵⁹, *control incidence: 16?/16?, sa. const.: Brown Hyssex laying hens, age: 27 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: **2.5 mg AF/kg feed**, o., for 32 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤0.41 µg/kg* (mean value), country: Spain³⁵⁹ (measured at 4th, 8th*, 16th and 32nd day, lowest conc.: nd after 16 days, intoxication period)

incidence: 16?/16?, sa. const.: Brown Hyssex laying hens, age: 27 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: **5.0 mg AF/kg feed**, o., for 32 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤0.67 µg/kg* (mean value), country: Spain³⁵⁹ (measured at 4th*, 8th, 16th and 32nd day, lowest conc.: 0.18 µg/kg after 16 days, intoxication period)

AFLATOXIN G₁

incidence: 1/?*, sa. const.: brown hens (HNL-type), contamination: artificial (dose: AFB₁ addition; for detailed

information please see the article), conc.: 0.28 ppb, country: Germany³²⁰

AFLATOXIN M₁

incidence: 8/8*, sa. const.: White Leghorn pullets of the Shaver strain, contamination: no AFB₁ + AFB₂ (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: USA¹¹⁰, *control
 incidence: 4/8, sa. const.: White Leghorn pullets of the Shaver strain, contamination: artificial (dose: **3,310 µg AFB₁/kg + 1,680 µg AFB₂/kg**, o., for 4 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: tr–0.05 µg/kg*, country: USA¹¹⁰, *after feeding 4 weeks an AF-contaminated diet
 incidence: 8/8*, sa. const.: White Leghorn pullets of the Shaver strain, contamination: no AFB₁ + AFB₂ (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: USA¹¹⁰, *control

incidence: 16/16, sa. const.: White Leghorn pullets of the Shaver strain, contamination: artificial (dose: **3,310 µg AFB₁/kg + 1,680 µg AFB₂/kg**, o., for 4 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd* and NR, country: USA¹¹⁰, *2 days after feeding 4 weeks an AF-contaminated diet

incidence: 16?/16?*, sa. const.: Brown Hyssex laying hens, age: 27 days, contamination: no AF (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: Spain³⁵⁹, *control

incidence: 16?/16?, sa. const.: Brown Hyssex laying hens, age: 27 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: **2.5 mg AF/kg** feed, o., for 32 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤0.32 µg/kg* (mean value), country: Spain³⁵⁹ (measured at 4th, 8th, 16th and 32nd* day, lowest conc.: nd after 4 and 16 days, intoxication period)

incidence: 16?/16?, sa. const.: Brown Hyssex laying hens, age: 27 weeks,

contamination: artificial (dose: **5.0 mg AF/kg** feed, o., for 32 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤0.11 µg/kg* (mean value), country: Spain³⁵⁹ (measured at 4th, 8th, 16th* and 32nd day, lowest conc.: nd after 32 days, intoxication period)

incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: Hubbard strain laying hens, age: 14 days, contamination: no AFB₁ + OTA (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: Italy⁵¹⁵, *control
 incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: Hubbard strain laying hens, age: 14 days, contamination: artificial (dose: **50 µg AFB₁/kg feed + 50 µg OTA/kg** feed, o., for 169 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: <0.01 µg/kg* (mean value), country: Italy⁵¹⁵, *after 169 days

AFLATOXIN M₂

incidence: 8/8*, sa. const.: White Leghorn pullets of the Shaver strain, contamination: no AFB₁ + AFB₂ (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: USA¹¹⁰, *control
 incidence: 7/8, sa. const.: White Leghorn pullets of the Shaver strain, contamination: artificial (dose: **3,310 µg AFB₁/kg + 1,680 µg AFB₂/kg**, o., for 4 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: tr–0.10 µg/kg*, country: USA¹¹⁰, *after feeding 4 weeks an AF-contaminated diet
 incidence: 8/8*, sa. const.: White Leghorn pullets of the Shaver strain, contamination: no AFB₁ + AFB₂ (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: USA¹¹⁰, *control
 incidence: 1/8, sa. const.: White Leghorn pullets of the Shaver strain, contamination: artificial (dose: **3,310 µg AFB₁/kg + 1,680 µg AFB₂/kg**, o., for 4 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: tr*, country: USA¹¹⁰,

*2 days after feeding 4 weeks an AF-contaminated diet

AFLATOXINS

incidence: ?/? , sa. const.: White Leghorn hens (Cornell strain K), age: 20–22 weeks, wt.: 1,600–1,800 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 11.26 mg AFs (labeled), by stomach tube, once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: $\leq 18.69 \mu\text{g/g}^*$ **, country: USA⁸¹, *AFs or their metabolites, **after 4 days (also measured after 1 and 7 days, lowest conc.: $10.65 \mu\text{g/g}$ after 7 days)

DEOXYNIVALENOL

incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: White Leghorn hens, age: 55 weeks, contamination: no NIV (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: Lithuania/Sweden³⁷⁵, *control
incidence: ?/? , sa. const.: White Leghorn hens, age: 55 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: 5 mg NIV/kg, o., for 50 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: tr*, country: Lithuania/Sweden³⁷⁵, *after 50 days

NIVALENOL

incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: White Leghorn hens, age: 55 weeks, contamination: no NIV (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: Lithuania/Sweden³⁷⁵, *control
incidence: ?/? , sa. const.: White Leghorn hens, age: 55 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: 5 mg NIV/kg, o., for 50 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: tr*, country: Lithuania/weden³⁷⁵, *after 50 days

OCHRATOXIN A

incidence: 8?/8, sa. const.: New Hampshire-Leghorn cross hens, age: 24 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: OTA 0.5 ppm (feed weight), o., for 2 weeks), conc.: 12.5 ppb* (mean value), country: USA³¹⁶, *after 14 days

incidence: 8?/8, sa. const.: New Hampshire-Leghorn cross hens, age: 24 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: OTA 5.0 ppm (feed weight), o., for 2 weeks), conc.: 80.2 ppb* (mean value), country: USA³¹⁶, *after 14 days

incidence: 5/5*, sa. const.: White Leghorn hens, contamination: no OTA (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: Germany³⁷⁴, *control
incidence: ?/5, sa. const.: White Leghorn hens, contamination: artificial (dose: 1.3 mg OTA/kg feed, o., for 28 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: $9.1 \mu\text{g/kg}^*$ (mean value), country: Germany³⁷⁴, **after feeding OTA for 28 days

incidence: ?/5, sa. const.: White Leghorn hens, contamination: artificial (dose: 2.6 mg OTA/kg feed, o., for 28 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: $17.9 \mu\text{g/kg}^*$ (mean value), country: Germany³⁷⁴, **after feeding OTA for 28 days

incidence: ?/5, sa. const.: eggs from White Leghorn hens, contamination: artificial (dose: 5.2 mg OTA/kg feed, o., for 28 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: $18.0 \mu\text{g/kg}^*$ (mean value), country: Germany³⁷⁴, **after feeding OTA for 28 days

incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: Hubbard strain laying hens, age: 14 days, contamination: no AFB₁ + OTA (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: Italy⁵¹⁵, *control

incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: Hubbard strain laying hens, age: 14 days, contamination: artificial (dose: 50 $\mu\text{g AFB}_1/\text{kg}$ feed + 50 $\mu\text{g OTA/kg}$ feed, o., for 169 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: $2.0 \mu\text{g/kg}^*$ (mean value), country: Italy⁵¹⁵, *after 169 days

incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: Hubbard strain laying hens, age: 14 days, contamination: no AFB₁ + OTA (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: Italy⁵¹⁵, *control

incidence: 3/3, sa. const.: Hubbard strain laying hens, age: 14 days, contamination: artificial (dose: **50 µg AFB₁/kg** feed + **50 µg OTA/kg** feed, o., for **87 days**; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 0.5*–0.9** µg/kg (mean value), country: Italy⁵¹⁵, 33** and 82* days after withdrawal from treatment

incidence: 12/12*, sa. const.: H and N White Leghorn hens, age: 26 weeks, contamination: no OTA (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: Canada⁵²⁵, *control

incidence: ?/8, sa. const.: H and N White Leghorn hens, age: 26 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: **0.5 ppm OTA** in feed, o., for 42 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 26.3 ppm* (mean value), country: Canada⁵²⁵, *directly after withdrawal from treated feed for 6 weeks

incidence: ?/12, sa. const.: H and N White Leghorn hens, age: 26 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: **1.0 ppm OTA** in feed, o., for 42 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 57.6 ppm* (mean value), country: Canada⁵²⁵, *directly after withdrawal from treated feed for 6 weeks

incidence: ?/16, sa. const.: H and N White Leghorn hens, age: 26 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: **4.0 ppm OTA** in feed, o., for 42 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 72.6 ppm* (mean value), country: Canada⁵²⁵, *directly after withdrawal from treated feed for 6 weeks

incidence: ?/16, sa. const.: H and N White Leghorn hens, age: 26 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: **4.0 ppm OTA** in feed, o., for 42 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 26.3 ppm* (mean value), country: Canada⁵²⁵, *after **24 h off** treated feed for 6 weeks

incidence: ?/16, sa. const.: H and N White Leghorn hens, age: 26 weeks,

contamination: artificial (dose: **4.0 ppm OTA** in feed, o., for 42 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 8.7 ppm* (mean value), country: Canada⁵²⁵, *after 48 h off treated feed for 6 weeks

incidence: 24/24*, sa. const.: Rhode Island Red hens, age: 54 weeks, contamination: no OTA (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: Poland⁵⁹⁰, *control

incidence: ?/22, sa. const.: Rhode Island Red hens, age: 54 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: **2.1 ppm OTA** in the diet, o., for 5 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 3.3 ppb*, country: Poland⁵⁹⁰, *after 5 weeks?

incidence: ?/2, sa. const.: Rhode Island Red cockerels, age: 54 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: **2.1 ppm OTA** in the diet, o., for 5 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 1.3 ppb*, country: Poland⁵⁹⁰, *after 5 weeks?

incidence: ?/22, sa. const.: Rhode Island Red hens, age: 54 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: **4.1 ppm OTA** in the diet, o., for 5 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 11.9 ppb*, country: Poland⁵⁹⁰, *after 5 weeks?

incidence: ?/2, sa. const.: Rhode Island Red cockerels, age: 54 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: **4.1 ppm OTA** in the diet, o., for 5 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 1.7 ppb*, country: Poland⁵⁹⁰, *after 5 weeks?

ZEARALENONE

incidence: ?/4, sa. const.: White Leghorn laying hens, age: 26–39 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: 10 mg ZEA (labeled)/kg, by gavage into the crop, once), conc. range: ≤397 µg eq ZEA/100 g wet tissue* (mean value), country: USA³⁹⁴, *after 4 h (also measured after 2, 24, 48 and 72 h, lowest conc.: 50 µg eq ZEA/100 g wet tissue after 72 h)

Hen lung may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

AFLATOXINS

incidence: ?/? , sa. const.: White Leghorn hens (Cornell strain K), age: 20–22 weeks, wt.: 1,600–1,800 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 11.26 mg AFs, by stomach tube, once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: $\leq 8.10 \mu\text{g/g}^*$ ** ***, country: USA⁸¹, *AFs or their metabolites, **after 7 days (also measured after 1 day and 4 days, lowest conc.: 3.20 $\mu\text{g/g}$ after 1 day), ***in lung and trachea

OCHRATOXIN A

incidence: 8?/8, sa. const.: New Hampshire-Leghorn cross hens, age: 24 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: OTA 0.5 ppm (feed weight), o., for 2 weeks), conc.: 17.3 ppb* (mean value), country: USA³¹⁶, *after 14 days
incidence: 8?/8, sa. const.: New Hampshire-Leghorn cross hens, age: 24 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: OTA 5.0 ppm (feed weight), o., for 2 weeks), conc.: 87.0 ppb* (mean value), country: USA³¹⁶, *after 14 days

ZEARALENONE

incidence: ?/4, sa. const.: White Leghorn laying hens, age: 26–39 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: 10 mg ZEA (labeled)/kg, by gavage into the crop, once), conc. range: $\leq 63 \mu\text{g eq ZEA}/100 \text{ g wet tissue}^*$ (mean value), country: USA³⁹⁴, *after 48 h (also measured after 2, 4, 24 and 72 h, lowest conc.: 26 $\mu\text{g eq ZEA}/100 \text{ g wet tissue}$ after 72 h)

Hen Lungs and Trachea see Hen lung

Hen muscle may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

AFLATOXIN B₁

incidence: 16?/16?*, sa. const.: Brown Hyssex laying hens, age: 27 days, contamination: no AF (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: Spain³⁵⁹, *control
incidence: 16?/16?, sa. const.: Brown Hyssex laying hens, age: 27 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: 2.5 mg AF/kg feed, o., for 32 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: $\leq 0.2 \mu\text{g/kg}^*$ (mean value), country: Spain³⁵⁹ (measured at 4th*, 8th, 16th and 32nd* day, lowest conc.: 0.02 $\mu\text{g/kg}$ after 8 and 16 days, intoxication period)
incidence: 16?/16?, sa. const.: Brown Hyssex laying hens, age: 27 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: 5.0 mg AF/kg feed, o., for 32 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: $\leq 0.1 \mu\text{g/kg}^*$ (mean value), country: Spain³⁵⁹ (measured at 4th*, 8th, 16th and 32nd day, lowest conc.: 0.02 $\mu\text{g/kg}$ after 32 days, intoxication period)

Hen muscle, breast may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

AFLATOXICOL

incidence: 6/6*, sa. const.: Single Comb White Leghorn hens, contamination: no AFB₁ (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: USA³⁶³, *control
incidence: 10/10, sa. const.: Single Comb White Leghorns hens, contamination: artificial (dose: 8 $\mu\text{g AFB}_1/\text{g}$ feed, for 7 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: $\leq 0.11 \text{ ng/g}^*$ **, country: USA³⁶³, *AFL-residues, **after 7 days

AFLATOXIN B₁

incidence: 8/8*, sa. const.: White Leghorn pullets of the Shaver strain, contamination no AFB₁ + AFB₂ (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: USA¹¹⁰, *control

incidence: 2/8, sa. const.: White Leghorn pullets of the Shaver strain, contamination: artificial (dose: **3,310 µg AFB₁/kg + 1,680 µg AFB₂/kg**, o., for 4 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: tr-0.05 µg/kg*, country: USA¹¹⁰, *after feeding 4 weeks an AF-contaminated diet

incidence: 8/8*, sa. const.: White Leghorn pullets of the Shaver strain, contamination: no AFB₁ + AFB₂ (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: USA¹¹⁰, *control

incidence: 4/8, sa. const.: White Leghorn pullets of the Shaver strain, contamination: artificial (dose: **3,310 µg AFB₁/kg + 1,680 µg AFB₂/kg**, o., for 4 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: tr-0.01 µg/kg*, country: USA¹¹⁰, *2 days after feeding 4 weeks an AF-contaminated diet

AFLATOXIN B₂

incidence: 8/8*, sa. const.: White Leghorn pullets of the Shaver strain, contamination: no AFB₁ + AFB₂ (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: USA¹¹⁰, *control

incidence: 4/8, sa. const.: White Leghorn pullets of the Shaver strain, contamination: artificial (dose: **3,310 µg AFB₁/kg + 1,680 µg AFB₂/kg**, o., for 4 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: tr-0.05 µg/kg*, country: USA¹¹⁰, *after feeding 4 weeks an AF-contaminated diet

incidence: 8/8*, sa. const.: White Leghorn pullets of the Shaver strain, contamination: no AFB₁ + AFB₂ (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: USA¹¹⁰, *control

incidence: 6/8, sa. const.: White Leghorn pullets of the Shaver strain, contamination: artificial (dose: **3,310 µg AFB₁/kg + 1,680 µg AFB₂/kg**, o., for 4 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: tr-0.02 µg/kg*,

country: USA¹¹⁰, *2 days after feeding 4 weeks an AF-contaminated diet

AFLATOXIN B_{2a}

incidence: 8/8*, sa. const.: White Leghorn pullets of the Shaver strain, contamination: no AFB₁ + AFB₂ (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: USA¹¹⁰, *control

incidence: 7/8, sa. const.: White Leghorn pullets of the Shaver strain, contamination: artificial (dose: **3,310 µg AFB₁/kg + 1,680 µg AFB₂/kg**, o., for 4 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: tr-0.03 µg/kg*, country: USA¹¹⁰, *after feeding 4 weeks an AF-contaminated diet

incidence: 8/8*, sa. const.: White Leghorn pullets of the Shaver strain, contamination: no AFB₁ + AFB₂ (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: USA¹¹⁰, *control

incidence: 6/8, sa. const.: White Leghorn pullets of the Shaver strain, contamination: artificial (dose: **3,310 µg AFB₁/kg + 1,680 µg AFB₂/kg**, o., for 4 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: tr*, country: USA¹¹⁰, *2 days after feeding 4 weeks an AF-contaminated diet

AFLATOXIN M₁

incidence: 8/8*, sa. const.: White Leghorn pullets of the Shaver strain, contamination: no AFB₁ + AFB₂ (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: USA¹¹⁰, *control

incidence: 1/16, sa. const.: White Leghorn pullets of the Shaver strain, contamination: artificial (dose: **3,310 µg AFB₁/kg + 1,680 µg AFB₂/kg**, o., for 4 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: tr*, country: USA¹¹⁰, *after feeding 4 weeks an AF-contaminated diet

incidence: 8/8*, sa. const.: White Leghorn pullets of the Shaver strain,

contamination: no AFB₁ + AFB₂ (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: USA¹¹⁰, *control

incidence: 16/16, sa. const.: White Leghorn pullets of the Shaver strain, contamination: artificial (dose: **3,310 µg AFB₁/kg + 1,680 µg AFB₂/kg**, o., for 4 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd*, country: USA¹¹⁰, *2 days after feeding 4 weeks an AF-contaminated diet

AFLATOXIN M₂

incidence: 8/8*, sa. const.: White Leghorn pullets of the Shaver strain, contamination: no AFB₁ + AFB₂ (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: USA¹¹⁰, *control

incidence: 4/8, sa. const.: White Leghorn pullets of the Shaver strain, contamination: artificial (dose: **3,310 µg AFB₁/kg + 1,680 µg AFB₂/kg**, o., for 4 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: tr-0.02 µg/kg*, country: USA¹¹⁰, *after feeding 4 weeks an AF-contaminated diet

incidence: 8/8*, sa. const.: White Leghorn pullets of the Shaver strain, contamination: no AFB₁ + AFB₂ (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: USA¹¹⁰, *control

incidence: 16/16, sa. const.: White Leghorn pullets of the Shaver strain, contamination: artificial (dose: **3,310 µg AFB₁/kg + 1,680 µg AFB₂/kg**, o., for 4 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd* and CPR, country: USA¹¹⁰, *2 days after feeding 4 weeks an AF-contaminated diet

AFLATOXINS

incidence: ?/? , sa. const.: White Leghorn hens (Cornell strain K), age: 20–22 weeks, wt.: 1,600–1,800 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 11.26 mg AFs (labeled), by stomach tube, once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.

range: ≤9.9 µg/g* **, country: USA⁸¹, *AFs or their metabolites, **after 7 days (also measured after 1 and 4 days, lowest conc.: 6.46 µg/g after 4 days)

OCHRATOXIN A

incidence: 8?/8, sa. const.: New Hampshire-Leghorn cross hens, age: 24 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: **OTA 0.5 ppm** (feed weight), o., for 2 weeks), conc.: 3.3 ppb* (mean value), country: USA³¹⁶, *after 14 days
incidence: 8?/8, sa. const.: New Hampshire-Leghorn cross hens, age: 24 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: **OTA 5.0 ppm** (feed weight), o., for 2 weeks), conc.: 8.4 ppb* (mean value), country: USA³¹⁶, *after 14 days

ZEARALENONE

incidence: ?/4, sa. const.: White Leghorn laying hens, age: 26–39 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: 10 mg ZEA (labeled)/kg, by gavage into the crop, once), conc. range: ≤12 µg eq ZEA/100 g wet tissue* (mean value), country: USA³⁹⁴, *after 72 h (also measured after 2, 4, 24 and 48 h, lowest conc.: 7 µg eq ZEA/100 g wet tissue after 2 h)

Hen muscle, leg may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

AFLATOXIN B₁

incidence: 8/8*, sa. const.: White Leghorn pullets of the Shaver strain, contamination: no AFB₁ + AFB₂ (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: USA¹¹⁰, *control

incidence: 8/8, sa. const.: White Leghorn pullets of the Shaver strain, contamination: artificial (dose: **3,310 µg AFB₁/kg + 1,680 µg AFB₂/kg**, o., for 4 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: tr-0.11 µg/kg*, country: USA¹¹⁰, *after feeding 4 weeks an AF-contaminated diet

incidence: 8/8*, sa. const.: White Leghorn pullets of the Shaver strain, contamination: no AFB₁ + AFB₂ (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: USA¹¹⁰, *control
 incidence: 5/8, sa. const.: White Leghorn pullets of the Shaver strain, contamination: artificial (dose: **3,310 µg AFB₁/kg + 1,680 µg AFB₂/kg**, o., for 4 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: tr-0.01 µg/kg*, country: USA¹¹⁰, *2 days after feeding 4 weeks an AF-contaminated diet

AFLATOXIN B₂

incidence: 8/8*, sa. const.: White Leghorn pullets of the Shaver strain, contamination: no AFB₁ + AFB₂ (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: USA¹¹⁰, *control
 incidence: 8/8, sa. const.: White Leghorn pullets of the Shaver strain, contamination: artificial (dose: **3,310 µg AFB₁/kg + 1,680 µg AFB₂/kg**, o., for 4 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 0.02-0.22 µg/kg*, Ø conc.: 0.056 µg/kg*, country: USA¹¹⁰, *after feeding 4 weeks an AF-contaminated diet

incidence: 8/8*, sa. const.: White Leghorn pullets of the Shaver strain, contamination: no AFB₁ + AFB₂ (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: USA¹¹⁰, *control

incidence: 6/8, sa. const.: White Leghorn pullets of the Shaver strain, contamination: artificial (dose: **3,310 µg AFB₁/kg + 1,680 µg AFB₂/kg**, o., for 4 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: tr-0.03 µg/kg*, country: USA¹¹⁰, *2 days after feeding 4 weeks an AF-contaminated diet
 please like in the way of the other mycotoxins

AFLATOXIN B_{2a}

incidence: 8/8*, sa. const.: White Leghorn pullets of the Shaver strain,

contamination: no AFB₁ + AFB₂ (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: USA¹¹⁰, *control

incidence: 8/8, sa. const.: White Leghorn pullets of the Shaver strain, contamination: artificial (dose: **3,310 µg AFB₁/kg + 1,680 µg AFB₂/kg**, o., for 4 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 0.02-0.04 µg/kg*, Ø conc.: 0.03 µg/kg*, country: USA¹¹⁰, *after feeding 4 weeks an AF-contaminated diet

incidence: 8/8*, sa. const.: White Leghorn pullets of the Shaver strain, contamination: no AFB₁ + AFB₂ (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: USA¹¹⁰, *control

incidence: 6/8, sa. const.: White Leghorn pullets of the Shaver strain, contamination: artificial (dose: **3,310 µg AFB₁/kg + 1,680 µg AFB₂/kg**, o., for 4 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: tr-0.02 µg/kg*, country: USA¹¹⁰, *2 days after feeding 4 weeks an AF-contaminated diet

AFLATOXIN M₁

incidence: 8/8*, sa. const.: White Leghorn pullets of the Shaver strain, contamination: no AFB₁ + AFB₂ (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: USA¹¹⁰, *control

incidence: 2/8, sa. const.: White Leghorn pullets of the Shaver strain, contamination: artificial (dose: **3,310 µg AFB₁/kg + 1,680 µg AFB₂/kg**, o., for 4 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: tr-0.01 µg/kg*, country: USA¹¹⁰, *after feeding 4 weeks an AF-contaminated diet

incidence: 8/8*, sa. const.: White Leghorn pullets of the Shaver strain, contamination: no AFB₁ + AFB₂ (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: USA¹¹⁰, *control

incidence: 16/16, sa. const.: White Leghorn pullets of the Shaver strain, contamination: artificial (dose: **3,310 µg AFB₁/kg + 1,680 µg AFB₂/kg**, o., for 4 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd*, country: USA¹¹⁰, *2 days after feeding 4 weeks an AF-contaminated diet

AFLATOXIN M₂

incidence: 8/8*, sa. const.: White Leghorn pullets of the Shaver strain, contamination: no AFB₁ + AFB₂ (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: USA¹¹⁰, *control incidence: 8/8, sa. const.: White Leghorn pullets of the Shaver strain, contamination: artificial (dose: **3,310 µg AFB₁/kg + 1,680 µg AFB₂/kg**, o., for 4 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: tr–0.02 µg/kg*, country: USA¹¹⁰, *after feeding 4 weeks an AF-contaminated diet

incidence: 8/8*, sa. const.: White Leghorn pullets of the Shaver strain, contamination: no AFB₁ + AFB₂ (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: USA¹¹⁰, *control

incidence: 2/8, sa. const.: White Leghorn pullets of the Shaver strain, contamination: artificial (dose: **3,310 µg AFB₁/kg + 1,680 µg AFB₂/kg**, o., for 4 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: tr*, country: USA¹¹⁰, *2 days after feeding 4 weeks an AF-contaminated diet

AFLATOXINS

incidence: ?/? , sa. const.: White Leghorn hens (Cornell strain K), age: 20–22 weeks, wt.: 1,600–1,800 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 11.26 mg AFs (labeled), by stomach tube, once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤7.89 µg/g* **, country: USA⁸¹, *AFs or their metabolites, **after 4 days (also measured after 1 and 7 days, lowest conc.: 5.70 µg/g after 7 days)

OCHRATOXIN A

incidence: 8?/8, sa. const.: New Hampshire-Leghorn cross hens, age: 24 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: **OTA 0.5 ppm** (feed weight), o., for 2 weeks), conc.: 4.2 ppb* (mean value), country: USA³¹⁶, *after 14 days incidence: 8?/8, sa. const.: New Hampshire-Leghorn cross hens, age: 24 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: **OTA 5.0 ppm** (feed weight), o., for 2 weeks), conc.: 7.2 ppb* (mean value), country: USA³¹⁶, *after 14 days

ZEARALENONE

incidence: ?/4, sa. const.: White Leghorn laying hens, age: 26–39 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: 10 mg ZEA (labeled)/kg, by gavage into the crop, once), conc. range: ≤18 µg eq ZEA/100 g wet tissue* (mean value), country: USA³⁹⁴, *after 48 h (also measured after 2, 4, 24 and 72 h, lowest conc.: 9 µg eq ZEA/100 g wet tissue after 2 h)

Hen muscle, red may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

CITRININ

incidence: 9/9*, sa. const.: sex mature Mamourah hens, age: ≈13 months, b. wt.: Ø 1,998 g, contamination: no CIT (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: Egypt⁵⁹¹, *control incidence: ?/9, sa. const.: sex mature Mamourah hens, age: ≈13 months, b. wt.: Ø 1,998 g, contamination: artificial (dose: **100 ppb CIT** in the diet, o., for 6 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 9.84 ppb*, country: Egypt⁵⁹¹, *after 6 weeks

OCHRATOXIN A

incidence: 12/12*, sa. const.: H and N White Leghorn hens, age: 26 weeks, contamination: no OTA (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: Canada⁵²⁵, *control

incidence: ?/8, sa. const.: H and N White Leghorn hens, age: 26 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: **0.5 ppm OTA** in feed, o., for 42 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 8.0 ppm* (mean value), country: Canada⁵²⁵, *directly after withdrawal from treated feed for 6 weeks

incidence: ?/12, sa. const.: H and N White Leghorn hens, age: 26 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: **1.0 ppm OTA** in feed, o., for 42 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 12.6 ppm* (mean value), country: Canada⁵²⁵, *directly after withdrawal from treated feed for 6 weeks

incidence: ?/16, sa. const.: H and N White Leghorn hens, age: 26 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: **4.0 ppm OTA** in feed, o., for 42 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 20.8 ppm* (mean value), country: Canada⁵²⁵, *directly after withdrawal from treated feed for 6 weeks

incidence: ?/16, sa. const.: H and N White Leghorn hens, age: 26 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: **4.0 ppm OTA** in feed, o., for 42 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: ndr, country: Canada⁵²⁵, *after 24 h off treated feed for 6 weeks

incidence: ?/16, sa. const.: H and N White Leghorn hens, age: 26 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: **4.0 ppm OTA** in feed, o., for 42 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: ndr, country: Canada⁵²⁵, *after 48 h off treated feed for 6 weeks

Hen muscle, thigh may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

AFLATOXICOL

incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: Hubbard strain laying hens, age: 14 days, contamination: no AFB₁ + OTA (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: Italy⁵¹⁵, *control

incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: Hubbard strain laying hens, age: 14 days, contamination: artificial (dose: **50 µg AFB₁/kg feed + 50 µg OTA/kg feed**, o., for 169 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: <0.04 µg/kg* (mean value), country: Italy⁵¹⁵, *after 169 days

AFLATOXIN B₁

incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: Hubbard strain laying hens, age: 14 days, contamination: no AFB₁ (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: Italy²³², *control

incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: Hubbard strain laying hens, age: 14 days, contamination: artificial (dose: **50 µg AFB₁/kg feed**, o., for 169 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.07 µg/kg* (mean value), country: Italy²³², *after 169 days

incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: Hubbard strain laying hens, age: 14 days, contamination: no AFB₁ + OTA (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: Italy⁵¹⁵, *control

incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: Hubbard strain laying hens, age: 14 days, contamination: artificial (dose: **50 µg AFB₁/kg feed + 50 µg OTA/kg feed**, o., for 169 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.06 µg/kg* (mean value), country: Italy⁵¹⁵, *after 169 days

AFLATOXIN M₁

incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: Hubbard strain laying hens, age: 14 days, contamination: no AFB₁ (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: Italy²³², *control

incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: Hubbard strain laying hens, age: 14 days, contamination: artificial (dose: **50 µg AFB₁/kg feed**, o., for 169 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.02 µg/kg* (mean value), country: Italy²³², *after 169 days

incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: Hubbard strain laying hens, age: 14 days, contamination:

no AFB₁ + OTA (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: Italy⁵¹⁵, *control
 incidence: 3/3, sa. const.: Hubbard strain laying hens, age: 14 days, contamination: artificial (dose: **50 µg AFB₁/kg feed + 50 µg OTA/kg feed**, o., for 169 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.10 µg/kg* (mean value), country: Italy⁵¹⁵, *after 169 days

OCHRATOXIN A

incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: Hubbard strain laying hens, age: 14 days, contamination: no AFB₁ + OTA (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: Italy⁵¹⁵, *control
 incidence: 3/3, sa. const.: Hubbard strain laying hens, age: 14 days, contamination: artificial (dose: **50 µg AFB₁/kg feed + 50 µg OTA/kg feed**, o., for 169 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 1.0 µg/kg* (mean value), country: Italy⁵¹⁵, *after 169 days
 incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: Hubbard strain laying hens, age: 14 days, contamination: no AFB₁ + OTA (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: Italy⁵¹⁵, *control
 incidence: 3/3, sa. const.: Hubbard strain laying hens, age: 14 days, contamination: artificial (dose: **50 µg AFB₁/kg feed + 50 µg OTA/kg feed**, o., for 87 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 0.5 µg/kg* (mean value), country: Italy⁵¹⁵, *33 and 82 days after withdrawal from treatment

Hen muscle, white may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

CITRININ

incidence: 9/9*, sa. const.: sex mature Mamourah hens, age: ≈13 months, Ø wt.: 1,998 g, contamination: no CIT (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: Egypt⁵⁹¹, *control
 incidence: ?/9, sa. const.: sex mature Mamourah hens, age: ≈13 months, Ø wt.:

1,998 g, contamination: artificial (dose: **100 ppb CIT** in the diet, o., for 6 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 10.3 ppb*, country: Egypt⁵⁹¹, *after 6 weeks

OCHRATOXIN A

incidence: 12/12*, sa. const.: H and N White Leghorn hens, age: 26 weeks, contamination: no OTA (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: Canada⁵²⁵, *control
 incidence: ?/12, sa. const.: H and N White Leghorn hens, age: 26 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: **0.5 ppm OTA** in feed, o., for 42 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: Canada⁵²⁵, *directly after withdrawal from treated feed for 6 weeks
 incidence: ?/12, sa. const.: H and N White Leghorn hens, age: 26 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: **1.0 ppm OTA** in feed, o., for 42 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 4.6 ppm* (mean value), country: Canada⁵²⁵, *directly after withdrawal from treated feed for 6 weeks
 incidence: ?/16, sa. const.: H and N White Leghorn hens, age: 26 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: **4.0 ppm OTA** in feed, o., for 42 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 15.9 ppm* (mean value), country: Canada⁵²⁵, *directly after withdrawal from treated feed for 6 weeks
 incidence: ?/16, sa. const.: H and N White Leghorn hens, age: 26 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: **4.0 ppm OTA** in feed, o., for 42 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: Canada⁵²⁵, *after 24 h off treated feed for 6 weeks
 incidence: ?/16, sa. const.: H and N White Leghorn hens, age: 26 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: **4.0 ppm OTA** in feed, o., for 42 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: Canada⁵²⁵, *after 48 h off treated feed for 6 weeks

Hen muscle, wing may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

AFLATOXINS

incidence: ?/? , sa. const.: White Leghorn hens (Cornell strain K), age: 20–22 weeks, wt.: 1,600–1,800 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 11.26 mg AFs (labeled), by stomach tube, once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: $\leq 8.18 \mu\text{g/g}^*$ **, country: USA⁸¹, *AFs or their metabolites, **after 1 day (also measured after 4 and 7 days, lowest conc.: $6.29 \mu\text{g/g}$ after 7 days)

ZEARALENONE

incidence: ?/4, sa. const.: White Leghorn laying hens, age: 26–39 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: 10 mg ZEA (labeled)/kg, by gavage into the crop, once), conc. range: $\leq 12 \mu\text{g eq ZEA/100 g wet tissue}^*$ (mean value), country: USA³⁹⁴, *after 24 h (also measured after 2, 4, 48 and 72 h, lowest conc.: $8 \mu\text{g eq ZEA/100 g wet tissue}$ after 2 h)

Hen ova may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

AFLATOXICOL

incidence: 6/6*, sa. const.: Single Comb White Leghorn hens, contamination: no AFB₁ (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: USA³⁶³, *control

incidence: 10/10, sa. const.: Single Comb White Leghorns hens, contamination: artificial (dose: $8 \mu\text{g AFB}_1/\text{g feed}$, for 7 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: $\leq 0.42 \text{ ng/g}^*$ **, country: USA³⁶³, *AFL-residues, **after 7 days

AFLATOXIN B₁

incidence: 8/8*, sa. const.: White Leghorn pullets of the Shaver strain, contamination no AFB₁ + AFB₂ (for detailed information

please see the article), conc.: nr, country: USA¹¹⁰, *control

incidence: 6/8, sa. const.: White Leghorn pullets of the Shaver strain, contamination: artificial (dose: $3,310 \mu\text{g AFB}_1/\text{kg} + 1,680 \mu\text{g AFB}_2/\text{kg}$, o., for 4 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: $0.03\text{--}0.15 \mu\text{g/kg}^*$, \emptyset conc.: $0.07 \mu\text{g/kg}^*$, country: USA¹¹⁰, *after feeding 4 weeks an AF-contaminated diet incidence: 8/8*, sa. const.: White Leghorn pullets of the Shaver strain, contamination no AFB₁ + AFB₂ (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: USA¹¹⁰, *control

incidence: 8/8, sa. const.: White Leghorn pullets of the Shaver strain, contamination: artificial (dose: $3,310 \mu\text{g AFB}_1/\text{kg} + 1,680 \mu\text{g AFB}_2/\text{kg}$, o., for 4 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: $\text{tr}\text{--}0.08 \mu\text{g/kg}^*$, country: USA¹¹⁰, *2 days after feeding 4 weeks an AF-contaminated diet

incidence: 6/6*, sa. const.: Single Comb White Leghorn hens, contamination: no AFB₁ (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: USA³⁶³, *control

incidence: 10/10, sa. const.: Single Comb White Leghorns hens, contamination: artificial (dose: $8 \mu\text{g AFB}_1/\text{g feed}$, for 7 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: $\leq 0.37 \text{ ng/g}^*$ **, country: USA³⁶³, *AFB₁-residues, **after 7 days

AFLATOXIN B₂

incidence: 8/8*, sa. const.: White Leghorn pullets of the Shaver strain, contamination no AFB₁ + AFB₂ (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: USA¹¹⁰, *control

incidence: 6/8, sa. const.: White Leghorn pullets of the Shaver strain, contamination: artificial (dose: $3,310 \mu\text{g AFB}_1/\text{kg} + 1,680 \mu\text{g AFB}_2/\text{kg}$, o., for 4 weeks; for detailed information please see

the article), conc. range: 0.02–0.04 µg/kg*, Ø conc.: 0.03 µg/kg*, country: USA¹¹⁰,

*after feeding 4 weeks an AF-contaminated diet

incidence: 8/8*, sa. const.: White Leghorn pullets of the Shaver strain,

contamination no AFB₁ + AFB₂ (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: USA¹¹⁰,

*control

incidence: 8/8, sa. const.: White Leghorn pullets of the Shaver strain,

contamination: artificial (dose: **3,310 µg AFB₁/kg + 1,680 µg AFB₂/kg**, o., for 4 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: tr–0.03 µg/kg*,

country: USA¹¹⁰, *2 days after feeding 4 weeks an AF-contaminated diet

AFLATOXIN B_{2a}

incidence: 8/8*, sa. const.: White Leghorn pullets of the Shaver strain, contamination

no AFB₁ + AFB₂ (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: USA¹¹⁰, *control

incidence: 6/8, sa. const.: White Leghorn pullets of the Shaver strain,

contamination: artificial (dose: **3,310 µg AFB₁/kg + 1,680 µg AFB₂/kg**, o., for 4 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 0.02–0.04 µg/kg*, Ø conc.: 0.03 µg/kg*, country: USA¹¹⁰,

*after feeding 4 weeks an AF-contaminated diet

incidence: 8/8*, sa. const.: White Leghorn

pullets of the Shaver strain, contamination no AFB₁ + AFB₂ (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: USA¹¹⁰,

*control

incidence: 7/8, sa. const.: White Leghorn pullets of the Shaver strain, contamination:

artificial (dose: **3,310 µg AFB₁/kg + 1,680 µg AFB₂/kg**, o., for 4 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: tr–0.05 µg/kg*,

country: USA¹¹⁰, *2 days after feeding 4 weeks an AF-contaminated diet

AFLATOXIN M₁

incidence: 8/8*, sa. const.: White Leghorn pullets of the Shaver strain,

contamination no AFB₁ + AFB₂ (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: USA¹¹⁰,

*control

incidence: 5/8, sa. const.: White Leghorn pullets of the Shaver strain,

contamination: artificial (dose: **3,310 µg AFB₁/kg + 1,680 µg AFB₂/kg**, o., for 4 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range:

tr–0.02 µg/kg*, country: USA¹¹⁰, *after feeding 4 weeks an AF-contaminated diet

incidence: 8/8*, sa. const.: White Leghorn pullets of the Shaver strain, contamination

no AFB₁ + AFB₂ (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: USA¹¹⁰, *control

incidence: 1/8, sa. const.: White Leghorn pullets of the Shaver strain,

contamination: artificial (dose: **3,310 µg AFB₁/kg + 1,680 µg AFB₂/kg**, o., for 4 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.01 µg/kg*,

country: USA¹¹⁰, *2 days after feeding 4 weeks an AF-contaminated diet

AFLATOXIN M₂

incidence: 8/8*, sa. const.: White Leghorn pullets of the Shaver strain, contamination

no AFB₁ + AFB₂ (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: USA¹¹⁰, *control

incidence: 6/8, sa. const.: White Leghorn pullets of the Shaver strain,

contamination: artificial (dose: **3,310 µg AFB₁/kg + 1,680 µg AFB₂/kg**, o., for 4 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range:

tr–0.02 µg/kg*, country: USA¹¹⁰, *after feeding 4 weeks an AF-contaminated diet

incidence: 8/8*, sa. const.: White Leghorn pullets of the Shaver strain, contamination

no AFB₁ + AFB₂ (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: USA¹¹⁰, *control

incidence: 4/8, sa. const.: White Leghorn pullets of the Shaver strain, contamination: artificial (dose: 3,310 $\mu\text{g AFB}_1/\text{kg}$ + 1,680 $\mu\text{g AFB}_2/\text{kg}$, o., for 4 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: tr–0.02 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}^*$, country: USA¹¹⁰, *2 days after feeding 4 weeks an AF-contaminated diet

AFLATOXINS

incidence: ?/? , sa. const.: White Leghorn hens (Cornell strain K), age: 20–22 weeks, wt.: 1,600–1,800 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 11.26 mg AFs (labeled), by stomach tube, once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: $\leq 8.29 \mu\text{g}/\text{g}^* \text{ ** } \text{***}$, country: USA⁸¹, *AFs or their metabolites, **in large ova (>10 mm), ***after 4 days (also measured after 1 and 7 days, lowest conc.: 6.75 $\mu\text{g}/\text{g}$ after 1 day)

incidence: ?/? , sa. const.: White Leghorn hens (Cornell strain K), age: 20–22 weeks, wt.: 1,600–1,800 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 11.26 mg AFs (labeled), by stomach tube, once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: $\leq 13.72 \mu\text{g}/\text{g}^* \text{ ** } \text{***}$, country: USA⁸¹, *AFs or their metabolites, **in small ova (<10 mm), ***after 7 days (also measured after 1 and 4 days, lowest conc.: 7.09 $\mu\text{g}/\text{g}$ after 4 days)

Hen Ovaries see Hen ova

Hen oviduct may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

ZEARALENONE

incidence: ?/4, sa. const.: White Leghorn laying hens, age: 26–39 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: 10 mg ZEA (labeled)/kg, by gavage into the crop, once), conc. range: $\leq 68 \mu\text{g eq ZEA}/100 \text{ g wet tissue}^*$ (mean value), country: USA³⁹⁴, *after 24 h (also measured after 2, 4, 48 and 72 h, lowest conc.: 39 $\mu\text{g eq ZEA}/100 \text{ g wet tissue}$ after 2 h)

Hen pancreas may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

AFLATOXINS

incidence: ?/? , sa. const.: White Leghorn hens (Cornell strain K), age: 20–22 weeks, wt.: 1,600–1,800 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 11.26 mg AFs (labeled), stomach tube, once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: $\leq 12.54 \mu\text{g}/\text{g}^* \text{ **}$, country: USA⁸¹, *AFs or their metabolites, **after 7 days (also measured after 1 and 4 days, lowest conc.: 5.10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{g}$ after 1 day)

ZEARALENONE

incidence: ?/20, sa. const.: White Leghorn laying hens, age: 26–39 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: 10 mg ZEA (labeled)/kg, by gavage into the crop, once), conc. range: $\leq 38 \mu\text{g eq zearalenone}/100 \text{ g wet tissue}^*$ (mean value), country: USA³⁹⁴, *after 2 h (also measured after 4, 24, 48 and 72 h, lowest conc.: 15 $\mu\text{g eq ZEA}/100 \text{ g wet tissue}$ after 72 h)

Hen plasma may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

DEOXYNIVALENOL

incidence: ?/4, sa. const.: White Leghorn hens, age: 316 days, wt.: 1.3–1.7 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 2.2 mg DON (unlabeled)/day/bird, o., for 6 days followed by 2.2 mg DON (labeled)/day/bird, o., for 6 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: $\approx \leq 38\text{--}54 \text{ ng}/\text{ml}^*$ (mean value), country: Canada¹³⁵, *after 8–12 days exposure to DON (also measured after 14, 16 and 18 days, lowest conc.: significantly lower than the above indicated value after 18 days)

FUMONISIN B₁

incidence: 6/6, sa. const.: White Leghorn laying hens, age: 30 weeks, wt.: 1.30–1.68 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 2.0 mg FB₁ (labeled and unlabeled)/kg b.

wt., o., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 28–103 ng/ml* **, country: Canada¹²⁹, *FB₁ and/or metabolites, *(measured at other hour intervals up to 28 h, lowest conc.: nd after 24 h)

OCHRATOXIN A

incidence: ?/24*, sa. const.: Rhode Island Red hens, age: 54 weeks, contamination: no OTA (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country:

Poland⁵⁹⁰, *control

incidence: ?/22, sa. const.: Rhode Island Red hens, age: 54 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: **2.1 ppm** OTA in the diet, o., for 5 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 13.3 ppb*, country: Poland⁵⁹⁰, *after 4 weeks of OTA-administration

incidence: ?/2, sa. const.: Rhode Island Red cockerels, age: 54 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: **2.1 ppm** OTA in the diet, o., for 5 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 5.7 ppb*, country: Poland⁵⁹⁰, *after 4 weeks of OTA-administration

incidence: ?/22, sa. const.: Rhode Island Red hens, age: 54 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: **4.1 ppm** OTA in the diet, o., for 5 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 37.0 ppb*, country: Poland⁵⁹⁰, *after 4 weeks of OTA-administration

incidence: ?/2, sa. const.: Rhode Island Red cockerels, age: 54 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: **4.1 ppm** OTA in the diet, o., for 5 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 16.0 ppb*, country: Poland⁵⁹⁰, *after 4 weeks of OTA-administration

ZEARALENONE

incidence: ?/4, sa. const.: White Leghorn laying hens, age: 26–39 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: 10 mg ZEA (labeled)/kg, by gavage into the crop, once), conc. range: ≤82 µg eq ZEA/100 g wet tissue* (mean value), country: USA³⁹⁴,

*after 4 h (also measured after 2, 24, 48 and 72 h, lowest conc.: 12 µg eq ZEA/100 g wet tissue after 72 h)

Hen red blood cells may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

ZEARALENONE

incidence: ?/4, sa. const.: White Leghorn laying hens, age: 26–39 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: 10 mg ZEA (labeled)/kg, by gavage into the crop, once), conc. range: ≤269 µg eq ZEA/100 g wet tissue* (mean value), country: USA³⁹⁴, *after 48 h (also measured after 2, 4, 24 and 72 h, lowest conc.: 125 µg eq ZEA/100 g wet tissue after 72 h)

Hen reproductive organs may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

AFLATOXINS

incidence: ?/?, sa. const.: White Leghorn hens (Cornell strain K), age: 20–22 weeks, wt.: 1,600–1,800 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 11.26 mg AFs (labeled), stomach tube, once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤13.48 µg/g* **, country: USA⁸¹, *AFs or their metabolites, **after 1 day (also measured after 4 and 7 days, lowest conc.: 4.49 µg/g after 4 days)

Hen serum may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

AFLATOXIN B₁

incidence: 8/8*, sa. const.: White Leghorn pullets of the Shaver strain, contamination no AFB₁ + AFB₂ (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: USA¹¹⁰, *control
incidence: ?/?, sa. const.: White Leghorn pullets of the Shaver strain, contamination: artificial (dose: **3,310 µg AFB₁/kg + 1,680 µg AFB₂/kg**, o., for 4 weeks; for detailed information please

see the article), conc. range: 0.02–0.03 µg/kg* (mean values), country: USA¹¹⁰, *after feeding 4 weeks an AF-contaminated diet incidence: 8/8*, sa. const.: White Leghorn pullets of the Shaver strain, contamination no AFB₁ + AFB₂ (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: USA¹¹⁰, *control incidence: ?/?, sa. const.: White Leghorn pullets of the Shaver strain, contamination: artificial (dose: **3,310 µg AFB₁/kg + 1,680 µg AFB₂/kg**, o, for 4 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.01 µg/kg* (mean value), country: USA¹¹⁰, *2 days after feeding 4 weeks an AF-contaminated diet

AFLATOXIN B₂

incidence: 8/8*, sa. const.: White Leghorn pullets of the Shaver strain, contamination no AFB₁ + AFB₂ (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: USA¹¹⁰, *control incidence: ?/?, sa. const.: White Leghorn pullets of the Shaver strain, contamination: artificial (dose: **3,310 µg AFB₁/kg + 1,680 µg AFB₂/kg**, o, for 4 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 0.04–0.05 µg/kg* (mean values), country: USA¹¹⁰, *after feeding 4 weeks an AF-contaminated diet

incidence: 8/8*, sa. const.: White Leghorn pullets of the Shaver strain, contamination no AFB₁ + AFB₂ (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: USA¹¹⁰, *control incidence: ?/?, sa. const.: White Leghorn pullets of the Shaver strain, contamination: artificial (dose: **3,310 µg AFB₁/kg + 1,680 µg AFB₂/kg**, o, for 4 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.01 µg/kg* (mean value), country: USA¹¹⁰, *2 days after feeding 4 weeks an AF-contaminated diet

AFLATOXIN B_{2a}

incidence: 8/8*, sa. const.: White Leghorn pullets of the Shaver strain, contamination

no AFB₁ + AFB₂ (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: USA¹¹⁰, *control incidence: ?/?, sa. const.: White Leghorn pullets of the Shaver strain, contamination: artificial (dose: **3,310 µg AFB₁/kg + 1,680 µg AFB₂/kg**, o, for 4 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 0.01–0.02 µg/kg* (mean values), country: USA¹¹⁰, *after feeding 4 weeks an AF-contaminated diet incidence: 8/8*, sa. const.: White Leghorn pullets of the Shaver strain, contamination no AFB₁ + AFB₂ (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: USA¹¹⁰, *control incidence: ?/?, sa. const.: White Leghorn pullets of the Shaver strain, contamination: artificial (dose: **3,310 µg AFB₁/kg + 1,680 µg AFB₂/kg**, o, for 4 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: tr* (mean value), country: USA¹¹⁰, *2 days after feeding 4 weeks an AF-contaminated diet

AFLATOXIN M₁

incidence: 8/8*, sa. const.: White Leghorn pullets of the Shaver strain, contamination no AFB₁ + AFB₂ (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: USA¹¹⁰, *control incidence: 16/24, sa. const.: White Leghorn pullets of the Shaver strain, contamination: artificial (dose: **3,310 µg AFB₁/kg + 1,680 µg AFB₂/kg**, o, for 4 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd*, country: USA¹¹⁰, *after feeding 4 weeks an AF-contaminated diet

incidence: 8/8*, sa. const.: White Leghorn pullets of the Shaver strain, contamination no AFB₁ + AFB₂ (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: USA¹¹⁰, *control

incidence: ?/?, sa. const.: White Leghorn pullets of the Shaver strain,

contamination: artificial (dose: **3,310 µg AFB₁/kg + 1,680 µg AFB₂/kg**, o., for 4 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd*, country: USA¹¹⁰, *2 days after feeding 4 weeks an AF-contaminated diet

AFLATOXIN M₂

incidence: 8/8*, sa. const.: White Leghorn pullets of the Shaver strain, contamination no AFB₁ + AFB₂ (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: USA¹¹⁰, *control

incidence: ?/? , sa. const.: White Leghorn pullets of the Shaver strain, contamination: artificial (dose: **3,310 µg AFB₁/kg + 1,680 µg AFB₂/kg**, o., for 4 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: tr* (mean value), country: USA¹¹⁰, *after feeding 4 weeks an AF-contaminated diet

incidence: 8/8*, sa. const.: White Leghorn pullets of the Shaver strain, contamination no AFB₁ + AFB₂ (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: USA¹¹⁰, *control

incidence: ?/? , sa. const.: White Leghorn pullets of the Shaver strain, contamination: artificial (dose: **3,310 µg AFB₁/kg + 1,680 µg AFB₂/kg**, o., for 4 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd*, country: USA¹¹⁰, *2 days after feeding 4 weeks an AF-contaminated diet

OCHRATOXIN A

incidence: 5/5*, sa. const.: White Leghorn hens, contamination: no OTA (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: Germany³⁷⁴, *control

incidence: ?/5, sa. const.: White Leghorn hens, contamination: artificial (dose: **1.3 mg OTA/kg feed**, o., for 28 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 4.7 µg/l* (mean value), country: Germany³⁷⁴, **after feeding OTA for 28 days

incidence: ?/5, sa. const.: White Leghorn hens, contamination: artificial (dose: **2.6 mg OTA/kg feed**, o., for 28 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 14.1 µg/l* (mean value), country: Germany³⁷⁴, **after feeding OTA for 28 days

incidence: ?/4, sa. const.: eggs from White Leghorn hens, contamination: artificial (dose: **5.2 mg OTA/kg feed**, o., for 28 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 11.7 µg/l* (mean value), country: Germany³⁷⁴, **after feeding OTA for 28 days

Hen skin may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

AFLATOXICOL

incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: Hubbard strain laying hens, age: 14 days, contamination: no AFB₁ + OTA (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: Italy⁵¹⁵, *control

incidence: 3/?/3, sa. const.: Hubbard strain laying hens, age: 14 days, contamination: artificial (dose: **50 µg AFB₁/kg feed + 50 µg OTA/kg feed**, o., for 169 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: <0.04 µg/kg* (mean value), country: Italy⁵¹⁵, *after 169 days

AFLATOXIN B₁

incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: Hubbard strain laying hens, age: 14 days, contamination: no AFB₁ (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: Italy²³², *control

incidence: 3/?/3, sa. const.: Hubbard strain laying hens, age: 14 days, contamination: artificial (dose: **50 µg AFB₁/kg feed**, o., for 169 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.12 µg/kg* (mean value), country: Italy²³², *after 169 days

incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: Hubbard strain laying hens, age: 14 days, contamination: no AFB₁ + OTA (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: Italy⁵¹⁵, *control

incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: Hubbard strain laying hens, age: 14 days, contamination: artificial (dose: 50 µg AFB₁/kg feed + 50 µg OTA/kg feed, o., for 169 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.04 µg/kg* (mean value), country: Italy⁵¹⁵, *after 169 days

AFLATOXIN M₁

incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: Hubbard strain laying hens, age: 14 days, contamination: no AFB₁ + OTA (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: Italy⁵¹⁵, *control

incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: Hubbard strain laying hens, age: 14 days, contamination: artificial (dose: 50 µg AFB₁/kg feed + 50 µg OTA/kg feed, o., for 169 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: <0.01 µg/kg* (mean value), country: Italy⁵¹⁵, *after 169 days

AFLATOXINS

incidence: ?/? sa. const.: White Leghorn hens (Cornell strain K), age: 20–22 weeks, wt.: 1,600–1,800 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 11.26 mg AFs (labeled), by stomach tube, once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤4.71 µg/g* **, country: USA⁸¹, *AFs or their metabolites, **after 1 day (also measured after 4 and 7 days, lowest conc.: 3.25 µg/g after 4 days)

OCHRATOXIN A

incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: Hubbard strain laying hens, age: 14 days, contamination: no AFB₁ + OTA (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: Italy⁵¹⁵, *control

incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: Hubbard strain laying hens, age: 14 days, contamination: artificial (dose: 50 µg AFB₁/kg feed + 50 µg OTA/kg feed, o., for 169 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 2.0 µg/kg* (mean value), country: Italy⁵¹⁵, *after 169 days

incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: Hubbard strain laying hens, age: 14 days, contamination: no AFB₁ + OTA (for detailed information

please see the article), conc.: nr, country: Italy⁵¹⁵, *control

incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: Hubbard strain laying hens, age: 14 days, contamination: artificial (dose: 50 µg AFB₁/kg feed + 50 µg OTA/kg feed, o., for 87 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: <0.5 µg/kg* (mean value), country: Italy⁵¹⁵, *33 and 82 days after withdrawal from treatment

Hen spleen may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

AFLATOXINS

incidence: ?/? sa. const.: White Leghorn hens (Cornell strain K), age: 20–22 weeks, wt.: 1,600–1,800 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 11.26 mg AFs (labeled), by stomach tube, once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤12.47 µg/g* ** ***, country: USA⁸¹, *AFs or their metabolites, **after 7 days (also measured after 1 and 4 days, lowest conc.: 7.14 µg/g after 4 days), ***in spleen and kidney

ZEARALENONE

incidence: ?/4, sa. const.: White Leghorn laying hens, age: 26–39 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: 10 mg ZEA (labeled)/kg, by gavage into the crop, once), conc. range: ≤64 µg eq ZEA/100 g wet tissue* (mean value), country: USA³⁹⁴, *after 24 h (also measured after 2, 4, 48 and 72 h, lowest conc.: 28 µg eq ZEA/100 g wet tissue after 72 h)

Hen Spleen and Kidney see Hen spleen

Hen stomach may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

OCHRATOXIN A

incidence: 8?/8, sa. const.: New Hampshire-Leghorn cross hens, age: 24 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: OTA 0.5 ppm (feed weight), o.,

for 2 weeks), conc.: 19.8 ppb* (mean value), country: USA³¹⁶, *after 14 days
incidence: 8?/8, sa. const.: New Hampshire-Leghorn cross hens, age: 24 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: OTA 5.0 ppm (feed weight), o., for 2 weeks), conc.: 94.3 ppb* (mean value), country: USA³¹⁶, *after 14 days

Horse

Horse Natural Contamination

Horse liver may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

AFLATOXIN B₁
incidence: 2?/? , sa. const.: livers from horses of Thailand and the USA, contamination: natural, conc. range: 9–18 ppb, Ø conc.: 13.5 ppb, country: Thailand/USA¹⁴¹

Horse urine may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

ZEARALANOLS
incidence: 47/76*, sa. const.: urine from horses of New Zealand, contamination: natural, conc. range: ≤18.8 ng/ml**, country: New Zealand²³⁰, *export animals, **most probable of *Fusarium* origin

ZEARALENOLS
incidence: 47/76*, sa. const.: urine from horses of New Zealand, contamination: natural, conc. range: ≤2,157 ng/ml, country: New Zealand²³⁰, *export animals

Lamb

Lamb Natural Contamination

Lamb urine may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

ZEARALANOLS
incidence: 38/90*, sa. const.: urine from lambs of New Zealand, contamination:

natural, conc. range: ≤0.77 ng/ml**, country: New Zealand²³⁰, *export animals, **most probable of *Fusarium* origin

ZEARALENOLS
incidence: 38/90*, sa. const.: urine from lambs of New Zealand, contamination: natural, conc. range: ≤34 ng/ml, country: New Zealand²³⁰, *export animals

Lamb Artificial Contamination

Lamb feces may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

AFLATOXIN B₁
incidence: 6/6*, sa. const.: male Rasa Aragonesa lambs, age: 40–45 days, wt.: ≈15.3 kg, contamination: no AF, conc.: nd, country: Spain³⁵⁸, *control
incidence: ?/12?, sa. const.: male Rasa Aragonesa lambs, age: 40–45 days, wt.: ≈15.3 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 2.5 mg AF, o., for 21 days), conc. range: 6.86–36.29 µg/kg* (mean values), Ø conc.: 17.25 µg/kg* (mean value), country: Spain³⁵⁸, *during intoxication period over 21 days (measured after 7, 14* and 21 days) (for overall information please see the article)
incidence: 6/6*, sa. const.: male Rasa Aragonesa lambs, age: 40–45 days, wt.: ≈15.3 kg, contamination: no AF, conc.: nd, country: Spain³⁵⁸, *control
incidence: ?/12?, sa. const.: male Rasa Aragonesa lambs, age: 40–45 days, wt.: ≈15.3 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 2.5 mg AF, o., for 21 days), conc. range: 7.95–19.66 µg/kg*, Ø conc.: 13.33 µg/kg*, country: Spain³⁵⁸, *during clearance period (at the 1st, 2nd* and 4th day contamination, at the 8th day no contamination anymore) (for overall information please see the article)

AFLATOXIN G₁
incidence: 6/6*, sa. const.: male Rasa Aragonesa lambs, age: 40–45 days, wt.: ≈15.3 kg, contamination: no AF, conc.: nd, country: Spain³⁵⁸, *control

incidence: ?/?, sa. const.: male Rasa Aragonesa lambs, age: 40–45 days, wt.: ≈15.3 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 2.5 mg AF, o., for 21 days), conc. range: 1.3*–27.47** μg/kg*** (mean values), Ø conc.: 10.96 μg/kg*** (mean value), country: Spain³⁵⁸, ***during **intoxication period** over 21 days (measured after 7**, 14 and 21* days) (for overall information please see the article)

incidence: 6/6*, sa. const.: male Rasa Aragonesa lambs, age: 40–45 days, wt.: ≈15.3 kg, contamination: no AF, conc.: nd, country: Spain³⁵⁸, *control
 incidence: ?/?, sa. const.: male Rasa Aragonesa lambs, age: 40–45 days, wt.: ≈15.3 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 2.5 mg AF, o., for 21 days), conc. range: 1.22–1.4 μg/kg*, Ø conc.: 1.31 μg/kg*, country: Spain³⁵⁸, *during **clearance period** (at the 1st* day still contamination, at the 2nd, 4th and 8th day no contamination anymore) (for overall information please see the article)

AFLATOXIN M₁
 incidence: 6/6*, sa. const.: male Rasa Aragonesa lambs, age: 40–45 days, wt.: ≈15.3 kg, contamination: no AF, conc.: nd, country: Spain³⁵⁸, *control
 incidence: ?/?, sa. const.: male Rasa Aragonesa lambs, age: 40–45 days, wt.: ≈15.3 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 2.5 mg AF, o., for 21 days), conc. range: 8.16*–61.82** μg/kg*** (mean value), Ø conc.: 27.2 μg/kg*** (mean value), country: Spain³⁵⁸, ***during **intoxication period** over 21 days (measured after 7**, 14* and 21 days) (for overall information please see the article)
 incidence: 6/6*, sa. const.: male Rasa Aragonesa lambs, age: 40–45 days, wt.: ≈15.3 kg, contamination: no AF, conc.: nd, country: Spain³⁵⁸, *control
 incidence: ?/?, sa. const.: male Rasa Aragonesa lambs, age: 40–45 days, wt.: ≈15.3 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 2.5 mg AF, o., for 21 days), conc. range: 0.23*–13.94** μg/kg***, Ø conc.: 4.01 μg/

kg***, country: Spain³⁵⁸, ***during **clearance period** (at the 1st**, 2nd 4th and 8th* day contamination) (for overall information please see the article)

Lamb kidney may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

AFLATOXICOL

incidence: 6/6*, sa. const.: male Rasa Aragonesa lambs, age: 40–45 days, wt.: ≈15.3 kg, contamination: no AF, conc.: nd, country: Spain³⁵⁸, *control
 incidence: 2/12?, sa. const.: male Rasa Aragonesa lambs, age: 40–45 days, wt.: ≈15.3 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 2.5 mg AF, o., for 21 days), conc. range: tr?*, country: Spain³⁵⁸, ***clearance period** (8 days after removal of the contaminated diet)

AFLATOXIN B₁

incidence: 6/6*, sa. const.: male Rasa Aragonesa lambs, age: 40–45 days, wt.: ≈15.3 kg, contamination: no AF, conc.: nd, country: Spain³⁵⁸, *control
 incidence: 12/12, sa. const.: male Rasa Aragonesa lambs, age: 40–45 days, wt.: ≈15.3 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 2.5 mg AF, o., for 21 days), conc. range: 0.38–2.93 μg/kg*, Ø conc.: 1.29 μg/kg*, country: Spain³⁵⁸, ***intoxication period** (after 21 days of intoxication)
 incidence: 6/6*, sa. const.: male Rasa Aragonesa lambs, age: 40–45 days, wt.: ≈15.3 kg, contamination: no AF, conc.: nd, country: Spain³⁵⁸, *control
 incidence: 7/12, sa. const.: male Rasa Aragonesa lambs, age: 40–45 days, wt.: ≈15.3 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 2.5 mg AF, o., for 21 days), conc. range: 0.02–0.71 μg/kg*, Ø conc.: 0.20 μg/kg*, country: Spain³⁵⁸, ***clearance period** (8 days after removal of the contaminated diet)

AFLATOXIN B_{2a}

incidence: 6/6*, sa. const.: male Rasa Aragonesa lambs, age: 40–45 days, wt.:

≈15.3 kg, contamination: no AF, conc.: nd, country: Spain³⁵⁸, *control
 incidence: 3/12, sa. const.: male Rasa Aragonesa lambs, age: 40–45 days, wt.: ≈15.3 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 2.5 mg AF, o., for 21 days), conc. range: 0.02–0.09 µg/kg, Ø conc.: 0.05 µg/kg*, country: Spain³⁵⁸, ***intoxication period** (after 21 days of intoxication)
 incidence: 6/6*, sa. const.: male Rasa Aragonesa lambs, age: 40–45 days, wt.: ≈15.3 kg, contamination: no AF, conc.: nd, country: Spain³⁵⁸, *control
 incidence: 5/12, sa. const.: male Rasa Aragonesa lambs, age: 40–45 days, wt.: ≈15.3 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 2.5 mg AF, o., for 21 days), conc. range: 0.03–0.69 µg/kg*, Ø conc.: 0.19 µg/kg*, country: Spain³⁵⁸, ***clearance period** (8 days after removal of the contaminated diet)

AFLATOXIN G₁

incidence: 6/6*, sa. const.: male Rasa Aragonesa lambs, age: 40–45 days, wt.: ≈15.3 kg, contamination: no AF, conc.: nd, country: Spain³⁵⁸, *control
 incidence: 12/12, sa. const.: male Rasa Aragonesa lambs, age: 40–45 days, wt.: ≈15.3 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 2.5 mg AF, o., for 21 days), conc. range: 0.03–0.52 µg/kg*, Ø conc.: 0.31 µg/kg*, country: Spain³⁵⁸, ***intoxication period** (after 21 days of intoxication)
 incidence: 6/6*, sa. const.: male Rasa Aragonesa lambs, age: 40–45 days, wt.: ≈15.3 kg, contamination: no AF, conc.: nd, country: Spain³⁵⁸, *control
 incidence: 3/12, sa. const.: male Rasa Aragonesa lambs, age: 40–45 days, wt.: ≈15.3 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 2.5 mg AF, o., for 21 days), conc. range: 0.01–0.04 µg/kg*, Ø conc.: 0.03 µg/kg*, country: Spain³⁵⁸, ***clearance period** (8 days after removal of the contaminated diet)

AFLATOXIN M₁

incidence: 6/6*, sa. const.: male Rasa Aragonesa lambs, age: 40–45 days, wt.: ≈15.3 kg, contamination: no AF, conc.: nd, country: Spain³⁵⁸, *control

incidence: 12/12, sa. const.: male Rasa Aragonesa lambs, age: 40–45 days, wt.: ≈15.3 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 2.5 mg AF, o., for 21 days), conc. range: 0.98–15.46 µg/kg*, Ø conc.: 5.45 µg/kg*, country: Spain³⁵⁸, ***intoxication period** (after 21 days of intoxication)
 incidence: 6/6*, sa. const.: male Rasa Aragonesa lambs, age: 40–45 days, wt.: ≈15.3 kg, contamination: no AF, conc.: nd, country: Spain³⁵⁸, *control
 incidence: 9/12, sa. const.: male Rasa Aragonesa lambs, age: 40–45 days, wt.: ≈15.3 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 2.5 mg AF, o., for 21 days), conc. range: 0.05–1.27 µg/kg*, Ø conc.: 0.35 µg/kg*, country: Spain³⁵⁸, ***clearance period** (8 days after removal of the contaminated diet)

Lamb liver may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

AFLATOXIN B₁

incidence: 6/6*, sa. const.: male Rasa Aragonesa lambs, age: 40–45 days, wt.: ≈15.3 kg, contamination: no AF, conc.: nd, country: Spain³⁵⁸, *control
 incidence: 12/12, sa. const.: male Rasa Aragonesa lambs, age: 40–45 days, wt.: ≈15.3 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 2.5 mg AF, o., for 21 days), conc. range: 0.34–4.05 µg/kg, Ø conc.: 1.94 µg/kg*, country: Spain³⁵⁸, ***intoxication period** (after 21 days of intoxication)
 incidence: 6/6*, sa. const.: male Rasa Aragonesa lambs, age: 40–45 days, wt.: ≈15.3 kg, contamination: no AF, conc.: nd, country: Spain³⁵⁸, *control
 incidence: 9/12, sa. const.: male Rasa Aragonesa lambs, age: 40–45 days, wt.: ≈15.3 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 2.5 mg AF, o., for 21 days), conc. range: 0.14–1.03 µg/kg*, Ø conc.: 0.44 µg/kg*, country: Spain³⁵⁸, ***clearance period** (8 days after removal of the contaminated diet)

AFLATOXIN G₁

incidence: 6/6*, sa. const.: male Rasa Aragonesa lambs, age: 40–45 days, wt.: ≈15.3 kg, contamination: no AF, conc.: nd, country: Spain³⁵⁸, *control

incidence: 11/12, sa. const.: male Rasa Aragonesa lambs, age: 40–45 days, wt.: ≈15.3 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 2.5 mg AF, o., for 21 days), conc. range: 0.03–2.94 µg/kg*, Ø conc.: 1.3 µg/kg*, country: Spain³⁵⁸, ***intoxication period** (after 21 days of intoxication)
 incidence: 6/6*, sa. const.: male Rasa Aragonesa lambs, age: 40–45 days, wt.: ≈15.3 kg, contamination: no AF, conc.: nd, country: Spain³⁵⁸, *control
 incidence: 2/12, sa. const.: male Rasa Aragonesa lambs, age: 40–45 days, wt.: ≈15.3 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 2.5 mg AF, o., for 21 days), conc. range: 0.02–0.03 µg/kg*, Ø conc.: 0.025 µg/kg*, country: Spain³⁵⁸, ***clearance period** (8 days after removal of the contaminated diet)

AFLATOXIN M₁

incidence: 6/6*, sa. const.: male Rasa Aragonesa lambs, age: 40–45 days, wt.: ≈15.3 kg, contamination: no AF, conc.: nd, country: Spain³⁵⁸, *control
 incidence: 12/12, sa. const.: male Rasa Aragonesa lambs, age: 40–45 days, wt.: ≈15.3 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 2.5 mg AF, o., for 21 days), conc. range: 0.10–0.72 µg/kg*, Ø conc.: 0.35 µg/kg*, country: Spain³⁵⁸, ***intoxication period** (after 21 days of intoxication)
 incidence: 6/6*, sa. const.: male Rasa Aragonesa lambs, age: 40–45 days, wt.: ≈15.3 kg, contamination: no AF, conc.: nd, country: Spain³⁵⁸, *control
 incidence: 7/12, sa. const.: male Rasa Aragonesa lambs, age: 40–45 days, wt.: ≈15.3 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 2.5 mg AF, o., for 21 days), conc. range: 0.07–0.16 µg/kg*, Ø conc.: 0.12 µg/kg*, country: Spain³⁵⁸, ***clearance period** (8 days after removal of the contaminated diet)

Lamb urine may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

AFLATOXIN B₁

incidence: 6/6*, sa. const.: male Rasa Aragonesa lambs, age: 40–45 days, wt.:

≈15.3 kg, contamination: no AF, conc.: nd, country: Spain³⁵⁸, *control
 incidence: 12/12, sa. const.: male Rasa Aragonesa lambs, age: 40–45 days, wt.: ≈15.3 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 2.5 mg AF, o., for 21 days), conc. range: 0.30–5.16 µg/l*, Ø conc.: 1.78 µg/l*, country: Spain³⁵⁸, ***intoxication period** (after 21 days of intoxication)
 incidence: 6/6*, sa. const.: male Rasa Aragonesa lambs, age: 40–45 days, wt.: ≈15.3 kg, contamination: no AF, conc.: nd, country: Spain³⁵⁸, *control
 incidence: 3/12, sa. const.: male Rasa Aragonesa lambs, age: 40–45 days, wt.: ≈15.3 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 2.5 mg AF, o., for 21 days), conc. range: 0.07–0.19 µg/l*, Ø conc.: 0.14 µg/l*, country: Spain³⁵⁸, ***clearance period** (8 days after removal of the contaminated diet)

AFLATOXIN B_{2a}

incidence: 6/6*, sa. const.: male Rasa Aragonesa lambs, age: 40–45 days, wt.: ≈15.3 kg, contamination: no AF, conc.: nd, country: Spain³⁵⁸, *control
 incidence: 12/12, sa. const.: male Rasa Aragonesa lambs, age: 40–45 days, wt.: ≈15.3 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 2.5 mg AF, o., for 21 days), conc. range: 0.01–0.98 µg/l, Ø conc.: 0.35 µg/l*, country: Spain³⁵⁸, ***intoxication period** (after 21 days of intoxication)
 incidence: 6/6*, sa. const.: male Rasa Aragonesa lambs, age: 40–45 days, wt.: ≈15.3 kg, contamination: no AF, conc.: nd, country: Spain³⁵⁸, *control
 incidence: 10/12, sa. const.: male Rasa Aragonesa lambs, age: 40–45 days, wt.: ≈15.3 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 2.5 mg AF, o., for 21 days), conc. range: 0.09–1.26 µg/l*, Ø conc.: 0.29 µg/l*, country: Spain³⁵⁸, ***clearance period** (8 days after removal of the contaminated diet)

AFLATOXIN G₁

incidence: 6/6*, sa. const.: male Rasa Aragonesa lambs, age: 40–45 days, wt.: ≈15.3 kg, contamination: no AF, conc.: nd, country: Spain³⁵⁸, *control

incidence: 12/12, sa. const.: male Rasa Aragonesa lambs, age: 40–45 days, wt.: ≈15.3 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 2.5 mg AF₁ o., for 21 days), conc. range: 0.46–10.52 µg/l*, Ø conc.: 2.69 µg/l*, country: Spain³⁵⁸, ***intoxication period** (after 21 days of intoxication)

incidence: 6/6*, sa. const.: male Rasa Aragonesa lambs, age: 40–45 days, wt.: ≈15.3 kg, contamination: no AF, conc.: nd, country: Spain³⁵⁸, *control

incidence: 1/12, sa. const.: male Rasa Aragonesa lambs, age: 40–45 days, wt.: ≈15.3 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 2.5 mg AF₁ o., for 21 days), conc.: 1.67 µg/l*, country: Spain³⁵⁸, ***clearance period** (8 days after removal of the contaminated diet)

AFLATOXIN M₁

incidence: 6/6*, sa. const.: male Rasa Aragonesa lambs, age: 40–45 days, wt.: ≈15.3 kg, contamination: no AF, conc.: nd, country: Spain³⁵⁸, *control

incidence: 12/12, sa. const.: male Rasa Aragonesa lambs, age: 40–45 days, wt.: ≈15.3 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 2.5 mg AF₁ o., for 21 days), conc. range: 1.90–27.84 µg/l*, Ø conc.: 7.37 µg/l*, country: Spain³⁵⁸, ***intoxication period** (after 21 days of intoxication)

incidence: 6/6*, sa. const.: male Rasa Aragonesa lambs, age: 40–45 days, wt.: ≈15.3 kg, contamination: no AF, conc.: nd, country: Spain³⁵⁸, *control

incidence: 10/12, sa. const.: male Rasa Aragonesa lambs, age: 40–45 days, wt.: ≈15.3 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 2.5 mg AF₁ o., for 21 days), conc. range: 0.22–1.13 µg/l*, Ø conc.: 0.54 µg/l*, country: Spain³⁵⁸, ***clearance period** (8 days after removal of the contaminated diet)

Monkey

Monkey Artificial Contamination

Monkey, Macaque

Monkey, macaque bile may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

AFLATOXIN B₁

incidence: 3/4*, sa. const.: female macaque monkeys, age: 38–44 months, wt.: 1.2–2.4 kg, contamination: no AFB₁ (for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: tr, country: USA/Thailand⁹⁸, *control

incidence: 15/16, sa. const.: female macaques monkeys, age: 38–44 months, wt.: 1.2–2.4 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.5*, 1.5*, 4.5*, 13.5* or 40.5* mg crystalline AFB₁/kg b. wt., o., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: tr–163 µg/ml* **, country: USA/Thailand⁹⁸, **7 days after AFB₁-administration

Monkey, macaque blood may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

AFLATOXIN B₁

incidence: 4/4, sa. const.: female macaque monkeys, age: 38–44 months, wt.: 1.2–2.4 kg, contamination: no AFB₁ (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: no specimen?, country: USA/Thailand⁹⁸

incidence: 1/?*, sa. const.: female macaques monkeys, age: 38–44 months, wt.: 1.2–2.4 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.5, 1.5, 4.5, 13.5 or 40.5** mg AFB₁/kg b. wt., o., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 37 µg/ml** ***, country: USA/Thailand⁹⁸, *heart blood, ***7 days after AFB₁-administration

Monkey, macaque brain may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

AFLATOXIN B₁

incidence: 4/4, sa. const.: female macaque monkeys, age: 38–44 months, wt.:

1.2–2.4 kg, contamination: no AFB₁ (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: USA/Thailand⁹⁸
 incidence: 4/19, sa. const.: female macaque monkeys, age: 38–44 months, wt.: 1.2–2.4 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.5, 1.5, 4.5, 13.5* or 40.5* mg AFB₁/kg b. wt., o., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: tr–30 µg/kg* **, country: USA/Thailand⁹⁸, **7 days after AFB₁-administration

Monkey, macaque heart may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

AFLATOXIN B₁
 incidence: 4/4, sa. const.: female macaque monkeys, age: 38–44 months, wt.: 1.2–2.4 kg, contamination: no AFB₁ (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: no specimen, country: USA/Thailand⁹⁸
 incidence: 6/8, sa. const.: female macaque monkeys, age: 38–44 months, wt.: 1.2–2.4 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.5*, 1.5*, 4.5, 13.5* or 40.5 mg AFB₁/kg b. wt., o., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: tr–176 µg/kg* **, country: USA/Thailand⁹⁸, **7 days after AFB₁-administration

Monkey, Macaque Heart Blood see Monkey blood

Monkey, macaque kidney may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

AFLATOXIN B₁
 incidence: 4/4, sa. const.: female macaque monkeys, age: 38–44 months, wt.: 1.2–2.4 kg, contamination: no AFB₁ (for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: tr, country: USA/Thailand⁹⁸

incidence: 4/16, sa. const.: female macaques monkeys, age: 38–44 months, wt.: 1.2–2.4 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.5*, 1.5*, 4.5*, 13.5* or 40.5* mg AFB₁/kg b. wt., o., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: tr–162 µg/kg* **, country: USA/Thailand⁹⁸, **7 days after AFB₁-administration

Monkey, macaque liver may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

AFLATOXIN B₁
 incidence: 4/4, sa. const.: female macaque monkeys, age: 38–44 months, wt.: 1.2–2.4 kg, contamination: no AFB₁ (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: USA/Thailand⁹⁸
 incidence: 4/19, sa. const.: female macaque monkeys, age: 38–44 months, wt.: 1.2–2.4 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.5, 1.5, 4.5, 13.5* or 40.5* mg AFB₁/kg b. wt., o., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: tr–163 µg/kg* **, country: USA/Thailand⁹⁸, **7 days after AFB₁-administration

Monkey, macaque lung may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

AFLATOXIN B₁
 incidence: 4/4, sa. const.: female macaque monkeys, age: 38–44 months, wt.: 1.2–2.4 kg, contamination: no AFB₁ (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd?, country: USA/Thailand⁹⁸
 incidence: 2/?, sa. const.: female macaque monkeys, age: 38–44 months, wt.: 1.2–2.4 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.5, 1.5, 4.5*, 13.5* or 40.5 mg AFB₁/kg b. wt., o., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: tr* **, country: USA/Thailand⁹⁸, **7 days after AFB₁-administration

Monkey, macaque pancreas may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

AFLATOXIN B₁
 incidence: 4/4, sa. const.: female macaque monkeys, age: 38–44 months, wt.: 1.2–2.4 kg, contamination: no AFB₁ (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd?, country: USA/Thailand⁹⁸
 incidence: 1/?, sa. const.: female macaque monkeys, age: 38–44 months, wt.: 1.2–2.4 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.5, 1.5, 4.5, 13.5* or 40.5 mg AFB₁/kg b. wt., o., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: tr* **, country: USA/Thailand⁹⁸, **7 days after AFB₁-administration

Monkey, macaque plasma may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

OCHRATOXIN A
 incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: female macaque monkeys, age: adult, wt.: 4 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 50 ng OTA ng/g b. wt., o., once), conc.: 500 ng/ml, country: Sweden/Yugoslavia¹⁹³ (at different min, hour and day intervals up to 38 days measured)
 incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: male macaque monkey, age: adult, wt.: 5 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 50 ng OTA ng/g b. wt., i.v., once), conc.: 980 ng/ml, country: Sweden/Yugoslavia¹⁹³ (at different min, hour and day intervals up to 38 days measured)

Monkey, macaque spleen may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

AFLATOXIN B₁
 incidence: 4/4, sa. const.: female macaque monkeys, age: 38–44 months, wt.: 1.2–2.4 kg, contamination: no AFB₁ (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd?, country: USA/Thailand⁹⁸

incidence: 2/?, sa. const.: female macaque monkeys, age: 38–44 months, wt.: 1.2–2.4 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.5, 1.5, 4.5*, 13.5* or 40.5 mg AFB₁/kg b. wt., o., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: tr* **, country: USA/Thailand⁹⁸, **7 days after AFB₁-administration

Monkey, Marmoset

Monkey, marmoset liver may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

AFLATOXIN B₁
 incidence: 4/4, sa. const.: male marmosets, age: 3–9 years, wt.: 250–406 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 100 µg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg, by gavage, twice; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 0.48–1.44 pmol [³H]-AFB eq/mg DNA* ** ***, country: USA⁴³⁰, *control, **AFB₁-DNA adducts, ***on day 28
 incidence: 4/4, sa. const.: male marmosets, age: 3–9 years, wt.: 250–406 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 100 µg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg, by gavage, twice; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 0.23–0.45 pmol [³H]-AFB eq/mg DNA* ** ***, country: USA⁴³⁰, *oltpiraz-diet (18 mg/kg/day) for 13 days (day 16–28) at day 0 and day 26 AFB₁ was administered, **AFB₁-DNA adducts, ***on day 28
 incidence: 3/3, sa. const.: male marmosets, age: 3–9 years, wt.: 250–406 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 100 µg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg, by gavage, twice; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 0.18–0.84 pmol [³H]-AFB eq/mg DNA* ** ***, country: USA⁴³⁰, *EQ-diet (30 mg/kg/day) for 13 days (day 16–28) at day 0 and day 26 AFB₁ was administered, **AFB₁-DNA adducts, ***on day 28
 incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: female marmoset, age: adult, wt.: 300–350 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 2 µg AFB₁

(labeled)/kg, i.v., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: ≤ 122 pmol AFB₁ × 10³/mg protein*, country: Sweden⁶¹⁴, *after 15 min (also measured after 2 and 6 h, lowest conc.: 2 pmol AFB₁ × 10³/mg protein after 6 h) incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: female marmoset, age: adult, wt.: 300–350 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 2 µg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg, i.v., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: ≤ 26 pmol AFB₁-metabolites × 10³/mg protein* **, country: Sweden⁶¹⁴, *after 15 min (also measured after 2 and 6 h, lowest conc.: 5 pmol AFB₁-metabolites × 10³/mg protein after 6 h), **chloroform-soluble AFB₁-metabolites incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: female marmoset, age: adult, wt.: 300–350 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 2 µg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg, i.v., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: ≤ 92 pmol AFB₁-metabolites × 10³/mg protein* **, country: Sweden⁶¹⁴, *after 2 h (also measured after 15 min and 6 h, lowest conc.: 38 pmol AFB₁-metabolites × 10³/mg protein after 6 h), **water-soluble AFB₁-metabolites incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: female marmoset, age: adult, wt.: 300–350 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 2 µg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg, i.v., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: ≤ 66 pmol AFB₁-metabolites × 10³/mg protein* **, country: Sweden⁶¹⁴, *after 2 h (also measured after 15 min and 6 h, lowest conc.: 27 pmol AFB₁-metabolites × 10³/mg protein after 15 min), **tissue-bound AFB₁-metabolites

Monkey, Vervet

Monkey, vervet plasma may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

FUMONISIN B₁
incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: male vervet monkey, age: 20–26 months, wt.: 2.10–2.32 kg, contamination: artificial (dose:

6.42 mg FB₁ (labeled)/kg b. wt., by gavage, once), conc. range: <210 ng/ml*, country: South Africa/Canada¹³⁰, *1–2 h after dosing (at 30 min and also at other hour intervals up to 7 h measured, lowest conc.: ≈ 38 ng/ml after 7 h) incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: male vervet monkey, age: 20–26 months, wt.: 2.10–2.32 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 6.42 mg FB₁ (labeled)/kg b. wt., by gavage, once), conc. range: 85 ng/ml*, country: South Africa/Canada¹³⁰, *2 h after dosing (at 30 min and also at other hour intervals up to 7 h measured, lowest conc.: ≈ 30 ng/ml after 0.5 and 4 h)

incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: female vervet monkeys, age: 20–43 months, weight: 2.1–3.1 kg, contamination: artificial (1.6 mg FB₁/kg b. wt., i.v., once), conc. range: ≤ 8 µg/ml*, country: South Africa⁵³⁵, *after ≈ 10 min (also at other min intervals up to 180 min measured, lowest conc.: <0.2 µg/ml after 180 min)

FUMONISIN B₂
incidence: 1/2, sa. const.: male vervet monkeys, age: ≈ 11 and 13 years, wt.: 5.23 and 4.76 kg, contamination: artificial (7.5 mg FB₂/kg b. wt., by gavage, once), conc.: 25–40 ng/ml*, country: South Africa¹²⁷, *3–5 h after dosing

Mothers' Breast Milk see Human breast milk

Mouse

Mouse Artificial Contamination

Mouse amniotic fluid may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

OCHRATOXIN A
incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: embryos of Slc:ICR mice, contamination: no OTA (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: Japan²⁸⁷,* control

incidence: ?/4, sa. const.: embryos of Slc:ICR mice, contamination: artificial (dose: 5 mg crystalline OTA/kg, i.p., once at 13th day of gestation; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤ 409 ng/ml* ** (mean value), country: Japan²⁸⁷, *in 13-day-pregnant mice, **after 24 h of OTA-administration (also at other hour intervals up to 72 h measured, lowest conc.: ≈ 20 ng/ml after ≈ 2 h)

Mouse blood may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

T-2 TOXIN

incidence: 2?/2, sa. const.: ddYS male mice, age: 6 weeks, wt.: 30 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 1 mg T-2 toxin (labeled)/kg, o., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.7 μ g/ml, country: Japan³⁸⁵, *after ≈ 1 h (also measured after 3, 24, 48 and 72 h)

Mouse brain may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

DEOXYNIVALENOL

incidence: ?/?, sa. const.: male B6C3F1 (C57B1/6J \times C3H/HeJ) mice, age: 7 weeks, contamination: no DON (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: USA⁴⁹⁴
 incidence: ?/?, sa. const.: male B6C3F1 (C57B1/6J \times C3H/HeJ) mice, age: 7 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: 25 mg DON/kg b. wt., by o. gavage, once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 0.8 μ g/g* (mean value), country: USA⁴⁹⁴, *after 5 min (also at other hour intervals up to 25 h measured)

PENITREM A

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: male C57BL/6 mouse, age: ≈ 20 weeks, wt.: 30 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 8 mg PNA/kg, o., once), conc.: ≤ 19.2 nmol/g*, country:

Norway/New Zealand⁶³¹, *after 60 min (also measured after 30 and 120 min)

Mouse embryo may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

OCHRATOXIN A

incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: embryos of Slc:ICR mice, contamination: no OTA (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr**, country: Japan²⁸⁷, *control, **in 11-day and 13-day embryos
 incidence: ?/8–13, sa. const.: embryos of Slc:ICR mice, contamination: artificial (dose: 5 mg crystalline OTA/kg, i.p., once at 11th day of gestation; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤ 360 ng/g* ** (mean value), country: Japan²⁸⁷, *in 11-day embryos, **after 48 h of OTA-administration (also measured at other hour intervals up to 72 h, lowest conc.: almost nd after 2 h)
 incidence: ?/5, sa. const.: embryos of Slc:ICR mice, contamination: artificial (dose: 5 mg crystalline OTA/kg, i.p., once at 13th day of gestation; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤ 492 ng/g* ** (mean value), country: Japan²⁸⁷, *in 13-day embryos, **after 30 h of OTA-administration (also measured at other hour intervals up to 72 h, lowest conc.: 30 ng/g after 2 h)

Mouse gastrointestinal tract may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

PENITREM A

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: male C57BL/6 mouse, age: ≈ 20 weeks, wt.: 30 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 8 mg PNA/kg, o., once), conc.: ≤ 710 nmol/g*, country: Norway/New Zealand⁶³¹, *after 60 min (also measured after 30 and 120 min)

Mouse heart may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

DEOXYNIVALENOL

incidence: ?/? , sa. const.: male B6C3F1 (C57B1/6J × C3H/HeJ) mice, age: 7 weeks, contamination: no DON (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: USA⁴⁹⁴
 incidence: ?/? , sa. const.: sa. const.: male B6C3F1 (C57B1/6J × C3H/HeJ) mice, age: 7 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: **25 mg DON/kg** b. wt., by o. gavage, once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤6.8 μg/g* (mean value), country: USA⁴⁹⁴, *after 15 min (also at other hour intervals up to 25 h measured)

Mouse intestine may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

DEOXYNIVALENOL

incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: male B6C3F1 [C57BL/6(H-2^b) × C3H/HeN(H-2^k) mice, age: 8–10 weeks, contamination: no DON (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: USA³⁷⁰, *control
 incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: male B6C3F1 [C57BL/6(H-2^b) × C3H/HeN(H-2^k) mice, age: 8–10 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: **5 mg DON** (labeled)/kg b. wt., by o. gavage, once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤4.38 pmol [³H]DON/mg wet weight* ** (mean value), country: USA³⁷⁰, *in **small intestine**, **after 0.5 h (also at other hour intervals up to 24 h measured, lowest conc.: 0.23 pmol [³H]DON/mg wet weight after 24 h)
 incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: male B6C3F1 [C57BL/6(H-2^b) × C3H/HeN(H-2^k) mice, age: 8–10 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: **25 mg DON** (labeled)/kg b. wt., by o. gavage, once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤13.9 pmol [³H]DON/mg wet weight* ** (mean value), country: USA³⁷⁰, *in **small intestine**, **after 1 h (also at other hour intervals up to 24 h measured, lowest

conc.: 2.50 pmol [³H]DON/mg wet weight after 24 h)

incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: male B6C3F1 [C57BL/6(H-2^b) × C3H/HeN(H-2^k) mice, age: 8–10 weeks, contamination: no DON (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: USA³⁷⁰, *control

incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: male B6C3F1 [C57BL/6(H-2^b) × C3H/HeN(H-2^k) mice, age: 8–10 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: **5 mg DON** (labeled)/kg b. wt., by o. gavage, once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤2.25 pmol [³H]DON/mg wet weight* ** (mean value), country: USA³⁷⁰, *in **large intestine**, **after 0.5 h (also at other hour intervals up to 24 h measured, lowest conc.: 0.78 pmol [³H]DON/mg wet weight after 24 h)

incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: male B6C3F1 [C57BL/6(H-2^b) × C3H/HeN(H-2^k) mice, age: 8–10 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: **25 mg DON** (labeled)/kg b. wt., by o. gavage, once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤12.4 pmol [³H]DON/mg wet weight* ** (mean value), country: USA³⁷⁰, *in **large intestine**, **after 0.5 h (also at other hour intervals up to 24 h measured, lowest conc.: 1.49 pmol [³H]DON/mg wet weight after 4 h)

Mouse kidney may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

AFLATOXIN B₁

incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: BALB/c mice, age: 6–8 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: 6 mg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg, i.p., once), conc.: 0.2 μmol/mol DNA* ** ** (mean value), country: USA/Taiwan, Republic of China⁴⁹, *after 4 h, **AFB₁-DNA adducts, ***measured by **scintillation counting**
 incidence: 3/3, sa. const.: BALB/c mice, age: 6–8 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: 6 mg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg, i.p., once),

conc.: nd, country: USA/Taiwan, Republic of China⁴⁹, *after 4 h, **AFB₁-FAPy adducts, ***measured by ELISA

incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: BALB/c mice, age: 6–8 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: 12 mg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg, i.p., once), conc.: 2.3 μmol/mol DNA* ** *** (mean value), country: USA/Taiwan, Republic of China⁴⁹, *after 4 h, **AFB₁-DNA adducts, ***measured by **scintillation counting**

incidence: 3/3, sa. const.: BALB/c mice, age: 6–8 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: 12 mg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg, i.p., once), conc.: nd, country: USA/Taiwan, Republic of China⁴⁹, *after 4 h, **AFB₁-FAPy adducts, ***measured by ELISA

DEOXYNIVALENOL

incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: male B6C3F1 [C57BL/6(H-2^b) × C3H/HeN(H-2^k) mice, age: 8–10 weeks, contamination: no DON (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: USA³⁷⁰, *control

incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: male B6C3F1 [C57BL/6(H-2^b) × C3H/HeN(H-2^k) mice, age: 8–10 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: **5 mg DON** (labeled)/kg b. wt., by o. gavage, once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤5.61 pmol [³H]DON/mg wet weight* (mean value), country: USA³⁷⁰, *after 0.5 h (also at other hour intervals up to 24 h measured, lowest conc.: 0.17 pmol [³H]DON/mg wet weight after 24 h)

incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: male B6C3F1 [C57BL/6(H-2^b) × C3H/HeN(H-2^k) mice, age: 8–10 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: **25 mg DON** (labeled)/kg b. wt., by o. gavage, once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤19.8 pmol [³H]DON/mg wet weight* (mean value), country: USA³⁷⁰, *after 0.5 h (also at other hour intervals up to 24 h measured, lowest conc.: 4.13 pmol [³H]DON/mg wet weight after 24 h)

incidence: ?/? , sa. const.: male B6C3F1 (C57B1/6J × C3H/HeJ) mice, age: 7 weeks, contamination: no DON (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: USA⁴⁹⁴

incidence: ?/? , sa. const.: sa. const.: male B6C3F1 (C57B1/6J × C3H/HeJ) mice, age: 7 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: **25 mg DON**/kg b. wt., by o. gavage, once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 9.0 μg/g* (mean value), country: USA⁴⁹⁴, *after 15 min (also at other hour intervals up to 25 h measured)

incidence: ?/? , sa. const.: pathogen-free female B6C3F1 mice, age: 9–10 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: 5 mg DON/kg b. wt., **i.n.**, once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤3.73 μg/g* ** (mean value), country: USA⁵³⁴, *after 15 min (also measured after 30, 60 and 120 min, lowest conc.: ≈0.8 μg/g** after 120 min), **DON eq.

incidence: ?/? , sa. const.: pathogen-free female B6C3F1 mice, age: 9–10 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: 5 mg DON/kg b. wt., by o. gavage, once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤1.76 μg/g* ** (mean value), country: USA⁵³⁴, *after 15 min (also measured after 30, 60 and 120 min, lowest conc.: ≈0.6 μg/g** after 120 min), **DON eq.

OCHRATOXIN A

incidence: ?/9, sa. const.: pregnant Slc:ICR mice, contamination: artificial (dose: 5 mg crystalline OTA/kg, i.p., once at **11th day of gestation**; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≈≤9 μg/g* (mean value), country: Japan²⁸⁷, *after 2 h of OTA-administration (also at other hour intervals up to 72 h measured, lowest conc.: ≈0.25 μg/g after 72 h) incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: embryos of Slc:ICR mice, contamination: no OTA (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr**, country: Japan²⁸⁷, *control, **on day 11 of gestation

incidence: ?/5, sa. const.: pregnant Slc:ICR mice, contamination: artificial (dose: 5 mg crystalline OTA/kg, i.p., once at **13th day of gestation**; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: $\approx 6 \mu\text{g/g}^*$ (mean value), country: Japan²⁸⁷, *after 2 h of OTA-administration (also at other hour intervals up to 72 h measured, lowest conc.: $\approx 0.2 \mu\text{g/g}$ after 72 h) incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: embryos of Slc:ICR mice, contamination: no OTA (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr**, country: Japan²⁸⁷, *control, **on day 13 of gestation

PENITREM A

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: male C57BL/6 mouse, age: ≈ 20 weeks, wt.: 30 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 8 mg PNA/kg, o., once), conc.: $\leq 35.1 \text{ nmol/g}^*$, country: Norway/New Zealand⁶³¹, *after 60 min (also measured after 30 and 120 min)

Mouse liver may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

AFLATOXIN B₁

incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: male C57BL mice, weight: 16–20 g, contamination: artificial no AFB₁, conc.: nr, country: France/Japan²⁴, *control
 incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: male C57BL mice, wt.: 16–20 g, contamination: artificial (dose: **20 μg AFB₁/kg/day**, by gavage, daily for up to 14 days), conc.: 0.44 pmol AFB₁-FAPy/mg DNA* ** (mean value), country: France/Japan²⁴, *animals killed after 24 h of final treatment, **AFB₁-DNA adduct
 incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: male C57BL mice, wt.: 16–20 g, contamination: artificial (dose: **80 μg AFB₁/kg/day**, by gavage, daily for up to 14 days), conc.: $\approx 1 \text{ pmol AFB}_1\text{-FAPy/mg DNA}^* **$ (mean value), country: France/Japan²⁴, *after 1 and 14 days of AFB₁-administration, **AFB₁-DNA adducts

incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: BALB/c mice, age: 6–8 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: 6 mg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg, i.p., once), conc.: 1 $\mu\text{mol/mol DNA}^* ** **$ (mean value), country: USA/Taiwan, Republic of China⁴⁹, *after 4 h, **AFB₁-DNA adducts, ***measured by **scintillation counting**
 incidence: 3/3, sa. const.: BALB/c mice, age: 6–8 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: 6 mg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg, i.p., once), conc.: nd, country: USA/Taiwan, Republic of China⁴⁹, *after 4 h, **AFB₁-FAPy adducts, ***measured by **ELISA**

incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: BALB/c mice, age: 6–8 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: 12 mg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg, i.p., once), conc.: 65.1 $\mu\text{mol/mol DNA}^* ** **$ (mean value), country: USA/Taiwan, Republic of China⁴⁹, *after 4 h, **AFB₁-DNA adducts, ***measured by **scintillation counting**

incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: BALB/c mice, age: 6–8 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: 12 mg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg, i.p., once), conc.: 41.7 $\mu\text{mol/mol DNA}^* ** **$ (mean value), country: USA/Taiwan, Republic of China⁴⁹, *after 4 h, **AFB₁-FAPy adducts, ***measured by **ELISA**

incidence: ?/6*, sa. const.: male Swiss-Webster mice, wt.: 28–32 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.25 mg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg, i.p., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 6.24 adducts/10⁷ nucleotides** *** (mean value), country: USA⁵¹¹, *control, **after 2 h, ***AFB-DNA adducts

incidence: ?/6*, sa. const.: male Swiss-Webster mice, wt.: 28–32 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.25 mg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg, i.p., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 184 adducts/10⁷ nucleotides** *** (mean value), country: USA⁵¹¹, *control, on day 14 BSO (0.6 g/kg i.p.) and (DEM 0.75 ml/kg i.p.) at 2 and 15 h prior to AFB₁-treatment, **after 2 h, ***AFB-DNA adducts

incidence: ?/7*, sa. const.: male Swiss-Webster mice, wt.: 28–32 g, contamination:

artificial (dose: 0.25 mg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg, i.p., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 3.39 adducts/10⁷ nucleotides** *** (mean value), country: USA⁵¹¹, ***BHA-diet** (0.75%) for 14 days prior to AFB₁-treatment, **after 2 h, ***AFB-DNA adducts incidence: ?/7*, sa. const.: male Swiss-Webster mice, wt.: 28–32 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.25 mg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg, i.p., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 5.51 adducts/10⁷ nucleotides** *** (mean value), country: USA⁵¹¹, ***BHA-diet** (0.75%) for 14 days + on day 14 **BSO** (0.6 g/kg i.p.) and (**DEM** 0.75 ml/kg i.p.) at 2 and 15 h prior to AFB₁-treatment, **after 2 h, ***AFB-DNA adducts

incidence: 3?/3*, sa. const.: female CD-1 mice, wt.: 25–30 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.25 mg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg, i.p., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: ≈4 AFB adduct/10⁷ DNA nucleotides** (mean value), country: USA⁶¹⁶, *control, **after 2 h

incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: female CD-1 mice, wt.: 25–30 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.25 mg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg, i.p., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: ≈1 AFB adduct/10⁷ DNA nucleotides* ** (mean value), country: USA⁶¹⁶, ***BHA-diet** (0.75%) for 10 days prior to AFB₁-treatment, **after 2 h

DEOXYNIVALENOL

incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: male B6C3F1 [C57BL/6(H-2^b) × C3H/HeN(H-2^k) mice, age: 8–10 weeks, contamination: no DON (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: USA³⁷⁰, *control

incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: male B6C3F1 [C57BL/6(H-2^b) × C3H/HeN(H-2^k) mice, age: 8–10 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: 5 mg DON (labeled)/kg b. wt., by o. gavage, once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤4.88 pmol [³H]DON/mg wet weight*

(mean value), country: USA³⁷⁰, *after 0.5 h (also at other hour intervals up to 24 h measured, lowest conc.: 0.30 pmol [³H]DON/mg wet weight after 24 h)

incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: male B6C3F1 [C57BL/6(H-2^b) × C3H/HeN(H-2^k) mice, age: 8–10 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: 25 mg DON (labeled)/kg b. wt., by o. gavage, once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤18.4 pmol [³H]DON/mg wet weight* (mean value), country: USA³⁷⁰, *after 0.5 h (also at other hour intervals up to 24 h measured, lowest conc.: 2.29 pmol [³H]DON/mg wet weight after 24 h)

incidence: ?/? , sa. const.: male B6C3F1 (C57B1/6) × C3H/HeJ) mice, age: 7 weeks, contamination: no DON; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: USA⁴⁹⁴

incidence: ?/? , sa. const.: male B6C3F1 (C57B1/6) × C3H/HeJ) mice, age: 7 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: 25 mg DON/kg b. wt., by o. gavage, once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 19.6 µg/g* (mean value), country: USA⁴⁹⁴, *after 5 min (also at other hour intervals up to 25 h measured)

incidence: ?/? , sa. const.: pathogen-free female B6C3F1 mice, age: 9–10 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: 5 mg DON/kg b. wt., i.n., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤2.37 µg/g* ** (mean value), country: USA⁵³⁴, *after 30 min (also measured after 15, 60 and 120 min, lowest conc.: ≈0.6 µg/g** after 120 min), **DON eq.

incidence: ?/? , sa. const.: pathogen-free female B6C3F1 mice, age: 9–10 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: 5 mg DON/kg b. wt., by o. gavage, once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤1.10 µg/g* ** (mean value), country: USA⁵³⁴, *after 15 min (also measured after 30, 60 and 120 min,

lowest conc.: $\approx 0.4 \mu\text{g/g}^{**}$ after 120 min),
 ** DON eq.

OCHRATOXIN A

incidence: $?/9$, sa. const.: pregnant Slc:ICR mice, contamination: artificial (dose: 5 mg crystalline OTA/kg, i.p., once at **11th day of gestation**; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: $\approx \leq 10.5 \mu\text{g/g}^*$ (mean value), country: Japan²⁸⁷, *after 2 h of OTA-administration (also at other hour intervals up to 72 h measured, lowest conc.: $\approx 0.35 \mu\text{g/g}$ after 48 h)

incidence: $?/?^*$, sa. const.: embryos of Slc:ICR mice, contamination: no OTA (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr ** , country: Japan²⁸⁷, *control, ** on day 11 of gestation

incidence: $?/5$, sa. const.: pregnant Slc:ICR mice, contamination: artificial (dose: 5 mg crystalline OTA/kg, i.p., once at **13th day of gestation**; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: $\approx \leq 8.5 \mu\text{g/g}^*$ (mean value), country: Japan²⁸⁷, *after 2 h of OTA-administration (also at other hour intervals up to 72 h measured, lowest conc.: $\approx 0.5 \mu\text{g/g}$ after 72 h)

incidence: $?/?^*$, sa. const.: embryos of Slc:ICR mice, contamination: no OTA (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr ** , country: Japan²⁸⁷, *control, ** on day 13 of gestation

PENITREM A

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: male C57BL/6 mouse, age: ≈ 20 weeks, wt.: 30 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 8 mg PNA/kg, o., once), conc.: $\leq 117 \text{ nmol/g}^*$, country: Norway/New Zealand⁶³¹, *after 60 min (also measured after 30 and 120 min)

Mouse lung may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

DEOXYNIVALENOL

incidence: $?/?$, sa. const.: pathogen-free female B6C3F1 mice, age: 9–10 weeks,

contamination: artificial (dose: 5 mg DON/kg b. wt., i.n., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: $\leq 2.20 \mu\text{g/g}^*$ ** (mean value), country: USA⁵³⁴, *after 30 min (also measured after 15, 60 and 120 min, lowest conc.: $\approx 0.5 \mu\text{g/g}^{**}$ after 120 min), ** DON eq. incidence: $?/?$, sa. const.: pathogen-free female B6C3F1 mice, age: 9–10 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: 5 mg DON/kg b. wt., by o. gavage, once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: $\leq 0.95 \mu\text{g/g}^*$ ** (mean value), country: USA⁵³⁴, *after 15 min (also measured after 30, 60 and 120 min, lowest conc.: $\approx 0.3 \mu\text{g/g}^{**}$ after 120 min), ** DON eq.

GLIOTOXIN

incidence: $?/10^*$, sa. const.: female Swiss-webster mice, age: 38–44 months, wt.: 20–25 g, contamination: no *Aspergillus fumigatus* (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 3,976 ng/g (mean value), country: USA⁷⁸, *control incidence: $?/10^*$, sa. const.: female Swiss-webster mice, age: 38–44 months, wt.: 20–25 g, contamination: artificial (dose: *Aspergillus fumigatus* addition; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: $\approx 1,150 \text{ ng/g}$ (mean value), country: USA⁷⁸, *AMB deoxycholate (0.25 mg/kg/day) i.p. daily until 96 h after *A. fumigatus* inoculation

incidence: $?/20^*$, sa. const.: female Swiss-webster mice, age: 38–44 months, wt.: 20–25 g, contamination: artificial (dose: *Aspergillus fumigatus* addition; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: $\approx 1,800 \text{ ng/g}$ (mean value), country: USA⁷⁸, *AMB deoxycholate (0.5 mg/kg/day) i.p. daily until 96 h after *A. fumigatus* inoculation incidence: $?/15^*$, sa. const.: female Swiss-webster mice, age: 38–44 months, wt.: 20–25 g, contamination: artificial (dose: *Aspergillus fumigatus* addition; for

detailed information please see the article), conc.: $\approx 1,900$ ng/g (mean value), country: USA⁷⁸, ***AMB deoxycholate (1 mg/kg/day)** i.p. daily until 96 h after *A. fumigatus* inoculation

Mouse milk may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

AFLATOXIN B₁
incidence: ?/? , sa. const.: lactating mice (strain-HA/ICR), Ø wt.: 50 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 5 µg AFB₁ (labeled and unlabeled)/mouse, i.p., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤ 7 ng/ml (mean value), country: USA¹²⁴, *after 1 h (also measured after 3 and 10 h, lowest conc.: 3.1 ng/ml after 10 h)

AFLATOXIN M₁
incidence: ?/4–5, sa. const.: lactating mice (strain-HA/ICR), Ø wt.: 50 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 5 µg AFB₁ (labeled and unlabeled)/mouse, i.p., once), conc. range: ≤ 7.0 ng/ml* (mean value), country: USA¹²⁴, *after 0.5 h (also at other hour intervals up to 24 h measured, lowest conc.: 0.6 ng/ml after 24 h)
incidence: ?/4–5, sa. const.: lactating mice (strain-HA/ICR), Ø wt.: 50 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 50 µg AFB₁/mouse, i.p., once), conc. range: ≤ 63.3 ng/ml* (mean value), country: USA¹²⁴, *after 0.5 h (also at other hour intervals up to 24 h measured, lowest conc.: 1.6 ng/ml after 24 h)

Mouse Peyer's patches may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

DEOXYNIVALENOL
incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: male B6C3F1 [C57BL/6(H-2^b) × C3H/HeN(H-2^k) mice, age: 8–10 weeks, contamination: no DON (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: USA³⁷⁰, *control incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: male B6C3F1 [C57BL/6(H-2^b) × C3H/HeN(H-2^k) mice, age: 8–10 weeks, contamination: artificial

(dose: 5 mg DON (labeled)/kg b. wt., by o. gavage, once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤ 1.89 pmol [³H]DON/mg wet weight* (mean value), country: USA³⁷⁰, *after 0.5 h (also at other hour intervals up to 24 h measured, lowest conc.: 0.13 pmol [³H]DON/mg wet weight after 24 h)
incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: male B6C3F1 [C57BL/6(H-2^b) × C3H/HeN(H-2^k) mice, age: 8–10 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: 25 mg DON (labeled)/kg b.w., by o. gavage, once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤ 1.95 pmol [³H]DON/mg wet weight* (mean value), country: USA³⁷⁰, *after 0.5 h (also at other hour intervals up to 24 h measured, lowest conc.: 0.82 pmol [³H]DON/mg wet weight after 24 h)

Mouse placenta may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

OCHRATOXIN A
incidence: ?/9, sa. const.: pregnant Slc:ICR mice, contamination: artificial (dose: 5 mg crystalline OTA/kg, i.p., once at 11th day of gestation; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: $\approx \leq 4.6$ µg/g* (mean value), country: Japan²⁸⁷, *after 2 h of OTA-administration (also at other hour intervals up to 72 h measured, lowest conc.: ≈ 1 µg/g after 72 h)
incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: embryos of Slc:ICR mice, contamination: no OTA (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr**, country: Japan²⁸⁷, *control, **on day 11 of gestation
incidence: ?/5, sa. const.: pregnant Slc:ICR mice, contamination: artificial (dose: 5 mg crystalline OTA/kg, i.p., once at 13th day of gestation; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: $\approx \leq 3.1$ µg/g* (mean value), country: Japan²⁸⁷, *after 2 h of OTA-administration (also at other hour intervals up to 72 h measured, lowest conc.: ≈ 0.7 µg/g after 72 h)

incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: embryos of Slc:ICR mice, contamination: no OTA (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr***, country: Japan²⁸⁷, *control, **on day 13 of gestation

Mouse plasma may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

AFLATOXIN B₁

incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: male C57BL mice, weight: 16–20 g, contamination: artificial no AFB₁, conc.: nr, country: France/Japan²⁴, *control
incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: male C57BL mice, weight: 16–20 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 20 µg AFB₁/kg/day, by gavage, daily for up to 14 days), conc.: ndr* (for detailed information please see the article), country: France/Japan²⁴, *AFB₁-albumin adducts
incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: male C57BL mice, weight: 16–20 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 80 µg AFB₁/kg/day, by gavage, daily for up to 14 days), conc. range: ≤13.4 pg AFB₁-lysine eq/mg albumin* ** (mean values), country: France/Japan²⁴, *animals killed after 24 h of final treatment (also measured after 1, 3 and 7 days, lowest conc.: ≈nd after 1 day), **AFB₁-albumin adducts

DEOXYNIVALENOL

incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: male B6C3F1 [C57BL/6(H-2^b) × C3H/HeN(H-2^k) mice, age: 8–10 weeks, contamination: no DON (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: USA³⁷⁰, *control
incidence: 3/?/3, sa. const.: male B6C3F1 [C57BL/6(H-2^b) × C3H/HeN(H-2^k) mice, age: 8–10 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: 5 mg DON (labeled)/kg b. wt., by o. gavage, once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤4.42 pmol [³H]DON/µl* (mean value), country: USA³⁷⁰, *after 0.5 h (also at other hour intervals up to 24 h measured, lowest conc.: 0.29 pmol [³H]DON/µl after 24 h)

incidence: 3/?/3, sa. const.: male B6C3F1 [C57BL/6(H-2^b) × C3H/HeN(H-2^k) mice, age: 8–10 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: 25 mg DON (labeled)/kg b. wt., by o. gavage, once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤22.3 pmol [³H]DON/µl* (mean value), country: USA³⁷⁰, *after 0.5 h (also at other hour intervals up to 24 h measured, lowest conc.: 2.59 pmol [³H]DON/µl after 24 h)

incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: male B6C3F1 (C57B1/6J × C3H/HeJ) mice, age: 7 weeks, contamination: no DON (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: USA⁴⁹⁴

incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: male B6C3F1 (C57B1/6J × C3H/HeJ) mice, age: 7 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: 25 mg DON/kg b. wt., by o. gavage, once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤12.1 µg/ml (mean value), country: USA⁴⁹⁴, *after 5 min (also at other hour intervals up to 25 h measured)

incidence: 3/3, sa. const.: male B6C3F1 (C57B1/6J × C3H/HeJ) mice, age: 7 weeks, contamination: no DON (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: USA⁴⁹⁴

incidence: ?/3, sa. const.: male B6C3F1 (C57B1/6J × C3H/HeJ) mice, age: 7 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: 2 mg DON/kg diet, o., for 4 weeks (subchronic dietary exposure); for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 20 ng/ml (mean value), country: USA⁴⁹⁴, *after 4 weeks

incidence: ?/3, sa. const.: male B6C3F1 (C57B1/6J × C3H/HeJ) mice, age: 7 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: 5 mg DON/kg diet, o., for 4 weeks (subchronic dietary exposure); for detailed information please see the article), conc.: ≈33 ng/ml (mean value), country: USA⁴⁹⁴, *after 4 weeks

incidence: ?/3, sa. const.: male B6C3F1 (C57B1/6J × C3H/HeJ) mice, age: 7 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: 10 mg DON/kg diet, o., for 4 weeks (subchronic dietary exposure); for detailed

information please see the article), conc.: ≈ 58 ng/ml (mean value), country: USA⁴⁹⁴, *after 4 weeks
 incidence: ?/3, sa. const.: male B6C3F1 (C57B1/6J \times C3H/HeJ) mice, age: 7 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: 20 mg DON/kg diet, o., for 4 weeks (subchronic dietary exposure); for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 100 ng/ml (mean value), country: USA⁴⁹⁴, *after 4 weeks

incidence: ?/?, sa. const.: pathogen-free female B6C3F1 mice, age: 9–10 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: 5 mg DON/kg b. wt., i.n., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: $\approx \leq 3.4$ $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$ * ** (mean value), country: USA⁵³⁴, *after 30 min (also measured after 15, 60 and 120 min, lowest conc.: ≈ 0.5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$ ** after 120 min), **DON eq.
 incidence: ?/?, sa. const.: pathogen-free female B6C3F1 mice, age: 9–10 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: 5 mg DON/kg b. wt., by o. gavage, once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: $\approx \leq 1.0$ $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$ * ** (mean value), country: USA⁵³⁴, *after 15 min (also measured after 30, 60 and 120 min, lowest conc.: ≈ 0.2 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$ ** after 120 min), **DON eq.

OCHRATOXIN A

incidence: ?/?, sa. const.: white male NIH-Bethesda mice, wt.: ≈ 20 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 50 ng OTA ng/g b. wt., o., once), conc.: 370 ng/ml (mean value), country: Sweden/Yugoslavia¹⁹³ (at different min, hour and day intervals up to 7 days measured)
 incidence: ?/?, sa. const.: white male NIH-Bethesda mice, wt.: ≈ 20 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 50 ng OTA ng/g b. wt., i.v., once), conc.: 370 ng/ml (mean value), country: Sweden/Yugoslavia¹⁹³ (at different min, hour and day intervals up to 7 days measured)

Mouse serum may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

AFLATOXIN B₁
 incidence: ?/11*, sa. const.: female HBV-transgenic mice of the linea 50–4 mated with nontransgenic C57 male mice, age: 3 months, contamination: artificial (dose: 1.0 mg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg b. wt., once?; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 4.84 ng AFB₁/mg albumin** *** **** (mean value), country: France/USA¹⁶, *HBV-positive, **after 24 h, ***AFB₁-albumin adducts, ****P450 nd
 incidence: ?/11*, sa. const.: female HBV-transgenic mice of the linea 50–4 mated with nontransgenic C57 male mice, age: 3 months, contamination: artificial (dose: 1.0 mg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg b. wt., once?; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 4.01 ng AFB₁/mg albumin** *** **** (mean value), country: France/USA¹⁶, *HBV-negative, **after 24 h, ***AFB₁-albumin adducts, ****P450 nd
 incidence: ?/7*, sa. const.: female HBV-transgenic mice of the linea 50–4 mated with nontransgenic C57 male mice, age: 9 months, contamination: no AFB₁ (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd** *** (mean value), country: France/USA¹⁶ *HBV-positive, **after 24 h, ***together with 0.56 nmol P450/mg microsomal protein measured
 incidence: ?/8*, sa. const.: female HBV-transgenic mice of the linea 50–4 mated with nontransgenic C57 male mice, age: 9 months, contamination: no AFB₁ (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd** *** (mean value), country: France/USA¹⁶, *HBV-negative, **after 24 h, ***together with 0.58 nmol P450/mg microsomal protein measured
 incidence: ?/10*, sa. const.: female HBV-transgenic mice of the linea 50–4 mated with nontransgenic C57 male mice, age: 12 months, contamination: artificial

(dose: 1.0 mg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg b. wt., once?; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 5.22 ng AFB₁/mg albumin** *** **** (mean value), country: France/USA¹⁶, ***HBV-positive**, **after 24 h, ***AFB₁-albumin adducts, ****together with 0.50 nmol P450/mg microsomal protein measured incidence: ?/9*, sa. const.: female HBV-transgenic mice of the linea 50–4 mated with nontransgenic C57 male mice, age: 12 months, contamination: artificial (dose: 1.0 mg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg b. wt., once?; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 7.33 ng AFB₁/mg albumin** *** **** (mean value), country: France/USA¹⁶, ***HBV-negative**, **after 24 h, ***AFB₁-albumin adducts, ****together with 0.7 nmol P450/mg microsomal protein measured

GLIOTOXIN

incidence: ?/10*, sa. const.: female Swiss-Webster mice, age: 38–44 months, wt.: 20–25 g, contamination: no *Aspergillus fumigatus* (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 37 ng/ml (mean value), country: USA⁷⁸, *control incidence: ?/10*, sa. const.: female Swiss-webster mice, age: 38–44 months, wt.: 20–25 g, contamination: artificial (dose: *Aspergillus fumigatus* addition; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: ≈11 ng/mg (mean value), country: USA⁷⁸, ***AMB deoxycholate (0.25 mg/kg/day)** i.p. daily until 96 h after *A. fumigatus* inoculation incidence: ?/20*, sa. const.: female Swiss-webster mice, age: 38–44 months, wt.: 20–25 g, contamination: artificial (dose: *Aspergillus fumigatus* addition; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: ≈10.5 ng/mg (mean value), country: USA⁷⁸, ***AMB deoxycholate (0.5 mg/kg/day)** i.p. daily until 96 h after *A. fumigatus* inoculation incidence: ?/15*, sa. const.: female Swiss-webster mice, age: 38–44 months, wt.: 20–25 g, contamination: artificial (dose:

Aspergillus fumigatus addition; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: ≈3.5 ng/mg (mean value), country: USA⁷⁸, ***AMB deoxycholate (1 mg/kg/day)** i.p. daily until 96 h after *A. fumigatus* inoculation

OCHRATOXIN A

incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: pregnant Slc:ICR mice, contamination: artificial (dose: 5 mg crystalline OTA/kg, i.p., once at **11th day of gestation**; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≈≤49 µg/ml** (mean value), country: Japan²⁸⁷, *maternal serum, **after 2 h of OTA-administration (also at other hour intervals up to 72 h measured, lowest conc.: ≈5 µg/g after 72 h) incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: embryos of Slc:ICR mice, contamination: no OTA (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr**, country: Japan²⁸⁷, *control, **on day 11 of gestation incidence: ?/5*, sa. const.: pregnant Slc:ICR mice, contamination: artificial (dose: 5 mg crystalline OTA/kg, i.p., once at **13th day of gestation**; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≈≤49 µg/ml** (mean value), country: Japan²⁸⁷, *maternal serum, **after 2 h of OTA-administration (also at other hour intervals up to 72 h measured, lowest conc.: ≈3 µg/g after 72 h) incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: embryos of Slc:ICR mice, contamination: no OTA (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr**, country: Japan²⁸⁷, *control, **on day 13 of gestation

Mouse spleen may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

DEOXYNIVALENOL

incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: male B6C3F1 [C57BL/6(H-2^b) × C3H/HeN(H-2^k) mice, age: 8–10 weeks, contamination: no DON (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: USA³⁷⁰, *control

incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: male B6C3F1 [C57BL/6(H-2^b) × C3H/HeN(H-2^k) mice, age: 8–10 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: 5 mg DON (labeled)/kg b. wt., by o. gavage, once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤2.29 pmol [³H]DON/mg wet weight* (mean value), country: USA³⁷⁰, *after 0.5 h (also at other hour intervals up to 24 h measured, lowest conc.: 0.08 pmol [³H]DON/mg wet weight after 24 h)

incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: male B6C3F1 [C57BL/6(H-2^b) × C3H/HeN(H-2^k) mice, age: 8–10 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: 25 mg DON (labeled)/kg b. wt., by o. gavage, once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤6.58 pmol [³H]DON/mg wet weight* (mean value), country: USA³⁷⁰, *after 0.5 h (also at other hour intervals up to 24 h measured, lowest conc.: 0.87 pmol [³H]DON/mg wet weight after 24 h)

incidence: ?/? , sa. const.: male B6C3F1 (C57B1/6J × C3H/HeJ) mice, age: 7 weeks, contamination: no DON; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: USA⁴⁹⁴

incidence: ?/? , sa. const.: male B6C3F1 (C57B1/6J × C3H/HeJ) mice, age: 7 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: 25 mg DON/kg b. wt., by o. gavage, once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤7.9 µg/g* (mean value), country: USA⁴⁹⁴, *after 15 min (also at other hour intervals up to 25 h measured)

incidence: ?/? , sa. const.: pathogen-free female B6C3F1 mice, age: 9–10 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: 5 mg DON/kg b. wt., i.n., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤1.87 µg/g* ** (mean value), country: USA⁵³⁴, *after 15 min (also measured after 30, 60 and 120 min, lowest conc.: ≈0.4 µg/g** after 120 min), **DON eq.

incidence: ?/? , sa. const.: pathogen-free female B6C3F1 mice, age: 9–10 weeks,

contamination: artificial (dose: 5 mg DON/kg b. wt., by o. gavage, once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤0.77 µg/g* ** (mean value), country: USA⁵³⁴, *after 15 min (also measured after 30, 60 and 120 min, lowest conc.: ≈0.2 µg/g** after 120 min), **DON eq.

Pig

Pig Natural Contamination

Pig bile may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

DEOXYNIVALENOL

incidence: 6?/6*, sa. const.: Pietrain × DL growing pigs, wt.: ≈22.2 kg, contamination: natural (for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤21.2 ng/ml** (mean value), country: Germany⁴⁷⁵, *fed **organic diet (wheat variety: Contur)**, **in the year 2001, further data of the years 1999 and 2000 in the article

incidence: 6?/6*, sa. const.: Pietrain × DL growing pigs, wt.: ≈22.2 kg, contamination: natural (for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤34.8 ng/ml** (mean value), country: Germany⁴⁷⁵, *fed **conventional diet (wheat variety: Contur)**, **in the year 2001, further data of the years 1999 and 2000 in the article

incidence: 6?/6*, sa. const.: Pietrain × DL growing pigs, wt.: ≈22.2 kg, contamination: natural (for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤19.2 ng/ml** (mean value), country: Germany⁴⁷⁵, *fed **organic diet (wheat variety: Batis)**, **in the year 2000, further data of the years 1999 and 2001 in the article

incidence: 6?/6*, sa. const.: Pietrain × DL growing pigs, wt.: ≈22.2 kg, contamination: natural (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: ±15.6 ng/ml** (mean value), country: Germany⁴⁷⁵, *fed

conventional **diet (wheat variety: *Batis*)**, **in the year 2000, further data of the years 1999 and 2001 in the article incidence: 6?/6*, sa. const.: Pietrain × DL growing pigs, wt.: ≈22.2 kg, contamination: natural (for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤6.9 ng/ml** (mean value), country: Germany⁴⁷⁵, *fed **organic diet (wheat variety: *Petrus*)**, **in the year 2001, further data of the year 2000 in the article

incidence: 6?/6*, sa. const.: Pietrain × DL growing pigs, wt.: ≈22.2 kg, contamination: natural (for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤49.2 ng/ml** (mean value), country: Germany⁴⁷⁵, *fed **conventional diet (wheat variety: *Petrus*)**, **in the year 2001, further data of the year 2000 in the article

ZEARALENONE

incidence: 764/794, sa. const.: breeding sows, contamination: natural, conc. range: ≤220.4 ng/g*, country: Germany⁴⁰⁴, *ZEA and/or ZEA derivatives

incidence: 6?/6*, sa. const.: Pietrain × DL growing pigs, wt.: ≈22.2 kg, contamination: natural (for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤54.0 ng/ml** (mean value), country: Germany⁴⁷⁵, *fed **organic diet (wheat variety: *Contur*)**, **sum of ZEA, α- and β-ZEAOL, **in the year 2001, further data of the years 1999 and 2000 in the article

incidence: 6?/6*, sa. const.: Pietrain × DL growing pigs, wt.: ≈22.2 kg, contamination: natural (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: ±94.7 ng/ml** (mean value), country: Germany⁴⁷⁵, *fed **conventional diet (wheat variety: *Contur*)**, **sum of ZEA, α- and β-ZEAOL, **in the year 2001, further data of the years 1999 and 2000 in the article incidence: 6?/6*, sa. const.: Pietrain × DL growing pigs, wt.: ≈22.2 kg, contamination: natural (for detailed information please

see the article), conc. range: ≤81.0 ng/ml** (mean value), country: Germany⁴⁷⁵, *fed **organic diet (wheat variety: *Batis*)**, **sum of ZEA, α- and β-ZEAOL, **in the year 2001, further data of the years 1999 and 2000 in the article incidence: 6?/6*, sa. const.: Pietrain × DL growing pigs, wt.: ≈22.2 kg, contamination: natural (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: ±92.4 ng/ml** (mean value), country: Germany⁴⁷⁵, *fed **conventional diet (wheat variety: *Batis*)**, **sum of ZEA, α- and β-ZEAOL, **in the year 2001, further data of the years 1999 and 2000 in the article

incidence: 6?/6*, sa. const.: Pietrain × DL growing pigs, wt.: ≈22.2 kg, contamination: natural (for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤44.5 ng/ml** (mean value), country: Germany⁴⁷⁵, *fed **organic diet (wheat variety: *Petrus*)**, **sum of ZEA, α- and β-ZEAOL, **in the year 2000, further data of the year 2001 in the article incidence: 6?/6*, sa. const.: Pietrain × DL growing pigs, wt.: ≈22.2 kg, contamination: natural (for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤80.6 ng/ml** (mean value), country: Germany⁴⁷⁵, *fed **conventional diet (wheat variety: *Petrus*)**, **sum of ZEA, α- and β-ZEAOL, **in the year 2000, further data of the year 2001 in the article incidence: 52/52, sa. const.: gilts with reproductive problems, contamination: natural, conc. range: ≤40.0 ng/ml, country: Germany⁵²⁶

α-ZEARALENOL

incidence: 52/52, sa. const.: gilts with reproductive problems, contamination: natural, conc. range: ≤66.1 ng/ml, country: Germany⁵²⁶

Pig blood may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

OCHRATOXIN A

incidence: 40/261, sa. const.: blood from pigs of Germany, contamination: natural, conc. range: ≤ 2.05 ppb, country: Germany²⁶⁴

incidence: 147/255, sa. const.: blood from pigs of Czechoslovakia, contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.1–1 $\mu\text{g/l}$ (98 sa), 1–5 $\mu\text{g/l}$ (44 sa), 5–20 $\mu\text{g/l}$ (5 sa), \emptyset conc.: 1.9 $\mu\text{g/l}$, country: Czechoslovakia²⁸¹

incidence: 36/195, sa. const.: blood from pigs of Poland, contamination: natural, conc. range: 3–270 ng/ml, country: Poland/Sweden³⁰⁴

incidence: 47/279, sa. const.: blood from slaughter pigs of Sweden, contamination: natural, conc. range: 2–187 ng/ml, \emptyset conc.: 15.74 ng/ml, country: Sweden³⁰⁶

incidence: 26/45*, sa. const.: blood from pigs of Poland, contamination: natural, conc. range: ≤ 69.5 ng/ml, country: Poland³²⁶, *blood serum

incidence: 63/105*, sa. const.: blood from pigs of Poland, contamination: natural, conc. range: ≤ 122 ng/ml, country: Poland³²⁷, *blood serum

incidence: 910/1200, sa. const.: blood from pigs of Canada, contamination: natural, conc. range: < 10 ng/ml (774 sa), 10–20 ng/ml (87 sa), 20–50 ng/ml (36 sa), 50–100 ng/ml (8 sa), 100–150 ng/ml (2 sa), 150–200 ng/ml (2 sa), 229 ng/ml (1 sa), country: Canada³³⁴

incidence: 26/122, sa. const.: blood from slaughter pigs of Sweden, contamination: natural, conc. range: 2.0–62 ng/ml, \emptyset conc.: 8.69 ng/ml, country: Sweden³⁷¹

incidence: 6/38, sa. const.: blood from pigs of Yugoslavia, contamination: natural, conc. range: 36–77 $\mu\text{g/l}$, country: Croatia/Yugoslavia³⁹³

incidence: 179/359*, sa. const.: blood from pigs of Sweden, contamination: natural, conc. range: ≥ 2 ng/ml (136 sa), ≥ 5 ng/ml (29 sa), ≥ 10 ng/ml (14 sa), \emptyset conc.: 8.2 ng/ml, country: Sweden⁴¹¹, *fed with short stored grain

incidence: 94/174*, sa. const.: blood from pigs of Sweden, contamination: natural, conc. range: ≥ 2 ng/ml (49 sa), ≥ 5 ng/ml (29 sa), ≥ 10 ng/ml (16 sa), \emptyset conc.: 13.2 ng/ml, country: Sweden⁴¹¹, *fed with long stored grain

Pig digesta may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

DEOXYNIVALENOL

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: digesta from a pig of Germany?, contamination: natural, conc.: 145 ng/g, country: Germany³⁶⁴

DEEPOXYDEOXYNIVALENOL

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: digesta from a pig of Germany?, contamination: natural, conc.: 274 ng/g, country: Germany³⁶⁴

Pig kidney may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

AFLATOXIN M₁

incidence: 1/40, sa. const.: kidneys from pigs of Brazil, contamination: natural, conc.: tr, country: Brazil²⁴⁹

CITRININ

incidence: 9/125, sa. const.: kidneys from sows of the UK, contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.1– < 1 $\mu\text{g/kg}$ (1 sa), 1– < 5 $\mu\text{g/kg}$ (4 sa), 5– < 10 $\mu\text{g/kg}$ (2 sa), > 10 $\mu\text{g/kg}$ (2 sa), country: UK²⁸⁹

OCHRATOXIN A

incidence: 41/300, sa. const.: kidneys from pigs of Germany, contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.5–10 $\mu\text{g/kg}$, country: Germany²⁶³

incidence: 6/54, sa. const.: kidneys from pigs of Germany, contamination: natural, conc. range: ≤ 0.75 ppb, country: Germany²⁶⁴

incidence: 1/63*, sa. const.: kidneys from pigs of Czechoslovakia, contamination: natural, conc.: 2.8 $\mu\text{g/kg}$, country: Czechoslovakia²⁸¹, *healthy
incidence: 20/96*, sa. const.: kidneys from pigs of Czechoslovakia, contamination:

natural, conc. range: 1–5 µg/kg (18 sa),
5–20 µg/kg (2 sa), country:
Czechoslovakia²⁸¹, *macroscopic lesions

incidence: 136/378, sa. const.: kidneys
from sows of the UK, contamination:
natural, conc. range: 0.5–<1 µg/kg (53 sa),
1–<5 µg/kg (68 sa), 5–<10 µg/kg (10 sa),
10–<25 µg/kg (4 sa), >25 µg/kg (1 sa),
country: UK²⁸⁹

incidence: 22/104*, sa. const.: kidneys
from pigs of Germany, contamination:
natural, conc. range: 0.1–1.8 µg/kg, Ø
conc.: 0.45 µg/kg, country: Germany²⁹¹,
*suspected

incidence: 20/20*, sa. const.: kidneys from
pigs of Denmark, contamination: natural,
conc. range: 0.2–195.5 µg/kg, Ø conc.:
34.24 µg/kg, country: Germany²⁹¹,
*suspected

incidence: 12/36, sa. const.: kidneys from
pigs of Switzerland, contamination:
natural, conc. range: 0.1–0.2 µg/kg (11 sa),
0.3 µg/kg (1 sa), country: Switzerland²⁹²

incidence: 4498/7639, sa. const.: kidneys
from pigs of Denmark, contamination:
natural, conc. range: >25 µg/kg (4293 sa),
>150 µg/kg (205 sa), country: Denmark²⁹⁵

incidence: 238/10, sa. const.: kidneys from
pigs of France, contamination: natural,
conc. range: tr (184 sa), 0.5–5 µg/kg (54
sa), country: France²⁹⁷

incidence: 21/71*, sa. const.: kidneys from
pigs of Czechoslovakia, contamination:
natural, conc. range: 1–5 µg/kg (18 sa),
5–20 µg/kg (3 sa), country:
Czechoslovakia³⁰⁰, *suspected

incidence: 27/113*, sa. const.: kidneys
from pigs of Poland, contamination:
natural, conc. range: tr–23 ng/g, country:
Poland/Sweden³⁰⁴, *suspected

incidence: 52/122*, sa. const.: kidneys
from pigs of Poland, contamination:
natural, conc. range: $1 \leq x < 2$ ng/g (27 sa),
 $2 \leq x < 10$ ng/g (25 sa), country:
Poland/Sweden³⁰⁵, *suspected

incidence: 24/90, sa. const.: kidneys from
pigs of Sweden, contamination: natural,
conc. range: >2–88 µg/kg, country:
Sweden³¹⁵

incidence: 284/300, sa. const.: kidneys
from pigs of Denmark, contamination:
natural, conc. range: 0.02–0.06 µg/kg
(54 sa), 0.06–0.09 µg/kg (27 sa),
0.09–0.50 µg/kg (140 sa), 0.5–1.00 µg/kg
(39 sa), ≤15 µg/kg (24 sa), Ø conc.:
0.50 µg/kg, country: Denmark³²⁴

incidence: 81/191, sa. const.: kidneys from
slaughter pigs of Austria, contamination:
natural, conc. range: <10 ppb (69 sa),
10–25 ppb (7 sa), ≤88.89 ppb (5 sa),
country: Austria³²⁵

incidence: 35/85, sa. const.: kidneys from
pigs of Poland, contamination: natural,
conc. range: ≤3.1 ng/g, country: Poland³²⁷

incidence: 21/60*, sa. const.: kidneys from
pigs of Denmark, contamination: natural,
conc. range: ≤68 µg/kg, country:
Denmark³²⁸, *condemned

incidence: 15/104, sa. const.: kidneys from
pigs of the UK or imported, contamination:
natural, conc. range: 1–5 µg/kg (12 sa),
≤9.3 µg/kg (3 sa), country: UK³³¹

incidence: 112/303*, sa. const.: kidneys
from pigs of the UK, contamination:
natural, conc. range: 0.5–<1 ng/g (51 sa),
1–<2 ng/g (39 sa), 2–<5 ng/g (14 sa),
5–<10 ng/g (6 sa), ≤12.4 ng/g (2 sa),
country: UK³³⁵, *rejected as unsuitable for
human consumption

incidence: 2/131, sa. const.: kidneys from
pigs of Norway?, contamination: natural,
conc. range: 7–10 µg/kg, Ø conc.:
8.5 µg/kg, country: Norway³³⁷

incidence: 10/10, sa. const.: kidneys from
pigs of Denmark, contamination: natural,
conc. range: 4–112.7 ng/g, Ø conc.:
46.05 ng/g, country: Belgium/Scotland,
UK³⁴²

incidence: 28/95, sa. const.: kidneys from
pigs of Belgium, contamination: natural,

conc. range: 0.2–0.99 ng/g (6 sa),
1–4.99 ng/g (19 sa), 5–9.99 ng/g (3 sa),
country: Belgium³⁴³
incidence: 6/13, sa. const.: kidneys from
pigs of Belgium, contamination: natural,
conc. range: 1.0–1.6 ng/g, Ø conc.:
1.22 ng/g, country: Belgium³⁴³
incidence: 3/4, sa. const.: kidneys from
piglets of Belgium, contamination:
natural, conc. range: 0.5–1.8 ng/g, Ø conc.:
1.33 ng/g, country: Belgium³⁴³
incidence: 32/129, sa. const.: kidneys from
pigs of Sweden, contamination: natural,
conc. range: ≥ 2 – < 5 ppb (25 sa),
 ≥ 5 – < 10 ppb (2 sa), ≥ 10 – ≤ 104 ppb (5 sa),
country: Sweden³⁴⁴
incidence: 10/193*, sa. const.: kidneys
from pigs of Finland, contamination:
natural, conc. range: < 1 – 5 µg/kg, country:
Finland³⁴⁸, *33 suspected
incidence: 82/104, sa. const.: kidneys from
pigs of Romania, contamination: natural,
conc. range: ≤ 3.18 ng/g, Ø conc.: 0.54 ng/g,
country: Romania/Germany³⁵⁰
incidence: 7/25, sa. const.: kidneys from
slaughter pigs of Germany,
contamination: natural, conc. range:
0.4–5.1 µg/kg, Ø conc.: 1.16 µg/kg,
country: Germany³⁷⁹
incidence: 3/38, sa. const.: kidneys from
pigs of Croatia, contamination: natural,
conc. range: 26–76 µg/kg, country:
Croatia/Yugoslavia³⁹³
incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: kidneys from
pigs of Italy, contamination: natural,
conc.: 1.9 ng/g, country: Italy⁴³¹
incidence: 42/54*, sa. const.: kidneys from
pigs of different countries, contamination:
natural, conc. range: 0.26–3.05 ng/g,
country: Italy⁴⁴¹, *contaminated sa. from
Belgium (9 sa), Germany (13 sa), Italy (9
sa) and The Netherlands (11 sa)
incidence: 16/60, sa. const.: kidneys from
pigs of Spain, contamination: natural,
conc. range: 0.5–1 ng/g (12 sa), 1–3 ng/g
(4 sa), country: Spain⁵²⁷

incidence: 187/250, sa. const. kidneys from
pigs of the UK, contamination: natural,
conc. range: 0.2–0.5 µg/kg (151 sa), 0.51–
1.0 µg/kg (29 sa), 1.01–1.5 µg/kg (4 sa),
1.51–2.0 µg/kg (2 sa), 2.3 µg/kg (1 sa),
country: UK⁵⁵³

Pig liver may contain the following
mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

AFLATOXIN B₁
incidence: 1/3, sa. const.: livers from
feeder pigs of the USA, contamination:
natural, conc.: 0.012 ng/g, country: USA¹¹³
incidence: 1/43, sa. const.: livers from pigs
of Brazil, contamination: natural, conc.:
27 ng/g, country: Brazil²⁴⁹
incidence: 8/160, sa. const.: livers from
hogs of the USA, contamination: natural,
conc. range: 0.04–0.24 ppb, country:
USA⁵¹⁹

AFLATOXIN M₁
incidence: 4/160, sa. const.: livers from
hogs of the USA, contamination: natural,
conc. range: 0.20–0.44 ppb, country:
USA⁵¹⁹

DEOXYNIVALENOL
incidence: 6?/6*, sa. const.: livers from
Pietrain × DL growing pigs, wt.: ≈ 22.2 kg,
contamination: natural (for detailed
information please see the article), conc.
range: ≤ 10.9 ng/mg** (mean value),
country: Germany⁴⁷⁵, *fed **organic diet**
(**wheat variety: Contur**), **in the year
2001, further data of the years 1999 and
2000 in the article
incidence: 6?/6*, sa. const.: livers from
Pietrain × DL growing pigs, wt.: ≈ 22.2 kg,
contamination: natural (for detailed
information please see the article), conc.
range: ≤ 10.8 ng/mg** (mean value),
country: Germany⁴⁷⁵, *fed **conventional**
diet (wheat variety: Contur), **in the year
2001, further data of the years 1999 and
2000 in the article

incidence: 6?/6*, sa. const.: livers from Pietrain × DL growing pigs, wt.: ≈22.2 kg, contamination: natural (for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤9.0 ng/mg** (mean value), country: Germany⁴⁷⁵, *fed **organic diet (wheat variety: *Batis*)**, **in the year 2001, further data of the years 1999 and 2000 in the article

incidence: 6?/6*, sa. const.: livers from Pietrain × DL growing pigs, wt.: ≈22.2 kg, contamination: natural (for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤15.7 ng/mg** (mean value), country: Germany⁴⁷⁵, *fed **conventional diet (wheat variety: *Batis*)**, **in the year 2001, further data of the years 1999 and 2000 in the article

incidence: 6?/6*, sa. const.: livers from Pietrain × DL growing pigs, wt.: ≈22.2 kg, contamination: natural (for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤5.2 ng/mg** (mean value), country: Germany⁴⁷⁵, *fed **organic diet (wheat variety: *Petrus*)**, **in the year 2001, further data of the year 2000 in the article

incidence: 6?/6*, sa. const.: livers from Pietrain × DL growing pigs, wt.: ≈22.2 kg, contamination: natural (for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 8.3 ng/mg** (mean value), country: Germany⁴⁷⁵, *fed conventional diet (wheat variety: *Petrus*), **in the year 2001, further data of the year 2000 in the article

OCHRATOXIN A

incidence: 73/191, sa. const.: livers from slaughter pigs of Austria, contamination: natural, conc. range: <10 ppb (61 sa), 10–25 ppb (8 sa), ≤97.33 ppb (4 sa), country: Austria³²⁵

incidence: 39/52, sa. const.: livers from pigs of Romania, contamination: natural, conc. range: ≤0.61 ng/g, Ø conc.: 0.16 ng/g, country: Romania/Germany³⁵⁰

ZEARALENONE

incidence: 6?/6*, sa. const.: livers from Pietrain × DL growing pigs, wt.: ≈22.2 kg, contamination: natural (for detailed

information please see the article), conc. range: ≤5.6 ng/mg** (mean value), country: Germany⁴⁷⁵, *fed **organic diet (wheat variety: *Contur*)**, **sum of ZEA, α- and β-ZEAOL, **in the year 2001, further data of the years 1999 and 2000 in the article
incidence: 6?/6*, sa. const.: livers from Pietrain × DL growing pigs, wt.: ≈22.2 kg, contamination: natural (for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤22.0 ng/mg** (mean value), country: Germany⁴⁷⁵, *fed **conventional diet (wheat variety: *Contur*)**, **sum of ZEA, α- and β-ZEAOL, **in the year 2001, further data for the years 1999 and 2000 in the article

incidence: 6?/6*, sa. const.: livers from Pietrain × DL growing pigs, wt.: ≈22.2 kg, contamination: natural (for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤18.5 ng/mg** (mean value), country: Germany⁴⁷⁵, *fed **organic diet (wheat variety: *Batis*)**, **sum of ZEA, α- and β-ZEAOL, **in the year 2001, further data of the years 1999 and 2000 in the article
incidence: 6?/6*, sa. const.: livers from Pietrain × DL growing pigs, wt.: ≈22.2 kg, contamination: natural (for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤5.9 ng/mg** (mean value), country: Germany⁴⁷⁵, *fed **conventional diet (wheat variety: *Batis*)**, **sum of ZEA, α- and β-ZEAOL, **in the year 2001, further data of the years 1999 and 2000 in the article

incidence: 6?/6*, sa. const.: livers from Pietrain × DL growing pigs, wt.: ≈22.2 kg, contamination: natural (for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤7.4 ng/mg** (mean value), country: Germany⁴⁷⁵, *fed **organic diet (wheat variety: *Petrus*)**, **sum of ZEA, α- and β-ZEAOL, **in the year 2001, further data of the year 2000 in the article
incidence: 6?/6*, sa. const.: livers from Pietrain × DL growing pigs, wt.: ≈22.2 kg, contamination: natural (for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 6.0 ng/mg** (mean value), country: Germany⁴⁷⁵, *fed **conventional diet (wheat variety: *Petrus*)**, **sum of ZEA, α- and

β -ZEAOL, **in the year 2001, further data of the year 2000 in the article

Pig meat may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

OCHRATOXIN A

incidence: 228/300, sa. const.: meat from pigs of Denmark, contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.03–0.06 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$ (134 sa), 0.06–0.09 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$ (27 sa), 0.09–0.50 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$ (55 sa), 0.50–1.00 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$ (3 sa), ≤ 2.9 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$ (9 sa), \emptyset conc.: 0.12 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$, country: Denmark³²⁴

Pig muscle may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

DEOXYNIVALENOL

incidence: 6?/6*, sa. const.: muscles from Pietrain \times DL growing pigs, wt.: ≈ 22.2 kg, contamination: natural (for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤ 2.1 ng/mg** (mean value), country: Germany⁴⁷⁵, *fed **organic diet (wheat variety: Contur)**, **in the year 2001, further data of the years 1999 and 2000 in the article

incidence: 6?/6*, sa. const.: muscles from Pietrain \times DL growing pigs, wt.: ≈ 22.2 kg, contamination: natural (for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤ 8.0 ng/mg** (mean value), country: Germany⁴⁷⁵, *fed **conventional diet (wheat variety: Contur)**, **in the year 2001, further data of the years 1999 and 2000 in the article

incidence: 6?/6*, sa. const.: muscles from Pietrain \times DL growing pigs, wt.: ≈ 22.2 kg, contamination: natural (for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤ 1.4 ng/mg** (mean value), country: Germany⁴⁷⁵, *fed **organic diet (wheat variety: Batis)**, **in the year 1999, further data of the years 2000 and 2001 in the article

incidence: 6?/6*, sa. const.: muscles from Pietrain \times DL growing pigs, wt.: ≈ 22.2 kg, contamination: natural (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: ± 0.4 ng/mg** (mean value), country:

Germany⁴⁷⁵, *fed **conventional diet (wheat variety: Batis)**, **in the year 1999, further data of the years 2000 and 2001 in the article incidence: 6?/6*, sa. const.: muscles from Pietrain \times DL growing pigs, wt.: ≈ 22.2 kg, contamination: natural (for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤ 1.6 ng/mg** (mean value), country: Germany⁴⁷⁵, *fed **organic diet (wheat variety: Petrus)**, **in the year 2000, further data of the year 2001 in the article incidence: 6?/6*, sa. const.: muscles from Pietrain \times DL growing pigs, wt.: ≈ 22.2 kg, contamination: natural (for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 2.7 ng/mg** (mean value), country: Germany⁴⁷⁵, *fed **conventional diet (wheat variety: Petrus)**, **in the year 2000, further data of the year 2001 in the article

OCHRATOXIN A

incidence: 2/22*, sa. const.: muscles from pigs of Italy, contamination: natural, conc. range: ≤ 0.06 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$, \emptyset conc.: 0.05 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$, country: Italy³³⁹, *for ham incidence: 9/52, sa. const.: muscles from pigs of Romania, contamination: natural, conc. range: ≤ 0.53 ng/g, \emptyset conc.: 0.15 ng/g, country: Romania/Germany³⁵⁰

ZEARALENONE

incidence: 6?/6*, sa. const.: muscles from Pietrain \times DL growing pigs, wt.: ≈ 22.2 kg, contamination: natural (for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤ 6.1 ng/mg** (mean value), country: Germany⁴⁷⁵, *fed **organic diet (wheat variety: Contur)**, **sum of ZEA, α - and β -ZEAOL, **in the year 1999, further data of the years 2000 and 2001 in the article incidence: 6?/6*, sa. const.: muscles from Pietrain \times DL growing pigs, wt.: ≈ 22.2 kg, contamination: natural (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: ± 0.9 ng/mg** (mean value), country: Germany⁴⁷⁵, *fed **conventional diet (wheat variety: Contur)**, **sum of ZEA, α - and β -ZEAOL, **in the year 1999, further data of the years 2000 and 2001 in the article incidence: 6?/6*, sa. const.: muscles from Pietrain \times DL growing pigs, wt.: ≈ 22.2 kg,

contamination: natural (for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤ 6.2 ng/mg** (mean value), country: Germany⁴⁷⁵, *fed **organic diet (wheat variety: *Batis*)**, **sum of ZEA, α - and β -ZEAOL, **in the year 2001, further data of the years 1999 and 2000 in the article incidence: 6?/6*, sa. const.: muscles from Pietrain \times DL growing pigs, wt.: ≈ 22.2 kg, contamination: natural (for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤ 1.2 ng/mg** (mean value), country: Germany⁴⁷⁵, *fed **conventional diet (wheat variety: *Batis*)**, **sum of ZEA, α - and β -ZEAOL, **in the year 2001, further data of the years 1999 and 2000 in the article incidence: 6?/6*, sa. const.: muscles from Pietrain \times DL growing pigs, wt.: ≈ 22.2 kg, contamination: natural (for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤ 16.1 ng/mg** (mean value), country: Germany⁴⁷⁵, *fed **organic diet (wheat variety: *Petrus*)**, **sum of ZEA, α - and β -ZEAOL, **in the year 2001, further data of the year 2000 in the article incidence: 6?/6*, sa. const.: muscles from Pietrain \times DL growing pigs, wt.: ≈ 22.2 kg, contamination: natural (for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 14.3 ng/mg** (mean value), country: Germany⁴⁷⁵, *fed **conventional diet (wheat variety: *Petrus*)**, **sum of ZEA, α - and β -ZEAOL, **in the year 2001, further data of the year 2000 in the article

Pig plasma may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

AFLATOXIN B₁

incidence: 3/9, sa. const.: plasma from feeder pigs of the USA, contamination: natural, conc. range: 5.1–36.7 ng/ml, country: USA¹¹³

OCHRATOXIN A

incidence: 191/216, sa. const.: plasma from pigs of Norway, contamination: natural, conc. range: ≥ 0.1 ng/ml (178 sa), ≥ 1 ng/ml (11 sa), ≤ 12.5 ng/ml (2 sa), \emptyset conc.: 0.5 ng/ml, country: Norway³⁰⁷

Pig serum may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

CITRININ

incidence: 7/10, sa. const.: serum from pigs with nephropathy problems of Bulgaria, contamination: natural, conc.: 1.3 μ g/l* (mean value), country: Bulgaria/South Africa⁵⁸¹, *in the year 2006
incidence: 8/10, sa. const.: serum from pigs with nephropathy problems of Bulgaria, contamination: natural, conc.: 1.6 μ g/l* (mean value), country: Bulgaria/South Africa⁵⁸¹, *in the year 2007

DEOXYNIVALENOL

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: serum from a pig of Germany?, contamination: natural, conc.: 33 ng/ml, country: Germany³⁶⁴
incidence: 1/10, sa. const.: serum from pigs with nephropathy problems of Bulgaria, contamination: natural, conc.: 7.6 μ g/l*, country: Bulgaria/South Africa⁵⁸¹, *in the year 2006
incidence: 10/10, sa. const.: serum from pigs with nephropathy problems of Bulgaria, contamination: natural, conc.: nd*, country: Bulgaria/South Africa⁵⁸¹, *in the year 2007

OCHRATOXIN A

incidence: 93/191, sa. const.: serum from slaughter pigs of Germany, contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.1–67.3 μ g/kg, \emptyset conc.: 5.8 μ g/kg, country: Germany²⁹¹
incidence: 52/200, sa. const.: serum from pigs of Austria, contamination: natural, conc. range: < 1 ppb (50 sa), ≤ 1.24 ppb (2 sa), country: Austria²⁹⁶
incidence: 66/287, sa. const.: serum from pigs of Austria, contamination: natural, conc. range: < 1 ppb (59 sa), > 1 ppb (5 sa), ≤ 30.36 ppb (2 sa), country: Austria²⁹⁶
incidence: 3/300, sa. const.: serum from pigs of France, contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.40–1.4 μ g/kg, \emptyset conc.: 0.787 μ g/kg, country: France²⁹⁷
incidence: 6/100, sa. const.: serum from pigs of France, contamination: natural,

conc. range: 0.16–0.48 µg/kg, country: France²⁹⁷

incidence: 148/388, sa. const.: serum from pigs of Poland, contamination: natural, conc. range: 1–520 ng/ml, country: Poland³⁰⁵

incidence: 45/85, sa. const.: serum from pigs of Germany, contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.29–17.6 µg/kg (mean values), country: Germany³³³

incidence: 572/1588, sa. const.: serum from pigs of Canada, contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.3–211 ng/ml, Ø conc.: 14.1 ng/ml, country: Canada³³⁸

incidence: 2/4, sa. const.: serum from sows of Belgium, contamination: natural, conc. range: 3.1–3.7 ng/ml, Ø conc.: 3.4 ng/ml, country: Belgium³⁴³

incidence: 4/4, sa. const.: serum from sows of Belgium, contamination: natural, conc. range: 2.3–3.7 ng/ml, Ø conc.: 2.95 ng/ml, country: Belgium³⁴³

incidence: 51/52, sa. const.: serum from pigs of Romania, contamination: natural, conc. range: ≤13.4 ng/ml, Ø conc.: 2.43 ng/ml, country: Romania/Germany³⁵⁰

incidence: 3/25, sa. const.: serum from slaughter pigs of Germany, contamination: natural, conc. range: 2.8–12.9 µg/kg, Ø conc.: 6.77 µg/kg, country: Germany³⁷⁹

incidence: 3/4, sa. const.: serum from pigs of Belgium, contamination: natural, conc. range: 209.4–363.1 ng/ml, Ø conc.: 285.06 ng/ml, country: Belgium⁴¹⁰

incidence: 8/10, sa. const.: serum from pigs with nephropathy problems of Bulgaria, contamination: natural, conc.: 28.8 µg/l* (mean value), country: Bulgaria/South Africa⁵⁸¹, *in the year 2006

incidence: 9/10, sa. const.: serum from pigs with nephropathy problems of Bulgaria, contamination: natural, conc.: 6.3 µg/l* (mean value), country: Bulgaria/South Africa⁵⁸¹, *in the year 2007

PENICILLIC ACID

incidence: 8/10, sa. const.: serum from pigs with nephropathy problems of Bulgaria, contamination: natural, conc.: 23.3 µg/l* (mean value), country: Bulgaria/South Africa⁵⁸¹, *in the year 2006

incidence: 9/10, sa. const.: serum from pigs with nephropathy problems of Bulgaria, contamination: natural, conc.: 22.9 µg/l* (mean value), country: Bulgaria/South Africa⁵⁸¹, *in the year 2007

PENTREM A

incidence: 3/10, sa. const.: serum from pigs with nephropathy problems of Bulgaria, contamination: natural, conc.: 64.0 µg/l* (mean value), country: Bulgaria/South Africa⁵⁸¹, *in the year 2006

incidence: 3/10, sa. const.: serum from pigs with nephropathy problems of Bulgaria, contamination: natural, conc.: 45.6 µg/l* (mean value), country: Bulgaria/South Africa⁵⁸¹, *in the year 2007

ZEARALENONE

incidence: 9/52, sa. const.: serum from pigs of Romania, contamination: natural, conc. range: ≤0.96 ng/ml, Ø conc.: 0.8 ng/ml, country: Romania/Germany³⁵⁰

incidence: 5/10, sa. const.: serum from pigs with nephropathy problems of Bulgaria, contamination: natural, conc.: 0.24 µg/l* (mean value), country: Bulgaria/South Africa⁵⁸¹, *in the year 2006

incidence: 5/10, sa. const.: serum from pigs with nephropathy problems of Bulgaria, contamination: natural, conc.: 0.33 µg/l* (mean value), country: Bulgaria/South Africa⁵⁸¹, *in the year 2007

Pig urine may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

CITRININ

incidence: 10/10, sa. const.: urine from pigs with nephropathy problems of Bulgaria, contamination: natural, conc.:

1.7 µg/l* (mean value), country: Bulgaria/South Africa⁵⁸¹, *in the year 2006
 incidence: 10/10, sa. const.: urine from pigs with nephropathy problems of Bulgaria, contamination: natural, conc.: 1.8 µg/l* (mean value), country: Bulgaria/South Africa⁵⁸¹, *in the year 2007

DEOXYNIVALENOL

incidence: 1/10, sa. const.: urine from pigs with nephropathy problems of Bulgaria, contamination: natural, conc.: 5.1 µg/l*, country: Bulgaria/South Africa⁵⁸¹, *in the year 2006
 incidence: 10/10, sa. const.: urine from pigs with nephropathy problems of Bulgaria, contamination: natural, conc.: nd*, country: Bulgaria/South Africa⁵⁸¹, *in the year 2007

OCHRATOXIN A

incidence: 10/10, sa. const.: urine from pigs with nephropathy problems of Bulgaria, contamination: natural, conc.: 3.5 µg/l* (mean value), country: Bulgaria/South Africa⁵⁸¹, *in the year 2006
 incidence: 10/10, sa. const.: urine from pigs with nephropathy problems of Bulgaria, contamination: natural, conc.: 6.2 µg/l* (mean value), country: Bulgaria/South Africa⁵⁸¹, *in the year 2007

PENICILLIC ACID

incidence: 6/10, sa. const.: urine from pigs with nephropathy problems of Bulgaria, contamination: natural, conc.: 1.6 µg/l* (mean value), country: Bulgaria/South Africa⁵⁸¹, *in the year 2006
 incidence: 6/10, sa. const.: urine from pigs with nephropathy problems of Bulgaria, contamination: natural, conc.: 1.7 µg/l* (mean value), country: Bulgaria/South Africa⁵⁸¹, *in the year 2007

PENITREM A

incidence: 10/10, sa. const.: urine from pigs with nephropathy problems of Bulgaria, contamination: natural, conc.: nd*, country: Bulgaria/South Africa⁵⁸¹, *in the year 2006
 incidence: 10/10, sa. const.: urine from pigs with nephropathy problems of

Bulgaria, contamination: natural, conc.: nd*, country: Bulgaria/South Africa⁵⁸¹, *in the year 2007

ZEARALENONE

incidence: 10/10, sa. const.: urine from pigs with nephropathy problems of Bulgaria, contamination: natural, conc.: 9.4 µg/l* (mean value), country: Bulgaria/South Africa⁵⁸¹, *in the year 2006
 incidence: 10/10, sa. const.: urine from pigs with nephropathy problems of Bulgaria, contamination: natural, conc.: 13.1 µg/l* (mean value), country: Bulgaria/South Africa⁵⁸¹, *in the year 2007

Pig Artificial Contamination

Pig Adipose Tissue see Pig fat

Pig adrenals may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

DEOXYNIVALENOL

incidence: 5/5*, sa. const.: healthy Yorkshire barrows, age: ≈11–15 weeks, wt.: 17–22 kg, contamination: no DON, conc.: nd, country: Canada⁴⁰⁷, *control
 incidence: ?/4, sa. const.: healthy Yorkshire barrows, age: ≈11–15 weeks, wt.: 17–22 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 1.0 mg DON/kg b. wt., i.v., once), conc. range: ≤242.2 ng/g* (mean value), country: Canada⁴⁰⁷, *after 0.33 h (also measured after 1, 3, 8, and 24 h, lowest conc.: nd after 24 h)

Pig bile may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

AFLATOXIN B₁

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: female Hampshire × Deutsches Edelschwein piglets, wt.: 15 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 3.1 µg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg b. wt., o., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 1.3 ppb* **, country: Switzerland⁶⁶, *AFB₁ eq., **after 24 h

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: female
Hampshire × Deutsches Edelschwein
piglets, wt.: 15 kg, contamination:
artificial (dose: 3.1 µg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg
b. wt., o., once; for detailed information
please see the article), conc.: 2.9 ppb* **,
country: Switzerland⁶⁶, *AFB₁ eq., **after
48 h

DEOXYNIVALENOL

incidence: 5/5*, sa. const.: healthy
Yorkshire barrows, age: ≈11–15 weeks,
wt.: 17–22 kg, contamination: no DON,
conc.: nd, country: Canada⁴⁰⁷, *control
incidence: ?/4, sa. const.: healthy Yorkshire
barrows, age: ≈11–15 weeks, wt.: 17–22 kg,
contamination: artificial (dose: **1.0 mg
DON/kg** b. wt., i.v., once), conc. range:
≤10,962.5 ng/g* (mean value), country:
Canada⁴⁰⁷, *after 8 h (also measured after
0.33, 1, 3, and 24 h, lowest conc.:
1,283.0 ng/g after 24 h)

incidence: 5?/5, sa. const.: castrated Large
White × German Landrace, db Classic
crossbred pigs, wt.: ≈24.6 kg,
contamination: artificial (dose: 0.05, 0.57,
or 1.23 mg DON/kg mash or 0.07, 0.55, or
1.13* mg DON/kg pellets*, o., for
11 weeks; for detailed information please
see the article), conc. range: ≤144.0 ng/ml*
** *** (mean value), country: Germany⁴⁸³,
**after 78/79 days (thereof 11 weeks of
DON-administration), ***values of the
other DON-treatments lower

incidence: 9?/9, sa. const.: German
Landrace gilts, age: 180 days, wt.: ≈103 kg,
contamination: artificial (dose: DON/ZEA
in wheat in different conc., o., for 35 days;
for detailed information please see the
article), conc. range: ≤223.8 ng/ml* **
(mean value), country: Germany⁵³⁷,
*9.57 mg DON and 0.358 mg ZEA/kg diet
fed (both fed in highest conc.), **after 36
days (thereof 35 days of DON- and ZEA-
administration)

DEEPOXYDEOXYNIVALENOL

incidence: 5?/5, sa. const.: castrated Large
White × German Landrace, db Classic

crossbred pigs, weight: ≈24.6 kg,
contamination: artificial (dose: 0.05, 0.57,
or 1.23* mg DON/kg mash* or 0.07, 0.55,
or 1.13 mg DON/kg pellets, o., for
11 weeks; for detailed information please
see the article), conc. range: ≤44.0 ng/ml*
** *** (mean value), country: Germany⁴⁸³,
**after 78/79 days (thereof 11 weeks of
DON-administration), ***values of the
other DON-treatments lower

incidence: 9?/9, sa. const.: German
Landrace gilts, age: 180 days, wt.: ≈103 kg,
contamination: artificial (dose: DON/ZEA
in wheat in different conc., o., for 35 days;
for detailed information please see the
article), conc. range: ≤103.2 ng/ml* **
(mean value), country: Germany⁵³⁷,
*9.57 mg DON and 0.358 mg ZEA/kg diet
fed (both fed in highest conc.), **after 36
days (thereof 35 days of DON- and ZEA-
administration)

FUMONISIN B₁

incidence: 5/5*, sa. const.: weaned
barrows of the same genotype, wt.:
12–14 kg, contamination: no FB₁,
FB₂ + FB₃ (for detailed information please
see the article), conc.: nd, country:
Hungary/Germany⁸⁷, *control
incidence: 1/10, sa. const.: weaned
barrows of the same genotype, wt.:
12–14 kg, contamination: artificial (dose:
50 mg FB₁, 20 mg FB₂ + 5 mg FB₃/animal,
o., for 22 days; for detailed information
please see the article), conc.: 322.8 ng/g*,
country: Hungary/Germany⁸⁷,
*after 22 days toxin feeding period

FUMONISIN B₂

incidence: 5/5*, sa. const.: weaned
barrows of the same genotype, wt.:
12–14 kg, contamination: no FB₁,
FB₂ + FB₃ (for detailed information please
see the article), conc.: nd, country:
Hungary/Germany⁸⁷, *control
incidence: 10/10, sa. const.: weaned
barrows of the same genotype, wt.:
12–14 kg, contamination: artificial (dose:
50 mg FB₁, 20 mg FB₂ + 5 mg FB₃/animal,

o., for 22 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd*, country: Hungary/Germany⁸⁷, *after 22 days toxin feeding period

HT-2 TOXIN

incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: female crossbred Yorkshire × Hampshire swines, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.15 mg T-2 toxin (labeled and unlabeled)/kg b. wt., i.v., once), conc. range: 2,336–4,698 ng/ml* **, Ø conc.: 3,517 ng/ml* **, country: USA³⁰⁸, *after 4 h, **free and conjugated HT-2 toxin

3'-HYDROXY HT-2 TOXIN

incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: female crossbred Yorkshire × Hampshire swines, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.15 mg T-2 toxin (labeled and unlabeled)/kg b. wt., i.v., once), conc. range: 1,712–2,097 ng/ml* **, Ø conc.: 1,904.5 ng/ml* **, country: USA³⁰⁸, *after 4 h, **free and conjugated 3'-OH HT-2 toxin

NEOSOLANIOL

incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: female crossbred Yorkshire × Hampshire swines, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.15 mg T-2 toxin (labeled and unlabeled)/kg b. wt., i.v., once), conc. range: 93–232 ng/ml* **, Ø conc.: 162.5 ng/ml* **, country: USA³⁰⁸, *after 4 h, **free and conjugated neosolaninol

4-DEACETYLNEOSOLANIOL

incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: female crossbred Yorkshire × Hampshire swines, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.15 mg T-2 toxin (labeled and unlabeled)/kg b. wt., i.v., once), conc. range: 160–324 ng/ml* **, Ø conc.: 242 ng/ml* **, country: USA³⁰⁸, *after 4 h, **free and conjugated 4-deacetylneosolaninol

OCHRATOXIN A

incidence: 4/4*, sa. const.: male and females pigs, wt.: ≈70 kg, contamination: no OTA (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: Germany³⁶⁵, *control

incidence: 8?/8, sa. const.: male and females pigs, wt.: ≈70 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **0.09 mg natural OTA**/kg diet/day, in the morning and evening **half of OTA-ration**, o., for 28 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 17.03 ng/ml* (mean value), country: Germany³⁶⁵, *after 28 days

incidence: 8?/8, sa. const.: male and females pigs, wt.: ≈70 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **0.09 mg crystalline OTA**/kg diet/day, in the morning and evening **half of OTA-ration**, o., for 28 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 5.13 ng/ml* (mean value), country: Germany³⁶⁵, *after 28 days

incidence: 8?/8, sa. const.: male and females pigs, wt.: ≈70 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **0.09 mg crystalline OTA**/kg diet/day, in the morning **total OTA-ration**, o., for 28 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 4.78 ng/ml* (mean value), country: Germany³⁶⁵, *after 28 days

incidence: 8?/8*, sa. const.: pigs, contamination: no OTA (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: <0.59 ng/ml (mean value), country: Germany³⁶⁶, *control

incidence: 8?/8, sa. const.: pigs, contamination: artificial (dose: **22.11 mg OTA** (in total), o., for 90 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: no value*, country: Germany³⁶⁶, *after 90 days

incidence: 8?/8, sa. const.: pigs, contamination: artificial (dose: **88.44 mg OTA** (in total), o., for 90 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 77.6 ng/ml* (mean value), country: Germany³⁶⁶, *after 90 days

T-2 TOXIN

incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: female crossbred Yorkshire × Hampshire swines, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.15 mg T-2 toxin (labeled and unlabeled)/kg b. wt., i.v., once), conc. range: 3,634–11,831 ng/ml* **, Ø conc.: 7,732.5 ng/ml*

** , country: USA³⁰⁸ , *after 4 h, **free and conjugated T-2 toxin

incidence: 2/2*, sa. const.: female swines of mixed breeding, wt.: 26–66 kg, contamination: no T-2 toxin, conc.: nr, country: USA⁴⁰³ , *control
incidence: 1/4, sa. const.: female swines of mixed breeding, wt.: 26–66 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 1.2 mg T-2 toxin/kg, i.a., once), conc.: <40 ppb*, country: USA⁴⁰³ , *after 130 min

3'-HYDROXY T-2 TOXIN

incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: female crossbred Yorkshire × Hampshire swines, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.15 mg T-2 toxin (labeled and unlabeled)/kg b. wt., i.v., once), conc. range: 432–1,202 ng/ml* **, Ø conc.: 817 ng/ml* **, country: USA³⁰⁸ , *after 4 h, **free and conjugated 3'-OH T-2 toxin

T-2 TETRAOL

incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: female crossbred Yorkshire × Hampshire swines, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.15 mg T-2 toxin (labeled and unlabeled)/kg b. wt., i.v., once), conc. range: 322–366 ng/ml* **, Ø conc.: 344 ng/ml* **, country: USA³⁰⁸ , *after 4 h, **free and conjugated T-2 tetraol

T-2 TRIOL

incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: female crossbred Yorkshire × Hampshire swines, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.15 mg T-2 toxin (labeled and unlabeled)/kg b. wt., i.v., once), conc. range: 801–1,008 ng/ml* **, Ø conc.: 904.5 ng/ml* **, country: USA³⁰⁸ , *after 4 h, **free and conjugated T-2 triol

ZEARALENONE

incidence: 9/9, sa. const.: German Landrace gilts, age: 180 days, wt.: ≈103 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: DON/ZEA in wheat in different conc., o., for 35 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤268.3 ng/g* ** (mean value), country: Germany⁵³⁷ , *9.57 mg DON and 0.358 mg ZEA/kg diet fed (both fed in highest conc.), **after 36

days (thereof 35 days of DON- and ZEA-administration)

α-ZEARALENOL

incidence: 9/9, sa. const.: German Landrace gilts, age: 180 days, wt.: ≈103 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: DON/ZEA in wheat in different conc., o., for 35 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤309.5 ng/g* ** (mean value), country: Germany⁵³⁷ , *9.57 mg DON and 0.358 mg ZEA/kg diet fed (both fed in highest conc.), **after 36 days (thereof 35 days of DON- and ZEA-administration)

β-ZEARALENOL

incidence: 9/9, sa. const.: German Landrace gilts, age: 180 days, wt.: ≈103 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: DON/ZEA in wheat in different conc., o., for 35 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤17.8 ng/g* ** (mean value), country: Germany⁵³⁷ , *9.57 mg DON and 0.358 mg ZEA/kg diet fed (both fed in highest conc.), **after 36 days (thereof 35 days of DON- and ZEA-administration)

Pig blood may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

AFLATOXIN B₁

incidence: 4/4*, sa. const.: male and female feeder pigs, wt.: 54.2–71.6 kg, contamination: no AFB₁, conc.: na, country: USA¹³⁶ , *control
incidence: 4/4, sa. const.: male and female feeder pigs, wt.: 54.2–71.6 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 100 µg AFB₁/kg diet, o., for 4 weeks), conc. range: 0.03–0.30 µg/kg*, Ø conc.: 0.17 µg/kg*, country: USA¹³⁶ , *after 4 weeks
incidence: 4/4, sa. const.: male and female feeder pigs, wt.: 54.2–71.6 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 200 µg AFB₁/kg diet, o., for 4 weeks), conc. range: 0.21–0.47 µg/kg*, Ø conc.: 0.33 µg/kg*, country: USA¹³⁶ , *after 4 weeks

incidence: 4/4, sa. const.: male and female feeder pigs, wt.: 54.2–71.6 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **400 µg AFB₁**/kg diet, o., for 4 weeks), conc. range: 0.32–3.33 µg/kg*, Ø conc.: 1.15 µg/kg*, country: USA¹³⁶, *after 4 weeks

AFLATOXIN M₁

incidence: 4/4*, sa. const.: male and female feeder pigs, wt.: 54.2–71.6 kg, contamination: no AFB₁, conc.: na, country: USA¹³⁶, *control
 incidence: 4/4, sa. const.: male and female feeder pigs, wt.: 54.2–71.6 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **100 µg AFB₁**/kg diet, o., for 4 weeks), conc. range: 0.04–0.11 µg/kg*, Ø conc.: 0.06 µg/kg*, country: USA¹³⁶, *after 4 weeks
 incidence: 4/4, sa. const.: male and female feeder pigs, wt.: 54.2–71.6 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **200 µg AFB₁**/kg diet, o., for 4 weeks), conc. range: 0.07–0.18 µg/kg*, Ø conc.: 0.12 µg/kg*, country: USA¹³⁶, *after 4 weeks
 incidence: 4/4, sa. const.: male and female feeder pigs, wt.: 54.2–71.6 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **400 µg AFB₁**/kg diet, o., for 4 weeks), conc. range: 0.06–0.23 µg/kg*, Ø conc.: 0.14 µg/kg*, country: USA¹³⁶, *after 4 weeks

NIVALENOL

incidence: 3/3, sa. const.: male castrated Swedish Landrace × Yorkshire pigs, wt.: 37–63 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.05 mg NIV/kg b. wt., o., twice daily for 3 days (**trial 1**); for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤4.4 ng/ml* ** (mean value), country: Sweden⁵⁰¹, *on 3rd day, **systemic concentration
 incidence: 3/3, sa. const.: male castrated Swedish Landrace × Yorkshire pigs, wt.: 37–63 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.05 mg NIV/kg b. wt., o., twice daily for 3 days (**trial 2** = NIV-administration also 16 h before first blood sa taken); for detailed information please see the

article), conc. range: ≤4.8 ng/ml* (mean value), country: Sweden⁵⁰¹, *on 3rd day

OCHRATOXIN A

incidence: 4?/4*, sa. const.: male and females pigs, wt.: ≈70 kg, contamination: no OTA (for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤0.32 ng/ml** *** (mean value), country: Germany³⁶⁵, *control, **in full blood, ***after the start of the experiment (also at other day intervals up to 28 days measured, lowest conc.: 0.25 ng/ml after 28 days)
 incidence: 8?/8, sa. const.: male and females pigs, wt.: ≈70 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **0.09 mg natural OTA**/kg diet/day, in the morning and evening **half of OTA-ration**, o., for 28 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤50.76 ng/ml* ** *** (mean value), country: Germany³⁶⁵, **in full blood, ***after 22 days of OTA-administration (also at other day intervals up to 28 days measured, lowest conc.: 0.71 ng/ml after the start of the experiment)
 incidence: 8?/8, sa. const.: male and females pigs, wt.: ≈70 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **0.09 mg crystalline OTA**/kg diet/day, in the morning and evening **half of OTA-ration**, o., for 28 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤14.67 ng/ml* ** *** (mean value), country: Germany³⁶⁵, **in full blood, ***after 22 days of OTA-administration (also at other day intervals up to 28 days measured, lowest conc.: 0.70 ng/ml after the start of the experiment)
 incidence: 8?/8, sa. const.: male and females pigs, wt.: ≈70 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **0.09 mg crystalline OTA**/kg diet/day, in the morning **total OTA-ration**, o., for 28 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤17.26 ng/ml* ** *** (mean value), country: Germany³⁶⁵, **in full blood, ***after 22 days of OTA-administration (also at other day intervals up to 28 days

measured, lowest conc.: 0.90 ng/ml after the start of the experiment)

incidence: 8⁷/8^{*}, sa. const.: pigs, contamination: no OTA (for detailed information please see the article), conc.:

0.85 ng/ml^{**} (mean value), country: Germany³⁶⁶, ^{*}control, ^{**}after 90 days

incidence: 8⁷/8, sa. const.: pigs, contamination: artificial (dose: **22.11 mg**

OTA (in total), o., for 90 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 20.0 ng/ml^{* **} (mean value), country: Germany³⁶⁶, ^{*}in full blood, ^{**}after 90 days

incidence: 8⁷/8, sa. const.: pigs, contamination: artificial (dose: **88.44 mg**

OTA (in total), o., for 90 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 77.0 ng/ml^{* **} (mean value), country: Germany³⁶⁶, ^{*}in full blood, ^{**}after 90 days

incidence: 9/9^{*}, sa. const.: Deutsches Landschwein, Deutsches

Edelschwein × Piétrain, Belgische Landrasse, wt.: 25 kg, contamination: no OTA, conc.: nd, country: Germany⁴⁰⁹, ^{*}control

incidence: 2^{*}/9, sa. const.: Deutsches Landschwein, Deutsches

Edelschwein × Piétrain, Belgische Landrasse, wt.: 25 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **0.15 mg natural OTA/kg** feed, o., daily for 28 days), conc. range: ≤12.0 µg/l^{* **}, country: Germany⁴⁰⁹, ^{*}at day 14 (also measured after 28 days, lowest conc.: <3 µg/l after 14 and 28 days (several animals)), ^{**}in full blood

incidence: 8/8^{*}, sa. const.: Deutsches Landschwein, Deutsches

Edelschwein × Piétrain, Belgische Landrasse, wt.: 25 kg, contamination: no OTA, conc.: nd^{**}, country: Germany⁴⁰⁹, ^{*}control, ^{**}in full blood

incidence: 6/6, sa. const.: Deutsches Landschwein, Deutsches

Edelschwein × Piétrain, Belgische Landrasse, wt.: 25 kg, contamination:

artificial (dose: **0.58 mg natural OTA/kg** feed, o., daily for 28 days), conc. range: ≤43.2 µg/l^{* **}, country: Germany⁴⁰⁹, ^{*}at day 28 (also measured after 14 days, lowest conc.: 18.4 µg/l after 14 days), ^{**}in full blood

T-2 TOXIN

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: female weanling crossbred Yorkshire × Duroc × Hampshire swine, wt.: 7.5 kg,

contamination: artificial (dose: 0.1 mg T-2 toxin (labeled)/kg b. wt., intubated, once), conc.: 4.0 ppb^{* ** ***}, country: USA³¹⁸, ^{*}calculated residue level, ^{**}T-2 toxin and/or metabolites, ^{***}after 18 h

ZEARALENONE

incidence: 8/8^{*}, sa. const.: female hybrid Large Polish × Polish White gilts, age: 120–125 days, wt.: ≈49.2 kg,

contamination: no ZEA (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: Poland⁴¹⁸, ^{*}control

incidence: 8⁷/8, sa. const.: female hybrid Large Polish × Polish White gilts, age: 120–125 days, wt.: ≈49.2 kg,

contamination: artificial (dose: **200 µg ZEA/kg** b. wt., o., for 7 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤8.07 ng/ml^{*} (mean value), country: Poland⁴¹⁸, ^{*}after 5.5 h on day 1 of ZEA-administration (also measured after 2 and 7.5 h, lowest conc.: 0.93 ng/ml after 7.5 h)

incidence: 8⁷/8, sa. const.: female hybrid Large Polish × Polish White gilts, age: 120–125 days, wt.: ≈49.2 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **400 µg ZEA/kg** b. wt., o., for 7 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤7.22 ng/ml^{*} (mean value), country: Poland⁴¹⁸, ^{*}after 5.5 h on day 1 of ZEA-administration (also measured after 2 and 7.5 h, lowest conc.: 2.50 ng/ml after 7.5 h)

incidence: 8/8^{*}, sa. const.: female hybrid Large Polish × Polish White gilts, age: 120–125 days, wt.: ≈49.2 kg, contamination: no ZEA (for detailed

information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: Poland⁴¹⁸, *control
 incidence: 8?/8, sa. const.: female hybrid Large Polish × Polish White gilts, age: 120–125 days, wt.: ≈49.2 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **200 µg ZEA/kg** b. wt., o., for 7 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤9.92 ng/ml* (mean value), country: Poland⁴¹⁸, *after 5 days of ZEA-administration (also after other day intervals up to 7 days measured, lowest conc.: 0.10 ng/ml after 4 days)
 incidence: 8?/8, sa. const.: female hybrid Large Polish × Polish White gilts, age: 120–125 days, wt.: ≈49.2 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **400 µg ZEA/kg** b. wt., o., for 7 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤14.45 ng/ml* (mean value), country: Poland⁴¹⁸, *after 7 days of ZEA-administration (also after other day intervals up to 7 days measured, lowest conc.: 2.34 ng/ml after 4 days)

α-ZEARALENOL

incidence: 8/8*, sa. const.: female hybrid Large Polish × Polish White gilts, age: 120–125 days, wt.: ≈49.2 kg, contamination: no ZEA (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: Poland⁴¹⁸, *control
 incidence: 8?/8, sa. const.: female hybrid Large Polish × Polish White gilts, age: 120–125 days, wt.: ≈49.2 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **200 µg ZEA/kg** b. wt., o., for 7 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤9.43 ng/ml* (mean value), country: Poland⁴¹⁸, *after 5.5 h on day 1 of ZEA-administration (also measured after 2 and 7.5 h, lowest conc.: 6.97 ng/ml after 7.5 h)
 incidence: 8?/8, sa. const.: female hybrid Large Polish × Polish White gilts, age: 120–125 days, wt.: ≈49.2 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **400 µg ZEA/kg** b. wt., o., for 7 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤24.13 ng/ml* (mean value),

country: Poland⁴¹⁸, *after 2 h on day 1 of ZEA-administration (also measured after 5.5 and 7.5 h, lowest conc.: 12.84 ng/ml after 7.5 h)

incidence: 8/8*, sa. const.: female hybrid Large Polish × Polish White gilts, age: 120–125 days, wt.: ≈49.2 kg, contamination: no ZEA (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: Poland⁴¹⁸, *control
 incidence: 8?/8, sa. const.: female hybrid Large Polish × Polish White gilts, age: 120–125 days, wt.: ≈49.2 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **200 µg ZEA/kg** b. wt., o., for 7 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤8.11 ng/ml* (mean value), country: Poland⁴¹⁸, *after 1 day of ZEA-administration (also at other day intervals up to 7 days measured, lowest conc.: 2.86 ng/ml after 7 days)
 incidence: 8?/8, sa. const.: female hybrid Large Polish × Polish White gilts, age: 120–125 days, wt.: ≈49.2 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **400 µg ZEA/kg** b. wt., o., for 7 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤17.79 ng/ml* (mean value), country: Poland⁴¹⁸, *after 1 day of ZEA-administration (also at other day intervals up to 7 days measured, lowest conc.: 4.48 ng/ml after 7 days)

Pig bone marrow may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

HT-2 TOXIN

incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: female crossbred Yorkshire × Hampshire swines, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.15 mg T-2 toxin (labeled and unlabeled)/kg b. wt., i.v.s., once), conc. range: 1.16–1.35 ng/g*, Ø conc.: 1.255 ng/g*, country: USA⁴²⁵, *after 4 h

3'-HYDROXY HT-2 TOXIN

incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: female crossbred Yorkshire × Hampshire swines, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.15 mg T-2 toxin (labeled and unlabeled)/kg b. wt., i.v.s.,

once), conc. range: 1.67–2.51 ng/g*, Ø conc.: 2.09 ng/g*, country: USA⁴²⁵, *after 4 h

T-2 TOXIN

incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: female crossbred Yorkshire × Hampshire swines, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.15 mg T-2 toxin (labeled and unlabeled)/kg b. wt., i.v.s., once), conc. range: 0.38–0.58 ng/g*, Ø conc.: 0.48 ng/g*, country: USA⁴²⁵, *after 4 h
incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: female crossbred Yorkshire × Hampshire swines, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.15 mg T-2 toxin (labeled and unlabeled)/kg b. wt., i.v.s., once), conc. range: 18–25 ng/g*, Ø conc.: 21.50 ng/g* **, country: USA⁴²⁵, *after 4 h, **total metabolites

3'-HYDROXY T-2 TOXIN

incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: female crossbred Yorkshire × Hampshire swines, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.15 mg T-2 toxin (labeled and unlabeled)/kg b. wt., i.v.s., once), conc. range: 0.40–1.32 ng/g*, Ø conc.: 0.86 ng/g*, country: USA⁴²⁵, *after 4 h

T-2 TETRAOL

incidence: 1/2, sa. const.: female crossbred Yorkshire × Hampshire swines, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.15 mg T-2 toxin (labeled and unlabeled)/kg b. wt., i.v.s., once), conc.: 0.04 ng/g*, country: USA⁴²⁵, *after 4 h

DEEPOXY T-2 TETRAOL

incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: female crossbred Yorkshire × Hampshire swines, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.15 mg T-2 toxin (labeled and unlabeled)/kg b. wt., i.v.s., once), conc. range: 0.66–0.74 ng/g*, Ø conc.: 0.70 ng/g*, country: USA⁴²⁵, *after 4 h

T-2 TRIOL

incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: female crossbred Yorkshire × Hampshire swines, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.15 mg T-2 toxin (labeled and unlabeled)/kg b. wt., i.v.s., once), conc. range: 0.07–0.15 ng/g*, Ø conc.: 0.11 ng/g*, country: USA⁴²⁵, *after 4 h

Pig brain may contain the following mycotoxins:

AFLATOXIN B₁

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: female Hampshire × Deutsches Edelschwein piglet, wt.: 15 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 3.1 µg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg b. wt., o., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: <0.2 ppb* **, country: Switzerland⁶⁶, *AFB₁ eq., **after 24 h
incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: female Hampshire × Deutsches Edelschwein piglet, wt.: 15 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 3.1 µg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg b. wt., o., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: <0.2 ppb*, country: Switzerland⁶⁶, *AFB₁ eq., **after 48 h

DEOXYNIVALENOL

incidence: 5/5*, sa. const.: healthy Yorkshire barrows, age: ≈11–15 weeks, wt.: 17–22 kg, contamination: no DON, conc.: nd, country: Canada⁴⁰⁷, *control
incidence: ?/4, sa. const.: healthy Yorkshire barrows, age: ≈11–15 weeks, wt.: 17–22 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 1.0 mg DON/kg b. wt., i.v., once), conc. range: ≤54.9 ng/g* (mean value), country: Canada⁴⁰⁷, *after 0.33 h (also measured after 1, 3, 8 and 24 h, lowest conc.: nd after 24 h)

FUMONISIN B₁

incidence: 6/6*, sa. const.: castrated pigs of identical genotype, wt.: ≈12–14 kg, contamination: no FB₁ (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: Germany/Hungary¹⁰⁹, *control
incidence: 8/13, sa. const.: castrated pigs of identical genotype, wt.: ≈12–14 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 100 mg FB₁ daily, o., for 5–11 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 1–1,860 µg/kg*, Ø conc.: 240.5 µg/kg*, country: Germany/Hungary¹⁰⁹, *on 6th day of the experiment

HT-2 TOXIN

incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: female crossbred Yorkshire × Hampshire swines, wt.: 20 kg,

contamination: artificial (dose: 0.15 mg T-2 toxin (labeled and unlabeled)/kg b. wt., i.v.s., once), conc. range: 0.10–0.13 ng/g*, Ø conc.: 0.115 ng/g*, country: USA⁴²⁵, *after 4 h

3'-HYDROXY HT-2 TOXIN

incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: female crossbred Yorkshire × Hampshire swines, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.15 mg T-2 toxin (labeled and unlabeled)/kg b. wt., i.v.s., once), conc. range: 0.07–0.22 ng/g*, Ø conc.: 0.145 ng/g*, country: USA⁴²⁵, *after 4 h

OCHRATOXIN A

incidence: 2/2*, sa. const.: pigs, contamination: no OTA and/or DON (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: Germany³⁷⁸, *control

incidence: 5/6, sa. const.: pigs, contamination: artificial (dose: **0.1 ppm crystalline OTA + 1.0 ppm crystalline DON**, o., twice daily for 90 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 0.14–0.34 ng/g*, Ø conc.: 0.224 ng/g*, country: Germany³⁷⁸, *after 90 days

incidence: 2/3, sa. const.: pigs, contamination: artificial (dose: **0.1 ppm crystalline OTA**, o., twice daily for 90 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 0.14–0.20 ng/g*, Ø conc.: 0.17 ng/g*, country: Germany³⁷⁸, *after 90 days

incidence: 6/6, sa. const.: pigs, contamination: artificial (dose: **1.0 ppm crystalline DON**, o., twice daily for 90 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd*, country: Germany³⁷⁸, *after 90 days

T-2 TOXIN

incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: female crossbred Yorkshire × Hampshire swines, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.15 mg T-2 toxin (labeled and unlabeled)/kg b. wt., i.v.s., once), conc. range: 0.02–0.05 ng/g*, Ø conc.: 0.035 ng/g*, country: USA⁴²⁵, *after 4 h

incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: female crossbred Yorkshire × Hampshire swines, wt.: 20 kg,

contamination: artificial (dose: 0.15 mg T-2 toxin (labeled and unlabeled)/kg b. wt., i.v.s., once), conc. range: 8–13 ng/g*, Ø conc.: 10.5 ng/g* **, country: USA⁴²⁵, *after 4 h, **total metabolites

3'-HYDROXY T-2 TOXIN

incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: female crossbred Yorkshire × Hampshire swines, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.15 mg T-2 toxin (labeled and unlabeled)/kg b. wt., i.v.s., once), conc. range: 0.07–0.10 ng/g*, Ø conc.: 0.085 ng/g*, country: USA⁴²⁵, *after 4 h

DEEPOXY T-2 TETRAOL

incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: female crossbred Yorkshire × Hampshire swines, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.15 mg T-2 toxin (labeled and unlabeled)/kg b. wt., i.v.s., once), conc. range: 0.28–0.32 ng/g*, Ø conc.: 0.30 ng/g*, country: USA⁴²⁵, *after 4 h

T-2 TRIOL

incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: female crossbred Yorkshire × Hampshire swines, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.15 mg T-2 toxin (labeled and unlabeled)/kg b. wt., i.v.s., once), conc. range: 0.03–0.05 ng/g*, Ø conc.: 0.04 ng/g*, country: USA⁴²⁵, *after 4 h

Pig cecum may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

DEOXYNIVALENOL + DEEPOXYDEOXYNIVALENOL
incidence: ?/11, sa. const.: castrated male pigs, Ø wt.: 88.1 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 4.2 mg DON/kg, o., for 7 days), conc. range: ≈660 µg/g* (mean value), country: Germany⁴¹³, *≈5 h after final DON-administration (also at other hour intervals up to 24 h measured, lowest conc.: ≈65 µg/g after 24 h)

Pig colon may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

DEOXYNIVALENOL
incidence: 9/9, sa. const.: male and female crossbred piglets, age: 5 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: 5.8 ppm DON in the diet, for 1–5 weeks; for detailed

information please see the article), conc. range: tr–327 ppb* **, country: Canada/USA⁷⁰, *in colon contents (pigs fed 0.7 or 3.1 ppm DON = no data), **measured at 1st, 4th, and 5th week (pr. residue values are each lowest and highest value of 1st to 5th week measurement)

DEOXYNIVALENOL + DEEPOXYDEOXYNIVALENOL
incidence: ?/11, sa. const.: castrated male pigs, Ø wt.: 88.1 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 4.2 mg DON/kg, o., for 7 days), conc. range: \approx 1,020 µg/g* (mean value), country: Germany⁴¹³, * \approx 5 h after final DON-administration (also at other hour intervals up to 24 h measured, lowest conc.: \approx 150 µg/g after 24 h)

T-2 TOXIN
incidence: 2/2*, sa. const.: female swines of mixed breeding, wt.: 26–66 kg, contamination: no T-2 toxin (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr**, country: USA⁴⁰³, *control, **in spiral colon contents
incidence: 1/?, sa. const.: female swines of mixed breeding, wt.: 26–66 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **2.4 mg T-2 toxin**/kg, i.a., once), conc.: 66 ppb* **, country: USA⁴⁰³, *in spiral colon contents, **after \approx 19.5 h

Pig duodenum may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

HT-2 TOXIN
incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: female crossbred Yorkshire × Hampshire swines, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.15 mg T-2 toxin (labeled and unlabeled)/kg b. wt., i. vs., once), conc. range: 1.80–2.84 ng/g*, Ø conc.: 2.32 ng/g*, country: USA⁴²⁵, *after 4 h
incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: female crossbred Yorkshire × Hampshire swines, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.15 mg T-2 toxin (labeled and unlabeled)/kg b. wt., i. vs., once), conc. range: 1.76–3.75 ng/g* **, Ø conc.: 2.755 ng/g* **, country: USA⁴²⁵, *in **duodenum contents**, **after 4 h

3'-HYDROXY HT-2 TOXIN
incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: female crossbred Yorkshire × Hampshire swines, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.15 mg T-2 toxin (labeled and unlabeled)/kg b. wt., i. vs., once), conc. range: 2.87–5.83 ng/g*, Ø conc.: 4.35 ng/g*, country: USA⁴²⁵, *after 4 h
incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: female crossbred Yorkshire × Hampshire swines, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.15 mg T-2 toxin (labeled and unlabeled)/kg b. wt., i. vs., once), conc. range: 4.08–7.76 ng/g* **, Ø conc.: 5.92 ng/g* **, country: USA⁴²⁵, *in **duodenum contents**, **after 4 h

T-2 TOXIN
incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: female crossbred Yorkshire × Hampshire swines, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.15 mg T-2 toxin (labeled and unlabeled)/kg b. wt., i. vs., once), conc. range: 0.30–0.61 ng/g*, Ø conc.: 0.455 ng/g*, country: USA⁴²⁵, *after 4 h
incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: female crossbred Yorkshire × Hampshire swines, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.15 mg T-2 toxin (labeled and unlabeled)/kg b. wt., i. vs., once), conc. range: 32–101 ng/g*, Ø conc.: 66.5 ng/g* **, country: USA⁴²⁵, *after 4 h, ****total metabolites**
incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: female crossbred Yorkshire × Hampshire swines, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.15 mg T-2 toxin (labeled and unlabeled)/kg b. wt., i. vs., once), conc. range: 0.22–0.68 ng/g* **, Ø conc.: 0.45 ng/g* **, country: USA⁴²⁵, *in **duodenum contents**, **after 4 h
incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: female crossbred Yorkshire × Hampshire swines, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.15 mg T-2 toxin (labeled and unlabeled)/kg b. wt., i. vs., once), conc. range: 55–144 ng/g* **, Ø conc.: 99.5 ng/g* ***, country: USA⁴²⁵, *in **duodenum contents**, **after 4 h, *****total metabolites**

3'-HYDROXY T-2 TOXIN
incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: female crossbred Yorkshire × Hampshire swines, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.15 mg T-2

toxin (labeled and unlabeled)/kg b. wt., i. vs., once), conc. range: 0.51–1.42 ng/g*, Ø conc.: 0.965 ng/g*, country: USA⁴²⁵, *after 4 h incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: female crossbred Yorkshire × Hampshire swines, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.15 mg T-2 toxin (labeled and unlabeled)/kg b. wt., i. vs., once), conc. range: 0.55–2.10 ng/g* **, Ø conc.: 1.325 ng/g* **, country: USA⁴²⁵, *in **duodenum contents**, **after 4 h

T-2 TETRAOL

incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: female crossbred Yorkshire × Hampshire swines, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.15 mg T-2 toxin (labeled and unlabeled)/kg b. wt., i. vs., once), conc. range: 0.19–0.69 ng/g*, Ø conc.: 0.44 ng/g*, country: USA⁴²⁵, *after 4 h incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: female crossbred Yorkshire × Hampshire swines, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.15 mg T-2 toxin (labeled and unlabeled)/kg b. wt., i. vs., once), conc. range: 0.09–0.13 ng/g* **, Ø conc.: 0.11 ng/g* **, country: USA⁴²⁵, *in **duodenum contents**, **after 4 h

DEEPOXY T-2 TETRAOL

incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: female crossbred Yorkshire × Hampshire swines, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.15 mg T-2 toxin (labeled and unlabeled)/kg b. wt., i. vs., once), conc. range: 0.62–1.59 ng/g*, Ø conc.: 1.105 ng/g*, country: USA⁴²⁵, *after 4 h incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: female crossbred Yorkshire × Hampshire swines, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.15 mg T-2 toxin (labeled and unlabeled)/kg b. wt., i. vs., once), conc. range: 0.95–3.27 ng/g* **, Ø conc.: 2.11 ng/g* **, country: USA⁴²⁵, *in **duodenum contents**, **after 4 h

T-2 TRIOL

incidence: 1/2, sa. const.: female crossbred Yorkshire × Hampshire swines, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.15 mg T-2 toxin (labeled and unlabeled)/kg b. wt., i. vs., once), conc.: 0.40 ng/g*, country: USA⁴²⁵, *after 4 h incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: female crossbred Yorkshire × Hampshire swines, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.15 mg T-2

toxin (labeled and unlabeled)/kg b. wt., i. vs., once), conc. range: 0.13–0.33 ng/g* **, Ø conc.: 0.23 ng/g* **, country: USA⁴²⁵, *in **duodenum contents**, **after 4 h

DEEPOXY T-2 TRIOL

incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: female crossbred Yorkshire × Hampshire swines, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.15 mg T-2 toxin (labeled and unlabeled)/kg b. wt., i. vs., once), conc.: nd*, country: USA⁴²⁵, *after 4 h incidence: 1/2, sa. const.: female crossbred Yorkshire × Hampshire swines, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.15 mg T-2 toxin (labeled and unlabeled)/kg b. wt., i. vs., once), conc.: 0.18 ng/g* **, country: USA⁴²⁵, *in **duodenum contents**, **after 4 h

Pig eye may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

FUMONISIN B₁

incidence: 6/6*, sa. const.: castrated pigs of identical genotype, weight: ≈12–14 kg, contamination: no FB₁ (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: Germany/Hungary¹⁰⁹, *control incidence: 12/13, sa. const.: castrated pigs of identical genotype, wt.: ≈12–14 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **100 mg FB₁** daily, o., for 5–11 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 8–226 µg/kg*, Ø conc.: 57.31 µg/kg*, country: Germany/Hungary¹⁰⁹, *on 6th day of the experiment

Pig fat may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

AFLATOXIN B₁

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: female Hampshire × Deutsches Edelschwein piglet, wt.: 15 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 3.1 µg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg b. wt., o., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.5 ppb* **, country: Switzerland⁶⁶, *AFB₁ eq., **after 24 h incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: female Hampshire × Deutsches Edelschwein piglet, wt.: 15 kg, contamination: artificial

(dose: 3.1 µg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg b. wt., o., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.2 ppb* **, country: Switzerland⁶⁶, *AFB₁ eq., **after 48 h

incidence: 20/20*, sa. const.: male and female Danish Landrace pigs, age: ≈8 weeks, wt.: 20 kg up to slaughter at 90 kg, contamination: no AFB₁ + AFB₂ (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: Denmark/USA¹⁰¹, *control

incidence: 7/18*, sa. const.: male and female Danish Landrace pigs, age: ≈8 weeks, wt.: 20 kg up to slaughter at 90 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: AFB₁ + AFB₂ (overall 300 ppb AFs), o., for 120–164 days**); for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: tr** ***, country: Denmark/USA¹⁰¹, *livers of some of these pigs rejected at meat inspection, **after 120–164 days, ***in adipose tissue

incidence: 10/18*, sa. const.: male and female Danish Landrace pigs, age: ≈8 weeks, wt.: 20 kg up to slaughter at 90 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: AFB₁ + AFB₂ addition (overall 500 ppb AFs), o., for 135–216 days**); for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: tr** ***, country: Denmark/USA¹⁰¹ *livers of some of these pigs rejected at meat inspection, **after 135–216 days, ***in adipose tissue

incidence: 5/5*, sa. const.: cross-bred pigs, contamination: (dose: 9 ng/g AFB₁ + AFB₂, o., for 35 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: USA⁵⁹⁷, *control

incidence: 5/5, sa. const.: cross-bred pigs, contamination: artificial (dose: 524 ng/g AFB₁ + AFB₂, o., for 35 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.030 ng/g* (mean value), country: USA⁵⁹⁷, *after 35 days

incidence: 5/5, sa. const.: cross-bred pigs, contamination: artificial (dose: 524 ng/g AFB₁ + AFB₂ + HSCAS (0.5%), o., for 35 days; for detailed information please

see the article), conc.: 0.010 ng/g* (mean value), country: USA⁵⁹⁷, *after 35 days

incidence: 5/5*, sa. const.: male miniature pigs, contamination: (dose: 1 ng/g AFB₁ + AFB₂, o., for 15 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: USA⁵⁹⁷, *control

incidence: 5/5, sa. const.: male miniature pigs, contamination: artificial (dose: 590 ng/g AFB₁ + AFB₂, o., for 15 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.060 ng/g* (mean value), country: USA⁵⁹⁷, *after 15 days

incidence: 5/5, sa. const.: male miniature pigs, contamination: artificial (dose: 590 ng/g AFB₁ + AFB₂ + HSCAS (0.5%), o., for 15 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.020 ng/g* (mean value), country: USA⁵⁹⁷, *after 15 days

incidence: 5/5, sa. const.: male miniature pigs, contamination: artificial (dose: 590 ng/g AFB₁ + AFB₂, o., for 15 days followed by 2 weeks control diet; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.010 ng/g* (mean value), country: USA⁵⁹⁷, *after 29 days (thereof 15 days of AFB₁- and AFB₂-administration)

AFLATOXIN B₂

incidence: 20/20*, sa. const.: male and female Danish Landrace pigs, age: ≈8 weeks, wt.: 20 kg up to slaughter at 90 kg, contamination: no AFB₁ + AFB₂ (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: Denmark/USA¹⁰¹, *control

incidence: 7/18*, sa. const.: male and female Danish Landrace pigs, age: ≈8 weeks, wt.: 20 kg up to slaughter at 90 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: AFB₁ + AFB₂ addition (overall 300 ppb AFs), o., for 120–231 days**); for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd** ***, country: Denmark/USA¹⁰¹,

*livers of some of these pigs rejected at meat inspection, **after 120–231 days, ***in adipose tissue

incidence: 10/18*, sa. const.: male and female Danish Landrace pigs, age: ≈8 weeks, wt.: 20 kg up to slaughter at 90 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: AFB₁ + AFB₂ addition (overall **500 ppb** AFBs), o., for 120–231 days**; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd** ***, country: Denmark/USA¹⁰¹
*livers of some of these pigs rejected at meat inspection, **after 120–231 days, ***in adipose tissue

incidence: 5/5*, sa. const.: cross-bred pigs, contamination: (dose: 9 ng/g AFB₁ + AFB₂, o., for 35 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: USA⁵⁹⁷, *control

incidence: 5/5, sa. const.: cross-bred pigs, contamination: artificial (dose: **524 ng/g** AFB₁ + AFB₂, o., for 35 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd*, country: USA⁵⁹⁷, *after 35 days

incidence: 5/5, sa. const.: cross-bred pigs, contamination: artificial (dose: **524 ng/g** AFB₁ + AFB₂ + HSCAS (0.5%), o., for 35 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd*, country: USA⁵⁹⁷, *after 35 days

incidence: 5/5*, sa. const.: male miniature pigs, contamination: (dose: 1 ng/g AFB₁ + AFB₂, o., for 15 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: USA⁵⁹⁷, *control

incidence: 5/5, sa. const.: male miniature pigs, contamination: artificial (dose: **590 ng/g** AFB₁ + AFB₂, o., for 15 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd*, country: USA⁵⁹⁷, *after 15 days

incidence: 5/5, sa. const.: male miniature pigs, contamination: artificial (dose: **590 ng/g** AFB₁ + AFB₂ + HSCAS (0.5%), o., for 15 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd*, country: USA⁵⁹⁷, *after 15 days

incidence: 5/5, sa. const.: male miniature pigs, contamination: artificial (dose: **590 ng/g** AFB₁ + AFB₂, o., for 15 days followed by 2 weeks control diet; for

detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd*, country: USA⁵⁹⁷, *after 29 days (thereof 15 days of AFB₁- and AFB₂-administration)

AFLATOXIN M₁

incidence: 5/5*, sa. const.: cross-bred pigs, contamination: (dose: 9 ng/g AFB₁ + AFB₂, o., for 35 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: USA⁵⁹⁷, *control

incidence: 5?/5, sa. const.: cross-bred pigs, contamination: artificial (dose: **524 ng/g** AFB₁ + AFB₂, o., for 35 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.010 ng/g* (mean value), country: USA⁵⁹⁷, *after 35 days

incidence: 5/5, sa. const.: cross-bred pigs, contamination: artificial (dose: **524 ng/g** AFB₁ + AFB₂ + HSCAS (0.5%), o., for 35 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd*, country: USA⁵⁹⁷, *after 35 days

incidence: 5/5*, sa. const.: male miniature pigs, contamination: (dose: 1 ng/g AFB₁ + AFB₂, o., for 15 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: USA⁵⁹⁷, *control

incidence: 5?/5, sa. const.: male miniature pigs, contamination: artificial (dose: **590 ng/g** AFB₁ + AFB₂, o., for 15 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.070 ng/g* (mean value), country: USA⁵⁹⁷, *after 15 days

incidence: 5/5, sa. const.: male miniature pigs, contamination: artificial (dose: **590 ng/g** AFB₁ + AFB₂ + HSCAS (0.5%), o., for 15 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd*, country: USA⁵⁹⁷, *after 15 days

incidence: 5/5, sa. const.: male miniature pigs, contamination: artificial (dose: **590 ng/g** AFB₁ + AFB₂, o., for 15 days followed by 2 weeks control diet; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd*, country: USA⁵⁹⁷, *after 29 days (thereof 15 days of AFB₁- and AFB₂-administration)

AFLATOXIN M

incidence: 20/20*, sa. const.: male and female Danish Landrace pigs, age: ≈8 weeks, wt.: 20 kg up to slaughter at 90 kg, contamination: no AFB₁ + AFB₂ (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: Denmark/USA¹⁰¹, *control

incidence: 7/18*, sa. const.: male and female Danish Landrace pigs, age: ≈8 weeks, wt.: 20 kg up to slaughter at 90 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: AFB₁ + AFB₂ addition (overall 300 ppb AFs), o., for 120–231 days**); for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd** ***, country: Denmark/USA¹⁰¹, *livers of some of these pigs rejected at meat inspection, **after 120–231 days, ***in adipose tissue

incidence: 10/18*, sa. const.: male and female Danish Landrace pigs, age: ≈8 weeks, wt.: 20 kg up to slaughter at 90 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: AFB₁ + AFB₂ addition (overall 500 ppb AFs), o., for 120–231 days**); for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd** ***, country: Denmark/USA¹⁰¹ *livers of some of these pigs rejected at meat inspection, **after 120–231 days, ***in adipose tissue

DEOXYNIVALENOL

incidence: 6/6*, sa. const.: barrows (Yorkshire), wt.: ≈25 kg, contamination: no DON (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: Canada⁴⁰⁶, *control

incidence: 50?/50, sa. const.: barrows (Yorkshire), wt.: ≈25 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 6.0 mg natural DON/kg dry weight, o., for 3 weeks (feeding trial 1); for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤51.3 ng/g* **, country: Canada⁴⁰⁶, *in back fat, **after 3 weeks

incidence: 6/6*, sa. const.: barrows (Yorkshire), wt.: ≈25 kg, contamination: no DON (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: Canada⁴⁰⁶, *control

incidence: 6?/6, sa. const.: barrows (Yorkshire), wt.: ≈25 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 6.0 mg crystalline DON/kg dry weight, o., for 4 weeks (feeding trial 2); for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤22.7 ng/g* **, country: Canada⁴⁰⁶, *in back fat, **after 4 weeks

incidence: 6/6*, sa. const.: barrows (Yorkshire), wt.: ≈25 kg, contamination: no DON (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: Canada⁴⁰⁶, *control

incidence: 6/6, sa. const.: barrows (Yorkshire), wt.: ≈25 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 7.6 mg natural DON/kg dry weight, o., for 7 weeks (feeding trial 3); for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤19.5 ng/g* **, country: Canada⁴⁰⁶, *in back fat, **after 7 weeks

incidence: 5/5*, sa. const.: healthy Yorkshire barrows, age: ≈11–15 weeks, wt.: 17–22 kg, contamination: no DON, conc.: nd, country: Canada⁴⁰⁷, *control

incidence: ?/4, sa. const.: healthy Yorkshire barrows, age: ≈11–15 weeks, wt.: 17–22 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 1.0 mg DON/kg b. wt., i.v., once), conc. range: ≤491.6 ng/g* ** (mean value), country: Canada⁴⁰⁷, *after 1 h (also measured after 0.33, 3, 8 and 24 h, lowest conc.: 3.4 ng/g after 24 h), **in abdominal fat

incidence: ?/25, sa. const.: healthy Yorkshire barrows, age: ≈11–15 weeks, wt.: 17–22 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 1.0 mg DON/kg b. wt., i.v., once), conc. range: ≤294.7 ng/g* ** (mean value), country: Canada⁴⁰⁷, *after 1 h (also measured after 0.33, 3, 8 and 24 h, lowest conc.: 12.4 ng/g after 24 h), **in back fat

FUMONISIN B₁

incidence: 5/5*, sa. const.: weaned barrows of the same genotype, wt.: 12–14 kg, contamination: no FB₁, FB₂ + FB₃ (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd**, country: Hungary/Germany⁸⁷, *control, **neither in abdominal nor in subcutaneous fat

incidence: 9/10, sa. const.: weaned barrows of the same genotype, wt.: 12–14 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **50 mg FB₁, 20 mg FB₂ + 5 mg FB₃**/animal, o., for 22 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 0.8–111.2 ng/g* ** , Ø conc.: 16.27 ng/g* ** , country:

Hungary/Germany⁸⁷, *in **abdominal fat**, **after 22 days toxin feeding period

incidence: 8/10, sa. const.: weaned barrows of the same genotype, wt.: 12–14 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **50 mg FB₁, 20 mg FB₂ + 5 mg FB₃**/animal, o., for 22 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 0.8–8.8 ng/g* ** , Ø conc.: 3.4 ng/g* ** , country: Hungary/Germany⁸⁷, *in **subcutaneous fat**, **after 22 days toxin feeding period

incidence: 6/6*, sa. const.: castrated pigs of identical genotype, wt.: ≈12–14 kg, contamination: no FB₁ (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: Germany/Hungary¹⁰⁹, *control

incidence: 6/13, sa. const.: castrated pigs of identical genotype, wt.: ≈12–14 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **100 mg FB₁** daily, o., for 5–11 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 1–11 µg/kg*, Ø conc.: 4.83 µg/kg*, country: Germany/Hungary¹⁰⁹, *on 6th day of the experiment

FUMONISIN B₂

incidence: 5/5*, sa. const.: weaned barrows of the same genotype, wt.: 12–14 kg, contamination: no FB₁, FB₂ + FB₃ (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd**, country:

Hungary/Germany⁸⁷, *control, **neither in abdominal nor in subcutaneous fat

incidence: 5/10, sa. const.: weaned barrows of the same genotype, wt.: 12–14 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **50 mg FB₁, 20 mg FB₂ + 5 mg FB₃**/animal, o., for 22 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 1.6–16 ng/g* ** , Ø conc.: 5.28 ng/g* ** , country: Hungary/Germany⁸⁷, *in

abdominal fat, **after 22 days toxin feeding period

incidence: 7/10, sa. const.: weaned barrows of the same genotype, wt.: 12–14 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **50 mg FB₁, 20 mg FB₂ + 5 mg FB₃**/animal, o., for 22 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 0.8–3.2 ng/g* ** , Ø conc.: 1.71 ng/g* ** , country: Hungary/Germany⁸⁷, *in **subcutaneous fat**, **after 22 days toxin feeding period

OCHRATOXIN A

incidence: 5/5*, sa. const.: female pigs of Danish Landrace, age: ≈8 weeks, wt.:

≈20 kg, contamination: no OTA (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: Denmark/USA¹⁰², *control

incidence: ?/5, sa. const.: female pigs of Danish Landrace, age: ≈8 weeks, wt.: ≈20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 1 ppm crystalline OTA, o., once daily for 1 month, afterwards toxin-free diets for various intervals; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 5.95 µg/kg* (mean value), country: Denmark/USA¹⁰², *1 day after **termination** of OTA-exposure

incidence: ?/5, sa. const.: female pigs of Danish Landrace, age: ≈8 weeks, wt.: ≈20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 1 ppm crystalline OTA, o., once daily for 1 month, afterwards toxin-free diets for various intervals; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 2.54 µg/kg* (mean value), country: Denmark/USA¹⁰², *8 days after **termination** of OTA-exposure

incidence: 5/5, sa. const.: female pigs of Danish Landrace, age: ≈8 weeks, wt.: ≈20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 1 ppm crystalline OTA, o., once daily for 1 month, afterwards toxin-free diets for various intervals; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd* (mean value), country: Denmark/USA¹⁰², *15 days after **termination** of OTA-exposure

incidence: 5/5, sa. const.: female pigs of Danish Landrace, age: \approx 8 weeks, wt.: \approx 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 1 ppm crystalline OTA, o., once daily for 1 month, afterwards toxin-free diets for various intervals; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd* (mean value), country: Denmark/USA¹⁰², *29 days after termination of OTA-exposure

incidence: ?/? , sa. const.: weaners (specific pathogen free), wt.: 14–18 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: ? μ g OTA addition; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: \leq 17 μ g/kg*, country: Denmark²⁰⁴, *calculated value based on the amount of OTA in blood after 24 h on toxin-free diet

incidence: 13/13*, sa. const.: castrated pigs, weight: 20 kg, contamination: no OTA and/or CIT (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: Denmark/USA³³⁰, *control

incidence: 1/1?, sa. const.: castrated pigs, weight: 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 1,400 μ g crystalline OTA/kg feed, o., for 6 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 4 μ g/kg* ** (mean value), country: Denmark/USA³³⁰, *in leaf fat, **after 6 weeks

incidence: 1/1?, sa. const.: castrated pigs, weight: 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 650 μ g crystalline CIT/kg feed, o., for 6 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd* **, country: Denmark/USA³³⁰, *in leaf fat, **after 6 weeks

incidence: 1/1?, sa. const.: castrated pigs, weight: 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 1,400 μ g crystalline OTA + 650 μ g crystalline CIT/kg feed, o., for 6 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 3 μ g/kg* **, (mean value), country: Denmark/USA³³⁰, *in leaf fat, **after 6 weeks

incidence: 1/1?, sa. const.: castrated pigs, weight: 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 1,400 μ g natural OTA + 650 μ g

natural CIT/kg feed, o., for 6 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 8 μ g/kg* ** (mean value), country: Denmark/USA³³⁰, *in leaf fat, **after 6 weeks

incidence: 4/4*, sa. const.: male and females pigs, wt.: \approx 70 kg, contamination: no OTA (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: Germany³⁶⁵, *control

incidence: 8?/8, sa. const.: male and females pigs, wt.: \approx 70 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.09 mg natural OTA/kg diet/day, in the morning and evening half of OTA-ration, o., for 28 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 6.56 ng/g* ** (mean value), country: Germany³⁶⁵, *in leaf fat, **after 28 days

incidence: 8?/8, sa. const.: male and females pigs, wt.: \approx 70 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.09 mg crystalline OTA/kg diet/day, in the morning and evening half of OTA-ration, o., for 28 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 1.81 ng/g* ** (mean value), country: Germany³⁶⁵, *in leaf fat, **after 28 days

incidence: 8?/8, sa. const.: male and females pigs, wt.: \approx 70 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.09 mg crystalline OTA/kg diet/day, in the morning total OTA-ration, o., for 28 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 2.49 ng/g* ** (mean value), country: Germany³⁶⁵, *in leaf fat, **after 28 days

incidence: 4/4*, sa. const.: male and females pigs, wt.: \approx 70 kg, contamination: no OTA (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: Germany³⁶⁵, *control

incidence: 8?/8, sa. const.: male and females pigs, wt.: \approx 70 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.09 mg natural OTA/kg diet/day, in the morning and evening half of OTA-ration, o., for 28 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 5.58 ng/g* ** (mean value), country: Germany³⁶⁵, *in neck fat, **after 28 days

incidence: 8?/8, sa. const.: male and females pigs, wt.: ≈70 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **0.09 mg crystalline OTA/kg diet/day**, in the morning and evening **half of OTA-ration**, o., for 28 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 1.54 ng/g* ** (mean value), country: Germany³⁶⁵, *in **neck fat**, **after 28 days

incidence: 8?/8, sa. const.: male and females pigs, wt.: ≈70 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **0.09 mg crystalline OTA/kg diet/day**, in the morning **total OTA-ration**, o., for 28 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 1.86 ng/g* ** (mean value), country: Germany³⁶⁵, *in **neck fat**, **after 28 days

incidence: 2/2*, sa. const.: pigs, contamination: no OTA and/or DON (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: Germany³⁷⁸, *control

incidence: 6/6, sa. const.: pigs, contamination: artificial (dose: **0.1 ppm crystalline OTA + 1.0 ppm crystalline DON**, o., twice daily for 90 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 0.31–1.11 ng/g*, Ø conc.: 0.828 ng/g*, country: Germany³⁷⁸, *after 90 days

incidence: 3/3, sa. const.: pigs, contamination: artificial (dose: **0.1 ppm crystalline OTA**, o., twice daily for 90 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 0.56–0.82 ng/g*, Ø conc.: 0.696 ng/g*, country: Germany³⁷⁸, *after 90 days

incidence: 6/6, sa. const.: pigs, contamination: artificial (dose: **1.0 ppm crystalline DON**, o., twice daily for 90 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: nd*, country: Germany³⁷⁸, *after 90 days

incidence: 2?/2*, sa. const.: pigs, contamination: no OTA and/or ZEA (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: Germany³⁸⁰, *control

incidence: 6/6, sa. const.: pigs, contamination: artificial (dose: **0.1 ppm OTA + 0.25 ppm ZEA**, o., twice daily for 90 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤2.31 ng/g*, country: Germany³⁸⁰, *after 91 days (thereof 90 days of OTA- and ZEA-administration)

incidence: 2/3, sa. const.: pigs, contamination: artificial (dose: **0.1 ppm OTA**, o., twice daily for 90 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤1.41 ng/g*, country: Germany³⁸⁰, *after 91 days (thereof 90 days of OTA-administration)

incidence: 3/3*, sa. const.: female pigs of Danish Landrace, age: 8–10 weeks, wt.: ≈20 kg, contamination: no OTA (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: Denmark/USA/Sweden³⁸³, *control

incidence: 4?/4, sa. const.: female pigs of Danish Landrace, age: 8–10 weeks, wt.: ≈20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **1 mg crystalline OTA/kg feed**, o., for 3 months; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: ≈2.5 µg/kg (mean value), country: Denmark/USA/Sweden³⁸³, *after ≈3 months

T-2 TOXIN

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: female weanling crossbred Yorkshire × Duroc × Hampshire swine, wt.: 7.5 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.1 mg T-2 toxin (labeled)/kg b. wt., intubated, once), conc.: 4.9 ppb* ** ***, country: USA³¹⁸, *calculated residue level, **T-2 toxin and/or metabolites, ***after 18 h

α-ZEARALENOL

incidence: 2?/2?*, sa. const.: male KAHYP pigs, wt.: ?, contamination: no ZEA, conc.: nd, country: Hungary⁶³², *control
incidence: 2?/2, sa. const.: male KAHYP pigs, wt.: 60 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 15 ppm ZEA, o., for 14 days, conc.: 10 µg/kg* **, country: Hungary⁶³², *after 14 days, **in adipose tissues

β -ZEARALENOL

incidence: 2?/2?* , sa. const.: male KAHYP pigs, wt.: ?, contamination: no ZEA, conc.: nd, country: Hungary⁶³², *control
incidence: 2?/2, sa. const.: male KAHYP pigs, wt.: 60 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 15 ppm ZEA, o., for 14 days, conc.: pr* **, country: Hungary⁶³², *after 14 days, **in adipose tissues

Pig Fat Around Kidney see Pig kidney**Pig feces** may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

DEOXYNIVALENOL

incidence: 5?/5, sa. const.: castrated male Swedish Landrace pigs, wt.: \approx 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 2.5 mg 3-aDON/kg feed, o., 5 times in 2.5 days), conc.: pr, country: Sweden⁴¹⁶

incidence: 16/16*, sa. const.: barrows, wt.: 28 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.09 mg DON/kg wheat (but DON not intended; wheat roportion in the diet 0%); for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: Germany⁴⁸⁴, *control

incidence: ?/16, sa. const.: barrows, wt.: 28 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 2.64 mg natural DON/kg wheat (wheat proportion in the diet 17.5%), o., for 70 days?; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.009 mg/kg* (mean value), country: Germany⁴⁸⁴, *after 13 weeks

incidence: ?/16, sa. const.: barrows, wt.: 28 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 4.41 mg natural DON/kg wheat (wheat proportion in the diet 35%), o., for 70 days?; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.020 mg/kg* (mean value), country: Germany⁴⁸⁴, *after 13 weeks

incidence: 5/5*, sa. const.: male castrated and female fattening pigs (Deutsches Bundeshybridzuchtprogramm), wt.: 34.1–

103.7 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.15 mg DON/kg wheat, contaminated (proportion in the diet 0%), o., for 7 days?; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: Austria/Germany⁵³⁰, *control
incidence: ?/5, sa. const.: male castrated and female fattening pigs (Deutsches Bundeshybridzuchtprogramm), wt.: 34.1–103.7 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 3.86 mg DON/kg wheat, contaminated (proportion in the diet 40%), o., for 7 days?; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: \leq 0.018 mg/kg* ** (mean value), country: Austria/Germany⁵³⁰, *in freeze dried feces, **at the end of the collection period

incidence: 7?/7, sa. const.: Yorkshire barrows, wt.: \approx 35 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.19 mg DON/kg diet dry matter, o., for 2 weeks (diet C); for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.05 mg* (mean value), country: Canada⁶⁰⁶, *in a 5-days collection period

incidence: 7?/7, sa. const.: Yorkshire barrows, wt.: \approx 35 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 4.66 mg DON/kg diet dry matter, o., for 1 week (diet C in the first week); for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.25 mg* (mean value), country: Canada⁶⁰⁶, *in a 5-days collection period

DEEPOXYDEOXYNIVALENOL

incidence: 5?/5, sa. const.: castrated male Swedish Landrace pigs, wt.: \approx 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 2.5 mg 3-aDON/kg feed, o., 5 times in 2.5 days), conc.: pr, country: Sweden⁴¹⁶

incidence: 5?/5*, sa. const.: male castrated and female fattening pigs (Deutsches Bundeshybridzuchtprogramm), wt.: 34.1–103.7 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.15 mg DON/kg wheat, contaminated (proportion in the diet 0%), o., for 7 days?; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: \leq 0.020 mg/kg** *** (mean value), country: Austria/Germany⁵³⁰, *control, **in freeze dried

feces, ***at the end of the collection period

incidence: 5/5, sa. const.: male castrated and female fattening pigs (Deutsches Bundeshybridzuchtprogramm), wt.: 34.1–103.7 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **3.86 mg DON/kg** wheat, contaminated (proportion in the diet 40%), o., for 7 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤ 0.459 mg/kg* *** (mean value), country: Austria/Germany⁵³⁰, *in freeze dried feces, **at the end of the collection period

incidence: 7/7, sa. const.: Yorkshire barrows, wt.: ≈ 35 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **0.19 mg DON/kg** diet dry matter, o., for 2 weeks (diet C); for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd*, country: Canada⁶⁰⁶, *daily
incidence: 7/7, sa. const.: Yorkshire barrows, wt.: ≈ 35 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **4.66 mg DON/kg** diet dry matter, o., for 1 week (diet C in the first week); for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.068 mg* (mean value), country: Canada⁶⁰⁶, *daily

FUMONISIN B₁

incidence: 5/5*, sa. const.: weaned barrows of the same genotype, wt.: 12–14 kg, contamination: no FB₁, FB₂ + FB₃ (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: Hungary/Germany⁸⁷, *control
incidence: 10/10, sa. const.: weaned barrows of the same genotype, wt.: 12–14 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **50 mg FB₁, 20 mg FB₂ + 5 mg FB₃**/animal, o., for 22 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 0.3–76.1 mg*, \emptyset conc.: 28.21 mg*, country: Hungary/Germany⁸⁷, *excretion between days 13 and 17

FUMONISIN B₂

incidence: 5/5*, sa. const.: weaned barrows of the same genotype, wt.: 12–14 kg, contamination: no FB₁, FB₂ + FB₃ (for detailed information please

see the article), conc.: nd, country:

Hungary/Germany⁸⁷, *control
incidence: 10/10, sa. const.: weaned barrows of the same genotype, wt.: 12–14 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **50 mg FB₁, 20 mg FB₂ + 5 mg FB₃**/animal, o., for 22 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 0.4–3.5 mg*, \emptyset conc.: 2.02 mg*, country: Hungary/Germany⁸⁷, *excretion between days 13 and 17

NIVALENOL

incidence: 3/3, sa. const.: male castrated Swedish Landrace \times Yorkshire pigs, wt.: 37–63 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.05 mg NIV/kg b. wt., o., twice daily for 3 days (NIV-administration also 16 h before first blood sa. taken); for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: $\leq 3,034$ ng/g* (mean value), country: Sweden⁵⁰¹, *on 3rd day

OCHRATOXIN A

incidence: 1/1*, sa. const.: pregnant gilt, contamination: neither OTA nor OTB, conc.: nd, country: UK²⁶⁶, *control
incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: pregnant gilts, contamination: artificial (dose: **0.38 mg OTA + 0.13 mg OTB/kg** b. wt., o., for 8 days during early pregnancy), conc. range: 1.3–8.1 μ g/g* ** dry matter, \emptyset conc.: 4.7 μ g/g* ** dry matter, country: UK²⁶⁶, *very approximately, **measured during dosing

OCHRATOXIN α

incidence: 1/1*, sa. const.: pregnant gilt, contamination: neither OTA nor OTB, conc.: nd, country: UK²⁶⁶, *control
incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: pregnant gilts, contamination: artificial (dose: **0.38 mg OTA + 0.13 mg OTB/kg** b. wt., o., for 8 days during early pregnancy), conc. range: 100.4–143.2 μ g/g* dry matter, \emptyset conc.: 121.8 μ g/g* dry matter, country: UK²⁶⁶, *measured during dosing

OCHRATOXIN β

incidence: 1/1*, sa. const.: pregnant gilt, contamination: neither OTA nor OTB, conc.: nd, country: UK²⁶⁶, *control

incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: pregnant gilts, contamination: artificial (dose: **0.38 mg OTA + 0.13 mg OTB/kg** b. wt., o., for 8 days during early pregnancy), conc. range: 200.2–201.5 $\mu\text{g/g}^*$ dry matter, \emptyset conc.: 200.85 $\mu\text{g/g}^*$ dry matter, country: UK²⁶⁶, *measured during dosing

ZEARALENONE

incidence: 2?/2?*, sa. const.: male KAHYP pigs, wt.: ?, contamination: no ZEA, conc.: nd, country: Hungary⁶³², *control
incidence: 2?/2, sa. const.: male KAHYP pigs, wt.: 60 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **15 ppm ZEA**, o., for 14 days, conc.: 3,710 $\mu\text{g/kg}^*$, country: Hungary⁶³², *after 13/14 days)

α -ZEARALENOL

incidence: 2?/2?*, sa. const.: male KAHYP pigs, wt.: ?, contamination: no ZEA, conc.: nd, country: Hungary⁶³², *control
incidence: 2?/2, sa. const.: male KAHYP pigs, wt.: 60 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **15 ppm ZEA**, o., for 14 days, conc.: 15,750 $\mu\text{g/kg}^*$, country: Hungary⁶³², *after 13/14 days)

β -ZEARALENOL

incidence: 2?/2?*, sa. const.: male KAHYP pigs, wt.: ?, contamination: no ZEA, conc.: nd, country: Hungary⁶³², *control
incidence: 2?/2, sa. const.: male KAHYP pigs, wt.: 60 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **15 ppm ZEA**, o., for 14 days, conc.: 4,140 $\mu\text{g/kg}^*$, country: Hungary⁶³², *after 13/14 days)

Pig gallbladder may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

AFLATOXIN B₁

incidence: 2?/2, sa. const.: adult swines, contamination: artificial (dose: 1.08–1.09 mg AFB₁ (besides other AF), o., daily for 33 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.04 ppb* **, country: France⁸⁸, *value expressed for total bile contents, **after 33 days

AFLATOXIN B₂

incidence: 2?/2, sa. const.: adult swines, contamination: artificial (dose: 1.08–1.09 mg AFB₁ (besides other AF), o., daily for 33 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.02 ppb* **, country: France⁸⁸, *value expressed for total bile contents, **after 33 days

incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: Large White growing female pigs, age: 79 days, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: no AFs (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: France³¹⁴, *control

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: Large White growing female pigs, age: 79 days, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: natural AFs addition (treatment 1: mixed feeding, avg. daily intake of **870 μg AFB₁**) for 26 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd*, country: France³¹⁴, *final wt. of the animal 109 kg

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: Large White growing female pigs, age: 79 days, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: natural AFs addition (treatment 2: separate feeding = peanut oil meal 40% and corn gluten meal 30%, avg. daily intake of **1,566 μg AFB₁**) for 19 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.143 $\mu\text{g/kg}^*$, country: France³¹⁴, *final wt. of the animal 97 kg
incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: Large White growing female pigs, age: 79 days, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: natural AFs addition (treatment 3: separate feeding = peanut oil meal 0% and corn gluten meal 0%, avg. daily intake of **642 μg AFB₁**) for 26 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd*, country: France³¹⁴, *final wt. of the animal 104 kg

AFLATOXIN M₁

incidence: 2?/2, sa. const.: adult swines, contamination: artificial (dose: 1.08–1.09 mg AFB₁ (besides other AF), o., daily for 33 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.02 ppb* **, country: France⁸⁸, *value

expressed for total bile contents,
*after 33 days

AFLATOXIN M

incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: Large White growing female pigs, age: 79 days, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: no AFs (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: France³¹⁴, *control
incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: Large White growing female pigs, age: 79 days, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: natural AFs addition (treatment 1: mixed feeding, avg. daily intake of **870 µg AFB₁**) for 26 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd*, country: France³¹⁴, *final wt. of the animal 109 kg
incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: Large White growing female pigs, age: 79 days, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: natural AFs addition (treatment 2: separate feeding = peanut oil meal 40% and corn gluten meal 30%, avg. daily intake of **1,566 µg AFB₁**) for 19 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.176 µg/kg*, country: France³¹⁴, *final wt. of the animal 97 kg
incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: Large White growing female pigs, age: 79 days, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: natural AFs addition (treatment 3: separate feeding = peanut oil meal 0% and corn gluten meal 0%, avg. daily intake of **642 µg AFB₁**) for 26 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd*, country: France³¹⁴, *final wt. of the animal 104 kg

Pig heart may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

AFLATOXIN B₁

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: female Hampshire × Deutsches Edelschwein piglet, wt.: 15 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 3.1 µg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg b. wt., o., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.5 ppb* **, country: Switzerland⁶⁶, *AFB₁ eq., **after 24 h

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: female Hampshire × Deutsches Edelschwein piglets, wt.: 15 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 3.1 µg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg b. wt., o., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.5 ppb* **, country: Switzerland⁶⁶, *AFB₁ eq., **after 48 h

incidence: 1/2, sa. const.: adult swines, contamination: artificial (dose: 1.08–1.09 mg AFB₁ (besides other AF), o., daily for 33 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.92 ppb*, country: France⁸⁸, *after 33 days

incidence: 20/20*, sa. const.: male and female Danish Landrace pigs, age: ≈8 weeks, wt.: 20 kg up to slaughter at 90 kg, contamination: no AFB₁ + AFB₂ (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: Denmark/USA¹⁰¹, *control

incidence: 1/16*, sa. const.: male and female Danish Landrace pigs, age: ≈8 weeks, wt.: 20 kg up to slaughter at 90 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: AFB₁ + AFB₂ addition (overall **300 ppb AFs**), o., for **141 days****; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: tr**, country: Denmark/USA¹⁰¹, *livers of some of these pigs were rejected at meat inspection, **after 141 days

incidence: 4/17*, sa. const.: male and female Danish Landrace pigs, age: ≈8 weeks, wt.: 20 kg up to slaughter at 90 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: AFB₁ + AFB₂ addition (overall **500 ppb AFs**), o., for **141–216 days****; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: tr**, country: Denmark/USA¹⁰¹, *livers of some of these pigs were rejected at meat inspection, after 141–216 days**

incidence: 4/4*, sa. const.: crossbred (Duroc × Yorkshire) barrows, wt.: 24.5–26.3 kg, contamination: no AFs, conc.: nd, country: USA¹³⁸, *control
incidence: 4?/4, sa. const.: crossbred (Duroc × Yorkshire) barrows, wt.: 24.5–26.3 kg, contamination: artificial

(dose: **662 µg AFB₁/kg diet, 273 µg AFB₂/kg diet, 300 µg AFG₁/kg diet and 285 µg AFG₂/kg diet, o., for 21 days), conc. range: 0.05–1.41 µg/kg*, country: USA¹³⁸, *after ≈22 days (thereof 21 days of AFs-administration)**

incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: Large White growing female pigs, age: 79 days, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: no AFs (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: France³¹⁴, *control

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: Large White growing female pigs, age: 79 days, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: natural AFs addition (treatment 1: mixed feeding, avg. daily intake of **870 µg AFB₁**) for 26 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd*, country: France³¹⁴, *final wt. of the animal 109 kg

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: Large White growing female pigs, age: 79 days, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: natural AFs addition (treatment 2: separate feeding = peanut oil meal 40% and corn gluten meal 30%, avg. daily intake of **1,566 µg AFB₁**) for 19 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 1.17 µg/kg*, country: France³¹⁴, *final wt. of the animal 97 kg
incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: Large White growing female pigs, age: 79 days, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: natural AFs addition (treatment 3: separate feeding = peanut oil meal 0% and corn gluten meal 0%, avg. daily intake of **642 µg AFB₁**) for 26 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd*, country: France³¹⁴, *final wt. of the animal 104 kg

AFLATOXIN B₂

incidence: 1/2, sa. const.: adult swines, contamination: artificial (dose: 1.08–1.09 mg AFB₁ (besides other AF), o., daily for 33 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.34 ppb*, country: France⁸⁸, *after 33 days

incidence: 20/20*, sa. const.: male and female Danish Landrace pigs,

age: ≈8 weeks, wt.: 20 kg up to slaughter at 90 kg, contamination: no AFB₁ + AFB₂ (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: Denmark/USA¹⁰¹, *control

incidence: 16/16*, sa. const.: male and female Danish Landrace pigs, age: ≈8 weeks, wt.: 20 kg up to slaughter at 90 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: AFB₁ + AFB₂ addition (overall **300 ppb AFs**), o., for **120–231 days****; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd**, country: Denmark/USA¹⁰¹, *livers of some of these pigs were rejected at meat inspection, **after 120–231 days
incidence: 2/17*, sa. const.: male and female Danish Landrace pigs, age: ≈8 weeks, wt.: 20 kg up to slaughter at 90 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: AFB₁ + AFB₂ addition (overall **500 ppb AFs**), o., for **150 or 186 days****; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: tr**, country: Denmark/USA¹⁰¹, *livers of some of these pigs were rejected at meat inspection, **after 150 or 186 days

incidence: 4/4*, sa. const.: crossbred (Duroc × Yorkshire) barrows, wt.: 24.5–26.3 kg, contamination: no AFs, conc.: nd, country: USA¹³⁸, *control
incidence: 4/4, sa. const.: crossbred (Duroc × Yorkshire) barrows, wt.: 24.5–26.3 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **662 µg AFB₁/kg diet, 273 µg AFB₂/kg diet, 300 µg AFG₁/kg diet and 285 µg AFG₂/kg diet, o., for 21 days), conc. range: tr–0.14 µg/kg*, country: USA¹³⁸, *after ≈22 days (thereof 21 days of AF-administration)**

incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: Large White growing female pigs, age: 79 days, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: no AFs (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: France³¹⁴, *control
incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: Large White growing female pigs, age: 79 days, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: natural AFs addition (treatment 1: mixed feeding, avg. daily intake of **870 µg AFB₁**)

for 26 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd*, country: France³¹⁴, *final wt. of the animal 109 kg
 incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: Large White growing female pigs, age: 79 days, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: natural AFs addition (treatment 2: separate feeding = peanut oil meal 40% and corn gluten meal 30%, avg. daily intake of 1,566 µg AFB₁) for 19 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 1.17 µg/kg*, country: France³¹⁴, *final wt. of the animal 97 kg
 incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: Large White growing female pigs, age: 79 days, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: natural AFs addition (treatment 3: separate feeding = peanut oil meal 0% and corn gluten meal 0%, avg. daily intake of 642 µg AFB₁) for 26 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd*, country: France³¹⁴, *final wt. of the animal 104 kg

AFLATOXIN B_{2a}

incidence: 4/4*, sa. const.: crossbred (Duroc × Yorkshire) barrows, weight: 24.5–26.3 kg, contamination: no AFs fed, conc.: nd, country: USA¹³⁸, *control
 incidence: 4/4, sa. const.: crossbred (Duroc × Yorkshire) barrows, wt.: 24.5–26.3 kg, contamination: artificial (662 µg AFB₁/kg diet, 273 µg AFB₂/kg diet, 300 µg AFG₁/kg diet and 285 µg AFG₂/kg diet, o., for 21 days), conc. range: appreciable amounts*, country: USA¹³⁸, *after ≈22 days (thereof 21 days of AF-administration)

AFLATOXIN M₁

incidence: 1/2, sa. const.: adult swines, contamination: artificial (dose: 1.08–1.09 mg AFB₁ (besides other AF), o., daily for 33 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.18 ppb*, country: France⁸⁸, *after 33 days

incidence: 4/4*, sa. const.: crossbred (Duroc × Yorkshire) barrows, wt.: 24.5–26.3 kg, contamination: no AFs, conc.: nd, country: USA¹³⁸, *control

incidence: 4/4, sa. const.: crossbred (Duroc × Yorkshire) barrows, wt.: 24.5–26.3 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 662 µg AFB₁/kg diet, 273 µg AFB₂/kg diet, 300 µg AFG₁/kg diet and 285 µg AFG₂/kg diet, o., for 21 days), conc. range: 0.05–0.54 µg/kg*, country: USA¹³⁸, *after ≈22 days (thereof 21 days of AF-administration)

AFLATOXIN M

incidence: 20/20*, sa. const.: male and female Danish Landrace pigs, age: ≈8 weeks, wt.: 20 kg up to slaughter at 90 kg, contamination: no AFB₁ + AFB₂ (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: Denmark/USA¹⁰¹, *control
 incidence: 16/16*, sa. const.: male and female Danish Landrace pigs, age: ≈8 weeks, wt.: 20 kg up to slaughter at 90 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: AFB₁ + AFB₂ addition (overall 300 ppb AFs), o., for 120–231 days**; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd**, country: Denmark/USA¹⁰¹, *livers of some of these pigs were rejected at meat inspection, **after 120–231 days
 incidence: 1/17*, sa. const.: male and female Danish Landrace pigs, age: ≈8 weeks, wt.: 20 kg up to slaughter at 90 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: AFB₁ + AFB₂ addition (overall 500 ppb AFs), o., for 150 days**; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: tr**, country: Denmark/USA¹⁰¹, *livers of some of these pigs were rejected at meat inspection, **after 150 days

incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: Large White growing female pigs, age: 79 days, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: no AFs (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: France³¹⁴, *control
 incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: Large White growing female pigs, age: 79 days, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: natural AFs addition (treatment 1: mixed feeding, avg. daily intake of 870 µg AFB₁) for 26 days; for detailed information

please see the article), conc.: nd*, country: France³¹⁴, *final wt. of the animal 109 kg incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: Large White growing female pigs, age: 79 days, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: natural AFs addition (treatment 2: separate feeding = peanut oil meal 40% and corn gluten meal 30%, avg. daily intake of 1,566 µg AFB₁) for 19 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.15 µg/kg*, country: France³¹⁴, *final wt. of the animal 97 kg incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: Large White growing female pigs, age: 79 days, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: natural AFs addition (treatment 3: separate feeding = peanut oil meal 0% and corn gluten meal 0%, avg. daily intake of 642 µg AFB₁) for 26 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd*, country: France³¹⁴, *final wt. of the animal 104 kg

DEOXYNIVALENOL

incidence: 4/4*, sa. const.: barrows and gilts, Ø wt.: 7.7 kg, contamination: no DON (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: USA⁶⁴, *control

incidence: ?/4, sa. const.: barrows and gilts, Ø wt.: 7.7 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **0.9 ppm DON** (analyzed value) in the diet, o., for 3 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 18 ppb* (mean value), country: USA⁶⁴, *after 3 weeks post-treatment

incidence: ?/4, sa. const.: barrows and gilts, Ø wt.: 7.7 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **2.0 ppm DON** (analyzed value) in the diet, o., for 3 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 9 ppb* (mean value), country: USA⁶⁴, *after 3 weeks post-treatment

incidence: ?/4, sa. const.: barrows and gilts, Ø wt.: 7.7 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **2.8 ppm DON** (analyzed value) in the diet, o., for 3 weeks; for detailed

information please see the article), conc.: 10 ppb* (mean value), country: USA⁶⁴, *after 3 weeks post-treatment

incidence: 5/5*, sa. const.: healthy Yorkshire barrows, age: ≈11–15 weeks, wt.: 17–22 kg, contamination: no DON, conc.: nd, country: Canada⁴⁰⁷, *control incidence: ?/4, sa. const.: healthy Yorkshire barrows, age: ≈11–15 weeks, wt.: 17–22 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **1.0 mg DON/kg b. wt.**, i.v., once), conc. range: ≤48.0 ng/g* (mean value), country: Canada⁴⁰⁷, *after 1 h (also measured after 0.33, 3, 8, and 24 h, lowest conc.: nd after 24 h)

HT-2 TOXIN

incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: female crossbred Yorkshire × Hampshire swines, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.15 mg T-2 toxin (labeled and unlabeled)/kg b. wt., i. vs., once), conc. range: 0.48–0.68 ng/g*, Ø conc.: 0.58 ng/g*, country: USA⁴²⁵, *after 4 h

3'-HYDROXY HT-2 TOXIN

incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: female crossbred Yorkshire × Hampshire swines, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.15 mg T-2 toxin (labeled and unlabeled)/kg b. wt., i.v.s., once), conc. range: 0.80–1.23 ng/g*, Ø conc.: 1.015 ng/g*, country: USA⁴²⁵, *after 4 h

OCHRATOXIN A

incidence: 4/4*, sa. const.: male and females pigs, wt.: ≈70 kg, contamination: no OTA (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: Germany³⁶⁵, *control incidence: 8?/8, sa. const.: male and females pigs, wt.: ≈70 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **0.09 mg natural OTA/kg diet/day**, in the morning and evening **half of OTA-ration**, o., for 28 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 19.29 ng/g* (mean value), country: Germany³⁶⁵, *after 28 days incidence: 8?/8, sa. const.: male and females pigs, wt.: ≈70 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **0.09 mg crystalline OTA/kg diet/day**, in the morning and

evening **half of OTA-ration**, o., for 28 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 5.05 ng/g* (mean value), country: Germany³⁶⁵, *after 28 days

incidence: 8?/8, sa. const.: male and females pigs, wt.: ≈70 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **0.09 mg crystalline OTA/kg diet/day**, in the morning **total OTA-ration**, o., for 28 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 6.28 ng/g* (mean value), country: Germany³⁶⁵, *after 28 days

incidence: 8?/8*, sa. const.: pigs, contamination: no OTA (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: <0.39 µg/kg (mean value), country: Germany³⁶⁶, *control

incidence: ?/8, sa. const.: pigs, contamination: artificial (dose: **22.11 mg OTA** (in total), o., for 90 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 12.9 µg/kg (mean value), country: Germany³⁶⁶, *after 90 days

incidence: ?/8, sa. const.: pigs, contamination: artificial (dose: **88.44 mg OTA** (in total), o., for 90 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 50.1 µg/kg (mean value), country: Germany³⁶⁶, *after 90 days

T-2 TOXIN

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: female weanling crossbred Yorkshire × Duroc × Hampshire swine, wt.: 7.5 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.1 mg T-2 toxin (labeled)/kg b. wt., intubated, once), conc.: 3.9 ppb* ** ***, country: USA³¹⁸, *calculated residue level, **T-2 toxin and/or metabolites, ***after 18 h

incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: female crossbred Yorkshire × Hampshire swines, wt: 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.15 mg T-2 toxin (labeled and unlabeled)/kg b. wt., i.v.s., once), conc. range: 0.06–0.32 ng/g*, Ø conc.: 0.19 ng/g*, country: USA⁴²⁵, *after 4 h

incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: female crossbred Yorkshire × Hampshire swines, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.15 mg T-2 toxin (labeled and unlabeled)/kg b. wt., i.v.s., once), conc. range: 23–26 ng/g*, Ø conc.: 24.5 ng/g* **, country: USA⁴²⁵, *after 4 h, ****total metabolites**

3'-HYDROXY T-2 TOXIN

incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: female crossbred Yorkshire × Hampshire swines, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.15 mg T-2 toxin (labeled and unlabeled)/kg b. wt., i.v.s., once), conc. range: 0.19–0.58 ng/g*, Ø conc.: 0.385 ng/g*, country: USA⁴²⁵, *after 4 h

T-2 TETRAOL

incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: female crossbred Yorkshire × Hampshire swines, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.15 mg T-2 toxin (labeled and unlabeled)/kg b. wt., i. vs., once), conc. range: 0.04 ng/g*, Ø conc.: 0.04 ng/g*, country: USA⁴²⁵, *after 4 h

DEEPOXY T-2 TETRAOL

incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: female crossbred Yorkshire × Hampshire swines, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.15 mg T-2 toxin (labeled and unlabeled)/kg b. wt., i.v.s., once), conc. range: 0.88–1.38 ng/g*, Ø conc.: 1.13 ng/g*, country: USA⁴²⁵, *after 4 h

T-2 TRIOL

incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: female crossbred Yorkshire × Hampshire swines, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.15 mg T-2 toxin (labeled and unlabeled)/kg b. wt., i. vs., once), conc. range: 0.04–0.14 ng/g*, Ø conc.: 0.09 ng/g*, country: USA⁴²⁵, *after 4 h

α-ZEARALENOL

incidence: 2?/2?*, sa. const.: male KAHYP pigs, wt.: ?, contamination: no ZEA, conc.: nd, country Hungary⁶³², *control
incidence: 2?/2, sa. const.: male KAHYP pigs, wt.: 60 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **15 ppm ZEA**, o., for 14 days, conc.: <10 µg/kg*, country: Hungary⁶³², *after 14 days)

Pig ileum may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

HT-2 TOXIN

incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: female crossbred Yorkshire × Hampshire swines, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.15 mg T-2 toxin (labeled and unlabeled)/kg b. wt., i. vs., once), conc. range: 7.09–9.75 ng/g*, Ø conc.: 8.42 ng/g*, country: USA⁴²⁵, **after 4 h

incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: female crossbred Yorkshire × Hampshire swines, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.15 mg T-2 toxin (labeled and unlabeled)/kg b. wt., i. vs., once), conc. range: 6.77–17.69 ng/g* **, Ø conc.: 12.23 ng/g* **, country: USA⁴²⁵, *in **ileum contents**, **after 4 h

DEEPOXY HT-2 TOXIN

incidence: 1/2, sa. const.: female crossbred Yorkshire × Hampshire swines, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.15 mg T-2 toxin (labeled and unlabeled)/kg b. wt., i. vs., once), conc.: 1.72 ng/g*, country: USA⁴²⁵, *after 4 h

incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: female crossbred Yorkshire × Hampshire swines, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.15 mg T-2 toxin (labeled and unlabeled)/kg b. wt., i. vs., once), conc. range: 2.06–3.12 ng/g* **, Ø conc.: 2.59 ng/g* **, country: USA⁴²⁵, *in **ileum contents**, **after 4 h

3'-HYDROXY HT-2 TOXIN

incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: female crossbred Yorkshire × Hampshire swines, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.15 mg T-2 toxin (labeled and unlabeled)/kg b. wt., i. vs., once), conc. range: 24.83–29.27 ng/g*, Ø conc.: 27.05 ng/g*, country: USA⁴²⁵, *after 4 h

incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: female crossbred Yorkshire × Hampshire swines, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.15 mg T-2 toxin (labeled and unlabeled)/kg b. wt., i. vs., once), conc. range: 66.70–67.56 ng/g* **, Ø conc.: 67.13 ng/g* **, country: USA⁴²⁵, *in **ileum contents**, **after 4 h

T-2 TOXIN

incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: female crossbred Yorkshire × Hampshire swines, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.15 mg T-2 toxin (labeled and unlabeled)/kg b. wt., i. vs., once), conc. range: 5.02–7.32 ng/g*, Ø conc.: 6.17 ng/g*, country: USA⁴²⁵, *after 4 h

incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: female crossbred Yorkshire × Hampshire swines, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.15 mg T-2 toxin (labeled and unlabeled)/kg b. wt., i. vs., once), conc. range: 498–554 ng/g*, Ø conc.: 526 ng/g* **, country: USA⁴²⁵, *after 4 h, ****total metabolites**

incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: female crossbred Yorkshire × Hampshire swines, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.15 mg T-2 toxin (labeled and unlabeled)/kg b. wt., i. vs., once), conc. range: 10.64–12.61 ng/g* **, Ø conc.: 11.625 ng/g* **, country: USA⁴²⁵, *in **ileum contents**, **after 4 h

incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: female crossbred Yorkshire × Hampshire swines, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.15 mg T-2 toxin (labeled and unlabeled)/kg b. wt., i. vs., once), conc. range: 1,406–1,644 ng/g* **, Ø conc.: 1,525 ng/g* **, country: USA⁴²⁵, *in **ileum contents**, **after 4 h, *****total metabolites**

3'-HYDROXY T-2 TOXIN

incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: female crossbred Yorkshire × Hampshire swines, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.15 mg T-2 toxin (labeled and unlabeled)/kg b. wt., i. vs., once), conc. range: 1.41–3.02 ng/g*, Ø conc.: 2.22 ng/g*, country: USA⁴²⁵, *after 4 h

incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: female crossbred Yorkshire × Hampshire swines, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.15 mg T-2 toxin (labeled and unlabeled)/kg b. wt., i. vs., once), conc. range: 5.43–6.64 ng/g* **, Ø conc.: 6.035 ng/g* **, country: USA⁴²⁵, *in **ileum contents**, **after 4 h

T-2 TETRAOL

incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: female crossbred Yorkshire × Hampshire swines, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.15 mg T-2 toxin (labeled and unlabeled)/kg b. wt., i.v.s., once), conc. range: 4.29–13.36 ng/g*, Ø conc.: 8.825 ng/g*, country: USA⁴²⁵, *after 4 h

incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: female crossbred Yorkshire × Hampshire swines, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.15 mg T-2 toxin (labeled and unlabeled)/kg b. wt., i.v.s., once), conc. range: 13.66–41.75 ng/g* **, Ø conc.: 27.705 ng/g* **, country: USA⁴²⁵, *in ileum contents, **after 4 h

DEEPOXY T-2 TETRAOL

incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: female crossbred Yorkshire × Hampshire swines, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.15 mg T-2 toxin (labeled and unlabeled)/kg b. wt., i.v.s., once), conc. range: 1.76–5.98 ng/g*, Ø conc.: 3.87 ng/g*, country: USA⁴²⁵, *after 4 h

incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: female crossbred Yorkshire × Hampshire swines, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.15 mg T-2 toxin (labeled and unlabeled)/kg b. wt., i.v.s., once), conc. range: 13.57–14.99 ng/g* **, Ø conc.: 14.28 ng/g* **, country: USA⁴²⁵, *in ileum contents, **after 4 h

T-2 TRIOL

incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: female crossbred Yorkshire × Hampshire swines, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.15 mg T-2 toxin (labeled and unlabeled)/kg b. wt., i.v.s., once), conc. range: 0.67–0.86 ng/g*, Ø conc.: 0.765 ng/g*, country: USA⁴²⁵, *after 4 h

incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: female crossbred Yorkshire × Hampshire swines, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.15 mg T-2 toxin (labeled and unlabeled)/kg b. wt., i.v.s., once), conc. range: 3.63–6.24 ng/g* **, Ø conc.: 4.935 ng/g* **, country: USA⁴²⁵, *in ileum contents, **after 4 h

DEEPOXY T-2 TRIOL

incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: female crossbred Yorkshire × Hampshire swines, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.15 mg T-2 toxin (labeled and unlabeled)/kg b. wt., i.v.s., once), conc. range: 0.55–0.75 ng/g*, Ø conc.: 0.65 ng/g*, country: USA⁴²⁵, *after 4 h

incidence: 1/2, sa. const.: female crossbred Yorkshire × Hampshire swines, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.15 mg T-2 toxin (labeled and unlabeled)/kg b. wt., i.v.s., once), conc.: 1.97 ng/g* **, country: USA⁴²⁵, *in ileum contents, **after 4 h

Pig intestine may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

DEOXYNIVALENOL

incidence: 5/5*, sa. const.: healthy Yorkshire barrows, age: ≈11–15 weeks, wt.: 17–22 kg, contamination: no DON, conc.: nd, country: Canada⁴⁰⁷, *control incidence: ?/4, sa. const.: healthy Yorkshire barrows, age: ≈11–15 weeks, wt.: 17–22 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 1.0 mg DON/kg b. wt., i.v., once), conc. range: ≤20.4 ng/g* (mean value), country: Canada⁴⁰⁷, *after 0.33 h (also measured after 1, 3, 8, and 24 h, lowest conc.: nd after 24 h)

incidence: ?/11, sa. const.: castrated male pigs, Ø wt.: 88.1 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 4.2 mg DON/kg, o., for 7 days), conc. range: ≈≤1,300 ng/g* ** (mean value), country: Germany⁴¹³, *in small intestine, **4 h after final DON-administration (also at other hour intervals up to 24 h measured, lowest conc.: ≈20 ng/g after 24 h)

HT-2 TOXIN

incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: female crossbred Yorkshire × Hampshire swines, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.15 mg T-2 toxin (labeled and

unlabeled)/kg b. wt., i.vs., once), conc. range: 1.50–7.20 ng/g* **, Ø conc.: 4.35 ng/g* **, country: USA⁴²⁵, *in **large intestine**, **after 4 h
incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: female crossbred Yorkshire × Hampshire swines, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.15 mg T-2 toxin (labeled and unlabeled)/kg b. wt., i.vs., once), conc. range: 1.32–8.91 ng/g* **, Ø conc.: 5.115 ng/g* **, country: USA⁴²⁵, *in **large intestine contents**, **after 4 h

DEEPOXY HT-2 TOXIN

incidence: 1/2, sa. const.: female crossbred Yorkshire × Hampshire swines, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.15 mg T-2 toxin (labeled and unlabeled)/kg b. wt., i.vs., once), conc.: 0.17 ng/g* **, country: USA⁴²⁵, *in **large intestine**, **after 4 h
incidence: 12, sa. const.: female crossbred Yorkshire × Hampshire swines, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.15 mg T-2 toxin (labeled and unlabeled)/kg b. wt., i.vs., once), conc.: 0.31 ng/g* **, country: USA⁴²⁵, *in **large intestine contents**, **after 4 h

3'-HYDROXY HT-2 TOXIN

incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: female crossbred Yorkshire × Hampshire swines, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.15 mg T-2 toxin (labeled and unlabeled)/kg b. wt., i.vs., once), conc. range: 3.56–13.99 ng/g* **, Ø conc.: 8.775 ng/g* **, country: USA⁴²⁵, *in **large intestine**, **after 4 h
incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: female crossbred Yorkshire × Hampshire swines, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.15 mg T-2 toxin (labeled and unlabeled)/kg b. wt., i.vs., once), conc. range: 7.02–13.49 ng/g* **, Ø conc.: 10.255 ng/g* **, country: USA⁴²⁵, *in **large intestine contents**, **after 4 h

OCHRATOXIN A

incidence: 4/4*, sa. const.: male and females pigs, wt.: ≈70 kg, contamination: no OTA (for detailed information please see the article),

conc.: nd, country: Germany³⁶⁵, *control
incidence: 8?/8, sa. const.: male and females pigs, wt.: ≈70 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **0.09 mg natural OTA**/kg diet/day, in the morning and evening **half of OTA-ration**, o., for 28 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 15.68 ng/g* (mean value), country: Germany³⁶⁵, *after 28 days
incidence: 8?/8, sa. const.: male and females pigs, wt.: ≈70 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **0.09 mg crystalline OTA**/kg diet/day, in the morning and evening **half of OTA-ration**, o., for 28 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 4.37 ng/g* (mean value), country: Germany³⁶⁵, *after 28 days
incidence: 8?/8, sa. const.: male and females pigs, wt.: ≈70 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **0.09 mg crystalline OTA**/kg diet/day, in the morning **total OTA-ration**, o., for 28 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 5.21 ng/g* (mean value), country: Germany³⁶⁵, *after 28 days

T-2 TOXIN

incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: female crossbred Yorkshire × Hampshire swines, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.15 mg T-2 toxin (labeled and unlabeled)/kg b. wt., i.vs., once), conc. range: 0.42–5.82 ng/g* **, Ø conc.: 3.12 ng/g* **, country: USA⁴²⁵, *in **large intestine**, **after 4 h
incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: female crossbred Yorkshire × Hampshire swines, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.15 mg T-2 toxin (labeled and unlabeled)/kg b. wt., i.vs., once), conc. range: 48–142 ng/g* **, Ø conc.: 95 ng/g* ** ***, country: USA⁴²⁵, *in **large intestine**, **after 4 h, *****total metabolites**
incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: female crossbred Yorkshire × Hampshire swines, wt.: 20 kg,

contamination: artificial (dose: 0.15 mg T-2 toxin (labeled and unlabeled)/kg b. wt., i.v.s., once), conc. range: 0.31–9.87 ng/g* **, \emptyset conc.: 5.09 ng/g* **, country: USA⁴²⁵, *in **large intestine contents**, **after 4 h
 incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: female crossbred Yorkshire × Hampshire swines, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.15 mg T-2 toxin (labeled and unlabeled)/kg b. wt., i.v.s., once), conc. range: 68–181 ng/g* **, \emptyset conc.: 124.5 ng/g* ** ***, country: USA⁴²⁵, *in **large intestine contents**, **after 4 h, *****total metabolites**

3'-HYDROXY T-2 TOXIN

incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: female crossbred Yorkshire × Hampshire swines, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.15 mg T-2 toxin (labeled and unlabeled)/kg b. wt., i.v.s., once), conc. range: 1.45–3.65 ng/g* **, \emptyset conc.: 2.55 ng/g* **, country: USA⁴²⁵, *in **large intestine**, **after 4 h
 incidence: 1/2, sa. const.: female crossbred Yorkshire × Hampshire swines, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.15 mg T-2 toxin (labeled and unlabeled)/kg b. wt., i.v.s., once), conc.: 4.71 ng/g* **, country: USA⁴²⁵, *in **large intestine contents**, **after 4 h

DEEPOXY T-2 TETRAOL

incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: female crossbred Yorkshire × Hampshire swines, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.15 mg T-2 toxin (labeled and unlabeled)/kg b. wt., i.v.s., once), conc. range: 1.02–3.06 ng/g* **, \emptyset conc.: 2.04 ng/g* **, country: USA⁴²⁵, *in **large intestine**, **after 4 h
 incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: female crossbred Yorkshire × Hampshire swines, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.15 mg T-2 toxin (labeled and unlabeled)/kg b. wt., i.v.s., once), conc. range: 1.10–2.60 ng/g* **, \emptyset conc.: 1.85 ng/g* **, country: USA⁴²⁵, *in **large intestine contents**, **after 4 h

T-2 TRIOL

incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: female crossbred Yorkshire × Hampshire swines, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.15 mg T-2 toxin (labeled and unlabeled)/kg b. wt., i.v.s., once), conc. range: 0.33–1.38 ng/g* **, \emptyset conc.: 0.855 ng/g* **, country: USA⁴²⁵, *in **large intestine**, **after 4 h
 incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: female crossbred Yorkshire × Hampshire swines, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.15 mg T-2 toxin (labeled and unlabeled)/kg b. wt., i.v.s., once), conc. range: 0.55–2.17 ng/g* **, \emptyset conc.: 1.36 ng/g* **, country: USA⁴²⁵, *in **large intestine contents**, **after 4 h

DEEPOXY T-2 TRIOL

incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: female crossbred Yorkshire × Hampshire swines, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.15 mg T-2 toxin (labeled and unlabeled)/kg b. wt., i.v.s., once), conc.: nd* **, country: USA⁴²⁵, *in **large intestine**, **after 4 h
 incidence: 1/2, sa. const.: female crossbred Yorkshire × Hampshire swines, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.15 mg T-2 toxin (labeled and unlabeled)/kg b. wt., i.v.s., once), conc.: 0.76 ng/g* **, country: USA⁴²⁵, *in **large intestine contents**, **after 4 h

Pig jejunum may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

HT-2 TOXIN

incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: female crossbred Yorkshire × Hampshire swines, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.15 mg T-2 toxin (labeled and unlabeled)/kg b. wt., i.v.s., once), conc. range: 3.54–3.58 ng/g*, \emptyset conc.: 3.56 ng/g*, country: USA⁴²⁵, *after 4 h
 incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: female crossbred Yorkshire × Hampshire swines, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.15 mg T-2 toxin (labeled and unlabeled)/kg b. wt., i.v.s., once), conc. range: 4.22–4.25 ng/g* **,

Ø conc.: 4.235 ng/g* **, country: USA⁴²⁵,
*in jejunum contents, **after 4 h

DEEPOXY HT-2 TOXIN

incidence: 1/2, sa. const.: female crossbred
Yorkshire × Hampshire swines, wt.: 20 kg,
contamination: artificial (dose: 0.15 mg
T-2 toxin (labeled and unlabeled)/kg b. wt.,
i.vs., once), conc.: 0.40 ng/g*, country:
USA⁴²⁵, *after 4 h

incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: female crossbred
Yorkshire × Hampshire swines, wt.: 20 kg,
contamination: artificial (dose: 0.15 mg
T-2 toxin (labeled and unlabeled)/kg b.
wt., i.vs., once), conc.: nd* **, country:
USA⁴²⁵, *in jejunum contents, **after 4 h

3'-HYDROXY HT-2 TOXIN

incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: female crossbred
Yorkshire × Hampshire swines, wt.: 20 kg,
contamination: artificial (dose: 0.15 mg
T-2 toxin (labeled and unlabeled)/kg b. wt.,
i.vs., once), conc. range: 7.36–7.38 ng/g*,
Ø conc.: 7.37 ng/g*, country: USA⁴²⁵,
*after 4 h

incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: female crossbred
Yorkshire × Hampshire swines, wt.: 20 kg,
contamination: artificial (dose: 0.15 mg
T-2 toxin (labeled and unlabeled)/kg b. wt.,
i.vs., once), conc. range: 12.23–15.85 ng/g*
**, Ø conc.: 14.04 ng/g* **, country:
USA⁴²⁵, *in jejunum contents, **after 4 h

T-2 TOXIN

incidence: 2?/2*, sa. const.: female swines
of mixed breeding, wt.: 26–66 kg,
contamination: no T-2 toxin (for detailed
information please see the article), conc.:
nr, country: USA⁴⁰³, *control
incidence: 1/? , sa. const.: female swines of
mixed breeding, wt.: 26–66 kg,
contamination: artificial (dose: 2.4 mg
T-2 toxin/kg, i.a., once), conc.: 374 ppb*
**, country: USA⁴⁰³, *in jejunum contents,
**after ≈19.5 h

incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: female crossbred
Yorkshire × Hampshire swines, wt.: 20 kg,
contamination: artificial (dose: 0.15 mg
T-2 toxin (labeled and unlabeled)/kg b. wt.,

i.vs., once), conc. range: 1.04–1.32 ng/g*,
Ø conc.: 1.18 ng/g*, country: USA⁴²⁵,
*after 4 h

incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: female crossbred
Yorkshire × Hampshire swines, wt.: 20 kg,
contamination: artificial (dose: 0.15 mg
T-2 toxin (labeled and unlabeled)/kg b. wt.,
i.vs., once), conc. range: 149–180 ng/g*,
Ø conc.: 164.5 ng/g* **, country: USA⁴²⁵,
*after 4 h, **total metabolites

incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: female crossbred
Yorkshire × Hampshire swines, wt.: 20 kg,
contamination: artificial (dose: 0.15 mg
T-2 toxin (labeled and
unlabeled)/kg b. wt., i.vs., once), conc.
range: 1.17–1.40 ng/g* **, Ø conc.:
1.285 ng/g* **, country: USA⁴²⁵, *in
jejunum contents, **after 4 h

incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: female crossbred
Yorkshire × Hampshire swines, wt.: 20 kg,
contamination: artificial (dose: 0.15 mg
T-2 toxin (labeled and unlabeled)/kg b. wt.,
i.vs., once), conc. range: 303–316 ng/g* **,
Ø conc.: 309.5 ng/g* ** ***, country:
USA⁴²⁵, *in jejunum contents, **after 4 h,
***total metabolites

3'-HYDROXY T-2 TOXIN

incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: female crossbred
Yorkshire × Hampshire swines, wt.: 20 kg,
contamination: artificial (dose: 0.15 mg
T-2 toxin (labeled and unlabeled)/kg b. wt.,
i.vs., once), conc. range: 0.99–1.71 ng/g*,
Ø conc.: 1.35 ng/g*, country: USA⁴²⁵,
*after 4 h

incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: female crossbred
Yorkshire × Hampshire swines, wt.: 20 kg,
contamination: artificial (dose: 0.15 mg
T-2 toxin (labeled and unlabeled)/kg b. wt.,
i.vs., once), conc. range: 0.64–2.42 ng/g*
**, Ø conc.: 1.53 ng/g* **, country: USA⁴²⁵,
*in jejunum contents, **after 4 h

T-2 TETRAOL

incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: female crossbred
Yorkshire × Hampshire swines, wt.: 20 kg,
contamination: artificial (dose: 0.15 mg
T-2 toxin (labeled and unlabeled)/kg b. wt.,
i.vs., once), conc. range: 2.67–3.78 ng/g*,

Ø conc.: 3.225 ng/g*, country: USA⁴²⁵,
*after 4 h

incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: female crossbred
Yorkshire × Hampshire swines, wt.: 20 kg,
contamination: artificial (dose: 0.15 mg
T-2 toxin (labeled and unlabeled)/kg b. wt.,
i.vs., once), conc. range: 3.37–7.52 ng/g*
**, Ø conc.: 5.445 ng/g* **, country:
USA⁴²⁵, *in jejunum contents, **after 4 h

DEEPOXY T-2 TETRAOL

incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: female crossbred
Yorkshire × Hampshire swines, wt.: 20 kg,
contamination: artificial (dose: 0.15 mg
T-2 toxin (labeled and unlabeled)/kg b. wt.,
i.vs., once), conc. range: 1.70–1.82 ng/g*,
Ø conc.: 1.76 ng/g*, country: USA⁴²⁵,
*after 4 h

incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: female crossbred
Yorkshire × Hampshire swines, wt.: 20 kg,
contamination: artificial (dose: 0.15 mg
T-2 toxin (labeled and unlabeled)/kg b.
wt., i.vs., once), conc. range:
3.40–4.57 ng/g* **, Ø conc.: 3.985 ng/g*
**, country: USA⁴²⁵, *in jejunum contents,
**after 4 h

T-2 TRIOL

incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: female crossbred
Yorkshire × Hampshire swines, wt.: 20 kg,
contamination: artificial (dose: 0.15 mg
T-2 toxin (labeled and unlabeled)/kg b. wt.,
i.vs., once), conc. range: 0.36–0.39 ng/g*,
Ø conc.: 0.375 ng/g*, country: USA⁴²⁵,
*after 4 h

incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: female crossbred
Yorkshire × Hampshire swines, wt.: 20 kg,
contamination: artificial (dose: 0.15 mg
T-2 toxin (labeled and unlabeled)/kg b. wt.,
i.vs., once), conc. range: 0.40–0.54 ng/g*
**, Ø conc.: 0.47 ng/g* **, country: USA⁴²⁵,
*in jejunum contents, **after 4 h

DEEPOXY T-2 TRIOL

incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: female crossbred
Yorkshire × Hampshire swines, wt.: 20 kg,
contamination: artificial (dose: 0.15 mg
T-2 toxin (labeled and unlabeled)/kg b. wt.,
i.vs., once), conc.: nd*, country: USA⁴²⁵,
*after 4 h

incidence: 1/2, sa. const.: female crossbred
Yorkshire × Hampshire swines, wt.: 20 kg,
contamination: artificial (dose: 0.15 mg T-2
toxin (labeled and unlabeled)/kg b. wt., i.
vs., once), conc.: 0.44 ng/g* **, country:
USA⁴²⁵, *in jejunum contents, **after 4 h

Pig kidney may contain the following
mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

AFLATOXICOL

incidence: 3/3, sa. const.: castrated male
pigs of mixed breed, wt.: 9–11 kg,
contamination: artificial (acute study,
dose: 1 mg AFB₁/kg b. wt., o., once), conc.
range: ≤4.47 ng/g*, country: USA³⁶², *in
pig that died after 22 h (2 other pigs
sacrificed 24 and 72 h after treatment
showed lower mycotoxin values)

AFLATOXIN B₁

incidence: 2/2*, sa. const.: castrated male
Yorkshire-Hampshire-Duroc tricross pigs,
age: 3–4 weeks, contamination: artificial
(dose: 41 ng AFB₁/g diet, o., for 3 weeks
(control); for detailed information please
see the article), conc.: nd**, country:
USA⁶⁰, *control, **sacrificed on
withdrawal day 0 (animals sacrificed later
showed no AFB₁ contamination)

incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: castrated male
Yorkshire-Hampshire-Duroc tricross pigs,
age: 3–4 weeks, contamination: artificial
(dose: 341 ng AFB₁/g diet, o., for 3 weeks; for
detailed information please see the article),
conc.: nd*, country: USA⁶⁰, *sacrificed on
withdrawal day 0 (animals sacrificed later
showed no AFB₁ contamination)

incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: castrated male
Yorkshire-Hampshire-Duroc tricross pigs,
age: 3–4 weeks, contamination: artificial
(dose: 866 ng AFB₁/g diet, o., for 3 weeks;
for detailed information please see the
article), conc.: nd*, country: USA⁶⁰,
*sacrificed on withdrawal day 0
(animals sacrificed later showed no AFB₁
contamination)

incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: castrated male
Yorkshire-Hampshire-Duroc tricross pigs,
age: 3–4 weeks, contamination: artificial

(dose: **1,253 ng AFB₁/g** diet, o., for 3 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 0.10–0.22 ng/g tissue*, Ø conc.: 0.16 ng/g tissue*, country: USA⁶⁰, *sacrificed on withdrawal day 0 (animals sacrificed later showed no AFB₁ contamination)

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: female Hampshire × Deutsches Edelschwein piglet, wt.: 15 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 3.1 µg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg b. wt., o., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 2.4 ppb* **, country: Switzerland⁶⁶, *AFB₁ eq., **after 24 h

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: female Hampshire × Deutsches Edelschwein piglet, wt.: 15 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 3.1 µg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg b. wt., o., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 1.3 ppb* **, country: Switzerland⁶⁶, *AFB₁ eq., **after 48 h

incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: adult swines, contamination: artificial (dose: 1.08–1.09 mg AFB₁ (besides other AFs), o., daily for 33 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 0.08–2.47 ppb*, Ø conc.: 1.28 ppb*, country: France⁸⁸, *after 33 days

incidence: 20/20*, sa. const.: male and female Danish Landrace pigs, age: ≈8 weeks, wt.: 20 kg up to slaughter at 90 kg, contamination: no AFB₁ + AFB₂ (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: Denmark/USA¹⁰¹, *control

incidence: 11/16*, sa. const.: male and female Danish Landrace pigs, age: ≈8 weeks, wt.: 20 kg up to slaughter at 90 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: AFB₁ + AFB₂ addition (overall **300 ppb** AFs), o., for **150** or 186***** days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: tr**–10*** ppb, country: Denmark/USA¹⁰¹, *livers of some of these pigs were rejected at meat inspection, after 150** or 186*** days

incidence: 11/18*, sa. const.: male and female Danish Landrace pigs, age: ≈8 weeks, wt.: 20 kg up to slaughter at 90 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: AFB₁ + AFB₂ addition (overall **500 ppb** AFs), o., for **135** or 159***** days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: tr***–50** ppb, country: Denmark/USA¹⁰¹, *livers of some of these pigs were rejected at meat inspection, after 135** or 159*** days

incidence: 3/4*, sa. const.: male and female feeder pigs, wt.: 54.2–71.6 kg, contamination: no AFB₁, conc.: <0.12 µg/kg, country: USA¹³⁶, *control incidence: 4/4, sa. const.: male and female feeder pigs, wt.: 54.2–71.6 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **100 µg AFB₁/kg** diet, o., for 4 weeks), conc. range: 0.10–0.37 µg/kg*, Ø conc.: 0.23 µg/kg*, country: USA¹³⁶, *after 4 weeks

incidence: 4/4, sa. const.: male and female feeder pigs, wt.: 54.2–71.6 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **200 µg AFB₁/kg** diet, o., for 4 weeks), conc. range: 0.23–1.50 µg/kg*, Ø conc.: 0.70 µg/kg*, country: USA¹³⁶, *after 4 weeks incidence: 4/4, sa. const.: male and female feeder pigs, wt.: 54.2–71.6 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **400 µg AFB₁/kg** diet, o., for 4 weeks), conc. range: 0.63–10.0 µg/kg, Ø conc.: 4.44 µg/kg, country: USA¹³⁶, *after 4 weeks

incidence: 4/4*, sa. const.: crossbred (Duroc × Yorkshire) barrows, wt.: 24.5–26.3 kg, contamination: no AFs, conc.: nd, country: USA¹³⁸, *control incidence: 4?/4, sa. const.: crossbred (Duroc × Yorkshire) barrows, wt.: 24.5–26.3 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **662 µg AFB₁/kg** diet, **273 µg AFB₂/kg** diet, **300 µg AFG₁/kg** diet and **285 µg AFG₂/kg** diet, o., for 21 days), conc. range: 0.05–0.75 µg/kg*, country: USA¹³⁸, *after ≈22 days (thereof 21 days of AF-administration)

incidence: 10/10*, sa. const.: mixed breed feeder pigs, contamination: chronic study, no AFs (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: USA¹⁸², *control

incidence: 10²/10, sa. const.: mixed breed feeder pigs, contamination: artificial (chronic study, dose: **400 ng natural AFs/g** diet, for 10 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.20 ng/g* (wet matter basis) (mean value), country: USA¹⁸², *after 10 weeks
incidence: 10²/10, sa. const.: mixed breed feeder pigs, contamination: artificial (chronic study, dose: **800 ng natural AFs/g** diet, for 10 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.25 ng/g* (wet matter basis) (mean value), country: USA¹⁸², *after 10 weeks

incidence: 8/8*, sa. const.: mixed breed feeder pigs, contamination: acute study, no AFs, conc.: nd, country: USA¹⁸², *control

incidence: 1/1(8)*, sa. const.: mixed breed feeder pigs, contamination: artificial (acute study, dose: **1.2 mg total AFs** (AFB₁+AFB₂+AFG₁+AFG₂)/kg b. wt., o., once), conc. range: ≤3.80 ng/g** (wet matter basis), country: USA¹⁸², *for overall information please see the article, **12 h post-dosage (also measured 24, 48 and 72 h post-dosage, lowest conc.: nd after 72 h)

incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: Large White growing female pigs, age: 79 days, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: no AFs (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: France³¹⁴, *control

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: Large White growing female pigs, age: 79 days, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: natural AFs addition (treatment 1: mixed feeding, avg. daily intake of **870 µg AFB₁**) for 26 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd*, country: France³¹⁴, *final wt. of the animal 109 kg

incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: Large White growing female pigs, age: 79 days, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose:

natural AFs addition (treatment 2: separate feeding = peanut oil meal 40% and corn gluten meal 30%, avg. daily intake of **1,566 µg AFB₁**) for 19* or 26** days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 0.26*–0.244** µg/kg, country: France³¹⁴, final wt. of the animals 97* and 105** kg
incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: Large White growing female pigs, age: 79 days, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: natural AFs addition (treatment 3: separate feeding = peanut oil meal 0% and corn gluten meal 0%, avg. daily intake of **642 µg AFB₁**) for 26 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.73 µg/kg*, country: France³¹⁴, *final wt. of the animal 104 kg

incidence: 3/3, sa. const.: castrated male pigs of mixed breed, wt.: 9–11 kg, contamination: artificial (**acute study**, dose: 1 mg AFB₁/kg b.w., o., once), conc. range: ≤23.6 ng/g*, country: USA³⁶², *in pig that died after 22 h (2 other pigs sacrificed 24 and 72 h after treatment showed lower mycotoxin values)
incidence: 2/5, sa. const.: market-weight pigs, wt.: ≈92 kg, contamination: artificial (**subacute study**, dose: ≈15 µg AFB₁ as well as AFB₂, AFG₁ + AFG₂ (all natural)/kg b. wt., o., for 14 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 0.13–0.6 ng/g*, Ø conc.: 0.365 ng/g*, country: USA³⁶², *after 14 days

incidence: 5²/5*, sa. const.: cross-bred pigs, contamination: (dose: 9 ng/g AFB₁ + AFB₂, o., for 35 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.027 ng/g** (mean value), country: USA⁵⁹⁷, *control, **after 35 days

incidence: 5²/5, sa. const.: cross-bred pigs, contamination: artificial (dose: **524 ng/g AFB₁ + AFB₂**, o., for 35 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.681 ng/g* (mean value), country: USA⁵⁹⁷, *after 35 days

incidence: 5²/5, sa. const.: cross-bred pigs, contamination: artificial (dose: **524 ng/g AFB₁ + AFB₂ + 0.5% HSCAS**, o.,

for 35 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.410 ng/g* (mean value), country: USA⁵⁹⁷, *after 35 days
 incidence: 5/5*, sa. const.: male miniature pigs, contamination: (dose: 1 ng/g AFB₁ + AFB₂, o., for 15 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: USA⁵⁹⁷, *control
 incidence: 5/5, sa. const.: male miniature pigs, contamination: artificial (dose: 590 ng/g AFB₁ + AFB₂, o., for 15 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.410 ng/g* (mean value), country: USA⁵⁹⁷, *after 15 days
 incidence: 5/5, sa. const.: male miniature pigs, contamination: artificial (dose: 590 ng/g AFB₁ + AFB₂ + HSCAS (0.5%), o., for 15 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.250 ng/g* (mean value), country: USA⁵⁹⁷, *after 15 days
 incidence: 5/5, sa. const.: male miniature pigs, contamination: artificial (dose: 590 ng/g AFB₁ + AFB₂, o., for 15 days followed by 2 weeks control diet; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd*, country: USA⁵⁹⁷, *after 29 days (thereof 15 days of AFB₁- and AFB₂-administration)

AFLETAXIN B₂

incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: adult swines, contamination: artificial (dose: 1.08–1.09 mg AFB₁ (besides other AFs), o., daily for 33 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: tr–1.01 ppb*, country: France⁸⁸, *after 33 days
 incidence: 20/20*, sa. const.: male and female Danish Landrace pigs, age: ≈8 weeks, wt.: 20 kg up to slaughter at 90 kg, contamination: no AFB₁ + AFB₂ (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: Denmark/USA¹⁰¹, *control
 incidence: 6/16*, sa. const.: male and female Danish Landrace pigs, age: ≈8 weeks, wt.: 20 kg up to slaughter at

90 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: AFB₁ + AFB₂ addition (overall 300 ppb AFs), o., for 164** or 180*** days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: tr**–10*** ppb, country: Denmark/USA¹⁰¹, *livers of some of these pigs were rejected at meat inspection, after 164** or 180*** days
 incidence: 7/17*, sa. const.: male and female Danish Landrace pigs, age: ≈8 weeks, wt.: 20 kg up to slaughter at 90 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: AFB₁ + AFB₂ addition (overall 500 ppb AFs), o., for 141** or 216*** days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: tr***–10 ppb**, country: Denmark/USA¹⁰¹, *livers of some of these pigs were rejected at meat inspection, after 141** or 216*** days

incidence: 4/4*, sa. const.: crossbred (Duroc × Yorkshire) barrows, wt.: 24.5–26.3 kg, contamination: no AFs, conc.: nd, country: USA¹³⁸, *control
 incidence: 4/4, sa. const.: crossbred (Duroc × Yorkshire) barrows, wt.: 24.5–26.3 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 662 µg AFB₁/kg diet, 273 µg AFB₂/kg diet, 300 µg AFG₁/kg diet and 285 µg AFG₂/kg diet, o., for 21 days), conc. range: tr–0.55 µg/kg*, country: USA¹³⁸, *after ≈22 days (thereof 21 days of AF-administration)

incidence: 10/10*, sa. const.: mixed breed feeder pigs, contamination: chronic study, no AFs (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: USA¹⁸², *control
 incidence: 10/10, sa. const.: mixed breed feeder pigs, contamination: artificial (chronic study, dose: 400 ng natural AFs/g diet, for 10 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.02 ng/g* (wet matter basis) (mean value), country: USA¹⁸², *after 10 weeks
 incidence: 10/10, sa. const.: mixed breed feeder pigs, contamination: artificial (chronic study, dose: 800 ng natural AFs/g diet, for 10 weeks; for detailed

information please see the article), conc.: 0.05 ng/g* (wet matter basis) (mean value), country: USA¹⁸², *after 10 weeks

incidence: 8/8*, sa. const.: mixed breed feeder pigs, contamination: acute study, no AFs, conc.: nd, country: USA¹⁸², *control
incidence: 1/1(8)*, sa. const.: mixed breed feeder pigs, contamination: artificial (acute study, dose: **1.2 mg total AFs** (AFB₁+AFB₂+AFG₁+AFG₂)/kg b. wt., o., once, conc. range: ≤1.52 ng/g** (wet matter basis), country: USA¹⁸², *for overall information please see the article, **24 h post-dosage (also measured 12, 48 and 72 h post-dosage, lowest conc.: nd after 72 h)

incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: Large White growing female pigs, age: 79 days, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: no AFs (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: France³¹⁴, *control

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: Large White growing female pigs, age: 79 days, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: natural AFs addition (treatment 1: mixed feeding, avg. daily intake of **870 µg AFB₁**) for 26 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd*, country: France³¹⁴, *final wt. of the animal 109 kg

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: Large White growing female pigs, age: 79 days, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: natural AFs addition (treatment 2: separate feeding = peanut oil meal 40% and corn gluten meal 30%, avg. daily intake of **1,566 µg AFB₁**) for 19 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.109 µg/kg*, country: France³¹⁴, *final wt. of the animal 97 kg
incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: Large White growing female pigs, age: 79 days, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: natural AFs addition (treatment 3: separate feeding = peanut oil meal 0% and corn gluten meal 0%, avg. daily intake of **642 µg AFB₁**) for 26 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 1.60 µg/kg*, country: France³¹⁴, *final wt. of the animal 104 kg

incidence: 5/5*, sa. const.: cross-bred pigs, contamination: (dose: 9 ng/g AFB₁ + AFB₂, o., for 35 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: USA⁵⁹⁷, *control

incidence: 5/5, sa. const.: cross-bred pigs, contamination: artificial (dose: **524 ng/g AFB₁ + AFB₂**, o., for 35 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.138 ng/g* (mean value), country: USA⁵⁹⁷, *after 35 days

incidence: 5/5, sa. const.: cross-bred pigs, contamination: artificial (dose: **524 ng/g AFB₁ + AFB₂ + HSCAS (0.5%)**, o., for 35 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.002 ng/g* (mean value), country: USA⁵⁹⁷, *after 35 days

incidence: 5/5*, sa. const.: male miniature pigs, contamination: (dose: 1 ng/g AFB₁ + AFB₂, o., for 15 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: USA⁵⁹⁷, *control

incidence: 5/5, sa. const.: male miniature pigs, contamination: artificial (dose: **590 ng/g AFB₁ + AFB₂**, o., for 15 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.080 ng/g* (mean value), country: USA⁵⁹⁷, *after 15 days

incidence: 5/5, sa. const.: male miniature pigs, contamination: artificial (dose: **590 ng/g AFB₁ + AFB₂ + HSCAS (0.5%)**, o., for 15 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.050 ng/g* (mean value), country: USA⁵⁹⁷, *after 15 days

incidence: 5/5, sa. const.: male miniature pigs, contamination: artificial (dose: **590 ng/g AFB₁ + AFB₂**, o., for 15 days followed by **2 weeks control diet**; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd*, country: USA⁵⁹⁷, *after 29 days (thereof 15 days of AFB₁- and AFB₂-administration)

AFLATOXIN B_{2a}
incidence: 4/4*, sa. const.: crossbred (Duroc × Yorkshire) barrows, wt.: 24.5–26.3 kg, contamination: no AFs, conc.: nd, country: USA¹³⁸, *control

incidence: 4/4, sa. const.: crossbred (Duroc × Yorkshire) barrows, wt.: 24.5–26.3 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **662 µg AFB₁/kg diet, 273 µg AFB₂/kg diet, 300 µg AFG₁/kg diet and 285 µg AFG₂/kg diet**, o., for 21 days), conc. range: appreciable amounts*, country: USA¹³⁸, *after ≈22 days (thereof 21 days of AF-administration)

AFLATOXIN G₁

incidence: 8/8*, sa. const.: mixed breed feeder pigs, contamination: acute study, no AFs, conc.: nd, country: USA¹⁸², *control
 incidence: 1/1(8)*, sa. const.: mixed breed feeder pigs, contamination: artificial (acute study, dose: **1.2 mg total AFs (AFB₁+AFB₂+AFG₁+AFG₂)/kg b. wt.**, o., once, conc. range: ≤0.60 ng/g** (wet matter basis), country: USA¹⁸², *for overall information please see the article, **12 h post-dosage (also measured 24, 48 and 72 h post-dosage, lowest conc.: nd after 24, 48 and 72 h (several animals))

AFLATOXIN G₂

incidence: 8/8*, sa. const.: mixed breed feeder pigs, contamination: acute study, no AFs, conc.: nd, country: USA¹⁸², *control
 incidence: 1/1(8)*, sa. const.: mixed breed feeder pigs, contamination: artificial (acute study, dose: **1.2 mg total AFs (AFB₁+AFB₂+AFG₁+AFG₂)/kg b. wt.**, o., once, conc. range: ≤0.07 ng/g** (wet matter basis), country: USA¹⁸², *for overall information please see the article, **12 h post-dosage (also measured 24, 48 and 72 h post-dosage, lowest conc.: nd after 24, 48 and 72 h (several animals))

AFLATOXIN M₁

incidence: 1/2*, sa. const.: castrated male Yorkshire-Hampshire-Duroc tricross pigs, age: 3–4 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: **41 ng AFB₁/g diet**, o., for 3 weeks (control); for detailed information please see the article), conc.: tr**, country: USA⁶⁰, *control, **sacrificed on withdrawal day 0 (animals sacrificed later showed no AFM₁-contamination)

incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: castrated male Yorkshire-Hampshire-Duroc tricross pigs, age: 3–4 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: **341 ng AFB₁/g diet**, o., for 3 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 0.18–0.34 ng/g tissue*, Ø conc.: 0.26 ng/g tissue*, country: USA⁶⁰, *sacrificed on withdrawal day 0 (animals sacrificed later showed no AFM₁-contamination)

incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: castrated male Yorkshire-Hampshire-Duroc tricross pigs, age: 3–4 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: **866 ng AFB₁/g diet**, o., for 3 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 0.67–1.02 ng/g tissue*, Ø conc.: 0.845 ng/g tissue*, country: USA⁶⁰, *sacrificed on withdrawal day 0 (animals sacrificed later showed lower or no residue values)

incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: castrated male Yorkshire-Hampshire-Duroc tricross pigs, age: 3–4 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: **1,253 ng AFB₁/g diet**, o., for 3 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 0.093–1.30 ng/g tissue*, Ø conc.: 0.604 ng/g tissue*, country: USA⁶⁰, *sacrificed on withdrawal day 0 (animals sacrificed later showed lower or no residue values)

incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: adult swines, contamination: artificial (dose: 1.08–1.09 mg AFB₁ (besides other AFs), o., daily for 33 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 2.03–10.00 ppb*, Ø conc.: 6.02 ppb*, country: France⁸⁸, *after 33 days

incidence: 3/4*, sa. const.: male and female feeder pigs, wt.: 54.2–71.6 kg, contamination: no AFB₁, conc.: <0.07 µg/kg, country: USA¹³⁶, *control
 incidence: 4/4, sa. const.: male and female feeder pigs, wt.: 54.2–71.6 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **100 µg AFB₁/kg diet**, o., for 4 weeks), conc. range: 0.09–0.23 µg/kg*, Ø conc.: 0.18 µg/kg*, country: USA¹³⁶, *after 4 weeks

incidence: 4/4, sa. const.: male and female feeder pigs, wt.: 54.2–71.6 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **200 µg AFB₁/kg** diet, o., for 4 weeks), conc. range: 0.29–1.29 µg/kg*, Ø conc.: 0.75 µg/kg*, country: USA¹³⁶, *after 4 weeks
 incidence: 4/4, sa. const.: male and female feeder pigs, wt.: 54.2–71.6 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **400 µg AFB₁/kg** diet, o., for 4 weeks), conc. range: 0.18–0.68 µg/kg*, Ø conc.: 0.38 µg/kg*, country: USA¹³⁶, *after 4 weeks

incidence: 4/4*, sa. const.: crossbred (Duroc × Yorkshire) barrows, wt.: 24.5–26.3 kg, contamination: no AFs, conc.: nd, country: USA¹³⁸, *control
 incidence: 4?/4, sa. const.: crossbred (Duroc × Yorkshire) barrows, wt.: 24.5–26.3 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **662 µg AFB₁/kg** diet, **273 µg AFB₂/kg** diet, **300 µg AFG₁/kg** diet and **285 µg AFG₂/kg** diet, o., for 21 days), conc. range: probably tr*, country: USA¹³⁸, *after ≈22 days (thereof 21 days of AF-administration)

incidence: 10/10*, sa. const.: mixed breed feeder pigs, contamination: chronic study, no AFs (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: USA¹⁸², *control

incidence: 10?/10, sa. const.: mixed breed feeder pigs, contamination: artificial (chronic study, dose: **400 ng natural AFs/g** diet, for 10 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.61 ng/g* (wet matter basis) (mean value), country: USA¹⁸², *after 10 weeks

incidence: 10?/10, sa. const.: mixed breed feeder pigs, contamination: artificial (chronic study, dose: **800 ng natural AFs/g** diet, for 10 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.91 ng/g* (wet matter basis) (mean value), country: USA¹⁸², *after 10 weeks

incidence: 8/8*, sa. const.: mixed breed feeder pigs, contamination: acute study, no AFs, conc.: nd, country: USA¹⁸², *control

incidence: 1/1(8)*, sa. const.: mixed breed feeder pigs, contamination: artificial (acute study, dose: 1.2 mg total AFs (AFB₁+AFB₂+AFG₁+AFG₂)/kg b. wt., o., once, conc. range: ≤4.10 ng/g** (wet matter basis), country: USA¹⁸², *for overall information please see the article, **24 h post-dosage (also measured 12, 48 and 72 h post-dosage, lowest conc.: nd after 72 h)

incidence: 3/3, sa. const.: castrated male pigs of mixed breed, weight: 9–11 kg, contamination: artificial (**acute study**, dose: 1 mg AFB₁/kg b. wt., o., once), conc. range: ≤11.2 ng/g*, country: USA³⁶², *in pig that died after 22 h (2 other pigs sacrificed 24 and 72 h after treatment showed lower mycotoxin values)
 incidence: 5/5, sa. const.: market-weight pigs, weight: ≈92 kg, contamination: artificial (**subacute study**, dose: ≈15 µg AFB₁ as well as AFB₂, AFG₁ + AFG₂ (all natural)/kg b. wt., o., for 14 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 1.10–2.63 ng/g*, Ø conc.: 1.46 ng/g*, country: USA³⁶², *after 14 days

incidence: 5?/5*, sa. const.: cross-bred pigs, contamination: (dose: 9 ng/g AFB₁ + AFB₂, o., for 35 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.166 ng/g** (mean value), country: USA⁵⁹⁷, *control, **after 35 days

incidence: 5?/5, sa. const.: cross-bred pigs, contamination: artificial (dose: **524 ng/g AFB₁ + AFB₂**, o., for 35 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 3.132 ng/g* (mean value), country: USA⁵⁹⁷, *after 35 days

incidence: 5?/5, sa. const.: cross-bred pigs, contamination: artificial (dose: **524 ng/g AFB₁ + AFB₂ + HSCAS (0.5%)**, o., for 35 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.804 ng/g* (mean value), country: USA⁵⁹⁷, *after 35 days

incidence: 5?/5*, sa. const.: male miniature pigs, contamination: (dose: 1 ng/g AFB₁ + AFB₂, o., for 15 days; for detailed

information please see the article), conc.: 0.030 ng/g** (mean value), country: USA⁵⁹⁷, *control, **after 15 days incidence: 5/5, sa. const.: male miniature pigs, contamination: artificial (dose: 590 ng/g AFB₁ + AFB₂, o., for 15 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 5.980 ng/g* (mean value), country: USA⁵⁹⁷, *after 15 days incidence: 5/5, sa. const.: male miniature pigs, contamination: artificial (dose: 590 ng/g AFB₁ + AFB₂ + HSCAS (0.5%), o., for 15 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 1.690 ng/g* (mean value), country: USA⁵⁹⁷, *after 15 days incidence: 5/5, sa. const.: male miniature pigs, contamination: artificial (dose: 590 ng/g AFB₁ + AFB₂, o., for 15 days followed by 2 weeks control diet; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.050 ng/g* (mean value), country: USA⁵⁹⁷, *after 29 days (thereof 15 days of AFB₁- and AFB₂- administration)

AFLATOXIN M

incidence: 20/20*, sa. const.: male and female Danish Landrace pigs, age: ≈8 weeks, wt.: 20 kg up to slaughter at 90 kg, contamination: no AFB₁ + AFB₂ (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: Denmark/USA¹⁰¹, *control
incidence: 2/16*, sa. const.: male and female Danish Landrace pigs, age: ≈8 weeks, wt.: 20 kg up to slaughter at 90 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: AFB₁ + AFB₂ addition (overall 300 ppb AFs), o., for 120** or 164*** days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: tr***-3** ppb, country: Denmark/USA¹⁰¹, *livers of some of these pigs were rejected at meat inspection, after 120** or 164*** days incidence: 4/17*, sa. const.: male and female Danish Landrace pigs, age: ≈8 weeks, wt.: 20 kg up to slaughter at 90 kg, contamination: artificial (dose:

AFB₁ + AFB₂ addition (overall 500 ppb AFs), o., for 135** or 186*** days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: tr***-3** ppb, country: Denmark/USA¹⁰¹, *livers of some of these pigs were rejected at meat inspection, after 135** or 186*** days

incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: Large White growing female pigs, age: 79 days, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: no AFs (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: France³¹⁴, *control
incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: Large White growing female pigs, age: 79 days, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: natural AFs addition (treatment 1: mixed feeding, avg. daily intake of 870 µg AFB₁) for 26 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd*, country: France³¹⁴, *final wt. of the animal 109 kg
incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: Large White growing female pigs, age: 79 days, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: natural AFs addition (treatment 2: separate feeding = peanut oil meal 40% and corn gluten meal 30%, avg. daily intake of 1,566 µg AFB₁) for 19 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 1.32 µg/kg*, country: France³¹⁴, *final wt. of the animal 97 kg
incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: Large White growing female pigs, age: 79 days, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: natural AFs addition (treatment 3: separate feeding = peanut oil meal 0% and corn gluten meal 0%, avg. daily intake of 642 µg AFB₁) for 26 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 2.50 µg/kg*, country: France³¹⁴, *final wt. of the animal 104 kg

CITRININ

incidence: 13/13*, sa. const.: castrated pigs, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: no OTA and/or CIT (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd?, country: Denmark/USA³³⁰, *control

incidence: 13/13, sa. const.: castrated pigs, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **1,400 µg crystalline OTA/kg** feed, o., for 6 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd*, country:

Denmark/USA³³⁰, *after 6 weeks

incidence: 13[?]/13, sa. const.: castrated pigs, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **650 µg crystalline CIT/kg** feed, o., for 6 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: pr*, country:

Denmark/USA³³⁰, *after 6 weeks

incidence: 13[?]/13, sa. const.: castrated pigs, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **1,400 µg crystalline OTA + 650 µg crystalline CIT/kg** feed, o., for 6 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: pr*, country: Denmark/

USA³³⁰, *after 6 weeks

incidence: 13[?]/13, sa. const.: castrated pigs, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **1,400 µg natural OTA + 650 µg natural CIT/kg** feed, o., for 6 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: pr*, country: Denmark/

USA³³⁰, *after 6 weeks

DEOXYNIVALENOL

incidence: 4/4*, sa. const.: barrows and gilts, Ø wt.: 7.7 kg, contamination: no DON (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: USA⁶⁴, *control

incidence: 4[?]/4, sa. const.: barrows and gilts, Ø wt.: 7.7 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **0.9 ppm DON** (analyzed value) in the diet, o., for 3 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 19 ppb*, country: USA⁶⁴, *after 3 weeks post-treatment

incidence: 4[?]/4, sa. const.: barrows and gilts, Ø wt.: 7.7 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **2.0 ppm DON** (analyzed value) in the diet, o., for 3 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 19 ppb* (mean value), country: USA⁶⁴, *after 3 weeks post-treatment

incidence: 4[?]/4, sa. const.: barrows and gilts, Ø wt.: 7.7 kg, contamination:

artificial (dose: **2.8 ppm DON** (analyzed value) in the diet, o., for 3 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 23 ppb* (mean value), country: USA⁶⁴, *after 3 weeks post-treatment

incidence: 6/6*, sa. const.: barrows (Yorkshire), wt.: ≈25 kg, contamination: no DON (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country:

Canada⁴⁰⁶, *control

incidence: 50[?]/50, sa. const.: barrows (Yorkshire), wt.: ≈25 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **6.0 mg natural DON/kg** dry weight, o., for 3 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤52.5 ng/g*, country: Canada⁴⁰⁶, *after 3 weeks

incidence: 6/6*, sa. const.: barrows (Yorkshire), wt.: ≈25 kg, contamination: no DON (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country:

Canada⁴⁰⁶, *control

incidence: 6[?]/6, sa. const.: barrows (Yorkshire), wt.: ≈25 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **6.0 mg crystalline DON/kg** dry weight, o., for 4 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤15.7 ng/g*, country:

Canada⁴⁰⁶, *after 4 weeks

incidence: 6/6*, sa. const.: barrows (Yorkshire), wt.: ≈25 kg, contamination: no DON (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country:

Canada⁴⁰⁶, *control

incidence: 6[?]/6, sa. const.: barrows (Yorkshire), wt.: ≈25 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **7.6 mg natural DON/kg** dry weight, o., for 7 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤6.5 ng/g*, country: Canada⁴⁰⁶, *after 7 weeks

incidence: 5/5*, sa. const.: healthy Yorkshire barrows, age: ≈11–15 weeks, wt.: 17–22 kg, contamination: no DON, conc.: nd, country: Canada⁴⁰⁷, *control
incidence: [?]/4, sa. const.: healthy Yorkshire barrows, age: ≈11–15 weeks, wt.: 17–22 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **1.0 mg**

DON/kg b. wt., i.v., once), conc. range: $\leq 1,985.3$ ng/g* (mean value), country: Canada⁴⁰⁷, *after 1 h (also measured after 0.33, 3, 8 and 24 h, lowest conc.: 10.0 ng/g after 24 h)

incidence: 5/5, sa. const.: castrated Large White \times German Landrace, db Classic crossbred pigs, wt.: ≈ 24.6 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.05, 0.57 or 1.23* mg DON/kg mash* or 0.07, 0.55 or 1.13 mg DON/kg pellets, o., for 11 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤ 19.3 ng/g* ** *** (mean value), country: Germany⁴⁸³, **after 78/79 days (thereof 11 weeks of DON-administration), ***values of the other DON-treatments lower

DEEPOXYDEOXYNIVALENOL

incidence: 5/5, sa. const.: castrated Large White \times German Landrace, db Classic crossbred pigs, wt.: ≈ 24.6 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.05, 0.57 or 1.23 mg DON/kg mash or 0.07, 0.55 or 1.13* mg DON/kg pellets*, o., for 11 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤ 2.4 ng/g* ** *** (mean value), country: Germany⁴⁸³, **after 78/79 days (thereof 11 weeks of DON-administration), ***values of the other DON-treatments lower

FUMONISIN B₁

incidence: 5/5*, sa. const.: weaned barrows of the same genotype, wt.: 12–14 kg, contamination: no FB₁, FB₂ + FB₃ (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: Hungary/Germany⁸⁷, *control incidence: 10/10, sa. const.: weaned barrows of the same genotype, wt.: 12–14 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 50 mg FB₁, 20 mg FB₂ + 5 mg FB₃/animal, o., for 22 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 22.4–47.2 ng/g*, \emptyset conc.: 30.56 ng/g*, country: Hungary/Germany⁸⁷, *after 22 days toxin feeding period

incidence: 6/6*, sa. const.: Yorkshire barrows, age: 6–8 weeks, wt.: 9–13 kg, contamination: no FB₁ (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr**, country: Canada¹⁰⁸, *control incidence: ?/2, sa. const.: Yorkshire barrows, age: 6–8 weeks, wt.: 9–13 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 3.0 mg FB₁ (labeled)/kg feed, o., for 12 days and 2.0 mg FB₁ (labeled)/kg feed, o., for another 12 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: ≈ 65 ng/g tissue* ** (mean value), country: Canada¹⁰⁸, *after 24 days (also at other day intervals up to 33 days measured), **FB₁ and/or metabolites

incidence: 6/6*, sa. const.: castrated pigs of identical genotype, wt.: ≈ 12 –14 kg, contamination: no FB₁ (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: Germany/Hungary¹⁰⁹, *control incidence: 13/13, sa. const.: castrated pigs of identical genotype, wt.: ≈ 12 –14 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 100 mg FB₁ daily, o., for 5–11 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 82–4,760 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}^*$, \emptyset conc.: 772.43 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}^*$, country: Germany/Hungary¹⁰⁹, *on 6th day of the experiment

FUMONISIN B₂

incidence: 5/5*, sa. const.: weaned barrows of the same genotype, wt.: 12–14 kg, contamination: no FB₁, FB₂ + FB₃ (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: Hungary/Germany⁸⁷, *control incidence: 10/10, sa. const.: weaned barrows of the same genotype, wt.: 12–14 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 50 mg FB₁, 20 mg FB₂ + 5 mg FB₃/animal, o., for 22 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd*, country: Hungary/Germany⁸⁷, *after 22 days toxin feeding period

HT-2 TOXIN

incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: female crossbred Yorkshire \times Hampshire swines, wt.: 20 kg,

contamination: artificial (dose: 0.15 mg T-2 toxin (labeled and unlabeled)/kg b. wt., i.v.s., once), conc. range: 1.08–1.45 ng/g*, Ø conc.: 1.265 ng/g*, country: USA⁴²⁵, *after 4 h

DEEPOXY HT-2 TOXIN

incidence: 1/2, sa. const.: female crossbred Yorkshire × Hampshire swines, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.15 mg T-2 toxin (labeled and unlabeled)/kg b. wt., i.v.s., once), conc.: 0.08 ng/g*, country: USA⁴²⁵, *after 4 h

3'-HYDROXY HT-2 TOXIN

incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: female crossbred Yorkshire × Hampshire swines, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.15 mg T-2 toxin (labeled and unlabeled)/kg b. wt., i.v.s., once), conc. range: 4.96–5.41 ng/g*, Ø conc.: 5.185 ng/g*, country: USA⁴²⁵, *after 4 h

OCHRATOXIN A

incidence: 5/5*, sa. const.: female pigs of Danish Landrace, age: ≈8 weeks, wt.: ≈20 kg, contamination: no OTA (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: Denmark/USA¹⁰², *control

incidence: 5?/5, sa. const.: female pigs of Danish Landrace, age: ≈8 weeks, wt.: ≈20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 1 ppm crystalline OTA, o., once daily for 1 month, afterwards toxin-free diets for various intervals fed; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 25.70 µg/kg* (mean value), country: Denmark/USA¹⁰², *1 day after termination of OTA-exposure

incidence: 5?/5, sa. const.: female pigs of Danish Landrace, age: ≈8 weeks, wt.: ≈20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 1 ppm crystalline OTA, o., once daily for 1 month, afterwards toxin-free diets for various intervals fed; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 7.66 µg/kg* (mean value), country: Denmark/USA¹⁰², *8 days after termination of OTA-exposure

incidence: 5?/5, sa. const.: female pigs of Danish Landrace, age: ≈8 weeks, wt.: ≈20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 1 ppm crystalline OTA, o., once daily for 1 month, afterwards toxin-free diets for various intervals fed; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 3.02 µg/kg* (mean value), country: Denmark/USA¹⁰², *15 days after termination of OTA-exposure

incidence: 5?/5, sa. const.: female pigs of Danish Landrace, age: ≈8 weeks, wt.: ≈20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 1 ppm crystalline OTA, o., once daily for 1 month, afterwards toxin-free diets for various intervals fed; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.54 µg/kg* (mean value), country: Denmark/USA¹⁰², *29 days after termination of OTA-exposure

incidence: ?/? , sa. const.: weaners (specific pathogen free), wt.: 14–18 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: ? µg OTA addition; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤61 µg/kg*, country: Denmark²⁰⁴, *calculated value based on the amount of OTA in blood after 24 h on toxin free diet

incidence: 1/1*, sa. const.: pregnant gilt, contamination: neither OTA nor OTB, conc.: nd, country: UK²⁶⁶, *control
incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: pregnant gilts, contamination: artificial (dose: **0.38 mg OTA + 0.13 mg OTB**/kg b. wt., o., for 8 days during early pregnancy), conc. range: 0.43–0.70 µg/g*, Ø conc.: 0.565 µg/g*, country: UK²⁶⁶, *measured on day 30 of pregnancy

incidence: 13/13*, sa. const.: castrated pigs, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: no OTA and/or CIT (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: Denmark/USA³³⁰, *control

incidence: 13?/13, sa. const.: castrated pigs, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **1,400 µg crystalline OTA**/kg feed, o., for 6 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 17 µg/kg*

(mean value), country: Denmark/USA³³⁰, *after 6 weeks
 incidence: 13?/13, sa. const.: castrated pigs, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **650 µg crystalline CIT/kg** feed, o., for 6 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd*, country: Denmark/USA³³⁰, *after 6 weeks
 incidence: 13?/13, sa. const.: castrated pigs, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **1,400 µg crystalline OTA + 650 µg crystalline CIT/kg** feed, o., for 6 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 17 µg/kg* (mean value), country: Denmark/USA³³⁰, *after 6 weeks
 incidence: 13?/13, sa. const.: castrated pigs, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **1,400 µg natural OTA + 650 µg natural CIT/kg** feed, o., for 6 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 67 µg/kg* (mean value), country: Denmark/USA³³⁰, *after 6 weeks

incidence: 8?/8*, sa. const.: Danish Landrace piglets, age: 8 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: **18.6 µg OTA/kg** liveweight/day, o., over a period of 6 weeks (treatment 1); for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 16 µg/kg* (mean value), country: Denmark³³⁶, *sa. taken at weaning (pigs 8 weeks old)
 incidence: 6?/6*, sa. const.: Danish Landrace piglets, age: 8 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: **8.0 µg OTA/kg** liveweight/day, o., over a period of 6 weeks (treatment 2); for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 16 µg/kg* (mean value), country: Denmark³³⁶, *sa. taken at weaning (pigs 8 weeks old)
 incidence: 8?/8*, sa. const.: Danish Landrace piglets, age: 8 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: **19.7 µg OTA/kg** liveweight/day, o., over a period of 6 weeks (treatment 3); for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 23 µg/kg* (mean value), country: Denmark³³⁶, *sa. taken at weaning (pigs 8 weeks old)

incidence: 4/4*, sa. const.: male and females pigs, wt.: ≈70 kg, contamination: no OTA (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: Germany³⁶⁵, *control
 incidence: 8?/8, sa. const.: male and females pigs, wt.: ≈70 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **0.09 mg natural OTA/kg** diet/day, in the morning and evening **half of OTA-ration**, o., for 28 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 20.73 ng/g* (mean value), country: Germany³⁶⁵, *after 28 days
 incidence: 8?/8, sa. const.: male and females pigs, wt.: ≈70 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **0.09 mg crystalline OTA/kg** diet/day, in the morning and evening **half of OTA-ration**, o., for 28 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 8.69 ng/g* (mean value), country: Germany³⁶⁵, *after 28 days
 incidence: 8?/8, sa. const.: male and females pigs, wt.: ≈70 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **0.09 mg crystalline OTA/kg** diet/day, in the morning **total OTA-ration**, o., for 28 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 10.54 ng/g* (mean value), country: Germany³⁶⁵, *after 28 days
 incidence: 8?/8*, sa. const.: pigs, contamination: no OTA (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: <0.95 µg/kg (mean value), country: Germany³⁶⁶, *control
 incidence: 8?/8, sa. const.: pigs, contamination: artificial (dose: **22.11 mg OTA** (in total) fed for 90 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 16.2 µg/kg (mean value), country: Germany³⁶⁶, *after 90 days
 incidence: 8?/8, sa. const.: pigs, contamination: artificial (dose: **88.44 mg OTA** (in total) fed for 90 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 43.6 µg/kg (mean value), country: Germany³⁶⁶, *after 90 days
 incidence: 2/2*, sa. const.: pigs, contamination: no OTA and/or DON (for detailed information please see the

article), conc. range: 0.16–0.35 ng/g, Ø conc.: 0.255 ng/g, country: Germany³⁷⁸, *control
 incidence: 6/6, sa. const.: pigs, contamination: artificial (dose: **0.1 ppm crystalline OTA + 1.0 ppm crystalline DON**, o., twice daily for 90 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 3.35–8.25 ng/g*, Ø conc.: 6.05 ng/g*, country: Germany³⁷⁸, *after 90 days
 incidence: 3/3, sa. const.: pigs, contamination: artificial (dose: **0.1 ppm crystalline OTA**, o., twice daily for 90 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 3.80–4.58 ng/g*, Ø conc.: 4.09 ng/g*, country: Germany³⁷⁸, *after 90 days
 incidence: 6/6, sa. const.: pigs, contamination: artificial (dose: **1.0 ppm crystalline DON**, o., twice daily for 90 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 0.42–0.81 ng/g*, Ø conc.: 0.61 ng/g*, country: Germany³⁷⁸, *after 90 days
 incidence: 2/2*, sa. const.: pigs, contamination: no OTA and/or ZEA (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: Germany³⁸⁰, *control
 incidence: 6/6, sa. const.: pigs, contamination: artificial (dose: **0.1 ppm OTA + 0.25 ppm ZEA**, o., twice daily for 90 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤9.64 ng/g*, country: Germany³⁸⁰, *after 91 days (thereof 90 days of OTA- and ZEA-administration)
 incidence: 3/3, sa. const.: pigs, contamination: artificial (dose: **0.1 ppm OTA**, o., twice daily for 90 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤4.63 ng/g*, country: Germany³⁸⁰, *after 91 days (thereof 90 days of OTA-administration)
 incidence: 3/3*, sa. const.: female pigs of Danish Landrace, age: 8–10 weeks, wt.: ≈20 kg, contamination: no OTA (for detailed information please see the

article), conc.: nd, country: Denmark/USA/Sweden³⁸³, *control
 incidence: 4?/4, sa. const.: female pigs of Danish Landrace, age: 8–10 weeks, wt.: ≈20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **1 mg crystalline OTA/kg feed**, o., for 3 months; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: ≈26.5 µg/kg* (mean value), country: Denmark/USA/Sweden³⁸³, *after ≈3 months

incidence: 9/9*, sa. const.: Deutsches Landschwein, Deutsches Edelschwein × Piétrain, Belgische Landrasse, wt.: 25 kg, contamination: no OTA, conc.: nd, country: Germany⁴⁰⁹, *control
 incidence: 2/9, sa. const.: Deutsches Landschwein, Deutsches Edelschwein × Piétrain, Belgische Landrasse, wt.: 25 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **0.15 mg natural OTA/kg feed**, o., daily for 28 days), conc. range: ≤4.0 µg/kg*, country: Germany⁴⁰⁹, *after 28 days
 incidence: 8/8*, sa. const.: Deutsches Landschwein, Deutsches Edelschwein × Piétrain, Belgische Landrasse, wt.: 25 kg, contamination: no OTA, conc.: nd, country: Germany⁴⁰⁹, *control
 incidence: 6/6, sa. const.: Deutsches Landschwein, Deutsches Edelschwein × Piétrain, Belgische Landrasse, wt.: 25 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **0.58 mg natural OTA/kg feed**, o., daily for 28 days), conc. range: ≤3.6 µg/kg*, country: Germany⁴⁰⁹, *after 28 days

T-2 TOXIN

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: female weanling crossbred Yorkshire × Duroc × Hampshire swines, wt.: 7.5 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **0.1 mg T-2 toxin** (labeled)/kg b. wt., intubated, once), conc.: 15.9 ppb* ** ***, country: USA³¹⁸, *calculated residue level, **T-2 toxin and/or metabolites, ***after 18 h
 incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: female weanling crossbred Yorkshire × Duroc × Hampshire

swine, wt.: 9.5 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **0.4 mg T-2 toxin** (labeled)/kg b. wt., intubated, once), conc.: 61.4 ppb* ** ***, country: USA³¹⁸, *calculated residue level, **T-2 toxin and/or metabolites, ***after 18 h

incidence: 2/2*, sa. const.: female swines of mixed breeding, wt.: 26–66 kg, contamination: no T-2 toxin, conc.: nr, country: USA⁴⁰³, *control
incidence: 2/4, sa. const.: female swines of mixed breeding, wt.: 26–66 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **1.2 mg T-2 toxin/kg**, i.a., once), conc. range: \approx 30 ppb*, country: USA⁴⁰³, *after \approx 2.1 h (also measured after \approx 1 and 3 h, lowest value conc.: under limit of reliable quantitation after 3 h)

incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: female crossbred Yorkshire \times Hampshire swines, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.15 mg T-2 toxin (labeled and unlabeled)/kg b. wt., i.v.s., once), conc. range: 0.05–0.08 ng/g*, \emptyset conc.: 0.065 ng/g*, country: USA⁴²⁵, *after 4 h
incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: female crossbred Yorkshire \times Hampshire swines, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.15 mg T-2 toxin (labeled and unlabeled)/kg b. wt., i.v.s., once), conc. range: 68–74 ng/g* **, \emptyset conc.: 71 ng/g* **, country: USA⁴²⁵, *after 4 h, **total metabolites

3'-HYDROXY T-2 TOXIN

incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: female crossbred Yorkshire \times Hampshire swines, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.15 mg T-2 toxin (labeled and unlabeled)/kg b. wt., i.v.s., once), conc. range: 0.47–0.81 ng/g*, \emptyset conc.: 0.64 ng/g*, country: USA⁴²⁵, *after 4 h

T-2 TETRAOL

incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: female crossbred Yorkshire \times Hampshire swines, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.15 mg T-2 toxin (labeled and unlabeled)/kg b. wt., i.v.s., once), conc. range: 0–0.26 ng/g*, country: USA⁴²⁵, *after 4 h

DEEPOXY T-2 TETRAOL

incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: female crossbred Yorkshire \times Hampshire swines, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.15 mg T-2 toxin (labeled and unlabeled)/kg b. wt., i.v.s., once), conc. range: 4.03–4.30 ng/g*, \emptyset conc.: 4.165 ng/g*, country: USA⁴²⁵, *after 4 h

T-2 TRIOL

incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: female crossbred Yorkshire \times Hampshire swines, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.15 mg T-2 toxin (labeled and unlabeled)/kg b. wt., i.v.s., once), conc. range: 0.14–0.16 ng/g*, \emptyset conc.: 0.15 ng/g*, country: USA⁴²⁵, *after 4 h

DEEPOXY T-2 TRIOL

incidence: 1/2, sa. const.: female crossbred Yorkshire \times Hampshire swines, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.15 mg T-2 toxin (labeled and unlabeled)/kg b. wt., i.v.s., once), conc.: 0.06 ng/g*, country: USA⁴²⁵, *after 4 h

ZEARALENONE

incidence: 2?/2?*, sa. const.: male KAHYP pigs, wt.: ?, contamination: no ZEA, conc.: nd, country: Hungary⁶³², *control
incidence: 2?/2, sa. const.: male KAHYP pigs, wt.: 60 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **15 ppm ZEA**, o., for 14 days, conc.: 30 μ g/kg*, country: Hungary⁶³², *after 14 days)
incidence: 2?/2?*, sa. const.: male KAHYP pigs, wt.: ?, contamination: no ZEA, conc.: nd, country: Hungary⁶³², *control
incidence: 2?/2, sa. const.: male KAHYP pigs, wt.: 60 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **15 ppm ZEA**, o., for 14 days, conc.: <10 μ g/kg* **, country: Hungary⁶³², *after 14 days, **in fat around kidney)

α -ZEARALENOL

incidence: 2?/2*, sa. const.: pigs, contamination: no OTA and/or ZEA (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: Germany³⁸⁰, *control
incidence: 6/6, sa. const.: pigs, contamination: artificial (dose: **0.1 ppm**

OTA + 0.25 ppm ZEA, o., twice daily for 90 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤ 4.30 ng/g*, country: Germany³⁸⁰, *after 91 days (thereof 90 days of OTA- and ZEA-administration)

incidence: 2?/2?*, sa. const.: male KAHYP pigs, wt.: ?, contamination: no ZEA, conc.: nd, country: Hungary⁶³², *control
incidence: 2?/2, sa. const.: male KAHYP pigs, wt.: 60 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **15 ppm ZEA**, o., for 14 days, conc.: 220 µg/kg*, country: Hungary⁶³², *after 14 days)

incidence: 2?/2?*, sa. const.: male KAHYP pigs, wt.: ?, contamination: no ZEA, conc.: nd, country: Hungary⁶³², *control
incidence: 2?/2, sa. const.: male KAHYP pigs, wt.: 60 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **15 ppm ZEA**, o., for 14 days, conc.: 15 µg/kg* **, country: Hungary⁶³², *after 14 days, **in fat around kidney)

β-ZEARALENOL

incidence: 2?/2?*, sa. const.: male KAHYP pigs, wt.: ?, contamination: no ZEA, conc.: nd, country: Hungary⁶³², *control
incidence: 2?/2, sa. const.: male KAHYP pigs, wt.: 60 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **15 ppm ZEA**, o., for 14 days, conc.: 85 µg/kg*, country: Hungary⁶³², *after 14 days)
incidence: 2?/2?*, sa. const.: male KAHYP pigs, wt.: ?, contamination: no ZEA, conc.: nd, country: Hungary⁶³², *control
incidence: 2?/2, sa. const.: male KAHYP pigs, wt.: 60 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **15 ppm ZEA**, o., for 14 days, conc.: < 10 µg/kg* **, country: Hungary⁶³², *after 14 days, **in fat around kidney)

Pig Leaf Fat see Pig fat

Pig Lean see Pig muscle

Pig liver may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

AFLATOXICOL

incidence: 3/3, sa. const.: castrated male pigs of mixed breed, wt.: 9–11 kg,

contamination: artificial (**acute study**, dose: 1 mg AFB₁/kg b. wt., o., once), conc. range: ≤ 1.68 ng/g*, country: USA³⁶², *in pig that died after 22 h (2 other pigs sacrificed 24 and 72 h after treatment showed lower mycotoxin values)
incidence: 4/5, sa. const.: market-weight pigs, weight: ≈ 92 kg, contamination: artificial (**subacute study**, dose: ≈ 15 µg AFB₁ as well as AFB₂, AFG₁ + AFG₂ (all natural)/kg b. wt., o., for 14 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 0.01–0.02 ng/g*, Ø conc.: 0.015 ng/g*, country: USA³⁶², *after 14 days

AFLATOXIN B₁

incidence: 2/2*, sa. const.: castrated male Yorkshire-Hampshire-Duroc tricross pigs, age: 3–4 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: **41 ng AFB₁/g diet**, o., for 3 weeks (control); for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd**, country: USA⁶⁰, *control, **sacrificed on withdrawal day 0 (animals sacrificed later showed no AFB₁-contamination)
incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: castrated male Yorkshire-Hampshire-Duroc tricross pigs, age: 3–4 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: **341 ng AFB₁/g diet**, o., for 3 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd*, country: USA⁶⁰, *sacrificed on withdrawal day 0 (animals sacrificed later showed no AFB₁-contamination)
incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: castrated male Yorkshire-Hampshire-Duroc tricross pigs, age: 3–4 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: **866 ng AFB₁/g diet**, o., for 3 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 0.17–0.18 ng/g tissue*, Ø conc.: 0.175 ng/g tissue*, country: USA⁶⁰, *sacrificed on withdrawal day 0 (animals sacrificed later showed no AFB₁-contamination)
incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: castrated male Yorkshire-Hampshire-Duroc tricross pigs, age: 3–4 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: **1,253 ng AFB₁/g diet**, o., for 3 weeks; for detailed information please

see the article), conc. range: 0.36–0.43 ng/g tissue*, Ø conc.: 0.395 ng/g tissue*, country: USA⁶⁰, *sacrificed on withdrawal day 0 (animals sacrificed later showed no AFB₁-contamination)

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: female Hampshire × Deutsches Edelschwein piglets, wt.: 15 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 3.1 µg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg b.w., o., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 17.3 ppb* ** ***, country: Switzerland⁶⁶, *AFB₁ eq., **total activity, ***after 24 h

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: female Hampshire × Deutsches Edelschwein piglets, wt.: 15 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 3.1 µg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg b.w., o., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 17.3 ppb* ** ***, country: Switzerland⁶⁶, *AFB₁ eq., **total activity, ***after 48 h

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: pig, contamination: artificial (dose: 1,200 ng AFB₁/g feed, o., for 3 weeks), conc.: 0.27 ng/g*, country: USA⁷⁵, *after 3 weeks?

incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: adult swines, contamination: artificial (dose: 1.08–1.09 mg AFB₁ (besides other AFs), o., daily for 33 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 0.08–2.50 ppb*, Ø conc.: 1.29 ppb*, country: France⁸⁸, *after 33 days

incidence: 20/20*, sa. const.: male and female Danish Landrace pigs, age: ≈8 weeks, wt.: 20 kg up to slaughter at 90 kg, contamination: no AFB₁ + AFB₂ (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: Denmark/USA¹⁰¹, *control

incidence: 14/18*, sa. const.: male and female Danish Landrace pigs, age: ≈8 weeks, wt.: 20 kg up to slaughter at 90 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: AFB₁ + AFB₂ addition (overall 300 ppb AFs), o., for 141** or 150*** days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: tr***–92** ppb,

country: Denmark/USA¹⁰¹, *included are liver sa. rejected at meat inspection, after 141** or 150*** days

incidence: 14/18*, sa. const.: male and female Danish Landrace pigs, age: ≈8 weeks, wt.: 20 kg up to slaughter at 90 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: AFB₁ + AFB₂ addition (overall 500 ppb AFs), o., for 157** or 231*** days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: tr***–51 ppb***, country: Denmark/USA¹⁰¹, *included are liver sa. rejected at meat inspection, after 157** or 231*** days

incidence: 2/4*, sa. const.: male and female feeder pigs, wt.: 54.2–71.6 kg, contamination: no AFB₁, conc.: <0.12 µg/kg, country: USA¹³⁶, *control incidence: 4/4, sa. const.: male and female feeder pigs, wt.: 54.2–71.6 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 100 µg AFB₁/kg diet, o., for 4 weeks), conc. range: 0.18–0.25 µg/kg*, Ø conc.: 0.23 µg/kg*, country: USA¹³⁶, *after 4 weeks incidence: 4/4, sa. const.: male and female feeder pigs, wt.: 54.2–71.6 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 200 µg AFB₁/kg diet, o., for 4 weeks), conc. range: 0.18–0.75 µg/kg*, Ø conc.: 0.48 µg/kg*, country: USA¹³⁶, *after 4 weeks incidence: 4/4, sa. const.: male and female feeder pigs, wt. 54.2–71.6 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 400 µg AFB₁/kg diet, o., for 4 weeks), conc. range: 0.70–2.66 µg/kg*, Ø conc.: 1.51 µg/kg*, country: USA¹³⁶, *after 4 weeks

incidence: 4/4*, sa. const.: crossbred (Duroc × Yorkshire) barrows, wt.: 24.5–26.3 kg, contamination: no AFs, conc.: nd, country: USA¹³⁸, *control

incidence: 4/4, sa. const.: crossbred (Duroc × Yorkshire) barrows, wt.: 24.5–26.3 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 662 µg AFB₁/kg diet, 273 µg AFB₂/kg diet, 300 µg AFG₁/kg diet and 285 µg AFG₂/kg diet, o., for 21 days), conc. range: 0.05–0.10 µg/kg*, country: USA¹³⁸, *after ≈22 days (thereof 21 days of AFs-administration)

incidence: 10/10*, sa. const.: mixed breed feeder pigs, contamination: chronic study, no AFs (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: USA¹⁸², *control

incidence: 10[?]/10, sa. const.: mixed breed feeder pigs, contamination: artificial (chronic study, dose: **400 ng natural AFs/g** diet, o., for 10 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.51 ng/g* (wet matter basis) (mean value), country: USA¹⁸², *after 10 weeks
incidence: 10[?]/10, sa. const.: mixed breed feeder pigs, contamination: artificial (chronic study, dose: **800 ng natural AFs/g** diet, o., for 10 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 1.57 ng/g* (wet matter basis) (mean value), country: USA¹⁸², *after 10 weeks

incidence: 8/8*, sa. const.: mixed breed feeder pigs, contamination: acute study, no AFs, conc.: nd, country: USA¹⁸², *control

incidence: 1/1(8)*, sa. const.: mixed breed feeder pigs, contamination: artificial (acute study, dose: **1.2 mg total AFs** (AFB₁+AFB₂+AFG₁+AFG₂)/kg b. wt., o., once, conc. range: ≤9.00 ng/g** (wet matter basis), country: USA¹⁸², *for overall information please see the article, **12 h post-dosage (also measured 24, 48 and 72 h post-dosage, lowest conc.: nd after 72 h)

incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: Large White growing female pigs, age: 79 days, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: no AFs (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: France³¹⁴, *control

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: Large White growing female pigs, age: 79 days, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: natural AFs addition (treatment 1: mixed feeding, avg. daily intake of **870 µg AFB₁**) for 26 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd*, country: France³¹⁴, *final wt. of the animal 109 kg
incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: Large White growing female pigs, age: 79 days, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: natural AFs addition (treatment 2:

separate feeding = peanut oil meal 40% and corn gluten meal 30%, avg. daily intake of **1,566 µg AFB₁**) for 26* or 19** days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 0.45*–6.10** µg/kg, country: France³¹⁴, final wt. of the animal 105* and 97** kg
incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: Large White growing female pigs, age: 79 days, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: natural AFs addition (treatment 3: separate feeding = peanut oil meal 0% and corn gluten meal 0%, avg. daily intake of **642 µg AFB₁**) for 26 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.403 µg/kg*, country: France³¹⁴, *final wt. of the animal 104 kg

incidence: 3/3, sa. const.: castrated male pigs of mixed breed, wt.: 9–11 kg, contamination: artificial (**acute study**, dose: 1 mg AFB₁/kg b. wt., o., once), conc. range: ≤36.5 ng/g*, country: USA³⁶², *in 1 pig that died after 22 h (2 other pigs sacrificed 24 and 72 h after treatment showed lower mycotoxin values)

incidence: 5/5, sa. const.: market-weight pigs, wt.: ≈92 kg, contamination: artificial (**subacute study**, dose: ≈15 µg AFB₁ as well as AFB₂, AFG₁ and AFG₂ (all natural)/kg b. wt., o., for 14 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 0.15–0.68 ng/g*, Ø conc.: 0.344 ng/g*, country: USA³⁶², *after 14 days

incidence: 5[?]/5*, sa. const.: cross-bred pigs, contamination: (dose: 9 ng/g AFB₁ + AFB₂, o., for 35 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.002 ng/g** (mean value), country: USA⁵⁹⁷, *control, **after 35 days

incidence: 5[?]/5, sa. const.: cross-bred pigs, contamination: artificial (dose: **524 ng/g AFB₁ + AFB₂**, o., for 35 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.484 ng/g* (mean value), country: USA⁵⁹⁷, *after 35 days

incidence: 5[?]/5, sa. const.: cross-bred pigs, contamination: artificial (dose: **524 ng/g**

AFB₁ + AFB₂ + HSCAS (0.5%), o., for 35 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.500 ng/g* (mean value), country: USA⁵⁹⁷, *after 35 days incidence: 5/5*, sa. const.: male miniature pigs, contamination: (dose: 1 ng/g AFB₁ + AFB₂, o., for 15 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: USA⁵⁹⁷, *control incidence: 5/5, sa. const.: male miniature pigs, contamination: artificial (dose: 590 ng/g AFB₁ + AFB₂, o., for 15 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.310 ng/g* (mean value), country: USA⁵⁹⁷, *after 15 days incidence: 5/5, sa. const.: male miniature pigs, contamination: artificial (dose: 590 ng/g AFB₁ + AFB₂ + HSCAS (0.5%), o., for 15 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.240 ng/g* (mean value), country: USA⁵⁹⁷, *after 15 days incidence: 5/5, sa. const.: male miniature pigs, contamination: artificial (dose: 590 ng/g AFB₁ + AFB₂, o., for 15 days followed by 2 weeks control diet; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd*, country: USA⁵⁹⁷, *after 29 days (thereof 15 days of AFB₁- and AFB₂-administration)

AFLATOXIN B₂

incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: adult swines, contamination: artificial (dose: 1.08–1.09 mg AFB₁ (besides other AFs), o., daily for 33 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 0.05–0.90 ppb*, Ø conc.: 0.48 ppb*, country: France⁸⁸, *after 33 days

incidence: 20/20*, sa. const.: male and female Danish Landrace pigs, age: ≈8 weeks, wt.: 20 kg up to slaughter at 90 kg, contamination: no AFB₁ + AFB₂ (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: Denmark/USA¹⁰¹, *control incidence: 7/18*, sa. const.: male and female Danish Landrace pigs, age: ≈8 weeks, wt.:

20 kg up to slaughter at 90 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: AFB₁ + AFB₂-addition (overall 300 ppb AFs), o., for 141** or 150*** days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: tr***–45** ppb, country: Denmark/USA¹⁰¹, *included are liver sa. rejected at meat inspection, after 141** or 150*** days incidence: 10/18*, sa. const.: male and female Danish Landrace pigs, age: ≈8 weeks, wt.: 20 kg up to slaughter at 90 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: AFB₁ + AFB₂-addition (overall 500 ppb AFs), o., for 141** or 231*** days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: tr***–15** ppb, country: Denmark/USA¹⁰¹, *included are liver sa. rejected at meat inspection, after 141** or 231*** days

incidence: 4/4*, sa. const.: crossbred (Duroc × Yorkshire) barrows, weight: 24.5–26.3 kg, contamination: no AFs, conc.: nd, country: USA¹³⁸, *control incidence: 4/4, sa. const.: crossbred (Duroc × Yorkshire) barrows, wt.: 24.5–26.3 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 662 µg AFB₁/kg diet, 273 µg AFB₂/kg diet, 300 µg AFG₁/kg diet and 285 µg AFG₂/kg diet, o., for 21 days), conc. range: tr–0.06 µg/kg*, country: USA¹³⁸, *after ≈22 days (thereof 21 days of AF-administration)

incidence: 10/10*, sa. const.: mixed breed feeder pigs, contamination: no AFs, chronic study, (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: USA¹⁸², *control incidence: 10/10, sa. const.: mixed breed feeder pigs, contamination: artificial (chronic study, dose: 400 ng natural AFs/g diet, o., for 10 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.03 ng/g* (wet matter basis) (mean value), country: USA¹⁸², *after 10 weeks incidence: 10/10, sa. const.: mixed breed feeder pigs, contamination: artificial (chronic study, dose: 800 ng natural AFs/g diet, o., for 10 weeks; for detailed

information please see the article), conc.: 0.17 ng/g* (wet matter basis) (mean value), country: USA¹⁸², *after 10 weeks

incidence: 8/8*, sa. const.: mixed breed feeder pigs, contamination: acute study, no AFs, conc.: nd, country: USA¹⁸², *control

incidence: 1/1(8)*, sa. const.: mixed breed feeder pigs, contamination: artificial (acute study, dose: **1.2 mg total AFs** (AFB₁+AFB₂+AFG₁+AFG₂)/kg b. wt., o., once, conc. range: ≤0.75 ng/g** (wet matter basis), country: USA¹⁸², *for overall information please see the article, **48 h post-dosage (also measured 12, 24 and 72 h post-dosage, lowest conc.: nd after 72 h)

incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: Large White growing female pigs, age: 79 days, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: no AFs (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: France³¹⁴, *control

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: Large White growing female pigs, age: 79 days, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: natural AFs addition (treatment 1: mixed feeding, avg. daily intake of **870 µg AFB₁**), for 26 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd*, country: France³¹⁴, *final wt. of the animal 109 kg

incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: Large White growing female pigs, age: 79 days, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: natural AFs addition (treatment 2: separate feeding = peanut oil meal 40% and corn gluten meal 30%, avg. daily intake of **1,566 µg AFB₁**), for 26* or 19** days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range:

0.45*-1.05** µg/kg, country: France³¹⁴, final wt. of the animal 105* and 97** kg

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: Large White growing female pigs, age: 79 days, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: natural AFs addition (treatment 3: separate feeding = peanut oil meal 0% and corn gluten meal 0%, avg. daily intake of **642 µg AFB₁**), for 26 days; for detailed

information please see the article), conc.: 0.403 µg/kg*, country: France³¹⁴, *final wt. of the animal 104 kg

incidence: 5/5*, sa. const.: cross-bred pigs, contamination: (dose: 9 ng/g AFB₁ + AFB₂, o., for 35 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: USA⁵⁹⁷, *control

incidence: 5/?/5, sa. const.: cross-bred pigs, contamination: artificial (dose: **524 ng/g AFB₁ + AFB₂**, o., for 35 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.053 ng/g* (mean value), country: USA⁵⁹⁷, *after 35 days

incidence: 5/?/5, sa. const.: cross-bred pigs, contamination: artificial (dose: **524 ng/g AFB₁ + AFB₂ + HSCAS** (0.5%), o., for 35 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.015 ng/g* (mean value), country: USA⁵⁹⁷, *after 35 days

incidence: 5/5*, sa. const.: male miniature pigs, contamination: (dose: 1 ng/g AFB₁ + AFB₂, o., for 15 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: USA⁵⁹⁷, *control

incidence: 5/?/5, sa. const.: male miniature pigs, contamination: artificial (dose: **590 ng/g AFB₁ + AFB₂**, o., for 15 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.010 ng/g* (mean value), country: USA⁵⁹⁷, *after 15 days

incidence: 5/?/5, sa. const.: male miniature pigs, contamination: artificial (dose: **590 ng/g AFB₁ + AFB₂ + HSCAS** (0.5%), o., for 15 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.020 ng/g* (mean value), country: USA⁵⁹⁷, *after 15 days

incidence: 5/5, sa. const.: male miniature pigs, contamination: artificial (dose: **590 ng/g AFB₁ + AFB₂**, o., for 15 days followed by 2 weeks control diet; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd*, country: USA⁵⁹⁷, *after 29 days (thereof 15 days of AFB₁- and AFB₂-administration)

AFLATOXIN B_{2a}

incidence: 4/4*, sa. const.: crossbred (Duroc × Yorkshire) barrows, wt.: 24.5–26.3 kg, contamination: no AFs, conc.: nd, country: USA¹³⁸, *control
 incidence: 4/4, sa. const.: crossbred (Duroc × Yorkshire) barrows, wt.: 24.5–26.3 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 662 µg AFB₁/kg diet, 273 µg AFB₂/kg diet, 300 µg AFG₁/kg diet and 285 µg AFG₂/kg diet, o., for 21 days), conc. range: appreciable amounts*, country: USA¹³⁸, **after ≈22 days (thereof 21 days of AF-administration)

AFLATOXIN B

incidence: 5/5*, sa. const.: cross-bred pigs, contamination: (dose: 9 ng/g AFB₁ + AFB₂, o., for 35 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 6.893 pmol/mg DNA** *** (mean value), country: USA⁵⁹⁷, *control, **AFB N⁷ formamido-pyrimidine DNA adducts, ***after 35 days
 incidence: 5/5, sa. const.: cross-bred pigs, contamination: artificial (dose: 524 ng/g AFB₁ + AFB₂, o., for 35 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 32.473 pmol/mg DNA* ** (mean value), country: USA⁵⁹⁷, *after 35 days, ** AFB N⁷ formamido-pyrimidine DNA adducts
 incidence: 5/5, sa. const.: cross-bred pigs, contamination: artificial (dose: 524 ng/g AFB₁ + AFB₂ + HSCAS (0.5%), o., for 35 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 10.197 pmol/mg DNA* ** (mean value), country: USA⁵⁹⁷, *after 35 days, ** AFB N⁷ formamido-pyrimidine DNA adducts
 incidence: 5/5*, sa. const.: male miniature pigs, contamination: (dose: 1 ng/g AFB₁ + AFB₂, o., for 15 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: USA⁵⁹⁷, *control
 incidence: 5/5, sa. const.: male miniature pigs, contamination: artificial (dose: 590 ng/g AFB₁ + AFB₂, o., for 15 days; for

detailed information please see the article), conc.: 7.400 pmol/mg DNA* ** (mean value), country: USA⁵⁹⁷, *AFB N⁷ formamido-pyrimidine DNA adducts, **after 15 days
 incidence: 5/5, sa. const.: male miniature pigs, contamination: artificial (dose: 590 ng/g AFB₁ + AFB₂ + HSCAS (0.5%), o., for 15 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 4.670 pmol/mg DNA* ** (mean value), country: USA⁵⁹⁷, *AFB N⁷ formamido-pyrimidine DNA adducts, **after 15 days
 incidence: 5/5, sa. const.: male miniature pigs, contamination: artificial (dose: 590 ng/g AFB₁ + AFB₂, o., for 15 days followed by 2 weeks control diet; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 7.750 pmol/mg DNA* ** (mean value), country: USA⁵⁹⁷, *AFB N⁷ formamido-pyrimidine DNA adducts, **after 29 days (thereof 15 days of AFB₁ - and AFB₂-administration)

AFLATOXIN G₁

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: pig, contamination: artificial (dose: 1,200 ng AFB₁/g feed, o., for 3 weeks), conc.: 0.1 ng/g*, country: USA⁷⁵, *after 3 weeks?
 incidence: 10/10*, sa. const.: mixed breed feeder pigs, contamination: no AFs, chronic study, (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: USA¹⁸², *control
 incidence: 10/10, sa. const.: mixed breed feeder pigs, contamination: artificial (chronic study, dose: 400 ng natural AFs/g diet, o., for 10 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.31 ng/g* (wet matter basis) (mean value), country: USA¹⁸², *after 10 weeks
 incidence: 10/10, sa. const.: mixed breed feeder pigs, contamination: artificial (chronic study, dose: 800 ng natural AFs/g diet, o., for 10 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd*, country: USA¹⁸², *after 10 weeks

incidence: 8/8*, sa. const.: mixed breed feeder pigs, contamination: no AFs, acute study, conc.: nd, country: USA¹⁸², *control incidence: 1/1(8)*, sa. const.: mixed breed feeder pigs, contamination: artificial (acute study, dose: **1.2 mg total AFs** (AFB₁+AFB₂+AFG₁+AFG₂)/kg b. wt., o., once, conc. range: ≤0.53 ng/g** (wet matter basis), country: USA¹⁸², *for overall information please see the article, **24 h post-dosage (also measured 12, 48 and 72 h post-dosage, lowest conc.: nd after 72 h)

AFLATOXIN G₂

incidence: 8/8*, sa. const.: mixed breed feeder pigs, contamination: no AFs, acute study, conc.: nd, country: USA¹⁸², *control incidence: 1/1(8)*, sa. const.: mixed breed feeder pigs, contamination: artificial (acute study, dose: **1.2 mg total AFs** (AFB₁+AFB₂+AFG₁+AFG₂)/kg b. wt., o., once, conc. range: ≤0.08 ng/g** (wet matter basis), country: USA¹⁸², *for overall information please see the article, **12 h post-dosage (also measured 24, 48 and 72 h post-dosage, lowest conc.: nd after 48 and 72 h)

AFLATOXIN M₁

incidence: 2/2*, sa. const.: castrated male Yorkshire-Hampshire-Duroc tricross pigs, age: 3–4 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: **41 ng AFB₁/g** diet, o., for 3 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd**, country: USA⁶⁰, *control, **sacrificed on withdrawal day 0 (animals sacrificed later showed no AFM₁-contamination)
incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: castrated male Yorkshire-Hampshire-Duroc tricross pigs, age: 3–4 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: **341 ng AFB₁/g** diet, o., for 3 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 0.32–0.39 ng/g tissue*, Ø conc.: 0.355 ng/g tissue*, country: USA⁶⁰, *sacrificed on withdrawal day 0 (animals sacrificed later showed no AFM₁-contamination)

incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: castrated male Yorkshire-Hampshire-Duroc tricross pigs, age: 3–4 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: **866 ng AFB₁/g** diet, o., for 3 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 0.28–0.30 ng/g tissue*, Ø conc.: 0.29 ng/g tissue*, country: USA⁶⁰, *sacrificed on withdrawal day 0 (animals sacrificed later showed lower or no residue values)

incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: castrated male Yorkshire-Hampshire-Duroc tricross pigs, age: 3–4 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: **1,253 ng AFB₁/g** diet, o., for 3 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 0.59–0.77 ng/g tissue*, Ø conc.: 0.68 ng/g tissue*, country: USA⁶⁰, *sacrificed on withdrawal day 0 (animals sacrificed later showed lower or no residue values)

incidence: ?/? , sa. const.: pigs, contamination: artificial (dose: 1,200 ng AFB₁/g feed, o., for 3 weeks), conc.: 0.76 ng/g*, country: USA⁷⁵, *after 3 weeks

incidence: 1/2, sa. const.: adult swines, contamination: artificial (dose: 1.08–1.09 mg AFB₁ (besides other AFs), o., daily for 33 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: tr*, country: France⁸⁸, *after 33 days

incidence: 2/4*, sa. const.: male and female feeder pigs, wt.: 54.2–71.6 kg, contamination: no AFB₁, conc.: <0.03 µg/kg**, country: USA¹³⁶, *control, **after 4 weeks

incidence: 4/4, sa. const.: male and female feeder pigs, wt.: 54.2–71.6 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **100 µg AFB₁/kg** diet, o., for 4 weeks), conc. range: 0.05–0.23 µg/kg*, Ø conc.: 0.14 µg/kg*, country: USA¹³⁶, *after 4 weeks

incidence: 4/4, sa. const.: male and female feeder pigs, wt.: 54.2–71.6 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **200 µg AFB₁/kg** diet, o., for 4 weeks), conc. range: 0.11–1.50 µg/kg*, Ø conc.: 0.58 µg/kg*, country: USA¹³⁶, *after 4 weeks

incidence: 4/4, sa. const.: male and female feeder pigs, wt.: 54.2–71.6 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **400 µg AFB₁/kg** diet, o., for 4 weeks), conc. range: 1.02–2.00 µg/kg*, Ø conc.: 1.43 µg/kg*, country: USA¹³⁶, *after 4 weeks

incidence: 4/4*, sa. const.: crossbred (Duroc × Yorkshire) barrows, wt.: 24.5–26.3 kg, contamination: no AFs, conc.: nd, country: USA¹³⁸, *control

incidence: 4/4, sa. const.: crossbred (Duroc × Yorkshire) barrows, wt.: 24.5–26.3 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **662 µg AFB₁/kg** diet, **273 µg AFB₂/kg** diet, **300 µg AFG₁/kg** diet and **285 µg AFG₂/kg** diet, o., for 21 days), conc. range: tr–0.20 µg/kg*, country: USA¹³⁸, *after ≈22 days (thereof 21 days of AF-administration)

incidence: 10/10*, sa. const.: mixed breed feeder pigs, contamination: no AFs, chronic study (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: USA¹⁸², *control

incidence: 10/10, sa. const.: mixed breed feeder pigs, contamination: artificial (chronic study, dose: **400 ng natural AFs/g** diet, o., for 10 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.58 ng/g* (wet matter basis) (mean value), country: USA¹⁸², *after 10 weeks

incidence: 10/10, sa. const.: mixed breed feeder pigs, contamination: artificial (chronic study, dose: **800 ng natural AFs/g** diet, o., for 10 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 1.07 ng/g* (wet matter basis) (mean value), country: USA¹⁸², *after 10 weeks

incidence: 8/8*, sa. const.: mixed breed feeder pigs, contamination: no AFs, acute study (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: USA¹⁸², *control

incidence: 1/1(8)*, sa. const.: mixed breed feeder pigs, contamination: artificial (acute study, dose: **1.2 mg total AFs**

(AFB₁+AFB₂+AFG₁+AFG₂)/kg b. wt., o., once, conc. range: ≤16.80 ng/g** (wet matter basis), country: USA¹⁸², *for overall information please see the article, **24 h post-dosage (also measured 12, 48 and 72 h post-dosage, lowest conc.: nd after 72 h)

incidence: 3/3, sa. const.: castrated male pigs of mixed breed, wt.: 9–11 kg, contamination: artificial (**acute study**, dose: 1 mg AFB₁/kg b. wt., o., once), conc. range: ≤6.0 ng/g*, country: USA³⁶², *in pig that died after 22 h (2 other pigs sacrificed 24 and 72 h after treatment showed lower mycotoxin values)

incidence: 5/5, sa. const.: market-weight pigs, wt.: ≈92 kg, contamination: artificial (**subacute study**, dose: ≈15 µg AFB₁ as well as AFB₂, AFG₁ and AFG₂ (all natural)/kg b. wt., o., for 14 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 0.51–1.70 ng/g*, Ø conc.: 0.886 ng/g*, country: USA³⁶², *after 14 days

incidence: 5/5*, sa. const.: cross-bred pigs, contamination: (dose: 9 ng/g AFB₁ + AFB₂, o., for 35 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.071 ng/g** (mean value), country: USA⁵⁹⁷, *control, **after 35 days

incidence: 5/5, sa. const.: cross-bred pigs, contamination: artificial (dose: **524 ng/g AFB₁ + AFB₂**, o., for 35 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 1.479 ng/g* (mean value), country: USA⁵⁹⁷, *after 35 days

incidence: 5/5, sa. const.: cross-bred pigs, contamination: artificial (dose: **524 ng/g AFB₁ + AFB₂ + HSCAS (0.5%)**, o., for 35 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.547 ng/g* (mean value), country: USA⁵⁹⁷, *after 35 days

incidence: 5/5*, sa. const.: male miniature pigs, contamination: (dose: 1 ng/g AFB₁ + AFB₂, o., for 15 days; for detailed

information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: USA⁵⁹⁷, *control
 incidence: 5?/5, sa. const.: male miniature pigs, contamination: artificial (dose: **590 ng/g AFB₁ + AFB₂**, o., for 15 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 2.850 ng/g* (mean value), country: USA⁵⁹⁷, *after **15 days**
 incidence: 5?/5, sa. const.: male miniature pigs, contamination: artificial (dose: **590 ng/g AFB₁ + AFB₂ + HSCAS (0.5%)**, o., for 15 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.780 ng/g* (mean value), country: USA⁵⁹⁷, *after **15 days**
 incidence: 5?/5, sa. const.: male miniature pigs, contamination: artificial (dose: **590 ng/g AFB₁ + AFB₂**, o., for 15 days followed by **2 weeks control diet**; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.050 ng/g* (mean value), country: USA⁵⁹⁷, *after **29 days** (thereof 15 days of AFB₁- and AFB₂-administration)

AFLATOXIN M

incidence: 1/20*, sa. const.: male and female Danish Landrace pigs, age: ≈8 weeks, wt.: 20 kg up to slaughter at 90 kg, contamination: no AFB₁ + AFB₂ (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: pr**, country: Denmark/USA¹⁰¹, *control, **estimated
 incidence: 3/18*, sa. const.: male and female Danish Landrace pigs, age: ≈8 weeks, wt.: 20 kg up to slaughter at 90 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: AFB₁ + AFB₂ addition (overall **300 ppb** AFBs), o., for **120** or 141*** days**; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: tr***-3** ppb*, country: Denmark/USA¹⁰¹, *included are liver sa. rejected at meat inspection, after **120** or 141*** days**
 incidence: 3/18*, sa. const.: male and female Danish Landrace pigs, age: ≈8 weeks, wt.: 20 kg up to slaughter at 90 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: AFB₁ + AFB₂ addition (overall **500 ppb**

AFB), o., for **135** or 186*** days**; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: tr***-3** ppb, country: Denmark/USA¹⁰¹, *included are liver sa. rejected at meat inspection, after **135** or 186*** days**

incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: Large White growing female pigs, age: 79 days, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: no AFBs (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: France³¹⁴, *control
 incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: Large White growing female pigs, age: 79 days, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: natural AFBs addition (treatment 1: mixed feeding, avg. daily intake of **870 µg AFB₁**) for 26 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd*, country: France³¹⁴, *final wt. of the animal 109 kg
 incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: Large White growing female pigs, age: 79 days, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: natural AFBs addition (treatment 2: separate feeding = peanut oil meal 40% and corn gluten meal 30%, avg. daily intake of **1,566 µg AFB₁**) for 19 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 2.82 µg/kg*, country: France³¹⁴, *final wt. of the animal 97 kg
 incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: Large White growing female pigs, age: 79 days, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: natural AFBs addition (treatment 3: separate feeding = peanut oil meal 0% and corn gluten meal 0%, avg. daily intake of **642 µg AFB₁**) for 26 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.250 µg/kg*, country: France³¹⁴, *final wt. of the animal 104 kg

DEOXYNIVALENOL

incidence: 4/4*, sa. const.: barrows and gilts, Ø wt.: 7.7 kg, contamination: no DON (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: USA⁶⁴, *control
 incidence: ?/4, sa. const.: barrows and gilts, Ø wt.: 7.7 kg, contamination:

artificial (dose: **0.9 ppm DON** (analyzed value) in the diet, o., for 3 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 5 ppb*, country: USA⁶⁴, *after 3 weeks post-treatment incidence: 1/4, sa. const.: barrows and gilts, Ø wt.: 7.7 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **2.0 ppm DON** (analyzed value) in the diet, o., for 3 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 10 ppb* (mean value), country: USA⁶⁴, *after 3 weeks post-treatment incidence: 1/4, sa. const.: barrows and gilts, Ø wt.: 7.7 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **2.8 ppm DON** (analyzed value) in the diet, o., for 3 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 12 ppb* (mean value), country: USA⁶⁴, *after 3 weeks post-treatment

incidence: 6/6*, sa. const.: barrows (Yorkshire), wt.: ≈25 kg, contamination: no DON (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: Canada⁴⁰⁶, *control

incidence: 50?/50, sa. const.: barrows (Yorkshire), wt.: ≈25 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **6.0 mg natural DON/kg** dry weight, o., for 3 weeks (feeding trial 1); for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤14.6 ng/g*, country: Canada⁴⁰⁶, *after 3 weeks

incidence: 6/6*, sa. const.: barrows (Yorkshire), wt.: ≈25 kg, contamination: no DON (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: Canada⁴⁰⁶, *control

incidence: 6?/6, sa. const.: barrows (Yorkshire), wt.: ≈25 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **6.0 mg crystalline DON/kg** dry weight, o., for 4 weeks (feeding trial 2); for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤8.7 ng/g*, country: Canada⁴⁰⁶, *after 4 weeks

incidence: 6/6*, sa. const.: barrows (Yorkshire), wt.: ≈25 kg, contamination: no DON (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: Canada⁴⁰⁶, *control

incidence: 6?/6, sa. const.: barrows (Yorkshire), wt.: ≈25 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **7.6 mg natural DON/kg** dry weight, o., for 7 weeks (feeding trial 3); for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤7.8 ng/g*, country: Canada⁴⁰⁶, *after 7 weeks

incidence: 5/5*, sa. const.: healthy Yorkshire barrows, age: ≈11–15 weeks, wt.: 17–22 kg, contamination: no DON, conc.: nd, country: Canada⁴⁰⁷, *control incidence: 1/4, sa. const.: healthy Yorkshire barrows, age: ≈11–15 weeks, wt.: 17–22 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **1.0 mg DON/kg** b. wt., i.v., once), conc. range: ≤1,114.3 ng/g* (mean value), country: Canada⁴⁰⁷, *after 0.33 h (also measured after 1, 3, 8 and 24 h, lowest conc.: 8.2 ng/g after 24 h)

incidence: 5?/5, sa. const.: castrated Large White × German Landrace, db Classic crossbred pigs, wt.: ≈24.6 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.05, 0.57, or 1.23 mg DON/kg mash or 0.07, 0.55 or 1.13* mg DON/kg pellets*, o., for 11 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤4.8 ng/g* ** *** (mean value), country: Germany⁴⁸³, **after 78/79 days (thereof 11 weeks of DON-administration), ***values of the other DON-treatments were lower

incidence: 9?/9, sa. const.: German Landrace gilts, age: 180 days, wt.: 103 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: DON/ZEA in wheat in different conc., o., for 35 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤8.2 ng/g* ** (mean value), country: Germany⁵³⁷, *9.57 mg DON and 0.358 mg ZEA/kg diet fed (both fed in highest conc.), **after 36 days (thereof 35 days of DON- and ZEA-administration)

DEEPOXYDEOXYNIVALENOL

incidence: 5/5, sa. const.: castrated Large White × German Landrace, db Classic crossbred pigs, wt.: ≈24.6 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.05, 0.57, or 1.23 mg DON/kg mash* or 0.07, 0.55 or 1.13 mg DON/kg

pellets*, o., for 11 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd*, country: Germany⁴⁸³, *after 78/79 days (thereof 11 weeks of DON-administration)

incidence: 9/9, sa. const.: German Landrace gilts, age: 180 days, weight: ≈103 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: DON/ZEA in wheat in different conc., o., for 35 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤4.8 ng/g* ** (mean value), country: Germany⁵³⁷, *6.1 mg DON and 0.235 mg ZEA/kg diet fed (both fed in second highest conc.), **after 36 days (thereof 35 days of DON- and ZEA-administration)

FUMONISIN B₁

incidence: 5/5*, sa. const.: weaned barrows of the same genotype, wt.: 12–14 kg, contamination: no FB₁, FB₂ + FB₃ (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: Hungary/Germany⁸⁷, *control
incidence: 10/10, sa. const.: weaned barrows of the same genotype, wt.: 12–14 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 50 mg FB₁, 20 mg FB₂ + 5 mg FB₃/animal, o., for 22 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 38.4–158.4 ng/g*, Ø conc.: 99.36 ng/g*, country: Hungary/Germany⁸⁷, *after 22 days toxin feeding period

incidence: 6/6*, sa. const.: Yorkshire barrows, age: 6–8 weeks, wt.: 9–13 kg, contamination: no FB₁ (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: Canada¹⁰⁸, *control
incidence: ?/2, sa. const.: Yorkshire barrows, age: 6–8 weeks, wt.: 9–13 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 3.0 mg FB₁ (labeled)/kg feed, o., for 12 days and 2.0 mg FB₁ (labeled)/kg feed, o., for another 12 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: ≈160 ng/g tissue* ** (mean value), country: Canada¹⁰⁸, *after 24 days (also at other day intervals up to 33 days measured), **FB₁ and/or metabolites

incidence: 6/6*, sa. const.: castrated pigs of identical genotype, wt.: ≈12–14 kg, contamination: no FB₁ (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: Germany/Hungary¹⁰⁹, *control

incidence: 13/13, sa. const.: castrated pigs of identical genotype, wt.: ≈12–14 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 100 mg FB₁ daily, o., for 5–11 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 74–710 µg/kg*, Ø conc.: 214.57 µg/kg*, country: Germany/Hungary¹⁰⁹, *on 6th day of the experiment

FUMONISIN B₂

incidence: 5/5*, sa. const.: weaned barrows of the same genotype, wt.: 12–14 kg, contamination: no FB₁, FB₂ + FB₃ (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: Hungary/Germany⁸⁷, *control
incidence: 5/10, sa. const.: weaned barrows of the same genotype, wt.: 12–14 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 50 mg FB₁, 20 mg FB₂ + 5 mg FB₃/animal, o., for 22 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 0.8–7.2 ng/g*, Ø conc.: 2.88 ng/g*, country: Hungary/Germany⁸⁷, *after 22 days toxin feeding period

HT-2 TOXIN

incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: female crossbred Yorkshire × Hampshire swines, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.15 mg T-2 toxin (labeled and unlabeled)/kg b. wt., i.vs., once), conc. range: 1.47–2.66 ng/g*, Ø conc.: 2.065 ng/g*, country: USA⁴²⁵, *after 4 h

DEEPOXY HT-2 TOXIN

incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: female crossbred Yorkshire × Hampshire swines, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.15 mg T-2 toxin/kg b. wt., i.vs., once), conc. range: 0.14–0.26 ng/g*, Ø conc.: 0.20 ng/g*, country: USA⁴²⁵, *after 4 h

3'-HYDROXY HT-2 TOXIN

incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: female crossbred Yorkshire × Hampshire swines, wt.: 20 kg,

contamination: artificial (dose: 0.15 mg T-2 toxin (labeled and unlabeled)/kg b. wt., i.vs., once), conc. range: 2.42–4.63 ng/g*, Ø conc.: 3.525 ng/g*, country: USA⁴²⁵, *after 4 h

OCHRATOXIN A

incidence: 5/5*, sa. const.: female pigs of Danish Landrace, age: ≈8 weeks, wt.: ≈20 kg, contamination: no OTA (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: Denmark/USA¹⁰², *control
 incidence: ?/5, sa. const.: female pigs of Danish Landrace, age: ≈8 weeks, wt.: ≈20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 1 ppm crystalline OTA, o., once daily for 1 month, afterwards toxin-free diets for various intervals fed; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 17.80 µg/kg* (mean value), country: Denmark/USA¹⁰², *1 day after termination of OTA-exposure
 incidence: ?/5, sa. const.: female pigs of Danish Landrace, age: ≈8 weeks, wt.: ≈20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 1 ppm crystalline OTA, o., once daily for 1 month, afterwards toxin-free diets for various intervals fed; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 5.14 µg/kg* (mean value), country: Denmark/USA¹⁰², *8 days after termination of OTA-exposure
 incidence: ?/5, sa. const.: female pigs of Danish Landrace, age: ≈8 weeks, wt.: ≈20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 1 ppm crystalline OTA, o., once daily for 1 month, afterwards toxin-free diets for various intervals fed; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.58 µg/kg* (mean value), country: Denmark/USA¹⁰², *15 days after termination of OTA-exposure
 incidence: ?/5, sa. const.: female pigs of Danish Landrace, age: ≈8 weeks, wt.: ≈20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 1 ppm crystalline OTA, o., once daily for 1 month, afterwards toxin-free diets for various intervals fed; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd* (mean

value), country: Denmark/USA¹⁰², *29 days after termination of OTA-exposure
 incidence: ?/? , sa. const.: weaners (specific pathogen free), wt.: 14–18 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: ? µg OTA addition; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤25 µg/kg*, country: Denmark²⁰⁴, *calculated value based on the amount of OTA in blood after 24 h on toxin free diet

incidence: 1/1*, sa. const.: pregnant gilts, contamination: neither OTA nor OTB, conc.: nd, country: UK²⁶⁶, *control
 incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: pregnant gilts, contamination: artificial (dose: **0.38 mg OTA + 0.13 mg OTB**/kg b. wt., o., for 8 days during early pregnancy), conc. range: 0.30–0.34 µg/g*, Ø conc.: 0.32 µg/g*, country: UK²⁶⁶, *measured on day 30 of pregnancy

incidence: 13/13*, sa. const.: castrated pigs, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: no OTA and/or CIT (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: Denmark/USA³³⁰, *control
 incidence: ?/13, sa. const.: castrated pigs, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **1,400 µg crystalline OTA**/kg feed, o., for 6 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 6 µg/kg* (mean value), country: Denmark/USA³³⁰, *after 6 weeks
 incidence: ?/13, sa. const.: castrated pigs, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **650 µg crystalline CIT**/kg feed, o., for 6 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd*, country: Denmark/USA³³⁰, *after 6 weeks
 incidence: ?/13, sa. const.: castrated pigs, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **1,400 µg crystalline OTA + 650 µg crystalline CIT**/kg feed, o., for 6 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 7 µg/kg* (mean value), country: Denmark/USA³³⁰, *after 6 weeks
 incidence: ?/13, sa. const.: castrated pigs, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **1,400 µg natural OTA + 650 µg natural CIT**/kg feed, o., for 6 weeks; for detailed

information please see the article), conc.: 30 µg/kg* (mean value), country: Denmark/USA³³⁰, *after 6 weeks

incidence: 8?/8*, sa. const.: Danish Landrace piglets, age: 8 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: **18.6 µg OTA/kg liveweight/day**, o., over a period of 6 weeks (treatment 1); for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 11 µg/kg* (mean value), country: Denmark³³⁶, *sa. taken at weaning (pigs 8 weeks old)

incidence: 6?/6*, sa. const.: Danish Landrace piglets, age: 8 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: **8.0 µg OTA/kg liveweight/day**, o., over a period of 6 weeks (treatment 2); for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 5 µg/kg* (mean value), country: Denmark³³⁶, *sa. taken at weaning (pigs 8 weeks old)

incidence: 8?/8*, sa. const.: Danish Landrace piglets, age: 8 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: **19.7 µg OTA/kg liveweight/day**, o., over a period of 6 weeks (treatment 3); for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 9 µg/kg* (mean value), country: Denmark³³⁶, *sa. taken at weaning (pigs 8 weeks old)

incidence: 4/4*, sa. const.: male and females pigs, wt.: ≈70 kg, contamination: no OTA (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: Germany³⁶⁵, *control

incidence: 8?/8, sa. const.: male and females pigs, wt.: ≈70 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **0.09 mg natural OTA/kg diet/day**, in the morning and evening **half of OTA-ration**, o., for 28 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 12.35 ng/g* (mean value), country: Germany³⁶⁵, *after 28 days

incidence: 8?/8, sa. const.: male and females pigs, wt.: ≈70 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **0.09 mg crystalline OTA/kg diet/day**, in the morning and evening **half of OTA-ration**, o., for 28 days; for detailed information please see the

article), conc.: 2.21 ng/g* (mean value), country: Germany³⁶⁵, *after 28 days
incidence: 8?/8, sa. const.: male and females pigs, wt.: ≈70 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **0.09 mg crystalline OTA/kg diet/day**, in the morning **total OTA-ration**, o., for 28 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 3.19 ng/g* (mean value), country: Germany³⁶⁵, *after 28 days

incidence: 8?/8*, sa. const.: pigs, contamination: no OTA (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: <0.66 µg/kg (mean value), country: Germany³⁶⁶, *control

incidence: 8?/8, sa. const.: pigs, contamination: artificial (dose: **22.11 mg OTA** (in total), o., for 90 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 7.9 µg/kg (mean value), country: Germany³⁶⁶, *after 90 days

incidence: 8?/8, sa. const.: pigs, contamination: artificial (dose: **88.44 mg OTA** (in total), o., for 90 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 36.7 µg/kg* (mean value), country: Germany³⁶⁶, *after 90 days

incidence: 2/2*, sa. const.: pigs, contamination: no OTA and/or DON (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: Germany³⁷⁸, *control

incidence: 6/6, sa. const.: pigs, contamination: artificial (dose: **0.1 ppm crystalline OTA + 1.0 ppm crystalline DON**, o., twice daily for 90 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 0.98–1.74 ng/g*, Ø conc.: 1.33 ng/g*, country: Germany³⁷⁸, *after 90 days

incidence: 3/3, sa. const.: pigs, contamination: artificial (dose: **0.1 ppm crystalline OTA**, o., twice daily for 90 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 0.88–1.67 ng/g*, Ø conc.: 1.26 ng/g*, country: Germany³⁷⁸, *after 90 days

incidence: 3/3, sa. const.: pigs, contamination: artificial (dose: **1.0 ppm**

crystalline DON, o., twice daily for 90 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd*, country: Germany³⁷⁸, *after 90 days

incidence: 2/2*, sa. const.: pigs, contamination: no OTA and/or ZEA (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: Germany³⁸⁰, *control

incidence: 6/6, sa. const.: pigs, contamination: artificial (dose: **0.1 ppm OTA + 0.25 ppm ZEA**, o., twice daily for 90 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤ 4.18 ng/g*, country: Germany³⁸⁰, *after 91 days (thereof 90 days of OTA- and ZEA-administration)

incidence: 3/3, sa. const.: pigs, contamination: artificial (dose: **0.1 ppm OTA**, o., twice daily for 90 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤ 4.21 ng/g*, country: Germany³⁸⁰, *after 91 days (thereof 90 days of OTA-administration)

incidence: 3/3*, sa. const.: female pigs of Danish Landrace, age: 8–10 weeks, wt.: ≈ 20 kg, contamination: no OTA (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: Denmark/USA/Sweden³⁸³, *control

incidence: 4/4, sa. const.: female pigs of Danish Landrace, age: 8–10 weeks, wt.: ≈ 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **1 mg crystalline OTA/kg feed**, o., for 3 months; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: ≈ 11.5 μ g/kg (mean value), country: Denmark/USA/Sweden³⁸³, *after ≈ 3 months

incidence: 9/9*, sa. const.: Deutsches Landschwein, Deutsches Edelschwein \times Piétrain, Belgische Landrasse, wt.: 25 kg, contamination: no OTA, conc.: nd, country: Germany⁴⁰⁹, *control

incidence: 9/9, sa. const.: Deutsches Landschwein, Deutsches Edelschwein \times Piétrain, Belgische

Landrasse, wt.: 25 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **0.15 mg natural OTA/kg feed**, o., daily for 28 days), conc.: nd*, country: Germany⁴⁰⁹, *after 28 days

incidence: 8/8*, sa. const.: Deutsches Landschwein, Deutsches Edelschwein \times Piétrain, Belgische Landrasse, wt.: 25 kg, contamination: no OTA, conc.: nd, country: Germany⁴⁰⁹, *control

incidence: 6/6, sa. const.: Deutsches Landschwein, Deutsches Edelschwein \times Piétrain, Belgische Landrasse, wt.: 25 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **0.58 mg natural OTA/kg feed**, o., daily for 28 days), conc. range: ≤ 6.4 μ g/kg*, country: Germany⁴⁰⁹, *after 28 days

T-2 TOXIN

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: female weanling crossbred Yorkshire \times Duroc \times Hampshire swine, wt.: 7.5 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **0.1 mg T-2 toxin** (labeled)/kg b. wt., intubated, once), conc.: 13.8 ppb* ** ***, country: USA³¹⁸, *calculated residue level, **T-2 toxin and/or metabolites, ***after 18 h

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: female weanling crossbred Yorkshire \times Duroc \times Hampshire swine, wt.: 9.5 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **0.4 mg T-2 toxin** (labeled)/kg b. wt., intubated, once), conc.: 37.7 ppb* ** ***, country: USA³¹⁸, *calculated residue level, **T-2 toxin and/or metabolites, ***after 18 h

incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: female crossbred Yorkshire \times Hampshire swines, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.15 mg T-2 toxin (labeled and unlabeled)/kg b. wt., i.vs., once), conc. range: 0.27–0.71 ng/g*, \emptyset conc.: 0.49 ng/g*, country: USA⁴²⁵, *after 4 h

incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: female crossbred Yorkshire \times Hampshire swines, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.15 mg T-2 toxin (labeled and

unlabeled)/kg b. wt., i.vs., once), conc. range: 39–107 ng/g* **, Ø conc.: 73 ng/g* **, country: USA⁴²⁵, *after 4 h, **total metabolites

3'-HYDROXY T-2 TOXIN

incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: female crossbred Yorkshire × Hampshire swines, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.15 mg T-2 toxin (labeled and unlabeled)/kg b. wt., i.vs., once), conc. range: 0.67–0.78 ng/g*, Ø conc.: 0.725 ng/g*, country: USA⁴²⁵, *after 4 h

T-2 TETRAOL

incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: female crossbred Yorkshire × Hampshire swines, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.15 mg T-2 toxin (labeled and unlabeled)/kg b. wt., i.vs., once), conc. range: 0.71–1.73 ng/g*, Ø conc.: 1.22 ng/g*, country: USA⁴²⁵, *after 4 h

DEEPOXY T-2 TETRAOL

incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: female crossbred Yorkshire × Hampshire swines, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.15 mg T-2 toxin (labeled and unlabeled)/kg b. wt., i.vs., once), conc. range: 1.66–1.72 ng/g*, Ø conc.: 1.69 ng/g*, country: USA⁴²⁵, *after 4 h

T-2 TRIOL

incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: female crossbred Yorkshire × Hampshire swines, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.15 mg T-2 toxin (labeled and unlabeled)/kg b. wt., i.vs., once), conc. range: 0.16–0.35 ng/g*, Ø conc.: 0.255 ng/g*, country: USA⁴²⁵, *after 4 h

DEEPOXY T-2 TRIOL

incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: female crossbred Yorkshire × Hampshire swines, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.15 mg T-2 toxin (labeled and unlabeled)/kg b. wt., i.vs., once), conc. range: 0.07–0.23 ng/g*, Ø conc.: 0.15 ng/g*, country: USA⁴²⁵, *after 4 h

ZEARALENONE

incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: Yorkshire gilts, wt.: 8–11 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 40 µg ZEA/g feed additionally to 0% alfalfa in the diet, for 4 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.64 µg/5 g liver* (mean value), country: Canada⁸⁴, *after 28 days

incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: Yorkshire gilts, wt.: 8–11 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 40 µg ZEA/g feed additionally to 15% alfalfa in the diet, for 4 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.39 µg/5 g liver* (mean value), country: Canada⁸⁴, *after 28 days

incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: Yorkshire gilts, wt.: 8–11 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 40 µg ZEA/g feed additionally to 25% alfalfa in the diet, for 4 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.39 µg/5 g liver* (mean value), country: Canada⁸⁴, *after 28 days

incidence: 7/7*, sa. const.: hybrids of *Deutsches Edelschwein* and *Pietrain* (female pigs), age: 3 months, Ø wt.: 58.6 kg, contamination: (dose: 60 µg ZEA/animal besides other *Fusarium* mycotoxins, o., daily for 18 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: Austria⁶⁰⁰, *control

incidence: 7/7, sa. const.: hybrids of *Deutsches Edelschwein* and *Pietrain* (female pigs), age: 3 months, Ø wt.: 58.6 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 1.1 mg ZEA/animal besides other *Fusarium* mycotoxins, o., daily for 18 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: tr–3.1 µg/kg*, country: Austria⁶⁰⁰, *after 18 days

incidence: 2?/2?*, sa. const.: male KAHYP pigs, wt.: ?, contamination: no ZEA, conc.: nd, country: Hungary⁶³², *control
incidence: 2?/2, sa. const.: male KAHYP pigs, wt.: 60 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 15 ppm ZEA, o., for 14 days, conc.:

70 µg/kg*, country: Hungary⁶³²,
*after 14 days)

α-ZEARALENOL

incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: Yorkshire gilts,
wt.: 8–11 kg, contamination: artificial
(dose: 40 µg ZEA/g feed additionally to
0% of alfalfa in the diet, for 4 weeks; for
detailed information please see the
article), conc.: 0.47 µg/5 g liver* (mean
value), country: Canada⁸⁴, *after 28 days
incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: Yorkshire gilts,
wt.: 8–11 kg, contamination: artificial
(dose: 40 µg ZEA/g feed additionally to
15% of alfalfa in the diet, for 4 weeks; for
detailed information please see the
article), conc.: 0.72 µg/5 g liver*
(mean value), country: Canada⁸⁴,
*after 28 days

incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: Yorkshire gilts,
wt.: 8–11 kg, contamination: artificial
(dose: 40 µg ZEA/g feed additionally to
25% of alfalfa in the diet, for 4 weeks; for
detailed information please see the
article), conc.: 1.55 µg/5 g liver* (mean
value), country: Canada⁸⁴, *after 28 days

incidence: 2?/2*, sa. const.: pigs,
contamination: no OTA and/or ZEA
(for detailed information please see the
article), conc.: nr, country: Germany³⁸⁰,
*control

incidence: 6/6, sa. const.: pigs,
contamination: artificial (dose: 0.1 ppm
OTA + 0.25 ppm ZEA, o., twice daily for
90 days; for detailed information please
see the article), conc. range: ≤4.91 ng/g*,
country: Germany³⁸⁰, *after 91 days
(thereof 90 days of OTA- and ZEA-
administration)

incidence: 7?/7*, sa. const.: hybrids of
Deutsches Edelschwein and *Pietrain*
(female pigs), age: 3 months, Ø wt.:
58.6 kg, contamination: (dose: 60 µg ZEA/
animal besides other *Fusarium*
mycotoxins, o., daily for 18 days; for
detailed information please see the
article), conc.: nr, country: Austria⁶⁰⁰,
*control

incidence: 7/7, sa. const.: hybrids of
Deutsches Edelschwein and *Pietrain*
(female pigs), age: 3 months, Ø wt.:
58.6 kg, contamination: artificial
(dose: 1.1 mg ZEA/animal besides other
Fusarium mycotoxins, o., daily for
18 days; for detailed information please
see the article), conc. range: 3.6–
12.0 µg/kg*, country: Austria⁶⁰⁰, *after
18 days

incidence: 2?/2*, sa. const.: male KAHYP
pigs, wt.: ?, contamination: no ZEA, conc.:
nd, country: Hungary⁶³², *control
incidence: 2?/2, sa. const.: male KAHYP
pigs, wt.: 60 kg, contamination: artificial
(dose: 15 ppm ZEA, o., for 14 days, conc.:
160 µg/kg*, country: Hungary⁶³², *after
14 days)

β-ZEARALENOL

incidence: 7?/7*, sa. const.: hybrids of
Deutsches Edelschwein and *Pietrain*
(female pigs), age: 3 months, Ø wt.: 58.6 kg,
contamination: (dose: 60 µg ZEA/animal
besides other *Fusarium* mycotoxins, o.,
daily for 18 days; for detailed information
please see the article), conc.: nr, country:
Austria⁶⁰⁰, *control
incidence: 7/7, sa. const.: hybrids of
Deutsches Edelschwein and *Pietrain*
(female pigs), age: 3 months, Ø wt.:
58.6 kg, contamination: artificial
(dose: 1.1 mg ZEA/animal besides other
Fusarium mycotoxins, o., daily for
18 days; for detailed information please
see the article), conc. range: 1.9–4.8 µg/
kg*, country: Austria⁶⁰⁰, *after 18 days

incidence: 2?/2*, sa. const.: male KAHYP
pigs, wt.: ?, contamination: no ZEA, conc.:
nd, country: Hungary⁶³², *control
incidence: 2?/2, sa. const.: male KAHYP
pigs, wt.: 60 kg, contamination: artificial
(dose: 15 ppm ZEA, o., for 14 days, conc.:
28 µg/kg*, country: Hungary⁶³², *after
14 days)

Pig lung may contain the following
mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

AFLATOXIN B₁

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: female Hampshire × Deutsches Edelschwein piglet, wt.: 15 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 3.1 µg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg b. wt., o., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 1 ppb* **, country: Switzerland⁶⁶, *AFB₁ eq., **after 24 h incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: female Hampshire × Deutsches Edelschwein piglets, wt.: 15 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 3.1 µg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg b. wt., o., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.7 ppb* **, country: Switzerland⁶⁶, *AFB₁ eq., **after 48 h

DEOXYNIVALENOL

incidence: 5/5*, sa. const.: healthy Yorkshire barrows, age: ≈11–15 weeks, wt.: 17–22 kg, contamination: no DON, conc.: nd, country: Canada⁴⁰⁷, *control incidence: ?/4, sa. const.: healthy Yorkshire barrows, age: ≈11–15 weeks, wt.: 17–22 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 1.0 mg DON/kg b. wt., i.v., once), conc. range: ≤265.9 ng/g* (mean value), country: Canada⁴⁰⁷, *after 0.33 h (also measured after 1, 3, 8 and 24 h, lowest conc.: 1.0 ng/g after 24 h)

FUMONISIN B₁

incidence: 5/5*, sa. const.: weaned barrows of the same genotype, wt.: 12–14 kg, contamination: no FB₁, FB₂ + FB₃ (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: Hungary/Germany⁸⁷, *control incidence: 10/10, sa. const.: weaned barrows of the same genotype, wt.: 12–14 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 50 mg FB₁, 20 mg FB₂ + 5 mg FB₃/animal, o., for 22 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 1.6–5.6 ng/g*, Ø conc.: 2.72 ng/g*, country: Hungary/Germany⁸⁷, *after 22 days toxin feeding period

incidence: 6/6*, sa. const.: castrated pigs of identical genotype, wt.: ≈12–14 kg, contamination: no FB₁ (for detailed

information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: Germany/Hungary¹⁰⁹, *control

incidence: 13/13, sa. const.: castrated pigs of identical genotype, wt.: ≈12–14 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 100 mg FB₁ daily, o., for 5–11 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 6–1,150 µg/kg*, Ø conc.: 158.14 µg/kg*, country: Germany/Hungary¹⁰⁹, *on 6th day of the experiment

FUMONISIN B₂

incidence: 5/5*, sa. const.: weaned barrows of the same genotype, wt.: 12–14 kg, contamination: no FB₁, FB₂ + FB₃ (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: Hungary/Germany⁸⁷, *control incidence: 4/10, sa. const.: weaned barrows of the same genotype, wt.: 12–14 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 50 mg FB₁, 20 mg FB₂ + 5 mg FB₃/animal, o., for 22 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 0.8–2.4 ng/g*, Ø conc.: 1.6 ng/g*, country: Hungary/Germany⁸⁷, *after 22 days toxin feeding period

HT-2 TOXIN

incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: female crossbred Yorkshire × Hampshire swines, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.15 mg T-2 toxin (labeled and unlabeled)/kg b. wt., i.vs., once), conc. range: 0.85–1.69 ng/g*, Ø conc.: 1.27 ng/g*, country: USA⁴²⁵, *after 4 h

DEEPOXY HT-2 TOXIN

incidence: 1/2, sa. const.: female crossbred Yorkshire × Hampshire swines, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.15 mg T-2 toxin (labeled and unlabeled)/kg b. wt., i.vs., once), conc.: 0.13 ng/g*, country: USA⁴²⁵, *after 4 h

3'-HYDROXY HT-2 TOXIN

incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: female crossbred Yorkshire × Hampshire swines, wt.: 20 kg,

contamination: artificial (dose: 0.15 mg T-2 toxin (labeled and unlabeled)/kg b. wt., i.v.s., once), conc. range: 1.24–2.15 ng/g*, Ø conc.: 1.695 ng/g*, country: USA⁴²⁵, *after 4 h

T-2 TOXIN

incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: female crossbred Yorkshire × Hampshire swines, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.15 mg T-2 toxin (labeled and unlabeled)/kg b. wt., i.v.s., once), conc. range: 0.13–0.85 ng/g*, Ø conc.: 0.49 ng/g*, country: USA⁴²⁵, *after 4 h

incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: female crossbred Yorkshire × Hampshire swines, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.15 mg T-2 toxin (labeled and unlabeled)/kg b. wt., i.v.s., once), conc. range: 21–24 ng/g* **, Ø conc.: 22.5 ng/g* **, country: USA⁴²⁵, *after 4 h, **total metabolites

3'-HYDROXY T-2 TOXIN

incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: female crossbred Yorkshire × Hampshire swines, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.15 mg T-2 toxin (labeled and unlabeled)/kg b. wt., i.v.s., once), conc. range: 0.27–0.87 ng/g*, Ø conc.: 0.57 ng/g*, country: USA⁴²⁵, *after 4 h

T-2 TETRAOL

incidence: 1/2, sa. const.: female crossbred Yorkshire × Hampshire swines, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.15 mg T-2 toxin (labeled and unlabeled)/kg b. wt., i.v.s., once), conc.: 0.06 ng/g*, country: USA⁴²⁵, *after 4 h

DEEPOXY T-2 TETRAOL

incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: female crossbred Yorkshire × Hampshire swines, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.15 mg T-2 toxin (labeled and unlabeled)/kg b. wt., i.v.s., once), conc. range: 1.03–1.28 ng/g*, Ø conc.: 1.155 ng/g*, country: USA⁴²⁵, *after 4 h

T-2 TRIOL

incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: female crossbred Yorkshire × Hampshire swines, wt.: 20 kg,

contamination: artificial (dose: 0.15 mg T-2 toxin (labeled and unlabeled)/kg b. wt., i.v.s., once), conc. range: 0.11–0.17 ng/g*, Ø conc.: 0.14 ng/g*, country: USA⁴²⁵, *after 4 h

Pig Lymphatic Gland see Pig lymph

Pig lymph may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

DEOXYNIVALENOL

incidence: 5/5*, sa. const.: healthy Yorkshire barrows, age: ≈11–15 weeks, wt.: 17–22 kg, contamination: no DON, conc.: nd, country: Canada⁴⁰⁷, *control incidence: ?/4, sa. const.: healthy Yorkshire barrows, age: ≈11–15 weeks, wt.: 17–22 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 1.0 mg DON/kg b. wt., i.v., once), conc. range: ≤292.3 ng/g* (mean value), country: Canada⁴⁰⁷, *after 1 h (also measured after 0.33, 3, 8 and 24 h, lowest conc.: 0.8 ng/g after 24 h)

HT-2 TOXIN

incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: female crossbred Yorkshire × Hampshire swines, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.15 mg T-2 toxin (labeled and unlabeled)/kg b. wt., i.v.s., once), conc. range: 3.76–5.21 ng/g* **, Ø conc.: 4.485 ng/g* **, country: USA⁴²⁵, *in mesenteric lymph nodes, **after 4 h

3'-HYDROXY HT-2 TOXIN

incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: female crossbred Yorkshire × Hampshire swines, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.15 mg T-2 toxin (labeled and unlabeled)/kg b. wt., i.v.s., once), conc. range: 3.03–4.02 ng/g* **, Ø conc.: 3.525 ng/g* **, country: USA⁴²⁵, *in mesenteric lymph nodes, **after 4 h

T-2 TOXIN

incidence: 2/2*, sa. const.: female swines of mixed breeding, wt.: 26–66 kg, contamination: no T-2 toxin, conc.: nr, country: USA⁴⁰³, *control incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: female swine of mixed breeding, wt.: 26–66 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 1.2 mg

T-2 toxin, i.a., once), conc.: ≈ 116 ppb**, country: USA⁴⁰³, *after 3 h, **in mesenteric lymph nodes

incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: female crossbred Yorkshire \times Hampshire swines, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.15 mg T-2 toxin (labeled and unlabeled)/kg b. wt., i.vs., once), conc. range:

1.37–1.81 ng/g* **, \emptyset conc.: 1.59 ng/g* **, country: USA⁴²⁵, *in mesenteric lymph nodes, **after 4 h

incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: female crossbred Yorkshire \times Hampshire swines, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.15 mg T-2 toxin (labeled and unlabeled)/kg b. wt., i.vs., once), conc. range: 33–46 ng/g* ** ***, \emptyset conc.: 39.5 ng/g* ** ***, country: USA⁴²⁵, *in mesenteric lymph nodes, **after 4 h, ***total metabolites

3'-HYDROXY T-2 TOXIN

incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: female crossbred Yorkshire \times Hampshire swines, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.15 mg T-2 toxin (labeled and unlabeled)/kg b. wt., i.vs., once), conc. range: 0.63–1.69 ng/g* **, \emptyset conc.: 1.16 ng/g* **, country: USA⁴²⁵, *in mesenteric lymph nodes, **after 4 h

T-2 TETRAOL

incidence: 1/2, sa. const.: female crossbred Yorkshire \times Hampshire swines, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.15 mg T-2 toxin (labeled and unlabeled)/kg b. wt., i.vs., once), conc.: 0.09 ng/g* **, country: USA⁴²⁵, *in mesenteric lymph nodes, **after 4 h

DEEPOXY T-2 TETRAOL

incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: female crossbred Yorkshire \times Hampshire swines, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.15 mg T-2 toxin (labeled and unlabeled)/kg b. wt., i.vs., once), conc. range: 1.05–1.51 ng/g* **, \emptyset conc.: 1.28 ng/g* **, country: USA⁴²⁵, *in mesenteric lymph nodes, **after 4 h

T-2 TRIOL

incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: female crossbred Yorkshire \times Hampshire swines, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.15 mg

T-2 toxin (labeled and unlabeled)/kg b. wt., i.vs., once), conc. range: 0.22–0.27 ng/g* **, \emptyset conc.: 0.245 ng/g* **, country: USA⁴²⁵, *in mesenteric lymph nodes, **after 4 h

α -ZEARALENOL

incidence: 2?/2?*, sa. const.: male KAHYP pigs, wt.: ?, contamination: no ZEA, conc.: nd, country: Hungary⁶³², *control incidence: 2?/2, sa. const.: male KAHYP pigs, wt.: 60 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 15 ppm ZEA, o., for 14 days, conc.: 10 μ g/kg*, country: Hungary⁶³², *after 14 days

Pig Mesenteric Lymph Nodes see Pig lymph

Pig muscle may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

AFLATOXICOL

incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: castrated male pigs of mixed breed, wt.: 9–11 kg, contamination: artificial (acute study, dose: 1 mg AFB₁/kg b. wt., o., once), conc. range: ≤ 0.06 ng/g*, country: USA³⁶², *sacrificed after 24 h (1 other pig sacrificed 72 h after treatment showed a lower mycotoxin value)

AFLATOXIN B₁

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: female Hampshire \times Deutsches Edelschwein piglets, wt.: 15 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 3.1 μ g AFB₁ (labeled)/kg b. wt., o., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: < 0.2 ppb* **, country: Switzerland⁶⁶, *AFB₁ eq., **after 24 h incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: female Hampshire \times Deutsches Edelschwein piglets, wt.: 15 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 3.1 μ g AFB₁ (labeled)/kg b. wt., o., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: < 0.2 ppb* **, country: Switzerland⁶⁶, *AFB₁ eq., **after 48 h

incidence: 1/2, sa. const.: adult swines, contamination: artificial (dose:

1.08–1.09 mg AFB₁ (besides other AF), o., daily for 33 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.85 ppb*, country: France⁸⁸, *after 33 days

incidence: 20/20*, sa. const.: male and female Danish Landrace pigs, age: ≈8 weeks, wt.: 20 kg up to slaughter at 90 kg, contamination: no AFB₁ + AFB₂ (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: Denmark/USA¹⁰¹, *control

incidence: 2/17*, sa. const.: male and female Danish Landrace pigs, age: ≈8 weeks, wt.: 20 kg up to slaughter at 90 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: AFB₁ + AFB₂ addition (overall 300 ppb AFs), o., for 120 or 180 days**); for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: tr**, country: Denmark/USA¹⁰¹, *livers of some of these pigs were rejected at meat inspection, **after 120 or 180 days

incidence: 10/18*, sa. const.: male and female Danish Landrace pigs, age: ≈8 weeks, wt.: 20 kg up to slaughter at 90 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: AFB₁ + AFB₂ addition (overall 500 ppb AFs), o., for 135–231 days**); for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: tr**, country: Denmark/USA¹⁰¹, *livers of some of these pigs were rejected at meat inspection, **after 135–231 days

incidence: 4/4*, sa. const.: male and female feeder pigs, wt.: 54.2–71.6 kg, contamination: no AFB₁, conc.: na, country: USA¹³⁶, *control

incidence: 4/4, sa. const.: male and female feeder pigs, wt.: 54.2–71.6 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 100 µg AFB₁/kg diet, o., for 4 weeks), conc. range: 0.13–0.23 µg/kg*, Ø conc.: 0.19 µg/kg*, country: USA¹³⁶, *after 4 weeks

incidence: 4/4, sa. const.: male and female feeder pigs, wt.: 54.2–71.6 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 200 µg AFB₁/kg diet, o., for 4 weeks), conc. range: 0.19–0.69 µg/kg*, Ø conc.: 0.46 µg/kg*, country: USA¹³⁶, *after 4 weeks

incidence: 4/4, sa. const.: male and female feeder pigs, wt.: 54.2–71.6 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 400 µg AFB₁/kg diet, o., for 4 weeks), conc. range: 0.36–2.22 µg/kg*, Ø conc.: 1.04 µg/kg*, country: USA¹³⁶, *after 4 weeks
incidence: 4/4*, sa. const.: crossbred (Duroc × Yorkshire) barrows, wt.: 24.5–26.3 kg, contamination: no AFs, conc.: nd, country: USA¹³⁸, *control

incidence: 4?/4, sa. const.: crossbred (Duroc × Yorkshire) barrows, wt.: 24.5–26.3 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 662 µg AFB₁/kg diet, 273 µg AFB₂/kg diet, 300 µg AFG₁/kg diet and 285 µg AFG₂/kg diet, o., for 21 days), conc. range: tr–0.10 µg/kg*, country: USA¹³⁸, *after ≈22 days (thereof 21 days of AF-administration)

incidence: 10/10*, sa. const.: mixed breed feeder pigs, contamination: chronic study, no AFs (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: USA¹⁸², *control

incidence: 10?/10, sa. const.: mixed breed feeder pigs, contamination: artificial (chronic study, dose: 400 ng natural AFs/g diet, o., for 10 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd*, country: USA¹⁸², *after 10 weeks

incidence: 10?/10, sa. const.: mixed breed feeder pigs, contamination: artificial (chronic study, dose: 800 ng natural AFs/g diet, o., for 10 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.19 ng/g* (wet matter basis) (mean value), country: USA¹⁸², *after 10 weeks

incidence: 8/8*, sa. const.: mixed breed feeder pigs, contamination: acute study, no AFs, conc.: nd, country: USA¹⁸², *control

incidence: 1/1(8)*, sa. const.: mixed breed feeder pigs, contamination: artificial (acute study, dose: 1.2 mg total AFs (AFB₁+AFB₂+AFG₁+AFG₂)/kg b. wt., o., once, conc. range: ≤1.57 ng/g** (wet matter basis), country: USA¹⁸², *for overall information please see the article, **48 h post-dosage (also measured

12, 24 and 72 h post-dosage, lowest conc.: nd after 12 and 72 h)

incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: Large White growing female pigs, age: 79 days, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: no AFs (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: France³¹⁴, *control

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: Large White growing female pigs, age: 79 days, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: natural AFs addition (treatment 1: mixed feeding, avg. daily intake of 870 µg AFB₁) for 26 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd*, country: France³¹⁴, *final wt. of the animal 109 kg

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: Large White growing female pigs, age: 79 days, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: natural AFs addition (treatment 2: separate feeding = peanut oil meal 40% and corn gluten meal 30%, avg. daily intake of 1,566 µg AFB₁) for 19 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.1 µg/kg*, country: France³¹⁴, *final wt. of the animal 97 kg

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: Large White growing female pig, age: 79 days, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: natural AFs addition (treatment 3: separate feeding = peanut oil meal 0% and corn gluten meal 0%, avg. daily intake of 642 µg AFB₁) for 26 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd*, country: France³¹⁴, *final wt. of the animal 104 kg

incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: castrated male pigs of mixed breed, wt.: 9–11 kg, contamination: artificial (**acute study**, dose: 1 mg AFB₁/kg b. wt., o., once), conc. range: ≤2.9 ng/g*, country: USA³⁶², *sacrificed after 24 h (1 other pig sacrificed 72 h after treatment showed a lower mycotoxin value)

incidence: 2/5, sa. const.: market-weight pigs, wt.: ≈92 kg, contamination: artificial (**subacute study**, dose: ≈15 µg AFB₁ as well as AFB₂, AFG₁ and AFG₂ (all natural)/kg b. wt., o., for 14 days; for

detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 0.04 ng/g* **, Ø conc.: 0.04 ng/g* **, country: USA³⁶², *in loin muscle, **after 14 days

incidence: 5?/5*, sa. const.: cross-bred pigs, contamination: (dose: 9 ng/g AFB₁ + AFB₂, o., for 35 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.010 ng/g** (mean value), country: USA⁵⁹⁷, *control, **after 35 days

incidence: 5?/5, sa. const.: cross-bred pigs, contamination: artificial (dose: 524 ng/g AFB₁ + AFB₂, o., for 35 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.210 ng/g* (mean value), country: USA⁵⁹⁷, *after 35 days

incidence: 5?/5, sa. const.: cross-bred pigs, contamination: artificial (dose: 524 ng/g AFB₁ + AFB₂ + HSCAS (0.5%), o., for 35 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.008 ng/g* (mean value), country: USA⁵⁹⁷, *after 35 days

incidence: 5/5*, sa. const.: male miniature pigs, contamination: (dose: 1 ng/g AFB₁ + AFB₂, o., for 15 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: USA⁵⁹⁷, *control

incidence: 5?/5, sa. const.: male miniature pigs, contamination: artificial (dose: 590 ng/g AFB₁ + AFB₂, o., for 15 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.130 ng/g* (mean value), country: USA⁵⁹⁷, *after 15 days

incidence: 5?/5, sa. const.: male miniature pigs, contamination: artificial (dose: 590 ng/g AFB₁ + AFB₂ + HSCAS (0.5%), o., for 15 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.070 ng/g* (mean value), country: USA⁵⁹⁷, *after 15 days

incidence: 5?/5, sa. const.: male miniature pigs, contamination: artificial (dose: 590 ng/g AFB₁ + AFB₂, o., for 15 days followed by 2 weeks control diet; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.010 ng/g* (mean value), country: USA⁵⁹⁷, *after 29 days (thereof 15 days of AFB₁- and AFB₂- administration)

AFLATOXIN B₂

incidence: 1/2, sa. const.: adult swines, contamination: artificial (dose: 1.08–1.09 mg AFB₁ (besides other AFs), o., daily for 33 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.46 ppb*, country: France⁸⁸, *after 33 days

incidence: 20/20*, sa. const.: male and female Danish Landrace pigs, age: ≈8 weeks, wt.: 20 kg up to slaughter at 90 kg, contamination: no AFB₁ + AFB₂ (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: Denmark/USA¹⁰¹, *control

incidence: 18/18*, sa. const.: male and female Danish Landrace pigs, age: ≈8 weeks, wt.: 20 kg up to slaughter at 90 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: AFB₁ + AFB₂ addition (overall 300 ppb AFs), o., for 120–231 days**); for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd**, country: Denmark/USA¹⁰¹, *livers of some of these pigs were rejected at meat inspection, **after 120–231 days

incidence: 2/18*, sa. const.: male and female Danish Landrace pigs, age: ≈8 weeks, wt.: 20 kg up to slaughter at 90 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: AFB₁ + AFB₂ addition (overall 500 ppb AFs), o., for 150 or 159 days**); for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: tr**, country: Denmark/USA¹⁰¹, *livers of some of these pigs were rejected at meat inspection, **after 150 or 159 days

incidence: 4/4*, sa. const.: crossbred (Duroc × Yorkshire) barrows, wt.: 24.5–26.3 kg, contamination: no AFs, conc.: nd, country: USA¹³⁸, *control

incidence: 4/4, sa. const.: crossbred (Duroc × Yorkshire) barrows, wt.: 24.5–26.3 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 662 µg AFB₁/kg diet, 273 µg AFB₂/kg diet, 300 µg AFG₁/kg diet and 285 µg AFG₂/kg diet, o., for 21 days), conc. range: tr–0.05 µg/kg*, country: USA¹³⁸, *after ≈22 days (thereof 21 days of AF-administration)

incidence: 8/8*, sa. const.: mixed breed feeder pigs, contamination: acute study, no AFs, conc.: nd, country: USA¹⁸², *control

incidence: 1/1(8)*, sa. const.: mixed breed feeder pigs, contamination: artificial (acute study, dose: 1.2 mg total AFs (AFB₁+AFB₂+AFG₁+AFG₂)/kg b. wt., o., once, conc. range: ≤0.45 ng/g** (wet matter basis), country: USA¹⁸², *for overall information please see the article, **48 h post-dosage (also measured 12, 24 and 72 h post-dosage, lowest conc.: nd after 12 and 72 h)

incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: Large White growing female pigs, age: 79 days, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: no AFs (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: France³¹⁴, *control

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: Large White growing female pigs, age: 79 days, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: natural AFs addition (treatment 1: mixed feeding, avg. daily intake of 870 µg AFB₁) for 26 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd*, country: France³¹⁴, *final wt. of the animal 109 kg

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: Large White growing female pigs, age: 79 days, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: natural AFs addition (treatment 2: separate feeding = peanut oil meal 40% and corn gluten meal 30%, avg. daily intake of 1,566 µg AFB₁) for 19 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.05 µg/kg*, country: France³¹⁴, *final wt. of the animal 97 kg

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: Large White growing female pigs, age: 79 days, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: natural AFs addition (treatment 3: separate feeding = peanut oil meal 0% and corn gluten meal 0%, avg. daily intake of 642 µg AFB₁) for 26 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd*, country: France³¹⁴, *final wt. of the animal 104 kg

incidence: 5?/5*, sa. const.: cross-bred pigs, contamination: (dose: 9 ng/g AFB₁ + AFB₂, o., for 35 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.001 ng/g** (mean value), country: USA⁵⁹⁷, *control, **after 35 days

incidence: 5?/5, sa. const.: cross-bred pigs, contamination: artificial (dose: 524 ng/g AFB₁ + AFB₂, o., for 35 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.027 ng/g* (mean value), country: USA⁵⁹⁷, *after 35 days

incidence: 5?/5, sa. const.: cross-bred pigs, contamination: artificial (dose: 524 ng/g AFB₁ + AFB₂ + HSCAS (0.5%), o., for 35 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.003 ng/g* (mean value), country: USA⁵⁹⁷, *after 35 days

incidence: 5/5*, sa. const.: male miniature pigs, contamination: (dose: 1 ng/g AFB₁ + AFB₂, o., for 15 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: USA⁵⁹⁷, *control

incidence: 5?/5, sa. const.: male miniature pigs, contamination: artificial (dose: 590 ng/g AFB₁ + AFB₂, o., for 15 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.010 ng/g* (mean value), country: USA⁵⁹⁷, *after 15 days

incidence: 5?/5, sa. const.: male miniature pigs, contamination: artificial (dose: 590 ng/g AFB₁ + AFB₂ + HSCAS (0.5%), o., for 15 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.010 ng/g* (mean value), country: USA⁵⁹⁷, *after 15 days

incidence: 5/5, sa. const.: male miniature pigs, contamination: artificial (dose: 590 ng/g AFB₁ + AFB₂, o., for 15 days followed by 2 weeks control diet; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd*, country: USA⁵⁹⁷, *after 29 days (thereof 15 days of AFB₁- and AFB₂-administration)

AFLATOXIN B_{2a}

incidence: 4/4*, sa. const.: crossbred (Duroc × Yorkshire) barrows,

wt.: 24.5–26.3 kg, contamination: no AFs, conc.: nd, country: USA¹³⁸, *control

incidence: 4?/4, sa. const.: crossbred (Duroc × Yorkshire) barrows, wt.: 24.5–26.3 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 662 µg AFB₁/kg diet, 273 µg AFB₂/kg diet, 300 µg AFG₁/kg diet and 285 µg AFG₂/kg diet, o., for 21 days), conc. range: appreciable amounts*, country: USA¹³⁸, *after ≈22 days (thereof 21 days of AF-administration)

AFLATOXIN M₁

incidence: 1/2, sa. const.: adult swines, contamination: artificial (dose: 1.08–1.09 mg AFB₁ (besides other AFs), o., daily for 33 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.09 ppb*, country: France⁸⁸, *after 33 days

incidence: 4/4*, sa. const.: male and female feeder pigs, wt.: 54.2–71.6 kg, contamination: no AFB₁, conc.: na, country: USA¹³⁶, *control

incidence: 3/4, sa. const.: male and female feeder pigs, wt.: 54.2–71.6 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 100 µg AFB₁/kg diet, o., for 4 weeks), conc. range: 0.03–0.04 µg/kg*, Ø conc.: 0.036 µg/kg*, country: USA¹³⁶, *after 4 weeks

incidence: 4/4, sa. const.: male and female feeder pigs, wt.: 54.2–71.6 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 200 µg AFB₁/kg diet, o., for 4 weeks), conc. range: 0.04–0.09 µg/kg*, Ø conc.: 0.07 µg/kg*, country: USA¹³⁶, *after 4 weeks

incidence: 3/4, sa. const.: male and female feeder pigs, wt.: 54.2–71.6 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 400 µg AFB₁/kg diet, o., for 4 weeks), conc. range: 0.17–0.35 µg/kg*, Ø conc.: 0.28 µg/kg*, country: USA¹³⁶, *after 4 weeks

incidence: 4/4*, sa. const.: crossbred (Duroc × Yorkshire) barrows, wt.: 24.5–26.3 kg, contamination: no AFs, conc.: nd, country: USA¹³⁸, *control

incidence: 4?/4, sa. const.: crossbred (Duroc × Yorkshire) barrows, wt.: 24.5–26.3 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **662 µg AFB₁/kg diet, 273 µg AFB₂/kg diet, 300 µg AFG₁/kg diet and 285 µg AFG₂/kg diet, o., for 21 days), conc. range: tr–0.24 µg/kg*, country: USA¹³⁸, *after ≈22 days (thereof 21 days of AF-administration)**

incidence: 10/10*, sa. const.: mixed breed feeder pigs, contamination: chronic study, no AFs (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: USA¹⁸², *control

incidence: 10/10, sa. const.: mixed breed feeder pigs, contamination: artificial (chronic study, dose: **400 ng natural AFs/g diet, o., for 10 weeks**; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd*, country: USA¹⁸², *after 10 weeks

incidence: 10?/10, sa. const.: mixed breed feeder pigs, contamination: artificial (chronic study, dose: **800 ng natural AFs/g diet, o., for 10 weeks**; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.45 ng/g* (wet matter basis) (mean value), country: USA¹⁸², *after 10 weeks

incidence: 8/8*, sa. const.: mixed breed feeder pigs, contamination: acute study, no AFs, conc.: nd, country: USA¹⁸², *control

incidence: 1/1(8)*, sa. const.: mixed breed feeder pigs, contamination: artificial (acute study, dose: **1.2 mg total AFs (AFB₁+AFB₂+AFG₁+AFG₂)/kg b. wt., o., once, conc. range: ≤2.18 ng/g** (wet matter basis), country: USA¹⁸², *for overall information please see the article, **24 h post-dosage (also measured 12, 48 and 72 h post-dosage, lowest conc.: nd after 12 and 72 h)**

incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: castrated male pigs of mixed breed, wt.: 9–11 kg, contamination: artificial (acute study, dose: 1 mg AFB₁/kg b. wt., o., once), conc. range: ≤1.3 ng/g*, country: USA³⁶², *sacrificed after 24 h (1 other pig

sacrificed 72 h after treatment showed a lower mycotoxin value)

incidence: 5/5*, sa. const.: cross-bred pigs, contamination: (dose: 9 ng/g AFB₁ + AFB₂, o., for 35 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: USA⁵⁹⁷, *control

incidence: 5?/5, sa. const.: cross-bred pigs, contamination: artificial (dose: **524 ng/g AFB₁ + AFB₂, o., for 35 days**; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.206 ng/g* (mean value), country: USA⁵⁹⁷, *after 35 days

incidence: 5?/5, sa. const.: cross-bred pigs, contamination: artificial (dose: **524 ng/g AFB₁ + AFB₂ + HSCAS (0.5%), o., for 35 days**; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.075 ng/g* (mean value), country: USA⁵⁹⁷, *after 35 days

incidence: 5?/5*, sa. const.: male miniature pigs, contamination: (dose: 1 ng/g AFB₁ + AFB₂, o., for 15 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.010 ng/g** (mean value), country: USA⁵⁹⁷, *control, **after 15 days

incidence: 5?/5, sa. const.: male miniature pigs, contamination: artificial (dose: **590 ng/g AFB₁ + AFB₂, o., for 15 days**; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.380 ng/g* (mean value), country: USA⁵⁹⁷, *after 15 days

incidence: 5?/5, sa. const.: male miniature pigs, contamination: artificial (dose: **590 ng/g AFB₁ + AFB₂ + HSCAS (0.5%), o., for 15 days**; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.110 ng/g* (mean value), country: USA⁵⁹⁷, *after 15 days

incidence: 5?/5, sa. const.: male miniature pigs, contamination: artificial (dose: **590 ng/g AFB₁ + AFB₂, o., for 15 days followed by 2 weeks control diet**; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.010 ng/g* (mean value), country: USA⁵⁹⁷, *after 29 days (thereof 15 days of AFB₁- and AFB₂-administration)

AFLATOXIN M

incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: Large White growing female pigs, age: 79 days, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: no AFs (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: France³¹⁴, *control
 incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: Large White growing female pigs, age: 79 days, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: natural AFs addition (treatment 1: mixed feeding, avg. daily intake of **870 µg AFB₁**) for 26 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd*, country: France³¹⁴, *final wt. of the animal 109 kg
 incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: Large White growing female pigs, age: 79 days, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: natural AFs addition (treatment 2: separate feeding = peanut oil meal 40% and corn gluten meal 30%, avg. daily intake of **1,566 µg AFB₁**) for 19 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.05 µg/kg*, country: France³¹⁴, *final wt. of the animal 97 kg
 incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: Large White growing female pigs, age: 79 days, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: natural AFs addition (treatment 3: separate feeding = peanut oil meal 0% and corn gluten meal 0%, avg. daily intake of **642 µg AFB₁**) for 26 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd*, country: France³¹⁴, *final wt. of the animal 104 kg

CYCLOPIAZONIC ACID

incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: Piétran crossbred pigs, wt.: ≈97 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 10 mg CPA/kg diet, o., for 6 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 393 ng/g* ** (mean value), country: USA⁵⁷², *in skeletal muscle (*longissimus*), **at day 6 (also measured at day 3, 4 and 5 but conc.: nd)
 incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: Piétran crossbred pigs, wt.: ≈97 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 10 mg CPA/kg diet, o., for 6 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.:

545 ng/g* ** (mean value), country: USA⁵⁷², *in skeletal muscle (*semitendinosus*), **at day 6 (also measured at day 3, 4 and 5 but conc.: nd)

DEOXYNIVALENOL

incidence: 5/5*, sa. const.: healthy Yorkshire barrows, age: ≈11–15 weeks, wt.: 17–22 kg, contamination: no DON, conc.: nd, country: Canada⁴⁰⁷, *control
 incidence: ?/4, sa. const.: healthy Yorkshire barrows, age: ≈11–15 weeks, wt.: 17–22 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **1.0 mg DON/kg b. wt.**, i.v., once), conc. range: ≤33.1 ng/g* (mean value), country: Canada⁴⁰⁷, *after 1 h (also measured after 0.33, 3, 8, and 24 h, lowest conc.: nd after 24 h)

incidence: 5?/5, sa. const.: castrated Large White × German Landrace, db Classic crossbred pigs, wt.: ≈24.6 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.05, 0.57, or 1.23* mg DON/kg mash* or 0.07, 0.55, or 1.13 mg DON/kg pellets, o., for 11 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤5.2 ng/g* ** *** (mean value), country: Germany⁴⁸³, **after 78/79 days (thereof 11 weeks of DON-administration), ***values of the other DON-treatments were lower

DEEPOXYDEOXYNIVALENOL

incidence: 5/5, sa. const.: castrated Large White × German Landrace, db Classic crossbred pigs, wt.: ≈24.6 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.05, 0.57, or 1.23 mg DON/kg mash* or 0.07, 0.55, or 1.13 mg DON/kg pellets*, o., for 11 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd*, country: Germany⁴⁸³, *after 78/79 days (thereof 11 weeks of DON-administration)

FUMONISIN B₁

incidence: 5/5*, sa. const.: weaned barrows of the same genotype, wt.: 12–14 kg, contamination: no FB₁, FB₂ + FB₃ (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: Hungary/Germany⁸⁷, *control

incidence: 3/10, sa. const.: weaned barrows of the same genotype, wt.: 12–14 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **50 mg FB₁, 20 mg FB₂ + 5 mg FB₃**/animal, o., for 22 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 0.8–6 ng/g* **, Ø conc.: 2.67 ng/g* **, country: Hungary/Germany⁸⁷, *in muscle *psaos major*, **after 22 days toxin feeding period
 incidence: 3/10, sa. const.: weaned barrows of the same genotype, wt.: 12–14 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **50 mg FB₁, 20 mg FB₂ + 5 mg FB₃**/animal, o., for 22 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 1.2–1.6 ng/g* **, Ø conc.: 1.47 ng/g* **, country: Hungary/Germany⁸⁷, *in muscle *longissimus dorsi*, **after 22 days toxin feeding period

incidence: 6/6*, sa. const.: castrated pigs of identical genotype, wt.: ≈12–14 kg, contamination: no FB₁ (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: Germany/Hungary¹⁰⁹, *control

incidence: 13/13, sa. const.: castrated pigs of identical genotype, wt.: ≈12–14 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **100 mg FB₁** daily, o., for 5–11 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 3–50 µg/kg* **, Ø conc.: 20.14 µg/kg* **, country: Germany/Hungary¹⁰⁹, *in muscle *biceps femoris*, **on 6th day of the experiment

incidence: 13/13, sa. const.: castrated pigs of identical genotype, wt.: ≈12–14 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **100 mg FB₁** daily, o., for 5–11 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 3–68 µg/kg* **, Ø conc.: 15.57 µg/kg* **, country: Germany/Hungary¹⁰⁹, *in muscle *longissimus dorsi*, **on 6th day of the experiment

incidence: 12/13, sa. const.: castrated pigs of identical genotype, wt.: ≈12–14 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **100 mg FB₁** daily, o., for 5–11 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 2–256 µg/kg* **, Ø conc.: 37.46 µg/

kg* **, country: Germany/Hungary¹⁰⁹, *in muscle *psaos major*, **on 6th day of the experiment

FUMONISIN B₂

incidence: 5/5*, sa. const.: weaned barrows of the same genotype, wt.: 12–14 kg, contamination: no FB₁, FB₂ and FB₃ (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: Hungary/Germany⁸⁷, *control
 incidence: 1/10, sa. const. weaned barrows of the same genotype, wt.: 12–14 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **50 mg FB₁, 20 mg FB₂ + 5 mg FB₃**/animal, o., for 22 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 1.6 ng/g* **, country: Hungary/Germany⁸⁷, *in muscle *psaos major*, **after 22 days toxin feeding period

incidence: 10/10, sa. const.: weaned barrows of the same genotype, wt.: 12–14 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **50 mg FB₁, 20 mg FB₂ + 5 mg FB₃**/animal, o., for 22 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd* **, country: Hungary/Germany⁸⁷, *in muscle *longissimus dorsi*, **after 22 days toxin feeding period

HT-2 TOXIN

incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: female crossbred Yorkshire × Hampshire swines, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.15 mg T-2 toxin (labeled and unlabeled)/kg b. wt., i.vs., once), conc. range: 1.69–2.06 ng/g*, Ø conc.: 1.875 ng/g*, country: USA⁴²⁵, *after 4 h

3'-HYDROXY HT-2 TOXIN

incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: female crossbred Yorkshire × Hampshire swines, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.15 mg T-2 toxin (labeled and unlabeled)/kg b. wt., i.vs., once), conc. range: 1.10–1.90 ng/g*, Ø conc.: 1.50 ng/g*, country: USA⁴²⁵, *after 4 h

OCHRATOXIN A

incidence: 5/5*, sa. const.: female pigs of Danish Landrace, age: ≈8 weeks, wt.: ≈20 kg, contamination: no OTA

(for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: Denmark/USA¹⁰², *control

incidence: ?/5, sa. const.: female pigs of Danish Landrace, age: ≈8 weeks, wt.: ≈20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 1 ppm crystalline OTA, o., once daily for 1 month, afterwards toxin-free diets for various intervals fed; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 11.54 µg/kg* (mean value), country: Denmark/USA¹⁰², *1 day after

termination of OTA-exposure
incidence: ?/5, sa. const.: female pigs of Danish Landrace, age: ≈8 weeks, wt.: ≈20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 1 ppm crystalline OTA, o., once daily for 1 month, afterwards toxin-free diets for various intervals fed; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 2.22 µg/kg* (mean value), country: Denmark/USA¹⁰², *8 days after

termination of OTA-exposure
incidence: ?/5, sa. const.: female pigs of Danish Landrace, age: ≈8 weeks, wt.: ≈20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 1 ppm crystalline OTA, o., once daily for 1 month, afterwards toxin-free diets for various intervals fed; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd*, country: Denmark/USA¹⁰², *15 days after **termination of OTA-exposure**

incidence: ?/5, sa. const.: female pigs of Danish Landrace, age: ≈8 weeks, wt.: ≈20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 1 ppm crystalline OTA, o., once daily for 1 month, afterwards toxin-free diets for various intervals fed; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd*, country: Denmark/USA¹⁰², *29 days after **termination of OTA-exposure**

incidence: ?/?, sa. const.: weaners (specific pathogen free), wt.: 14–18 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: ? µg OTA addition; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤32 µg/kg* **, country: Denmark²⁰⁴, *calculated value based on the amount of OTA in blood

after 24 h on toxin-free diet, **in muscle *psaos major*

incidence: 1/1*, sa. const.: pregnant gilts, contamination: neither OTA nor OTB, conc.: nd, country: UK²⁶⁶, *control
incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: pregnant gilts, contamination: artificial (dose: **0.38 mg OTA + 0.13 mg OTB/kg** b. wt., o., for 8 days during early pregnancy), conc. range: 0.13–0.15 µg/g*, Ø
conc.: 0.14 µg/g*, country: UK²⁶⁶, *measured on day 30 of pregnancy

incidence: 13/13*, sa. const.: castrated pigs, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: no OTA and/or CIT (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: Denmark/USA³³⁰, *control
incidence: ?/13, sa. const.: castrated pigs, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **1,400 µg crystalline OTA/kg** feed, o., for 6 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 8 µg/kg* ** (mean value), country: Denmark/USA³³⁰, *in muscle *psaos major*, **after 6 weeks

incidence: ?/13, sa. const.: castrated pigs, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **650 µg crystalline CIT/kg** feed, o., for 6 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd* **, country: Denmark/USA³³⁰, *in muscle *psaos major*, **after 6 weeks

incidence: ?/13, sa. const.: castrated pigs, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **1,400 µg crystalline OTA + 650 µg crystalline CIT/kg** feed, o., for 6 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 8 µg/kg* ** (mean value), country: Denmark/USA³³⁰, *in muscle *psaos major*, **after 6 weeks

incidence: ?/13, sa. const.: castrated pigs, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **1,400 µg natural OTA + 650 µg natural CIT/kg** feed, o., for 6 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 37 µg/kg* ** (mean value), country: Denmark/USA³³⁰, *in muscle *psaos major*, **after 6 weeks

incidence: 8?/8*, sa. const.: Danish Landrace piglets, age: 8 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: **18.6 µg OTA/kg liveweight/day**, o., over a period of 6 weeks (treatment 1); for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 13 µg/kg* ** (mean value), country: Denmark³³⁶, *sa. taken at weaning (pigs 8 weeks old), **in muscle *psaos major*

incidence: 6?/6*, sa. const.: Danish Landrace piglets, age: 8 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: **8.0 µg OTA/kg liveweight/day**, o., over a period of 6 weeks (treatment 2); for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr* **, country: Denmark³³⁶, *sa. taken at weaning (pigs 8 weeks old), **in muscle *psaos major*

incidence: 8?/8*, sa. const.: Danish Landrace piglets, age: 8 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: **19.7 µg OTA/kg liveweight/day**, o., over a period of 6 weeks (treatment 3); for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 18 µg/kg* ** (mean value), country: Denmark³³⁶, *sa. taken at weaning (pigs 8 weeks old), **in muscle *psaos major*

incidence: 4/4*, sa. const.: male and females pigs, wt.: ≈70 kg, contamination: no OTA (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: Germany³⁶⁵, *control

incidence: 8?/8, sa. const.: male and females pigs, wt.: ≈70 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **0.09 mg natural OTA/kg diet/day**, in the morning and evening **half of OTA-ration**, o., for 28 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 4.23 ng/g* (mean value), country: Germany³⁶⁵, *after 28 days

incidence: 8?/8, sa. const.: male and females pigs, wt.: ≈70 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **0.09 mg crystalline OTA/kg diet/day**, in the morning and evening **half of OTA-ration**, o., for 28 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 1.44 ng/g* (mean value), country: Germany³⁶⁵, *after 28 days

incidence: 8?/8, sa. const.: male and females pigs, wt.: ≈70 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **0.09 mg crystalline OTA/kg diet/day**, in the morning **total OTA-ration**, o., for 28 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 1.57 ng/g* (mean value), country: Germany³⁶⁵, *after 28 days

incidence: 8?/8*, sa. const.: pigs, contamination: no OTA (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: <0.39 µg/kg (mean value), country: Germany³⁶⁶, *control

incidence: 8?/8, sa. const.: pigs, contamination: artificial (dose: **22.11 mg OTA** (in total), o., for 90 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 2.7 µg/kg* (mean value), country: Germany³⁶⁶, *after 90 days

incidence: 8?/8, sa. const.: pigs, contamination: artificial (dose: **88.44 mg OTA** (in total), o., for 90 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 10.3 µg/kg* (mean value), country: Germany³⁶⁶, *after 90 days

incidence: 2/2*, sa. const.: pigs, contamination: no OTA and/or DON (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: Germany³⁷⁸, *control

incidence: 6/6, sa. const.: pigs, contamination: artificial (dose: **0.1 ppm crystalline OTA + 1.0 ppm crystalline DON**, o., twice daily for 90 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 0.42–0.89 ng/g*, Ø conc.: 0.63 ng/g*, country: Germany³⁷⁸, *after 90 days

incidence: 3/3, sa. const.: pigs, contamination: artificial (dose: **0.1 ppm crystalline OTA**, o., twice daily for 90 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 0.27–0.56 ng/g*, Ø conc.: 0.383 ng/g*, country: Germany³⁷⁸, *after 90 days

incidence: 6/6, sa. const.: pigs, contamination: artificial (dose: **1.0 ppm crystalline DON**, o., twice daily for 90 days; for detailed information please

see the article), conc.: nd*, country: Germany³⁷⁸, *after 90 days

incidence: 2/2*, sa. const.: pigs, contamination: no OTA and/or ZEA (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: Germany³⁸⁰, *control

incidence: 6/6, sa. const.: pigs, contamination: artificial (dose: **0.1 ppm OTA + 0.25 ppm ZEA**, o., twice daily for 90 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤ 2.44 ng/g*, country: Germany³⁸⁰, *after 91 days (thereof 90 days of OTA- and ZEA-administration)

incidence: 3/3, sa. const.: pigs, contamination: artificial (dose: **0.1 ppm OTA**, o., twice daily for 90 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤ 2.13 ng/g*, country: Germany³⁸⁰, *after 91 days (thereof 90 days of OTA-administration)

incidence: 3/3*, sa. const.: female pigs of Danish Landrace, age: 8–10 weeks, wt.: ≈ 20 kg, contamination: no OTA (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: Denmark/USA/Sweden³⁸³, *control

incidence: 4/4, sa. const.: female pigs of Danish Landrace, age: 8–10 weeks, wt.: ≈ 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **1 mg crystalline OTA/kg feed**, o., for 3 months; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: ≈ 9.5 μ g/kg* (mean value), country: Denmark/USA/Sweden³⁸³, *after ≈ 3 months

T-2 TOXIN

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: female weanling crossbred Yorkshire \times Duroc \times Hampshire swine, wt.: 7.5 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **0.1 mg T-2 toxin** (labeled)/kg b. wt., intubated, once), conc.: 3.1 ppb* ** ***, country: USA³¹⁸, *calculated residue level, **T-2 toxin and/or metabolites, ***after 18 h

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: female weanling crossbred Yorkshire \times Duroc \times Hampshire swine, wt.: 9.5 kg, contamination: artificial

(dose: **0.4 mg T-2 toxin** (labeled)/kg b. wt., intubated, once), conc.: 11.5 ppb* ** ***, country: USA³¹⁸, *calculated residue level, **T-2 toxin and/or metabolites, ***after 18 h

incidence: 2/2*, sa. const.: female swines of mixed breeding, wt.: 26–66 kg, contamination: no T-2 toxin, conc.: nr, country: USA⁴⁰³, *control
incidence: 4/4, sa. const.: female swines of mixed breeding, wt.: 26–66 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **1.2 mg T-2 toxin**, i.a., once), conc. range: $\approx \leq 57$ ppb*, country: USA⁴⁰³, *after ≈ 1 h (also measured after $\approx 2.1, 3$ and 4 h, lowest value conc.: under limit of reliable quantitation after 4 h)

incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: female crossbred Yorkshire \times Hampshire swines, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.15 mg T-2 toxin (labeled and unlabeled)/kg b. wt., i.v.s., once), conc. range: 0.64–0.85 ng/g*, \emptyset conc.: 0.745 ng/g*, country: USA⁴²⁵, *after 4 h

incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: female crossbred Yorkshire \times Hampshire swines, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.15 mg T-2 toxin (labeled and unlabeled)/kg b. wt., i.v.s., once), conc. range: 18–19 ng/g* **, \emptyset conc.: 18.5 ng/g* **, country: USA⁴²⁵, *after 4 h, ***total metabolites

3'-HYDROXY T-2 TOXIN

incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: female crossbred Yorkshire \times Hampshire swines, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.15 mg T-2 toxin (labeled and unlabeled)/kg b. wt., i.v.s., once), conc. range: 0.48–1.07 ng/g*, \emptyset conc.: 0.775 ng/g*, country: USA⁴²⁵, *after 4 h

DEEPOXY T-2 TETRAOL

incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: female crossbred Yorkshire \times Hampshire swines, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.15 mg T-2 toxin (labeled and unlabeled)/kg b. wt., i.v.s., once), conc. range: 0.98–1.13 ng/g*, \emptyset conc.: 1.055 ng/g*, country: USA⁴²⁵, *after 4 h

T-2 TRIOL

incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: female crossbred Yorkshire × Hampshire swines, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.15 mg T-2 toxin (labeled and unlabeled)/kg b. wt., i.vs., once), conc. range: 0.14–0.18 ng/g*, Ø conc.: 0.16 ng/g*, country: USA⁴²⁵, *after 4 h

ZEARALENONE

incidence: 2?/2?*, sa. const.: male KAHYP pigs, wt.: ?, contamination: no ZEA, conc.: nd, country: Hungary⁶³², *control
incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: male KAHYP pigs, wt.: 60 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 15 ppm ZEA, o., for 14 days), conc.: nd* **, country: Hungary⁶³², *after 14 days, **in femoral muscle
incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: male KAHYP pigs, wt.: 60 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 15 ppm ZEA, o., for 14 days), conc.: nd* **, country: Hungary⁶³², *after 14 days, **in shoulder blade muscle

α-ZEARALENOL

incidence: 2?/2?*, sa. const.: male KAHYP pigs, wt.: ?, contamination: no ZEA, conc.: nd, country: Hungary⁶³², *control
incidence: 2?/2, sa. const.: male KAHYP pigs, wt.: 60 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 15 ppm ZEA, o., for 14 days), conc.: <10 µg/kg* **, country: Hungary⁶³², *after 14 days, **in femoral muscle
incidence: 2?/2, sa. const.: male KAHYP pigs, wt.: 60 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 15 ppm ZEA, o., for 14 days), conc.: <10 µg/kg* **, country: Hungary⁶³², *after 14 days, **in shoulder blade muscle

β-ZEARALENOL

incidence: 2?/2?*, sa. const.: male KAHYP pigs, wt.: ?, contamination: no ZEA, conc.: nd, country: Hungary⁶³², *control
incidence: 2?/2, sa. const.: male KAHYP pigs, wt.: 60 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 15 ppm ZEA, o., for 14 days), conc.: pr* **, country: Hungary⁶³², *after 14 days, **in femoral muscle
incidence: 2?/2, sa. const.: male KAHYP pigs, wt.: 60 kg, contamination: artificial

(dose: 15 ppm ZEA, o., for 14 days), conc.: pr* **, country: Hungary⁶³², *after 14 days, **in shoulder blade muscle

Pig myocardium may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

FUMONISIN B₁

incidence: 5/5*, sa. const.: weaned barrows of the same genotype, wt.: 12–14 kg, contamination: no FB₁, FB₂ + FB₃ (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: Hungary/Germany⁸⁷, *control
incidence: 7/10, sa. const.: weaned barrows of the same genotype, wt.: 12–14 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 50 mg FB₁, 20 mg FB₂ + 5 mg FB₃/animal, o., for 22 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 7.2–35.2 ng/g*, Ø conc.: 13.26 ng/g*, country: Hungary/Germany⁸⁷, *after 22 days toxin feeding period

incidence: 6/6*, sa. const.: castrated pigs of identical genotype, wt.: ≈12–14 kg, contamination: no FB₁ (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: Germany/Hungary¹⁰⁹, *control
incidence: 13/13, sa. const.: castrated pigs of identical genotype, wt.: ≈12–14 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 100 mg FB₁ daily, o., for 5–11 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 3–838 µg/kg*, Ø conc.: 77.43 µg/kg*, country: Germany/Hungary¹⁰⁹, *on 6th day of the experiment

FUMONISIN B₂

incidence: 5/5*, sa. const.: weaned barrows of the same genotype, wt.: 12–14 kg, contamination: no FB₁, FB₂ + FB₃ (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: Hungary/Germany⁸⁷, *control
incidence: 10/10, sa. const.: weaned barrows of the same genotype, wt.:

12–14 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 50 mg FB₁, 20 mg FB₂ + 5 mg FB₃/ animal, o., for 22 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd*, country: Hungary/Germany⁸⁷, *after 22 days toxin feeding period

Pig pancreas may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

DEOXYNIVALENOL

incidence: 5/5*, sa. const.: healthy Yorkshire barrows, age: ≈11–15 weeks, wt.: 17–22 kg, contamination: no DON, conc.: nd, country: Canada⁴⁰⁷, *control
incidence: ?/4, sa. const.: healthy Yorkshire barrows, age: ≈11–15 weeks, wt.: 17–22 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 1.0 mg DON/kg b. wt., iv., once), conc. range: ≤18.7 ng/g* (mean value), country: Canada⁴⁰⁷, *after 1 h (also measured after 0.33, 3, 8 and 24 h, lowest conc.: nd after 8 and 24 h)

FUMONISIN B₁

incidence: 6/6*, sa. const.: castrated pigs of identical genotype, wt.: ≈12–14 kg, contamination: no FB₁ (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: Germany/Hungary¹⁰⁹, *control
incidence: 12/12, sa. const.: castrated pigs of identical genotype, wt.: ≈12–14 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 100 mg FB₁ daily, o., for 5–11 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 24–464 µg/kg*, Ø conc.: 126.85 µg/kg*, country: Germany/Hungary¹⁰⁹, *on 6th day of the experiment

HT-2 TOXIN

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: female crossbred Yorkshire × Hampshire swine, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.15 mg T-2 toxin (labeled and unlabeled)/kg b. wt., i.vs., once), conc.: 11.86 ng/g*, country: USA⁴²⁵, *after 4 h

3'-HYDROXY HT-2 TOXIN

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: female crossbred Yorkshire × Hampshire swine, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.15 mg T-2 toxin (labeled and unlabeled)/kg b. wt., i. vs., once), conc.: 17.79 ng/g*, country: USA⁴²⁵, *after 4 h

T-2 TOXIN

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: female crossbred Yorkshire × Hampshire swines, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.15 mg T-2 toxin (labeled and unlabeled)/kg b. wt., i. vs., once), conc.: 0.52 ng/g*, country: USA⁴²⁵, *after 4 h

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: female crossbred Yorkshire × Hampshire swines, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.15 mg T-2 toxin (labeled and unlabeled)/kg b. wt., i. vs., once), conc.: 159 ng/g* **, country: USA⁴²⁵, *after 4 h, **total metabolites

3'-HYDROXY T-2 TOXIN

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: female crossbred Yorkshire × Hampshire swine, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.15 mg T-2 toxin (labeled and unlabeled)/kg b. wt., i. vs., once), conc.: 3.13 ng/g*, country: USA⁴²⁵, *after 4 h

T-2 TETRAOL

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: female crossbred Yorkshire × Hampshire swine, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.15 mg T-2 toxin (labeled and unlabeled)/kg b. wt., i. vs., once), conc.: 0.82 ng/g*, country: USA⁴²⁵, *after 4 h

DEEPOXY T-2 TETRAOL

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: female crossbred Yorkshire × Hampshire swine, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.15 mg T-2 toxin (labeled and unlabeled)/kg b. wt., i. vs., once), conc.: 3.07 ng/g*, country: USA⁴²⁵, *after 4 h

T-2 TRIOL

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: female crossbred Yorkshire × Hampshire swine, wt.: 20 kg,

contamination: artificial (dose: 0.15 mg T-2 toxin (labeled and unlabeled)/kg b. wt., i.v.s., once), conc.: 0.65 ng/g*, country: USA⁴²⁵, *after 4 h

α -ZEARALENOL

incidence: 2?/2?*, sa. const.: male KAHYP pigs, wt.: ?, contamination: no ZEA, conc.: nd, country: Hungary⁶³², *control
incidence: 2?/2, sa. const.: male KAHYP pigs, wt.: 60 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 15 ppm ZEA, o., for 14 days, conc.: 10 µg/kg*, country: Hungary⁶³², *after 14 days)

Pig placenta may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

OCHRATOXIN A

incidence: 1/1*, sa. const.: pregnant gilts, contamination: neither OTA nor OTB, conc.: nd, country: UK²⁶⁶, *control
incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: pregnant gilts, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.38 mg OTA + 0.13 mg OTB/kg b. wt., o., for 8 days during early pregnancy), conc. range: 0.04–0.06 µg/g*, Ø conc.: 0.05 µg/g*, country: UK²⁶⁶, *measured on day 30 of pregnancy

Pig plasma may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

CYCLOPIAZONIC ACID

incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: Piétran crossbred pigs, wt.: ≈97 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 10 mg CPA/kg diet, o., for 6 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤464 ng/ml* (mean value), country: USA⁵⁷², *at day 6 (also measured at day 3, 4 and 5, lowest conc.: 370 ng/ml at day 3)

DEOXYNIVALENOL

incidence: 1/10, sa. const.: male and female crossbred piglets, age: 5 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.7 ppm DON in the diet, for 1–5 weeks; for detailed information please see the

article), conc.: 53 ppb*, country: Canada/USA⁷⁰, *at 4 weeks (also measured at 1st and 5th week but conc.: nd)
incidence: 4/8, sa. const.: male and female crossbred piglets, age: 5 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: 3.1 ppm DON in the diet, for 1–5 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 79–100 ppb*, country: Canada/USA⁷⁰, *measured at 1st, 4th, and 5th week (pr. residue values are each lowest and highest value of 1st to 5th week measurement)
incidence: 2/10, sa. const.: male and female crossbred piglets, age: 5 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: 5.8 ppm DON in the diet, for 1–5 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 32–64 ppb*, country: Canada/USA⁷⁰, *measured at 1st, 4th, and 5th week (pr. residue values are each lowest and highest value of 4th to 5th week measurement, 1st week conc.: nd)

incidence: 5/5*, sa. const.: healthy Yorkshire barrows, age: ≈11–15 weeks, wt.: 17–22 kg, contamination: no DON, conc.: nd, country: Canada⁴⁰⁷, *control
incidence: ?/4, sa. const.: healthy Yorkshire barrows, age: ≈11–15 weeks, wt.: 17–22 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 1.0 mg DON/kg b. wt., i.v., once), conc. range: ≤1,337.3 ng/g* (mean value), country: Canada⁴⁰⁷, *after 0.33 h (also measured after 1, 3, 8 and 24 h, lowest conc.: 17.8 ng/g after 24 h)

incidence: 5?/5, sa. const.: castrated male Swedish Landrace pigs, wt.: ≈20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 2.5 mg 3-aDON/kg feed, o., 5 times in 2.5 days), conc. range: ≤64.4 ng/ml*, country: Sweden⁴¹⁶, *after 1 day (also measured after 3 days)
incidence: 5?/5, sa. const.: castrated male Swedish Landrace pigs, wt.: ≈20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 2.5 mg 3-aDON/kg feed, o., 5 times in 2.5 days), conc. range: ≤62.0 ng/ml*, country:

Sweden⁴¹⁶, *after 3 days (also measured after 1 day)

OCHRATOXIN A

incidence: ?/4, sa. const.: Large White castrated pigs, wt.: ≈35 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.5 mg OTA/kg, o., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤1.74 µg/ml* (mean value), country: France¹⁷², *after 10 h (also at other hour intervals up to 72 h measured, lowest conc.: ≈1 µg/ml after 72 h)

incidence: ?/4, sa. const.: large White castrated pigs, wt.: ≈35 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.5 mg OTA/kg, i.v., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≈≤10 µg/ml* (mean value), country: France¹⁷², *after 1 h? (also at other hour up to 72 h measured, lowest conc.: ≈2 µg/ml after 72 h)

incidence: 4/4*, sa. const.: sexually matured boars Hungarian Large White and Dutch Landrace), wt.: 250 kg, contamination: no OTA (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr**, country: Hungary³⁹⁵, *control (low- and high-dosed boars), **in seminal plasma

incidence: 1/1*, sa. const.: sexually matured boar Hungarian Large White and Dutch Landrace), wt.: 250 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 20 µg OTA, o., daily for 5 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤0.501 ng/ml** ***, country: Hungary³⁹⁵, ***low-dosed boar**, after 63** days (thereof 5 weeks of OTA-administration) (also at other day intervals up to 77 days measured, except for the start values lowest conc.: ≈0.2 ng/ml after 77 days), ***in seminal plasma

incidence: 1/1*, sa. const.: sexually matured boar Hungarian Large White and Dutch Landrace), wt.: 250 kg, contamination: artificial (dose:

20 µg OTA, o., daily for 5 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤0.579 ng/ml** ***, country: Hungary³⁹⁵, ***low-dosed boar**, after 84** days (thereof 5 weeks of OTA-administration) (also at other day intervals up to 91 days measured, except for the start values lowest conc.: ≈0.1 ng/ml after 14 and 70 days), ***in seminal plasma
incidence: 1/1*, sa. const.: sexually matured boar (Hungarian Large White and Dutch Landrace), wt.: 250 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 40 µg OTA, o., daily for 5 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤0.709 ng/ml** ***, country: Hungary³⁹⁵, ***high-dosed boar**, **after 28 days (within 5 weeks of OTA-administration) (also at other day intervals up to 77 days measured, except for the start values lowest conc.: ≈0.25 ng/ml after 49 days), ***in seminal plasma
incidence: 1/1*, sa. const.: sexually matured boar (Hungarian Large White and Dutch Landrace), wt.: 250 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 40 µg OTA, o., daily for 5 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤0.673 ng/ml** ***, country: Hungary³⁹⁵, ***high-dosed boar**, **after 28 days (within 5 weeks of OTA-administration) (also at other day intervals up to 91 days measured, except for the start values lowest conc.: ≈0.1 ng/ml after 91 days), ***in seminal plasma

SCIRPENTRIOL

incidence: 4/4*, sa. const.: male and female crossbred feeder pigs, wt.: 22.2–49.2 kg, contamination: no DAS (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: USA⁵¹², *control

incidence: 3/4, sa. const.: male and female crossbred feeder pigs, wt.: 22.2–49.2 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **0.5 or 1 mg DAS/kg** b. wt., injection, once; for

detailed information please see the article), conc. range: $\leq 240 \mu\text{g/ml}^*$, country: USA⁵¹², *collected after 8 h

T-2 TOXIN

incidence: 2/2*, sa. const.: female swine of mixed breeding, wt.: 26–66 kg, contamination: no T-2 toxin, conc.: nd?, country: USA⁴⁰³, *control

incidence: 2/2?, sa. const.: female swines of mixed breeding, wt.: 26–66 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **0.3 mg T-2 toxin/kg**, i.a., once), conc. range: $\approx 550 \text{ ppb}^*$ (mean value), country: USA⁴⁰³, *after 0 min (also at other min intervals up to 20 min measured, lowest value conc.: $\approx 55 \text{ ppb}$ after 15 min)

incidence: 2/2?, sa. const.: female swines of mixed breeding, wt.: 26–66 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **0.6 mg T-2 toxin/kg**, i.a., once), conc. range: $\approx 2,700 \text{ ppb}^*$ (mean value), country: USA⁴⁰³, *after 0 min (also at other min intervals up to 20 min measured, lowest value conc.: $\approx 63 \text{ ppb}$ after 20 min)

incidence: 6/6, sa. const.: female swines of mixed breeding, wt.: 26–66 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **1.2 mg T-2 toxin/kg**, i.a., once), conc. range: $\approx 3,650 \text{ ppb}^*$ (mean value), country: USA⁴⁰³, *after 0 min (also at other min intervals up to 30 min measured, lowest value conc.: $\approx 125 \text{ ppb}$ after 30 min)

ZEARALENONE

incidence: ?/??, sa. const.: female Yorkshire pigs, age: 10–14 weeks, wt.: 15–25 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 5 mg ZEA (labeled)/kg b. wt., i.g., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: $\leq 2.30 \text{ nmol/ml}^* \text{ **}$, country: Canada¹²⁸, *^[3H]ZEA-eq., **after 2–3 h (also at other minute, hour and day intervals up to 4 days measured)

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: prepubertal gilt of Swedish Landrace \times Yorkshire breed, age: 5 months, wt.: 60 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 192 μg ZEA/kg b. wt./day, o., for 4 days), conc.: $\approx 2.4 \text{ ng/ml}^*$, country:

Sweden³⁰⁹, *after ≈ 1.4 days of ZEA-administration (also at other day intervals up to 10 days measured, lowest conc.: nd after 10 days)

incidence: 3/3*, sa. const.: uncastrated **male** weanling Yorkshire pigs, wt.: 8.9–13.0 kg, contamination: no ZEA (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: Canada⁴²², *control

incidence: 3/3, sa. const.: uncastrated **male** weanling Yorkshire pigs, wt.: 8.9–13.0 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **5 mg crystalline ZEA/kg** b. wt., o., 4 times; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 216 ng/ml* (avg. maximum conc.), country: Canada⁴²², *sa. period over 7 h

incidence: 3/3, sa. const.: uncastrated **male** weanling Yorkshire pigs, wt.: 8.9–13.0 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **10 mg crystalline ZEA/kg** b. wt., o., 4 times; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 327 ng/ml* (avg. maximum conc.), country: Canada⁴²², *sa. period over 7 h

incidence: 3/3, sa. const.: uncastrated **male** weanling Yorkshire pigs, wt.: 8.9–13.0 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **15 mg crystalline ZEA/kg** b. wt., o., 4 times; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 298 ng/ml* (avg. maximum conc.), country: Canada⁴²², *sa. period over 7 h

incidence: 3/3*, sa. const.: **female** weanling Yorkshire pigs, wt.: 7.6–20.0 kg, contamination: no ZEA (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: Canada⁴²², *control

incidence: 3/3, sa. const.: **female** weanling Yorkshire pigs, wt.: 7.6–20.0 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **5 mg crystalline ZEA/kg** b. wt., o., 4 times; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 317 ng/ml* (avg. maximum conc.), country: Canada⁴²², *sa. period over 7 h

incidence: 3/3, sa. const.: **female** weanling Yorkshire pigs, wt.: 7.6–20.0 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **10 mg**

crystalline ZEA/kg b. wt., o., 4 times; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 290 ng/ml* (avg. maximum conc.), country: Canada⁴²², *sa. period over 7 h incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: **female weanling Yorkshire pigs, wt.: 7.6–20.0 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **15 mg crystalline ZEA/kg b. wt., o., 4 times; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 139 ng/ml* (avg. maximum conc.), country: Canada⁴²², *sa. period over 7 h****

α -ZEARALENOL

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: prepubertal gilt of Swedish Landrace \times Yorkshire breed, age: 5 months, wt.: 60 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 192 μ g ZEA/kg b. wt./day, o., for 4 days), conc.: \approx 8.8 ng/ml*, country: Sweden³⁰⁹, *after \approx 3.5 days of ZEA-administration (also at other day intervals up to 10 days measured, lowest conc.: nd after 10 days)

incidence: 3/3*, sa. const.: uncastrated **male** weanling Yorkshire pigs, wt.: 8.9–13.0 kg, contamination: no ZEA (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: Canada⁴²², *control
incidence: 3/3, sa. const.: uncastrated **male** weanling Yorkshire pigs, wt.: 8.9–13.0 kg, contamination: (dose: **5 mg crystalline ZEA/kg b. wt., o., 4 times; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 65 ng/ml* (avg. maximum conc.), country: Canada⁴²², *sa. period over 7 h incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: uncastrated **male** weanling Yorkshire pigs, wt.: 8.9–13.0 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **10 mg crystalline ZEA/kg b. wt., o., 4 times; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 233 ng/ml* (avg. maximum conc.), country: Canada⁴²², *sa. period over 7 h incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: uncastrated **male** weanling Yorkshire pigs, wt.: 8.9–13.0 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **15 mg crystalline ZEA/kg b. wt., o., 4 times; for detailed information please see******

the article), conc.: 199 ng/ml* (avg. maximum conc.), country: Canada⁴²², *sa. period over 7 h incidence: 3/3*, sa. const.: **female** weanling Yorkshire pigs, wt.: 7.6–20.0 kg, contamination: no ZEA; (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: Canada⁴²², *control
incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: **female** weanling Yorkshire pigs, wt.: 7.6–20.0 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **5 mg crystalline ZEA/kg b. wt., o., 4 times; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 319 ng/ml* (avg. maximum conc.), country: Canada⁴²², *sa. period over 7 h incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: **female** weanling Yorkshire pigs, wt.: 7.6–20.0 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **10 mg crystalline ZEA/kg b. wt., o., 4 times; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 190 ng/ml* (avg. maximum conc.), country: Canada⁴²², *sa. period over 7 h incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: **female** weanling Yorkshire pigs, wt.: 7.6–20.0 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **15 mg crystalline ZEA/kg b. wt., o., 4 times; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 72 ng/ml* (avg. maximum conc.), country: Canada⁴²², *sa. period over 7 h******

Pig rectum may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

DEOXYNIVALENOL + DEEPOXYDEOXYNIVALENOL

incidence: ?/11, sa. const.: castrated male pigs, \emptyset wt.: 88.1 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 4.2 mg DON/kg, o., for 7 days), conc. range: \approx \leq 610 μ g/g* (mean value), country: Germany⁴¹³, * \approx 5 h after final DON-administration (also at other hour intervals up to 24 h measured, lowest conc.: \approx 90 μ g/g after 3 h)

Pig serum may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

DEOXYNIVALENOL

incidence: ?/11, sa. const.: castrated male pigs, Ø wt.: 88.1 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 4.2 mg DON/kg, o., for 7 days), conc. range: \approx 14 ng/ml*, country: Germany⁴¹³, *6 h after final DON-administration (also at other hour intervals up to 24 h measured, lowest conc.: nd after 15 and 24 h)

incidence: 5?/5, sa. const.: castrated Large White \times German Landrace, db Classic crossbred pigs, wt.: \approx 24.6 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.05, 0.57*, or 1.23 mg DON/kg mash* or 0.07, 0.55, or 1.13 mg DON/kg pellets, o., for 11 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: \leq 12.2 ng/ml* ** (mean value), country: Germany⁴⁸³, **after 78/79 days (thereof 11 weeks of DON-administration), ***values of the other DON-treatments lower

incidence: 9?/9, sa. const.: German Landrace gilts, age: 180 days, wt.: \approx 103 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: DON/ZEA in wheat in different conc., o., for 35 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: \leq 21.6 ng/ml* ** (mean value), country: Germany⁵³⁷, *9.57 mg DON and 0.358 mg ZEA/kg diet fed (both fed in highest conc.), **after 36 days (thereof 35 days of DON- and ZEA-administration)

DEEPOXYDEOXYNIVALENOL

incidence: 5/5, sa. const.: castrated Large White \times German Landrace, db Classic crossbred pigs, wt.: \approx 24.6 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.05, 0.57, or 1.23 mg DON/kg mash* or 0.07, 0.55, or 1.13 mg DON/kg pellets*, o., for 11 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd*, country: Germany⁴⁸³, *after 78/79 days (thereof 11 weeks of DON-administration)
incidence: 9?/9, sa. const.: German Landrace gilts, age: 180 days, wt.: \approx 103 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: DON/ZEA in wheat in different conc., o., for 35 days;

for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: \leq 4.1 ng/ml* ** (mean value), country: Germany⁵³⁷, *9.57 DON and 0.358 ZEA (mg/kg diet) fed (both fed in highest conc.), **after 36 days (thereof 35 days of DON- and ZEA-administration)

OCHRATOXIN A

incidence: ?/? , sa. const.: weaners (specific pathogen free), wt.: 14–18 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: ? μ g OTA addition; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: \leq 838 μ g/l*, country: Denmark²⁰⁴, *blood sa. taken after 24 h on toxin free diet

incidence: 1/1*, sa. const.: pregnant gilts, contamination: neither OTA nor OTB, conc.: nd, country: UK²⁶⁶, *control
incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: pregnant gilts, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.38 mg OTA + 0.13 mg OTB/kg b. wt., o., for 8 days during early pregnancy), conc.: 6.99 μ g/ml*, country: UK²⁶⁶, *measured on day 30 of pregnancy

incidence: 8?/8*, sa. const.: Danish Landrace piglets, age: 8 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: 18.6 μ g OTA/kg liveweight/day, o., over a period of 6 weeks (treatment 1); for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 316 μ g/l* (mean value), country: Denmark³³⁶, *sa. taken at weaning (pigs 8 weeks old)

incidence: 6?/6*, sa. const.: Danish Landrace piglets, age: 8 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: 8.0 μ g OTA/kg liveweight/day, o., over a period of 6 weeks (treatment 2); for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 258 μ g/l* (mean value), country: Denmark³³⁶, *sa. taken at weaning (pigs 8 weeks old)

incidence: 8?/8*, sa. const.: Danish Landrace piglets, age: 8 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: 19.7 μ g OTA/kg liveweight/day, o., over a period of 6 weeks (treatment 3); for detailed information please see the article), conc.:

386 µg/l* (mean value), country: Denmark³³⁶, *sa. taken at weaning (pigs 8 weeks old)

incidence: 2?/2*, sa. const.: pigs, contamination: no OTA and/or DON (for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤1.93 ng/g***, country: Germany³⁷⁸, *control, **after 90 days (also at other day intervals up to 90 days measured, lowest conc.: 0.65 ng/g directly after the start of the experiment)

incidence: 6?/6, sa. const.: pigs, contamination: artificial (dose: **0.1 ppm crystalline OTA + 1.0 ppm crystalline DON**, o., twice daily for 90 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤59.19 ng/g* (mean value), country: Germany³⁷⁸, *after 10 days of OTA- and DON-administration (also at other day intervals up to 90 days measured, lowest conc.: 0.77 ng/g directly after the start of the experiment)

incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: pigs, contamination: artificial (dose: **0.1 ppm crystalline OTA**, o., twice daily for 90 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤32.42 ng/g* (mean value), country: Germany³⁷⁸, *after 90 days of OTA-administration (also at other day intervals up to 90 days measured, lowest conc.: 0.68 ng/g directly after the start of the experiment)

incidence: 6?/6, sa. const.: pigs, contamination: artificial (dose: **1.0 ppm crystalline DON!**, o., twice daily for 90 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤2.76 ng/g* (mean value), country: Germany³⁷⁸, *after 90 days of DON-administration (also at other day intervals up to 90 days measured, lowest conc.: 0.93 ng/g directly after the start of the experiment)

incidence: 2?/2*, sa. const.: pigs, contamination: no OTA and/or ZEA (for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤1.65 ng/g** (mean value), country: Germany³⁸⁰, *control, **after

90 days after the start of the experiment (also at other day intervals up to 90 days measured, lowest conc.: 0.62 ng/g directly after the start of the experiment)

incidence: 6?/6, sa. const.: pigs, contamination: artificial (dose: **0.1 ppm OTA + 0.25 ppm ZEA**, o., twice daily for 90 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤70.53 ng/g* (mean value), country: Germany³⁸⁰, *after 56 days of OTA- and ZEA-administration (also at other day intervals up to 90 days measured, lowest conc.: 0.71 ng/g directly after the start of the experiment)

incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: pigs, contamination: artificial (dose: **0.1 ppm OTA**, o., twice daily for 90 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤65.26 ng/g* (mean value), country: Germany³⁸⁰, *after 56 days of OTA-administration (also at other days up to 90 day intervals measured, lowest conc.: 0.72 ng/g directly after the start of the experiment)

incidence: 6?/6, sa. const.: pigs, contamination: artificial (dose: **0.25 ppm ZEA!**, o., twice daily for 90 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤4.29 ng/g* (mean value), country: Germany³⁸⁰, *after 90 days of ZEA-administration (also at other days up to 90 day intervals measured, lowest conc.: 1.07 ng/g directly after the start of the experiment)

incidence: ?/4*, sa. const.: sexually matured boars Hungarian Large White and Dutch Landrace), wt.: 250 kg, contamination: no OTA (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: Hungary³⁹⁵, *control (low- and high-dosed boars)

incidence: 1/1*, sa. const.: sexually matured boar (Hungarian Large White and Dutch Landrace), wt.: 250 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 20 µg OTA, o., daily for 5 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤0.794 ng/ml**, country: Hungary³⁹⁵, ***low-dosed boar**, **after

28 days (within 5 weeks of OTA-administration) (also at other day intervals up to 77 days measured, except for the start values lowest conc.: ≈ 0.1 ng/ml after 63, 70 and 77 days) incidence: 1/1*, sa. const.: sexually matured boar (Hungarian Large White and Dutch Landrace), wt.: 250 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 20 μ g OTA, o., daily for 5 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤ 2.06 ng/ml**, country: Hungary³⁹⁵, ***low-dosed boar**, **after 35 days (thereof 5 weeks of OTA-administration) (also at other day intervals up to 84 days measured, except for the start values lowest conc.: ≈ 0.1 ng/ml after 58, 63 and 77 days) incidence: 1/1*, sa. const.: sexually matured boar (Hungarian Large White and Dutch Landrace), wt.: 250 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 40 μ g OTA, o., daily for 5 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤ 2.56 ng/ml**, country: Hungary³⁹⁵, ***high-dosed boar**, **after 42 days (thereof 5 weeks of OTA-administration) (also at other day intervals up to 77 days measured, except for the start values lowest conc.: ≈ 1.05 ng/ml after 21 days) incidence: 1/1*, sa. const.: sexually matured boar (Hungarian Large White and Dutch Landrace), wt.: 250 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 40 μ g OTA, o., daily for 5 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤ 1.462 ng/ml**, country: Hungary³⁹⁵, ***high-dosed boar**, **after 42 days (thereof 5 weeks of OTA-administration) (also at other day intervals up to 84 days measured, except for the start values lowest conc.: ≈ 0.1 ng/ml after 70 and 84 days)

incidence: 6/6*, sa. const.: pathogen-free male and female pigs, age: ≈ 8 weeks, wt.: 10–12 kg, contamination: no OTA (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: Bulgaria/France⁴¹⁹, *control incidence: 6?/6, sa. const.: pathogen-free male and female pigs, age: ≈ 8 weeks, wt.:

10–12 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 90 ng OTA/g feed, o., for 3 months; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 11.47 ng/ml* (mean value), country: Bulgaria/France⁴¹⁹, *at the end of 3-month feeding period incidence: 6?/6, sa. const.: pathogen-free male and female pigs, age: ≈ 8 weeks, wt.: 10–12 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 130 ng OTA/g feed, o., for 3 months; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 20.92 ng/ml* (mean value), country: Bulgaria/France⁴¹⁹, *at the end of 3-month feeding period incidence: 6?/6, sa. const.: pathogen-free male and female pigs, age: ≈ 8 weeks, wt.: 10–12 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 180 ng OTA/g feed, o., for 3 months; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 32.31 ng/ml* (mean value), country: Bulgaria/France⁴¹⁹, *at the end of 3-month feeding period

incidence: 6?/6, sa. const.: pathogen-free male and female pigs, age: ≈ 8 weeks, wt.: 10–12 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 130, 305 or 790 ng OTA/g feed, o., for 5 months; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 18.2 ng/ml* (mean and residue value of the 3 given conc. together), country: Bulgaria/France⁴¹⁹, ***at the end of 5-month feeding period** incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: pathogen-free male and female pigs, age: ≈ 8 weeks, wt.: 10–12 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 130, 305 or 790 ng OTA/g feed, o., for 5 months; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: tr (mean and residue value of the 3 given conc. together), country: Bulgaria/France⁴¹⁹, ***at the end of 5-month feeding period and 1 week on OTA-free diet** incidence: 3/3, sa. const.: pathogen-free male and female pigs, age: ≈ 8 weeks, wt.: 10–12 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 130, 305 or 790 ng OTA/g feed, o., for 5 months; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd (residue value of the 3 given conc. together), country:

Bulgaria/France⁴¹⁹, *at the end of 5-month feeding period and 1 month on OTA-free diet

OCHRATOXIN B

incidence: 1/1*, sa. const.: pregnant gilts, contamination: neither OTA nor OTB, conc.: nd, country: UK²⁶⁶, *control
incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: pregnant gilts, contamination: artificial (dose: **0.38 mg OTA + 0.13 mg OTB/kg** b. wt., o., for 8 days during early pregnancy), conc.: 1.71 µg/ml*, country: UK²⁶⁶, *measured on day 30 of pregnancy

DIACETOXYSCIRPENOL

incidence: 1/1*, sa. const.: female pig, wt.: ≈20 kg, contamination: no DAS, conc.: nd, country: Germany⁴²¹, *control
incidence: 4/4, sa. const.: female pigs, wt.: ≈20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **2 mg DAS/kg** b. wt., by intubation, once), conc. range: ≈9.2 ng/ml* (mean value), country: Germany⁴²¹, *after 0.5 h (also at other hour intervals up to 96 h measured, lowest conc.: nd after 48 h)

MONOACETOXYSCIRPENOL

incidence: 1/1*, sa. const.: female pig, wt.: ≈20 kg, contamination: no DAS, conc.: nd, country: Germany⁴²¹, *control
incidence: 4/4, sa. const.: female pigs, wt.: ≈20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **2 mg DAS/kg** b. wt., by intubation, once), conc. range: ≈4.2 ng/ml*, country: Germany⁴²¹, *after 1 h (also at other hour intervals up to 96 h measured, lowest conc.: nd after 48 h)

SCIRPENTRIOL

incidence: 1/1*, sa. const.: female pig, wt.: ≈20 kg, contamination: no DAS, conc.: nd, country: Germany⁴²¹, *control
incidence: 4/4, sa. const.: female pigs, wt.: ≈20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **2 mg DAS/kg** b. wt., by intubation, once), conc. range: ≈4.3 ng/ml**, country: Germany⁴²¹, *after 1 h (also at other hour intervals up to 96 h measured, lowest conc.: nd after 48 h)

ZEARALENONE

incidence: 2?/2?*, sa. const.: male KAHYP pigs, wt.: ?, contamination: no ZEA, conc.: nd, country: Hungary⁶³², *control
incidence: 2?/2, sa. const.: male KAHYP pigs, wt.: 60 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **15 ppm ZEA**, o., for 14 days), conc.: <10 µg/kg*, country: Hungary⁶³², *after 14 days

α-ZEARALENOL

incidence: 2?/2?*, sa. const.: male KAHYP pigs, wt.: ?, contamination: no ZEA, conc.: nd, country: Hungary⁶³², *control
incidence: 2?/2, sa. const.: male KAHYP pigs, wt.: 60 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **15 ppm ZEA**, o., for 14 days), conc.: 10 µg/kg*, country: Hungary⁶³², *after 14 days

β-ZEARALENOL

incidence: 2?/2?*, sa. const.: male KAHYP pigs, wt.: ?, contamination: no ZEA, conc.: nd, country: Hungary⁶³², *control
incidence: 2?/2, sa. const.: male KAHYP pigs, wt.: 60 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **15 ppm ZEA**, o., for 14 days), conc.: <10 µg/kg*, country: Hungary⁶³², *after 14 days

Pig skin may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

DEOXYNIVALENOL

incidence: 5/5*, sa. const.: healthy Yorkshire barrows, age: ≈11–15 weeks, wt.: 17–22 kg, contamination: no DON, conc.: nd, country: Canada⁴⁰⁷, *control
incidence: ?/4, sa. const.: healthy Yorkshire barrows, age: ≈11–15 weeks, wt.: 17–22 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **1.0 mg DON/kg** b. wt., i.v., once), conc. range: ≤31.0 ng/g* (mean value), country: Canada⁴⁰⁷, *after 0.33 h (also measured after 1, 3, 8 and 24 h, lowest conc.: nd after 24 h)

HT-2 TOXIN

incidence: 8/8*, sa. const.: specific-pathogen-free derived crossbred female pigs, age: 11–12 weeks, wt.: 31–43 kg, contamination: no T-2 toxin (for detailed

information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: USA⁴⁹⁹, *control
 incidence: 4?/4, sa. const.: specific-pathogen-free derived crossbred female pigs, age: 11–12 weeks, wt.: 31–43 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **15 mg T-2 toxin/kg**, t., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤75.00 ppm* (mean value), country: USA⁴⁹⁹, *after 7 days (also measured after 1, 3 and 14 days, lowest conc.: 2.20 ppm after 1 day)

NEOSOLANIOL

incidence: 8/8*, sa. const.: specific-pathogen-free derived crossbred female pigs, age: 11–12 weeks, wt.: 31–43 kg, contamination: no T-2 toxin (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: USA⁴⁹⁹, *control
 incidence: 4?/4, sa. const.: specific-pathogen-free derived crossbred female pigs, age: 11–12 weeks, wt.: 31–43 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **15 mg T-2 toxin/kg**, t., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤12.00 ppm* (mean value), country: USA⁴⁹⁹, *after 7 days (also measured after 1, 3 and 14 days, lowest conc.: 0.09 ppm after 1 day)

4-DEACETYLNEOSOLANIOL

incidence: 8/8*, sa. const.: specific-pathogen-free derived crossbred female pigs, age: 11–12 weeks, wt.: 31–43 kg, contamination: no T-2 toxin (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: USA⁴⁹⁹, *control
 incidence: 4?/4, sa. const.: specific-pathogen-free derived crossbred female pigs, age: 11–12 weeks, wt.: 31–43 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **15 mg T-2 toxin/kg**, t., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤24.00 ppm* (mean value), country: USA⁴⁹⁹, *after 7 days (also measured after 1, 3 and 14 days, lowest conc.: 0.73 ppm after 1 day)

T-2 TOXIN

incidence: 8/8*, sa. const.: specific-pathogen-free derived crossbred female pigs, age: 11–12 weeks, wt.: 31–43 kg, contamination: no T-2 toxin (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: USA⁴⁹⁹, *control
 incidence: ?/4, sa. const.: specific-pathogen-free derived crossbred female pigs, age: 11–12 weeks, wt.: 31–43 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **15 mg T-2 toxin/kg**, t., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤247.00 ppm* (mean value), country: USA⁴⁹⁹, *after 3 days (also measured after 1, 7 and 14 days, lowest conc.: 40.00 ppm after 14 days)

T-2 TETRAOL

incidence: 8/8*, sa. const.: specific-pathogen-free derived crossbred female pigs, age: 11–12 weeks, wt.: 31–43 kg, contamination: no T-2 toxin (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: USA⁴⁹⁹, *control
 incidence: 5?/5, sa. const.: specific-pathogen-free derived crossbred female pigs, age: 11–12 weeks, wt.: 31–43 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **15 mg T-2 toxin/kg**, t., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤5.60 ppm* (mean value), country: USA⁴⁹⁹, *after 14 days (also measured after 1, 3 and 7 days, lowest conc.: nd after 1 day)

T-2 TRIOL

incidence: 8/8*, sa. const.: specific-pathogen-free derived crossbred female pigs, age: 11–12 weeks, wt.: 31–43 kg, contamination: no T-2 toxin (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: USA⁴⁹⁹, *control
 incidence: 5?/5, sa. const.: specific-pathogen-free derived crossbred female pigs, age: 11–12 weeks, wt.:

31–43 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 15 mg T-2 toxin/kg, t., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤ 8.70 ppm* (mean value), country: USA⁴⁹⁹, *after 14 days (also measured after 1, 3 and 7 days, lowest conc.: 0.21 ppm after 3 days)

Pig spleen may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

AFLATOXIN B₁

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: female Hampshire \times Deutsches Edelschwein piglet, wt.: 15 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 3.1 μ g AFB₁ (labeled)/kg b. wt., o., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.4 ppb* **, country: Switzerland⁶⁶, *AFB₁ eq., **after 24 h incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: female Hampshire \times Deutsches Edelschwein piglet, wt.: 15 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 3.1 μ g AFB₁ (labeled)/kg b. wt., o., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.4 ppb* **, country: Switzerland⁶⁶, *AFB₁ eq., **after 48 h

incidence: 1/2, sa. const.: adult swines, contamination: artificial (dose: 1.08–1.09 mg AFB₁ (besides other AFs), o., daily for 33 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 2.60 ppb*, country: France⁸⁸, *after 33 days

incidence: 4/4*, sa. const.: crossbred (Duroc \times Yorkshire) barrows, wt.: 24.5–26.3 kg, contamination: no AFs, conc.: nd, country: USA¹³⁸, *control incidence: 4?/4, sa. const.: crossbred (Duroc \times Yorkshire) barrows, wt.: 24.5–26.3 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 662 μ g AFB₁/kg diet, 273 μ g AFB₂/kg diet, 300 μ g AFG₁/kg diet and 285 μ g AFG₂/kg diet, o., for 21 days), conc. range: tr–0.15 μ g/kg*, country: USA¹³⁸, *after \approx 22 days (thereof 21 days of AF-administration)

incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: Large White growing female pigs, age: 79 days, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: no AFs (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: France³¹⁴, *control incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: Large White growing female pigs, age: 79 days, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: natural AFs addition (treatment 1: mixed feeding, avg. daily intake of 870 μ g AFB₁) for 26 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd*, country: France³¹⁴, *final wt. of the animal 109 kg incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: Large White growing female pigs, age: 79 days, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: natural AFs addition (treatment 2: separate feeding = peanut oil meal 40% and corn gluten meal 30%, avg. daily intake of 1,566 μ g AFB₁) for 19 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 3.3 μ g/kg*, country: France³¹⁴, *final wt. of the animal 97 kg incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: Large White growing female pigs, age: 79 days, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: natural AFs addition (treatment 3: separate feeding = peanut oil meal 0% and corn gluten meal 0%, avg. daily intake of 642 μ g AFB₁) for 26 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd*, country: France³¹⁴, *final wt. of the animal 104 kg

AFLATOXIN B₂

incidence: 1/2, sa. const.: adult swines, contamination: artificial (dose: 1.08–1.09 mg AFB₁ (besides other AFs), o., daily for 33 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 2.70 ppb*, country: France⁸⁸, *after 33 days

incidence: 4/4*, sa. const.: crossbred (Duroc \times Yorkshire) barrows, wt.: 24.5–26.3 kg, contamination: no AFs, conc.: nd, country: USA¹³⁸, *control incidence: 4?/4, sa. const.: crossbred (Duroc \times Yorkshire) barrows, wt.: 24.5–26.3 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 662 μ g AFB₁/kg diet, 273 μ g AFB₂/

kg diet, 300 µg AFG₁/kg diet and 285 µg AFG₂/kg diet, o., for 21 days), conc. range: tr–0.05 µg/kg*, country: USA¹³⁸, *after ≈22 days (thereof 21 days of AF-administration)

incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: Large White growing female pigs, age: 79 days, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: no AFs (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: France³¹⁴, *control

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: Large White growing female pigs, age: 79 days, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: natural AFs addition (treatment 1: mixed feeding, avg. daily intake of 870 µg AFB₁), for 26 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd*, country: France³¹⁴, *final wt. of the animal 109 kg

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: Large White growing female pigs, age: 79 days, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: natural AFs addition (treatment 2: separate feeding = peanut oil meal 40% and corn gluten meal 30%, avg. daily intake of 1,566 µg AFB₁), for 19 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 1.0 µg/kg*, country: France³¹⁴, *final wt. of the animal 97 kg

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: Large White growing female pigs, age: 79 days, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: natural AFs addition (treatment 3: separate feeding = peanut oil meal 0% and corn gluten meal 0%, avg. daily intake of 642 µg AFB₁), for 26 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd*, country: France³¹⁴, *final wt. of the animal 104 kg

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: Large White growing female pigs, age: 79 days, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: natural AFs addition (treatment 1: mixed feeding, avg. daily intake of 870 µg AFB₁), for 26 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd*, country: France³¹⁴, *final wt. of the animal 109 kg

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: Large White growing female pigs, age: 79 days, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: natural AFs addition (treatment 2: separate feeding = peanut oil meal 40% and corn gluten meal 30%, avg. daily intake of 1,566 µg AFB₁), for 19 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.4 µg/kg*, country: France³¹⁴, *final wt. of the animal 97 kg

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: Large White growing female pigs, age: 79 days, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: natural AFs addition (treatment 3: separate feeding = peanut oil meal 0% and corn gluten meal 0%, avg. daily intake of 642 µg AFB₁), for 26 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd*, country: France³¹⁴, *final wt. of the animal 104 kg

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: Large White growing female pigs, age: 79 days, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: natural AFs addition (treatment 1: mixed feeding, avg. daily intake of 870 µg AFB₁), for 26 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd*, country: France³¹⁴, *final wt. of the animal 109 kg

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: Large White growing female pigs, age: 79 days, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: natural AFs addition (treatment 2: separate feeding = peanut oil meal 40% and corn gluten meal 30%, avg. daily intake of 1,566 µg AFB₁), for 19 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.4 µg/kg*, country: France³¹⁴, *final wt. of the animal 97 kg

appreciable amounts*, country: USA¹³⁸, *after ≈22 days (thereof 21 days of AF-administration)

AFLATOXIN M₁

incidence: 1/2, sa. const.: adult swines, contamination: artificial (dose: 1.08–1.09 mg AFB₁ (besides other AFs), o., daily for 33 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.90 ppb*, country: France⁸⁸, *after 33 days

incidence: 4/4*, sa. const.: crossbred (Duroc × Yorkshire) barrows, wt.: 24.5–26.3 kg, contamination: no AFs, conc.: nd, country: USA¹³⁸, *control

incidence: 4?/4, sa. const.: crossbred (Duroc × Yorkshire) barrows, wt.: 24.5–26.3 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 662 µg AFB₁/kg diet, 273 µg AFB₂/kg diet, 300 µg AFG₁/kg diet and 285 µg AFG₂/kg diet, o., for 21 days), conc. range: tr*, country: USA¹³⁸, *after ≈22 days (thereof 21 days of AF-administration)

AFLATOXIN M

incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: Large White growing female pigs, age: 79 days, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: no AFs (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: France³¹⁴, *control

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: Large White growing female pigs, age: 79 days, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: natural AFs addition (treatment 1: mixed feeding, avg. daily intake of 870 µg AFB₁), for 26 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd*, country: France³¹⁴, *final wt. of the animal 109 kg

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: Large White growing female pigs, age: 79 days, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: natural AFs addition (treatment 2: separate feeding = peanut oil meal 40% and corn gluten meal 30%, avg. daily intake of 1,566 µg AFB₁), for 19 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.4 µg/kg*, country: France³¹⁴, *final wt. of the animal 97 kg

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: Large White growing female pigs, age: 79 days, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: natural AFs addition (treatment 3: separate feeding = peanut oil meal 0% and corn gluten meal 0%, avg. daily intake of 642 µg AFB₁), for 26 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd*, country: France³¹⁴, *final wt. of the animal 104 kg

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: Large White growing female pigs, age: 79 days, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: natural AFs addition (treatment 1: mixed feeding, avg. daily intake of 870 µg AFB₁), for 26 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd*, country: France³¹⁴, *final wt. of the animal 109 kg

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: Large White growing female pigs, age: 79 days, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: natural AFs addition (treatment 3: separate feeding = peanut oil meal 0% and corn gluten meal 0%, avg. daily intake of **642 µg AFB₁**), for 26 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd*, country: France³¹⁴, *final wt. of the animal 104 kg

DEOXYNIVALENOL

incidence: 4/4*, sa. const.: barrows and gilts, Ø wt.: 7.7 kg, contamination: no DON addition (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: USA⁶⁴, *control

incidence: ?/4, sa. const.: barrows and gilts, Ø wt.: 7.7 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **0.9 ppm DON** (analyzed value) in the diet, o., for 3 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 19 ppb* (mean value), country: USA⁶⁴, *after 3 weeks post-treatment

incidence: ?/4, sa. const.: barrows and gilts, Ø wt.: 7.7 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **2.0 ppm DON** (analyzed value) in the diet, o., for 3 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 9 ppb* (mean value), country: USA⁶⁴, *after 3 weeks post-treatment

incidence: ?/4, sa. const.: barrows and gilts, Ø wt.: 7.7 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **2.8 ppm DON** (analyzed value) in the diet, o., for 3 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 16 ppb* (mean value), country: USA⁶⁴, *after 3 weeks post-treatment

incidence: 5/5*, sa. const.: healthy Yorkshire barrows, age: ≈11–15 weeks, wt.: 17–22 kg, contamination: no DON, conc.: nd, country: Canada⁴⁰⁷, *control
incidence: ?/4, sa. const.: healthy Yorkshire barrows, age: ≈11–15 weeks, wt.: 17–22 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **1.0 mg DON/kg** b. wt., iv., once), conc. range:

≤165.0 ng/g* (mean value), country: Canada⁴⁰⁷, *after 0.33 h (also measured after 1, 3, 8 and 24 h, lowest conc.: nd after 24 h)

FUMONISIN B₁

incidence: 5/5*, sa. const.: weaned barrows of the same genotype, wt.: 12–14 kg, contamination: no FB₁, FB₂ + FB₃ (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: Hungary/Germany⁸⁷, *control
incidence: 8/10, sa. const.: weaned barrows of the same genotype, wt.: 12–14 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **50 mg FB₁, 20 mg FB₂ + 5 mg FB₃**/animal, o., for 22 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 2.4–31.2 ng/g*, Ø conc.: 9.2 ng/g*, country: Hungary/Germany⁸⁷, *after 22 days toxin feeding period

incidence: 6/6*, sa. const.: castrated pigs of identical genotype, wt.: ≈12–14 kg, contamination: no FB₁ (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: Germany/Hungary¹⁰⁹, *control

incidence: 13/13, sa. const.: castrated pigs of identical genotype, wt.: ≈12–14 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **100 mg FB₁** daily, o., for 5–11 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 26–7,980 µg/kg*, Ø conc.: 792.64 µg/kg*, country: Germany/Hungary¹⁰⁹, *on 6th day of the experiment

FUMONISIN B₂

incidence: 5/5*, sa. const.: weaned barrows of the same genotype, wt.: 12–14 kg, contamination: no FB₁, FB₂ and FB₃ (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: Hungary/Germany⁸⁷, *control
incidence: 10/10, sa. const.: weaned barrows of the same genotype, wt.: 12–14 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **50 mg FB₁, 20 mg FB₂ + 5 mg FB₃**/animal, o., for 22 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd*, country:

Hungary/Germany⁸⁷, *after 22 days toxin feeding period

HT-2 TOXIN

incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: female crossbred Yorkshire × Hampshire swines, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.15 mg T-2 toxin (labeled and unlabeled)/kg b. wt., i.v.s., once), conc. range: 2.16–2.25 ng/g*, Ø conc.: 2.205 ng/g*, country: USA⁴²⁵, *after 4 h

3'-HYDROXY HT-2 TOXIN

incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: female crossbred Yorkshire × Hampshire swines, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.15 mg T-2 toxin (labeled and unlabeled)/kg b. wt., i.v.s., once), conc. range: 2.74–3.44 ng/g*, Ø conc.: 3.09 ng/g*, country: USA⁴²⁵, *after 4 h

OCHRATOXIN A

incidence: 4/4*, sa. const.: male and females pigs, wt.: ≈70 kg, contamination: no OTA (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: Germany³⁶⁵, *control
 incidence: 8?/8, sa. const.: male and females pigs, wt.: ≈70 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **0.09 mg natural OTA/kg diet/day**, in the morning and evening **half of OTA-ration**, o., for 28 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 9.57 ng/g* (mean value), country: Germany³⁶⁵, *after 28 days
 incidence: 8?/8, sa. const.: male and females pigs, wt.: ≈70 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **0.09 mg crystalline OTA/kg diet/day**, in the morning and evening **half of OTA-ration**, o., for 28 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 2.57 ng/g* (mean value), country: Germany³⁶⁵, *after 28 days
 incidence: 8?/8, sa. const.: male and females pigs, wt.: ≈70 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **0.09 mg crystalline OTA/kg diet/day**, in the morning **total OTA-ration**, o., for 28 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 2.94 ng/g* (mean value), country: Germany³⁶⁵, *after 28 days

T-2 TOXIN

incidence: 2/2*, sa. const.: female swines of mixed breeding, wt.: 26–66 kg, contamination: no T-2 toxin, conc.: nr, country: USA⁴⁰³, *control
 incidence: 4/4, sa. const.: female swines of mixed breeding, wt.: 26–66 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **1.2 mg T-2 toxin/kg**, i.a., once), conc. range: ≈≤161 ppb*, country: USA⁴⁰³, *after ≈1 h (also measured after ≈2.1, 3 and 4 h, lowest value conc.: under limit of reliable quantitation after 4 h)

incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: female crossbred Yorkshire × Hampshire swines, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.15 mg T-2 toxin (labeled and unlabeled)/kg b. wt., i.v.s., once), conc. range: 1.04–2.73 ng/g*, Ø conc.: 1.885 ng/g*, country: USA⁴²⁵, *after 4 h

incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: female crossbred Yorkshire × Hampshire swines, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.15 mg T-2 toxin (labeled and unlabeled)/kg b. wt., i.v.s., once), conc. range: 29–42 ng/g* **, Ø conc.: 35.5 ng/g* **, country: USA⁴²⁵, *after 4 h, **total metabolites

3'-HYDROXY T-2 TOXIN

incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: female crossbred Yorkshire × Hampshire swines, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.15 mg T-2 toxin (labeled and unlabeled)/kg b. wt., i.v.s., once), conc. range: 0.54–1.78 ng/g*, Ø conc.: 1.16 ng/g*, country: USA⁴²⁵, *after 4 h

T-2 TETRAOL

incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: female crossbred Yorkshire × Hampshire swines, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.15 mg T-2 toxin (labeled and unlabeled)/kg b. wt., i.v.s., once), conc. range: 0.04–0.05 ng/g*, Ø conc.: 0.045 ng/g*, country: USA⁴²⁵, *after 4 h

DEEPOXY T-2 TETRAOL

incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: female crossbred Yorkshire × Hampshire swines, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.15 mg

T-2 toxin (labeled and unlabeled)/kg b. wt., i.vs., once), conc. range: 0.92–1.52 ng/g*, Ø conc.: 1.22 ng/g*, country: USA⁴²⁵, *after 4 h

T-2 TRIOL
incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: female crossbred Yorkshire × Hampshire swines, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.15 mg T-2 toxin (labeled and unlabeled)/kg b. wt., i.vs., once), conc. range: 0.11–0.26 ng/g*, Ø conc.: 0.185 ng/g*, country: USA⁴²⁵, *after 4 h

DEEPOXY T-2 TRIOL
incidence: 1/2, sa. const.: female crossbred Yorkshire × Hampshire swines, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.15 mg T-2 toxin (labeled and unlabeled)/kg b. wt., i.vs., once), conc.: 0.03 ng/g*, country: USA⁴²⁵, *after 4 h

ZEARALENONE
incidence: 2?/2?*, sa. const.: male KAHYP pigs, wt.: ?, contamination: no ZEA, conc.: nd, country: Hungary⁶³², *control
incidence: 2?/2, sa. const.: male KAHYP pigs, wt.: 60 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 15 ppm ZEA, o., for 14 days), conc.: ≈10 µg/kg*, country: Hungary⁶³², *after 14 days

α-ZEARALENOL
incidence: 2?/2?*, sa. const.: male KAHYP pigs, wt.: ?, contamination: no ZEA, conc.: nd, country: Hungary⁶³², *control
incidence: 2?/2, sa. const.: male KAHYP pigs, wt.: 60 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 15 ppm ZEA, o., for 14 days), conc.: 25 µg/kg*, country: Hungary⁶³², *after 14 days

β-ZEARALENOL
incidence: 2?/2?*, sa. const.: male KAHYP pigs, wt.: ?, contamination: no ZEA, conc.: nd, country: Hungary⁶³², *control
incidence: 2?/2, sa. const.: male KAHYP pigs, wt.: 60 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 15 ppm ZEA, o., for 14 days), conc.: ≈10 µg/kg*, country: Hungary⁶³², *after 14 days

Pig stomach may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

DEOXYNIVALENOL

incidence: 8/8, sa. const.: male and female crossbred piglets, age: 5 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: 5.8 ppm DON in the diet, for 1–5 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: tr–1,600 ppb* **, country: Canada/USA⁷⁰, *in stomach contents (pigs fed 0.7 or 3.1 ppm DON diets = no data), **measured at 1st, 4th, and 5th week (pr. residue values are each lowest and highest value of 1st to 5th week measurement)

HT-2 TOXIN

incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: female crossbred Yorkshire × Hampshire swines, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.15 mg T-2 toxin (labeled and unlabeled)/kg b. wt., i.vs., once), conc. range: 2.86–3.21 ng/g*, Ø conc.: 3.035 ng/g*, country: USA⁴²⁵, *after 4 h
incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: female crossbred Yorkshire × Hampshire swines, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.15 mg T-2 toxin (labeled and unlabeled)/kg b. wt., i.vs., once), conc. range: 0.76–2.80 ng/g* **, Ø conc.: 1.78 ng/g* **, country: USA⁴²⁵, *in stomach contents, **after 4 h

DEEPOXY HT-2 TOXIN

incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: female crossbred Yorkshire × Hampshire swines, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.15 mg T-2 toxin (labeled and unlabeled)/kg b. wt., i.vs., once), conc. range: 0.28–0.62 ng/g*, Ø conc.: 0.45 ng/g*, country: USA⁴²⁵, *after 4 h
incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: female crossbred Yorkshire × Hampshire swines, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.15 mg T-2 toxin (labeled and unlabeled)/kg b. wt., i.vs., once), conc. range: 0.51–1.15 ng/g* **, Ø conc.: 0.83 ng/g* **, country: USA⁴²⁵, *in stomach contents, **after 4 h

3'-HYDROXY HT-2 TOXIN

incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: female crossbred Yorkshire × Hampshire swines, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.15 mg T-2 toxin (labeled and unlabeled)/kg b. wt., i.vs., once), conc. range: 2.53–3.45 ng/g*, Ø conc.: 2.99 ng/g*, country: USA⁴²⁵,

*after 4 h

incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: female crossbred Yorkshire × Hampshire swines, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.15 mg T-2 toxin (labeled and unlabeled)/kg b. wt., i.vs., once), conc. range:

1.47–8.68 ng/g* **, Ø conc.: 5.075 ng/g*

, country: USA⁴²⁵, *in **stomach contents, **after 4 h

OCHRATOXIN A

incidence: 4/4*, sa. const.: male and females pigs, wt.: ≈70 kg, contamination: no OTA (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: Germany³⁶⁵, *control

incidence: 8?/8, sa. const.: male and females pigs, wt.: ≈70 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **0.09 mg natural OTA/kg** diet/day, in the morning and evening **half of OTA-ration**, o., for 28 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.:

14.61 ng/g* (mean value), country:

Germany³⁶⁵, *after 28 days

incidence: 8?/8, sa. const.: male and females pigs, wt.: ≈70 kg, contamination:

artificial (dose: **0.09 mg crystalline OTA/kg** diet/day, in the morning and evening **half of OTA-ration**, o., for

28 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 4.24 ng/g* (mean value), country: Germany³⁶⁵, *after 28 days

incidence: 8?/8, sa. const.: male and females pigs, wt.: ≈70 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **0.09 mg crystalline OTA/kg** diet/day, in the morning **total OTA-ration**, o., for 28 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.:

5.13 ng/g* (mean value), country:

Germany³⁶⁵, *after 28 days

T-2 TOXIN

incidence: 2/2*, sa. const.: female swines of mixed breeding, wt.: 26–66 kg, contamination: no T-2 toxin (for detailed information please see the article), conc.:

nr, country: USA⁴⁰³, *control

incidence: 3?/, sa. const.: female swines of mixed breeding, wt.: 26–66 kg,

contamination: artificial (dose: **2.4 mg**

T-2 toxin/kg, i.a., once), conc. range:

tr–16.4 ppm* **, country: USA⁴⁰³, *in

stomach contents, **after ≈19.5 h

incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: female crossbred

Yorkshire × Hampshire swines, wt.: 20 kg,

contamination: artificial (dose: 0.15 mg

T-2 toxin (labeled and unlabeled)/kg b.

wt., i.vs., once), conc. range:

0.66–3.34 ng/g*, Ø conc.: 2.00 ng/g*,

country: USA⁴²⁵, *after 4 h

incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: female crossbred

Yorkshire × Hampshire swines, wt.: 20 kg,

contamination: artificial (dose: 0.15 mg

T-2 toxin (labeled and unlabeled)/kg b. wt.,

i.vs., once), conc. range: 86–91 ng/g* **,

Ø conc.: 88.5 ng/g* **, country: USA⁴²⁵,

*after 4 h, ****total metabolites**

incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: female crossbred

Yorkshire × Hampshire swines, wt.: 20 kg,

contamination: artificial (dose: 0.15 mg

T-2 toxin (labeled and unlabeled)/kg b. wt.,

i.vs., once), conc. range: 0.46–3.02 ng/g*

**, Ø conc.: 1.74 ng/g* **, country: USA⁴²⁵,

*in **stomach contents**, **after 4 h

incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: female crossbred

Yorkshire × Hampshire swines, wt.: 20 kg,

contamination: artificial (dose: 0.15 mg

T-2 toxin (labeled and unlabeled)/kg b.

wt., i.vs., once), conc. range: 79–399 ng/g*

** ***, Ø conc.: 239 ng/g* ** ***, country:

USA⁴²⁵, *in **stomach contents**, **after 4 h,

*****total metabolites**

3'-HYDROXY T-2 TOXIN

incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: female crossbred

Yorkshire × Hampshire swines, wt.: 20 kg,

contamination: artificial (dose: 0.15 mg

T-2 toxin (labeled and unlabeled)/kg b. wt.,

i.vs., once), conc. range: 1.11–2.09 ng/g*,

Ø conc.: 1.6 ng/g*, country: USA⁴²⁵,
*after 4 h

incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: female crossbred
Yorkshire × Hampshire swines, wt.: 20 kg,
contamination: artificial (dose: 0.15 mg
T-2 toxin (labeled and unlabeled)/kg b. wt.,
i.vs., once), conc. range: 1.62–2.77 ng/g* **,
Ø conc.: 2.195 ng/g* **, country: USA⁴²⁵,
*in **stomach contents**, **after 4 h

T-2 TETRAOL

incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: female crossbred
Yorkshire × Hampshire swines, wt.: 20 kg,
contamination: artificial (dose: 0.15 mg
T-2 toxin (labeled and unlabeled)/kg
b. wt., i.vs., once), conc. range:
tr-2.09 ng/g*, country: USA⁴²⁵, *after 4 h
incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: female crossbred
Yorkshire × Hampshire swines, wt.: 20 kg,
contamination: artificial (dose: 0.15 mg T-2
toxin (labeled and unlabeled)/kg b. wt., i.
vs., once), conc. range: 0.11–11.86 ng/g* **,
Ø conc.: 5.985 ng/g* **, country: USA⁴²⁵,
*in **stomach contents**, **after 4 h

DEEPOXY T-2 TETRAOL

incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: female crossbred
Yorkshire × Hampshire swines, wt.: 20 kg,
contamination: artificial (dose: 0.15 mg T-2
toxin (labeled and unlabeled)/kg b. wt., i.vs.,
once), conc. range: 1.23–1.36 ng/g*, Ø conc.:
1.295 ng/g*, country: USA⁴²⁵, *after 4 h
incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: female crossbred
Yorkshire × Hampshire swines, wt.: 20 kg,
contamination: artificial (dose: 0.15 mg
T-2 toxin (labeled and unlabeled)/kg b. wt.,
i.vs., once), conc. range: 0.64–1.87 ng/g* **,
Ø conc.: 1.255 ng/g* **, country: USA⁴²⁵,
*in **stomach contents**, **after 4 h

T-2 TRIOL

incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: female crossbred
Yorkshire × Hampshire swines, wt.: 20 kg,
contamination: artificial (dose: 0.15 mg
T-2 toxin (labeled and unlabeled)/kg b. wt.,
i.vs., once), conc. range: 0.20–0.28 ng/g*,
Ø conc.: 0.24 ng/g*, country: USA⁴²⁵,
*after 4 h
incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: female crossbred
Yorkshire × Hampshire swines, wt.: 20 kg,

contamination: artificial (dose: 0.15 mg
T-2 toxin (labeled and unlabeled)/kg b. wt.,
i.vs., once), conc. range: 0.29–1.17 ng/g* **,
Ø conc.: 0.73 ng/g* **, country: USA⁴²⁵,
*in **stomach contents**, **after 4 h

DEEPOXY T-2 TRIOL

incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: female crossbred
Yorkshire × Hampshire swines, wt.: 20 kg,
contamination: artificial (dose: 0.15 mg
T-2 toxin (labeled and unlabeled)/kg b. wt.,
i.vs., once), conc. range: 0.09–0.10 ng/g*, Ø
conc.: 0.095 ng/g*, country: USA⁴²⁵, *after
4 h
incidence: 1/2, sa. const.: female crossbred
Yorkshire × Hampshire swines, wt.: 20 kg,
contamination: artificial (dose: 0.15 mg
T-2 toxin (labeled and unlabeled)/kg b. wt.,
i.vs., once), conc.: 0.50 ng/g* **, country:
USA⁴²⁵, *in **stomach contents**, **after 4 h

Pig testes may contain the following
mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

DEOXYNIVALENOL

incidence: 5/5*, sa. const.: healthy
Yorkshire barrows, age: ≈11–15 weeks,
wt.: 17–22 kg, contamination: no DON,
conc.: nd, country: Canada⁴⁰⁷, *control
incidence: ?/4, sa. const.: healthy Yorkshire
barrows, age: ≈11–15 weeks, wt.: 17–22 kg,
contamination: artificial (dose: 1.0 mg
DON/kg b. wt., i.v., once), conc. range:
≤123.8 ng/g* (mean value), country:
Canada⁴⁰⁷, *after 1 h (also measured after
0.33, 3, 8, and 24 h, lowest conc.: nd after
24 h)

Pig tissue may contain the following
mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

T-2 TOXIN

incidence: 8/8*, sa. const.: specific-
pathogen-free derived crossbred female
pigs, age: 11–12 weeks, wt.: 31–43 kg,
contamination: no T-2 toxin (for detailed
information please see the article), conc.:
nd, country: USA⁴⁹⁹, *control
incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: specific-
pathogen-free derived crossbred female

pigs, age: 11–12 weeks, wt.: 31–43 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **15 mg T-2 toxin/kg**, t., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤ 34.00 ppm* ** (mean value), country: USA⁴⁹⁹, *in subcutaneous tissue, **after 1 day (also measured after 3, 7, and 14 days, lowest conc.: 3.00 ppm after 14 days)

Pig urine may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

AFLATOXIN B₁

incidence: 4/4*, sa. const.: male and female feeder pigs, wt.: 54.2–71.6 kg, contamination: no AFB₁, conc.: nr, country: USA¹³⁶, *control
incidence: 4/4, sa. const.: male and female feeder pigs, wt.: 54.2–71.6 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **400 µg AFB₁/kg diet**, o., for 4 weeks), conc. range: 0.22–1.17 µg/kg*, Ø conc.: 0.565 µg/kg*, country: USA¹³⁶, * after 3 weeks (within 4 weeks of AFB₁-administration)

AFLATOXIN M₁

incidence: 4/4*, sa. const.: male and female feeder pigs, wt.: 54.2–71.6 kg, contamination: no AFB₁, conc.: nr, country: USA¹³⁶, *control
incidence: 4/4, sa. const.: male and female feeder pigs, wt.: 54.2–71.6 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **400 µg AFB₁/kg diet**, o., for 4 weeks), conc. range: 1.8–8.16 µg/kg*, Ø conc.: 3.68 µg/kg*, country: USA¹³⁶, * after 3 weeks (within 4 weeks of AFB₁-administration)

DEOXYNIVALENOL

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: male and female crossbred piglets, age: 5 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: **0.7 ppm DON** in the diet, for 4 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 200 ppb*, country: Canada/USA⁷⁰, *at 4 weeks
incidence: 3/3, sa. const.: male and female crossbred piglets, age: 5 weeks,

contamination: artificial (dose: **3.1 ppm DON** in the diet, for 4 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 150–570 ppb*, Ø conc.: 340 ppb*, country: Canada/USA⁷⁰, *at 4 weeks
incidence: 4/4, sa. const.: male and female crossbred piglets, age: 5 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: **5.8 ppm DON** in the diet, for 1–5 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 40–4,320 ppb*, country: Canada/USA⁷⁰, *measured at 1st, 4th, and 5th week (pr. residue values are each lowest and highest value of 1st to 5th week measurement)

incidence: 7/7*, sa. const.: pigs, contamination: no DON, conc.: nd or tr**, country: Austria³⁶⁹, *control, **measured over 16 days
incidence: ?/7, sa. const.: pigs, contamination: artificial (dose: **0.23 mg DON/kg b. wt./day**, o., for 16 days), Ø conc.: 580 µg/l* (mean value), country: Austria³⁶⁹, *measured over 16 days

incidence: 5/5*, sa. const.: healthy Yorkshire barrows, age: \approx 11–15 weeks, wt.: 17–22 kg, contamination: no DON, conc.: nd, country: Canada⁴⁰⁷, *control
incidence: ?/4, sa. const.: healthy Yorkshire barrows, age: \approx 11–15 weeks, wt.: 17–22 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **1.0 mg DON/kg b. wt.**, i.v., once), conc. range: $\leq 139,885.0$ ng/g* (mean value), country: Canada⁴⁰⁷, *after 1 h (also measured after 0.33, 3, 8, and 24 h, lowest conc.: 477.5 ng/g after 24 h)

incidence: 5?/5, sa. const.: castrated male Swedish Landrace pigs, wt.: \approx 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 2.5 mg 3-aDON/kg feed, o., 5 times in 2.5 days), conc. range: 58–131 ng/ml*, country: Sweden⁴¹⁶, *total DON after feeding

incidence: ?/16*, sa. const.: barrows, wt.: 28 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.09 mg DON/kg wheat (but DON not intended; wheat proportion in the diet

0%); for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.035 mg/kg (mean value), country: Germany⁴⁸⁴, *control incidence: ?/16, sa. const.: barrows, wt.: 28 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **2.64 mg natural DON/kg wheat (wheat proportion in the diet 17.5%)**, o., for 70 days?; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.681 mg/kg* (mean value), country: Germany⁴⁸⁴, *after 13 weeks
 incidence: ?/16, sa. const.: barrows, wt.: 28 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **4.41 mg natural DON/kg wheat (wheat proportion in the diet 35%)**, o., for 70 days?; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 1.167 mg/kg* (mean value), country: Germany⁴⁸⁴, *after 13 weeks

incidence: ?/5*, sa. const.: male castrated and female fattening pigs (Deutsches Bundeshybridzuchtprogramm), wt.: 34.1–103.7 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.15 mg DON/kg wheat, contaminated (proportion in the diet 0%), o., for 7 days?; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 0.057–0.119 mg/l (mean value), country: Austria/Germany⁵³⁰, *control
 incidence: ?/5, sa. const.: male castrated and female fattening pigs (Deutsches Bundeshybridzuchtprogramm), wt.: 34.1–103.7 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **3.86 mg DON/kg wheat**, contaminated (proportion in the diet 40%), o., for 7 days?; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 1.270–1.678 mg/l (mean value), country: Austria/Germany⁵³⁰

incidence: 9?/9, sa. const.: German Landrace gilts, age: 180 days, wt.: ≈103 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: DON/ZEA in wheat in different conc., o., for 35 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤1,572 ng/ml* ** (mean value), country: Germany⁵³⁷, *9.57 mg DON and 0.358 mg ZEA/kg diet

fed (both fed in highest conc.), **after 36 days (thereof 35 days of DON- and ZEA-administration)

incidence: 7?/7, sa. const.: Yorkshire barrows, wt.: ≈35 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **0.19 mg DON/kg diet dry matter**, o., for 2 weeks (diet C); for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.07 mg* (mean value), country: Canada⁶⁰⁶, *in a 5-days collection period
 incidence: 7?/7, sa. const.: Yorkshire barrows, wt.: ≈35 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **4.66 mg DON/kg diet dry matter**, o., for 1 week (diet C in the first week); for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 2.21 mg* (mean value), country: Canada⁶⁰⁶, *in a 5-days collection period

DEEPOXYDEOXYNIVALENOL

incidence: 7/7*, sa. const.: pigs, contamination: no DON, conc.: nd or tr**, country: Austria³⁶⁹, *control, **measured over 16 days
 incidence: ?/7, sa. const.: pigs, contamination: artificial (dose: **0.23 mg DON/kg b. wt./day**, o., for 16 days), Ø conc.: 32 µg/l (mean value), country: Austria³⁶⁹, *measured over 16 days

incidence: 16/16*, sa. const.: barrows, wt.: 28 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.09 mg DON/kg wheat (but DON not intended; wheat proportion in the diet 0%); for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: Germany⁴⁸⁴, *control
 incidence: ?/16, sa. const.: barrows, wt.: 28 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **2.64 mg natural DON/kg wheat (wheat proportion in the diet 17.5%)**, o., for 70 days?; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.025 mg/kg* (mean value), country: Germany⁴⁸⁴, *after 13 weeks
 incidence: ?/16, sa. const.: barrows, wt.: 28 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **4.41 mg natural DON/kg wheat (wheat proportion in the diet 35%)**, o.,

for 70 days?; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.048 mg/kg* (mean value), country: Germany⁴⁸⁴, *after 13 weeks

incidence: 5/5*, sa. const.: male castrated and female fattening pigs (Deutsches Bundeshybridzuchtprogramm), wt.: 34.1–103.7 kg, contamination: 0.15 mg DON/kg wheat, contaminated (proportion in the diet 0%), o., for 7 days?;

(for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: Austria/Germany⁵³⁰, *control

incidence: ?/5, sa. const.: male castrated and female fattening pigs (Deutsches Bundeshybridzuchtprogramm), wt.: 34.1–103.7 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 3.86 mg DON/kg wheat, contaminated (proportion in the diet 40%)), o., for 7 days?; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 0.060–0.095 mg/l (mean value), country: Austria/Germany⁵³⁰

incidence: 9?/9, sa. const.: German Landrace gilts, age: 180 days, wt.: ≈103 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: DON/ZEA in wheat in different conc., o., for 35 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤289 ng/ml* ** (mean value), country: Germany⁵³⁷, *9.57 mg DON and 0.358 mg ZEA/kg diet fed (both fed in highest conc.), **after 36 days (thereof 35 days of DON- and ZEA-administration)

incidence: 7?/7, sa. const.: Yorkshire barrows, wt.: ≈35 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.19 mg DON/kg diet dry matter, o., for 2 weeks (diet C); for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd*, country: Canada⁶⁰⁶, *daily
incidence: 7?/7, sa. const.: Yorkshire barrows, wt.: ≈35 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 4.66 mg DON/kg diet dry matter, o., for 1 week (diet C in the first week); for detailed information please see

the article), conc.: 0.149 mg* (mean value), country: Canada⁶⁰⁶, *daily

FUMONISIN B₁

incidence: 5/5*, sa. const.: weaned barrows of the same genotype, wt.: 12–14 kg, contamination: no FB₁, FB₂ + FB₃ (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: Hungary/Germany⁸⁷, *control
incidence: 10/10, sa. const.: weaned barrows of the same genotype, wt.: 12–14 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 50 mg FB₁, 20 mg FB₂ + 5 mg FB₃/animal, o., for 22 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 0.9–11.5 mg*, Ø conc.: 4.48 mg*, country: Hungary/Germany⁸⁷, *excreted between days 13 and 17

FUMONISIN B₂

incidence: 5/5*, sa. const.: weaned barrows of the same genotype, wt.: 12–14 kg, contamination: no FB₁, FB₂ + FB₃ (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: Hungary/Germany⁸⁷, *control
incidence: 10/10, sa. const.: weaned barrows of the same genotype, wt.: 12–14 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 50 mg FB₁, 20 mg FB₂ + 5 mg FB₃/animal, o., for 22 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 0.005–1.6 mg*, Ø conc.: 0.48 mg*, country: Hungary/Germany⁸⁷, *excreted between days 13 and 17

NIVALENOL

incidence: 3/3, sa. const.: male castrated Swedish Landrace × Yorkshire pigs, wt.: 37–63 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.05 mg NIV/kg b. wt, o., twice daily for 3 days (NIV-administration also 16 h before first blood sa. taken); for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤336 ng/ml*, country: Sweden⁵⁰¹, *(total mean of all 3 days)

OCHRATOXIN A

incidence: 1/1*, sa. const.: pregnant gilts, contamination: neither OTA nor OTB, conc.: nd, country: UK²⁶⁶, *control
 incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: pregnant gilts, contamination: artificial (dose: **0.38 mg OTA + 0.13 mg OTB/kg b. wt., o.**, for 8 days during early pregnancy), conc. range: 0.04–0.33 µg/mg creatinine*, Ø conc.: 0.185 µg/mg creatinine*, country: UK²⁶⁶, *on day 29 on completion of feeding toxins

incidence: 4?/4, sa. const.: pathogen-free male and female pigs, age: ≈8 weeks, wt.: 10–12 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 130, 305, or 790 ng OTA/g feed, o., for 5 months; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 52.37 ng/ml* (mean and residue value of the 3 given conc. together), country: Bulgaria/France⁴¹⁹, *at the end of 5-month feeding period
 incidence: 2?/2, sa. const.: pathogen-free male and female pigs, age: ≈8 weeks, wt.: 10–12 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 130, 305, or 790 ng OTA/g feed, o., for 5 months; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 15.08 ng/ml* (mean and residue value of the 130 and 790 ng OTA/g feed together), country: Bulgaria/France⁴¹⁹, *at the end of 5-month feeding period and 1 week on OTA-free diet

incidence: 3/3, sa. const.: pathogen-free male and female pigs, age: ≈8 weeks, wt.: 10–12 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 130, 305, or 790 ng OTA/g feed, o., for 5 months; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd* (residue value of the 3 given conc. together), country: Bulgaria/France⁴¹⁹, *at the end of 5-month feeding period and 1 month on OTA-free diet

OCHRATOXIN α

incidence: 1/1*, sa. const.: pregnant gilt, contamination: neither OTA nor OTB, conc.: nd, country: UK²⁶⁶, *control
 incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: pregnant gilts, contamination: artificial (dose: **0.38 mg**

OTA + 0.13 mg OTB/kg b. wt., o., for 8 days during early pregnancy), conc. range: tr-0.18 µg/mg* creatinine, country: UK²⁶⁶, *on day 29 on completion of feeding toxins

OCHRATOXIN β

incidence: 1/1*, sa. const.: pregnant gilts, contamination: neither OTA nor OTB, conc.: nd, country: UK²⁶⁶, *control
 incidence: 1/2, sa. const.: pregnant gilts, contamination: artificial (dose: **0.38 mg OTA + 0.13 mg OTB/kg b. wt., o.**, for 8 days during early pregnancy), conc.: 0.8 µg/mg creatinine*, country: UK²⁶⁶, *on day 29 on completion of feeding toxins

DIACETOXYSCIRPENOL

incidence: 4/4*, sa. const.: male and female crossbred feeder pigs, wt.: 22.2–49.2 kg, contamination: no DAS (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: USA⁵¹², *control
 incidence: 2/4, sa. const.: male and female crossbred feeder pigs, wt.: 22.2–49.2 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **0.5 or 1 mg DAS/kg b. wt., injection, once**; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤0.51 ng/ml*, country: USA⁵¹², *collected after 15 min

MONOACETOXYSCIRPENOL

incidence: 4/4*, sa. const.: male and female crossbred feeder pigs, wt.: 22.2–49.2 kg, contamination: no DAS (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: USA⁵¹², *control
 incidence: 3/4, sa. const.: male and female crossbred feeder pigs, wt.: 22.2–49.2 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **0.5 or 1 mg DAS/kg b. wt., injection, once**; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤0.80 ng/ml*, country: USA⁵¹², *collected after 15 min

SCIRPENTRIOL

incidence: 4/4*, sa. const.: male and female crossbred feeder pigs, wt.: 22.2–49.2 kg, contamination: no DAS (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: USA⁵¹², *control

incidence: 4/4, sa. const.: male and female crossbred feeder pigs, wt.: 22.2–49.2 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **0.5 or 1 mg DAS/kg** b. wt., injection, once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤ 10.40 ng/ml*, country: USA⁵¹², *collected after 15 min

T-2 TOXIN

incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: female crossbred Yorkshire \times Hampshire swines, wt.: 20 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.15 mg T-2 toxin (labeled and unlabeled)/kg b. wt., i.v., once), conc. range: 26.89–27.21 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ * **, country: USA³⁰⁸, *T-2 toxin and its metabolites, **after 120 min (also measured after 60, 180, and 240, except for the start values lowest conc.: 5.61–6.99 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ after 240 min)

ZEARALENONE

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: prepubertal gilt of Swedish Landrace \times Yorkshire breed, age: 5 months, wt.: 60 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 192 μg ZEA/kg b. wt./day, o., for 4 days), conc.: 158.9 ng/ml*, country: Sweden³⁰⁹, *after 4 days of ZEA-administration (also at other day intervals up to 8 days measured, lowest conc.: ≈ 9 ng/ml after 8 days)

incidence: 3/3*, sa. const.: uncastrated male weanling Yorkshire pigs, wt.: 8.9–13.0 kg, contamination: no ZEA (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: Canada⁴²², *control

incidence: 3/3, sa. const.: uncastrated male weanling Yorkshire pigs, wt.: 8.9–13.0 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **5 mg crystalline ZEA/kg** b. wt., o., 4 times; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 42 ng/ml* (avg. maximum conc.), country: Canada⁴²², *sa. collected when possible during dosing phase, sa. period over 7 h
incidence: 3/3, sa. const.: uncastrated male weanling Yorkshire pigs, wt.: 8.9–13.0 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **10 mg crystalline ZEA/kg** b. wt., o.,

4 times; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 49 ng/ml* (avg. maximum conc.), country: Canada⁴²², *sa. collected when possible during dosing phase, sa. period over 7 h
incidence: 3/3, sa. const.: uncastrated male weanling Yorkshire pigs, wt.: 8.9–13.0 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **15 mg crystalline ZEA/kg** b. wt., o., 4 times; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 197 ng/ml* (avg. maximum conc.), country: Canada⁴²², *sa. collected when possible during dosing phase, sa. period over 7 h

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: gilt, wt.: 92 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 150 μg ZEA/kg b. wt., o., once), conc.: 784 μg * ** (total), country: USA⁵²⁸, *after 8 h (also at other hour intervals up to 8 h measured), **in glucuronide form

incidence: 9/9, sa. const.: German Landrace gilts, age: 180 days, wt.: ≈ 103 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **DON/ZEA** in wheat in **different conc.**, o., for 35 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤ 43.1 ng/g* ** (mean value), country: Germany⁵³⁷, *9.57 mg DON and 0.358 mg ZEA/kg diet fed (both fed in highest conc.), **after 36 days (thereof 35 days of DON- and ZEA-administration)

incidence: 2/2?*, sa. const.: male KAHYP pigs, wt.: ?, contamination: no ZEA, conc.: nd, country: Hungary⁶³², *control

incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: male KAHYP pigs, wt.: 60 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **15 ppm ZEA**, o., for 14 days) conc.: 450 $\mu\text{g/kg}$ *, country: Hungary⁶³², *after 13/14 days

α -ZEARALENOL

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: prepubertal gilt of Swedish Landrace \times Yorkshire breed, age: 5 months, wt.: 60 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 192 μg ZEA/kg b. wt./day, o., for 4 days), conc.: 170.8 ng/ml*, country: Sweden³⁰⁹, *after 4 days of

ZEA-administration (also at other day intervals up to 8 days measured, lowest conc.: ≈ 8 ng/ml after 8 days)

incidence: 3/3*, sa. const.: uncastrated male weanling Yorkshire pigs, wt.: 8.9–13.0 kg, contamination: no ZEA (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: Canada⁴²², *control

incidence: 3/3, sa. const.: uncastrated male weanling Yorkshire pigs, wt.: 8.9–13.0 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **5 mg crystalline ZEA/kg** b. wt., o., 4 times; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 5 ng/ml*

(avg. maximum conc.), country: Canada⁴²², *sa. collected when possible during dosing phase, sa. period over 7 h incidence: 3/3, sa. const.: uncastrated male weanling Yorkshire pigs, wt.:

8.9–13.0 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **10 mg crystalline ZEA/kg** b. wt., o., 4 times; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 8 ng/ml* (avg. maximum conc.), country:

Canada⁴²², *sa. collected when possible during dosing phase, sa. period over 7 h incidence: 3/3, sa. const.: uncastrated male weanling Yorkshire pigs, wt.:

8.9–13.0 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **15 mg crystalline ZEA/kg** b. wt., o., 4 times; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 80 ng/ml* (avg. maximum conc.), country:

Canada⁴²², *sa. collected when possible during dosing phase, sa. period over 7 h

incidence: 9/9, sa. const.: German Landrace gilts, age: 180 days, wt.: ≈ 103 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **DON/ZEA** in wheat in **different conc.**, o., for 35 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤ 57.9 ng/g* ** (mean value), country: Germany⁵³⁷, *9.57 DON and 0.358 ZEA mg/kg diet fed (both fed in highest conc.), **after 36 days (thereof 35 days of DON- and ZEA-administration)

incidence: 2/2?*, sa. const.: male KAHYP pigs, wt.: ?, contamination: no ZEA, conc.: nd, country: Hungary⁶³², *control incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: male KAHYP pigs, wt.: 60 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **15 ppm ZEA**, o., for 14 days), conc.: 1,270 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$ *, country: Hungary⁶³², *after 13/14 days

β -ZEARALENOL

incidence: 9/96, sa. const.: German Landrace gilts, age: 180 days, wt.: ≈ 103 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **DON/ZEA** in wheat in **different conc.**, o., for 35 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤ 3.3 ng/g* ** (mean value), country: Germany⁵³⁷, *9.57 mg DON and 0.358 mg ZEA/kg diet fed (both fed in highest conc.), **after 36 days (thereof 35 days of DON- and ZEA-administration)

incidence: 2/2?*, sa. const.: male KAHYP pigs, wt.: ?, contamination: no ZEA, conc.: nd, country: Hungary⁶³², *control

incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: male KAHYP pigs, wt.: 60 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **15 ppm ZEA**, o., for 14 days), conc.: 620 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$ *, country: Hungary⁶³², *after 13/14 days

Pig, sow milk may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

FUMONISIN B₁

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: milk from a sow 1 day after parturition, contamination: artificial (dose: *Fusarium moniliforme* culture material (=300 mg FB₁ daily), o., for 7 days until parturition no more FB₁; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: Hungary⁶³³

incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: milk from sows **1 day after parturition**, contamination: artificial (dose: *Fusarium moniliforme* culture material (=300 mg FB₁ daily), o., for 7–9 days until parturition, additionally

300 mg FB₁ after parturition, o., daily for 7 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 23.0–27.5 ppb*, Ø conc.: 25.25 ppb*, country: Hungary⁶³³, *24 h after parturition

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: milk from a sow 7 days after parturition, contamination: artificial (dose: *Fusarium moniliforme* culture material (=300 mg FB₁ daily), o., for 7 days until parturition no more FB₁; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: Hungary⁶³³

incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: milk from sows 7 days after parturition, contamination: artificial (dose: *Fusarium moniliforme* culture material (=300 mg FB₁ daily), o., for 7–9 days until parturition, additionally **300 mg FB₁ after parturition**, o., daily for 7 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 18.0–25.5 ppb*, Ø conc.: 21.75 ppb*, country: Hungary⁶³³, *on the 7th day of life of piglets

ZEARALENOL

incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: milk from sows 8 days after parturition, contamination: artificial (dose: 40 ppm crystalline ZEA, o., from the 8th day of parturition for 9 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 0.575–0.79 ppm, country: Hungary/USA¹⁴⁸ (up to 5 days after the diet had been finished measured)

Piglet see Pig

Pony

Pony Artificial Contamination

Pony cecum may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

AFLATOXIN B₁

incidence: ?*/?, sa. const.: weanling pony foals (mixed breeding, of both sexes), age: 6–8 months and one 10-year-old pony

mare, wt.: 42–107 kg (weanling ponies), contamination: artificial (dose: 6 mg AFB₁/kg b. wt. (lower and a higher dose(s) also applicated, but no values recorded), nasogastric intubation, once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 722 ng/g tissue**, country: USA⁷³, *died after 34 h, **in cecal contents

Pony kidney may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

AFLATOXIN B₁

incidence: ?*/?, sa. const.: weanling pony foals (mixed breeding, of both sexes), age: 6–8 months and one 10-year-old pony mare, wt.: 42–107 kg (weanling ponies), contamination: artificial (dose: 2 mg AFB₁/kg b. wt. (equal and higher doses also applicated, but no values recorded), nasogastric intubation, once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.46 ng/g tissue, country: USA⁷³, *died after 68 h

AFLATOXIN M₁

incidence: ?*/?, sa. const.: weanling pony foals (mixed breeding, of both sexes), age: 6–8 months and one 10-year-old pony mare, wt.: 42–107 kg (weanling ponies), contamination: artificial (dose: 2 mg AFB₁/kg b. wt. (equal and higher doses also applicated, but no values recorded), nasogastric intubation, once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.45 ng/g tissue, country: USA⁷³, *died after 68 h

Pony liver may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

AFLATOXIN B₁

incidence: 1/1*, sa. const.: weanling pony foals (mixed breeding, of both sexes), age: 6–8 months and one 10-year-old pony mare, wt.: 42–107 kg (weanling ponies), contamination: no AFB₁ (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd**, country: USA⁷³, *control, **died ? after 70 days

incidence: ?*/?, sa. const.: weanling pony foals (mixed breeding, of both sexes), age: 6–8 months and one 10-year-old pony mare, wt.: 42–107 kg (weanling ponies), contamination: artificial (dose: **2 mg AFB₁**/kg b. wt. (higher doses also applicated, but no values recorded), nasogastric intubation, once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 2.46*–2.59** ng/g tissue, country: USA⁷³, ponies died after 76 h* and 68 h** incidence: ?*/?, sa. const.: weanling pony foals (mixed breeding, of both sexes), age: 6–8 months and one 10-year-old pony mare, wt.: 42–107 kg (weanling ponies), contamination: artificial (dose: **4 mg AFB₁**/kg b. wt. (higher doses also applicated, but no values recorded), nasogastric intubation, once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 30.00 ng/g tissue, country: USA⁷³, *died after 46 h incidence: ?*/?, sa. const.: weanling pony foals (mixed breeding, of both sexes), age: 6–8 months and one 10-year-old pony mare, wt.: 42–107 kg (weanling ponies), contamination: artificial (dose: **6 mg AFB₁**/kg b. wt. (a lower and a higher dose also applicated, but no values recorded), nasogastric intubation, once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 80.12 ng/g tissue, country: USA⁷³, *died after 34 h

AFLATOXIN M₁

incidence: 1/1*, sa. const.: weanling pony foals (mixed breeding, of both sexes), age: 6–8 months and one 10-year-old pony mare, wt.: 42–107 kg (weanling ponies), contamination: no AFB₁ (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd**, country: USA⁷³, *control, **died ? after 70 days incidence: ?*/?, sa. const.: weanling pony foals (mixed breeding, of both sexes), age: 6–8 months and one 10-year-old pony mare, wt.: 42–107 kg (weanling ponies), contamination: artificial (dose: **2 mg AFB₁**/kg b. wt. (higher doses also applicated, but no values recorded), nasogastric intubation, once; for detailed

information please see the article), conc. range: 0.25*–0.67** ng/g tissue, country: USA⁷³, ponies died after 76 h* and 68 h** incidence: ?*/?, sa. const.: weanling pony foals (mixed breeding, of both sexes), age: 6–8 months and one 10-year-old pony mare, wt.: 42–107 kg (weanling ponies), contamination: artificial (dose: **4 mg AFB₁**/kg b. wt. (higher doses also applicated, but no values recorded), nasogastric intubation, once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 4.58 ng/g tissue, country: USA⁷³, *died after 46 h incidence: ?*/?, sa. const.: weanling pony foals (mixed breeding, of both sexes), age: 6–8 months and one 10-year-old pony mare, wt.: 42–107 kg (weanling ponies), contamination: artificial (dose: **6 mg AFB₁**/kg b. wt. (a lower and a higher dose also applicated, but no values recorded), nasogastric intubation, once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 11.92 ng/g tissue, country: USA⁷³, *died after 34 h

Pony muscle may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

AFLATOXIN B₁

incidence: ?*/?, sa. const.: weanling pony foals (mixed breeding, of both sexes), age: 6–8 months and one 10-year-old pony mare, wt.: 42–107 kg (weanling ponies), contamination: artificial (dose: **2 mg AFB₁**/kg b. wt. (equal and higher doses also applicated, but no values recorded), nasogastric intubation, once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 2.17 ng/g tissue**, country: USA⁷³, *died after 68 h, **in gluteal muscle incidence: ?*/?, sa. const.: weanling pony foals (mixed breeding, of both sexes), age: 6–8 months and one 10-year-old pony mare, wt.: 42–107 kg (weanling ponies), contamination: artificial (dose: **4 mg AFB₁**/kg b. wt. (lower and higher doses also applicated, but no values recorded), nasogastric intubation, once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.:

21.46 ng/g tissue**, country: USA⁷³, *died after 46 h, **in gluteal muscle

AFLATOXIN M₁

incidence: ?*/?, sa. const.: weanling pony foals (mixed breeding, of both sexes), age: 6–8 months and one 10-year-old pony mare, wt.: 42–107 kg (weanling ponies), contamination: artificial (dose: **2 mg AFB₁/kg b. wt.** (equal and higher doses also applied, but no values recorded), nasogastric intubation, once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.68 ng/g tissue**, country: USA⁷³, *died after 68 h, **in gluteal muscle

incidence: ?*/?, sa. const.: weanling pony foals (mixed breeding, of both sexes), age: 6–8 months and one 10-year-old pony mare, wt.: 42–107 kg (weanling ponies), contamination: artificial (dose: **4 mg AFB₁/kg b. wt.** (lower and higher doses also applied, but no values recorded), nasogastric intubation, once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 2.31 ng/g tissue**, country: USA⁷³, *died after 46 h, **in gluteal muscle

Pony rectum may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

AFLATOXIN B₁

incidence: ?*/?, sa. const.: weanling pony foals (mixed breeding, of both sexes), age: 6–8 months and one 10-year-old pony mare, wt.: 42–107 kg (weanling ponies), contamination: artificial (dose: **2 mg AFB₁/kg b. wt.** (an equal and higher dose(s) also applied, but no values recorded), nasogastric intubation, once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 4,941*–7,103** ng/g tissue***, country: USA⁷³, ponies died after 68 h* and 76 h**, ***in rectal contents
incidence: ?*/?, sa. const.: weanling pony foals (mixed breeding, of both sexes), age: 6–8 months and one 10-year-old pony mare, wt.: 42–107 kg (weanling ponies), contamination: artificial (dose: **4 mg**

AFB₁/kg b. wt. (a lower and higher dose(s) also applied, but no values recorded), nasogastric intubation, once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 10,180 ng/g tissue**, country: USA⁷³, *died after 46 h, **in rectal contents
incidence: ?*/?, sa. const.: weanling pony foals (mixed breeding, of both sexes), age: 6–8 months and one 10-year-old pony mare, wt.: 42–107 kg (weanling ponies), contamination: artificial (dose: **6 mg AFB₁/kg b. wt.** (lower and a higher dose(s) also applied, but no values recorded), nasogastric intubation, once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 10,611 ng/g tissue**, country: USA⁷³, *died after 34 h, **in rectal contents

Pony stomach may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

AFLATOXIN B₁

incidence: ?*/?, sa. const.: weanling pony foals (mixed breeding, of both sexes), age: 6–8 months and one 10-year-old pony mare, wt.: 42–107 kg (weanling ponies), contamination: artificial (dose: **6 mg AFB₁/kg* b. wt.** (lower and a higher dose(s) also applied, but no values recorded), nasogastric intubation, once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 5,466 ng/g tissue**, country: USA⁷³, *died after 34 h, **in stomach contents

Pork see Pig

Poultry

Poultry Natural Contamination

Poultry may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

OCHRATOXIN A

incidence: 5/14, sa. const.: birds of Denmark, contamination: natural, conc. range: 4.3–29.2 µg/kg, Ø 13.22 µg/kg, country: Denmark²⁹⁸

Pullets see Hen

Quail

Quail Artificial Contamination

Quail egg may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

OCHRATOXIN A

incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: eggs from Japanese quails, contamination: no OTA (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: Poland³⁸², *control
 incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: eggs from Japanese quails, contamination: artificial (dose: **1 mg OTA/kg** b. wt., o., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: Poland³⁸² (measured at other hour intervals up to 192 h)
 incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: eggs from Japanese quails, contamination: artificial (dose: **5 mg OTA/kg** b. wt., o., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: $\approx 2.06 \mu\text{g/kg}^*$ (mean value), country: Poland³⁸², *72 h after OTA-administration (also at other hour intervals up to }192 h measured, lowest conc.: nd after 192 h)
 incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: eggs from Japanese quails, contamination: artificial (dose: **20 mg OTA/kg** b. wt., o., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: $\approx 3.5 \mu\text{g/kg}^*$ (mean value), country: Poland³⁸², *48 h after OTA-administration (also at other hour intervals up to 96 h measured, except for the start value lowest conc.: $\approx 2.9 \mu\text{g/kg}$ after 96 h)

incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: eggs from Japanese quails, contamination: no OTA (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: Poland³⁸², *control
 incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: eggs from Japanese quails, contamination: artificial (dose: **1 mg OTA/kg** b. wt., o., once; for detailed information please see the

article), conc.: nr*, country: Poland³⁸², *in abdominal yolks

incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: eggs from Japanese quails, contamination: artificial (dose: **5 mg OTA/kg** b. wt., o., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: $\approx \leq 12.75 \mu\text{g/kg}^*$ ** (mean value), country: Poland³⁸², *in abdominal yolks, **12 h after OTA-administration (also measured at day 4)

incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: eggs from Japanese quails, contamination: artificial (dose: **20 mg OTA/kg** b. wt., o., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: $\approx \leq 33.56 \mu\text{g/kg}^*$ ** (mean value), country: Poland³⁸², *in abdominal yolks, **12 h after OTA-administration (also measured at day 4)

Quail kidney may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

OCHRATOXIN A

incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: eggs from Japanese quails, contamination: no OTA (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: Poland³⁸², *control
 incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: eggs from Japanese quails, contamination: artificial (dose: **1 mg OTA/kg** b. wt., o., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr*, country: Poland³⁸², *up to 8 days measured
 incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: eggs from Japanese quails, contamination: artificial (dose: **5 mg OTA/kg** b. wt., o., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: $\leq 80 \mu\text{g/kg}^*$ (mean value), country: Poland³⁸², *12 h after OTA-administration (up to 8 days measured)
 incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: eggs from Japanese quails, contamination: artificial (dose: **20 mg OTA/kg** b. wt., o., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: $\leq 114 \mu\text{g/kg}^*$ (mean value), country: Poland³⁸², *12 h after OTA-administration (up to 8 days measured)

Quail plasma may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

OCHRATOXIN A

incidence: 16?/16, sa. const.: male and female Japanese quails, wt.: ≈160 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 50 ng OTA/g b. wt., o., once), conc. range: ≤260 ng/ml (mean value), country: Sweden/Yugoslavia¹⁹³ (at different min and hour intervals up to 48 h measured) incidence: 16?/16, sa. const.: male and female Japanese quails, wt.: ≈160 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 50 ng OTA/g, i.v., once), conc. range: ≤590 ng/ml (mean value), country: Sweden/Yugoslavia¹⁹³ (at different min and hour intervals up to 48 h measured)

Rabbit

Rabbit Artificial Contamination

Rabbit kidney may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

OCHRATOXIN A

incidence: 4/4*, sa. const.: “blanc de Termonde” female rabbits, contamination: no OTA (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: Belgium²⁹⁹, *control incidence: 4?/4, sa. const.: “blanc de Termonde” female rabbits, contamination: artificial (dose: **193.4 ng natural OTA/g** feed, for 19 days (lactation period); for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 1,241 ng/kg* ** (mean value), country: Belgium²⁹⁹, *in **rabbit does**, **after 19 days of toxin exposure during lactation incidence: 4?/4, sa. const.: sucklings from “blanc de Termonde” female rabbits, contamination: artificial (dose: **OTA** from the milk of lactating **rabbits receiving 193.4 ng natural OTA/g** feed; for detailed

information please see the article), conc.: 41 ng/kg* ** (mean value), country: Belgium²⁹⁹, *in **sucklings**, **after 19 days of toxin exposure during lactation

Rabbit liver may contain the following mycotoxins:

OCHRATOXIN A

incidence: 4/4*, sa. const.: “blanc de Termonde” female rabbits, contamination: no OTA (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: Belgium²⁹⁹, *control incidence: 4?/4, sa. const.: “blanc de Termonde” female rabbits, contamination: artificial (dose: **193.4 ng natural OTA/g** feed, for 19 days (lactation period); for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 158 ng/kg* ** (mean value), country: Belgium²⁹⁹, *in **rabbit does**, **after 19 days of toxin exposure during lactation incidence: 4?/4, sa. const.: sucklings from “blanc de Termonde” female rabbits, contamination: artificial (dose: **OTA** from the milk of lactating **rabbits receiving 193.4 ng natural OTA/g** feed; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: <20 ng/kg* ** (mean value), country: Belgium²⁹⁹, *in **sucklings**, **after 19 days of toxin exposure during lactation

Rabbit mammary gland may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

OCHRATOXIN A

incidence: 4/4*, sa. const.: “blanc de Termonde” female rabbits, contamination: no OTA (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: Belgium²⁹⁹, *control incidence: 4?/4, sa. const.: “blanc de Termonde” female rabbits, contamination: artificial (dose: **193.4 ng natural OTA/g** feed, o., for 19 days (lactation period); for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 109 ng/kg* (mean value),

country: Belgium²⁹⁹, *after 19 days of toxin exposure during lactation

Rabbit milk may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

OCHRATOXIN A

incidence: 4/4*, sa. const.: “blanc de Termonde” female rabbits, contamination: no OTA (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: Belgium²⁹⁹, *control

incidence: 4?/4, sa. const.: “blanc de Termonde” female rabbits, contamination: artificial (dose: **193.4 ng natural OTA/g** feed, o., for 19 days (lactation period); for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 49 ng/l* (mean value), country: Belgium²⁹⁹, *after 19 days of toxin exposure during lactation

Rabbit muscle may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

OCHRATOXIN A

incidence: 4/4*, sa. const.: “blanc de Termonde” female rabbits, contamination: no OTA (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: Belgium²⁹⁹, *control

incidence: 4?/4, sa. const.: “blanc de Termonde” female rabbits, contamination: artificial (dose: **193.4 ng natural OTA/g** feed, o., for 19 days (lactation period); for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 38 ng/kg* ** (mean value), country: Belgium²⁹⁹, *in **rabbit does**, **after 19 days of toxin exposure during lactation
 incidence: 4?/4, sa. const.: sucklings from “blanc de Termonde” female rabbits, contamination: artificial (dose: **OTA from the milk of lactating rabbits receiving 193.4 ng natural OTA/g** feed; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: <20 ng/kg* ** (mean value), country: Belgium²⁹⁹, *in **sucklings**, **after 19 days of toxin exposure during lactation

Rabbit plasma may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

OCHRATOXIN A

incidence: ?/6, sa. const.: male Fauve de Bourgogne rabbits, age: adult, weight: 2–3 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 2 mg OTA/kg, o. (by gavage), once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤2.13 µg/ml* (mean value), country: France¹⁷², *after 1 h (also at other hour intervals up to 12 h measured, lowest conc.: ≈0.7 µg/ml after 12 h)

incidence: ?/6, sa. const.: male Fauve de Bourgogne rabbits, age: adult, weight: 2–3 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 2 mg OTA/kg, i.v., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≈≤15 µg/ml* (mean value), country: France¹⁷², *after 0.3 h? (also at other hour intervals up to 12 h measured, lowest conc.: ≈0.75 µg/ml after 12 h)

incidence: 4/4*, sa. const.: “blanc de Termonde” female rabbits, contamination: no OTA (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: Belgium²⁹⁹, *control

incidence: 4?/4, sa. const.: “blanc de Termonde” female rabbits, contamination: artificial (dose: **193.4 ng natural OTA/g** feed, o., for 19 days (lactation period); for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 3,144 ng/l* ** (mean value), country: Belgium²⁹⁹, *in **rabbit does**, **after 19 days of toxin exposure during lactation

incidence: 4?/4*, sa. const.: sucklings from “blanc de Termonde” female rabbits, contamination: artificial (dose: **OTA from the milk of lactating rabbits receiving 193.4 ng natural OTA/g** feed; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 51 ng/l* ** (mean value), country: Belgium²⁹⁹, *in **sucklings**, **after 19 days of toxin exposure during lactation

Rainbow trout see Fish, rainbow trout

Rat

Rat Artificial Contamination

Rat may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

AFLATOXIN

incidence: ?/3–5, sa. const.: male weanling Sprague-Dawley-derived rats, contamination: artificial (dose: 1.90 mg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg, i.p., once, prior to dosing 5% casein fed ad libitum for 15 days (group 1); for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 81.7 pmol AF bound to chromatin/mg DNA* (mean value), country: USA¹¹⁸, *after 6 h

incidence: ?/3–5, sa. const.: male weanling Sprague-Dawley-derived rats, contamination: artificial (dose: 1.90 mg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg, i.p., once, prior to dosing 20% casein pair-fed to group 1 for 15 days (group 2); for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 187 pmol AF bound to chromatin/mg DNA* (mean value), country: USA¹¹⁸, *after 6 h

incidence: ?/3–5, sa. const.: male weanling Sprague-Dawley-derived rats, contamination: artificial (dose: 1.90 mg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg, i.p., once, prior to dosing 20% casein fed ad libitum for 15 days (group 3); for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 259 pmol AF bound to chromatin/mg DNA* (mean value), country: USA¹¹⁸, *after 6 h

incidence: ?/3–5, sa. const.: male weanling Sprague-Dawley-derived rats, contamination: artificial (dose: 1.90 mg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg, i.p., once, prior to dosing 5% casein fed ad libitum for 15 days (group 1); for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 56.4 pmol AF bound to DNA/mg DNA* (mean value), country: USA¹¹⁸, *after 6 h
incidence: ?/3–5, sa. const.: male weanling Sprague-Dawley-derived rats, contamination: artificial (dose: 1.90 mg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg, i.p., once, prior to

dosing 20% casein pair-fed to group 1 for 15 days (group 2); for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 141 pmol AF bound to DNA/mg DNA* (mean value), country: USA¹¹⁸, *after 6 h
incidence: ?/3–5, sa. const.: male weanling Sprague-Dawley-derived rats, contamination: artificial (dose: 1.90 mg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg, i.p., once, prior to dosing 20% casein fed ad libitum for 15 days (group 3); for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 202 pmol AF bound to DNA/mg DNA* (mean value), country: USA¹¹⁸, *after 6 h
incidence: ?/3–5, sa. const.: male weanling Sprague-Dawley-derived rats, contamination: artificial (dose: 1.90 mg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg, i.p., once, prior to dosing 5% casein fed ad libitum for 15 days (group 1); for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 11.9 pmol AF bound to protein/mg protein* (mean value), country: USA¹¹⁸, *after 6 h
incidence: ?/3–5, sa. const.: male weanling Sprague-Dawley-derived rats, contamination: artificial (dose: 1.90 mg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg, i.p., once, prior to dosing 20% casein pair-fed to group 1 for 15 days (group 2); for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 21.8 pmol AF bound to protein/mg protein* (mean value), country: USA¹¹⁸, *after 6 h
incidence: ?/3–5, sa. const.: male weanling Sprague-Dawley-derived rats, contamination: artificial (dose: 1.90 mg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg, i.p., once, prior to dosing 20% casein fed ad libitum for 15 days (group 3); for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 35.2 pmol AF bound to protein/mg protein* (mean value), country: USA¹¹⁸, *after 6 h

Rat Adipose see Rat fat

Rat bile may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

AFLATOXIN B₁

incidence: 5?/5*, sa. const.: male Sprague-Dawley rats, wt.: 250–300 g,

contamination: artificial (dose: 0.25 mg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg, i.p., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 234 nmol/kg/h** *** **** (mean value), country: USA¹²⁰, *control, **PG-treatment (0.267 ml/kg/day) for 9 days prior to AFB₁-treatment, ***total AFB metabolites, ***in bile collected for 1 h

incidence: 5?/5, sa. const.: male Sprague-Dawley rats, wt.: 250–300 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.25 mg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg, i.p., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 283 nmol/kg/h* ** *** (mean value), country: USA¹²⁰, *BHA-treatment (500 mg/kg/day) for 9 days prior to AFB₁-treatment, **total AFB metabolites, ***in bile collected for 1 h

incidence: 4?/4, sa. const.: male Sprague-Dawley rats, wt.: 180–190 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 40 µg AFB₁ (labeled and unlabeled)/g b. wt., i.p., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 4.6 nmol* ** *** (mean value), country: USA⁵⁵², *control, **AFB₁-GSH-conjugate, ***in bile collected for 2 h

incidence: 4?/4, sa. const.: male Sprague-Dawley rats, wt.: 180–190 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 40 µg AFB₁ (labeled and unlabeled)/g b. wt., i.p., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 12.2 nmol* ** *** (mean value), country: USA⁵⁵², *0.1% PB-treatment for 1 week (in drinking water), **AFB₁-GSH-conjugate, ***in bile collected for 2 h

incidence: ?/5–6, sa. const.: male African giant rats, wt.: 1.5–2.0 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 1 mg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg b. wt., i.v., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 87 ng/g liver*, country: Nigeria⁵⁹³, *after ≈8 h of treatment

incidence: ?/5–6, sa. const.: male weanling Wistar-derived rats, wt.: 250 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 1 mg AFB₁

(labeled)/kg b. wt., i.v., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 175 ng/g liver*, country: Nigeria⁵⁹³, *after ≈8 h of treatment

AFLATOXIN B

incidence: 5?/5*, sa. const.: male Sprague-Dawley rats, wt.: 250–300 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.25 mg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg, i.p., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 73.4 nmol/kg/h** *** **** (mean value), country: USA¹²⁰, *control, **PG-treatment (0.267 ml/kg/day) for 9 days prior to AFB₁-treatment, ***AFB-GSH, ***in bile collected for 1 h

incidence: 5?/5, sa. const.: male Sprague-Dawley rats, wt.: 250–300 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.25 mg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg, i.p., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 147 nmol/kg/h* ** *** (mean value), country: USA¹²⁰, *BHA-treatment (500 mg/kg/day) for 9 days prior to AFB₁-treatment, **AFB-GSH, ***in bile collected for 1 h

AFLATOXIN M₁

incidence: ?/5–6, sa. const.: male African giant rats, wt.: 1.5–2.0 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 1 mg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg b. wt., i.v., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 54 ng/g liver*, country: Nigeria⁵⁹³, *after ≈8 h of treatment
incidence: ?/5–6, sa. const.: male weanling Wistar-derived rats, wt.: 250 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 1 mg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg b. wt., i.v., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 166 ng/g liver*, country: Nigeria⁵⁹³, *after ≈8 h of treatment

AFLATOXIN P₁

incidence: 5?/5*, sa. const.: male Sprague-Dawley rats, wt.: 250–300 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.25 mg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg, i.p., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 16.3 nmol/kg/h** *** **** (mean value), country: USA¹²⁰, *control, **PG-treatment

(0.267 ml/kg/day) for 9 days prior to AFB₁-treatment, ***AFP₁-Gluc, ***in bile collected for 1 h

incidence: 5/5, sa. const.: male Sprague-Dawley rats, wt.: 250–300 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.25 mg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg, i.p., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 31.7 nmol/kg/h* ** ** (mean value), country: USA¹²⁰, ***BHA-treatment** (500 mg/kg/day) for 9 days prior to AFB₁-treatment, **AFP₁-Gluc, ***in bile collected for 1 h

AFLATOXIN Q₁

incidence: ?/5–6, sa. const.: male **African giant rats**, wt.: 1.5–2.0 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 1 mg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg b. wt., i.v., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 245 ng/g liver*, country: Nigeria⁵⁹³, *after ≈8 h of treatment

incidence: ?/5–6, sa. const.: male **weanling Wistar-derived rats**, wt.: 250 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 1 mg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg b. wt., i.v., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 189 ng/g liver*, country: Nigeria⁵⁹³, *after ≈8 h of treatment

FUMONISIN B₁

incidence: 4/4, sa. const.: male Wistar rats, age: 6–8 months, wt.: 350–400 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 7.5 mg FB₁ (labeled)/kg b. wt., i.p., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≈≤0.42 mg FB₁*, country: South Africa⁶²³, *after 30–60 min (also at other hour intervals up to 24 h measured, lowest conc. nd after ≈9 h)

OCHRATOXIN A

incidence: ?/3 or more*, sa. const.: healthy female Sprague-Dawley rats, wt.: ≈300 g, contamination: no OTA (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: Canada¹⁴⁴, *control incidence: 3/3, sa. const.: healthy female Sprague-Dawley rats, wt.: ≈300 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 100 μg

OTA/rat, i.v., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 1.1 nmol/ml (mean value), country: Canada¹⁴⁴

incidence: 3/3, sa. const.: male Wistar rats, wt.: 270 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 2 mg crystalline OTA/kg b. wt., by gavage, once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: >100 ng/0.1 ml bile*, Ø conc.: >100 ng/0.1 ml bile*, country: Yugoslavia/Sweden¹⁹¹, *after 6 h (also measured after 12, 24, and 48 h, lowest conc.: 3.2 ng/0.1 ml bile after 48 h)

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: male **albumin-deficient** Sprague-Dawley rat, age: 9–10 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: 2.2 mg OTA/kg, by injection, once), conc. range: ≈≤138 μg/ml* (mean value), country: Japan⁶¹³, *after 5 min (also at other min intervals up to 15 min measured, except for the start value lowest conc.: ≈75 μg/ml after 15 min) incidence: 3/3, sa. const.: **normal** Sprague-Dawley rats, age: 9–10 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: 4.1 mg OTA/kg, by injection, once), conc. range: ≈≤1 μg/ml*? (mean value), country: Japan⁶¹³, *after 30 min collection period (also measured after 30–60 and 60–90 min collection period, lowest conc.: <0.5 μg/ml after 60–90 min) incidence: 3/3, sa. const.:

albumin-deficient Sprague-Dawley rats, age: 9–10 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: 4.1 mg OTA/kg, by injection, once), conc.: ≈≤175 μg/ml* (mean value), country: Japan⁶¹³, *after 30 min collection period (also measured after 30–60 and 60–90 min collection period, lowest conc.: ≈48 μg/ml after 60–90 min)

OCHRATOXIN α

incidence: ?/3 or more*, sa. const.: healthy female Sprague-Dawley rats, wt.: ≈300 g, contamination: no OTα (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: Canada¹⁴⁴, *control incidence: 3/3, sa. const.: healthy female Sprague-Dawley rats, wt.: ≈300 g,

contamination: artificial (dose: **100 µg OTA**/rat, i.v., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 5.01 nmol/ml (mean value), country: Canada¹⁴⁴

LACTONE OPENED OCHRATOXIN A

incidence: 3/3 or more*, sa. const.: healthy female Sprague-Dawley rats, wt.: ≈300 g, contamination: no OP-OTA (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: Canada¹⁴⁴, *control incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: healthy female Sprague-Dawley rats, wt.: ≈300 g, contamination: artificial (dose: **100 µg OP-OTA**/rat, i.v., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 4.4 nmol/ml (mean value), country: Canada¹⁴⁴

4-HYDROXYOCHRATOXIN A

incidence: 3/3 or more*, sa. const.: healthy female Sprague-Dawley rats, wt.: ≈300 g, contamination: no OTA-OH (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: Canada¹⁴⁴, *control incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: healthy female Sprague-Dawley rats, wt.: ≈300 g, contamination: artificial (dose: **100 µg OTA-OH**/rat, i.v., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 14.7 nmol/ml (mean value), country: Canada¹⁴⁴

OCHRATOXIN B

incidence: 3/3 or more*, sa. const.: healthy female Sprague-Dawley rats, wt.: ≈300 g, contamination: no OTB (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: Canada¹⁴⁴, *control incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: healthy female Sprague-Dawley rats, wt.: ≈300 g, contamination: artificial (dose: **100 µg OTB**/rat, i.v., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 4.2 nmol/ml (mean value), country: Canada¹⁴⁴

Rat blood may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

AFLATOXINS

incidence: ?/5, sa. const.: male Sprague-Dawley rats, Ø wt.: 242.2 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 300 µg/kg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg, i.t. (**dust-adsorbed**), once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: ≈≤570 nM AFs*, country: USA⁶⁰⁴, *after 2 h (also at other min and hour intervals up to 18 h measured, lowest conc.: ≈460 nM AFs after ≈0.5 h)

incidence: ?/5, sa. const.: male Sprague-Dawley rats, Ø wt.: 242.2 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 300 µg/kg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg, i.t. (**microcrystalline form**), once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: ≈≤480 nM AFs*, country: USA⁶⁰⁴, *after 12 h (also at other min and hour intervals up to 18 h measured, lowest conc.: ≈120 nM AFs after ≈0.5 h)

incidence: ?/5, sa. const.: male Sprague-Dawley rats, Ø wt.: 242.2 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 300 µg/kg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg, i.t. (**dust-adsorbed**), once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: ≈≤465 nM AFs*, country: USA⁶⁰⁴, *after 1 day (also at other day intervals up to 21 days measured, lowest conc.: nd after 21 days)

incidence: ?/5, sa. const.: male Sprague-Dawley rats, Ø wt.: 242.2 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 300 µg/kg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg, i.t. (**microcrystalline form**), once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: ≈≤480 nM AFs, country: USA⁶⁰⁴, *after 1 day (also at other day intervals up to 21 days measured, lowest conc.: nd after 21 days)

OCHRATOXIN A

incidence: 3?/3*, sa. const.: **male** F344 rats, age: 8 weeks, contamination: no OTA (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 14 pmol/ml** (mean value), country: Germany¹²⁵, *control, **72 h after OTA-administration incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: **male** F344 rats, age: 8 weeks, contamination: artificial

(dose: **0.5 mg OTA/kg** b. wt., by gavage, once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: $\leq 4,614$ pmol/ml* ** (mean value), country: Germany¹²⁵, *after 48 h after OTA-administration (also at other day intervals up to 56 days measured, lowest conc.: 85 pmol/ml after 56 days), **highest value recorded incidence: 3?/3*, sa. const.: **female** F344 rats, age: 8 weeks, contamination: no OTA (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 4 pmol/ml** (mean value), country: Germany¹²⁵, *control, **72 h after OTA-administration

incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: **female** F344 rats, age: 8 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: **0.5 mg OTA/kg** b. wt., by gavage, once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: $\leq 6,012$ pmol/ml* ** (mean value), country: Germany¹²⁵, *after 24 h after OTA-administration (also at other days up to 56 day intervals measured, lowest conc.: 89 pmol/ml after 56 days), **highest value recorded

incidence: 3/3 or more*, sa. const.: **adult male** Wistar rats, wt.: 200–250 g, contamination: no OTA, conc.: nr, country: Japan¹⁴³, *control

incidence: ?/3–4, sa. const.: **adult male** Wistar rats, wt.: 200–250 g, contamination: artificial (dose: **15 mg OTA** (labeled)/kg, o., once), conc. range: ≈ 36.5 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ * (mean value), country: Japan¹⁴³, *after 4 h (also at other hour intervals up to 40 h measured, lowest conc.: ≈ 13 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ after 48 h)

incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: **healthy adult female** Sprague-Dawley rats, wt.: 270–350 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 100 μg OTC/rat, i.v., once), conc. range: $\approx 1,100$ ng/ml (mean value), country: Canada¹⁷⁵, *after 120 min (also at other min intervals up to 300 min measured, lowest conc.: ≈ 400 ng/ml after 10 min)

incidence: 5?/5*, sa. const.: Sprague-Dawley rats (dams), wt.:

300–370 g, contamination: no OTA (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 1.3 $\mu\text{g/l}$ ** (mean value), country: Sweden³¹², *control, **after 24 h (also measured after 72 h conc.: 1.1 $\mu\text{g/l}$) incidence: 4?/4, sa. const.: Sprague-Dawley rats (dams), wt.: 300–370 g, contamination: artificial (dose: **10 μg OTA/kg** b. wt., o., once at 11th day of lactation; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 28 $\mu\text{g/l}$ * (mean value), country: Sweden³¹², *after 24 h (also measured after 72 h conc.: 8.5 $\mu\text{g/l}$)

incidence: 4?/4, sa. const.: Sprague-Dawley rats (dams), wt.: 300–370 g, contamination: artificial (dose: **50 μg OTA/kg** b. wt., o., once at 11th day of lactation; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 120 $\mu\text{g/l}$ * (mean value), country: Sweden³¹², *after 24 h (also measured after 72 h conc.: 36 $\mu\text{g/l}$) incidence: 5?/5, sa. const.:

Sprague-Dawley rats (dams), wt.: 300–370 g, contamination: artificial (dose: **250 μg OTA/kg** b. wt., o., once at 11th day of lactation; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 520 $\mu\text{g/l}$ * (mean value), country: Sweden³¹², *after 24 h (also measured after 72 h conc.: 110 $\mu\text{g/l}$)

incidence: 10?/10*, sa. const.: pups of Sprague-Dawley rats, wt.: 19–30 g, contamination: no OTA (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 3.8 $\mu\text{g/l}$ ** (mean value), country: Sweden³¹², *control, **after 72 h incidence: 8?/8, sa. const.: pups of Sprague-Dawley rats, wt.: 19–30 g, contamination: artificial (dose: **OTA from the milk of lactating dams** receiving **10 μg OTA/kg** b. wt.; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 29 $\mu\text{g/l}$ * (mean value), country: Sweden³¹², *after 72 h

incidence: 8?/8, sa. const.: pups of Sprague-Dawley rats, wt.: 19–30 g, contamination: artificial (dose: **OTA from the milk of lactating dams** receiving **50 μg**

OTA/kg b. wt.; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 120 µg/l* (mean value), country: Sweden³¹², *after 72 h
 incidence: 8?/8, sa. const.: pups of Sprague-Dawley rats, wt.: 19–30 g, contamination: artificial (dose: OTA from the **milk of lactating dams** receiving 250 µg OTA/kg b. wt.; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 480 µg/l* (mean value), country: Sweden³¹², *after 72 h
 incidence: 4(8?)?/4(8)*, sa. const.: Sprague-Dawley rats (dams), contamination: no OTA (for detailed information please see the article), Ø conc.: 5.4 µg/l** (mean value), country: Sweden³²², *control, **at day 14 of lactation
 incidence: 4(8?)?/4(8), sa. const.: Sprague-Dawley rats (dams), contamination: artificial (dose: 50 µg OTA/kg b. wt., gastric intubation, 46 times in 8 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), Ø conc.: 195 µg/l* (mean value), country: Sweden³²², *at day 14 of lactation
 incidence: 4(8?)?/4(8)*, sa. const.: Sprague-Dawley rats (dams), contamination: no OTA (for detailed information please see the article), Ø conc.: 3.3 µg/l** (mean value), country: Sweden³²², *control, **at day 21 of lactation
 incidence: 4(8?)?/4(8), sa. const.: Sprague-Dawley rats (dams), contamination: artificial (dose: 50 µg OTA/kg b. wt., gastric intubation, 46 times in 8 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), Ø conc.: 235 µg/l* (mean value), country: Sweden³²², *at day 21 of lactation
 incidence: 4?/4*, sa. const.: pups of Sprague-Dawley rats, contamination: no OTA (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 11 µg/l** (mean value), country: Sweden³²², *control, **at day 14
 incidence: 4?/4, sa. const.: pups of Sprague-Dawley rats, contamination: artificial (dose: infected by lactating dams

receiving 50 µg OTA/kg b. wt. by gastric intubation for 46 times (OTA-exposure of pups via **placenta**); for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 130 µg/l* (mean value), country: Sweden³²², *at day 14
 incidence: 4?/4, sa. const.: pups of Sprague-Dawley rats, contamination: artificial (dose: infected by lactating dams receiving 50 µg OTA/kg b. wt. by gastric intubation for 46 times (OTA-exposure of pups via **milk**); for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 640 µg/l* (mean value), country: Sweden³²², *at day 14
 incidence: 4?/4, sa. const.: pups of Sprague-Dawley rats, contamination: artificial (dose: infected by lactating dams receiving 50 µg OTA/kg b. wt. by gastric intubation for 46 times (OTA-exposure of pups via **milk and placenta**); for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 860 µg/l* (mean value), country: Sweden³²², *at day 14

OCHRATOXIN α

incidence: 3?/3*, sa. const.: male F344 rats, age: 8 weeks, contamination: no OTA (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 2.23 pmol/ml** (mean value), country: Germany¹²⁵, *control, **72 h after OTA-administration
 incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: male F344 rats, age: 8 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.5 mg OTA/kg b. wt., by gavage, once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤14.92 pmol/ml** (mean value), country: Germany¹²⁵, *24 h after OTA-administration (also at other day intervals up to 56 days measured, lowest conc.: 0.01 pmol/ml after 96 h), **highest value recorded
 incidence: 3?/3*, sa. const.: female F344 rats, age: 8 weeks, contamination: no OTA (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 4.35 pmol/ml** (mean value), country: Germany¹²⁵, *control, **72 h after OTA-administration

incidence: 3/3, sa. const.: **female**
 F344 rats, age: 8 weeks, contamination:
 artificial (dose: **0.5 mg OTA/kg** b. wt., by
 gavage, once; for detailed information
 please see the article), conc. range:
 ≤ 10.11 pmol/ml* ** (mean value),
 country: Germany¹²⁵, *after 24 h after
 OTA-administration (also at other day
 intervals up to 56 days measured, lowest
 conc.: 3.16 pmol/ml after 48 h), **highest
 value recorded

OCHRATOXIN C

incidence: 3/3, sa. const.: healthy adult
 female Sprague-Dawley rats, wt.:
 270–350 g, contamination: artificial (dose:
 100 μ g OTC/rat, i.v., once), conc. range:
 $\approx \leq 1,550$ ng/ml (mean value), country:
 Canada¹⁷⁵, *after ≈ 5 min (also at other
 min intervals up to 300 min measured,
 lowest conc.: \approx after 300 min)

ZEARALENONE

incidence: ?/? , sa. const.: male
 Sprague-Dawley rats, age: 8–10 weeks, wt.:
 230–290 g, contamination: artificial (dose:
1.13 mg ZEA/h/kg, i.v., for 6 h), conc.:
 ≈ 200 ng/ml* (mean value), country: Korea/
 USA⁵⁸⁵, *after 6 h of ZEA-administration
 incidence: ?/? , sa. const.: male
 Sprague-Dawley rats, age: 8–10 weeks, wt.:
 230–290 g, contamination: artificial (dose:
2.25 mg ZEA/h/kg, i.v., for 6 h), conc.:
 ≈ 350 ng/ml* (mean value), country:
 Korea/USA⁵⁸⁵, *after 6 h of
 ZEA-administration

Rat brain may contain the following
 mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

OCHRATOXIN A

incidence: 4/4, sa. const.: male albino
 Wistar rats, age: 6 weeks, contamination:
 artificial (dose: 289 μ g OTA/kg per 24 h,
 gastric intubation, for 8 days), conc.:
 114 ng/g* structure** (mean value),
 country: France/South Africa³⁶⁸, *after
 9 days (thereof 8 days with OTA-
 administration), **in **cerebellum**
 incidence: 4/4, sa. const.: male albino
 Wistar rats, age: 6 weeks, contamination:

artificial (dose: 289 μ g OTA/kg per 24 h,
 gastric intubation, for 8 days), conc.:
 27.2 ng/g* structure** (mean value),
 country: France/South Africa³⁶⁸, *after
 9 days (thereof 8 days with
 OTA-administration), **in **hippocampus**
 incidence: 4/4, sa. const.: male albino
 Wistar rats, age: 6 weeks, contamination:
 artificial (289 μ g OTA/kg per 24 h, gastric
 intubation, for 8 days), conc.: 18.8 ng/g*
 structure** (mean value), country:
 France/South Africa³⁶⁸, *after 9 days
 (thereof 8 days with OTA-administration),
 in **striatum

incidence: 4/4, sa. const.: male albino
 Wistar rats, age: 6 weeks, contamination:
 artificial (dose: 289 μ g OTA/kg per 24 h,
 gastric intubation, for 8 days), conc.:
 17.2 ng/g* structure** (mean value),
 country: France/South Africa³⁶⁸, *after
 9 days (thereof 8 days with
 OTA-administration), **in **ventral**
mesencephalon

incidence: 4/4, sa. const.: male albino
 Wistar rats, age: 6 weeks, contamination:
 artificial (dose: 289 μ g OTA/kg per 24 h,
 gastric intubation, for 8 days), conc.:
 47.3 ng/g* structure** (mean value),
 country: France/South Africa³⁶⁸, *after
 9 days (thereof 8 days with
 OTA-administration), **in **rest of brain**

ZEARALENONE

incidence: ?/? , sa. const.: male
 Sprague-Dawley rats, age: 8–10 weeks, wt.:
 230–290 g, contamination: artificial
 (dose: **1.13 mg ZEA/h/kg**, i.v., for 6 h),
 conc.: ≈ 200 ng/g* (mean value), country:
 Korea/USA⁵⁸⁵, *after 6 h of
 ZEA-administration
 incidence: ?/? , sa. const.: male
 Sprague-Dawley rats, age: 8–10 weeks,
 wt.: 230–290 g, contamination: artificial
 (dose: **2.25 mg ZEA/h/kg**, i.v., for 6 h),
 conc.: ≈ 300 ng/g* (mean value), country:
 Korea/USA⁵⁸⁵, *after 6 h of ZEA-
 administration

Rat colon may contain the following
 mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

OCHRATOXIN A

incidence: ?/3 or more*, sa. const.: adult male Wistar rats, wt.: 200–250 g, contamination: no OTA, conc.: nr, country: Japan¹⁴³, *control incidence: ?/3–4, sa. const.: adult male Wistar rats, wt.: 200–250 g, contamination: artificial (dose: **15 mg OTA** (labeled)/kg, o., once), conc. range: $\approx 4 \mu\text{g/g}$ wet weight of tissue* (mean value), country: Japan¹⁴³, *after 16 h (also at other hour intervals up to 24 h measured, lowest conc.: $\approx 1 \mu\text{g/g}$ wet weight of tissue after 24 h)

incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: male Wistar rats, age: 8–10 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: 1.4 mg OTA/kg, injected into the femoral vein, once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 122.8 ng/g/10 min* (mean value), country: Japan¹⁷⁴, *in colon perfusate

Rat duodenum may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

OCHRATOXIN A

incidence: ?/3 or more*, sa. const.: adult male Wistar rats, wt.: 200–250 g, contamination: no OTA, conc.: nr, country: Japan¹⁴³, *control incidence: ?/3–4, sa. const.: adult male Wistar rats, wt.: 200–250 g, contamination: artificial (dose: **15 mg OTA** (labeled)/kg, o., once), conc. range: $\approx 7 \mu\text{g/g}$ wet weight of tissue* (mean value), country: Japan¹⁴³, *after 1 h (also at other hour intervals up to 24 h measured, lowest conc.: $\approx 1 \mu\text{g/g}$ wet weight of tissue after 24 h)

Rat fat may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

ZEARALENONE

incidence: ?/? , sa. const.: male Sprague-Dawley rats, age: 8–10 weeks, wt.: 230–290 g, contamination: artificial (dose: **1.13 mg ZEA**/h/kg, i.v., for 6 h), conc.: $\approx 600 \text{ ng/g}$ * ** (mean value),

country: Korea/USA⁵⁸⁵, *after 6 h of ZEA-administration, **in adipose tissue incidence: ?/? , sa. const.: male Sprague-Dawley rats, age: 8–10 weeks, wt.: 230–290 g, contamination: artificial (dose: **2.25 mg ZEA**/h/kg, i.v., for 6 h), conc.: $\approx 1,000 \text{ ng/g}$ * ** (mean value), country: Korea/USA⁵⁸⁵, *after 6 h of ZEA-administration, **in adipose tissue

Rat feces may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

AFLATOXIN B₁

incidence: 3/3*, sa. const.: male adult Long-Evans rats, wt.: 270–320 g, contamination: no AFB₁, conc.: nd, country: Taiwan, Republic of China¹³², *control incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: male adult Long-Evans rats, wt.: 270–320 g, contamination: artificial (dose: **5.0 mg AFB₁**/kg b. wt., i.p., once), conc. range: 0.65–1.16 mg $\times 10^{-3}$ *, \emptyset conc.: 0.905 mg $\times 10^{-3}$ *, country: Taiwan, Republic of China¹³², *after 24 h (also measured after 48 and 72 h, but conc.: nd) incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: male adult Long-Evans rat, wt.: 270–320 g, contamination: artificial (dose: **5.5 mg AFB₁**/kg b. wt., i.p., once), conc.: 1.41 mg $\times 10^{-3}$ *, country: Taiwan, Republic of China¹³², *after 24 h (also measured after 48 and 72 h, but conc.: nd)

incidence: ?/5–6, sa. const.: male **African giant rats**, wt.: 1.5–2.0 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 1 mg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg b. wt., i.v., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 45 ng/g liver*, country: Nigeria⁵⁹³, *after ≈ 8 h of treatment incidence: ?/5–6, sa. const.: male **weanling Wistar-derived rats**, wt.: 250 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 1 mg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg b. wt., i.v., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 48 ng/g liver*, country: Nigeria⁵⁹³, *after ≈ 8 h of treatment

AFLATOXIN M₁

incidence: ?/5–6, sa. const.: male **African giant rats**, wt.: 1.5–2.0 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 1 mg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg b. wt., i.v., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 42 ng/g liver*, country: Nigeria⁵⁹³, *after ≈8 h of treatment

incidence: ?/5–6, sa. const.: male **weanling Wistar-derived rats**, wt.: 250 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 1 mg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg b. wt., i.v., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 34 ng/g liver*, country: Nigeria⁵⁹³, *after ≈8 h of treatment

AFLATOXIN Q₁

incidence: ?/5–6, sa. const.: male **African giant rats**, wt.: 1.5–2.0 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 1 mg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg b. wt., i.v., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 200 ng/g liver*, country: Nigeria⁵⁹³, *after ≈8 h of treatment

incidence: ?/5–6, sa. const.: male **weanling Wistar-derived rats**, wt.: 250 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 1 mg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg b. wt., i.v., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 139 ng/g liver*, country: Nigeria⁵⁹³, *after ≈8 h of treatment

AFLATOXINS

incidence: ?/5, sa. const.: male Sprague-Dawley rats, Ø wt.: 242.2 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 300 µg/kg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg, i.t. (**dust-adsorbed**), once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: ≈≤12.4 nmol AFs/day*, country: USA⁶⁰⁴, *after 1 day (also at other day intervals up to 21 days measured, lowest conc.: nd after 13 days)

incidence: ?/5, sa. const.: male Sprague-Dawley rats, Ø wt.: 242.2 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 300 µg/kg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg, i.t. (**microcrystalline form**), once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: ≈≤11.3 nmol AFs/day*, country: USA⁶⁰⁴, *after 1 day (also at other day intervals up to 21 days measured, lowest conc.: nd after 13 days)

FUMONISIN B₁

incidence: ?/5, sa. const.: rats, contamination: artificial (dose: 1,000 µg FB₁/g, o., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 530 µg/g (mean value), country: USA²⁷⁶

HYDROLYZED FUMONISIN B₁

incidence: ?/5, sa. const.: rats, contamination: artificial (dose: 1,000 µg FB₁/g, o., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 282 µg/g (mean value), country: USA²⁷⁶

OCHRATOXIN A

incidence: 10/10*, sa. const.: Wistar male rats, wt.: 83–110 g, contamination: no OTA, **diet B-II** (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: Canada²⁰⁹, *control

incidence: ?/10, sa. const.: Wistar male rats, wt.: 83–110 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 500 µg OTA, intubated, daily for 6 days (**diet B-I**); for detailed information please see the article), conc.: pr*, country: Canada²⁰⁹, *measured at day 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 ? of OTA-administration

incidence: 10/10*, sa. const.: Wistar male rats, wt.: 83–110 g, contamination: no OTA, **diet NMB** (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: Canada²⁰⁹, *control

incidence: 6?,9?/6,9, sa. const.: Wistar male rats, wt.: 83–110 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 500 µg OTA, intubated, daily for 6 days (**diet NMB+T**); for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤32 µg/rat/day* (mean value), country: Canada²⁰⁹, *measured on day 2 and 5 of OTA-administration (also measured at day 1, 3, 4, and 6, lowest conc.: 4.3 µg/rat/day on day 1)

incidence: 2(4)/2(4)*, sa. const.: Sprague-Dawley male rats, wt.: ≈100 g, contamination: no OTA, conc.: nr, country: USA²¹⁸, *control
incidence: ?/2, sa. const.: Sprague-Dawley male rats, wt.: ≈100 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 1 mg OTA (labeled)/rat, i.p., once), conc.: 133 µg* OTA content

(mean value), country: USA²¹⁸, *after 24 h (also measured after 8 h conc.: 64 µg OTA)

incidence: ?/12*, sa. const.: male Wistar/AF EOPS rats, wt.: 240–290 g, contamination: no OTA only basal feed; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤3.2 ng/g** (mean value), country: Belgium⁵⁰⁹, *control, **after 4 weeks of OTA-administration (also measured after 1 week conc.: 1.4 ng/g)

incidence: ?/12, sa. const.: male Wistar/AF EOPS rats, wt.: 240–290 g, contamination: artificial (dose: basal feed + OTA **contaminated wheat (2.2 µg/g)**, o., for 28 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤16,751 ng/g* (mean value), country: Belgium⁵⁰⁹, *after 4 weeks of OTA-administration (also measured after 1 week conc.: 12,505 ng/g)

incidence: ?/12, sa. const.: male Wistar/AF EOPS rats, wt.: 240–290 g, contamination: artificial (dose: basal feed + OTA **contaminated wheat (2.2 µg/g) + MWF (2%)**, o., for 28 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤25,451 ng/g* (mean value), country: Belgium⁵⁰⁹, *after 4 weeks of OTA-administration (also measured after 1 week conc.: 17,532 ng/g)

incidence: ?/12, sa. const.: male Wistar/AF EOPS rats, wt.: 240–290 g, contamination: artificial (dose: basal feed + OTA **contaminated wheat (2 µg/g) + MWF (1.8%) + YCW (0.2%)**, o., for 28 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤22,501 ng/g* (mean value), country: Belgium⁵⁰⁹, *after 4 weeks of OTA-administration (also measured after 1 week conc.: 15,102 ng/g)

OCHRATOXIN α

incidence: 10/10*, sa. const.: Wistar male rats, wt.: 83–110 g, contamination: no OTA (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: Canada²⁰⁹, *control

incidence: ?/10, sa. const.: Wistar male rats, wt.: 83–110 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 500 µg OTA, intubated, daily for 6 days (**diet B-I**); for detailed information please see the article), conc.: pr*, country: Canada²⁰⁹, *measured at day 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6? of OTA-administration incidence: ?/?, sa. const.: Wistar male rats, wt.: 83–110 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 500 µg OTA, intubated, daily for 6 days (**diet NMB+T**); for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤10 µg/rat/day (mean value), country: Canada²⁰⁹, no statement when found

incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: Sprague-Dawley male rats, wt.: ≈100 g, contamination: no OTA, conc.: nr, country: USA²¹⁸, *control incidence: ?/?, sa. const.: Sprague-Dawley male rats, wt.: ≈100 g, contamination: artificial (dose: **1 mg OTA**, i.p., once), conc.: pr*, country: USA²¹⁸, *after 24 h?

Rat fetal extracts may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

OCHRATOXIN A

incidence: 4/4*, sa. const.: sexually mature, nulliparous, outbred Sprague-Dawley rats, wt.: 200–225 g, contamination: no OTA, conc.: nr, country: USA¹⁸¹, *control incidence: 4?/4, sa. const.: sexually mature, nulliparous, outbred Sprague-Dawley rats, wt.: 200–225 g, contamination: artificial (dose: **2.5 mg OTA/kg**, s.c., once on day 12 of gestation, Ø conc.: ≤64.2 ng/g* (mean value), country: USA¹⁸¹, *after 48 h (also measured after 12, 24, and 72 h, lowest conc.: 20.2 ng/g after 12 h)

Rat heart may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

OCHRATOXIN A

incidence: 3/3 or more*, sa. const.: adult male Wistar rats, wt.: 200–250 g,

contamination: no OTA, conc.: nr,
country: Japan¹⁴³, *control
incidence: ?/3–4, sa. const.: adult male
Wistar rats, wt.: 200–250 g,
contamination: artificial (dose: 15 mg
OTA (labeled)/kg, o., once), conc. range:
≈4.5 µg/g wet weight of tissue* (mean
value), country: Japan¹⁴³, *after 4 h (also
at other hour intervals up to 40 h
measured, lowest conc.: ≈2.5 µg/g wet
weight of tissue after 8 h)

incidence: 4?/4, sa. const.: healthy adult
female Sprague-Dawley rats,
wt.: 270–350 g, contamination: artificial
(dose: 100 µg OTA/rat, i.v., once), conc.
range: ≤290 ng/g (mean value), country:
Canada¹⁷⁵, measured at 2, 24, 48, and 96 h
incidence: 4?/4, sa. const.: healthy adult
female Sprague-Dawley rats,
wt.: 270–350 g, contamination: artificial
(dose: 100 µg OTC/rat, i.v., once), conc.
range: ≤275 ng/g (mean value), country:
Canada¹⁷⁵, measured at 2, 24, 48, and 96 h

ZEARALENONE

incidence: ?/? , sa. const.: male
Sprague-Dawley rats, age: 8–10 weeks, wt.:
230–290 g, contamination: artificial (dose:
1.13 mg ZEA/h/kg, i.v., for 6 h), conc.:
≈200 ng/g* (mean value), country: Korea/
USA⁵⁸⁵, *after 6 h of ZEA-administration
incidence: ?/? , sa. const.: male Sprague-
Dawley rats, age: 8–10 weeks, wt.: 230–
290 g, contamination: artificial (dose:
2.25 mg ZEA/h/kg, i.v., for 6 h), conc.:
≈350 ng/g* (mean value), country: Korea/
USA⁵⁸⁵, *after 6 h of ZEA-administration

Rat ileum may contain the following
mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

OCHRATOXIN A

incidence: 3/3 or more*, sa. const.: adult
male Wistar rats, wt.: 200–250 g,
contamination: no OTA, conc.: nr,
country: Japan¹⁴³, *control
incidence: ?/3–4, sa. const.: adult male
Wistar rats, wt.: 200–250 g,
contamination: artificial (dose: 15 mg

OTA (labeled)/kg, o., once), conc. range:
≈≤2.5 µg/g wet weight of tissue* (mean
value), country: Japan¹⁴³, *after 16 h (also
at other hour intervals up to 24 h
measured, lowest conc.: ≈1 µg/g wet
weight of tissue after 24 h)

Rat intestine may contain the
following mycotoxins and/or their
metabolites:

ZEARALENONE

incidence: ?/? , sa. const.: male
Sprague-Dawley rats, age: 8–10 weeks,
wt.: 230–290 g, contamination: artificial
(dose: 1.13 mg ZEA/h/kg, i.v., for 6 h),
conc.: ≈7,000 ng/g* ** (mean value),
country: Korea/USA⁵⁸⁵, *after 6 h, **in
small intestine
incidence: ?/? , sa. const.: male
Sprague-Dawley rats, age: 8–10 weeks, wt.:
230–290 g, contamination: artificial (dose:
2.25 mg ZEA/h/kg, i.v., for 6 h), conc.:
≈11,000 ng/g* ** (mean value), country:
Korea/USA⁵⁸⁵, *after 6 h, **in small intestine

Rat kidney may contain the following
mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

AFLATOXIN B₁

incidence: ?/3–6*, sa. const.: weanling
male F344 rats, contamination: artificial
(dose: 1 mg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg, i.p., once),
conc.: 2.8 nmol AFB₁/g tissue** (mean
value), country: USA³⁴, *control, **after
2 h, for detailed information please see
the article

incidence: ?/3–6, sa. const.: weanling male
F344 rats, contamination: artificial (dose:
1 mg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg, i.p., once), conc.:
1.5 nmol AFB₁/g tissue* ** (mean value),
country: USA³⁴, *after 2 h, **BHA-diet
(0.45%) for 2 weeks prior to
AFB₁-treatment, for detailed information
please see the article

incidence: ?/3–6, sa. const.: weanling male
F344 rats, contamination: artificial (dose:
1 mg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg, i.p., once), conc.:
3.1 nmol AFB₁/g tissue* ** (mean value),

country: USA³⁴, *after 2 h, ****BHT-diet** (0.45%) for 2 weeks prior to AFB₁-treatment, for detailed information please see the article

incidence: ?/3–6, sa. const.: weanling male F344 rats, contamination: artificial (dose: 1 mg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg, i.p., once), conc.: 0.9 nmol AFB₁/g tissue* ** (mean value), country: USA³⁴, *after 2 h, ****EQ-diet** (0.5%) for 2 weeks prior to AFB₁-treatment, for detailed information please see the article

incidence: ?/3–6, sa. const.: weanling male F344 rats, contamination: artificial (dose: 1 mg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg, i.p., once), conc.: 2.2 nmol AFB₁/g tissue* ** (mean value), country: USA³⁴, *after 2 h, ****oltpiraz-diet** (0.1%) for 2 weeks prior to AFB₁-treatment, for detailed information please see the article

incidence: ?/3–6*, sa. const.: weanling male F344 rats, contamination: artificial (dose: 1 mg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg, i.p., once), conc.: 94 pmol AFB₁ bound/mg DNA** (mean value), country: USA³⁴, *control, **after 2 h, for detailed information please see the article

incidence: ?/3–6, sa. const.: weanling male F344 rats, contamination: artificial (dose: 1 mg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg, i.p., once), conc.: 36 pmol AFB₁ bound/mg DNA* ** (mean value), country: USA³⁴, *after 2 h, ****BHA-diet** (0.45%) for 2 weeks prior to AFB₁-treatment, for detailed information please see the article

incidence: ?/3–6, sa. const.: weanling male F344 rats, contamination: artificial (dose: 1 mg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg, i.p., once), conc.: 61 pmol AFB₁ bound/mg DNA* ** (mean value), country: USA³⁴, *after 2 h, ****BHT-diet** (0.45%) for 2 weeks prior to AFB₁-treatment, for detailed information please see the article

incidence: ?/3–6, sa. const.: weanling male F344 rats, contamination: artificial (dose: 1 mg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg, i.p., once), conc.: 19 pmol AFB₁ bound/mg DNA* ** (mean value), country: USA³⁴, *after 2 h,

****EQ-diet** (0.5%) for 2 weeks prior to AFB₁-treatment, for detailed information please see the article

incidence: ?/3–6, sa. const.: weanling male F344 rats, contamination: artificial (dose: 1 mg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg, i.p., once), conc.: 34 pmol AFB₁ bound/mg DNA* ** (mean value), country: USA³⁴, *after 2 h, ****oltpiraz-diet** (0.1%) for 2 weeks prior to AFB₁-treatment, for detailed information please see the article

incidence: 3/3, sa. const.: CD rats, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.5 mg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg, i.p., once), conc.: nd* ** ***, country: USA/Taiwan, Republic of China⁴⁹, *after 2 h, **AFB₁-DNA adducts, ***measured by **scintillation counting**

incidence: 3/3, sa. const.: CD rats, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.5 mg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg, i.p., once), conc.: nd* ** ***, country: USA/Taiwan, Republic of China⁴⁹, *after 2 h, **AFB₁-FAPy adducts, ***measured by **ELISA**

incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: CD rats, contamination: artificial (1 mg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg, i.p., once), conc.: 5.4 μmol/mol DNA* ** *** (mean value), country: USA/Taiwan, Republic of China⁴⁹, *after 2 h, **AFB₁-DNA adducts, ***measured by **scintillation counting**

incidence: 3/3, sa. const.: CD rats, contamination: artificial (1 mg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg, i.p., once), conc.: nd* ** ***, country: USA/Taiwan, Republic of China⁴⁹, *after 2 h, **AFB₁-FAPy adducts, ***measured by **ELISA**

incidence: 3?/3*, sa. const.: male Wistar rats, wt.: 250–300 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 40 μg AFB₁ (labeled)/100 g, i.p., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 14 ng [¹⁴C]AFB₁ bound/mg kidney DNA** (mean value), country: UK⁷⁴, *control, **after 6 h incidence: 3?/3*, sa. const.: male Wistar rats, wt.: 250–300 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 40 μg AFB₁ (labeled)/100 g, i.p., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.:

9.0 ng [¹⁴C]AFB₁ bound/**mg kidney DNA**** (mean value), country: UK⁷⁴, *receiving 1 mg PB/ml drinking water for 7 days prior to AFB₁-treatment, **after 6 h incidence: 3?/3*, sa. const.: male Wistar rats, wt.: 250–300 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 40 µg AFB₁ (labeled)/100 g, i.p., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 27.0 ng [¹⁴C]AFB₁ bound/**mg kidney rRNA**** (mean value), country: UK⁷⁴, *control, **after 6 h incidence: 3?/3*, sa. const.: male Wistar rats, wt.: 250–300 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 40 µg AFB₁ (labeled)/100 g, i.p., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 16.0 ng [¹⁴C]AFB₁ bound/**mg kidney rRNA**** (mean value), country: UK⁷⁴, *receiving 1 mg PB/ml drinking water for 7 days prior to AFB₁-treatment, **after 6 h incidence: 3?/3*, sa. const.: male Wistar rats, wt.: 250–300 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 40 µg AFB₁ (labeled)/100 g, i.p., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 1.0 ng [¹⁴C]AFB₁ bound/**mg kidney protein**** (mean value), country: UK⁷⁴, *control, **after 6 h incidence: 3?/3*, sa. const.: male Wistar rats, wt.: 250–300 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 40 µg AFB₁ (labeled)/100 g, i.p., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 1.0 ng [¹⁴C]AFB₁ bound/**mg kidney protein**** (mean value), country: UK⁷⁴, *receiving 1 mg PB/ml drinking water for 7 days prior to AFB₁-treatment, **after 6 h incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: Wistar derived strain, wt.: 150 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 60 µg AFB₁ (labeled)/100 g, i.p., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≈≤11 ng AFB₁ bound/**mg DNA*** (mean value), country: USA¹¹⁶, *after ≈2 h (also measured after ≈4, 24, and 48 h, lowest conc.: ≈2 ng AFB₁ bound/mg DNA after 48 h)

incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: Wistar derived strain, wt.: 150 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 60 µg AFB₁ (labeled)/100 g, i.p., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≈≤4 ng AFB₁ bound/**mg protein*** (mean value), country: USA¹¹⁶, *after ≈4 h (also measured after ≈2, 24, and 48 h, lowest conc.: ≈nd after 48 h)

incidence: ?/8*, sa. const.: male Fischer rats, wt.: 80–100 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 40 µg AFB₁ (labeled)/100 g b. wt., i.p., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 4.0 AFB₁-DNA binding pmol/mg DNA** (mean value), country: USA⁵⁵⁶, *control, **after 2 h

incidence: ?/8, sa. const.: male Fischer rats, weight: 80–100 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 40 µg AFB₁ (labeled)/100 g b. wt., i.p., once, and **pretreatment** with _L-BSO (conc.: 4 mmol, 4 and 2 h before AFB₁-injection; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 6.0 AFB₁-DNA binding pmol/mg DNA* (mean value), country: USA⁵⁵⁶, *after 2 h

incidence: ?/8, sa. const.: male Fischer rats, weight: 80–100 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 40 µg AFB₁ (labeled)/100 g b. wt., i.p., once and **pretreatment** with **DEM** (conc.: 3.5 mmol, 4 h before AFB₁ injection) + _L-BSO (conc.: 4 mmol, 2 h before AFB₁-injection); for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 7.4 AFB₁-DNA binding pmol/mg DNA* (mean value), country: USA⁵⁵⁶, *after 2 h

incidence: 2?/2*, sa. const.: male Fischer rats, wt.: 60–100 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 1 mg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg, i.p., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 12.2 pg AFB₁/µg DNA* ** (mean value), country: UK/Scotland, UK⁵⁶³, *control: **EQ-diet** (0.5%, v/w) for **0 days** prior to AFB₁-treatment, **after 2 h

incidence: 2?/2*, sa. const.: male Fischer rats, wt.: 60–100 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 1 mg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg, i.p., once; for detailed information please

see the article), conc.: 5.4 pg AFB₁/μg DNA* ** (mean value), country: UK/Scotland, UK⁵⁶³, *EQ-diet (0.5%, v/w) for 2 days prior to AFB₁-treatment, **after 2 h

incidence: 2?/2*, sa. const.: male Fischer rats, wt.: 60–100 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 1 mg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg, i.p., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 3.7 pg AFB₁/μg DNA* ** (mean value), country: UK/Scotland, UK⁵⁶³, *EQ-diet (0.5%, v/w) for 14 days prior to AFB₁-treatment, **after 2 h

incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: male Wistar rats, wt.: 200–250 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 40 μg AFB₁ (labeled)/100 g, i.p., once, conc. range: ≈17.5 ng AFB₁ bound/mg rRNA* (mean value), country: UK⁶⁰⁸, *after 2 h (also measured after 6, 24, and 48 h, lowest conc.: ≈5 ng AFB₁ bound/mg rRNA after 48 h)

incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: male Wistar rats, wt.: 200–250 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 40 μg AFB₁ (labeled)/100 g, i.p., once, conc. range: ≈14 ng AFB₁ bound/mg DNA* (mean value), country: UK⁶⁰⁸, *after 6 h (also measured after 2, 24, and 48 h, lowest conc.: ≈1 ng AFB₁ bound/mg DNA after 48 h)

incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: male Wistar rats, wt.: 200–250 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 40 μg AFB₁ (labeled)/100 g, i.p., once, conc. range: ≈0.9 ng AFB₁ bound/mg protein* (mean value), country: UK⁶⁰⁸, *after 6 h (also measured after 2, 24, and 48 h, lowest conc.: nd after 48 h)

AFLATOXIN G₁

incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: Wistar derived strain, wt.: 150 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 60 μg AFG₁ (labeled)/100 g, i.p., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≈5.5 ng AFG₁ bound/mg DNA* (mean value), country: USA¹¹⁶, *after ≈2 h (also measured after ≈4, 24, and 48 h, lowest conc.: ≈1 ng AFG₁ bound/mg DNA after 48 h)

incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: Wistar derived strain, wt.: 150 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 60 μg AFG₁ (labeled)/100 g, i.p., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≈5 ng AFG₁ bound/mg protein* (mean value), country: USA¹¹⁶, *after ≈2 h (also measured after ≈4, 24, and 48 h, lowest conc.: ≈nd after 48 h)

AFLATOXINS

incidence: ?/5, sa. const.: male Sprague-Dawley rats, Ø wt.: 242.2 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 300 μg/kg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg, i.t. (dust-adsorbed), once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: ≤0.215 nmol AFs/g tissue (×10⁻³)*, country: USA⁶⁰⁴, *after 3 h (also measured after 3 days and 3 weeks, lowest conc.: 0.013 nmol AFs/g tissue (×10⁻³) after 3 weeks)

incidence: ?/5, sa. const.: male Sprague-Dawley rats, Ø wt.: 242.2 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 300 μg/kg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg, i.t. (microcrystalline form), once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: ≤0.333 nmol AFs/g tissue (×10⁻³)*, country: USA⁶⁰⁴, *after 3 h (also measured after 3 days and 3 weeks, lowest conc.: 0.009 nmol AFs/g tissue (×10⁻³) after 3 weeks)

HT-2 TOXIN

incidence: ?/3, sa. const.: male Wistar rats, age: 8–10 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: 2 or 5 mg T-2 toxin/kg b. wt., o., once), conc.: pr*, country: Japan³⁹¹, *after 30 min

OCHRATOXIN A

incidence: 3/3*, sa. const.: male F344 rats, age: 8 weeks, contamination: no OTA (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: Germany¹²⁵, *control
incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: male F344 rats, age: 8 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.5 mg OTA/kg b. wt., by gavage, once; for detailed information please see

the article), conc. range: ≤ 480 pmol/g* ** (mean value), country: Germany¹²⁵, *after 24 h after OTA-administration (also at other day intervals up to 56 days measured, lowest conc.: nd after 28 days), **highest value recorded
incidence: 3/3*, sa. const.: **female** F344 rats, age: 8 weeks, contamination: no OTA (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: Germany¹²⁵, *control
incidence: 3/3, sa. const.: **female** F344 rats, age: 8 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: **0.5 mg OTA/kg** b. wt., by gavage, once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≈ 170 pmol/g* ** (mean value), country: Germany¹²⁵, *after 48 h (also at other day intervals up to 56 days measured, lowest conc.: nd after 28 days), **highest value recorded

incidence: ?/3 or more*, sa. const.: adult male Wistar rats, wt.: 200–250 g, contamination: no OTA, conc.: nr, country: Japan¹⁴³, *control
incidence: ?/3–4, sa. const.: adult male Wistar rats, wt.: 200–250 g, contamination: artificial (dose: **15 mg OTA** (labeled)/kg, o., once), conc. range: ≈ 8.0 $\mu\text{g/g}$ wet weight of tissue* (mean value), country: Japan¹⁴³, *after 4 h (also at other hour intervals up to 40 h measured, lowest conc.: ≈ 2.5 $\mu\text{g/g}$ wet weight of tissue after 8 h)

incidence: 4/4, sa. const.: healthy adult female Sprague-Dawley rats, wt.: 270–350 g, contamination: artificial (dose: **100 μg OTA/rat**, i.v., once), conc. range: ≤ 390 ng/g (mean value), country: Canada¹⁷⁵, measured at 2, 24, 48, and 96 h
incidence: 4/4 (overall 16), sa. const.: healthy adult female Sprague-Dawley rats, wt.: 270–350 g, contamination: artificial (dose: **100 μg OTC/rat**, i.v., once), conc. range: ≤ 320 ng/g (mean value), country: Canada¹⁷⁵, measured at 2, 24, 48, and 96 h

incidence: 10/10*, sa. const.: Wistar male rats, wt.: 83–110 g, contamination: no OTA, **diet B-II** (for detailed information

please see the article), conc.: nr, country: Canada²⁰⁹, *control
incidence: ?/10, sa. const.: Wistar male rats, wt.: 83–110 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 500 μg OTA, intubated, daily for 6 days (**diet B-I**); for detailed information please see the article), conc.: pr*, country: Canada²⁰⁹, *measured at day 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 ? of OTA-administration
incidence: 10/10*, sa. const.: Wistar male rats, wt.: 83–110 g, contamination: no OTA, **diet NMB** (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: Canada²⁰⁹, *control
incidence: 3/3, sa. const.: Wistar male rats, weight: 83–110 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 500 μg OTA, intubated, daily, daily for 6 days (**diet NMB+T**); for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 6.2 $\mu\text{g/g}$ * (mean value), country: Canada²⁰⁹, *measured on day 5 of OTA-administration (also measured at day 3 and 6)

incidence: ?/2 (10)*, sa. const.: Sprague-Dawley male rats, wt.: ≈ 100 g, contamination: no OTA, conc.: nr, country: USA²¹⁸, *control
incidence: ?/2, sa. const.: Sprague-Dawley male rats, wt.: ≈ 100 g, contamination: artificial (dose: **1 mg OTA** (labeled)/rat, i.p., once), conc. range: ≤ 13.6 $\mu\text{g/g}$ tissue* (mean value), country: USA²¹⁸, *after 0.5 h (also measured after 2, 4, 8, and 24 h, lowest conc.: 3.18 $\mu\text{g/g}$ tissue after 24 h)

incidence: 5/5*, sa. const.: Sprague-Dawley rats (dams), wt.: 300–370 g, contamination: no OTA (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.2 $\mu\text{g/kg}$ ** (mean value), country: Sweden³¹², *control, **after 72 h
incidence: 4/4, sa. const.: Sprague-Dawley rats (dams), wt.: 300–370 g, contamination: artificial (dose: **10 μg OTA/kg** b. wt., o., once at 11th day of lactation; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 1.9 $\mu\text{g/kg}$ * (mean value), country: Sweden³¹², *after 72 h

incidence: 4?/4, sa. const.: Sprague-Dawley rats (dams), wt.: 300–370 g, contamination: artificial (dose: **50 µg OTA/kg** b. wt., o., once at 11th day of lactation; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 9.2 µg/kg* (mean value), country: Sweden³¹², *after 72 h
incidence: 5?/5, sa. const.: Sprague-Dawley rats (dams), wt.: 300–370 g, contamination: artificial (dose: **250 µg OTA/kg** b. wt., o., once at 11th day of lactation; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 18 µg/kg* (mean value), country: Sweden³¹², *after 72 h
incidence: 15?/15*, sa. const.: pups of Sprague-Dawley rats, wt.: 19–30 g, contamination: no OTA (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 1.4 µg/kg** (mean value), country: Sweden³¹², *control, **after 72 h
incidence: 12?/12, sa. const.: pups of Sprague-Dawley rats, wt.: 19–30 g, contamination: artificial (dose: **OTA from the milk of lactating dams** receiving **10 µg OTA/kg** b. wt.; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 7.2 µg/kg* (mean value), country: Sweden³¹², *after 72 h
incidence: 12?/12, sa. const.: pups of Sprague-Dawley rats, wt.: 19–30 g, contamination: artificial (dose: **OTA from the milk of lactating dams** receiving **50 µg OTA/kg** b. wt.; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 29 µg/kg* (mean value), country: Sweden³¹², *after 72 h
incidence: 15?/15, sa. const.: pups of Sprague-Dawley rats, wt.: 19–30 g, contamination: artificial (dose: **OTA from the milk of lactating dams** receiving **250 µg OTA/kg** b. wt.; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 110 µg/kg* (mean value), country: Sweden³¹², *after 72 h
incidence: 4(8)?/4(8)*, sa. const.: Sprague-Dawley rats (dams), contamination: no OTA (for detailed information please see the article), Ø conc.: 0.7 µg/kg** (mean value),

country: Sweden³²², *control, **at day 21 of lactation
incidence: 4?(8?)/4(8), sa. const.: Sprague-Dawley rats (dams), contamination: artificial (dose: 50 µg OTA/kg b. wt., gastric intubation, 46 times in 8 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), Ø conc.: 48 µg/kg* (mean value), country: Sweden³²², *at day 21 of lactation
incidence: 4?/4*, sa. const.: pups of Sprague-Dawley rats, contamination: no OTA (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 4.0 µg/kg** (mean value), country: Sweden³²², *control, **at day 14
incidence: 4?/4, sa. const.: pups of Sprague-Dawley rats, contamination: artificial (dose: infected by lactating dams receiving 50 µg OTA/kg b. wt., gastric intubation for 46 times (OTA-exposure of pups via **placenta**); for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 42 µg/kg* (mean value), country: Sweden³²², *at day 14
incidence: 4?/4, sa. const.: pups of Sprague-Dawley rats, contamination: artificial (dose: infected by lactating dams receiving 50 µg OTA/kg b. wt., gastric intubation for 46 times (OTA-exposure of pups via **milk**); for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 180 µg/kg* (mean value), country: Sweden³²², *at day 14
incidence: 4?/4, sa. const.: pups of Sprague-Dawley rats, contamination: artificial (dose: infected by lactating dams receiving 50 µg OTA/kg b. wt., gastric intubation for 46 times (OTA-exposure of pups via **milk and placenta**); for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 240 µg/kg* (mean value), country: Sweden³²², *at day 14
incidence: 5/5*, sa. const.: male Fisher 344 (F344) rats, age: 10 weeks, contamination: no OTA (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: Spain⁴³⁹, *control
incidence: 5/5, sa. const.: male Fisher 344 (F344) rats, age: 10 weeks,

contamination: artificial (dose: 0.5 mg OTA/kg b. wt., o., daily for 7 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 641–807 µg/kg*, Ø conc.: 725.6 µg/kg*, country: Spain⁴³⁹, *after 24 h of final administration

incidence: ?/12*, sa. const.: male Wistar/AF EOPS rats, wt.: 240–290 g, contamination: no OTA only basal feed (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 1.9 ng/g** (mean value), country: Belgium⁵⁰⁹, *control, **after 4 weeks incidence: ?/12, sa. const.: male Wistar/AF EOPS rats, wt.: 240–290 g, contamination: artificial (dose: basal feed + OTA **contaminated wheat (2.2 µg/g)**, o., for 28 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 79.4 ng/g* (mean value), country: Belgium⁵⁰⁹, *after 4 weeks of OTA-administration

incidence: ?/12, sa. const.: male Wistar/AF EOPS rats, wt.: 240–290 g, contamination: artificial (dose: basal feed + OTA **contaminated wheat (2.2 µg/g) + MWF (2%)**, o., for 28 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 57.1 ng/g* (mean value), country: Belgium⁵⁰⁹, *after 4 weeks of OTA-administration incidence: ?/12, sa. const.: male Wistar/AF EOPS rats, wt.: 240–290 g, contamination: artificial (dose: basal feed + OTA **contaminated wheat (2 µg/g) + MWF (1.8%) + YCW (0.2%)**, o., for 28 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 66.7 ng/g* (mean value), country: Belgium⁵⁰⁹, *after 4 weeks of OTA-administration

incidence: ?/18*, sa. const.: male Wistar rats, age: **6 weeks**, contamination: artificial (dose: **0.5 mg OTA/kg b. wt.**, i.p., daily for 6 days), conc.: ≈1.2 µmol/kg kidney wet weight** (mean value), country: Germany⁵⁶¹, ***cortex** of kidney, **after 7 days of first OTA-administration incidence: ?/13*, sa. const.: male Wistar rats, age: **2 years**, contamination: artificial (dose: **0.5 mg OTA/kg b. wt.**, i.p., daily for

6 days), conc.: 3.4 µmol/kg kidney wet weight** (mean value), country: Germany⁵⁶¹, ***cortex** of kidney, **after 7 days of first OTA-administration incidence: ?/13*, sa. const.: male Wistar rats, age: **2 years**, contamination: artificial (dose: **1.25 mg OTA/kg b. wt.**, i.p., once), conc.: ≈6.2 µmol/kg kidney wet weight** (mean value), country: Germany⁵⁶¹, ***cortex** of kidney, **after 2 h incidence: ?/14*, sa. const.: male Wistar rats, age: **6 weeks**, contamination: artificial (dose: **0.5 mg OTA/kg b. wt.**, i.p., daily for 6 days), conc.: 2.5 µmol/kg kidney wet weight** (mean value), country: Germany⁵⁶¹, ***inner medulla** of kidney, **after 7 days of first OTA-administration incidence: ?/13*, sa. const.: male Wistar rats, age: **2 years**, contamination: artificial (dose: **0.5 mg OTA/kg b. wt.**, i.p., daily for 6 days), conc.: 4.1 µmol/kg kidney wet weight** (mean value), country: Germany⁵⁶¹, ***inner medulla** of kidney, **after 7 days of first OTA-administration incidence: ?/13*, sa. const.: male Wistar rats, age: **2 years**, contamination: artificial (dose: **1.25 mg OTA/kg b. wt.**, i.p., once), conc.: 11.7 µmol/kg kidney wet weight** (mean value), country: Germany⁵⁶¹, ***inner medulla** of kidney, **after 2 h incidence: ?/18*, sa. const.: male Wistar rats, age: **6 weeks**, contamination: artificial (dose: **0.5 mg OTA/kg b. wt.**, i.p., daily for 6 days), conc.: ≈1.35 µmol/kg kidney wet weight** (mean value), country: Germany⁵⁶¹, ***outer medulla** of kidney, **after 7 days of first OTA-administration incidence: ?/11*, sa. const.: male Wistar rats, age: **2 years**, contamination: artificial (dose: **0.5 mg OTA/kg b. wt.**, i.p., daily for 6 days), conc.: ≈1.4 µmol/kg kidney wet weight** (mean value), country: Germany⁵⁶¹, ***outer medulla** of kidney, **after 7 days of first OTA-administration incidence: ?/11*, sa. const.: male Wistar rats, age: **2 years**, contamination: artificial (dose: **1.25 mg OTA/kg b. wt.**, i.p., once),

conc.: ≈ 5.7 $\mu\text{mol/kg}$ kidney wet weight** (mean value), country: Germany⁵⁶¹, ***outer medulla** of kidney, **after 2 h incidence: $?/14^*$, sa. const.: male Wistar rats, age: **6 weeks**, contamination: artificial (dose: **0.5 mg OTA/kg** b. wt., i.p., daily for 6 days), conc.: 4.3 $\mu\text{mol/kg}$ kidney wet weight** (mean value), country: Germany⁵⁶¹, ***papilla** of kidney, **after 7 days of first OTA-administration incidence: $?/3^*$, sa. const.: male Wistar rats, age: **2 years**, contamination: artificial (dose: **0.5 mg OTA/kg** b. wt., i.p., daily for 6 days), conc.: 3.4 $\mu\text{mol/kg}$ kidney wet weight** (mean value), country: Germany⁵⁶¹, ***papilla** of kidney, **after 7 days of first OTA-administration incidence: $?/3^*$, sa. const.: male Wistar rats, age: **2 years**, contamination: artificial (dose: **1.25 mg OTA/kg** b. wt., i.p., once), conc.: 11.3 $\mu\text{mol/kg}$ kidney wet weight** (mean value), country: Germany⁵⁶¹, ***papilla** of kidney, **after 2 h

ZEARALENONE

incidence: $?/?$, sa. const.: male Sprague-Dawley rats, age: 8–10 weeks, wt.: 230–290 g, contamination: artificial (dose: **1.13 mg ZEA/h/kg**, i.v., for 6 h), conc.: $\approx 1,100$ ng/g* (mean value), country: Korea/USA⁵⁸⁵, *after 6 h of ZEA-administration incidence: $?/?$, sa. const.: male Sprague-Dawley rats, age: 8–10 weeks, wt.: 230–290 g, contamination: artificial (dose: **2.25 mg ZEA/h/kg**, i.v., for 6 h), conc.: $\approx 1,650$ ng/g* (mean value), country: Korea/USA⁵⁸⁵, *after 6 h of ZEA-administration

Rat liver may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

AFLATOXIN B₁

incidence: $?/?^*$, sa. const.: male Sprague-Dawley, Wistar, and Fischer 344 rats, wt.: 80–140 g, contamination: no AFB₁, conc.: nr, country: France/Japan²⁴, *control

incidence: $?/?$, sa. const.: male Sprague-Dawley, Wistar, and Fischer 344 rats, wt.: 80–140 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 20 $\mu\text{g AFB}_1/\text{kg/day}$, by gavage, daily for up to 14 days), conc. range: $\approx \leq 2.0$ pmol AFB₁-FAPy/mg DNA** (mean value, combined data from the three strains), country: France/Japan²⁴, *animals killed after 24 h of final treatment (also measured after 1, 3, and 7 days, lowest conc.: ≈ 0.4 pmol AFB₁-FAPy/mg DNA after 1 day, combined data from the three strains), **AFB₁-DNA adducts

incidence: $?/3-6$, sa. const.: weanling male F344 rats, contamination: artificial (dose: 1 mg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg, i.p., once), conc.: 9.0 nmol AFB₁/g tissue* ** (mean value), country: USA³⁴, *after 2 h, **control, for detailed information please see the article

incidence: $?/3-6$, sa. const.: weanling male F344 rats, contamination: artificial (dose: 1 mg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg, i.p., once), conc.: 4.3 nmol AFB₁/g tissue* ** (mean value), country: USA³⁴, *after 2 h, ****BHA-diet** (0.45%) for 2 weeks prior to AFB₁-treatment, for detailed information please see the article

incidence: $?/3-6$, sa. const.: weanling male F344 rats, contamination: artificial (dose: 1 mg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg, i.p., once), conc.: 5.2 nmol AFB₁/g tissue* ** (mean value), country: USA³⁴, *after 2 h, ****BHT-diet** (0.45%) for 2 weeks prior to AFB₁-treatment, for detailed information please see the article

incidence: $?/3-6$, sa. const.: weanling male F344 rats, contamination: artificial (dose: 1 mg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg, i.p., once), conc.: 3.3 nmol AFB₁ bond/g tissue* ** (mean value), country: USA³⁴, *after 2 h, ****EQ-diet** (0.5%) for 2 weeks prior to AFB₁-treatment, for detailed information please see the article

incidence: $?/3-6$, sa. const.: weanling male F344 rats, contamination: artificial (dose: 1 mg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg, i.p., once), conc.: 4.5 nmol AFB₁/g tissue* ** (mean value),

country: USA³⁴, *after 2 h, ****oltpiraz-diet** (0.1%) for 2 weeks prior to AFB₁-treatment, for detailed information please see the article

incidence: ?/3–6*, sa. const.: weanling male F344 rats, contamination: artificial (dose: 1 mg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg, i.p., once), conc.: 859 pmol AFB₁ bound/mg DNA** (mean value), country: USA³⁴, *control, **after 2 h, for detailed information please see the article

incidence: ?/3–6, sa. const.: weanling male F344 rats, contamination: artificial (dose: 1 mg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg, i.p., once), conc.: 304 pmol AFB₁ bound/mg DNA* ** (mean value), country: USA³⁴, *after 2 h, ****BHA-diet** (0.45%) for 2 weeks prior to AFB₁-treatment, for detailed information please see the article

incidence: ?/3–6, sa. const.: weanling male F344 rats, contamination: artificial (dose: 1 mg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg, i.p., once), conc.: 129 pmol AFB₁ bound/mg DNA* ** (mean value), country: USA³⁴, *after 2 h, ****BHT-diet** (0.45%) for 2 weeks prior to AFB₁-treatment, for detailed information please see the article

incidence: ?/3–6, sa. const.: weanling male F344 rats, contamination: artificial (dose: 1 mg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg, i.p., once), conc.: 77 pmol AFB₁ bound/mg DNA* ** (mean value), country: USA³⁴, *after 2 h, ****EQ-diet** (0.5%) for 2 weeks prior to AFB₁-treatment, for detailed information please see the article

incidence: ?/3–6, sa. const.: weanling male F344 rats, contamination: artificial (dose: 1 mg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg, i.p., once), conc.: 202 pmol AFB₁ bound/mg DNA* ** (mean value), country: USA³⁴, *after 2 h, ****oltpiraz-diet** (0.1%) for 2 weeks prior to AFB₁-treatment, for detailed information please see the article

incidence: 6?/6, sa. const.: male Fischer rats, age: 75 days, contamination: artificial (dose: **0.6 mg AFB₁** (labeled)/kg b. wt., i.p., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 26*–22.000** pmol

AFB₁-N⁷-Gua/mg DNA x 10^{2*}, country: USA⁴², after 72* or 2** h after AFB₁-administration (also at other hour intervals up to 72 h measured)

incidence: ?/30, sa. const.: male Fischer rats, age: 75 days, contamination: artificial (dose: **25 µg AFB₁** (labeled), i.p., **ten times**; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 13*–322** pmol AFB₁-N⁷-Gua/mg DNA x 10^{2*}, country: USA⁴², after 14* or 2** days (also at other day intervals up to 14 days measured, thereof 12 days with AFB₁-administration)

incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: CD rats, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.5 mg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg, i.p., once), conc.: 0.8 µmol/mol DNA* ** *** (mean value), country: USA/Taiwan, Republic of China⁴⁹, *after 2 h, **AFB₁-DNA adducts, ***measured by **scintillation counting**

incidence: 3/3, sa. const.: CD rats, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.5 mg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg, i.p., once), conc.: nd* ** ***, country: USA/Taiwan, Republic of China⁴⁹, *after 2 h, **AFB₁-FAPy adducts, ***measured by **ELISA**

incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: CD rats, contamination: artificial (dose: 1 mg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg, i.p., once), conc.: 115.4 µmol/mol DNA* ** *** (mean value), country: USA/Taiwan, Republic of China⁴⁹, *after 2 h, **AFB₁-DNA adducts, ***measured by **scintillation counting**

incidence: 3/3, sa. const.: CD rats, contamination: artificial (dose: 1 mg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg, i.p., once), conc.: nd* ** ***, country: USA/Taiwan, Republic of China⁴⁹, *after 2 h, **AFB₁-FAPy adducts, ***measured by **ELISA**

incidence: 3?/3*, sa. const.: male Wistar rats, wt.: 250–300 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 40 µg AFB₁ (labeled)/100 g, i.p., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 40.7 ng [¹⁴C] AFB₁ bound/**mg liver DNA**** (mean value), country: UK⁷⁴, *control, **after 6 h

incidence: 3?/3*, sa. const.: male Wistar rats, wt.: 250–300 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 40 µg AFB₁ (labeled)/100 g, i.p., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 11.0 ng [¹⁴C]AFB₁ bound/mg liver DNA** (mean value), country: UK⁷⁴, *receiving 1 mg PB/ml drinking water for 7 days prior to AFB₁-treatment, **after 6 h

incidence: 3?/3*, sa. const.: male Wistar rats, weight: 250–300 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 40 µg AFB₁ (labeled)/100 g, i.p., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 44.8 ng [¹⁴C]AFB₁ bound/mg liver rRNA** (mean value), country: UK⁷⁴, *control, **after 6 h

incidence: 3?/3*, sa. const.: male Wistar rats, wt.: 250–300 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 40 µg AFB₁ (labeled)/100 g, i.p., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 9.0 ng [¹⁴C]AFB₁ bound/mg liver rRNA** (mean value), country: UK⁷⁴, *receiving 1 mg PB/ml drinking water for 7 days prior to AFB₁-treatment, **after 6 h

incidence: 3?/3*, sa. const.: male Wistar rats, wt.: 250–300 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 40 µg AFB₁ (labeled)/100 g, i.p., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 6.3 ng [¹⁴C]AFB₁ bound/mg liver protein** (mean value), country: UK⁷⁴, *control, **after 6 h

incidence: 3?/3*, sa. const.: male Wistar rats, wt.: 250–300 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 40 µg AFB₁ (labeled)/100 g, i.p., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 7.7 ng [¹⁴C]AFB₁ bound/mg liver protein** (mean value), country: UK⁷⁴, *receiving 1 mg PB/ml drinking water for 7 days prior to AFB₁-treatment, **after 6 h

incidence: ?/? , sa. const.: male CDF Fischer rats, wt.: 100–150 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.01–1 mg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg, i.p., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 1

AFB₁-residue/35,000, 251,000 or 1,355,000 nucleotides*, country: USA¹⁰³, *after 2 h

incidence: 4?/4, sa. const.: Wistar derived strain, wt.: 150 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 60 µg AFB₁ (labeled)/100 g, i.p., once), conc.: 14.78 ng AFB₁ bound/mg* DNA** (mean value), country: USA¹¹⁶, *after 2 h, **phenol-cresol extraction

incidence: 4?/4, sa. const.: Wistar derived strain, wt.: 150 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 60 µg AFB₁ (labeled)/100 g, i.p., once), conc.: 13.03 ng AFB₁ bound/mg* DNA** (mean value), country: USA¹¹⁶, *after 2 h, **chloroform/isoamylalcohol extraction

incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: Wistar derived strain, wt.: 150 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 60 µg AFB₁ (labeled)/100 g, i.p., once), conc. range: ≈≤40.5 ng AFB₁ bound/mg rRNA* (mean value), country: USA¹¹⁶, *after ≈2 h (also measured after ≈4, 24, and 48 h, lowest conc.: ≈18 ng AFB₁ bound/mg rRNA after 48 h)

incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: Wistar derived strain, wt.: 150 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 60 µg AFB₁ (labeled)/100 g, i.p., once), conc. range: ≈≤15 ng AFB₁ bound/mg DNA* (mean value), country: USA¹¹⁶, *after ≈2 h (also measured after ≈4, 24, and 48 h, lowest conc.: ≈2 ng AFB₁ bound/mg DNA after 48 h)

incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: Wistar derived strain, wt.: 150 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 60 µg AFB₁ (labeled)/100 g, i.p., once), conc. range: ≈≤1 ng AFB₁ bound/mg protein* (mean value), country: USA¹¹⁶, *after 24 h (also measured after ≈2, ≈4, and 48 h, lowest conc.: ≈1 ng AFB₁ bound/mg protein after 48 h)

incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: male F344 rats, wt.: 100–125 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 400 µg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg b. wt., by gavage, once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 6.56 pmol/mg DNA* ** (mean value), country: USA¹⁴², *after 24 h, **AFB₁-N⁷-Gua

incidence: 4/4, sa. const.: male Wistar rats, wt.: 200–220 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 100 µg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg, by gavage, once), conc. range: 4.26–13.55 pmol AFB₁/mg DNA*, Ø conc.: 7.325 pmol AFB₁/mg DNA* **, country: UK/Czechoslovakia¹⁵³, *after 24 h, **radioactivity

incidence: ?/? , sa. const.: male Fischer rats, wt.: 125–160 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.25–2.0 mg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg b. wt., injected, once), conc. range: 90–640 pmol AFB₁/mg DNA* (mean values), country: USA¹⁵⁴, *after 2 h
incidence: ?/? , sa. const.: male Fischer rats, wt.: 125–160 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.25–2.0 mg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg b. wt., injected, once), conc. range: 420–3,240 pmol AFB₁/mg rDNA* (mean values), country: USA¹⁵⁴, *after 2 h

incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: male CDF Fischer rats, wt.: 130–150 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 1.0 or 0.1 mg AFB₁/kg b. wt., i.p., once), conc. range: 1 AFB₁ residue/30,000 or 250,000 nucleotides* **, country: USA¹⁵⁵, *after 2 h, **AFB₁-DNA adducts

incidence: 2?/2, sa. const.: male Fischer rats, wt.: 130–150 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.125 mg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg, i.p., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 63,800–95,800 mmol DNA bases/mmol AFB₁-N⁷-Gua^{2*}, Ø conc.: 79,800 mmol DNA bases/mmol AFB₁-N⁷-Gua^{2*}, country: USA¹⁷³, *after 2 h

incidence: 2?/2, sa. const.: male Fischer rats, wt.: 130–150 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.25 mg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg, i.p., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 30,700–35,300 mmol DNA bases/mmol AFB₁-N⁷-Gua^{2*}, Ø conc.: 33,000 mmol DNA bases/mmol AFB₁-N⁷-Gua^{2*}, country: USA¹⁷³, *after 2 h

incidence: 2?/2, sa. const.: male Fischer rats, wt.: 130–150 g, contamination:

artificial (dose: 0.50 mg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg, i.p., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 25,440–28,680 mmol DNA bases/mmol AFB₁-N⁷-Gua^{2*}, Ø conc.: 27,060 mmol DNA bases/mmol AFB₁-N⁷-Gua^{2*}, country: USA¹⁷³, *after 2 h

incidence: 2?/2, sa. const.: male Fischer rats, wt.: 130–150 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 1.00 mg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg, i.p., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 8,400–9,400 mmol DNA bases/mmol AFB₁-N⁷-Gua^{2*}, Ø conc.: 8,900 mmol DNA bases/mmol AFB₁-N⁷-Gua^{2*}, country: USA¹⁷³, *after 2 h

incidence: 4?/4, sa. const.: lactating pregnant Sprague-Dawley rats, wt.: 300–450 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 2 µCi [¹⁴C]AFB₁ (labeled), i.p., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 1.131 pmol AFB₁ eq/mg DNA* ** (mean value), country: USA¹⁸³, *control, **after 6 h

incidence: 4?/4, sa. const.: lactating pregnant Sprague-Dawley rats, wt.: 300–450 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 2 µCi [¹⁴C]AFB₁ (labeled), i.p., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.465 pmol AFB₁ eq/mg DNA* ** (mean value), country: USA¹⁸³, *after 6 h, **BHT-diet (0.5%) for 11–13 days prior to AFB₁-treatment

incidence: 3?/3*, sa. const.: male Fischer rats, wt.: 95–140 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 100 µg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg b. wt., o., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 4.65 pmol/mg DNA** *** (mean value), country: Canada⁴⁴⁵, *AFB₁ on day 1 and CMS-diet (composition please see the article) for up to 3 weeks, **after 2 h, ***total AFB₁-DNA adducts

incidence: 3?/3*, sa. const.: male Fischer rats, wt.: 95–140 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 100 µg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg b. wt., o., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 7.07 pmol/mg DNA** *** (mean value),

country: Canada⁴⁴⁵, *AFB₁ on day 1 and **CMD-diet** (composition please see the article) for up to 3 weeks, **after 2 h, ***total AFB₁-DNA adducts incidence: 3?/3*, sa. const.: male Fischer rats, wt.: 95–140 g, contamination: artificial (dose: **600 µg AFB₁** (labeled)/kg b. wt., o., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 29.45 pmol/mg DNA** *** (mean value), country: Canada⁴⁴⁵, *AFB₁ on day 1 and **CMS-diet** (composition please see the article) for up to 3 weeks, **after 2 h, ***total AFB₁-DNA adducts incidence: 3?/3*, sa. const.: male Fischer rats, wt.: 95–140 g, contamination: artificial (dose: **600 µg AFB₁** (labeled)/kg b. wt., o., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 27.78 pmol/mg DNA** *** (mean value), country: Canada⁴⁴⁵, *AFB₁ on day 1 and **CMD-diet** (composition please see the article) for up to 3 weeks, **after 2 h, ***total AFB₁-DNA adducts incidence: 3?/3*, sa. const.: male Fischer rats, wt.: 95–140 g, contamination: artificial (dose: **100 µg AFB₁** (labeled)/kg b. wt., o., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 33.11 pmol/liver** *** (mean value), country: Canada⁴⁴⁵, *AFB₁ on day 1 and **CMS-diet** (composition please see the article) for up to 3 weeks, **after 2 h, ***total AFB₁-DNA adducts incidence: 3?/3*, sa. const.: male Fischer rats, wt.: 95–140 g, contamination: artificial (dose: **100 µg AFB₁** (labeled)/kg b. wt., o., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 81.49 pmol/liver** *** (mean value), country: Canada⁴⁴⁵, *AFB₁ on day 1 and **CMD-diet** (composition please see the article) for up to 3 weeks, **after 2 h, ***total AFB₁-DNA adducts incidence: 3?/3*, sa. const.: male Fischer rats, wt.: 95–140 g, contamination: artificial (dose: **600 µg AFB₁** (labeled)/kg b. wt., o., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 817.15 pmol/liver** *** (mean values), country: Canada⁴⁴⁵, *AFB₁ on day 1 and **CMS-diet** (composition

please see the article) for up to 3 weeks, **after 2 h, ***total AFB₁-DNA adducts incidence: 3?/3*, sa. const.: male Fischer rats, wt.: 95–140 g, contamination: artificial (dose: **600 µg AFB₁** (labeled)/kg b. wt., o., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 420.26 pmol/liver** *** (mean values), country: Canada⁴⁴⁵, *AFB₁ on day 1 and **CMD-diet** (composition please see the article) for up to 3 weeks, **after 2 h, ***total AFB₁-DNA adducts incidence: 3?/3*, sa. const.: male Fischer rats, wt.: 95–140 g, contamination: artificial (dose: **100 µg AFB₁** (labeled)/kg b. wt., o., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 15.18 pmol/mg DNA** *** (mean value), country: Canada⁴⁴⁵, ***CMS-diet** (composition please see the article) for up to 3 weeks then AFB₁ on day 21, **after 2 h, ***total AFB₁-DNA adducts incidence: 3?/3*, sa. const.: male Fischer rats, wt.: 95–140 g, contamination: artificial (dose: **100 µg AFB₁** (labeled)/kg b. wt., o., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 2.13 pmol/mg DNA** *** (mean value), country: Canada⁴⁴⁵, ***CMD-diet** (composition please see the article) for up to 3 weeks then AFB₁ on day 21, **after 2 h, ***total AFB₁-DNA adducts incidence: 3?/3*, sa. const.: male Fischer rats, wt.: 95–140 g, contamination: artificial (dose: **600 µg AFB₁** (labeled)/kg b. wt., o., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 89.61 pmol/mg DNA** *** (mean value), country: Canada⁴⁴⁵, ***CMS-diet** (composition please see the article) for up to 3 weeks then AFB₁ on day 21, **after 2 h, ***total AFB₁-DNA adducts incidence: 3?/3*, sa. const.: male Fischer rats, wt.: 95–140 g, contamination: artificial (dose: **600 µg AFB₁** (labeled)/kg b. wt., o., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 20.40 pmol/mg DNA** *** (mean value), country: Canada⁴⁴⁵, ***CMD-diet** (composition

please see the article) for up to 3 weeks then AFB₁ on day 21, **after 2 h, ***total AFB₁-DNA adducts
 incidence: 3?/3*, sa. const.: male Fischer rats, wt.: 95–140 g, contamination: artificial (dose: **100 µg AFB₁** (labeled)/kg b. wt., o., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 146.72 pmol/**liver** ***** (mean value), country: Canada⁴⁴⁵, ***CMS-diet** (composition please see the article) for up to 3 weeks then AFB₁ on day 21, **after 2 h, ***total AFB₁-DNA adducts
 incidence: 3?/3*, sa. const.: male Fischer rats, wt.: 95–140 g, contamination: artificial (dose: **100 µg AFB₁** (labeled)/kg b. wt., o., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 5.31 pmol/**liver** ***** (mean value), country: Canada⁴⁴⁵, ***CMD-diet** (composition please see the article) for up to 3 weeks then AFB₁ on day 21, **after 2 h, ***total AFB₁-DNA adducts
 incidence: 3?/3*, sa. const.: male Fischer rats, wt.: 95–140 g, contamination: artificial (dose: **600 µg AFB₁** (labeled)/kg b. wt., o., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 1,260.60 pmol/**liver** ***** (mean value), country: Canada⁴⁴⁵, ***CMS-diet** (composition please see the article) for up to 3 weeks then AFB₁ on day 21, **after 2 h, ***total AFB₁-DNA adducts
 incidence: 3?/3*, sa. const.: male Fischer rats, wt.: 95–140 g, contamination: artificial (dose: **600 µg AFB₁** (labeled)/kg b. wt., o., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 84.64 pmol/**liver** ***** (mean value), country: Canada⁴⁴⁵, ***CMD-diet** (composition please see the article) for up to 3 weeks then AFB₁ on day 21, **after 2 h, ***total AFB₁-DNA adducts
 incidence: ?/4–10*, sa. const.: male weanling Sprague-Dawley rats, contamination: artificial (dose: 1 mg AFB₁ (labeled and unlabeled)/kg, i.p., once), conc.: 19.2 ng/**mg DNA** *****

(mean value), country: USA⁴⁸⁹, ***fed diet 1** = adequate composition (for detailed information please see the article), **covalent AF-adducts, ***after 6 h
 incidence: ?/4–10*, sa. const.: male weanling Sprague-Dawley rats, contamination: artificial (dose: 1 mg AFB₁ (labeled and unlabeled)/kg, i.p., once), conc.: 15.6 ng/**mg DNA** ***** (mean value), country: USA⁴⁸⁹, ***fed diet 2** = marginal deficiency of dietary lipotropes (for detailed information please see the article), **covalent AF-adducts, ***after 6 h
 incidence: ?/4–10*, sa. const.: male weanling Sprague-Dawley rats, contamination: artificial (dose: 1 mg AFB₁ (labeled and unlabeled)/kg, i.p., once), conc.: 45.7 ng/**mg RNA** ***** (mean value), country: USA⁴⁸⁹, ***fed diet 1** = adequate composition (for detailed information please see the article), **covalent AF-adducts, ***after 6 h
 incidence: ?/4–10*, sa. const.: male weanling Sprague-Dawley rats, contamination: artificial (dose: 1 mg AFB₁ (labeled and unlabeled)/kg, i.p., once), conc.: 37.0 ng/**mg RNA** ***** (mean value), country: USA⁴⁸⁹, ***fed diet 2** = marginal deficiency of dietary lipotropes (for detailed information please see the article), **covalent AF-adducts, ***after 6 h
 incidence: ?/4–10*, sa. const.: male weanling Sprague-Dawley rats, contamination: artificial (dose: 1 mg AFB₁ (labeled and unlabeled)/kg, i.p., once), conc.: 3.3 ng/**mg protein** ***** (mean value), country: USA⁴⁸⁹, ***fed diet 1** = adequate composition (for detailed information please see the article), **covalent AF-adducts, ***after 6 h
 incidence: ?/4–10*, sa. const.: male weanling Sprague-Dawley rats, contamination: artificial (dose: 1 mg AFB₁ (labeled and unlabeled)/kg, i.p., once), conc.: 3.2 ng/**mg protein** ***** (mean value), country: USA⁴⁸⁹, ***fed diet 2** = marginal deficiency of dietary

lipotropes (for detailed information please see the article), **covalent AF-adducts, ***after 6 h

incidence: ?/4–6*, sa. const.: male Fischer 344 weanling rats, age: 20 days, wt.: 45–50 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 25 µg AFB₁ (labeled and unlabeled), i.p., for 5 days a week over 2 weeks), conc. range: ≈≤27 pmol AF/mg DNA** *** (mean value), country: USA⁴⁹⁰, *control **semi-purified diet** 3 weeks prior to AFB₁-treatment, **after 2 h over 2 days and first and second dosing (for detailed information please see the article), ***AFB₁-DNA adducts

incidence: ?/4–6*, sa. const.: male Fischer 344 weanling rats, age: 20 days, wt.: 45–50 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 25 µg AFB₁ (labeled and unlabeled), i.p., for 5 days a week over 2 weeks), conc. range: ≈≤49 pmol AF/mg DNA** *** (mean value), country: USA⁴⁹⁰, ***choline-deficient/methionine-low diet** 3 weeks prior to AFB₁-treatment, **after 2 h of the second day and third dosing (for detailed information please see the article), ***AFB₁-DNA adducts

incidence: 5?/5*, sa. const.: young male Fischer rats, wt.: 90–100 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.4 mg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg b. wt., i.p., once), conc.: 194 AFB₁-DNA binding pmol/mg DNA** (mean value), country: USA⁴⁹², *control (no pretreatment), **2 h after AFB₁-administration (receiving control diet for 2 weeks)

incidence: 5?/5, sa. const.: young male Fischer rats, wt.: 90–100 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.4 mg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg b. wt., i.p., once), conc.: 154 AFB₁-DNA binding pmol/mg DNA* ** (mean value), country: USA⁴⁹², *pretreated with **green tea** (0.5%) in drinking water for 2 weeks prior to AFB₁-treatment, **2 h after AFB₁-administration

incidence: 5?/5, sa. const.: young male Fischer rats, wt.: 90–100 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.4 mg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg

b. wt., i.p., once), conc.: 280 AFB₁-DNA binding pmol/mg DNA* ** (mean value), country: USA⁴⁹², *control (no pretreatment), **2 h after AFB₁-administration (receiving control diet for 4 weeks)

incidence: 5?/5, sa. const.: young male Fischer rats, wt.: 90–100 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.4 mg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg b. wt., i.p., once), conc.: 205 AFB₁-DNA binding pmol/mg DNA* ** (mean value), country: USA⁴⁹², *pretreated with **green tea** (0.5%) in drinking water for 4 weeks prior to AFB₁-treatment, **2 h after AFB₁-administration

incidence: ?/4*, sa. const.: young male F344 rats, wt.: 120–140 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 250 µg AFB₁/kg b. wt., daily for 3 weeks), conc. range: ≤8.3 ng/mg DNA** *** (mean value), country: USA/People's Republic of China⁴⁹³, *control (for overall information please see the article), **AFB₁-N⁷-Gua adducts, ***after 3 days while treatment (also at other day intervals up to 15 days measured, lowest conc.: ≈2 ng/mg DNA after 9 days) incidence: ?/4, sa. const.: young male F344 rats, wt.: 120–140 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 250 µg AFB₁/kg b. wt., daily for 3 weeks), conc.: ≈3.9 ng/mg DNA* ** *** **** (mean value), country: USA/People's Republic of China⁴⁹³, ***lycopene-treatment** (100 mg/kg b. wt.) after each AFB₁-administration (for overall information please see the article), **AFB₁-N⁷-Gua adducts, ***after 3 days while treatment (also at other day intervals up to 15 days measured, lowest conc.: ≈1.7 ng/mg DNA after 9 days), ****1 higher value (≈4.3 ng/mg DNA) on day 15 recorded

incidence: ?/6–8*, sa. const.: male Fischer 344 rats, age: 2 months, contamination: artificial (dose: 600 µg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg, i.p., once), conc.: 6.4 nmol AFB₁ (total) **bound to protein**** (mean value), country: USA⁵⁴⁸, *control, **after 3 h

incidence: ?/6–8*, sa. const.: male Fischer 344 rats, age: 2 months, contamination: artificial (dose: 600 µg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg, i.p., once), conc.: 11.8 nmol AFB₁ (total) **bound to protein**** (mean value), country: USA⁵⁴⁸, *DHEA-diet (0.8%) for 2 weeks prior to AFB₁-treatment, **after 3 h
 incidence: ?/6–8*, sa. const.: male Fischer 344 rats, age: 2 months, contamination: artificial (dose: 600 µg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg, i.p., once), conc.: 116 pmol AFB₁ **bound/mg DNA**** (mean value), country: USA⁵⁴⁸, *control, **after 3 h
 incidence: ?/6–8*, sa. const.: male Fischer 344 rats, age: 2 months, contamination: artificial (dose: 600 µg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg, i.p., once), conc.: 40 pmol AFB₁ **bound/mg DNA**** (mean value), country: USA⁵⁴⁸, *DHEA-diet (0.8%) for 2 weeks prior to AFB₁-treatment, **after 3 h
 incidence: ?/6–8*, sa. const.: male Fischer 344 rats, age: 2 months, contamination: artificial (dose: 600 µg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg, i.p., once), conc.: 1,707 pmol AFB₁ (total) **bound to DNA**** (mean value), country: USA⁵⁴⁸, *control, **after 3 h
 incidence: ?/6–8*, sa. const.: male Fischer 344 rats, age: 2 months, contamination: artificial (dose: 600 µg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg, i.p., once), conc.: 773 pmol AFB₁ (total) **bound to DNA**** (mean value), country: USA⁵⁴⁸, *DHEA-diet (0.8%) for 2 weeks prior to AFB₁-treatment, **after 3 h
 incidence: ?/6–8*, sa. const.: male Fischer 344 rats, age: 2 months, contamination: artificial (dose: 600 µg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg, i.p., once), conc.: 54 pmol **AFB₁-N⁷-Gua²/mg DNA**** (mean value), country: USA⁵⁴⁸, *control, **after 3 h
 incidence: ?/6–8*, sa. const.: male Fischer 344 rats, age: 2 months, contamination: artificial (dose: 600 µg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg, i.p., once), conc.: 17 pmol **AFB₁-N⁷-Gua²/mg DNA**** (mean value), country: USA⁵⁴⁸, *DHEA-diet (0.8%) for 2 weeks prior to AFB₁-treatment, **after 3 h
 incidence: ?/6–8*, sa. const.: male Fischer 344 rats, age: 2 months, contamination: artificial (dose: 600 µg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg,

i.p. once), conc.: 44 pmol **other AFB₁ adducts/mg DNA**** (mean value), country: USA⁵⁴⁸, *control, **after 3 h
 incidence: ?/6–8*, sa. const.: male Fischer 344 rats, age: 2 months, contamination: artificial (dose: 600 µg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg, i.p., once), conc.: 18 pmol **other AFB₁ adducts/mg DNA**** (mean value), country: USA⁵⁴⁸, *DHEA-diet (0.8%) for 2 weeks prior to AFB₁-treatment, **after 3 h

incidence: ?/4*, sa. const.: male SPF Wistar rats, age: 24–27 days, contamination: artificial (dose: 2 mg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg b. wt., i.p., once), conc.: ≈245 pmol AFB₁/mg DNA** (mean value), country: France⁵⁴⁹, *control, **after 2 h (for overall information please see the article)
 incidence: ?/4*, sa. const.: male SPF Wistar rats, age: 24–27 days, contamination: artificial (dose: 2 mg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg b. wt., i.p., once), conc.: ≈110 pmol AFB₁/mg DNA** (mean value), country: France⁵⁴⁹, *3-MC i.p. (20 mg/kg b. wt.) on the 3 days preceding sacrifice (3-MC was injected prior to AFB₁-administration), **after 2 h (for overall information please see the article)

incidence: ?/4*, sa. const.: male SPF Wistar rats, age: 24–27 days, contamination: artificial (dose: 2 mg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg b. wt., i.p., once), conc.: ≈125 pmol AFB₁/mg DNA** (mean value), country: France⁵⁴⁹, *CX-diet (300 mg/kg) for 2 weeks prior to AFB₁-administration, **after 2 h (for overall information please see the article)

incidence: ?/4*, sa. const.: male SPF Wistar rats, age: 24–27 days, contamination: artificial (dose: 2 mg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg b. wt., i.p., once), conc.: ≈100 pmol AFB₁/mg DNA** (mean value), country: France⁵⁴⁹, *AC-diet (300 mg/kg) for 2 weeks prior to AFB₁-administration, **after 2 h (for overall information please see the article)
 incidence: ?/4*, sa. const.: male SPF Wistar rats, age: 24–27 days, contamination: artificial (dose: 2 mg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg b.

wt., i.p., once), conc.: ≈ 290 pmol AFB₁/mg DNA** (mean value), country: France⁵⁴⁹, ***BC-diet** (300 mg/kg) for 2 weeks prior to AFB₁-administration, **after 2 h (for overall information please see the article)

incidence: ?/2*, sa. const.: male Sprague-Dawley rats, wt.: 125–150 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 5 μ g AFB₁ (labeled)/kg, i.p., once), conc. range: $\approx \leq 6.1$ pmol AFB₁ bound/mg DNA** (mean value), country: USA⁵⁵⁰, ***basal diet** for the experimental period (2 weeks) prior to AFB₁-treatment (for detailed information please see the article), **after 2 h (also measured after 6, 12, 24, and 48 h, lowest conc.: ≈ 1 pmol AFB₁ bound/mg DNA after 24 h)

incidence: ?/2*, sa. const.: male Sprague-Dawley rats, wt.: 125–150 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 5 μ g AFB₁ (labeled)/kg, i.p., once), conc. range: $\approx \leq 2.8$ pmol AFB₁ bound/mg DNA** (mean value), country: USA⁵⁵⁰, ***brussel sprouts** (25% dry wt. of the diet) for 2 weeks prior to AFB₁-treatment (for detailed information please see the article), **after 2 h (also measured after 6, 12, 24, and 48 h, lowest conc.: ≈ 0.2 AFB₁ pmol bound/mg DNA after 48 h)

incidence: ?/2*, sa. const.: male Sprague-Dawley rats, wt.: 125–150 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 5 μ g AFB₁ (labeled)/kg, i.g. by gavage, once), conc. range: $\approx \leq 5.7$ pmol AFB₁ bound/mg DNA** (mean value), country: USA⁵⁵⁰, ***basal diet** for the experimental period (2 weeks) prior to AFB₁-treatment (for detailed information please see the article), **after 6 h (also measured after 2, 12, 24, and 48 h, lowest conc.: ≈ 0.5 AFB₁ pmol bound/mg DNA after 48 h)

incidence: 1/1*, sa. const.: male Sprague-Dawley rats, wt.: 125–150 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 5 μ g AFB₁ (labeled)/kg, i.g. by gavage, once), conc. range: $\approx \leq 2.95$ pmol AFB₁ bound/mg DNA (mean value), country: USA⁵⁵⁰, ***brussel sprouts** (25% dry wt. of the diet)

for 2 weeks prior to AFB₁-treatment (for detailed information please see the article), **after 2 h (also measured after 6, 12, 24, and 48 h, lowest conc.: ≈ 0.2 AFB₁ pmol bound/mg DNA after 48 h)

incidence: ?/3*, sa. const.: male Sprague-Dawley rats, wt.: 125–150 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 3 μ g AFB₁ (labeled)/kg, i.p., once), conc.: 1.50 pmol AFB₁ bound/mg hepatic DNA** (mean value), country: USA⁵⁵⁰, ***basal diet** for the experimental period (2 weeks) prior to AFB₁-treatment (for detailed information please see the article), **after 2 h

incidence: ?/3*, sa. const.: male Sprague-Dawley rats, wt.: 125–150 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 3 μ g AFB₁ (labeled)/kg, i.p., once), conc.: 0.59 pmol AFB₁ bound/mg hepatic DNA** (mean value), country: USA⁵⁵⁰, ***brussel sprouts** (25% dry wt. of the diet) for 2 weeks prior to AFB₁-treatment (for detailed information please see the article), **after 2 h

incidence: ?/3*, sa. const.: male Sprague-Dawley rats, wt.: 125–150 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 3 μ g AFB₁ (labeled)/kg, i.p., once), conc.: 1.11 pmol AFB₁ bound/mg hepatic DNA** (mean value), country: USA⁵⁵⁰, ***I3C-diet** (250 ppm) for 2 weeks prior to AFB₁-treatment (for detailed information please see the article), **after 2 h

incidence: ?/3*, sa. const.: male Sprague-Dawley rats, wt.: 125–150 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 3 μ g AFB₁ (labeled)/kg, i.p., once), conc.: 0.83 pmol AFB₁ bound/mg hepatic DNA** (mean value), country: USA⁵⁵⁰, ***basal diet + PB** (0.1%) in drinking water for 7 days prior to AFB₁-treatment (for detailed information please see the article), **after 2 h

incidence: ?/3*, sa. const.: male Sprague-Dawley rats, wt.: 125–150 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 3 μ g AFB₁ (labeled)/kg, i.g. by gavage, once), conc.:

0.98 pmol AFB₁ bound/mg hepatic DNA** (mean value), country: USA⁵⁵⁰, ***basal diet** for the experimental period (2 weeks) prior to AFB₁-treatment (for detailed information please see the article), **after 3 h
incidence: ?/3*, sa. const.: male Sprague-Dawley rats, wt.: 125–150 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 3 µg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg, i.g. by gavage, once), conc.: 0.45 pmol AFB₁ bound/mg hepatic DNA** (mean value), country: USA⁵⁵⁰, ***brussel sprouts** (25% dry wt. of the diet) for 2 weeks prior to AFB₁-treatment (for detailed information please see the article), **after 3 h
incidence: ?/3*, sa. const.: male Sprague-Dawley rats, wt.: 125–150 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 3 µg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg, i.g. by gavage, once), conc.: 0.82 pmol AFB₁ bound/mg hepatic DNA** (mean value), country: USA⁵⁵⁰, ***I3C-diet** (250 ppm) for 2 weeks prior to AFB₁-treatment (for detailed information please see the article), **after 3 h
incidence: ?/3*, sa. const.: male Sprague-Dawley rats, wt.: 125–150 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 3 µg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg, i.g. by gavage, once), conc.: 0.37 pmol AFB₁ bound/mg hepatic DNA** (mean value), country: USA⁵⁵⁰, ***basal diet + PB** (0.1%) in drinking water for 7 days prior to AFB₁-treatment (for detailed information please see the article), **after 3 h
incidence: 2?/2, sa. const.: male F344 rats, wt.: 75–100 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 250 µg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg b. wt., by gavage, 10 times at days 0–4 and 7–11), conc. range: ≤14.4 pmol/mg DNA* ** *** (mean value), country: USA⁵⁵¹, *control, **AFB-N⁷-FAPyr (minor), ***at day 3 of AFB₁-administration (also at other day intervals up to 133 days measured, lowest conc.: nd after 77, 106, and 133 days) (for detailed information please see the article)
incidence: 2?/2, sa. const.: male F344 rats, wt.: 75–100 g, contamination: artificial

(dose: 250 µg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg b. wt., by gavage, 10 times at days 0–4 and 7–11), conc.: 2.0 pmol/mg DNA* ** *** **** (mean value), country: USA⁵⁵¹, ***EQ-diet** (0.4%) for 3 weeks while AFB₁ was gavaged in the last 2 weeks, **AFB-N⁷-FAPyr (minor), ***at day 3 of AFB₁-administration (also at other day intervals up to 133 days measured, lowest conc.: nd after 49, 77, 106, and 133 days), ****several higher values up to 2.6 pmol/mg DNA were recorded
incidence: 2?/2, sa. const.: male F344 rats, wt.: 75–100 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 250 µg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg b. wt., by gavage, 10 times at days 0–4 and 7–11), conc. range: ≤57.8 pmol/mg DNA* ** *** (mean value), country: USA⁵⁵¹, *control, **AFB-N⁷-FAPyr (major), ***at day 3 of AFB₁-administration (also at other day intervals up to 133 days measured, lowest conc.: 0.1 pmol/mg DNA after 133 days) (for detailed information please see the article)
incidence: 2?/2, sa. const.: male F344 rats, wt.: 75–100 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 250 µg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg b. wt., by gavage, 10 times at days 0–4 and 7–11), conc.: 7.8 pmol/mg DNA* ** *** (mean value), country: USA⁵⁵¹, ***EQ-diet** (0.4%) for 3 weeks while AFB₁ was gavaged in the last 2 weeks, **AFB-N⁷-FAPyr (major), ***at day 3 of AFB₁-administration (also at other day intervals up to 133 days measured, lowest conc.: 0.1 pmol/mg DNA; ****several higher values up to 10.4 pmol/mg DNA are recorded (for detailed information please see the article)
incidence: 2?/2, sa. const.: male F344 rats, wt.: 75–100 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 250 µg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg b. wt., by gavage, 10 times at days 0–4 and 7–11), conc. range: ≤105.2 pmol/mg DNA* ** *** (mean value), country: USA⁵⁵¹, *control, **AFB-N⁷-Gua³, ***at day 1 of AFB₁-administration (also at other day intervals up to 133 days measured, lowest

conc.: nd after 49, 77, 106, and 133 days)
(for detailed information please see the article)

incidence: 2?/2, sa. const.: male F344 rats, wt.: 75–100 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 250 µg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg b. wt., by gavage, 10 times at days 0–4 and 7–11), conc. range: ≤19.0 pmol/mg DNA* ** *** (mean value), country: USA⁵⁵¹, ***EQ-diet** (0.4%) for 3 weeks while AFB₁ was gavaged in the last 2 weeks, **AFB-N⁷-Gua³, ***at day 1 of AFB₁-administration (also at other day intervals up to 133 days measured, lowest conc.: nd after 49, 77, 106, and 133 days) (for detailed information please see the article)

incidence: 4?/4?, sa. const.: male Sprague-Dawley rats, wt.: 180–190 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 40 µg AFB₁ (unlabeled and labeled)/g b. wt., i.p., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 29.8 pmol/mg DNA* ** *** (mean value), country: USA⁵⁵², *control, **AFB₁-DNA adducts, ***after 2 h

incidence: 4?/4?, sa. const.: male Sprague-Dawley rats, wt.: 180–190 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 40 µg AFB₁ (unlabeled and labeled)/g b. wt., i.p., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 8.6 pmol/mg DNA* ** *** (mean value), country: USA⁵⁵², ***PB-treatment** (0.1%, in drinking water) for 1 week, **AFB₁-DNA adducts, ***after 2 h

incidence: ?/8*, sa. const.: male Fischer rats, wt.: 80–100 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 40 µg AFB₁ (labeled)/100 g b. wt., i.p., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 28.9 AFB₁-DNA binding pmol/mg DNA** (mean value), country: USA⁵⁵⁶, *control, **after 2 h

incidence: ?/8, sa. const.: male Fischer rats, wt.: 80–100 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 40 µg AFB₁ (labeled)/100 g b. wt., i.p., once and **pretreatment** with L-BSO (conc.: 4 mmol, 4 and 2 h before AFB₁-injection; for detailed information

please see the article), conc.: 41.2 AFB₁-DNA binding pmol/mg DNA* (mean value), country: USA⁵⁵⁶, *after 2 h incidence: ?/8, sa. const.: male Fischer rats, wt.: 80–100 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 40 µg AFB₁ (labeled)/100 g b. wt., i.p., once and **pretreatment** with DEM (conc.: 3.5 mmol, 4 h before AFB₁-injection) + L-BSO (conc.: 4 mmol, 2 h before AFB₁-injection); for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 51.9 AFB₁-DNA binding pmol/mg DNA* (mean value), country: USA⁵⁵⁶, *after 2 h

incidence: 2?/2*, sa. const.: male Fischer rats, wt.: 60–100 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 1 mg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg, i.p., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 126.4 pg AFB₁/µg DNA* ** (mean value), country: UK/Scotland, UK⁵⁶³, *control: **EQ-diet** (0.5%, v/w) for **0 days** prior to AFB₁-treatment, **after 2 h

incidence: 2?/2*, sa. const.: male Fischer rats, wt.: 60–100 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 1 mg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg, i.p., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 29.5 pg AFB₁/µg DNA* ** (mean value), country: UK/Scotland, UK⁵⁶³, ***EQ-diet** (0.5%, v/w) for **2 days** prior to AFB₁-treatment, **after 2 h

incidence: 2?/2*, sa. const.: male Fischer rats, wt.: 60–100 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 1 mg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg, i.p., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 3.9 pg AFB₁/µg DNA* ** (mean value), country: UK/Scotland, UK⁵⁶³, ***EQ-diet** (0.5%, (v/w) for **14 days** prior to AFB₁-treatment, **after 2 h

incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: male Fischer rats, age: 4 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.5 mg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg, i.p., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: ≈17 pmol AFB₁ *exo*-epoxide GSH/mg protein* ** (mean value), country: USA/Scotland, UK⁵⁶⁵, *control, **after 2 h

incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: male Fischer rats, age: 4 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.5 mg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg, i.p., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: ≈71 pmol AFB₁ *exo*-epoxide GSH/mg protein* ** (mean value), country: USA/Scotland, UK⁵⁶⁵, *I3C-diet (0.2%) for 1 week prior to AFB₁-treatment, **after 2 h

incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: male Fischer rats, age: 4 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.5 mg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg, i.p., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: ≈24 pmol AFB₁ *exo*-epoxide GSH/mg protein* ** (mean value), country: USA/Scotland, UK⁵⁶⁵, *BNF-diet (0.04%) for 1 week prior to AFB₁-treatment, **after 2 h

incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: male Fischer rats, age: 4 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.5 mg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg, i.p., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: ≈58 pmol AFB₁ *exo*-epoxide GSH/mg protein* ** (mean value), country: USA/Scotland, UK⁵⁶⁵, *I3C- (0.2%) + BNF-diet (0.04%) for 1 week prior to AFB₁-treatment, **after 2 h

incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: male Fischer rats, age: 4 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.5 mg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg, i.p., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: ≈59 pmol AFB₁ *endo*-epoxide GSH/mg protein* ** (mean value), country: USA/Scotland, UK⁵⁶⁵, *control, **after 2 h

incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: male Fischer rats, age: 4 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.5 mg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg, i.p., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: ≈145 pmol AFB₁ *endo*-epoxide GSH/mg protein* ** (mean value), country: USA/Scotland, UK⁵⁶⁵, *I3C-diet (0.2%) for 1 week prior to AFB₁-treatment, **after 2 h

incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: male Fischer rats, age: 4 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.5 mg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg,

i.p., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: ≈44 pmol AFB₁ *endo*-epoxide GSH/mg protein* ** (mean value), country: USA/Scotland, UK⁵⁶⁵, *BNF-diet (0.04%) for 1 week prior to AFB₁-treatment, **after 2 h

incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: male Fischer rats, age: 4 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.5 mg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg, i.p., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: ≈168 pmol AFB₁ *endo*-epoxide GSH/mg protein* ** (mean value), country: USA/Scotland, UK⁵⁶⁵, *I3C- (0.2%) + BNF-diet (0.04%) for 1 week prior to AFB₁-treatment, **after 2 h

incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: male Fischer rats, age: 4 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.5 mg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg, i.p., once), conc.: ≈53 pmol AFB₁ eq/mg DNA* ** *** (mean value), country: USA/Scotland, UK⁵⁶⁵, *control, ** [³H]AFB₁-DNA adducts, ***after 2 h

incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: male Fischer rats, age: 4 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.5 mg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg, i.p., once), conc.: ≈18 pmol AFB₁ eq/mg DNA* ** *** (mean value), country: USA/Scotland, UK⁵⁶⁵, *I3C-diet (0.2%) for 1 week prior to AFB₁-treatment, ** [³H]AFB₁-DNA adducts, ***after 2 h

incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: male Fischer rats, age: 4 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.5 mg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg, i.p., once), conc.: ≈28 pmol AFB₁ eq/mg DNA* ** *** (mean value), country: USA/Scotland, UK⁵⁶⁵, *BNF-diet (0.04%) for 1 week prior to AFB₁-treatment, ** [³H]AFB₁-DNA adducts, ***after 2 h

incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: male Fischer rats, age: 4 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.5 mg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg, i.p., once), conc.: ≈24 pmol AFB₁ eq/mg DNA* ** *** (mean value), country: USA/Scotland, UK⁵⁶⁵, *I3C- (0.2%) + BNF-diet (0.04%) for 1 week prior to AFB₁-treatment, ** [³H]AFB₁-DNA adducts, ***after 2 h

incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: male Fischer rats, age: 4 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.5 mg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg, i.p., once), conc.: ≈85 nmol AFB₁ eq/g liver* ** (mean value), country: USA/Scotland, UK⁵⁶⁵, *control, **after 2 h
 incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: male Fischer rats, age: 4 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.5 mg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg, i.p., once), conc.: ≈35 nmol AFB₁ eq/g liver* ** (mean value), country: USA/Scotland, UK⁵⁶⁵, *I3C-diet (0.2%) for 1 week prior to AFB₁-treatment, **after 2 h

incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: male Fischer rats, age: 4 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.5 mg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg, i.p., once), conc.: ≈39 nmol AFB₁ eq/g liver* ** (mean value), country: USA/Scotland, UK⁵⁶⁵, *BNF-diet (0.04%) for 1 week prior to AFB₁-treatment, **after 2 h

incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: male Fischer rats, age: 4 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.5 mg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg, i.p., once), conc.: ≈40 nmol AFB₁ eq/g liver* ** (mean value), country: USA/Scotland, UK⁵⁶⁵, *I3C- (0.2%) + BNF-diet (0.04%) for 1 week prior to AFB₁-treatment, **after 2 h

incidence: 3/3, sa. const.: neonatal rats of albino rats (wt.: 200–250 g) of Wistar strain, contamination: artificial (dose: 20 µg AFB₁ (labeled)/100 g b. wt. into the mother rat, i.p., once (13 days after giving birth), conc.: nd* **, country: India⁵⁹⁴, *AFB₁-DNA adducts, **after 48 h while taking milk from their mother

incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: neonatal rats of albino rats (wt.: 200–250 g) of Wistar strain, contamination: artificial (dose: 20 µg AFB₁ (labeled)/100 g b. wt. into the mother rat, i.p., once (13 days after giving birth), conc.: nd* ** ***, country: India⁵⁹⁴, *AFB₁-DNA adducts, **after 48 h while taking milk from their mother, ***PB (80 mg/kg b. wt.) injected 3 days prior to AFB₁-administration

incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: neonatal rats of albino rats (wt.: 200–250 g) of Wistar strain, contamination: artificial (dose: 20 µg AFB₁ (labeled)/100 g b. wt. into the mother rat, i.p., once (13 days after giving birth), conc.: 40 pmol AFB₁/mg RNA* (mean value), country: India⁵⁹⁴, *after 48 h while taking milk from their mother

incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: neonatal rats of albino rats (wt.: 200–250 g) of Wistar strain, contamination: artificial (dose: 20 µg AFB₁ (labeled)/100 g b. wt. into the mother rat, i.p., once (13 days after giving birth), conc.: 10 pmol AFB₁/mg RNA* ** (mean value), country: India⁵⁹⁴, *after 48 h while taking milk from their mother, **PB (80 mg/kg b. wt.) injected 3 days prior to AFB₁-administration

incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: neonatal rats of albino rats (wt.: 200–250 g) of Wistar strain, contamination: artificial (dose: 20 µg AFB₁ (labeled)/100 g b. wt. into the mother rat, i.p., once (13 days after giving birth), conc.: 52 pmol AFB₁/mg protein* (mean value), country: India⁵⁹⁴, *after 48 h while taking milk from their mother

incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: neonatal rats of albino rats (wt.: 200–250 g) of Wistar strain, contamination: artificial (dose: 20 µg AFB₁ (labeled)/100 g b. wt. into the mother rat, i.p., once (13 days after giving birth), conc.: 23 pmol AFB₁/mg protein* ** (mean value), country: India⁵⁹⁴, *after 48 h while taking milk from their mother, **PB (80 mg/kg b. wt.) injected 3 days prior to AFB₁-administration

incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: male Wistar rats, wt.: 200–250 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 40 µg AFB₁ (labeled)/100 g, i.p., once), conc. range: ≈≤44.5 ng AFB₁ bound/mg rRNA* (mean value), country: UK⁶⁰⁸, *after 6 h (also measured after 2, 24, and 48 h, lowest conc.: ≈10 ng AFB₁ bound/mg rRNA after 48 h)

incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: male Wistar rats, wt.: 200–250 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 40 µg AFB₁ (labeled)/100 g, i.p., once), conc. range: ≈≤23 ng AFB₁

bound/mg DNA* (mean value), country: UK⁶⁰⁸, *after 2 h (also measured after 6, 24, and 48 h, lowest conc.: ≈ 1 ng AFB₁ bound/mg DNA after 48 h)

incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: male Wistar rats, wt.: 200–250 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 40 μ g AFB₁ (labeled)/100 g, i.p., once, conc. range: $\approx \leq 4.5$ ng AFB₁ bound/mg protein* (mean value), country: UK⁶⁰⁸, *after 6 h (also measured after 2, 24, and 48 h, lowest conc.: ≈ 1 ng AFB₁ bound/mg protein after 48 h)

incidence: 2?/2, sa. const.: male CDF Fischer rats, wt.: 100–150 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 1 mg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg, i.p., once, conc. range: $\approx \leq 13.5$ nmol AFB₁ residues/g liver* ** (mean value), country: USA⁶¹⁰, *after ≈ 1 h (also measured after $\approx 2, 12,$ and 36 h), **in liver homogenate

incidence: 2?/2, sa. const.: male CDF Fischer rats, wt.: 100–150 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 1 mg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg, i.p., once, conc. range: $\approx \leq 0.95$ nmol AFB₁ residues/g liver* ** (mean value), country: USA⁶¹⁰, *after ≈ 1 h (also measured after $\approx 2, 12,$ and 36 h), **in liver nuclei

incidence: 2?/2, sa. const.: male CDF Fischer rats, wt.: 100–150 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 1 mg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg, i.p., once, conc. range: $\approx \leq 390$ pmol AFB₁ residues/mg DNA* (mean value), country: USA⁶¹⁰, *after ≈ 0 h (also measured after $\approx 2, 12,$ and 36 h)

incidence: 2?/2, sa. const.: male CDF Fischer rats, wt.: 100–150 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 1 mg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg, i.p., once, conc. range: $\approx \leq 30$ pmol AFB₁ residues/mg chromatin protein* (mean value), country: USA⁶¹⁰, *after ≈ 0 h (also measured after $\approx 2, 12,$ and 36 h)

incidence: 2?/2*, sa. const.: male F344 rats, wt.: 75–100 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 250 μ g AFB₁ (labeled)/kg b. wt., by gavage, for 5 days a week for 2 weeks (days 0–4 and 7–11); for detailed

information please see the article), conc. range: $\approx \leq 51$ pmol AFB-*N*⁷-Gua³ adducts mg DNA** (mean value), country: USA⁶¹¹, *control, *2 days after AFB₁-administration (also at other day intervals up to 16 days measured, lowest conc.: ≈ 11 pmol AFB-*N*⁷-Gua³ adducts mg DNA after 10 days)

incidence: 2?/2, sa. const.: male F344 rats, wt.: 75–100 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 250 μ g AFB₁ (labeled)/kg b. wt., by gavage, for 5 days a week for 2 weeks (days 0–4 and 7–11); for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: $\approx \leq 9.9$ pmol AFB-*N*⁷-Gua³ adducts mg DNA* ** (mean value), country: USA⁶¹¹, *2 days after AFB₁-administration (also at other day intervals up to 16 days measured, lowest conc.: ≈ 0.3 pmol AFB-*N*⁷-Gua³ adducts mg DNA after 12 days; control values always higher than 1,2-dithiole-3-thione values), **1,2-dithiole-3-thione-diet (0.03%) 1 week before and while AFB₁-treatment

incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: male Sprague-Dawley rats, wt.: 150–260 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.6 mg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg b. wt., i.p., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: $\approx \leq 105$ pmol AFB₁/mg DNA* ** (mean value), country: Germany⁶¹², *after 20 min (also measured after 24 and 72 h, lowest conc.: 55 pmol AFB₁/mg DNA after 72 h), **in PC incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: male Sprague-Dawley rats, wt.: 150–260 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.6 mg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg b. wt., i.p., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: $\approx \leq 25$ pmol AFB₁/mg DNA* ** (mean value), country: Germany⁶¹², *after 20 min (also measured after 24 and 72 h, lowest conc.: nd? after 24 h), **in NPC

incidence: 3?/3*, sa. const.: weanling Fischer 344 rats, wt.: 50 g, contamination: artificial (dose: control diet for 41 weeks

then $\approx 5 \mu\text{g AFB}_1$ (labeled)/kg b. wt., o. by gavage, once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: $\approx 3.65 \text{ pmol } [^{14}\text{C}]\text{AFB}_1/\text{mg DNA}^{**}$ (mean value), country: USA⁶¹⁵, *control, **after 6 h of receiving AFB₁ (labeled)

incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: weanling Fischer 344 rats, wt.: 50 g, contamination: artificial (dose: **0.5 ppb AFM₁**, o., for 41 weeks then $\approx 5 \mu\text{g AFB}_1$ (labeled)/kg b. wt., o. by gavage, once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: $\approx 2.3 \text{ pmol } [^{14}\text{C}]\text{AFB}_1/\text{mg DNA}^*$

(mean value), country: USA⁶¹⁵, *after 6 h of receiving AFB₁ (labeled)

incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: weanling Fischer 344 rats, wt.: 50 g, contamination: artificial (dose: **50 ppb AFM₁**, o., for 41 weeks then $\approx 5 \mu\text{g AFB}_1$ (labeled)/kg b. wt., o. by gavage, once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: $\approx 2.25 \text{ pmol } [^{14}\text{C}]\text{AFB}_1/\text{mg DNA}^*$

(mean value), country: USA⁶¹⁵, *after 6 h of receiving AFB₁ (labeled)

incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: weanling Fischer 344 rats, wt.: 50 g, contamination: artificial (dose: **50 ppb AFB₁**, o., for 41 weeks then $\approx 5 \mu\text{g AFB}_1$ (labeled)/kg b. wt., o. by gavage, once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: $\approx 1 \text{ pmol } [^{14}\text{C}]\text{AFB}_1/\text{mg DNA}^*$ (mean value), country: USA⁶¹⁵, *after 6 h of receiving AFB₁ (labeled)

incidence: 3?/3*, sa. const.: weanling Fischer 344 rats, wt.: 50 g, contamination: artificial (dose: control diet for 41 weeks then $\approx 5 \mu\text{g } [^{14}\text{C}]\text{AFB}_1/\text{kg b. wt.}$, o. by gavage, once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: $\approx 4.1 \text{ pmol } [^{14}\text{C}]\text{AFB}_1/\text{mg RNA}^{**}$ (mean value), country: USA⁶¹⁵, *control, **after 6 h of receiving AFB₁ (labeled)

incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: weanling Fischer 344 rats, wt.: 50 g, contamination: artificial (dose: **0.5 ppb AFM₁**, o., for 41 weeks then $\approx 5 \mu\text{g AFB}_1$ (labeled)/kg b. wt., o. by gavage, once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.:

$\approx 2.35 \text{ pmol } [^{14}\text{C}]\text{AFB}_1/\text{mg RNA}^*$ (mean value), country: USA⁶¹⁵, *after 6 h of receiving AFB₁ (labeled)

incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: weanling Fischer 344 rats, wt.: 50 g, contamination: artificial (dose: **50 ppb AFM₁**, o., for 41 weeks then $\approx 5 \mu\text{g AFB}_1$ (labeled)/kg b. wt., o. by gavage, once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: $\approx 3.2 \text{ pmol } [^{14}\text{C}]\text{AFB}_1/\text{mg RNA}^*$ (mean value), country: USA⁶¹⁵, *after 6 h of receiving AFB₁ (labeled)

incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: weanling Fischer 344 rats, wt.: 50 g, contamination: artificial (dose: **50 ppb AFB₁**, o., for 41 weeks then $\approx 5 \mu\text{g AFB}_1$ (labeled)/kg b. wt., o. by gavage, once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: $\approx 1 \text{ pmol } [^{14}\text{C}]\text{AFB}_1/\text{mg RNA}^*$ (mean value), country: USA⁶¹⁵, *after 6 h of receiving AFB₁ (labeled)

incidence: 3?/3*, sa. const.: weanling Fischer 344 rats, wt.: 50 g, contamination: artificial (dose: control diet for 41 weeks then $\approx 5 \mu\text{g AFB}_1$ (labeled)/kg b. wt., o. by gavage, once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: $\approx 0.35 \text{ pmol } [^{14}\text{C}]\text{AFB}_1/\text{mg protein}^{**}$ (mean value), country: USA⁶¹⁵, *control, **after 6 h of receiving AFB₁ (labeled)

incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: weanling Fischer 344 rats, wt.: 50 g, contamination: artificial (dose: **0.5 ppb AFM₁**, o., for 41 weeks then $\approx 5 \mu\text{g AFB}_1$ (labeled)/kg b. wt., o. by gavage, once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: $\approx 0.3 \text{ pmol } [^{14}\text{C}]\text{AFB}_1/\text{mg protein}^*$ (mean value), country: USA⁶¹⁵, *after 6 h of receiving AFB₁ (labeled)

incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: weanling Fischer 344 rats, wt.: 50 g, contamination: artificial (dose: **50 ppb AFM₁**, o., for 41 weeks then $\approx 5 \mu\text{g } [^{14}\text{C}]\text{AFB}_1/\text{kg b. wt.}$, o. by gavage, once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: $\approx 0.3 \text{ pmol } [^{14}\text{C}]\text{AFB}_1/\text{mg protein}^*$ (mean value), country: USA⁶¹⁵, *after 6 h of receiving AFB₁ (labeled)

incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: weanling Fischer 344 rats, wt.: 50 g, contamination: artificial (dose: **50 ppb AFB₁**, o., for 41 weeks then \approx 5 μ g AFB₁ (labeled)/kg b. wt., o. by gavage, once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: \approx 0.15 pmol [¹⁴C]AFB₁/mg protein* (mean value), country: USA⁶¹⁵, *after 6 h of receiving AFB₁ (labeled)

incidence: 4?/4*, sa. const.: male Sprague-Dawley rats, wt.: 275–325 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.25 mg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg, i.p., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: \approx 380 AFB adducts/10⁷ DNA nucleotides** (mean value), country: USA⁶¹⁶, *control, **after 2 h

incidence: 4?/4, sa. const.: male Sprague-Dawley rats, wt.: 275–325 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.25 mg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg, i.p., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: \approx 71 AFB adducts/10⁷ DNA nucleotides* ** (mean value), country: USA⁶¹⁶, ***BHA-diet** (0.75%) for 10 days prior to AFB₁-treatment, **after 2 h

incidence: 4?/4*, sa. const.: male F344 rats, age: 21 days, contamination: artificial (dose: 250 μ g AFB₁ (labeled)/kg b. wt., by gavage, once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: \approx 55 pmol/mg DNA** *** (mean value), country: USA⁶²¹, *control, **AFB-N⁷-Gua³, ***after 2 h

incidence: 4?/4, sa. const.: male F344 rats, age: 21 days, contamination: artificial (dose: 250 μ g AFB₁ (labeled)/kg b. wt., by gavage, once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: \approx 12 pmol/mg DNA** *** (mean value), country: USA⁶²¹, ***oltipraz-diet** (0.075%) for 7 days prior to AFB₁-treatment, **AFB-N⁷-Gua³, ***after 2 h

incidence: 4?/4*, sa. const.: male F344 rats, age: 21 days, contamination: artificial (dose: 250 μ g AFB₁ (labeled)/kg b. wt., by gavage, once; for detailed information

please see the article), conc.: \approx 11.5 pmol/mg DNA** *** (mean value), country: USA⁶²¹, *control, **AFB-N⁷-Gua³, ***after 24 h

incidence: 4?/4, sa. const.: male F344 rats, age: 21 days, contamination: artificial (dose: 250 μ g AFB₁ (labeled)/kg b. wt., by gavage, once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: \approx 4 pmol/mg DNA** *** (mean value), country: USA⁶²¹, ***oltipraz-diet** (0.075%) for 7 days prior to AFB₁-treatment, **AFB-N⁷-Gua³, ***after 24 h

AFLATOXIN B₁-8,9-EPOXIDE

incidence: 4?/4*, sa. const.: male Fischer rats, age: 4 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: 16, 124, or 512** μ M AFB₁ (labeled), i.p., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: \approx 340 pmol AFB₁-8,9-epoxide formed/min/mg protein** *** (mean value), country: USA⁶²⁴, *control, ***after 2 h

incidence: 4?/4*, sa. const.: male Fischer rats, age: 4 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: 16, 124, or 512** μ M AFB₁ (labeled), i.p., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: \approx 340 pmol AFB₁-8,9-epoxide formed/min/mg protein** *** (mean value), country: USA⁶²⁴, ***BNF-diet** (0.04%) for 7 days prior to AFB₁-treatment, ***after 2 h

incidence: 4?/4*, sa. const.: male Fischer rats, age: 4 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: 16, 124, or 512** μ M AFB₁ (labeled), i.p., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: \approx 600 pmol AFB₁-8,9-epoxide formed/min/mg protein** *** (mean value), country: USA⁶²⁴, ***I3C-diet** (0.2%) for 7 days prior to AFB₁-treatment, ***after 2 h

incidence: 4?/4*, sa. const.: male Fischer rats, age: 4 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: 16, 124, or 512** μ M AFB₁ (labeled), i.p., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: \approx 700 pmol AFB₁-8,9-epoxide formed/min/mg protein** *** (mean

value), country: USA⁶²⁴, *I3C- (0.2%) + BNF-diet (0.04%) for 7 days prior to AFB₁-treatment, ***after 2 h

2,3-DIHYDRO-2,3-DIHYDROXYAFLATOXIN B₁
incidence: 6?/6, sa. const.: male Fischer rats, age: 75 days, contamination: artificial (dose: **0.6 mg AFB₁** (labeled)/kg b. wt., i.p., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 3*-60** pmol DIOL/mg DNA x 10^{2*}, country: USA⁴², after 72* or 2 h** after AFB₁-administration (also at other hour intervals up to 72 h measured)
incidence: ?/30, sa. const.: male Fischer rats, age: 75 days, contamination: artificial (dose: **25 µg AFB₁** (labeled), i.p., **10 times**; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 8*-30** pmol DIOL/mg DNA x 10^{2*}, country: USA⁴², after 6* or 14** days (also at other day intervals up to 14 days measured, thereof 12 days with AFB₁-administration)

8,9-DIHYDRO-8,9-DIHYDROXYAFLATOXIN B₁
incidence: 2?/2, sa. const.: male F344 rats, wt.: 75-100 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 250 µg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg b. wt., by gavage, 10 times at days 0-4 and 7-11), conc. range: ≤5.7 pmol/mg DNA* ** *** (mean value), country: USA⁵⁵¹, *control, **AFB₁ 8,9-dihydrodiol, ***at day 1 of AFB₁-administration (also at other day intervals up to 133 days measured, lowest conc.: nd after 49, 77, 106, and 133 days) (for detailed information please see the article)
incidence: 2?/2, sa. const.: male F344 rats, wt.: 75-100 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 250 µg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg b. wt., by gavage, 10 times at days 0-4 and 7-11), conc.: 0.6 pmol/mg DNA* ** *** **** (mean value), country: USA⁵⁵¹, *EQ-diet (0.4%) for 3 weeks while AFB₁ was gavaged in the last 2 weeks, **AFB₁ 8,9-dihydrodiol, ***at day 9 of AFB₁-administration (also at other day intervals up to 133 days measured, lowest conc.: nd after 49, 77, 106, and 133 days), ****several higher values up to 1.0 pmol/

mg DNA were recorded (for detailed information please see the article)

AFLATOXIN G₁

incidence: 4?/4, sa. const.: Wistar derived strain, wt.: 150 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 60 µg AFG₁ (labeled)/100 g, i.p., once), conc.: 6.89 ng AFG₁ bound/mg* DNA** (mean value), country: USA¹¹⁶,

*after 2 h, ****phenol-cresol extraction**
incidence: 4?/4, sa. const.: Wistar derived strain, wt.: 150 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 60 µg AFG₁ (labeled)/100 g, i.p., once), conc.: 8.5 ng AFG₁ bound/mg* DNA** (mean value), country: USA¹¹⁶, *after 2 h, ****chloroform/isoamylalcohol extraction**

incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: Wistar derived strain, wt.: 150 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 60 µg AFG₁ (labeled)/100 g, i.p., once), conc. range: ≈≤10.5 ng AFG₁ bound/mg rRNA* (mean value), country: USA¹¹⁶, *after ≈2 h (also measured after ≈4, 24, and 48 h, lowest conc.: ≈7 ng AFG₁ bound/mg rRNA after 24 h)

incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: Wistar derived strain, wt.: 150 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 60 µg AFG₁ (labeled)/100 g, i.p., once), conc. range: ≈≤7 ng AFG₁ bound/mg DNA* (mean value), country: USA¹¹⁶, *after ≈2 h (also measured after ≈4, 24, and 48 h, lowest conc.: ≈2 ng AFG₁ bound/mg DNA after 48 h)

incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: Wistar derived strain, wt.: 150 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 60 µg AFG₁ (labeled)/100 g, i.p., once), conc. range: ≈≤2.5 ng AFG₁ bound/mg protein* (mean value), country: USA¹¹⁶, *after ≈2 h (also measured after ≈4, 24, and 48 h, lowest conc.: ≈nd after 48 h)

AFLATOXIN M₁

incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: male F344 rats, wt.: 100-125 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 400 µg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg b. wt., by gavage, once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.42 pmol/mg DNA* ** (mean value), country: USA¹⁴², *after 24 h, **AFM₁-N⁷-Gua

incidence: 4?/4*, sa. const.: male Fischer rats, age: 4 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: 16, 124, or 512** μM AFB₁ (labeled), i.p., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: $\approx \leq 30$ pmol AFM₁ formed/min/mg protein** *** (mean value), country: USA⁶²⁴, *control, ***after 2 h

incidence: 4?/4*, sa. const.: male Fischer rats, age: 4 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: 16, 124, or 512** μM AFB₁ (labeled), i.p., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: $\approx \leq 140$ pmol AFM₁ formed/min/mg protein** *** (mean value), country: USA⁶²⁴, *BNF-diet (0.04%) for 7 days prior to AFB₁-treatment, ***after 2 h

incidence: 4?/4*, sa. const.: male Fischer rats, age: 4 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: 16, 124, or 512** μM AFB₁ (labeled), i.p., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: $\approx \leq 300$ pmol AFM₁ formed/min/mg protein** *** (mean value), country: USA⁶²⁴, *I3C-diet (0.2%) for 7 days prior to AFB₁-treatment, ***after 2 h

incidence: 4?/4*, sa. const.: male Fischer rats, age: 4 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: 16, 124, or 512** μM AFB₁ (labeled), i.p., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: $\approx \leq 390$ pmol AFM₁ formed/min/mg protein** *** (mean value), country: USA⁶²⁴, *I3C- (0.2%) + BNF-diet (0.04%) for 7 days prior to AFB₁-treatment, ***after 2 h

AFLATOXIN Q₁

incidence: 4?/4*, sa. const.: male Fischer rats, age: 4 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: 16, 124, or 512** μM AFB₁ (labeled), i.p., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: $\approx \leq 35$ pmol AFQ₁ formed/min/mg protein** *** (mean value), country: USA⁶²⁴, *control, ***after 2 h

incidence: 4?/4*, sa. const.: male Fischer rats, age: 4 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: 16, 124, or 512** μM AFB₁

(labeled), i.p., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: $\approx \leq 50$ pmol AFQ₁ formed/min/mg protein** *** (mean value), country: USA⁶²⁴, *BNF-diet (0.04%) for 7 days prior to AFB₁-treatment, ***after 2 h

incidence: 4?/4*, sa. const.: male Fischer rats, age: 4 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: 16, 124, or 512** μM AFB₁ (labeled), i.p., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: $\approx \leq 180$ pmol AFQ₁ formed/min/mg protein** *** (mean value), country: USA⁶²⁴, *I3C-diet (0.2%) for 7 days prior to AFB₁-treatment, ***after 2 h

incidence: 4?/4*, sa. const.: male Fischer rats, age: 4 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: 16, 124, or 512** μM AFB₁ (labeled), i.p., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: $\approx \leq 190$ pmol AFQ₁ formed/min/mg protein** *** (mean value), country: USA⁶²⁴, *I3C- (0.2%) + BNF-diet (0.04%) for 7 days prior to AFB₁-treatment, ***after 2 h

AFLATOXIN

incidence: ?/3–4, sa. const.: male Wistar outbred rats, wt.: 190–210 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.5 μg AFB₁ (labeled), by stomach intubation, twice daily on weekdays for 1, 2, 6, 13, 20, or 23 days), conc. range: ≤ 267 pg AF bound/mg DNA* ** (mean values), country: France/UK²⁷, *chronic exposure, **after 14 days of AFB₁-administration (also at other day intervals up to 24 days measured, lowest conc.: 108.4 pg AF bound/mg DNA after 2 days)

incidence: 3?/3*, sa. const.: adult male Fischer rats, \emptyset wt.: 155 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.52 mg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg b. wt., i.p., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 130 μmol AF bound/mg DNA** ($\times 10^{-6}$) (mean value), country: USA¹³³, *control, **after 18 h

incidence: 3?/3*, sa. const.: adult male Fischer rats, \emptyset wt.: 155 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.52 mg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg b. wt., i.p., once; for detailed information

please see the article), conc.: 15 $\mu\text{mol AF bound/mg DNA}^{**}$ ($\times 10^{-6}$) (mean value), country: USA¹³³, *PB (0.1%)-treated rats for 1 week before AFB₁-administration until the experiment was terminated, **after 18 h incidence: 3?/3*, sa. const.: adult male Fischer rats, Ø wt.: 129 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.62 mg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg b. wt., i.p., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 68 $\mu\text{mol AF bound/mg DNA}^{**}$ ($\times 10^{-6}$) (mean value), country: USA¹³³, ***hypophysectomized rats** 3 weeks before AFB₁-administration, **after 18 h

incidence: 3?/3*, sa. const.: adult male Fischer rats, Ø wt.: 155 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.52 mg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg b. wt., i.p., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 260 $\mu\text{mol AF bound/mg rRNA}^{**}$ ($\times 10^{-6}$) (mean value), country: USA¹³³, *control, **after 18 h incidence: 3?/3*, sa. const.: adult male Fischer rats, Ø wt.: 155 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.52 mg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg b. wt., i.p., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 35 $\mu\text{mol AF bound/mg rRNA}^{**}$ ($\times 10^{-6}$) (mean value), country: USA¹³³, *PB (0.1%)-treated rats for 1 week before AFB₁-administration until the experiment was terminated, **after 18 h

incidence: 3?/3*, sa. const.: adult male Fischer rats, Ø wt.: 129 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.62 mg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg b. wt., i.p., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 210 $\mu\text{mol AF bound/mg rRNA}^{**}$ ($\times 10^{-6}$) (mean value), country: USA¹³³, ***hypophysectomized rats** 3 weeks before AFB₁-administration, **after 18 h

incidence: 3?/3*, sa. const.: adult male Fischer rats, Ø wt.: 155 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.52 mg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg b. wt., i.p., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 16 $\mu\text{mol AF bound/mg protein}^{**}$ ($\times 10^{-6}$) (mean value), country: USA¹³³, *control, **after 18 h incidence: 3?/3*, sa. const.: adult male Fischer rats, Ø wt.: 155 g, contamination:

artificial (dose: 0.52 mg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg b. wt., i.p., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 5 $\mu\text{mol AF bound/mg protein}^{**}$ ($\times 10^{-6}$) (mean value), country: USA¹³³, *PB (0.1%)-treated rats for 1 week before AFB₁-administration until the experiment was terminated, **after 18 h

incidence: 3?/3*, sa. const.: adult male Fischer rats, Ø wt.: 129 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.62 mg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg b. wt., i.p., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 15 $\mu\text{mol AF bound/mg protein}^{**}$ ($\times 10^{-6}$) (mean value), country: USA¹³³, ***hypophysectomized rats** 3 weeks before AFB₁-administration, **after 18 h

incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: adult male Fischer rats, wt.: 180–200 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.52 mg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg b. wt., i.p., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 130 $\mu\text{mol AF bound/mg DNA}^{**}$ ($\times 10^{-6}$) (mean value), country: USA¹³³, *after 18 h, **liver DNA

incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: adult male Fischer rats, wt.: 180–200 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.52 mg AFB₂ (labeled)/kg b. wt., i.p., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 1.4 $\mu\text{mol AF bound/mg DNA}^{**}$ ($\times 10^{-6}$) (mean value), country: USA¹³³, *after 18 h, **liver DNA

incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: adult male Fischer rats, wt.: 180–200 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.52 mg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg b. wt., i.p., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 140 $\mu\text{mol AF bound/mg rRNA}^{**}$ ($\times 10^{-6}$) (mean value), country: USA¹³³, *after 18 h, **liver rRNA

incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: adult male Fischer rats, wt.: 180–200 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.52 mg AFB₂ (labeled)/kg b. wt., i.p., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 2.0 $\mu\text{mol AF bound/mg rRNA}^{**}$ ($\times 10^{-6}$) (mean value), country: USA¹³³, *after 18 h, **liver rRNA

incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: adult male
Fischer rats, wt.: 180–200 g,
contamination: artificial (dose: **0.52 mg**
AFB₁ (labeled)/kg b. wt., i.p., once; for
detailed information please see the
article), conc.: 11 μmol^* AF bound/**mg**
protein** ($\times 10^{-6}$) (mean value), country:
USA¹³³, *after 18 h, **liver protein
incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: adult male
Fischer rats, wt.: 180–200 g,
contamination: artificial (dose: **0.52 mg**
AFB₂ (labeled)/kg b. wt., i.p., once; for
detailed information please see the
article), conc.: 8.3 μmol^* AF bound/**mg**
protein** ($\times 10^{-6}$) (mean value), country:
USA¹³³, *after 18 h, **liver protein
incidence: 2?/2*, sa. const.: adult male
Fischer rats, wt.: 180–200 g,
contamination: artificial (dose: **0.0012 mg**
AFB₁ (labeled)/kg b. wt. + **2.08 mg** **AFB₂**
(unlabeled)/kg b. wt., i.p., once; for
detailed information please see the
article), conc.: $\leq 0.4 \mu\text{mol}^*$ AF bound/**mg**
DNA*** ($\times 10^{-6}$) (mean value), country:
USA¹³³, *control, **after 6 h, ***liver DNA
incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: adult male
Fischer rats, wt.: 180–200 g,
contamination: artificial (dose: **2.08 mg**
AFB₁ (labeled)/kg b. wt., i.p., once; for
detailed information please see the
article), conc.: 1,700 μmol^* AF bound/**mg**
DNA** ($\times 10^{-6}$) (mean value), country:
USA¹³³, *after 6 h, **liver DNA
incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: adult male
Fischer rats, wt.: 180–200 g,
contamination: artificial (dose: **2.08 mg**
AFB₂ (labeled)/kg b. wt., i.p., once; for
detailed information please see the
article), conc.: 12 μmol^* AF bound/**mg**
DNA** ($\times 10^{-6}$) (mean value), country:
USA¹³³, *after 6 h, **liver DNA
incidence: 2?/2*, sa. const.: adult male
Fischer rats, wt.: 180–200 g,
contamination: artificial (dose: **0.0012 mg**
AFB₁ (labeled)/kg b. wt. + **2.08 mg** **AFB₂**
(unlabeled)/kg b. wt., i.p., once; for
detailed information please see the
article), conc.: $\leq 0.1 \mu\text{mol}^*$ AF bound/**mg**

rRNA*** ($\times 10^{-6}$) (mean value), country:
USA¹³³, *control, **after 6 h, ***liver
rRNA
incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: adult male
Fischer rats, wt.: 180–200 g,
contamination: artificial (dose: **2.08 mg**
AFB₁ (labeled)/kg b. wt., i.p., once; for
detailed information please see the
article), conc.: 1,900 μmol^* AF bound/**mg**
rRNA** ($\times 10^{-6}$) (mean value), country:
USA¹³³, *after 6 h, **liver rRNA
incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: adult male
Fischer rats, wt.: 180–200 g,
contamination: artificial (dose: **2.08 mg**
AFB₂ (labeled)/kg b. wt., i.p., once; for
detailed information please see the
article), conc.: 13 μmol^* AF bound/**mg**
rRNA** ($\times 10^{-6}$) (mean value), country:
USA¹³³, *after 6 h, **liver rRNA
incidence: 2?/2*, sa. const.: adult male
Fischer rats, wt.: 180–200 g,
contamination: artificial (dose: **0.0012 mg**
AFB₁ (labeled)/kg b. wt. + **2.08 mg** **AFB₂**
(unlabeled)/kg b. wt., i.p., once; for
detailed information please see the
article), conc.: $\leq 0.02 \mu\text{mol}^*$ AF bound/
mg protein*** ($\times 10^{-6}$) (mean value),
country: USA¹³³, *control, **after 6 h,
***liver protein
incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: adult male
Fischer rats, wt.: 180–200 g,
contamination: artificial (dose: **2.08 mg**
AFB₁ (labeled)/kg b. wt., i.p., once; for
detailed information please see the
article), conc.: 150 μmol^* AF bound/**mg**
protein** ($\times 10^{-6}$) (mean value), country:
USA¹³³, *after 6 h, **liver protein
incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: adult male
Fischer rats, wt.: 180–200 g,
contamination: artificial (dose: **2.08 mg**
AFB₂ (labeled)/kg b. wt., i.p., once; for
detailed information please see the
article), conc.: 52 μmol^* AF bound/**mg**
protein** ($\times 10^{-6}$) (mean value), country:
USA¹³³, *after 6 h, **liver protein
incidence: 2/2*, sa. const.: male
Sprague-Dawley rats, wt.: 230–335 g,
contamination: no AFB₁ (for detailed

information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: The Netherlands/France²¹⁴, *control

incidence: 2?/2, sa. const.: male Sprague-Dawley rats, wt.: 230–335 g, contamination: artificial (**19 µg AFB₁** (labeled)/kg b. wt., by gavage, once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 83 pg AF/mg DNA* ** (mean value), country: The Netherlands/France²¹⁴, *AF-DNA adducts, **after 24 h

incidence: 2?/2, sa. const.: male Sprague-Dawley rats, wt.: 230–335 g, contamination: artificial (**32 µg AFB₁** (labeled)/kg b. wt., by gavage, once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 146 pg AF/mg DNA* ** (mean value), country: The Netherlands/France²¹⁴, *AF-DNA adducts, **after 24 h

incidence: 2?/2, sa. const.: male Sprague-Dawley rats, wt.: 230–335 g, contamination: artificial (**75 µg AFB₁** (labeled)/kg b. wt., by gavage, once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 444 pg AF/mg DNA* ** (mean value), country: The Netherlands/France²¹⁴, *AF-DNA adducts, **after 24 h

incidence: 4?/4, sa. const.: male Fischer 344 rats, wt.: 100–125 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 2.2 µg AFB₁ (labeled, total), i.t. Installation, once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤23 pmol AFB/mg DNA* ** (mean value), country: USA⁴³³, *AFB-DNA adducts, **after 30 min of AFB₁-exposure (also measured after 2, 6, 24, and 48 h, lowest conc.: ≈4 pmol AFB/mg DNA after 48 h)

incidence: 4?/4, sa. const.: male Fischer 344 rats, wt.: 100–125 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 17.6 ng AFB₁/min given as nose-only inhalation; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤56.8 pmol AF-DNA adducts formed/mg DNA* ** (mean value), country: USA⁴³³, *AF-N⁷-Gua adducts,

**after 120 min of AFB₁-exposure (also measured after 20, 40, and 60 min, lowest conc.: 4.2 pmol AF-DNA adducts formed/mg DNA after 20 min)

incidence: ?/4–6*, sa. const.: male Sprague-Dawley rats, age: 20 days, wt.: 45–50 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 25 µg AFB₁ (labeled and unlabeled), i.p., once), conc.: 12.65 pmol AF/mg DNA** *** (mean value), country: USA⁴⁹⁰, *control **semi-purified diet** 3 weeks prior to AFB₁-treatment (for detailed information please see the article), **after 2 h, ***total AF-DNA adducts

incidence: ?/4–6*, sa. const.: male Sprague-Dawley rats, age: 20 days, wt.: 45–50 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 25 µg AFB₁ (labeled and unlabeled), i.p., once), conc.: 16.6 pmol AF/mg DNA** *** (mean value), country: USA⁴⁹⁰, ***choline-deficient/methionine-low diet** 3 weeks prior to AFB₁-treatment (for detailed information please see the article), **after 2 h, ***total AF-DNA adducts

incidence: ?/4–6*, sa. const.: male Sprague-Dawley rats, age: 20 days, wt.: 45–50 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 25 µg AFB₁ (labeled and unlabeled), i.p., once), conc.: 6.1 pmol AF/mg DNA** *** (mean value), country: USA⁴⁹⁰, *control **semi-purified diet** 3 weeks prior to AFB₁-treatment (for detailed information please see the article), **after 24 h, ***total AF-DNA adducts

incidence: ?/4–6*, sa. const.: male Sprague-Dawley rats, age: 20 days, wt.: 45–50 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 25 µg AFB₁ (labeled and unlabeled), i.p., once), conc.: 4.2 pmol AF/mg DNA** *** (mean value), country: USA⁴⁹⁰, ***choline-deficient/methionine-low diet** 3 weeks prior to AFB₁ treatment (for detailed information please see the article), **after 24 h, ***total AF-DNA adducts

incidence: ?/?, sa. const.: male F-344 rats [CDF (F-344)/CrIBR], contamination: artificial (dose: 2.2 ng AFB₁ (labeled)/kg/

day in the drinking water, o., for 4, 6, or 8 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤ 0.91 AF-nucleotide adducts/ 10^9 nucleotides (mean value), country: Switzerland⁶⁰², *after 8 weeks (also measured after 4 and 6 weeks) incidence: ?/? , sa. const.: male F-344 rats [CDF (F-344)/CrlBR], contamination: artificial (dose: **73 ng AFB₁** (labeled)/kg/day in the drinking water, o., for 4, 6, or 8 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤ 32 AF-nucleotide adducts/ 10^9 nucleotides (mean value), country: Switzerland⁶⁰², *after 8 weeks (also measured after 4 and 6 weeks) incidence: ?/? , sa. const.: male F-344 rats [CDF (F-344)/CrlBR], contamination: artificial (dose: **2,110 ng AFB₁** (labeled)/kg/day in the drinking water, o., for 4, 6, or 8 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤ 850 AF-nucleotide adducts/ 10^9 nucleotides (mean value), country: Switzerland⁶⁰², *after 8 weeks (also measured after 4 and 6 weeks)

AFLATOXINS

incidence: ?/5, sa. const.: male Sprague-Dawley rats, Ø wt.: 242.2 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 300 µg/kg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg, i.t. (**dust-adsorbed**), once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: ≤ 1.619 nmol AFs/g tissue ($\times 10^{-3}$)*, country: USA⁶⁰⁴, *after 3 h (also measured after 3 days and 3 weeks, lowest conc.: 0.045 nmol AFs/g tissue ($\times 10^{-3}$) after 3 weeks) incidence: ?/5, sa. const.: male Sprague-Dawley rats, Ø wt.: 242.2 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 300 µg/kg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg, i.t. (**microcrystalline form**), once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: ≤ 2.598 nmol AFs/g tissue ($\times 10^{-3}$)*, country: USA⁶⁰⁴, *after 3 h (also measured after 3 days and 3 weeks, lowest conc.: 0.027 nmol AFs/g tissue ($\times 10^{-3}$) after 3 weeks)

HT-2 TOXIN

incidence: 3/3, sa. const.: male Wistar rats, age: 8–10 weeks, wt.: 400–500 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 5 mg T-2 toxin/kg b. wt., o., once), conc. range: ≤ 5 µg/100 g liver* (mean value), country: Japan³⁹¹, *after 30 min

OCHRATOXIN A

incidence: 3/3*, sa. const.: **male** F344 rats, age: 8 weeks, contamination: no OTA (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: Germany¹²⁵, *control incidence: 3/3, sa. const.: **male** F344 rats, age: 8 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: **0.5 mg OTA**/kg b. wt., by gavage, once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: < 12 pmol/g* ** (mean value), country: Germany¹²⁵, *24 h after OTA-administration (also at other day intervals up to 56 days measured, lowest conc.: nd after 28 days), **highest value recorded

incidence: 3/3*, sa. const.: **female** F344 rats, age: 8 weeks, contamination: no OTA (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: Germany¹²⁵, *control

incidence: 3/3, sa. const.: **female** F344 rats, age: 8 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: **0.5 mg OTA**/kg b. wt., by gavage, once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: $\approx \leq 2$ pmol/g* ** (mean value), country: Germany¹²⁵, *24 h after OTA-administration (also at other day intervals up to 56 days measured, lowest conc.: nd after 28 days), **highest value recorded

incidence: ?/3 or more*, sa. const.: adult male Wistar rats, wt.: 200–250 g, contamination: no OTA, conc.: nr, country: Japan¹⁴³, *control incidence: ?/3–4, sa. const.: adult male Wistar rats, wt.: 200–250 g, contamination: artificial (dose: **15 mg OTA** (labeled)/kg, o., once), conc. range: ≈ 4.5 µg/g wet weight of tissue* (mean value), country: Japan¹⁴³, *after 24 h

(also at other hour intervals up to 40 h measured, lowest conc.: $\approx 2.5 \mu\text{g/g}$ wet weight of tissue after 8 h)

incidence: 4/4, sa. const.: healthy adult female Sprague-Dawley rats, wt.: 270–350 g, contamination: artificial (dose: **100 μg OTA/rat**, i.v., once), conc. range: $\leq 280 \text{ ng/g}$ (mean value), country: Canada¹⁷⁵, measured at 2, 24, 48, and 96 h
incidence: 4/4, sa. const.: healthy adult female Sprague-Dawley rats, wt.: 270–350 g, contamination: artificial (dose: **100 μg OTCI/rat**, i.v., once), conc. range: $\leq 355 \text{ ng/g}$ (mean value), country: Canada¹⁷⁵, measured at 2, 24, 48, and 96 h

incidence: 10/10*, sa. const.: Wistar male rats, wt.: 83–110 g, contamination: no OTA, **diet B-II** (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: Canada²⁰⁹, *control

incidence: ?/10, sa. const.: Wistar male rats, wt.: 83–110 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 500 μg OTA, intubated, daily for 6 days (**diet B-I**); for detailed information please see the article), conc.: pr*, country: Canada²⁰⁹, *measured at day 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6? of OTA-administration

incidence: 10/10*, sa. const.: Wistar male rats, wt.: 83–110 g, contamination: no OTA, **diet NMB** (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: Canada²⁰⁹, *control

incidence: 3/3, sa. const.: Wistar male rats, wt.: 83–110 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 500 μg OTA, intubated, daily, daily for 6 days (**diet NMB+T**); for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 2 $\mu\text{g/g}$ * (mean value), country: Canada²⁰⁹, *measured on day 5 of OTA-administration (also measured at day 3 and 6)

incidence: ?/2 (10)*, sa. const.: Sprague-Dawley male rats, wt.: $\approx 100 \text{ g}$, contamination: no OTA, conc.: nr, country: USA²¹⁸, *control

incidence: ?/2, sa. const.: Sprague-Dawley male rats, wt.: $\approx 100 \text{ g}$, contamination: artificial (dose: **1 mg OTA** (labeled)/rat, i.p., once), conc. range: $\leq 7.1 \mu\text{g/g}$ tissue* (mean value), country: USA²¹⁸, *after 0.5 h (also measured after 2, 4, 8, and 24 h, lowest conc.: 1.0 $\mu\text{g/g}$ tissue after 24 h)

incidence: 5/5*, sa. const.: male Fisher 344 (F344) rats, age: 10 weeks, contamination: no OTA (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: Spain⁴³⁹, *control
incidence: 5/5, sa. const.: male Fisher 344 (F344) rats, age: 10 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: **0.5 mg OTA/kg b. wt.**, o., daily for 7 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 736–923 $\mu\text{g/kg}$, \emptyset conc.: 829 $\mu\text{g/kg}$, country: Spain⁴³⁹, *after 24 h of final administration

incidence: ?/12*, sa. const.: male Wistar/AF EOPS rats, wt.: 240–290 g, contamination: no OTA only basal feed; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 1.4 ng/g ** (mean value), country: Belgium⁵⁰⁹, *control, **after 4 weeks of OTA-administration

incidence: ?/12, sa. const.: male Wistar/AF EOPS rats, wt.: 240–290 g, contamination: artificial (dose: basal feed + **OTA contaminated wheat (2.2 $\mu\text{g/g}$)**, o., for 28 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 73.7 ng/g * (mean value), country: Belgium⁵⁰⁹, *after 4 weeks of OTA-administration

incidence: ?/12, sa. const.: male Wistar/AF EOPS rats, wt.: 240–290 g, contamination: artificial (dose: basal feed + **OTA contaminated wheat (2.2 $\mu\text{g/g}$) + MWF (2%)**, o., for 28 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 45.1 ng/g * (mean value), country: Belgium⁵⁰⁹, *after 4 weeks of OTA-administration

incidence: ?/12, sa. const.: male Wistar/AF EOPS rats, wt.: 240–290 g, contamination: artificial (dose: basal feed + OTA **contaminated wheat (2 µg/g) + MWF (1.8%) + YCW (0.2%)**, o., for 28 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 56.3 ng/g* (mean value), country: Belgium⁵⁰⁹, *after 4 weeks of OTA-administration

ZEARALENONE

incidence: 4?/4, sa. const.: weanling Wistar rats, contamination: artificial (dose: 250 µg crystalline ZEA/g feed additionally to **0% of alfalfa** in the diet, for 14 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 3.86 µg/g* (mean value), country: Canada⁸⁴, *after 14 days of ZEA-administration

incidence: 4?/4, sa. const.: weanling Wistar rats, contamination: artificial (dose: 250 µg crystalline ZEA/g feed additionally to **15% of alfalfa** in the diet, for 14 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 1.85 µg/g* (mean value), country: Canada⁸⁴, *after 14 days of ZEA-administration

incidence: 4?/4, sa. const.: weanling Wistar rats, contamination: artificial (dose: 250 µg crystalline ZEA/g feed additionally to **25% of alfalfa** in the diet, for 14 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 1.38 µg/g* (mean value), country: Canada⁸⁴, *after 14 days of ZEA-administration

incidence: ?/?, sa. const.: male Sprague-Dawley rats, age: 8–10 weeks, wt.: 230–290 g, contamination: artificial (dose: **1.13 mg ZEA/h/kg**, i.v., for 6 h), conc.: ≈800 ng/g* (mean value), country: Korea/USA⁵⁸⁵, *after 6 h of ZEA-administration

incidence: ?/?, sa. const.: male Sprague-Dawley rats, age: 8–10 weeks, wt.: 230–290 g, contamination: artificial (dose: **2.25 mg ZEA/h/kg**, i.v., for 6 h), conc.: ≈1,600 ng/g* (mean value), country: Korea/USA⁵⁸⁵, *after 6 h of ZEA-administration

α-ZEARALENOL

incidence: 4?/4, sa. const.: weanling Wistar rats, contamination: artificial (dose: 250 µg crystalline ZEA/g feed additionally to **0% of alfalfa** in the diet, for 14 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 1.19 µg/g* (mean value), country: Canada⁸⁴, *after 14 days of ZEA-administration

incidence: 4?/4, sa. const.: weanling Wistar rats, contamination: artificial (dose: 250 µg crystalline ZEA/g feed additionally to **15% of alfalfa** in the diet, for 14 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.44 µg/g* (mean value), country: Canada⁸⁴, *after 14 days of ZEA-administration

incidence: 4?/4, sa. const.: weanling Wistar rats, contamination: artificial (dose: 250 µg crystalline ZEA/g feed additionally to **25% of alfalfa** in the diet, for 14 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.29 µg/g* (mean value), country: Canada⁸⁴, *after 14 days of ZEA-administration

β-ZEARALENOL

incidence: 4?/4, sa. const.: weanling Wistar rats, contamination: artificial (dose: 250 µg crystalline ZEA/g feed additionally to **0% of alfalfa** in the diet, for 14 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.23 µg/g* (mean value), country: Canada⁸⁴, *after 14 days of ZEA-administration

incidence: 4?/4, sa. const.: weanling Wistar rats, contamination: artificial (dose: 250 µg crystalline ZEA/g feed additionally to **15% of alfalfa** in the diet, for 14 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.17 µg/g* (mean value), country: Canada⁸⁴, *after 14 days of ZEA-administration

incidence: 4?/4, sa. const.: weanling Wistar rats, contamination: artificial (dose: 250 µg crystalline ZEA/g feed additionally to **25% of alfalfa** in the diet, for 14 days; for detailed information please see the

article), conc.: 0.09 µg/g* (mean value), country: Canada⁸⁴, *after 14 days of ZEA-administration

Rat lung may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

AFLATOXIN B₁

incidence: 3/3, sa. const.: neonatal rats of albino rats (wt.: 200–250 g) of Wistar strain, contamination: artificial (dose: 20 µg AFB₁ (labeled)/100 g b. wt. into the mother rat, i.p., once (13 days after giving birth), conc.: nd* **, country: India⁵⁹⁴, *AFB₁-DNA adducts, **after 48 h while taking milk from their mother
incidence: 3/3, sa. const.: neonatal rats of albino rats (wt.: 200–250 g) of Wistar strain, contamination: artificial (dose: 20 µg AFB₁ (labeled)/100 g b. wt. into the mother rat, i.p., once (13 days after giving birth), conc.: nd* ** ***, country: India⁵⁹⁴, *AFB₁-DNA adducts, **after 48 h while taking milk from their mother, ***PB (80 mg/kg b. wt.) injected 3 days prior to AFB₁-administration
incidence: 3/3, sa. const.: neonatal rats of albino rats (wt.: 200–250 g) of Wistar strain, contamination: artificial (dose: 20 µg AFB₁ (labeled)/100 g b. wt. into the mother rat, i.p., once (13 days after giving birth), conc.: 48 pmol AFB₁/mg RNA* (mean value), country: India⁵⁹⁴, *after 48 h while taking milk from their mother
incidence: 3/3, sa. const.: neonatal rats of albino rats (wt.: 200–250 g) of Wistar strain, contamination: artificial (dose: 20 µg AFB₁ (labeled)/100 g b. wt. into the mother rat, i.p., once (13 days after giving birth), conc.: 7 pmol AFB₁/mg RNA* ** (mean value), country: India⁵⁹⁴, *after 48 h while taking milk from their mother, **PB (80 mg/kg b. wt.) injected 3 days prior to AFB₁-administration
incidence: 3/3, sa. const.: neonatal rats of albino rats (wt.: 200–250 g) of Wistar strain, contamination: artificial (dose: 20 µg AFB₁ (labeled)/100 g b. wt. into the mother rat, i.p., once (13 days after giving birth), conc.: 74 pmol AFB₁/mg protein*

(mean value), country: India⁵⁹⁴, *after 48 h while taking milk from their mother
incidence: 3/3, sa. const.: neonatal rats of albino rats (wt.: 200–250 g) of Wistar strain, contamination: artificial (dose: 20 µg AFB₁ (labeled)/100 g b. wt. into the mother rat, i.p., once (13 days after giving birth), conc.: 22 pmol AFB₁/mg protein* ** (mean value), country: India⁵⁹⁴, *after 48 h while taking milk from their mother, **PB (80 mg/kg b. wt.) injected 3 days prior to AFB₁-administration

AFLATOXINS

incidence: ?/5, sa. const.: male Sprague-Dawley rats, Ø wt.: 242.2 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 300 µg/kg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg, i.t. (**dust-adsorbed**), once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: ≤11.573 nmol AFs/g tissue (x 10⁻³)*, country: USA⁶⁰⁴, *after 3 h (also measured after 3 days and 3 weeks, lowest conc.: 0.105 nmol AFs/g tissue (x 10⁻³) after 3 weeks)
incidence: ?/5, sa. const.: male Sprague-Dawley rats, Ø wt.: 242.2 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 300 µg/kg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg, i.t. (**microcrystalline form**), once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: ≤1.619 nmol AFs/g tissue (x 10⁻³)*, country: USA⁶⁰⁴, *after 3 h (also measured after 3 days and 3 weeks, lowest conc.: 0.067 nmol AFs/g tissue (x 10⁻³) after 3 weeks)

ZEARALENONE

incidence: ?/?, sa. const.: male Sprague-Dawley rats, age: 8–10 weeks, wt.: 230–290 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 1.13 mg ZEA/h/kg, i.v., for 6 h), conc.: ≈360 ng/g* (mean value), country: Korea/USA⁵⁸⁵, *after 6 h of ZEA-administration
incidence: ?/?, sa. const.: male Sprague-Dawley rats, age: 8–10 weeks, wt.: 230–290 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 2.25 mg ZEA/h/kg, i.v., for 6 h), conc.: ≈1,000 ng/g* (mean value), country: Korea/USA⁵⁸⁵, *after 6 h of ZEA-administration

Rat lymph may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

OCHRATOXIN A

incidence: ?/6, sa. const.: male Wistar rats, age: 8–10 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: **1 mg OTA/kg**, injection to the **femoral vein**, once), conc.: 2.69 µg/ml (mean value), country: Japan¹⁷⁴

incidence: ?/7, sa. const.: male Wistar rats, age: 8–10 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: **113 µg OTA/ml**, injection into the jejunal loop, once), conc.: 1.51 µg/ml (mean value), country: Japan¹⁷⁴

incidence: ?/6, sa. const.: male Wistar rats, age: 8–10 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: **206 µg OTA/ml**, injection into the jejunal loop, once), conc.: 2.16 µg/ml (mean value), country: Japan¹⁷⁴

Rat milk may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

AFLATOXIN B₁

incidence: ?/?, sa. const.: pregnant Sprague-Dawley rats, wt.: 400–450 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.5 mg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg, once), conc. range: 1.1–3.5 nmol/ml* **, country: USA²⁶⁵, *control, **1 h post-dosing (for detailed information please see the article) incidence: ?/?, sa. const.: pregnant Sprague-Dawley rats, wt.: 400–450 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.5 mg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg, once), conc. range: 0.2–2.0 nmol/ml* **, country: USA²⁶⁵, *PCB-treatment (575 mg/kg) at day 1 of the experiment, **1 h post-dosing (for detailed information please see the article)

AFLATOXIN M₁

incidence: ?/?, sa. const.: pregnant Sprague-Dawley rats, wt.: 400–450 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.5 mg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg, once), conc. range: 3.6–9.8 nmol/ml* **, country: USA²⁶⁵, *control, **1 h post-dosing (for detailed information please see the article)

incidence: ?/?, sa. const.: pregnant Sprague-Dawley rats, wt.: 400–450 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.5 mg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg, once), conc. range: 3.7–11.9 nmol/ml* **, country: USA²⁶⁵, *PCB-treatment (575 mg/kg) at day 1 of the experiment, **1 h post-dosing (for detailed information please see the article)

OCHRATOXIN A

incidence: 5?/5*, sa. const.: Sprague-Dawley rats (dams), wt.: 300–370 g, contamination: no OTA (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.7 µg/l** (mean value), country: Sweden³¹², *control, **after 72 h (also measured after 24 h conc.: 0.6 µg/l*)

incidence: 4?/4, sa. const.: Sprague-Dawley rats (dams), wt.: 300–370 g, contamination: artificial (dose: **10 µg OTA/kg b. wt.**, o., once at 11th day of lactation; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 14 µg/l*

(mean value), country: Sweden³¹², *after 24 h (also measured after 72 h conc.: 6.3 µg/l)

incidence: 4?/4, sa. const.: Sprague-Dawley rats (dams), wt.: 300–370 g, contamination: artificial (dose: **50 µg OTA/kg b. wt.**, o., once at 11th day of lactation; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 70 µg/l* (mean value), country: Sweden³¹², *after 24 h (also measured after 72 h conc.: 22 µg/l)

incidence: 5?/5, sa. const.: Sprague-Dawley rats (dams), wt.: 300–370 g, contamination: artificial (dose: **250 µg OTA/kg b. wt.**, o., once at 11th day of lactation; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 230 µg/l* (mean value), country: Sweden³¹², *after 24 h (also measured after 72 h conc.: 83 µg/l)

incidence: 4?(8?)/4(8)*, sa. const.: Sprague-Dawley rats (dams), contamination: no OTA (for detailed information please see the article), Ø conc.: 3.35 µg/l** (mean value),

country: Sweden³²², *control, **at day 14 of lactation
 incidence: 4?(8?)/4(8), sa. const.: Sprague-Dawley rats (dams), contamination: artificial (dose: 50 µg OTA/kg b. wt., gastric intubation, 46 times in 8 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), Ø conc.: 135 µg/l* (mean value), country: Sweden³²², *at day 14 of lactation
 incidence: 4?(8?)/4(8)*, sa. const.: Sprague-Dawley rats (dams), contamination: no OTA (for detailed information please see the article), Ø conc.: 2.4 µg/l** (mean value), country: Sweden³²², *control, **at day 21 of lactation
 incidence: 4?(8?)/4(8), sa. const.: Sprague-Dawley rats (dams), contamination: artificial (dose: 50 µg OTA/kg b. wt., gastric intubation, 46 times for 8 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), Ø conc.: 135 µg/l* (mean value), country: Sweden³²², *at day 21 of lactation

Rat muscle may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

CYCLOPIAZONICACID

incidence: 2?/2, sa. const.: male HSD:Sprague-Dawley BR rats, wt.: 150–200 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 1.0 mg CPA (labeled)/kg b. wt., i.g., once), conc. range: 2.4 µg/g* ** *** (mean value), country: USA¹¹¹, *in *gastrocnemius* muscle, **^[14C]CPA-eq., ***after 24 h
 incidence: 2?/2, sa. const.: male HSD:Sprague-Dawley BR rats, wt.: 150–200 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 1.0 mg CPA (labeled)/kg b. wt., i.g., once), conc. range: 3.3 µg/g* ** *** (mean value), country: USA¹¹¹, *in *tibialis anterior* muscle, **^[14C]CPA-eq., ***after 24 h
 incidence: 2?/2, sa. const.: male HSD:Sprague-Dawley BR rats, wt.: 150–200 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 1.0 mg CPA (labeled)/kg b. wt., i.g., once), conc. range: 2.4 µg/g* ** ***

(mean value), country: USA¹¹¹, *in *biceps femoris* muscle, **^[14C]CPA-eq., ***after 24 h
 incidence: 2?/2, sa. const.: male HSD:Sprague-Dawley BR rats, wt.: 150–200 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 1.0 mg CPA (labeled)/kg b. wt., i.g., once), conc. range: 1.6 µg/g* ** *** (mean value), country: USA¹¹¹, *in *diaphragm* muscle, **^[14C]CPA-eq., ***after 24 h
 incidence: 2?/2, sa. const.: male HSD:Sprague-Dawley BR rats, wt.: 150–200 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 1.0 mg CPA (labeled)/kg b. wt., i.g., once), conc. range: 2.9 µg/g* ** *** (mean value), country: USA¹¹¹, *in *biceps* muscle, **^[14C]CPA-eq., ***after 24 h
 incidence: 2?/2, sa. const.: male HSD:Sprague-Dawley BR rats, wt.: 150–200 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 1.0 mg CPA (labeled)/kg b. wt., i.g., once), conc. range: 2.6 µg/g* ** *** (mean value), country: USA¹¹¹, *in *pectoris major* muscle, **^[14C]CPA-eq., ***after 24 h
 incidence: 2?/2, sa. const.: male HSD:Sprague-Dawley BR rats, wt.: 150–200 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 1.0 mg CPA (labeled)/kg b. wt., i.g., once), conc. range: 1.6 µg/g* ** *** (mean value), country: USA¹¹¹, *in *masseter* muscle, **^[14C]CPA-eq., ***after 24 h
 incidence: 2?/2, sa. const.: male HSD:Sprague-Dawley BR rats, wt.: 150–200 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 1.0 mg CPA (labeled)/kg b. wt., i.g., once), conc. range: 3.2 µg/g* ** *** (mean value), country: USA¹¹¹, *in *tenes major* muscle, **^[14C]CPA-eq., ***after 24 h

OCHRATOXIN A

incidence: 4?/4, sa. const.: healthy adult female Sprague-Dawley rats, wt.: 270–350 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 100 µg OTA/rat, i.v., once), conc. range: ≤190 ng/g (mean value), country: Canada¹⁷⁵, measured at 2, 24, 48, and 96 h
 incidence: 4?/4, sa. const.: healthy adult female Sprague-Dawley rats,

wt.: 270–350 g, contamination: artificial (dose: **100 µg OTC**/rat, i.v., once), conc. range: ≤ 125 ng/g (mean value), country: Canada¹⁷⁵, measured at 2, 24, 48, and 96 h

ZEARALENONE

incidence: ?/? , sa. const.: male Sprague-Dawley rats, age: 8–10 weeks, wt.: 230–290 g, contamination: artificial (dose: **1.13 mg ZEA**/h/kg, i.v., for 6 h), conc.: ≈ 90 ng/g* (mean value), country: Korea/USA⁵⁸⁵, *after 6 h of ZEA-administration
incidence: ?/? , sa. const.: male Sprague-Dawley rats, age: 8–10 weeks, wt.: 230–290 g, contamination: artificial (dose: **2.25 mg ZEA**/h/kg, i.v., for 6 h), conc.: ≈ 120 ng/g* (mean value), country: Korea/USA⁵⁸⁵, *after 6 h of ZEA-administration

Rat plasma may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

AFLATOXIN B₁

incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: male Sprague-Dawley, Wistar, and Fischer 344 rats, wt.: 80–140 g, contamination: no AFB₁, conc.: nr, country: France/Japan²⁴, *control
incidence: ?/? , sa. const.: male Sprague-Dawley, Wistar, and Fischer 344 rats, wt.: 80–140 g, contamination: artificial (dose: **20 µg AFB₁**/kg/day, by gavage, daily for up to 14 days), conc. range: $\approx \leq 25$ pmol AFB₁-lysine eq/mg albumin* ** (mean values, combined data from three strains), country: France/Japan²⁴, *animals killed after 24 h of final treatment (also measured after 1, 3, and 7 days, lowest conc.: ≈ 7 pmol AFB₁-lysine eq/mg albumin after 1 day), **AFB₁-albumin adducts

incidence: ?/4*, sa. const.: male SPF Wistar rats, age: 24–27 days, contamination: artificial (dose: 2 mg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg b. wt., i.p., once), conc.: ≈ 210 pmol AFB₁/mg protein** *** (mean value), country: France⁵⁴⁹, *control, **AFB₁ binding to plasma albumin, ***after 2 h (for overall information please see the article)

incidence: ?/4*, sa. const.: male SPF Wistar rats, age: 24–27 days, contamination: artificial (dose: 2 mg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg b. wt., i.p., once), conc.: ≈ 80 pmol AFB₁/mg protein** *** (mean value), country: France⁵⁴⁹, *3-MC i.p. (20 mg/kg b. wt.) on the 3 days preceding sacrifice (3-MC was injected prior to AFB₁-administration), **AFB₁ binding to plasma albumin, ***after 2 h (for overall information please see the article)

incidence: ?/4*, sa. const.: male SPF Wistar rats, age: 24–27 days, contamination: artificial (dose: 2 mg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg b. wt., i.p., once), conc.: ≈ 85 pmol AFB₁/mg protein** *** (mean value), country: France⁵⁴⁹, *CX-diet (300 mg/kg) for 2 weeks prior to AFB₁-administration, **AFB₁ binding to plasma albumin, ***after 2 h (for overall information please see the article)

incidence: ?/4*, sa. const.: male SPF Wistar rats, age: 24–27 days, contamination: artificial (dose: 2 mg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg b. wt., i.p., once), conc.: ≈ 75 pmol AFB₁/mg protein** *** (mean value), country: France⁵⁴⁹, *AC-diet (300 mg/kg) for 2 weeks prior to AFB₁-administration, **AFB₁ binding to plasma albumin, ***after 2 h (for overall information please see the article)

incidence: ?/4*, sa. const.: male SPF Wistar rats, age: 24–27 days, contamination: artificial (dose: 2 mg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg b. wt., i.p., once), conc.: ≈ 210 pmol AFB₁/mg protein** *** (mean value), country: France⁵⁴⁹, *BC-diet (300 mg/kg) for 2 weeks prior to AFB₁-administration, **AFB₁ binding to plasma albumin, ***after 2 h (for overall information please see the article)

incidence: 4?/4, sa. const.: male F344 rats, wt.: 185 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.01, 0.1, 1, 10, and 100 ng and 1 and 10* µg AFB₁, i.p., daily for 9 days), conc. range: $\approx \leq 4,000$ pg lysine-AFB₁/mg albumin* ** (mean value), country: USA⁶²², **after 18 h of the final dose (for overall information please see the article)

AFLATOXIN

incidence: ?/3–4, sa. const.: male Wistar outbred rats, wt.: 190–210 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.5 µg AFB₁ (labeled), by stomach intubation, twice daily on weekdays for 1, 2, 6, 13, 20, or 23 days), conc. range: ≤148.3 pg AF bound/mg protein* ** (mean values), country: France/UK²⁷, *chronic exposure, **after 14 days of AFB₁-administration (also at other day intervals up to 24 days measured, lowest conc.: 35.6 pg AF bound/mg protein after 1 day)

incidence: ?/4*, sa. const.: male F344 rats, wt.: 100 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 20.0 µg AFB₁ (labeled), by gavage, daily for 35 days), conc. range: ≈≤490 pmol AF-adducts bound/mg albumin** (mean value), country: USA⁶⁰⁵, *control, **after 24 days of AFB₁-administration (also at other day intervals up to 40 days measured)

incidence: ?/4, sa. const.: male F344 rats, wt.: 100 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 20.0 µg AFB₁ (labeled), by gavage, daily for 35 days), conc. range: ≈≤390 pmol AF-adducts bound/mg albumin* ** (mean value), country: USA⁶⁰⁵, *after 16 days of AFB₁-administration (also at other day intervals up to 40 days measured), ****oltipraz-diet** (0.05%)

1 week after AFB₁-treatment began and ended 2 weeks before AFB₁-treatment stopped (**transient intervention**)

incidence: ?/4, sa. const.: male F344 rats, wt.: 100 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 20.0 µg AFB₁ (labeled), by gavage, daily for 35 days), conc. range: ≈≤215 pmol AF-adducts bound/mg albumin* ** (mean value), country: USA⁶⁰⁵,

*after 7 days of AFB₁-administration (also at other day intervals up to 40 days measured), ****oltipraz-diet** (0.05%) 1 week before and continuing throughout AFB₁-treatment (**long-term intervention**)

FUMONISIN B₁

incidence: 2?/2, sa. const.: males BD IX rats, age: ≈6 weeks, wt.: ≈150 g,

contamination: artificial (dose: 7.5 mg FB₁/kg b. wt., i.p., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤8.6 µg/ml* (mean value), country: South Africa¹¹⁴, *after 20 min (also measured after ≈5, ≈7, 40, 60, and 120 min, lowest conc.: ≈nd after 120 h)

OCHRATOXIN A

incidence: ?/7, sa. const.: male Wistar rats, age: 8–10 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: 113 µg OTA/ml, injection into the jejunal loop, once), conc.: 10.3 µg/ml* ** (mean value), country: Japan¹⁷⁴, *after 30 min, **in mesenteric venous plasma
incidence: ?/8, sa. const.: male Wistar rats, age: 8–10 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: 206 µg OTA/ml, injection into the jejunal loop, once), conc.: 22.1 µg/ml* ** (mean value), country: Japan¹⁷⁴, *after 30 min, **in mesenteric venous plasma

incidence: 6?/6, sa. const.: male Wistar rats, wt.: 270 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 180 ng/ml OTA in 2 ml bile directly applicated into the **stomach**, once), conc. range: 5–22 ng/ml*, Ø conc: 15 ng/ml*, country: Yugoslavia/Sweden¹⁹¹, *after 24 h
incidence: 6?/6, sa. const.: male Wistar rats, wt.: 270 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 220 ng/ml OTA in 2 ml bile directly applicated into the **duodenum**, once), conc. range: 30–60 ng/ml*, Ø conc: 40 ng/ml*, country: Yugoslavia/Sweden¹⁹¹, *after 24 h

incidence: 5?/5, sa. const.: male Wistar rats, wt.: 250–300 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 50 ng OTA ng/g b. wt., o., once), conc.: 390 ng/ml (mean value), country: Sweden/Yugoslavia¹⁹³ (at different min and hour intervals up to 24 h measured)

incidence: 5?/5, sa. const.: male Wistar rats, wt.: 250–300 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 50 ng OTA /g b. wt., i.v., once), conc.: 2,100 ng/ml (mean value), country: Sweden/Yugoslavia¹⁹³ (at different min and hour intervals up to 24 h measured)

incidence: ?/?, sa. const.: adult male Wistar rats, wt.: 250 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 50 ng OTC/g b. wt., o., once), conc. range: ≤ 350 ng/ml* (mean value), country: Yugoslavia/Sweden¹⁹⁸, *after **60 min** (also at other hour intervals up to 48 h measured, lowest conc.: 50 ng/ml after 48 h)

incidence: ?/?, sa. const.: adult male Wistar rats, wt.: 250 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 50 ng OTC/g b. wt., i.v., once), conc. range: ≤ 800 ng/ml* (mean value), country: Yugoslavia/Sweden¹⁹⁸, *after **90 min** (also at other hour intervals up to 48 h measured, lowest conc.: 130 ng/ml after 48 h)

incidence: ?/?, sa. const.: adult male Wistar rats, wt.: 250 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 10 mg OTA/kg, o., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: ≤ 56.7 $\mu\text{g/ml}^*$ (mean value), country: France³¹⁷, *after 8 h (also measured after 48 h conc.: 32.2 $\mu\text{g/ml}$)

incidence: 5/5*, sa. const.: male Fisher 344 (F344) rats, age: 10 weeks, contamination: no OTA (for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 1.47–7.57 $\mu\text{g/l}^{**}$, \emptyset conc.: 4.74 $\mu\text{g/l}^{**}$, country: Spain⁴³⁹, *control, **after 8 days
incidence: 5/5, sa. const.: male Fisher 344 (F344) rats, age: 10 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: **0.5 mg OTA/kg** b. wt., o., daily for 7 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 9,142–10,393 $\mu\text{g/l}^*$, \emptyset conc.: 97,372 $\mu\text{g/l}^*$, country: Spain⁴³⁹, *after 24 h of final administration

incidence: ?/12*, sa. const.: male Wistar/AF EOPS rats, wt.: 240–290 g, contamination: no OTA only basal feed; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 21.1 ng/ml** (mean value), country: Belgium⁵⁰⁹, *control, **after 4 weeks
incidence: ?/12, sa. const.: male Wistar/AF EOPS rats, wt.: 240–290 g, contamination: artificial (dose: basal feed + OTA **contaminated wheat (2.2 $\mu\text{g/g}$)**, o., for 28 days; for detailed information please

see the article), conc.: 830.2 ng/ml* (mean value), country: Belgium⁵⁰⁹, *after 4 weeks of OTA-administration
incidence: ?/12, sa. const.: male Wistar/AF EOPS rats, wt.: 240–290 g, contamination: artificial (dose: basal feed + OTA **contaminated wheat (2.2 $\mu\text{g/g}$) + MWF (2%)**, o., for 28 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 494.1 ng/ml* (mean value), country: Belgium⁵⁰⁹, *after 4 weeks of OTA-administration
incidence: ?/12, sa. const.: male Wistar/AF EOPS rats, wt.: 240–290 g, contamination: artificial (dose: basal feed + OTA **contaminated wheat (2 $\mu\text{g/g}$) + MWF (1.8%) + YCW (0.2%)**, o., for 28 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 652.0 ng/ml* (mean value), country: Belgium⁵⁰⁹, *after 4 weeks of OTA-administration

incidence: ?/3, sa. const.: male Wistar rats, age: **6 weeks**, contamination: artificial (dose: **0.5 mg OTA/kg** b. wt., i.p., for 6 days), conc.: 12.2 $\mu\text{mol/l}^*$ (mean value), country: Germany⁵⁶¹, *after 24 h of final administration

incidence: ?/3, sa. const.: male Wistar rats, age: **2 years**, contamination: artificial (dose: **0.5 mg OTA/kg** b. wt., i.p., for 6 days), conc.: 23.0 $\mu\text{mol/l}^*$ (mean value), country: Germany⁵⁶¹, *after 24 h of final administration

incidence: ?/3, sa. const.: male Wistar rats, age: **2 years**, contamination: artificial (dose: **1.25 mg OTA/kg** b. wt., i.p., once), conc.: 89.7 $\mu\text{mol/l}^*$ (mean value), country: Germany⁵⁶¹, *after 2 h

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: male **albumin-deficient** Sprague-Dawley rat, age: 9–10 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: **2.2 mg OTA/kg**, by injection, once), conc. range: ≈ 1.3 $\mu\text{g/ml}^*$ (mean value), country: Japan⁶¹³, *after ≈ 1 min (also at other min intervals up to 15 min measured, lowest conc.: ≈ 18 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ after 15 min)

incidence: 4?/4, sa. const.: **normal** Sprague-Dawley rats, age: 9–10 weeks,

contamination: artificial (dose: **4.1 mg OTA/kg**, by injection, once), conc. range: $\approx 71 \mu\text{g/ml}^*$ (mean value), country: Japan⁶¹³, *after 10 min (also measured after 30, 60, and 90 min, lowest conc.: $\approx 55 \mu\text{g/ml}$ after 90 min)
incidence: 4?/4, sa. const.: **albumin-deficient** Sprague-Dawley rats, age: 9–10 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: **4.1 mg OTA/kg**, by injection, once), conc.: nd, country: Japan⁶¹³

OCHRATOXIN B

incidence: 5?/5, sa. const.: male Wistar rats, wt.: 250–300 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 50 ng OTB/g b. wt., o., once), conc.: 120 ng/ml (mean value), country: Sweden/Yugoslavia¹⁹³ (at different min and hour intervals and up to 7 days measured)
incidence: 5?/5, sa. const.: male Wistar rats, wt.: 250–300 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 50 ng OTB/g b. wt., i.v., once), conc.: 760 ng/ml (mean value), country: Sweden/Yugoslavia¹⁹³ (at different min and hour intervals and up to 7 days measured)

Rat serous fluid and mucus may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

OCHRATOXIN A

incidence: 3/3 or more*, sa. const.: adult male Wistar rats, wt.: 200–250 g, contamination: no OTA, conc.: nr, country: Japan¹⁴³, *control
incidence: ?/3–4, sa. const.: adult male Wistar rats, wt.: 200–250 g, contamination: artificial (dose: **15 mg OTA** (labeled)/kg, o., once), conc. range: $\leq 6.1 \mu\text{g/ml}^*$ (mean value), country: Japan¹⁴³, *at 8 h (measured also at 4 and 6 h, lowest conc.: 3.9 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ at 6 h)

OCHRATOXIN α

incidence: 3 or more/3 or more*, sa. const.: adult male Wistar rats, wt.: 200–250 g, contamination: no OTA, conc.: nr, country: Japan¹⁴³, *control

incidence: ?/3–4, sa. const.: adult male Wistar rats, wt.: 200–250 g, contamination: artificial (dose: **15 mg OTA** (labeled)/kg, o., once), conc.: pr, country: Japan¹⁴³ (measured at 4, 6, and 8 h)

Rat serum may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

AFLATOXIN B₁

incidence: ?/12*, sa. const.: male Wistar rats, wt.: ≈ 70 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 250 $\mu\text{g AFB}_1/\text{kg b. wt.}$, by gavage, once), conc. range: $\leq 4.29^{**}$ ng/mg albumin^{***} (mean value), country: Thailand/UK³¹⁰, *control: **DMSO + 250 $\mu\text{g AFB}_1$ + DMSO** (for overall information please see the article), **after 12 h (also measured after 4, 24, and 48 h, lowest conc.: 1.07 ng/mg albumin after 48 h), *****AFB₁-albumin adducts**
incidence: ?/12*, sa. const.: male Wistar rats, wt.: ≈ 70 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 250 $\mu\text{g AFB}_1/\text{kg b. wt.}$, by gavage, once), conc. range: $\leq 4.65^{**}$ ng/mg albumin^{***} (mean value), country: Thailand/UK³¹⁰, ***Murdannia loriformis** extract + 250 $\mu\text{g AFB}_1$ + **M. loriformis** extract (for overall information please see the article), **after 4 h (also measured after 12, 24, and 48 h, lowest conc.: 1.72 ng/mg albumin after 48 h), *****AFB₁-albumin adducts**
incidence: ?/12*, sa. const.: male Wistar rats, wt.: ≈ 70 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 250 $\mu\text{g AFB}_1/\text{kg b. wt.}$, by gavage, once), conc. range: $\leq 5.09^{**}$ ng/mg albumin^{***} (mean value), country: Thailand/UK³¹⁰, ***Murdannia loriformis** extract + 250 $\mu\text{g AFB}_1$ + **DMSO** (for overall information please see the article), **after 4 h (also measured after 12, 24, and 48 h, lowest conc.: 1.89 ng/mg albumin after 48 h), *****AFB₁-albumin adducts**
incidence: ?/12*, sa. const.: male Wistar rats, wt.: ≈ 70 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 250 $\mu\text{g AFB}_1/\text{kg b. wt.}$, by gavage, once), conc. range: $\leq 4.63^{**}$ ng/mg albumin^{***} (mean value), country:

Thailand/UK³¹⁰, *DMSO + 250 µg AFB₁ + *Murdannia loriformis* extract (for overall information please see the article),

**after 4 h (also measured after 12, 24, and 48 h, lowest conc.: 2.17 ng/mg albumin after 48 h),

***AFB₁-albumin adducts

incidence: ?/12*, sa. const.: male Wistar rats, wt.: ≈70 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 250 µg AFB₁/kg b. wt., by gavage, once), conc. range: ≤4.29** ng/mg albumin*** (mean value), country:

Thailand/UK³¹⁰, *control: DMSO + 250 µg AFB₁ + DMSO (for overall information please see the article), **after 12 h

(also measured after 4, 24, and 48 h, lowest conc.: 1.07 ng/mg albumin after 48 h), ***AFB₁-albumin adducts

incidence: ?/12*, sa. const.: male Wistar rats, wt.: ≈70 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 250 µg AFB₁/kg b. wt., by gavage, once), conc. range: ≤4.66** ng/mg albumin*** (mean value), country:

Thailand/UK³¹⁰, **Cymbopogon citratus* extract + 250 µg AFB₁ + *C. citratus* extract (for overall information please see the article), **after 12 h (also measured after 4, 24, and 48 h, lowest conc.: 1.16 ng/mg albumin after 48 h), ***AFB₁-albumin adducts

incidence: ?/12*, sa. const.: male Wistar rats, wt.: ≈70 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 250 µg AFB₁/kg b. wt., by gavage, once), conc. range: ≤4.55** ng/mg albumin*** (mean value), country:

Thailand/UK³¹⁰, **Cymbopogon citratus* extract + 250 µg AFB₁ + DMSO (for overall information please see the article), **after 12 h (also measured after 4, 24, and 48 h, lowest conc.: 1.37 ng/mg albumin after 48 h), ***AFB₁-albumin adducts

incidence: ?/12*, sa. const.: male Wistar rats, wt.: ≈70 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 250 µg AFB₁/kg b. wt., by gavage, once), conc. range: ≤4.29** ng/mg albumin*** (mean value), country:

Thailand/UK³¹⁰, *DMSO + 250 µg

AFB₁ + *Cymbopogon citratus* extract (for overall information please see the article), **after 12 h (also measured after 4, 24, and 48 h, lowest conc.: 1.34 ng/mg albumin after 48 h), ***AFB₁-albumin adducts

incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: male Wistar rats, wt.: ≈70 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 250 µg AFB₁/kg b. wt., by gavage, for 5 days a week for 3 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≈≤13.2 ng/mg albumin** ***

(mean value), country: Thailand/UK³¹⁰, *control (for overall information please see the article), **after 20 days during AFB₁-administration (also at other day intervals up to ≈26 days measured, lowest conc.: ≈3 ng/mg albumin after 1 day), ***AFB₁-albumin adducts

incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: male Wistar rats, wt.: ≈70 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 250 µg AFB₁/kg b. wt., by gavage, for 5 days a week for 3 weeks and additionally *Murdannia loriformis* extract; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≈≤12 ng/mg albumin** ** (mean value), country:

Thailand/UK³¹⁰, *after ≈12.5 days during AFB₁-administration (also at other day intervals up to ≈26 days measured, lowest conc.: ≈1 ng/mg albumin after 1 day), **AFB₁-albumin adducts, for overall information please see the article

incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: male Wistar rats, wt.: ≈70 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 250 µg AFB₁/kg b. wt., by gavage, for 5 days a week for 3 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≈≤14 ng/mg albumin** ***

(mean value), country: Thailand/UK³¹⁰, *control (for overall information please see the article), **after 19 days during AFB₁-administration (also at other day intervals up to ≈23.5 days measured, lowest conc.: ≈1 ng/mg albumin after 3 days), ***AFB₁-albumin adducts

incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: male Wistar rats, wt.: ≈70 g, contamination: artificial (dose:

250 µg AFB₁/kg b. wt., by gavage, for 5 days a week for 3 weeks and additionally *Cymbopogon citratus* extract; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≈9.8 ng/mg albumin* ** (mean value), country: Thailand/UK³¹⁰, *after 19 days during AFB₁-administration (also at other day intervals up to ≈23.5 days measured, lowest conc.: ≈1 ng/mg albumin after 1 day), **AFB₁-albumin adducts, for overall information please see the article

incidence: ?/4, sa. const.: young male F344 rats, age: young, wt.: 120–140 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 250 µg AFB₁/kg b. wt., daily for 3 weeks), conc. range: ≤159.9 pmol/mg albumin* ** *** (mean value), country: USA/People's Republic of China⁴⁹³, *control (for overall information please see the article), **AFB₁-albumin adducts, ***after 15 days during treatment (also at other day intervals up to 15 days measured, lowest conc.: ≈10 pmol/mg albumin after 1 day) incidence: ?/4, sa. const.: young male F344 rats, wt.: 120–140 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 250 µg AFB₁/kg b. wt., daily for 3 weeks), conc. range: ≈55 pmol/mg albumin* ** *** (mean value), country: USA/People's Republic of China⁴⁹³, ***lycopene-treatment** (100 mg/kg b. wt.) after each AFB₁-administration (for overall information please see the article), **AFB₁-albumin adducts, ***after 15 days during treatment (also at other day intervals up to 15 days measured, lowest conc.: ≈8 pmol/mg albumin after 1 day)

incidence: 2?/2, sa. const.: male Fischer F344 rats, wt.: 200–250 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 1 µg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg b. wt., i.p., once), conc.: ≈3.8 pg AFB₁/mg serum albumin* (mean value), country: UK/Nigeria/Thailand⁶¹⁸, *after 24 h incidence: 2?/2, sa. const.: male Fischer F344 rats, wt.: 200–250 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 10 µg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg b. wt., i.p., once), conc.: ≈11 pg AFB₁/mg

serum albumin* (mean value), country: UK/Nigeria/Thailand⁶¹⁸, *after 24 h incidence: 2?/2, sa. const.: male Fischer F344 rats, wt.: 200–250 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 100 µg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg b. wt., i.p., once), conc.: ≈200 pg AFB₁/mg serum albumin* (mean value), country: UK/Nigeria/Thailand⁶¹⁸, *after 24 h

incidence: 2?/2*, sa. const.: male Wistar rats, wt.: 200–250 g, contamination: no AFB₁, conc.: 0**, country: UK⁶²⁷, *control, **measured by **scintillation counting** incidence: 2?/2*, sa. const.: male Wistar rats, wt.: 200–250 g, contamination: no AFB₁, conc.: 0**, country: UK⁶²⁷, *control, **measured by **ELISA**

incidence: 2?/2, sa. const.: male Wistar rats, wt.: 200–250 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 10 µg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg b. wt., i.p., once), conc.: 132 pg AFB₁-lysine eq/mg albumin* **, country: UK⁶²⁷, *measured by **scintillation counting**, **after 24 h

incidence: 2?/2, sa. const.: male Wistar rats, wt.: 200–250 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 10 µg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg b. wt., i.p., once), conc.: 59 pg AFB₁-lysine eq/mg albumin* **, country: UK⁶²⁷, *measured by **ELISA**, **after 24 h

incidence: 2?/2, sa. const.: male Wistar rats, wt.: 200–250 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 50 µg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg b. wt., i.p., once), conc.: 439 pg AFB₁-lysine eq/mg albumin* **, country: UK⁶²⁷, *measured by **scintillation counting**, **after 24 h

incidence: 2?/2, sa. const.: male Wistar rats, wt.: 200–250 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 50 µg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg b. wt., i.p., once), conc.: 326 pg AFB₁-lysine eq/mg albumin* **, country: UK⁶²⁷, *measured by **ELISA**, **after 24 h

incidence: 2?/2, sa. const.: male Wistar rats, wt.: 200–250 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 200 µg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg b. wt., i.p., once), conc.: 1,003 pg AFB₁-lysine eq/mg albumin* **, country: UK⁶²⁷, *measured by **scintillation counting**, **after 24 h

incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: male Wistar rats, wt.: 200–250 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 200 µg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg b. wt., i.p., once), conc.: 1,051 pg AFB₁-lysine eq/mg albumin* **, country: UK⁶²⁷, *measured by ELISA, **after 24 h

AFLATOXIN B

incidence: 4/4*, sa. const.: male F344 rats, wt.: 75–100 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 250 µg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg b. wt., by gavage, for 5 days a week for 2 weeks (days 0–4 and 7–11); for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≈≤62 pmol AFB bound mg albumin** (mean value), country: USA⁶¹¹, *control, *2 days after AFB₁-administration (also at other day intervals up to 16 days measured, lowest conc.: ≈0.9 pmol AFB bound mg albumin after 16 days)

incidence: 4/4, sa. const.: male F344 rats, wt.: 75–100 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 250 µg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg b. wt., by gavage, for 5 days a week for 2 weeks (days 0–4 and 7–11); for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≈≤16 pmol AFB bound mg albumin* ** (mean value), country: USA⁶¹¹, *2 days after AFB₁-administration (also at other day intervals up to 16 days measured, lowest conc.: ≈0.2 pmol AFB bound mg albumin after 16 days; highest conc.: 25 pmol AFB bound mg albumin, day 3; control values at each day always higher than 1,2-dithiole-3-thione values), **1,2-dithiole-3-thione-diet (0.03%) 1 week before and while AFB₁-treatment

AFLATOXIN

incidence: ?/? , sa. const.: male F344 rats, wt.: 100 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 20 µg AFB₁/day, o., daily for 5 weeks), conc. range: ≈≤350 pmol AF adducts/mg albumin* ** *** (mean value), country: USA⁵⁷, *control without oltipraz (for overall information please see the article), **AF-albumin adducts, ***after 3 weeks of AFB₁-administration (also at

other week intervals up to 14 weeks measured, lowest conc.: ≈100 pmol AF adducts/mg albumin after 1 week of last AFB₁-administration)

incidence: ?/? , sa. const.: male F344 rats, wt.: 100 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 20 µg AFB₁/day, o., daily for 5 weeks), conc. range: ≈≤280 pmol AF adducts/mg albumin* ** *** (mean value), country: USA⁵⁷, ***delayed-transient intervention** with oltipraz (0.05%) for 2 weeks during AFB₁-administration (for overall information please see the article), **AF-albumin adducts, ***after 3 weeks of AFB₁-administration (also at other week intervals up to 14 weeks measured, lowest conc.: ≈75 pmol AF adducts/mg albumin after 1 week of last AFB₁-administration)

incidence: ?/? , sa. const.: male F344 rats, wt.: 100 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 20 µg AFB₁/day, o., daily for 5 weeks), conc. range: ≈≤175 pmol AF adducts/mg albumin* ** *** (mean value), country: USA⁵⁷, ***persistent intervention** with oltipraz (0.05%) for 6 weeks during AFB₁-administration (for overall information please see the article), **AF-albumin adducts, ***after 2 weeks of AFB₁-administration (also at other week intervals up to 14 weeks measured, lowest conc.: ≈75 pmol AF adducts/mg albumin after 1 week of last AFB₁-administration)

OCHRATOXIN A

incidence: ?/?6, sa. const.: male Wistar rats, age: 8–10 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: 1 mg OTA/kg, injection to the femoral vein, once), conc.: 13.2 µg/ml* ** (mean value), country: Japan¹⁷⁴, *in peripheral serum, **after 30 min

incidence: ?/? (10)*, sa. const.: Sprague-Dawley male rats, wt.: ≈100 g, contamination: no OTA, conc.: nr, country: USA²¹⁸, *control
incidence: ?/? , sa. const.: Sprague-Dawley male rats, wt.: ≈100 g, contamination:

artificial (dose: **1 mg OTA** (labeled)/rat, i.p., once), conc. range: $\leq 178 \mu\text{g/ml}^*$ (mean value), country: USA²¹⁸, *after 0.5 h (also measured after 2, 4, 8, and 24 h, lowest conc.: $34 \mu\text{g/ml}$ after 24 h)
 incidence: ?/2, sa. const.: Sprague-Dawley male rats, wt.: $\approx 100 \text{ g}$, contamination: artificial (dose: **4 mg OTA/kg** b. wt., i.p., once), conc. range: $\leq 46 \mu\text{g/ml}^*$ (mean value), country: USA²¹⁸, *after 0.5 h (also measured after 1, 4, 12, 24, and 48 h, lowest conc.: $19 \mu\text{g/ml}$ after 48 h)
 incidence: ?/2, sa. const.: Sprague-Dawley male rats, wt.: $\approx 100 \text{ g}$, contamination: artificial (dose: **8 mg OTA/kg** b. wt., i.p., once), conc. range: $\leq 142 \mu\text{g/ml}^*$ (mean value), country: USA²¹⁸, *after 0.5 h (also measured after 1 and 24 h, lowest conc.: $33 \mu\text{g/ml}$ after 24 h)

ZEARALENONE

incidence: 4?/4, sa. const.: male Sprague-Dawley rats, age: 8–10 weeks, wt.: 230–290 g, contamination: artificial (dose: **2 mg ZEA/kg**, i.v., once), conc.: $\approx \leq 850 \text{ ng/ml}^*$ (mean value), country: Korea⁵⁷⁹, *after 0 h (also after other hour intervals up to 6 h measured, lowest conc.: $\approx 3 \text{ ng/ml}$ after 6 h)
 incidence: 4?/4, sa. const.: male Sprague-Dawley rats, age: 8–10 weeks, wt.: 230–290 g, contamination: artificial (dose: **16 mg ZEA/kg**, o., once), conc.: $\approx \leq 30 \text{ ng/ml}^*$ (mean value), country: Korea⁵⁷⁹, *after 0 h (also after other hour intervals up to 24 h measured, lowest conc.: $\approx 7 \text{ ng/ml}$ after 24 h)
 incidence: 4?/4, sa. const.: male Sprague-Dawley rats, age: 8–10 weeks, wt.: 230–290 g, contamination: artificial (dose: **1 mg ZEA/kg**, i.v. bolus injection, once), conc. range: $\approx \leq 450 \text{ ng/ml}^*$ (mean value), country: Korea/USA⁵⁸⁵, *after 0 h (also after other min and hour intervals up to 6 h measured, lowest conc.: $\approx 0.25 \text{ ng/ml}$ after 6 h)
 incidence: 4?/4, sa. const.: male Sprague-Dawley rats, age: 8–10 weeks, wt.: 230–290 g,

contamination: artificial (dose: **2 mg ZEA/kg**, i.v. bolus injection, once), conc. range: $\approx \leq 850 \text{ ng/ml}^*$ (mean value), country: Korea/USA⁵⁸⁵, *after 0 h (also after other min and hour intervals up to 6 h measured, lowest conc.: $\approx 1 \text{ ng/ml}$ after 6 h)
 incidence: 4?/4, sa. const.: male Sprague-Dawley rats, age: 8–10 weeks, wt.: 230–290 g, contamination: artificial (dose: **4 mg ZEA/kg**, i.v. bolus injection, once), conc. range: $\approx \leq 1,100 \text{ ng/ml}^*$ (mean value), country: Korea/USA⁵⁸⁵, *after 0 h (also after other min and hour intervals up to 9 h measured, lowest conc.: $\approx 0.5 \text{ ng/ml}$ after 9 h)
 incidence: 4?/4, sa. const.: male Sprague-Dawley rats, age: 8–10 weeks, wt.: 230–290 g, contamination: artificial (dose: **8 mg ZEA/kg**, i.v. bolus injection, once), conc. range: $\approx \leq 1,400 \text{ ng/ml}^*$ (mean value), country: Korea/USA⁵⁸⁵, *after 0 h (also after other min and hour intervals up to 9 h measured, lowest conc.: $\approx 1 \text{ ng/ml}$ after 9 h)
 incidence: 6?/6, sa. const.: male Sprague-Dawley rats, age: 8–10 weeks, wt.: 230–290 g, contamination: artificial (dose: **8 mg ZEA/kg**, o., once), conc. range: $\approx \leq 4.5 \text{ ng/ml}^*$ ** (mean value), country: Korea/USA⁵⁸⁵, *after $\approx 0 \text{ h}$ (also after other min and hour intervals up to 24 h measured, lowest conc.: $\approx 0.5 \text{ ng/ml}$ after 24 h), **in intact rats
 incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: male Sprague-Dawley rats, age: 8–10 weeks, wt.: 230–290 g, contamination: artificial (dose: **8 mg ZEA/kg**, o., once), conc. range: $\approx \leq 6.6 \text{ ng/ml}^*$ ** (mean value), country: Korea/USA⁵⁸⁵, *after $\approx 0 \text{ h}$ (also after other min and hour intervals up to 12 h measured, lowest conc.: $\approx 0.6 \text{ ng/ml}$ after 12 h), **in bile duct-cannulated rats
 incidence: ?/? , sa. const.: male Sprague-Dawley rats, age: 8–10 weeks, wt.: 230–290 g, contamination: artificial (dose: **1.13 mg ZEA/h/kg**, i.v., for 6 h), \emptyset conc.: 258.2 ng/ml^* (mean value), country: Korea/USA⁵⁸⁵, *after 6 h of ZEA-administration
 incidence: ?/? , sa. const.: male Sprague-Dawley rats, age: 8–10 weeks,

wt.: 230–290 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 2.25 mg ZEA/h/kg, i.v., for 6 h), Ø conc.: 553.3 ng/ml* (mean value), country: Korea/USA⁵⁸⁵, *after 6 h of ZEA-administration

Rat spleen may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

ZEARALENONE

incidence: ?/? , sa. const.: male Sprague-Dawley rats, age: 8–10 weeks, wt.: 230–290 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 1.13 mg ZEA/h/kg, i.v., for 6 h), conc.: ≈150 ng/g* (mean value), country: Korea/USA⁵⁸⁵, *after 6 h of ZEA-administration
incidence: ?/? , sa. const.: male Sprague-Dawley rats, age: 8–10 weeks, wt.: 230–290 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 2.25 mg ZEA/h/kg, i.v., for 6 h), conc.: ≈250 ng/g* (mean value), country: Korea/USA⁵⁸⁵, *after 6 h of ZEA-administration

Rat stomach may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

FUSARIC ACID

incidence: 3?/3*, sa. const.: F1 generation of Sprague-Dawley rats, age: 4 days, contamination: no FA fed to dams (F0) (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 18.00 ng/100 mg stomach colostrum** *** (mean value), country: USA²⁵⁸, *control, **background conc. of FA in control diet (<0.3 ppm), ***on day 4 postpartum
incidence: 4?/4, sa. const.: F1 generation of Sprague-Dawley rats, age: 4 days, contamination: artificial (dose: dams (F0) 10 ppm FA from days 11–12 of gestation, through parturition and weaning; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 80.00 ng/100 mg stomach colostrum* (mean value), country: USA²⁵⁸, *on day 4 postpartum
incidence: 4?/4, sa. const.: F1 generation of Sprague-Dawley rats, age: 4 days,

contamination: artificial (dose: dams (F0) 75 ppm FA from days 11–12 of gestation, through parturition and weaning; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 1,449.00 ng/100 mg stomach colostrum* (mean value), country: USA²⁵⁸, *on day 4 postpartum
incidence: 4?/4, sa. const.: F1 generation of Sprague-Dawley rats, age: 4 days, contamination: artificial (dose: dams (F0) 200 ppm FA from days 11–12 of gestation, through parturition and weaning; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 3,547.00 ng/100 mg stomach colostrum* (mean value), country: USA²⁵⁸, *on day 4 postpartum

OCHRATOXIN A

incidence: 3/3 or more*, sa. const.: adult male Wistar rats, wt.: 200–250 g, contamination: no OTA, conc.: nr, country: Japan¹⁴³, *control
incidence: ?/3–4, sa. const.: adult male Wistar rats, wt.: 200–250 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 15 mg OTA (labeled)/kg, o., once), conc. range: ≈≤34.5 µg/g wet wt. of tissue* (mean value), country: Japan¹⁴³, *after 1 h (also at other hour intervals up to 24 h measured, lowest conc.: ≈4 µg/g wet weight of tissue after 24 h)

incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: male Wistar rats, age: 8–10 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: 1.4 mg OTA/kg, injected into the femoral vein, once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: <65.0 ng/stomach/10 min* (mean value), country: Japan¹⁷⁴, *in stomach perfusate

ZEARALENONE

incidence: ?/? , sa. const.: male Sprague-Dawley rats, age: 8–10 weeks, wt.: 230–290 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 1.13 mg ZEA/h/kg, i.v., for 6 h), conc.: ≈200 ng/g* (mean value), country: Korea/USA⁵⁸⁵, *after 6 h of ZEA-administration
incidence: ?/? , sa. const.: male Sprague-Dawley rats, age: 8–10 weeks, wt.: 230–290 g, contamination: artificial

(dose: 2.25 mg ZEA/h/kg, i.v., for 6 h), conc.: ≈ 600 ng/g* (mean value), country: Korea/USA⁵⁸⁵, *after 6 h of ZEA-administration

Rat testes may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

ZEARALENONE

incidence: ?/? , sa. const.: male Sprague-Dawley rats, age: 8–10 weeks, wt.: 230–290 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 1.13 mg ZEA/h/kg, i.v., for 6 h), conc.: ≈ 50 ng/g* (mean value), country: Korea/USA⁵⁸⁵, *after 6 h of ZEA-administration
incidence: ?/? , sa. const.: male Sprague-Dawley rats, age: 8–10 weeks, wt.: 230–290 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 2.25 mg ZEA/h/kg, i.v., for 6 h), conc.: ≈ 150 ng/g* (mean value), country: Korea/USA⁵⁸⁵, *after 6 h of ZEA-administration

Rat trachea may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

AFLATOXINS

incidence: ?/5, sa. const.: male Sprague-Dawley rats, \emptyset wt.: 242.2 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 300 μ g/kg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg, i.t. (**dust-adsorbed**), once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: ≤ 15.762 nmol AFs/g tissue ($\times 10^{-3}$)*, country: USA⁶⁰⁴, *after 3 h (also measured after 3 days and 3 weeks, lowest conc.: 0.031 nmol AFs/g tissue ($\times 10^{-3}$) after 3 weeks)
incidence: ?/5, sa. const.: male Sprague-Dawley rats, \emptyset wt.: 242.2 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 300 μ g/kg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg, i.t. (**microcrystalline form**), once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: ≤ 1.461 nmol AFs/g tissue ($\times 10^{-3}$)*, country: USA⁶⁰⁴, *after 3 h (also measured after 3 days and 3 weeks, lowest conc.: 0.0401 nmol AFs/g tissue ($\times 10^{-3}$) after 3 weeks)

Rat urine may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

AFLATOXIN B₁

incidence: ?/4, sa. const.: male Fischer rats, wt.: 100–110 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.03 mg AFB₁/kg, i.p., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: ≈ 0.25 ng/kg* **, country: USA⁵², *within 24 h, **exo-AFB₁-NAC
incidence: ?/4, sa. const.: male Fischer rats, wt.: 100–110 g, contamination: artificial (dose: ≈ 0.18 mg AFB₁/kg, i.p., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: ≈ 1.7 ng/kg* **, country: USA⁵², *within 24 h, **exo-AFB₁-NAC
incidence: ?/4, sa. const.: male Fischer rats, wt.: 100–110 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.8 mg AFB₁/kg, i.p., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: ≈ 8 ng/kg* **, country: USA⁵², *within 24 h, **exo-AFB₁-NAC

incidence: 2/3*, sa. const.: male adult Long-Evans rats, wt.: 270–320 g, contamination: no AFB₁, conc. range: 0.48**–0.53*** mg $\times 10^{-3}$, country: Taiwan, Republic of China¹³², *control, after 24** or 48*** h (also measured after 72 h, but conc.: nd)

incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: male adult Long-Evans rats, wt.: 270–320 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 5.0 mg AFB₁/kg b. wt., i.p., once), conc. range: 14.4–20.4 mg $\times 10^{-3}$ *, \emptyset conc.: 17.4 mg $\times 10^{-3}$ *, country: Taiwan, Republic of China¹³², *after 24 h (also measured after 48 and 72 h, but lower residue values recorded)

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: male adult Long-Evans rat, wt.: 270–320 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 5.5 mg AFB₁/kg b. wt., i.p., once), conc.: 33 mg $\times 10^{-3}$ *, country: Taiwan, Republic of China¹³², *after 24 h (also measured after 48 and 72 h, but conc.: nd)

incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: male F344 rats, wt.: 100–125 g, contamination: artificial

(dose: 400 µg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg b. wt., by gavage, once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 1.00 pmol/mg creatinine* ** (mean value), country: USA¹⁴², *after 24 h, **AFB₁-N⁷-Gua

incidence: 4/4*, sa. const.: male Fisher 344 rats, wt.: 150–220 g, contamination: no AFB₁ (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: India¹⁶⁸, *control

incidence: ?/? , sa. const.: male Fisher 344 rats, wt.: 150–220 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 1.0 mg AFB₁/kg b. wt., by gavage, once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 3.22–5.97 µg NAC-AFB₁/mg creatinine* (mean values), country: India¹⁶⁸, *after 24 h

incidence: ?/8, sa. const.: male F₃₄₄ rats, wt.: 100–150 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 20 µg AFB₁, by gavage, daily for 28 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 8.2 ng AFB₁-NAC/mg creatinine* ** (mean value), country: USA¹⁷⁶, *control, 1 higher value (10.0 ng AFB₁-NAC/mg creatinine) on day 21 is recorded, **after 35 days of AFB₁-administration (also at other day intervals up to 39 days measured, lowest conc.: 1.0 ng AFB₁-NAC/mg creatinine after 39 days)

incidence: ?/8, sa. const.: male F₃₄₄ rats, wt.: 100–150 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 20 µg AFB₁, by gavage, daily for 28 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤0.8 ng AFB₁-NAC/mg creatinine* ** (mean value), country: USA¹⁷⁶, *oltpiraz-diet (0.05%) for 5 weeks prior to AFB₁-treatment, **after 35 days of AFB₁-administration (also at other day intervals up to 39 days measured, lowest conc.: 0.2 ng AFB₁-NAC/mg creatinine after 39 days)

incidence: 8/8*, sa. const.: Fischer 344 strain rats, wt.: 180–250 g, contamination: no AFB₁, conc.: nd**, country: India⁴³⁷, *control, **AFB₁-N⁷-Gua adducts

incidence: ?/8, sa. const.: Fischer 344 strain rats, wt.: 180–250 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 1 mg AFB₁/kg b. wt., by gavage, once), conc. range: 6.42–20.16 µg/mg creatinine* ** (mean values), country: India⁴³⁷, *AFB₁-N⁷-Gua adducts, **after 48 h

incidence: ?/4, sa. const.: young male F344 rats, wt.: 120–140 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 250 µg AFB₁/kg b. wt., daily for 3 weeks), conc. range: ≤96.7 ng/mg creatinine* ** *** (mean value), country: USA/People's Republic of China⁴⁹³, *control (for overall information please see the article), **AFB₁-N⁷-Gua adducts, ***after 1 day while treatment (also at other day intervals up to 15 days measured, lowest conc.: ≈10 ng/mg creatinine after 9 days)

incidence: ?/4, sa. const.: young male F344 rats, weight: 120–140 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 250 µg AFB₁/kg b. wt., daily for 3 weeks), conc. range: ≈27 ng/mg creatinine* ** *** **** (mean value), country: USA/People's Republic of China⁴⁹³, *lycopene-treatment (100 mg/kg b. wt.) after each AFB₁-administration (for overall information please see the article), **AFB₁-N⁷-Gua adducts, ***after 1 day while treatment (also at other day intervals up to 15 days measured, lowest conc.: ≈5 ng/mg creatinine after 9 days), ****2 higher values (both ≈31 ng/mg creatinine) on day 5 and 15 recorded

incidence: ?/4, sa. const.: young male F344 rats, wt.: 120–140 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 250 µg AFB₁/kg b. wt., daily for 3 weeks), conc. range: ≤13.7 ng/mg creatinine* ** *** (mean value), country: USA/People's Republic of China⁴⁹³, *control (for overall information please see the article), **AFB-NAC, ***after 3 days while treatment (also at other day intervals up to 15 days measured, lowest conc.: ≈4 ng/mg creatinine after 15 days)

incidence: ?/4, sa. const.: young male F344 rats, wt.: 120–140 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 250 µg AFB₁/kg b. wt., daily for 3 weeks), conc. range: ≤15.9 ng/mg creatinine* ** (mean value), country: USA/People's Republic of China⁴⁹³, *lycopene-treatment (100 mg/kg b. wt.) after each AFB₁-administration (for overall information please see the article), **AFB-NAC, ***after 3 days while treatment (also at other days up to 15 days measured, lowest conc.: ≈8 ng/mg creatinine after 12 days)

incidence: ?/5–6, sa. const.: male **African giant rats**, wt.: 1.5–2.0 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 1 mg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg b. wt., i.v., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 61 ng/g liver*, country: Nigeria⁵⁹³, *after ≈8 h of treatment

incidence: ?/5–6, sa. const.: male **weanling Wistar-derived rats**, wt.: 250 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 1 mg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg b. wt., i.v., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 142 ng/g liver*, country: Nigeria⁵⁹³, *after ≈8 h of treatment

incidence: ?/3, sa. const.: male Fischer rats, age: 4 weeks, wt.: 140–170 g, contamination: artificial (dose: **0.125 mg AFB₁**/kg, i.p., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: ≈70 ng*, country: USA⁵⁹⁸, *AFB₁-N⁷-Gua² excreted in 48 h

incidence: ?/3, sa. const.: male Fischer rats, age: 4 weeks, wt.: 140–170 g, contamination: artificial (dose: **0.25 mg AFB₁**/kg, i.p., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: ≈180 ng*, country: USA⁵⁹⁸, *AFB₁-N⁷-Gua² excreted in 48 h

incidence: ?/3, sa. const.: male Fischer rats, age: 4 weeks, wt.: 140–170 g, contamination: artificial (dose: **0.5 mg AFB₁**/kg, i.p., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: ≈215 ng*, country: USA⁵⁹⁸, *AFB₁-N⁷-Gua² excreted in 48 h

incidence: ?/3, sa. const.: male Fischer rats, age: 4 weeks, wt.: 140–170 g, contamination: artificial (dose: **1.0 mg AFB₁**/kg, i.p., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: ≈765 ng*, country: USA⁵⁹⁸, *AFB₁-N⁷-Gua² excreted in 48 h

incidence: 4?/4*, sa. const.: male F344 rats, wt.: 75–100 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 250 µg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg b. wt., by gavage, for 5 days a week for 2 weeks (days 0–4 and 7–11); for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≈≤45 pmol AFB-N⁷-Gua³/mg creatinine** (mean value), country: USA⁶¹¹, *control, *2 days after AFB₁-administration (also at other day intervals up to 16 days measured, lowest conc.: nd after 16 days)

incidence: 4?/4, sa. const.: male F344 rats, wt.: 75–100 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 250 µg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg b. wt., by gavage, for 5 days a week for 2 weeks (days 0–4 and 7–11); for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≈≤16 pmol AFB-N⁷-Gua³/mg creatinine* ** (mean value), country: USA⁶¹¹, *2 days after AFB₁-administration (also at other day intervals up to 16 days measured, lowest conc.: nd after 14 days; control values at each day always higher than 1,2-dithiole-3-thione values), ****1,2-dithiole-3-thione-diet** (0.03%) 1 week before and while AFB₁-treatment

incidence: 4?/4*, sa. const.: male F344 rats, age: 21 days, contamination: artificial (dose: 250 µg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg b. wt., by gavage, once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: ≈325 pmol** *** (mean value), country: USA⁶²¹,

*control, **AFB-N⁷-Gua³, ***after 0–24 h incidence: 4?/4, sa. const.: male F344 rats, age: 21 days, contamination: artificial (dose: 250 µg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg b. wt., by gavage, once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: ≈105 pmol** *** (mean value), country: USA⁶²¹,

***oltipraz-diet** (0.075%) for 7 days prior to AFB₁-treatment, **AFB-N⁷-Gua³, ***after 0–24 h

AFLATOXIN B

incidence: ?/8, sa. const.: male F₃₄₄ rats, wt.: 100–150 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 20 µg AFB₁, by gavage, daily for 28 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 3.6 ng AFB-N⁷-Gua/mg creatinine* ** (mean value), country: USA¹⁷⁶, *control, 2 higher values (3.8 and 3.9 ng AFB-N⁷-Gua/mg creatinine*) on day 28 and day 35 recorded, **after 21 days of AFB₁-administration (also at other day intervals up to 39 days measured, lowest conc.: 0.9 ng AFB-N⁷-guanine/mg creatinine after 39 days)

incidence: ?/8, sa. const.: male F₃₄₄ rats, wt.: 100–150 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 20 µg AFB₁, by gavage, daily for 28 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤1.0 ng AFB-N⁷-Gua/mg creatinine* ** (mean value), country: USA¹⁷⁶, ***oltipraz diet** (0.05%) fed for 5 weeks prior to AFB₁ treatment, **after 21 days of AFB₁-administration (also at other day intervals up to 39 days measured, lowest conc.: 0.3 ng AFB-N⁷-Gua/mg creatinine after 39 days)

incidence: 4?/4*, sa. const.: male F₃₄₄ rats, wt.: 75–100 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 250 µg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg b. wt., by gavage, for 5 days a week for 2 weeks (days 0–4 and 7–11); for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≈≤4.7 nmol AFB eq mg creatinine** (mean value), country: USA⁶¹¹, *control, *3 days after AFB₁-administration (also at other day intervals up to 14 days measured, lowest conc.: 0.85 nmol AFB eq mg creatinine after 7 days)

incidence: 4?/4, sa. const.: male F₃₄₄ rats, wt.: 75–100 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 250 µg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg b. wt., by gavage, for 5 days a week for 2 weeks (days 0–4 and 7–11); for detailed information please see the article), conc.

range: ≈3.7 nmol AFB eq mg creatinine* ** (mean value), country: USA⁶¹¹, *3 days after AFB₁-administration (also at other day intervals up to 14 days measured, lowest conc.: 0.8 nmol AFB eq mg creatinine after 7 days; highest conc.: 3.7 nmol AFB eq mg creatinine, day 4), ****1,2-dithiole-3-thione-diet** (0.03%) 1 week before and while AFB₁-treatment

AFLATOXIN M₁

incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: male F₃₄₄ rats, wt.: 100–125 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 400 µg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg b. wt., by gavage, once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.29 pmol/mg creatinine* ** (mean value), country: USA¹⁴², *after 24 h, **AFM₁-N⁷-Gua

incidence: ?/8, sa. const.: male F₃₄₄ rats, wt.: 100–150 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 20 µg AFB₁, by gavage, daily for 28 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 8.5 ng/mg creatinine* ** (mean value), country: USA¹⁷⁶, *control, several higher values up to 15.7 ng/mg creatinine after 28 days were recorded, **after 7 days of AFB₁-administration (also at other day intervals up to 39 days measured, lowest conc.: 2.0 ng/mg creatinine after 39 days) incidence: ?/8, sa. const.: male F₃₄₄ rats, wt.: 100–150 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 20 µg AFB₁, by gavage, daily for 28 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤1.5 ng/mg* creatinine* ** (mean value), country: USA¹⁷⁶, ***oltipraz-diet** (0.05%) for 5 weeks prior to AFB₁-treatment, **after 7 days of AFB₁-administration (also at other day intervals up to 39 days measured, lowest conc.: 0.05 ng/mg creatinine after 39 days)

incidence: ?/4, sa. const.: young male F₃₄₄ rats, wt.: 120–140 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 250 µg AFB₁/kg b. wt., daily for 3 weeks), conc. range: ≤166.1 ng/mg creatinine* ** (mean value), country: USA/People's Republic of China⁴⁹³, *control (for overall

information please see the article), **after 5 days while treatment (also at other day intervals up to 15 days measured, lowest conc.: ≈ 105 ng/mg creatinine after 1 day) incidence: ?/4, sa. const.: young male F344 rats, wt.: 120–140 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 250 μg AFB₁/kg b. wt., daily for 3 weeks), conc. range: $\approx \leq 160$ ng/mg creatinine* ** (mean value), country: USA/People's Republic of China⁴⁹³, ***lycopene-treatment** (100 mg/kg b. wt.) after each AFB₁-administration (for overall information please see the article), **after 5 days while treatment (also at other day intervals up to 15 days measured, lowest conc.: ≈ 78 ng/mg creatinine after 1 day)

incidence: 3?/3*, sa. const.: male Fischer-344 rats, age: 6 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: **0.125 mg** AFB₁/kg b. wt., o.; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 1.32 μg total** (mean value), country: USA⁵²², *control, **cumulative value of 36 h collection (measured after 6, 24, 36, and 48 h)

incidence: 3?/3*, sa. const.: male Fischer-344 rats, age: 6 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: **0.125 mg** AFB₁/kg b. wt., o.; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.07 μg total** (mean value), country: USA⁵²², ***HSCAS-diet** (0.5%) prior to AFB₁-treatment, **cumulative value of 36 h collection (measured after 6, 24, 36, and 48 h)

incidence: 3?/3*, sa. const.: male Fischer-344 rats, age: 6 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: **0.25 mg** AFB₁/kg b. wt., o.; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 2.12 μg total** (mean value), country: USA⁵²², *control, **cumulative value of 36 h collection (measured after 6, 24, 36, and 48 h)

incidence: 3?/3*, sa. const.: male Fischer-344 rats, age: 6 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: **0.25 mg** AFB₁/kg b. wt., o.; for detailed

information please see the article), conc.: 0.17 μg total** (mean value), country: USA⁵²², ***HSCAS-diet** (0.5%) prior to AFB₁-treatment, **cumulative value of 36 h collection (measured after 6, 24, 36, and 48 h)

incidence: 3?/3*, sa. const.: male Fischer-344 rats, age: 6 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: **0.5 mg** AFB₁/kg b. wt., o.; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 1.78 μg total** (mean value), country: USA⁵²², *control, **cumulative value of 36 h collection (measured after 6, 24, 36, and 48 h)

incidence: 3?/3*, sa. const.: male Fischer-344 rats, age: 6 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: **0.5 mg** AFB₁/kg b. wt., o.; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.50 μg total** (mean value), country: USA⁵²², ***HSCAS-diet** (0.5%) prior to AFB₁-treatment, **cumulative value of 36 h collection (measured after 6, 24, 36, and 48 h)

incidence: 3?/3*, sa. const.: male Fischer-344 rats, age: 6 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: **1 mg** AFB₁/kg b. wt., o.; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 2.51 μg total** (mean value), country: USA⁵²², *control, **cumulative value of 36 h collection (measured after 6, 24, 36, and 48 h)

incidence: 3?/3*, sa. const.: male Fischer-344 rats, age: 6 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: **1 mg** AFB₁/kg b. wt., o.; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 1.04 μg total** (mean value), country: USA⁵²², ***HSCAS-diet** (0.5%) prior to AFB₁-treatment, **cumulative value of 36 h collection (measured after 6, 24, 36, and 48 h)

incidence: ?/5–6, sa. const.: male **African giant rats**, wt.: 1.5–2.0 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 1 mg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg b. wt., i.v., once; for detailed information

please see the article), conc.: 48 ng/g liver*, country: Nigeria⁵⁹³, *after ≈8 h of treatment
 incidence: ?/5–6, sa. const.: male **weanling Wistar-derived rats**, wt.: 250 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 1 mg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg b. wt., i.v., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 20 ng/g liver*, country: Nigeria⁵⁹³, *after ≈8 h of treatment

AFLATOXIN P₁

incidence: ?/4, sa. const.: young male F344 rats, wt.: 120–140 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 250 µg AFB₁/kg b. wt., daily for 3 weeks), conc. range: ≤210.4 ng/mg creatinine* ** (mean value), country: USA/People's Republic of China⁴⁹³, *control (for overall information please see the article), **after 12 days while treatment (also at other day intervals up to 15 days measured, lowest conc.: ≈40 ng/mg creatinine after 3 days)
 incidence: ?/4, sa. const.: young male F344 rats, wt.: 120–140 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 250 µg AFB₁/kg b. wt., daily for 3 weeks), conc.: ≈25 ng/mg creatinine* ** *** (mean value), country: USA/People's Republic of China⁴⁹³, *lycopene-treatment (100 mg/kg b. wt.) after each AFB₁-administration (for overall information please see the article), **after 12 days while treatment (also at other day intervals up to 15 days measured, lowest conc.: ≈10 ng/mg creatinine after 1 day), ***2 higher values on day 5 (≈55 ng/mg creatinine) and on day 15 (≈100 ng/mg creatinine) recorded

AFLATOXIN Q₁

incidence: ?/4, sa. const.: young male F344 rats, wt.: 120–140 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 250 µg AFB₁/kg b. wt., daily for 3 weeks), conc. range: ≤31.7 ng/mg creatinine* ** (mean value), country: USA/People's Republic of China⁴⁹³, *control (for overall information please see the article), **after 12 days while the treatment (also at other day intervals up to 15 days measured, lowest conc.: ≈1 ng/mg creatinine after 3 days)

incidence: ?/4, sa. const.: young male F344 rats, wt.: 120–140 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 250 µg AFB₁/kg b. wt., daily for 3 weeks), conc. range: ≈3 ng/mg creatinine* ** *** (mean value), country: USA/People's Republic of China⁴⁹³, *lycopene-treatment (100 mg/kg b. wt.) after each AFB₁-administration (for overall information please see the article), **after 12 days while treatment (also at other day intervals up to 15 days measured, lowest conc.: ≈0.5 ng/mg creatinine after 5 days), ***1 higher value (≈18 ng/mg creatinine) on day 15 recorded

incidence: ?/5–6, sa. const.: male **African giant rats**, wt.: 1.5–2.0 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 1 mg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg b. wt., i.v., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 180 ng/g liver*, country: Nigeria⁵⁹³, *after ≈8 h of treatment
 incidence: ?/5–6, sa. const.: male **weanling Wistar-derived rats**, wt.: 250 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 1 mg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg b. wt., i.v., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 171 ng/g liver*, country: Nigeria⁵⁹³, *after ≈8 h of treatment

AFLATOXIN

incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: adult male Fischer 344 rats, contamination: artificial (dose: 1 mg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg b. wt., i.p., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 16.0–17.0 pmol AF eq* **, Ø conc.: 16.5 pmol AF eq* **, country: USA/People's Republic of China⁵⁹, *mainly AFM₁, AFB₁-N⁷-Gua² adduct, AFP₁, and AFB₁ (in decreasing quantity), **urine was collected for 20 h

incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: adult male rats, age:, contamination: artificial (dose: 1 mg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg b. wt., injected, once), conc. range: 290–310 ng/100 µl*, Ø conc.: 300 ng/100 µl*, country: USA¹⁰⁰, *urine was collected for 20 h

AFLATOXINS

incidence: ?/5, sa. const.: male Sprague-Dawley rats, Ø wt.: 242.2 g,

contamination: artificial (dose: 300 µg/kg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg, i.t. (**dust-adsorbed**), once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: ≈11.4 nmol AFs/day*, country: USA⁶⁰⁴, *after 1 day (also at other day intervals up to 21 days measured, lowest conc.: nd after 21 days)
 incidence: ?/5, sa. const.: male Sprague-Dawley rats, Ø wt.: 242.2 g,
 contamination: artificial (dose: 300 µg/kg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg, i.t. (**microcrystalline form**), once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: ≈11.5 nmol AFs/day*, country: USA⁶⁰⁴, *after 1 day (also at other day intervals up to 21 days measured, lowest conc.: nd after 21 days)

FUMONISIN B₁

incidence: ?/5, sa. const.: rats,
 contamination: artificial (dose: 1,000 µg FB₁/g, o., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 0.1–2.0 µg/g (mean value), country: USA²⁷⁶

OCHRATOXIN A

incidence: 3 or more/3 or more*, sa. const.: healthy female Sprague-Dawley rats, wt.: ≈300 g, contamination: no OTA (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: Canada¹⁴⁴, *control
 incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: healthy female Sprague-Dawley rats, wt.: ≈300 g, contamination: artificial (dose: **100 µg OTA**/rat, i.v., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 5.9 nmol/ml (mean value), country: Canada¹⁴⁴
 incidence: 10/10*, sa. const.: Wistar male rats, wt.: 83–110 g, contamination: no OTA, **diet B-II** (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: Canada²⁰⁹, *control
 incidence: ?/10, sa. const.: Wistar male rats, wt.: 83–110 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 500 µg OTA, intubated, daily for 6 days (**diet B-I**); for detailed information please see the article), conc.: pr*, country: Canada²⁰⁹, *measured at day 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 ? of OTA-administration

incidence: 10/10*, sa. const.: Wistar male rats, wt.: 83–110 g, contamination: no OTA, **diet NMB** (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: Canada²⁰⁹, *control
 incidence: 6?/6, sa. const.: Wistar male rats, wt.: 83–110 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 500 µg OTA, intubated, daily for 6 days (**diet NMB+T**); for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤43 µg/rat/day* (mean value), country: Canada²⁰⁹, *measured on day 5 of OTA-administration (also measured at day 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6, lowest conc.: approximately 4 µg/rat/day on day 1)

incidence: ?/2 (10)*, sa. const.: Sprague-Dawley male rats, wt.: ≈100 g, contamination: no OTA, conc.: nr, country: USA²¹⁸, *control
 incidence: ?/2, sa. const.: Sprague-Dawley male rats, wt.: ≈100 g, contamination: artificial (dose: **1 mg OTA** (labeled)/rat, i.p., once), conc. range: ≤223 µg* OTA content (mean value), country: USA²¹⁸, *after 24 h (also measured after 2, 4, and 8 h, lowest conc.: 45 µg OTA after 2 h)

incidence: ?/3, sa. const.: male Wistar rats, age: **6 weeks**, contamination: artificial (dose: **0.5 mg OTA**/kg b. wt., i.p., for 6 days), conc.: 0.36 µmol/l* (mean value), country: Germany⁵⁶¹, *after 24 h of final administration
 incidence: ?/3, sa. const.: male Wistar rats, age: **2 years**, contamination: artificial (dose: **0.5 mg OTA**/kg b. wt., i.p., for 6 days), conc.: 0.36 µmol/l* (mean value), country: Germany⁵⁶¹, *after 24 h of final administration
 incidence: ?/3, sa. const.: male Wistar rats, age: **2 years**, contamination: artificial (dose: **1.25 mg OTA**/kg b. wt., i.p., once), conc.: 22.4 µmol/l* (mean value), country: Germany⁵⁶¹, *after 2 h

incidence: 1–3?/1–3, sa. const.: **normal** Sprague-Dawley rats, age: 9–10 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: **4.1 mg OTA**/kg, by injection, once), conc. range:

≈≤1 µg/ml?* (mean value), country: Japan⁶¹³, *after 30 min collection period (also measured after 30–60 and 60–90 min collection period, lowest conc.: <0.5 µg/ml after 60–90 min) incidence: 2?/2, sa. const.: **albumin-deficient** Sprague-Dawley rats, age: 9–10 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: **4.1 mg OTA/kg**, by injection, once), conc.: ≈≤165 µg/ml* (mean value), country: Japan⁶¹³, *after 30 min collection period (also measured after 30–60 and 60–90 min collection period, lowest conc.: ≈15 µg/ml after 60–90 min)

OCHRATOXIN α

incidence: 3 or more/3 or more*, sa. const.: healthy female Sprague-Dawley rats, wt.: ≈300 g, contamination: no OTα (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: Canada¹⁴⁴, *control incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: healthy female Sprague-Dawley rats, weight: ≈300 g, contamination: artificial (dose: **100 µg OTα**/rat, i.v., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 25.4 nmol/ml (mean value), country: Canada¹⁴⁴

incidence: 10/10*, sa. const.: Wistar male rats, wt.: 83–110 g, contamination: no OTA, **diet B-II** (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: Canada²⁰⁹, *control

incidence: ?/10, sa. const.: Wistar male rats, wt.: 83–110 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 500 µg OTA, intubated, daily for 6 days (**diet B-I**); for detailed information please see the article), conc.: pr*, country: Canada²⁰⁹, *measured at day 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 ? of OTA-administration incidence: 10/10*, sa. const.: Wistar male rats, wt.: 83–110 g, contamination: no OTA, **diet NMB** (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: Canada²⁰⁹, *control

incidence: 6?/6, sa. const.: Wistar male rats, wt.: 83–110 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 500 µg OTA, intubated, daily for 6 days (**diet NMB+T**); for detailed information please see the

article), conc.: nd, country: Canada²⁰⁹, *measured at day 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6

LACTONE OPENED OCHRATOXIN A

incidence: 3 or more/3 or more*, sa. const.: healthy female Sprague-Dawley rats, wt.: ≈300 g, contamination: no OP-OTA (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: Canada¹⁴⁴, *control incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: healthy female Sprague-Dawley rats, wt.: ≈300 g, contamination: artificial (dose: **100 µg OP-OTA**/rat, i.v., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 3.9 nmol/ml (mean value), country: Canada¹⁴⁴

4-HYDROXYOCHRATOXIN A

incidence: 3 or more/3 or more*, sa. const.: healthy female Sprague-Dawley rats, wt.: ≈300 g, contamination: no OTA-OH (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: Canada¹⁴⁴, *control incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: healthy female Sprague-Dawley rats, wt.: ≈300 g, contamination: artificial (dose: **100 µg OTA-OH**/rat, i.v., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 27.2 nmol/ml (mean value), country: Canada¹⁴⁴

OCHRATOXIN B

incidence: 3 or more/3 or more*, sa. const.: healthy female Sprague-Dawley rats, wt.: ≈300 g, contamination: no OTB (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: Canada¹⁴⁴, *control incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: healthy female Sprague-Dawley rats, wt.: ≈300 g, contamination: artificial (dose: **100 µg OTB**/rat, i.v., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 3.9 nmol/ml (mean value), country: Canada¹⁴⁴

ZEARALENONE

incidence: ?/6, sa. const.: female weanling Wistar rats, contamination: artificial (dose: 250 µg crystalline ZEA/g diet (daily)

in combination with a casein-based semipurified diet for 2 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 209.6 μg^* (mean value), country: Canada⁴⁰², *excreted in 48 h following dosing incidence: ?/6, sa. const.: female weanling Wistar rats, contamination: artificial (dose: 250 μg crystalline ZEA/g diet (daily) in combination with a casein-based semipurified diet for 2 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 95.0 μg^* ** (mean value), country: Canada⁴⁰², *excreted in 48 h following dosing, **ZEA-Gluc

α -ZEARALENOL

incidence: ?/6, sa. const.: female weanling Wistar rats, contamination: artificial (dose: 250 μg crystalline ZEA/g diet (daily) in combination with a casein-based semipurified diet for 2 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 34.5 μg^* (mean value), country: Canada⁴⁰², *excreted in 48 h following dosing incidence: ?/6, sa. const.: female weanling Wistar rats, contamination: artificial (dose: 250 μg crystalline ZEA/g diet (daily) in combination with a casein-based semipurified diet for 2 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 11.4 μg^* ** (mean value), country: Canada⁴⁰², *excreted in 48 h following dosing, ** α -ZEAOL-Gluc

β -ZEARALENOL

incidence: ?/6, sa. const.: female weanling Wistar rats, contamination: artificial (dose: 250 μg crystalline ZEA/g diet (daily) in combination with a casein-based semipurified diet for 2 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 19.0 μg^* (mean value), country: Canada⁴⁰², *excreted in 48 h following dosing incidence: ?/6, sa. const.: female weanling Wistar rats, contamination: artificial (dose: 250 μg crystalline ZEA/g diet (daily) in combination with a casein-based semipurified diet for 2 weeks; for detailed information please

see the article), conc.: 1.5 μg^* ** (mean value), country: Canada⁴⁰², *excreted in 48 h following dosing, ** β -ZEAOL-Gluc

Salmon see Fish (salmon)

Sheep

Sheep Natural Contamination

Sheep milk, raw may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

AFLATOXIN M₁

incidence: 8/12*, sa. const.: milk from sheeps of Greece, contamination: natural, conc. range: 5–10 ng/l (3 sa), 11–20 ng/l (3 sa), 21–50 ng/l (2 sa), country: Greece²⁴⁶, *from December 1999 to May 2000

incidence: 11/15*, sa. const.: milk from sheeps of Greece, contamination: natural, conc. range: 5–10 ng/l (6 sa), 11–20 ng/l (3 sa), 21–50 ng/l (1 sa), 53 ng/l (1 sa), country: Greece²⁴⁶, *from December 2000 to May 2001

Sheep/goat milk, raw may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

AFLATOXIN M₁

incidence: 7/17, sa. const.: milk from sheeps and goats of Italy, contamination: natural, conc. range: 6–31 ng/kg, country: Italy¹⁶¹

Sheep urine may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

ZEARALANOLS

incidence: 39/80*, sa. const.: urine from sheeps of New Zealand, contamination: natural, conc. range: ≤ 2.1 ng/ml**, country: New Zealand¹²³⁰, *export animals, **most probable of *Fusarium* origin

ZEAREALENOLS

incidence: 39/80*, sa. const.: urine from sheeps of New Zealand, contamination: natural, conc. range: ≤86 ng/ml, country: New Zealand²³⁰, *export animals

Sheep Artificial Contamination

Sheep bile may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

DEOXYNIVALENOL

incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: shorn wethers, age: 1 year, wt.: 44–70 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **0.5 mg DON/kg b. wt., i.v.**, once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: <0.1 mg* **, country: Canada⁶³, *cumulative value, **collected and measured up to 36 h after DON-administration

incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: shorn wethers, age: 1 year, wt.: 48–70 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **5.0 mg DON/kg b. wt., o.**, once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: <0.1 mg* **, country: Canada⁶³, *cumulative value, **collected and measured up to 36 h after DON-administration

incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: shorn wethers, age: 1 year, wt.: 44–70 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **0.5 mg DON/kg b. wt., i.v.**, once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: <0.1 mg* ** ***, country: Canada⁶³, *DON-Gluc, **cumulative value, ***collected and measured up to 36 h after DON-administration

incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: shorn wethers, age: 1 year, wt.: 48–70 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **5.0 mg DON/kg b. wt., o.**, once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: <0.1 mg* ** ***, country: Canada⁶³, *DON-Gluc, **cumulative value, ***collected and measured up to 36 h after DON-administration

DEEPOXYDEOXYNIVALENOL

incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: shorn wethers, age: 1 year, wt.: 44–70 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **0.5 mg DON/kg b. wt., i.v.**,

once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: tr* **, country: Canada⁶³, *cumulative value, **collected and measured up to 36 h after DON-administration

incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: shorn wethers, age: 1 year, wt.: 48–70 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **5.0 mg DON/kg b. wt., o.**, once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: tr* **, country: Canada⁶³, *cumulative value, **collected and measured up to 36 h after DON-administration

incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: shorn wethers, age: 1 year, wt.: 44–70 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **0.5 mg DON/kg b. wt., i.v.**, once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 0.8–1.2 mg* ** ***, Ø conc.: 1 mg* ** ***,

country: Canada⁶³, *DOM-1-Gluc, **cumulative value, ***collected and measured up to 36 h after DON-administration

incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: shorn wethers, age: 1 year, wt.: 48–70 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **5.0 mg DON/kg b. wt., o.**, once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 0.2–0.5 mg* ** ***, Ø conc.: 0.35 mg* ** ***, country: Canada⁶³, *DOM-1-Gluc, **cumulative value, ***collected and measured up to 36 h after DON-administration

Sheep feces may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

DEOXYNIVALENOL

incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: shorn wethers, age: 1 year, wt.: 44–70 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **0.5 mg DON/kg b. wt., i.v.**, once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: na, country: Canada⁶³

incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: shorn wethers, age: 1 year, wt.: 48–70 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **5.0 mg DON/kg b. wt., o.**, once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.

range: 110–120 mg*, Ø conc.: 115 mg*, country: Canada⁶³, *cumulative value(s) of the first 24 h collection after DON-administration

DEEPOXYDEOXYNIVALENOL

incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: shorn wethers, age: 1 year, wt.: 44–70 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.5 mg DON/kg b. wt., i.v., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: na, country: Canada⁶³
 incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: shorn wethers, age: 1 year, wt.: 48–70 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 5.0 mg DON/kg b. wt., o., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 70 mg* **, Ø conc.: 70 mg* **, country: Canada⁶³, *cumulative value of the first 24 h collection after DON-administration

FUMONISIN B₁

incidence: ?/6, sa. const.: sheep, contamination: artificial (dose: 50 µg FB₁/g, o., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 6 µg/g (mean value), country: USA²⁷⁶

HYDROLIZED FUMONISIN B₁

incidence: ?/6, sa. const.: sheep, contamination: artificial (dose: 50 µg FB₁/g, o., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 10 µg/g (mean value), country: USA²⁷⁶

OCHRATOXIN A

incidence: 4/4*, sa. const.: crossbred wethers, wt.: ≈66 kg, contamination: no OTA (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: Germany/Canada²⁸³, *control
 incidence: 4?/4, sa. const.: crossbred wethers, wt.: ≈66 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 2 mg OTA/kg feed (70% concentrates, 30% hay), o., for 4 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 23.0 ng/kg* ** (mean value), country: Germany/Canada²⁸³, *in dry matter, **collected over a period of 7 days in the 3rd week

incidence: 4?/4, sa. const.: crossbred wethers, wt.: ≈66 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 5 mg OTA/kg feed (70% concentrates, 30% hay), o., for 4 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 32.0 ng/kg* ** (mean value), country: Germany/Canada²⁸³, *in dry matter, **collected over a period of 7 days in the 3rd week

incidence: 3/3*, sa. const.: castrated male sheep (Coburger Fuchsschaf), age: 1 year, wt.: ≈39.3 kg, contamination: no OTA (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: Germany/Canada⁴⁸², *control

incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: castrated male sheep (Coburger Fuchsschaf), age: 1 year, wt.: ≈39.3 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 9.5 µg OTA/kg b. wt./day, o., for 29 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 30.8 ng/g* ** (mean value), country: Germany/Canada⁴⁸², *in dry matter, **collected over 7 days (day 15 until day 21 after the 1st OTA-administration, lowest conc.: 0 at day 1)

incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: castrated male sheep (Coburger Fuchsschaf), age: 1 year, wt.: ≈39.3 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 19.0 µg OTA/kg b. wt./day, o., for 29 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 57.2 ng/g* ** (mean value), country: Germany/Canada⁴⁸², *in dry matter, **collected over 7 days (day 15 until day 21 after the 1st OTA-administration, lowest conc.: 0 at day 1)

incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: castrated male sheep (Coburger Fuchsschaf), age: 1 year, wt.: ≈39.3 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 28.5 µg OTA/kg b. wt./day, o., for 29 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 123.1 ng/g* ** (mean value), country: Germany/Canada⁴⁸², *in dry matter, **collected over 7 days (day 15 until day 21 after the 1st OTA-administration, lowest conc.: 0 at day 1)

OCHRATOXIN α

incidence: 4/4*, sa. const.: crossbred wethers, wt.: \approx 66 kg, contamination: no OTA (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: Germany/Canada²⁸³, *control

incidence: 4?/4, sa. const.: crossbred wethers, wt.: \approx 66 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **2 mg OTA/kg feed** (70% concentrates, 30% hay), o., for 4 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 251.5 ng/kg* **

(mean value), country: Germany/Canada²⁸³, *in dry matter, **collected over a period of 7 days in the 3rd week

incidence: 4?/4, sa. const.: crossbred wethers, wt.: \approx 66 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **5 mg OTA/kg feed** (70% concentrates, 30% hay), o., for 4 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 796.2 ng/kg* ** (mean value), country: Germany/Canada²⁸³, *in dry matter, **collected over a period of 7 days in the 3rd week

incidence: 3/3*, sa. const.: castrated male sheep (Coburger Fuchsschaf), age: 1 year, wt.: \approx 39.3 kg, contamination: no OTA (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: Germany/Canada⁴⁸², *control

incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: castrated male sheep (Coburger Fuchsschaf), age: 1 year, wt.: \approx 39.3 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **9.5 μ g OTA/kg b. wt./day**, o., for 29 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 212.4 ng/g dry matter* (mean value), country: Germany/Canada⁴⁸², *collected over 7 days (day 15 until day 21 after the 1st OTA-administration)

incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: castrated male sheep (Coburger Fuchsschaf), age: 1 year, wt.: \approx 39.3 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **19.0 μ g OTA/kg b. wt./day**, o., for 29 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 396.0 ng/g dry matter* (mean value), country: Germany/Canada⁴⁸², *collected over 7 days (day 15

until day 21 after the 1st OTA-administration)

incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: castrated male sheep (Coburger Fuchsschaf), age: 1 year, wt.: \approx 39.3 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **28.5 μ g OTA/kg b. wt./day**, o., for 29 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 809.9 ng/g dry matter* (mean value), country: Germany/Canada⁴⁸², *collected over 7 days (day 15 until day 21 after the 1st OTA-administration)

Sheep milk, raw may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

AFLATOXIN M₁

incidence: 6/6*, sa. const.: milk from ewes, contamination: no AFB₁; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: <50 ng/l, country: Italy⁵²⁰, *control
incidence: 24/24, sa. const.: milk from ewes, contamination: artificial (dose: **feed with increasing amounts of AFB₁**; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 121–1,246 ng/l, \emptyset conc.: 547.8 ng/l, country: Italy⁵²⁰

DEOXYNIVALENOL

incidence: 2/2*, sa. const.: lactating ewes, age: 1 year, wt.: 70–80 kg, contamination: no DON (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: Canada²⁸⁴, *control

incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: lactating ewes, age: 1 year, wt.: 70–80 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **4.0 mg DON (labeled)/kg b. wt., i.v., once**; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: \leq 61 ng/ml* (in total: 7.8–33.0 μ g), country: Canada²⁸⁴, *0–4 h sa. collection (collection period over 48 h, lowest conc.: 0 from 16–20, 20–24 and 44–48 h)
incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: lactating ewes, age: 1 year, wt.: 70–80 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **1.5 g DON, o., during 72 h dosing period**; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range:

≤10 ng/ml* **, country: Canada²⁸⁴,
 *conjugated and unconjugated DON,
 **after 4–8 h post-DON period (measured
 over 72 h (DON feeding period) and
 afterwards over 48 h (post-DON period,
 lowest conc.: nd at 44–48 h)
 incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: lactating ewes,
 age: 1 year, wt.: 70–80 kg, contamination:
 artificial (dose: **4.0 g DON, o.**, during 72 h
 dosing period; for detailed information
 please see the article), conc. range:
 ≤17 ng/ml* **, country: Canada²⁸⁴,
 *conjugated and unconjugated DON,
 **after 4–8 h post-DON period (measured
 over 72 h (DON-feeding period) and
 afterwards over 48 h (post-DON period,
 lowest conc.: nd at 44–48 h)

DEEPOXYDEOXYNIVALENOL

incidence: 2/2*, sa. const.: lactating ewes,
 age: 1 year, wt.: 70–80 kg, contamination:
 no DON (for detailed information please
 see the article), conc.: nd, country:
 Canada²⁸⁴, *control
 incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: lactating ewes,
 age: 1 year, wt.: 70–80 kg, contamination:
 artificial (dose: **4.0 mg DON (labeled)/kg**
 b. wt., **i.v.**, once; for detailed information
 please see the article), conc. range:
 ≤1,220 ng/ml* (in total: 310.1–610.4 µg),
 country: Canada²⁸⁴, *4–8 h sa. collection
 (collection period over 48 h, lowest conc.:
 0 at 44–48 h for 1 sheep)
 incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: lactating ewe,
 age: 1 year, wt.: 70–80 kg, contamination:
 artificial (dose: **1.5 g DON, o.**, during 72 h
 dosing period; for detailed information
 please see the article), conc. range:
 ≤125 ng/ml* **, country: Canada²⁸⁴,
 *conjugated and unconjugated DOM-1,
 **after 4–8 h post-DON period
 (measured over 72 h (DON-feeding
 period) and afterwards over 48 h (post-
 DON period, lowest conc.: 15 ng/ml at
 44–48 h)
 incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: lactating ewe,
 age: 1 year, wt.: 70–80 kg, contamination:
 artificial (dose: **4.0 g DON, o.**, during 72 h
 dosing period; for detailed information

please see the article), conc. range:
 ≤205 ng/ml* **, country: Canada²⁸⁴,
 *conjugated and unconjugated DOM-1,
 **after 4–8 h post-DON period
 (measured over 72 h (DON-feeding
 period) and afterwards over 48 h
 (post-DON period, lowest
 conc.: tr at 44–48 h)

ZEARALENONE

incidence: 3/6, sa. const.: sheeps,
 contamination: artificial (dose: 1.8 g
 crystalline ZEA, into the esophagus,
 once), conc. range: 0.001–0.002 ppm*,
 country: Hungary/USA¹²³, *after
 24, 48 and 72 h (up to 120 h
 measured, lowest value conc.: nd 0, 96 and
 120 h)

β-ZEARALENOL

incidence: 3/6, sa. const.: sheeps,
 contamination: artificial (dose: 1.8 g
 crystalline ZEA, into the esophagus,
 once), conc. range: 0.001–0.002 ppm*,
 country: Hungary/USA¹²³, *after
 24, 48 and 72 h (up to 120 h measured,
 lowest value conc.: nd 0, 96 and 120 h)

Sheep plasma may contain the
 following mycotoxins and/or their
 metabolites:

DEOXYNIVALENOL

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: lactating ewe, age:
 1 year, wt.: 70–80 kg, contamination:
 artificial (dose: **1.5 g DON, o.**, during 72 h
 dosing period; for detailed information
 please see the article), conc. range: tr*,
 country: Canada²⁸⁴, *after 53 h DON-
 feeding period (measured over 72 h
 (DON-feeding period) and afterwards over
 48 h (post-DON-period, lowest conc.:
 nd at 24 and 48 h)
 incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: lactating ewe, age:
 1 year, wt.: 70–80 kg, contamination:
 artificial (dose: **1.5 g DON, o.**, during
 72 h dosing period; for detailed
 information please see the article), conc.
 range: ≤19 ng/ml* **, country: Canada²⁸⁴,
 *conjugated DON, **after 53 h

DON-feeding period (measured over 72 h (DON-feeding period) and afterwards over 48 h (post-DON-period, lowest conc.: nd at 24 and 48 h)

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: lactating ewe, age: 1 year, wt.: 70–80 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **4.0 g DON**, o., during 72 h dosing period; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤ 30 ng/ml*, country: Canada²⁸⁴, *after 43 h DON-feeding period (measured over 72 h (DON-feeding period) and afterwards over 48 h (post-DON-period, lowest conc.: nd at 12, 24 and 48 h)

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: lactating ewe, age: 1 year, wt.: 70–80 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **4.0 g DON**, o., during 72 h dosing period; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤ 110 ng/ml* **, country: Canada²⁸⁴, ***conjugated DON**, **after 53 h DON-feeding period (measured over 72 h (DON-feeding period) and afterwards over 48 h (post-DON-period, lowest conc.: nd at 48 h)

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: male sheep, age: 1 year, wt.: 60–70 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **0.5 mg DON/kg** b. wt., i.v., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: $\approx \leq 5,000$ ng/ml*, country: Canada⁶²⁰, *after 10 min (also at other min intervals up to 210 min measured, lowest conc.: ≈ 130 ng/ml after 210 min)

incidence: 3/3, sa. const.: male sheep, age: 1 year, wt.: 60–70 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **0.5 mg DON/kg** b. wt., i.v., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 240–520 ng/ml* **, \emptyset conc.: 386.6 ng/ml* **, country: Canada⁶²⁰, *after 60 min (also at other min intervals up to 300 min measured, lowest conc.: ≈ 110 ng/ml after 210 min), ****conjugated DON**

incidence: 4/4, sa. const.: male sheep, age: 1 year, wt.: 60–70 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **5.0 mg DON/kg** b. wt., o., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 470–760 ng/ml* **,

\emptyset conc.: 582.5 ng/ml* **, country: Canada⁶²⁰, *after 5–7 h (also at other hour intervals up to 21 h measured, lowest conc.: \approx nd after 21 h for 1 sheep), **total DON

DEEPOXYDEOXYNIVALENOL

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: lactating ewe, age: 1 year, wt.: 70–80 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **1.5 g DON**, o., during 72 h dosing period; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤ 69 ng/ml*, country: Canada²⁸⁴, *after 53 h DON-feeding period (measured over 72 h (DON-feeding period) and afterwards over 48 h (post-DON-period, lowest conc.: tr at 48 h)

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: lactating ewe, age: 1 year, wt.: 70–80 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **1.5 g DON**, o., during 72 h dosing period; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤ 336 ng/ml* **, country: Canada²⁸⁴, ***conjugated DOM-1**, **after 53 h DON-feeding period (measured over 72 h (DON-feeding period) and afterwards over 48 h (post-DON-period, lowest conc.: 15 ng/ml at 48 h)

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: lactating ewe, age: 1 year, wt.: 70–80 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **4.0 g DON**, o., during 72 h dosing period; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤ 330 ng/ml*, country: Canada²⁸⁴, *after 53 h DON-feeding period (measured over 72 h (DON-feeding period) and afterwards over 48 h (post-DON-period, lowest conc.: tr at 48 h)

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: lactating ewe, age: 1 year, wt.: 70–80 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **4.0 g DON**, o., during 72 h dosing period; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: $\leq 1,330$ ng/ml* **, country: Canada²⁸⁴, ***conjugated DOM-1**, **after 53 h DON-feeding period (measured over 72 h (DON-feeding period) and afterwards over 48 h (post-DON-period, lowest conc.: 98 ng/ml at 48 h)

Sheep rumen may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

DEOXYNIVALENOL

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: male sheep, age: 1 year, wt.: 60–70 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 5.0 mg DON/kg b. wt., o., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: $\approx 53 \mu\text{g/ml}^*$, country: Canada⁶²⁰, *after 1 h (also at other hour intervals up to 20 h measured, lowest conc.: $\approx 2.4 \mu\text{g/ml}$ after 20 h)

OCHRATOXIN A

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: sheep, contamination: artificial (dose: 2 ppm OTA for 4 days followed by 5 ppm OTA in the diet for 2 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: $\leq 29 \text{ ppb}^* **$, country: Sweden¹⁹⁹, *0.5 h after final OTA-administration, **in ruminal fluid
incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: sheep, contamination: artificial (dose: 2 ppm OTA for 4 days followed by 5 ppm OTA in the diet for 2 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: $\leq 14 \text{ ppb}^* **$, country: Sweden¹⁹⁹, *1 h after final OTA-administration, **in ruminal fluid

incidence: 1?/1?, sa. const.: female sheep (Suffolk), wt.: 45–65 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.5 mg OTA/kg b. wt., o., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: $\approx \leq 0.58 \mu\text{g/ml}^* ** **$, country: Canada²⁰⁰, *fed hay (for overall information please see the article), **after 2 h (also measured after 4, 6 and 10 h, lowest conc.: nd after 10 h), ***in ruminal contents

incidence: 1?/1?, sa. const.: female sheep (Suffolk), wt.: 45–65 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.5 mg OTA/kg b. wt., o., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: $\approx \leq 1.19 \mu\text{g/ml}^* ** **$, country: Canada²⁰⁰, *fed grain-30% = low feed intake (for overall information please see the article),

after 2 h (also measured after 4, 6 and 10 h, lowest conc.: $0.18 \mu\text{g/ml}$ after 10 h), *in ruminal contents

incidence: 2?/2, sa. const.: female sheep (Suffolk), wt.: 45–65 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.5 mg OTA/kg b. wt., o., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: $\approx \leq 1.33 \mu\text{g/ml}^* ** **$, country: Canada²⁰⁰, *fed grain-100% = normal feed intake (for overall information please see the article), **after 2 h (also measured after 4, 6 and 10 h, lowest conc.: $0.44 \mu\text{g/ml}$ after 10 h), ***in ruminal contents

incidence: 3/3*, sa. const.: castrated male sheep (Coburger Fuchsschaf), age: 1 year, wt.: $\approx 39.3 \text{ kg}$, contamination: no OTA (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: Canada⁴⁸², *control

incidence: 2?/2, sa. const.: castrated male sheep (Coburger Fuchsschaf), age: 1 year, wt.: $\approx 39.3 \text{ kg}$, contamination: artificial (dose: $9.5 \mu\text{g OTA/kg b. wt./day}$, o., for 24/25 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: $\approx \leq 14 \text{ ng/ml}^* **$ (mean value), country: Canada⁴⁸², *1 h after final OTA-administration (also measured after 4, 7, 10 and 13 h, lowest conc.: nd after 13 h), **in ruminal fluid

incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: castrated male sheep (Coburger Fuchsschaf), age: 1 year, wt.: $\approx 39.3 \text{ kg}$, contamination: artificial (dose: $19.0 \mu\text{g OTA/kg b. wt./day}$, o., for 24/25 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: $\approx \leq 36.5 \text{ ng/ml}^* **$ (mean value), country: Canada⁴⁸², *1 h after final

OTA-administration (also measured after 4, 7, 10 and 13 h, lowest conc.: nd after 13 h), **in ruminal fluid

incidence: 2?/2, sa. const.: castrated male sheep (Coburger Fuchsschaf), age: 1 year, wt.: $\approx 39.3 \text{ kg}$, contamination: artificial (dose: $28.5 \mu\text{g OTA/kg b. wt./day}$, o., for 24/25 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range:

≈≤53 ng/ml* ** (mean value), country: Canada⁴⁸², *1 h after final OTA-administration (also measured after 4, 7, 10 and 13 h, lowest conc.: nd after 13 h), **in ruminal fluid

OCHRATOXIN α

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: sheep, contamination: artificial (dose: 2 ppm OTA for 4 days followed by 5 ppm OTA in the diet for 2 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: pr* **, country: Sweden¹⁹⁹, *0.5 h after final OTA-administration, **in ruminal fluid
 incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: sheep, contamination: artificial (dose: 2 ppm OTA for 4 days followed by 5 ppm OTA in the diet for 2 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: pr* **, country: Sweden¹⁹⁹, *1 h after final OTA-administration, **in ruminal fluid
 incidence: 3/3*, sa. const.: castrated male sheep (Coburger Fuchsschaf), age: 1 year, wt.: ≈39.3 kg, contamination: no OTA (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: Canada⁴⁸², *control
 incidence: 2?/2, sa. const.: castrated male sheep (Coburger Fuchsschaf), age: 1 year, wt.: ≈39.3 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 9.5 µg OTA/kg b. wt./day, o., for 24/25 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≈≤13 ng/ml* (mean value), country: Canada⁴⁸², *10 h after final OTA-administration (also measured after 1, 4, 7 and 13 h, lowest conc.: ≈10 ng/ml after 1 h), **in ruminal fluid
 incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: castrated male sheep (Coburger Fuchsschaf), age: 1 year, wt.: ≈39.3 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 19.0 µg OTA/kg b. wt./day, o., for 24/25 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≈≤29 ng/ml* (mean value), country: Canada⁴⁸², *after 13 h after final OTA-administration (also measured

after 1, 4, 7 and 10 h, lowest conc.: ≈18 ng/ml after 1 h), **in ruminal fluid
 incidence: 2?/2, sa. const.: castrated male sheep (Coburger Fuchsschaf), age: 1 year, wt.: ≈39.3 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 28.5 µg OTA/kg b. wt./day, o., for 24/25 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≈≤48 ng/ml* (mean value), country: Canada⁴⁸², *after 10 h after final OTA-administration (also measured after 1, 4, 7 and 13 h, lowest conc.: ≈32 ng/ml after 1 h), **in ruminal fluid

Sheep ruminal fluid see Sheep rumen

Sheep serum may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

OCHRATOXIN A

incidence: 4/4*, sa. const.: crossbred wethers, wt.: ≈66 kg, contamination: no OTA (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: Germany/Canada²⁸³, *control
 incidence: 4?/4, sa. const.: crossbred wethers, wt.: ≈66 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 2 mg OTA/kg feed (70% concentrates, 30% hay), o., for 4 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤10.8 ng/ml* (mean value), country: Germany/Canada²⁸³, *day 27 of trial (also measured at 6, 13 and 20 days, lowest conc.: 8.2 ng/ml at day 6)
 incidence: 4?/4, sa. const.: crossbred wethers, wt.: ≈66 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 5 mg OTA/kg feed (70% concentrates, 30% hay), o., for 4 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤111.7 ng/ml* (mean value), country: Germany/Canada²⁸³, *day 27 of trial (also measured at 6, 13 and 20 days, lowest conc.: 67.0 ng/ml at day 20)
 incidence: 3/3*, sa. const.: castrated male sheep (Coburger Fuchsschaf), age: 1 year,

wt.: ≈39.3 kg, contamination: no OTA (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: Germany/Canada⁴⁸², *control

incidence: 2?/2, sa. const.: castrated male sheep (Coburger Fuchsschaf), age: 1 year, wt.: ≈39.3 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 9.5 µg OTA/kg b. wt./day, o., for 29 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 6.0 ng/ml* (mean value), country: Germany/Canada⁴⁸², *at day 23 of trial (also measured at day 1, 5, 9, 13 and 29 days after the 1st OTA-administration, lowest conc.: 0 at day 1)

incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: castrated male sheep (Coburger Fuchsschaf), age: 1 year, wt.: ≈39.3 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 19.0 µg OTA/kg b. wt./day, o., for 29 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 12.4 ng/ml* (mean value), country: Germany/Canada⁴⁸², *at day 29 of trial (also measured at day 1, 5, 9, 13 and 23 days after the 1st OTA-administration, lowest conc.: 0 at day 1)

incidence: 2?/2, sa. const.: castrated male sheep (Coburger Fuchsschaf), age: 1 year, wt.: ≈39.3 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 28.5 µg OTA/kg b. wt./day, o., for 29 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 18.2 ng/ml* (mean value), country: Germany/Canada⁴⁸², *at day 23 of trial (also measured at day 1, 5, 9, 13 and 29 days after the 1st OTA-administration, lowest conc.: 0 at day 1)

OCHRATOXIN α

incidence: 4/4*, sa. const.: crossbred wethers, wt.: ≈66 kg, contamination: no OTA (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: Germany/Canada²⁸³, *control

incidence: 4?/4, sa. const.: crossbred wethers, wt.: ≈66 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 2 mg OTA/kg feed (70% concentrates, 30% hay), o., for 4 weeks; for detailed information please

see the article), conc. range: ≤3.4 ng/ml* (mean value), country: Germany/Canada²⁸³, *day 6 of trial (also measured at 13, 20 and 27 days, lowest conc.: 2.0 ng/ml at day 27)

incidence: 4?/4, sa. const.: crossbred wethers, wt.: ≈66 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 5 mg OTA/kg feed (70% concentrates, 30% hay), o., for 4 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤18.5 ng/ml* (mean value), country: Germany/Canada²⁸³, *day 27 of trial (also measured at 6, 13 and 20 days, lowest conc.: 12.0 ng/ml at day 13)

incidence: 3/3*, sa. const.: castrated male sheep (Coburger Fuchsschaf), age: 1 year, wt.: ≈39.3 kg, contamination: no OTA (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: Germany/Canada⁴⁸², *control

incidence: 2?/2, sa. const.: castrated male sheep (Coburger Fuchsschaf), age: 1 year, wt.: ≈39.3 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 9.5 µg OTA/kg b. wt./day, o., for 29 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.8 ng/ml* (mean value), country: Germany/Canada⁴⁸², *at day 9 of trial (also measured at day 1, 5, 13, 23 and 29 days after the 1st OTA-administration, lowest conc.: 0 at day 1)

incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: castrated male sheep (Coburger Fuchsschaf), age: 1 year, wt.: ≈39.3 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 19.0 µg OTA/kg b. wt./day, o., for 29 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 2.3 ng/ml* (mean value), country: Germany/Canada⁴⁸², *at day 29 of trial (also measured at day 1, 5, 9, 13 and 23 days after the 1st OTA-administration, lowest conc.: 0 at day 1)

incidence: 2?/2, sa. const.: castrated male sheep (Coburger Fuchsschaf), age: 1 year, wt.: ≈39.3 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 28.5 µg OTA/kg b. wt./day, o., for 29 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 1.6 ng/ml* (mean value),

country: Germany/Canada⁴⁸², *at day 9 of trial (also measured at day 1, 5, 13, 23 and 29 days after the 1st OTA-administration, lowest conc.: 0 at day 1)

Sheep urine may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

AFLATOXIN M₁

incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: adult sheep, total wt.: 67 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 1 mg AFs (AFB₁ 73% + AFB₂ 24% + AFG₁ 2% + AFG₂ 1%)/kg, i.p., once), conc. range: ≈0.525 mg in total, country: South Africa¹³¹

AFLATOXIN M₂

incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: adult sheep, total wt.: 67 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 1 mg AFs (AFB₁ 73% + AFB₂ 24% + AFG₁ 2% + AFG₂ 1%)/kg, i.p., once), conc. range: ≈0.175 mg in total, country: South Africa¹³¹

DEOXYNIVALENOL

incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: shorn wethers, age: 1 year, wt.: 44–70 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.5 mg DON/kg b. wt., i.v., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 5.2–8.6 mg* **, Ø conc.: 6.9 mg* **, country: Canada⁶³, *cumulative value(s), **collected and measured up to 36 h after DON-administration

incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: shorn wethers, age: 1 year, weight: 48–70 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 5.0 mg DON/kg b. wt., o., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 4.3–8.2 mg* **, Ø conc.: 6.3 mg* **, country: Canada⁶³, *cumulative value(s), **collected and measured up to 36 h after DON-administration

incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: shorn wethers, age: 1 year, wt.: 44–70 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.5 mg DON/kg b. wt., i.v., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 4.4–7.9 mg* ** **, Ø conc.: 6.2 mg* ** **, country:

Canada⁶³, *DON-Gluc, **cumulative value(s), ***collected and measured up to 36 h after DON-administration
incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: shorn wethers, age: 1 year, wt.: 48–70 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 5.0 mg DON/kg b. wt., o., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 8.1–13.5 mg* ** **, Ø conc.: 10.8 mg* ** **, country: Canada⁶³, *DON-Gluc, **cumulative value(s), ***collected and measured up to 36 h after DON-administration

DEEPOXYDEOXYNIVALENOL

incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: shorn wethers, age: 1 year, wt.: 44–70 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.5 mg DON/kg b. wt., i.v., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 0.10–0.18 mg* ** **, Ø conc.: 0.14 mg* **, country: Canada⁶³, *cumulative value(s), **collected and measured up to 36 h after DON-administration

incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: shorn wethers, age: 1 year, wt.: 48–70 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 5.0 mg DON/kg b. wt., o., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 0.16 mg* **, Ø conc.: 0.16 mg* **, country: Canada⁶³, *cumulative value(s), **collected and measured up to 36 h after DON-administration

incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: shorn wethers, age: 1 year, wt.: 44–70 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.5 mg DON/kg b. wt., i.v., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 3.8–6.1 mg* ** **, Ø conc.: 5 mg* ** **, country: Canada⁶³,

*DOM-1-Gluc, **cumulative value(s), ***collected and measured up to 36 h after DON-administration

incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: shorn wethers, age: 1 year, wt.: 48–70 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 5.0 mg DON/kg b. wt., o., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 2.9–3.8 mg* ** **, Ø conc.: 3.4 mg* ** **, country: Canada⁶³,

***DOM-1-Gluc**, **cumulative value(s),
***collected and measured up to
36 h after DON-administration

FUMONISIN B₁

incidence: ?/6, sa. const.: sheeps,
contamination: artificial (dose: 50 µg
FB₁/g, o., once; for detailed information
please see the article), conc. range:
0.1–3.8 µg/g (mean values),
country: USA²⁷⁶

OCHRATOXIN A

incidence: 4/4*, sa. const.: crossbred
wethers, wt.: ≈66 kg, contamination: no
OTA (for detailed information please see
the article), conc.: nd, country: Germany/
Canada²⁸³, *control
incidence: 4?/4, sa. const.: crossbred
wethers, wt.: ≈66 kg, contamination:
artificial (dose: 2 mg OTA/kg feed
(70% concentrates, 30% hay), o., for
4 weeks; for detailed information please
see the article), conc.: 3.9 ng/kg*
(mean value), country: Germany/
Canada²⁸³, *collected over a period of
7 days in the 3rd week
incidence: 4?/4, sa. const.: crossbred
wethers, wt.: ≈66 kg, contamination:
artificial (dose: 5 mg OTA/kg feed
(70% concentrates, 30% hay), o., for
4 weeks; for detailed information please
see the article), conc.: 14.6 ng/kg*
(mean value), country: Germany/
Canada²⁸³, *collected over a period of
7 days in the 3rd week

incidence: 3/3*, sa. const.: castrated male
sheeps (Coburger Fuchsschaf), age: 1 year,
wt.: ≈39.3 kg, contamination: no OTA
(for detailed information please see the
article), conc.: nd, country: Germany/
Canada⁴⁸², *control

incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: castrated male
sheeps (Coburger Fuchsschaf), age: 1 year,
wt.: ≈39.3 kg, contamination: artificial
(dose: 9.5 µg OTA/kg b. wt./day, o., for
29 days; for detailed information please
see the article), conc.: 28.4 ng/ml*

(mean value), country: Germany/
Canada⁴⁸², *collected over 7 days
(day 15 until day 21 after the 1st
OTA-administration, lowest conc.:
0 at day 1)

incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: castrated
male sheeps (Coburger Fuchsschaf),
age: 1 year, wt.: ≈39.3 kg,
contamination: artificial (dose: 19.0 µg
OTA/kg b. wt./day, o., for 29 days; for
detailed information please see the
article), conc.: 48.4 ng/ml*

(mean value), country: Germany/
Canada⁴⁸², *collected over 7 days
(day 15 until day 21 after the 1st
OTA-administration, lowest conc.:
0 at day 1)

incidence: 3?/3, sa. const.: castrated male
sheeps (Coburger Fuchsschaf), age: 1 year,
wt.: ≈39.3 kg, contamination: artificial
(dose: 28.5 µg OTA/kg b. wt./day, o., for
29 days; for detailed information please
see the article), conc.: 113.0 ng/ml*
(mean value), country: Germany/
Canada⁴⁸², *collected over 7 days
(day 15 until day 21 after the
1st OTA-administration, lowest conc.:
0 at day 1)

OCHRATOXIN α

incidence: 4/4*, sa. const.: crossbred
wethers, wt.: ≈66 kg, contamination: no
OTA (for detailed information please see
the article), conc.: nd, country: Germany/
Canada²⁸³, *control

incidence: 4?/4, sa. const.: crossbred
wethers, wt.: ≈66 kg, contamination:
artificial (dose: 2 mg OTA/kg feed
(70% concentrates, 30% hay), o., for
4 weeks; for detailed information please
see the article), conc.: 68.6 ng/kg*
(mean value), country: Germany/
Canada²⁸³, *collected over a period of
7 days in the 3rd week

incidence: 4?/4, sa. const.: crossbred
wethers, wt.: ≈66 kg, contamination:
artificial (dose: 5 mg OTA/kg feed
(70% concentrates, 30% hay), o., for
4 weeks; for detailed information please

see the article), conc.: 347.8 ng/kg* (mean value), country: Germany/Canada²⁸³, *collected over a period of 7 days in the 3rd week

incidence: 3/3*, sa. const.: castrated male sheeps (Coburger Fuchsschaf), age: 1 year, wt.: ≈39.3 kg, contamination: no OTA (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: Germany/Canada⁴⁸², *control

incidence: 3/3, sa. const.: castrated male sheeps (Coburger Fuchsschaf), age: 1 year, wt.: ≈39.3 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 9.5 µg OTA/kg b. wt./day, o., for 29 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 158.6 ng/ml* (mean value), country: Germany/Canada⁴⁸², *collected over 7 days (day 15 until day 21 after the 1st OTA-administration, lowest conc.:

0 at day 1)

incidence: 3/3, sa. const.: castrated male sheeps (Coburger Fuchsschaf), age: 1 year, wt.: ≈39.3 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 19.0 µg OTA/kg b. wt./day, o., for 29 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 283.4 ng/ml* (mean value), country: Germany/Canada⁴⁸², *collected over 7 days (day 15 until day 21 after the 1st OTA-administration, lowest conc.:

0 at day 1)

incidence: 3/3, sa. const.: castrated male sheeps (Coburger Fuchsschaf), age: 1 year, wt.: ≈39.3 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 28.5 µg OTA/kg b. wt./day, o., for 29 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 227.3 ng/ml* (mean value), country: Germany/Canada⁴⁸², *collected over 7 days (day 15 until day 21 after the 1st OTA-administration, lowest conc.: 0 at day 1)

ZEARALENONE

incidence: 3/4, sa. const.: sheeps, contamination: artificial (dose: 1.8 g crystalline ZEA, into the esophagus, once), conc. range: 0.020–0.050 ppm*, country: Hungary/USA¹²³, *after 24, 48 and 72 h (also at 0 h measured but conc.: nd)

β-ZEARALENOL

incidence: 3/4, sa. const.: sheeps, contamination: artificial (dose: 1.8 g crystalline ZEA, into the esophagus, once), conc. range: 0.020–0.050 ppm*, country: Hungary/USA¹²³, *after 24, 48 and 72 h (also at 0 h measured but conc.: nd)

Sow milk see Pig, sow milk

Steer

Steer Natural Contamination see also Cattle

Steer kidney may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

AFLATOXIN B₁

incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: kidneys from steers of the USA, contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.09 ng/g, country: USA³⁹⁹

AFLATOXIN M₁

incidence: 2/2, sa. const.: kidneys from steers of the USA, contamination: natural, conc. range: 4.8 ng/g, country: USA³⁹⁹

Steer Artificial Contamination

Steer bile may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

AFLATOXIN B₁

incidence: 5/5*, sa. const.: Holstein-Friesian steers, wt.: ≈183 kg, contamination: no AFs (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: USA¹⁴⁶, *control
incidence: 5/5, sa. const.: Holstein-Friesian steers, wt.: ≈183 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: AFB₁ + AFB₂-containing corn (800 ng/g total) for 17.5 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.23 ng/ml* (mean value), country: USA¹⁴⁶, *after 17.5 weeks of AF-administration

incidence: 5/5, sa. const.: Holstein-Friesian steers, wt.: \approx 183 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: AFB₁ + AFB₂-containing corn (800 ng/g total) for 15 weeks then 2.5 weeks AF-free diet; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd*, country: USA¹⁴⁶, *after 17.5 weeks (thereof 15 weeks with AF-administration)

AFLATOXIN M₁

incidence: 5/5*, sa. const.: Holstein-Friesian steers, wt.: \approx 183 kg, contamination: no AFs (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: USA¹⁴⁶, *control

incidence: 5?/5, sa. const.: Holstein-Friesian steers, wt.: \approx 183 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: AFB₁ + AFB₂-containing corn (800 ng/g total) for 17.5 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 3.46 ng/ml* (mean value), country: USA¹⁴⁶, *after 17.5 weeks of AF-administration

incidence: 5/5, sa. const.: Holstein-Friesian steers, wt.: \approx 183 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: AFB₁ + AFB₂-containing corn (800 ng/g total) for 15 weeks then 2.5 weeks AF-free diet; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd*, country: USA¹⁴⁶, *after 17.5 weeks (thereof 15 weeks with AF-administration)

Steer blood may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

AFLATOXIN B₁

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: steer, wt.: 155–357 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.2 mg AFs/kg b. wt., o., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: \approx \leq 2.0 ng/ml *, country: USA⁷², *after \approx 25 h during administration (also after other hour intervals up to \approx 72 h measured, lowest conc.: nd after \approx 72 h)

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: steer, wt.: 155–357 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.4 mg AFs/kg b. wt., o., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: \approx \leq 0.5 ng/ml *, country: USA⁷², *after \approx 25 h during administration (also after other hour intervals up to \approx 103 h measured, lowest conc.: \approx nd after \approx 103 h)

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: steer, wt.: 155–357 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.6 mg AFs/kg b. wt., o., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: \approx \leq 4.8 ng/ml *, country: USA⁷², *after \approx 48 h during administration (also after other hour intervals up to \approx 142 h measured, lowest conc.: \approx nd after \approx 145 h)

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: steer, wt.: 155–357 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.8 mg AFs/kg b. wt., o., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: \approx \leq 21.1 ng/ml *, country: USA⁷², *after \approx 54 h during administration (also after other hour intervals up to \approx 129 h measured, lowest conc.: nd after \approx 129 h)

incidence: 5/5*, sa. const.: Holstein-Friesian steers, wt.: \approx 183 kg, contamination: no AFs (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: USA¹⁴⁶, *control

incidence: 5?/5, sa. const.: Holstein-Friesian steers, wt.: \approx 183 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: AFB₁ + AFB₂-containing corn (800 ng/g total) for 17.5 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: \leq 0.14 ng/ml* (mean value), country: USA¹⁴⁶, *after 13 weeks of AF-administration (also after other week intervals up to 15 weeks measured, week 16, 17 and 17.5 na)

incidence: 5?/5, sa. const.: Holstein-Friesian steers, wt.: \approx 183 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: AFB₁ + AFB₂-containing corn (800 ng/g total) for 15 weeks then 2.5 weeks AF-free

diet; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: tr, country: USA¹⁴⁶, *after 7 weeks of AF-administration (also after other week intervals up to 15 weeks measured, week 16, 17 and 17.5 na)

AFLATOXIN M₁

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: steer, wt.: 155–357 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **0.2 mg AFs/kg** b. wt., o., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: \approx 0.6 ng/ml *, country: USA⁷², *after \approx 8 h during administration (also after other hour intervals up to \approx 72 h measured, lowest conc.: \approx nd after \approx 72 h)

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: steer, wt.: 155–357 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **0.4 mg AFs/kg** b. wt., o., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: \approx 2.1 ng/ml *, country: USA⁷², *after \approx 2 h during administration (also after other hour intervals up to \approx 104 h measured, lowest conc.: \approx nd after \approx 104 h)

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: steer, wt.: 155–357 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **0.6 mg AFs/kg** b. wt., o., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: \approx 1.7 ng/ml *, country: USA⁷², *after \approx 3 h during administration (also after other hour intervals up to \approx 144 h measured, lowest conc.: \approx nd after \approx 144 h)

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: steer, wt.: 155–357 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **0.8 mg AFs/kg** b. wt., o., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: \approx 4.6 ng/ml *, country: USA⁷², *after \approx 60 h during administration (also after other hour intervals up to \approx 144 h measured, lowest conc.: nd after \approx 144 h)

incidence: 5/5*, sa. const.: Holstein-Friesian steers, wt.: \approx 183 kg, contamination: no AFs (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: USA¹⁴⁶, *control

incidence: 5?/5, sa. const.: Holstein-Friesian steers, wt.: \approx 183 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: AFB₁ + AFB₂-containing corn (800 ng/g total) for 17.5 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: \leq 0.38 ng/ml* (mean value), country: USA¹⁴⁶, *after 15 weeks of AF-administration (also after other week intervals up to 15 weeks measured, week 16, 17 and 17.5 na)

incidence: 5?/5, sa. const.: Holstein-Friesian steers, wt.: \approx 183 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: AFB₁ + AFB₂-containing corn (800 ng/g total) for 15 weeks then 2.5 weeks AF-free diet; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: \leq 0.38 ng/ml* (mean value), country: USA¹⁴⁶, *after 15 weeks of AF-administration (also after other week intervals up to 15 weeks measured, week 16, 17 and 17.5 na)

Steer feces may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

AFLATOXIN B₁

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: steer, wt.: 155–357 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **0.2 mg AFs/kg** b. wt., o., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: \approx 30 ng/g*, country: USA⁷², *after \approx 32 h during administration (also after other hour intervals up to \approx 97 h measured, lowest conc.: nd after 96 h)

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: steer, wt.: 155–357 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **0.4 mg AFs/kg** b. wt., o., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: \approx 130 ng/g*, country: USA⁷², *after \approx 33 h during administration (also after other hour intervals up to \approx 152 h measured, lowest conc.: \approx nd after 120 h)

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: steer, wt.: 155–357 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **0.6 mg AFs/kg** b. wt., o., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: \approx 230 ng/g*, country: USA⁷², *after \approx 52 h during

administration (also after other hour intervals up to ≈ 170 h measured, lowest conc.: \approx nd after 170 h)

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: steer, wt.: 155–357 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **0.8 mg AFs/kg** b. wt., o., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: $\approx \leq 1,740$ ng/g*, country: USA⁷², *after ≈ 22 h during administration (also after other hour intervals up to ≈ 142 h measured, lowest conc.: \approx nd after 142 h)

incidence: 5/5*, sa. const.:

Holstein-Friesian steers, wt.: ≈ 183 kg, contamination: no AFs (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: USA¹⁴⁶, *control

incidence: 5?/5, sa. const.:

Holstein-Friesian steers, wt.: ≈ 183 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: AFB₁ + AFB₂-containing corn (800 ng/g total) for **17.5 weeks**; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 6.42 ng/g* (mean value), country: USA¹⁴⁶, *after 17.5 weeks of AF-administration

incidence: 5/5, sa. const.: Holstein-Friesian steers, wt.: ≈ 183 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: AFB₁ + AFB₂-containing corn (800 ng/g total) for **15 weeks** then **2.5 weeks AF-free diet**; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd*, country: USA¹⁴⁶, *after 17.5 weeks (thereof 15 weeks with AF-administration)

AFLATOXIN M₁

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: steer, wt.: 155–357 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **0.2 mg AFs/kg** b. wt., o., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: $\approx \leq 180$ ng/g*, country: USA⁷², *after ≈ 33 h during administration (also after other hour intervals up to ≈ 98 h measured, lowest conc.: nd after 96 h)

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: steer, wt.: 155–357 kg, contamination: artificial

(dose: **0.4 mg AFs/kg** b. wt., o., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: $\approx \leq 1,430$ ng/g*, country: USA⁷², *after ≈ 30 h during administration (also after other hour intervals up to ≈ 170 h measured, lowest conc.: nd after ≈ 152 h)

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: steer, wt.: 155–357 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **0.6 mg AFs/kg** b. wt., o., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: $\approx \leq 440$ ng/g*, country: USA⁷², *after ≈ 30 h during administration (also after other hour intervals up to ≈ 170 h measured, lowest conc.: ≈ 20 ng/g after ≈ 170 h)

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: steer, wt.: 155–357 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **0.8 mg AFs/kg** b. wt., o., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: $\approx \leq 1,280$ ng/g*, country: USA⁷², *after ≈ 25 h during administration (also after other hour up to ≈ 170 h measured, lowest conc.: nd after ≈ 170 h)

incidence: 5/5*, sa. const.:

Holstein-Friesian steers, wt.: ≈ 183 kg, contamination: no AFs (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: USA¹⁴⁶, *control

incidence: 5?/5, sa. const.: Holstein-Friesian steers, wt.: ≈ 183 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: AFB₁ + AFB₂-containing corn (800 ng/g total) for **17.5 weeks**; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 42.13 ng/g* (mean value), country: USA¹⁴⁶, *after 17.5 weeks of AF-administration

incidence: 5/5, sa. const.: Holstein-Friesian steers, wt.: ≈ 183 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: AFB₁ + AFB₂-containing corn (800 ng/g total) for **15 weeks** then **2.5 weeks AF-free diet**; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd*, country: USA¹⁴⁶, *after 17.5 weeks (thereof 15 weeks with AF-administration)

Steer heart may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

AFLATOXIN B₁

incidence: 5/5*, sa. const.:

Holstein-Friesian steers, wt.: ≈183 kg, contamination: no AFs (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: USA¹⁴⁶, *control

incidence: 5?/5, sa. const.:

Holstein-Friesian steers, wt.: ≈183 kg, contamination: artificial

(dose: AFB₁ + AFB₂-containing corn (800 ng/g total) for 17.5 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.004 ng/g* (mean value), country: USA¹⁴⁶, *after 17.5 weeks of AF-administration

incidence: 5/5, sa. const.: Holstein-Friesian steers, wt.: ≈183 kg, contamination:

artificial (dose: AFB₁ + AFB₂-containing corn (800 ng/g total) for 15 weeks then 2.5 weeks AF-free diet; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd*, country: USA¹⁴⁶, *after 17.5 weeks (thereof 15 weeks with AF-administration)

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: Holstein steer, wt.: 160 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 52 mg AFB₁ eq/kg b. wt./day, o., for 5 consecutive days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 9.2 ng/g*, country: USA¹⁵¹, *on 6th day

AFLATOXIN B₂

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: Holstein steer, wt.: 160 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 52 mg AFB₁ eq/kg b. wt./day, o., for 5 consecutive days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.9 ng/g*, country: USA¹⁵¹, *on 6th day

AFLATOXIN G₁

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: Holstein steer, wt.: 160 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 52 mg AFB₁ eq/kg b. wt./day, o., for 5 consecutive days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 1.0 ng/g*, country: USA¹⁵¹, *on 6th day

AFLATOXIN G₂

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: Holstein steer, wt.: 160 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 52 mg AFB₁ eq/kg b. wt./day, o., for 5 consecutive days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.04 ng/g*, country: USA¹⁵¹, *on 6th day

AFLATOXIN M₁

incidence: 5/5*, sa. const.:

Holstein-Friesian steers, wt.: ≈183 kg, contamination: no AFs (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: USA¹⁴⁶, *control

incidence: 5?/5, sa. const.:

Holstein-Friesian steers, wt.: ≈183 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: AFB₁ + AFB₂-containing corn (800 ng/g total) for 17.5 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.14 ng/g* (mean value), country: USA¹⁴⁶, *after 17.5 weeks of AF-administration

incidence: 5/5, sa. const.: Holstein-Friesian steers, wt.: ≈183 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: AFB₁ + AFB₂-containing corn (800 ng/g total) for 15 weeks then 2.5 weeks AF-free diet; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd*, country: USA¹⁴⁶, *after 17.5 weeks (thereof 15 weeks with AF-administration)

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: Holstein steer, wt.: 160 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 52 mg AFB₁ eq/kg b. wt./day, o., for 5 consecutive days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 4.9 ng/g*, country: USA¹⁵¹, *on 6th day

Steer kidney may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

AFLATOXIN B₁

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: steer, wt.: 155–357 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.2 mg AFs/kg b. wt., o., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd*, country: USA⁷², *sa. collected on day 7

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: steer,
wt.: 155–357 kg, contamination: artificial
(dose: **0.4 mg AFs/kg** b. wt., o., once; for
detailed information please see the article),
conc.: nd*, country: USA⁷², *sa. collected
on day 7

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: steer,
wt.: 155–357 kg, contamination: artificial
(dose: **0.6 mg AFs/kg** b. wt., o., once; for
detailed information please see the
article), conc.: 0.06 ng/g*, country: USA⁷²,
*sa. collected on day 7

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: steer,
wt.: 155–357 kg, contamination: artificial
(dose: **0.8 mg AFs/kg** b. wt., o., once; for
detailed information please see the
article), conc.: 0.047 ng/g*, country:
USA⁷², *sa. collected on day 7

incidence: 5/5*, sa. const.:
Holstein-Friesian steers, wt.: ≈183 kg,
contamination: no AFs (for detailed
information please see the article), conc.:
nd, country: USA¹⁴⁶, *control

incidence: 5/5, sa. const.:
Holstein-Friesian steers, wt.: ≈183 kg,
contamination: artificial (dose:
AFB₁ + AFB₂-containing corn
(800 ng/g total) for **17.5 weeks**; for
detailed information please see the
article), conc.: 0.09 ng/g* (mean value),
country: USA¹⁴⁶, *after 17.5 weeks of
AF-administration

incidence: 5/5, sa. const.: Holstein-Friesian
steers, wt.: ≈183 kg, contamination:
artificial (dose: AFB₁ + AFB₂-containing
corn (800 ng/g total) for **15 weeks** then
2.5 weeks AF-free diet; for detailed
information please see the article),
conc.: nd*, country: USA¹⁴⁶, *after
17.5 weeks (thereof 15 weeks with
AF-administration)

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: Holstein steer,
wt.: 160 kg, contamination: artificial
(dose: 52 mg AFB₁ eq/kg b. wt./day, o.,
for 5 consecutive days; for detailed
information please see the article),
conc.: 29.3 ng/g*, country: USA¹⁵¹, *on
6th day

AFLATOXIN B₂
incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: Holstein steer,
wt.: 160 kg, contamination: artificial
(dose: 52 mg AFB₁ eq/kg b. wt./day, o., for
5 consecutive days; for detailed
information please see the article), conc.:
4.4 ng/g*, country: USA¹⁵¹, *on 6th day

AFLATOXIN G₁
incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: Holstein steer,
wt.: 160 kg, contamination: artificial
(dose: 52 mg AFB₁ eq/kg b. wt./day, o., for
5 consecutive days; for detailed
information please see the article),
conc.: 6.3 ng/g*, country: USA¹⁵¹, *on
6th day

AFLATOXIN G₂
incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: Holstein steer,
wt.: 160 kg, contamination: artificial
(dose: 52 mg AFB₁ eq/kg b. wt./day, o., for
5 consecutive days; for detailed
information please see the article), conc.:
0.4 ng/g*, country: USA¹⁵¹, *on 6th day

AFLATOXIN M₁
incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: steers,
wt.: 155–357 kg, contamination: artificial
(dose: **0.2 mg AFs/kg** b. wt., o., once; for
detailed information please see the
article), conc.: 0.029 ng/g*, country:
USA⁷², *sa. collected on day 7

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: steers,
wt.: 155–357 kg, contamination: artificial
(dose: **0.4 mg AFs/kg** b. wt., o., once; for
detailed information please see the
article), conc.: 0.035 ng/g*, country:
USA⁷², *sa. collected on day 7

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: steers,
wt.: 155–357 kg, contamination: artificial
(dose: **0.6 mg AFs/kg** b. wt., o., once; for
detailed information please see the
article), conc.: 0.26 ng/g*, country: USA⁷²,
*sa. collected on day 7

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: steers,
wt.: 155–357 kg, contamination: artificial
(dose: **0.8 mg AFs/kg** b. wt., o., once; for
detailed information please see the
article), conc.: 0.14 ng/g*, country: USA⁷²,
*sa. collected on day 7

incidence: 5/5*, sa. const.:

Holstein-Friesian steers, wt.: ≈183 kg, contamination: no AFs (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: USA¹⁴⁶, *control

incidence: 5/5, sa. const.:

Holstein-Friesian steers, wt.: ≈183 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: AFB₁ + AFB₂-containing corn (800 ng/g total) for 17.5 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 4.82 ng/g* (mean value), country: USA¹⁴⁶, *after 17.5 weeks of AF-administration

incidence: 5/5, sa. const.: Holstein-Friesian steers, wt.: ≈183 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: AFB₁ + AFB₂-containing corn (800 ng/g total) for 15 weeks then 2.5 weeks AF-free diet; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd*, country: USA¹⁴⁶, *after 17.5 weeks (thereof 15 weeks with AF-administration)

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: Holstein steer, wt.: 160 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 52 mg AFB₁ eq/kg b. wt./day, o., for 5 consecutive days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 105.5 ng/g*, country: USA¹⁵¹, *on 6th day

Steer liver may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

AFLATOXIN B₁

incidence: 3/3*, sa. const.: steers, wt.: 258–270 kg, contamination: no AFB₁ (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: USA⁷¹, *control

incidence: 1/3, sa. const.: steers, wt.: 258–270 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 60 ppb AFB₁ in the feed for 155 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.29 ppb* in wet tissue, country: USA⁷¹, *sa. collected on day 64 (also measured at 106, 151 and 163 days but conc.: nd)

incidence: 1/3, sa. const.: steers, wt.: 258–270 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 300 ppb AFB₁ in the feed for 155 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.64 ppb* in wet tissue, country: USA⁷¹, *sa. collected on day 106 (also measured at 64, 151 and 163 days but lower conc. recorded)

incidence: 1/3, sa. const.: steers, wt.: 258–270 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 600 ppb AFB₁ in the feed for 155 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 1.14 ppb* in wet tissue, country: USA⁷¹, *sa. collected on day 64 (also measured at 106, 151 and 163 days but lower conc. recorded)

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: steer, wt.: 155–357 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.2 mg AFs/kg b. wt., o., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd*, country: USA⁷², *sa. collected on day 7

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: steer, wt.: 155–357 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.4 mg AFs/kg b. wt., o., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd*, country: USA⁷², *sa. collected on day 7

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: steers, wt.: 155–357 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.6 mg AFs/kg b. wt., o., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.089 ng/g*, country: USA⁷², *sa. collected on day 7

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: steers, wt.: 155–357 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.8 mg AFs/kg b. wt., o., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.025 ng/g*, country: USA⁷², *sa. collected on day 7

incidence: 5/5*, sa. const.: Holstein-Friesian steers, wt.: ≈183 kg, contamination: no AFs (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: USA¹⁴⁶, *control

incidence: 5/5, sa. const.:

Holstein-Friesian steers, wt.: ≈183 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: AFB₁ + AFB₂-containing corn (800 ng/g total) for 17.5 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.37 ng/g* (mean value), country: USA¹⁴⁶, *after 17.5 weeks of

AF-administration

incidence: 5/5, sa. const.: Holstein-Friesian steers, wt.: ≈183 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: AFB₁ + AFB₂-containing corn (800 ng/g total) for 15 weeks then 2.5 weeks AF-free diet; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd*, country: USA¹⁴⁶, *after 17.5 weeks (thereof 15 weeks with AF-administration)

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: Holstein steer, wt.: 160 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 52 mg AFB₁ eq/kg b. wt./day, o., for 5 consecutive days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤28.8 ng/g* **, country: USA¹⁵¹, *different portions of the liver evaluated, **on 6th day

AFLATOXIN B₂

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: Holstein steer, wt.: 160 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 52 mg AFB₁ eq/kg b. wt./day, o., for 5 consecutive days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤4.6 ng/g* **, country: USA¹⁵¹, *different portions of the liver evaluated, **on 6th day

AFLATOXIN G₁

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: Holstein steer, wt.: 160 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 52 mg AFB₁ eq/kg b. wt./day, o., for 5 consecutive days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤3.4 ng/g* **, country: USA¹⁵¹, *different portions of the liver evaluated, **on 6th day

AFLATOXIN G₂

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: Holstein steer, wt.: 160 kg, contamination: artificial

(dose: 52 mg AFB₁ eq/kg b. wt./day, o., for 5 consecutive days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤0.3 ng/g* **, country: USA¹⁵¹, *different portions of the liver evaluated, **on 6th day

AFLATOXIN M₁

incidence: 3/3*, sa. const.: steers, wt.: 258–270 kg, contamination: no AFB₁ (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: USA⁷¹, *control

incidence: 2/3, sa. const.: steers, wt.: 258–270 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 60 ppb AFB₁ in the feed for 155 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range:

0.30–0.62 ppb* in wet tissue, country: USA⁷¹, *sa. collected on day 106 (also measured at 64, 151 and 163 days but conc.: nd)

incidence: 3/3, sa. const.: steers, wt.: 258–270 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 300 ppb, AFB₁ in the feed for 155 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤1.58 ppb* in wet tissue, country: USA⁷¹, *sa. collected on day 106 (also measured at 64, 151 and 163 days but lower conc. recorded)

incidence: 3/3, sa. const.: steers, wt.: 258–270 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 600 ppb AFB₁ in the feed for 155 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤2.76 ppb* in wet tissue, country: USA⁷¹, *sa. collected on day 106 (also measured at 64, 151 and 163 days but lower conc. recorded)

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: steer, wt.: 155–357 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.2 mg AFs/kg b. wt., o., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd*, country: USA⁷², *sa. collected on day 7

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: steer, wt.: 155–357 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 0.4 mg AFs/kg b. wt., o., once; for detailed information please see the article),

conc.: nd*, country: USA⁷², *sa. collected on day 7

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: steers, wt.: 155–357 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **0.6 mg AFs/kg** b. wt., o., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.061 ng/g*, country: USA⁷², *sa. collected on day 7

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: steer, wt.: 155–357 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **0.8 mg AFs/kg** b. wt., o., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd*, country: USA⁷², *sa. collected on day 7

incidence: 5/5*, sa. const.: Holstein-Friesian steers, wt.: ≈183 kg, contamination: no AFs (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: USA¹⁴⁶, *control incidence: 5?/5, sa. const.:

Holstein-Friesian steers, wt.: ≈183 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: AFB₁ + AFB₂-containing corn (800 ng/g total) for **17.5 weeks**; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 1.07 ng/g* (mean value), country: USA¹⁴⁶, *after 17.5 weeks of AF-administration

incidence: 5/5, sa. const.: Holstein-Friesian steers, wt.: ≈183 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: AFB₁ + AFB₂-containing corn (800 ng/g total) for **15 weeks then 2.5 weeks AF-free diet**; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd*, country: USA¹⁴⁶, *after 17.5 weeks (thereof 15 weeks with AF-administration)

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: Holstein steer, wt.: 160 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 52 mg AFB₁ eq/kg b. wt./day, o., for 5 consecutive days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤19.7 ng/g* **, country: USA¹⁵¹, *different portions of the liver evaluated, **on 6th day

Steer lung may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

AFLATOXIN B₁

incidence: 5/5*, sa. const.:

Holstein-Friesian steers, wt.: ≈183 kg, contamination: no AFs (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: USA¹⁴⁶, *control incidence: 5?/5, sa. const.:

Holstein-Friesian steers, wt.: ≈183 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: AFB₁ + AFB₂-containing corn (800 ng/g total) for **17.5 weeks**; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.014 ng/g* (mean value), country: USA¹⁴⁶, *after 17.5 weeks of AF-administration incidence: 5/5, sa. const.: Holstein-Friesian steers, wt.: ≈183 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: AFB₁ + AFB₂-containing corn (800 ng/g total) for **15 weeks then 2.5 weeks AF-free diet**; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd*, country: USA¹⁴⁶, *after 17.5 weeks (thereof 15 weeks with AF-administration)

AFLATOXIN M₁

incidence: 5/5*, sa. const.:

Holstein-Friesian steers, wt.: ≈183 kg, contamination: no AFs (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: USA¹⁴⁶, *control incidence: 5?/5, sa. const.:

Holstein-Friesian steers, wt.: ≈183 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: AFB₁ + AFB₂-containing corn (800 ng/g total) for **17.5 weeks**; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.29 ng/g* (mean value), country: USA¹⁴⁶, *after 17.5 weeks of AF-administration

incidence: 5/5, sa. const.: Holstein-Friesian steers, wt.: ≈183 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: AFB₁ + AFB₂-containing corn (800 ng/g total) for **15 weeks then 2.5 weeks AF-free diet**; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd*, country: USA¹⁴⁶, *after 17.5 weeks (thereof 15 weeks with AF-administration)

Steer muscle may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

AFLATOXIN B₁

incidence: 5/5*, sa. const.:

Holstein-Friesian steers, wt.: ≈183 kg, contamination: no AFs (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: USA¹⁴⁶, *control incidence: 5?/5, sa. const.: Holstein-Friesian steers, wt.: ≈183 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: AFB₁ + AFB₂-containing corn (800 ng/g total) for 17.5 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.002 ng/g* ** (mean value), country: USA¹⁴⁶, *after 17.5 weeks of AF-administration, **in *iliopsoas* (skeletal muscle)

incidence: 5/5, sa. const.: Holstein-Friesian steers, wt.: ≈183 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: AFB₁ + AFB₂-containing corn (800 ng/g total) for 15 weeks then 2.5 weeks AF-free diet; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd* **, country: USA¹⁴⁶, *after 17.5 weeks (thereof 15 weeks with AF-administration), **in *iliopsoas* (skeletal muscle)

incidence: 5/5*, sa. const.:

Holstein-Friesian steers, wt.: ≈183 kg, contamination: no AFs (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: USA¹⁴⁶, *control incidence: 5?/5, sa. const.:

Holstein-Friesian steers, wt.: ≈183 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: AFB₁ + AFB₂-containing corn (800 ng/g total) for 17.5 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd* ** (mean value), country: USA¹⁴⁶, *after 17.5 weeks of AF-administration, **in *semitendinosus* (skeletal muscle)

incidence: 5/5, sa. const.: Holstein-Friesian steers, wt.: ≈183 kg, contamination: artificial (dose:

AFB₁ + AFB₂-containing corn (800 ng/g

total) for 15 weeks then 2.5 weeks AF-free diet; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd* **, country: USA¹⁴⁶, *after 17.5 weeks (thereof 15 weeks with AF-administration), **in *semitendinosus* (skeletal muscle)

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: Holstein steer, wt.: 160 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 52 mg AFB₁ eq/kg b. wt./day, o., for 5 consecutive days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 7.9 ng/g* **, country: USA¹⁵¹, *in round muscle, **on 6th day

AFLATOXIN B₂

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: Holstein steer, wt.: 160 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 52 mg AFB₁ eq/kg b. wt./day, o., for 5 consecutive days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 1.1 ng/g* **, country: USA¹⁵¹, *in round muscle, **on 6th day

AFLATOXIN G₁

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: Holstein steer, wt.: 160 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 52 mg AFB₁ eq/kg b. wt./day, o., for 5 consecutive days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 1.1 ng/g* **, country: USA¹⁵¹, *in round muscle, **on 6th day

AFLATOXIN G₂

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: Holstein steer, wt.: 160 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 52 mg AFB₁ eq/kg b. wt./day, o., for 5 consecutive days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.05 ng/g* **, country: USA¹⁵¹, *in round muscle, **on 6th day

AFLATOXIN M₁

incidence: 5/5*, sa. const.: Holstein-Friesian steers, wt.: ≈183 kg, contamination: no AFs (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: USA¹⁴⁶, *control incidence: 5?/5, sa. const.: Holstein-Friesian steers, wt.: ≈183 kg,

contamination: artificial (dose: AFB₁ + AFB₂-containing corn (800 ng/g total) for 17.5 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.10 ng/g* ** (mean value), country: USA¹⁴⁶, *after 17.5 weeks of AF-administration, **in *iliopsoas* (skeletal muscle)

incidence: 5/5, sa. const.: Holstein-Friesian steers, wt.: ≈183 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: AFB₁ + AFB₂-containing corn (800 ng/g total) for 15 weeks then 2.5 weeks AF-free diet; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd* **, country: USA¹⁴⁶, *after 17.5 weeks (thereof 15 weeks with AFs-administration), **in *iliopsoas* (skeletal muscle)

incidence: 5/5*, sa. const.: Holstein-Friesian steers, wt.: ≈183 kg, contamination: no AFs (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: USA¹⁴⁶, *control

incidence: 5?/5, sa. const.: Holstein-Friesian steers, wt.: ≈183 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: AFB₁ + AFB₂-containing corn (800 ng/g total) for 17.5 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.11 ng/g* ** (mean value), country: USA¹⁴⁶, *after 17.5 weeks of AF-administration, **in *semitendinous* (skeletal muscle)

incidence: 5/5, sa. const.: Holstein-Friesian steers, wt.: ≈183 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: AFB₁ + AFB₂-containing corn (800 ng/g total) for 15 weeks then 2.5 weeks AF-free diet; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd* **, country: USA¹⁴⁶, *after 17.5 weeks (thereof 15 weeks with AF-administration), **in *semitendinous* (skeletal muscle)

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: Holstein steer, wt.: 160 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 52 mg AFB₁ eq/kg b. wt./day, o., for 5 consecutive days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 2.7 ng/g* **, country: USA¹⁵¹, *in round muscle, **on 6th day

Steer pancreas may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

AFLATOXIN B₁
incidence: 5/5*, sa. const.: Holstein-Friesian steers, wt.: ≈183 kg, contamination: no AFs (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: USA¹⁴⁶, *control

incidence: 5?/5, sa. const.: Holstein-Friesian steers, wt.: ≈183 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: AFB₁ + AFB₂-containing corn (800 ng/g total) for 17.5 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: tr*, country: USA¹⁴⁶, *after 17.5 weeks of AF-administration

incidence: 5/5, sa. const.: Holstein-Friesian steers, wt.: ≈183 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: AFB₁ + AFB₂-containing corn (800 ng/g total) for 15 weeks then 2.5 weeks AF-free diet; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd*, country: USA¹⁴⁶, *after 17.5 weeks (thereof 15 weeks with AF-administration)

AFLATOXIN M₁
incidence: 5/5*, sa. const.: Holstein-Friesian steers, wt.: ≈183 kg, contamination: no AFs (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: USA¹⁴⁶, *control

incidence: 5?/5, sa. const.: Holstein-Friesian steers, wt.: ≈183 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: AFB₁ + AFB₂-containing corn (800 ng/g total) for 17.5 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.15 ng/g* (mean value), country: USA¹⁴⁶, *after 17.5 weeks of AF-administration

incidence: 5/5, sa. const.: Holstein-Friesian steers, wt.: ≈183 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: AFB₁ + AFB₂-containing corn (800 ng/g total) for 15 weeks then 2.5 weeks AF-free diet; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd*, country: USA¹⁴⁶, *after 17.5 weeks (thereof 15 weeks with AF-administration)

Steer rumen may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

AFLATOXIN B₁

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: steers, wt.: 155–357 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **0.2 mg AFs/kg** b. wt., o., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: \approx 1,520 ng/g* ** dry weight, country: USA⁷², *after \approx 8 h during administration (also after other hour intervals up to \approx 96 h measured, lowest conc.: \approx nd after 80 h), **in rumen contents
 incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: steers, wt.: 155–357 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **0.4 mg AFs/kg** b. wt., o., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: \approx 1,600 ng/g* ** dry weight, country: USA⁷², *after \approx 8 h during administration (also after other hour intervals up to 120 h measured, lowest conc.: nd after 120 h), **in rumen contents
 incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: steers, wt.: 155–357 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **0.6 mg AFs/kg** b. wt., o., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: \approx 23,750 ng/g* ** dry weight, country: USA⁷², *after \approx 1 h during administration (also after other hour intervals up to 170 h measured, lowest conc.: \approx 40 ng/g after \approx 120 h), **in rumen contents
 incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: steers, wt.: 155–357 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **0.8 mg AFs/kg** b. wt., o., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: \approx 2,750 ng/g* ** dry weight, country: USA⁷², *after \approx 1 h during administration (also after other hour intervals up to 170 h measured, lowest conc.: nd after \approx 145 h), **in rumen contents
 incidence: 5/5*, sa. const.: Holstein-Friesian steers, wt.: \approx 183 kg, contamination: no AFs (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: USA¹⁴⁶, *control
 incidence: 5?/5, sa. const.: Holstein-Friesian steers, wt.: \approx 183 kg,

contamination: artificial (dose: AFB₁ + AFB₂-containing corn (800 ng/g total) for **17.5 weeks**; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 13.05 ng/g* ** (mean value), country: USA¹⁴⁶, *after 17.5 weeks of AF-administration, **in rumen contents
 incidence: 5?/5, sa. const.: Holstein-Friesian steers, wt.: \approx 183 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: AFB₁ + AFB₂-containing corn (800 ng/g total) for **15 weeks** then **2.5 weeks AF-free diet**; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.09 ng/g* ** , country: USA¹⁴⁶, *after 17.5 weeks (thereof 15 weeks with AF-administration), **in rumen contents

AFLATOXIN M₁

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: steer, wt.: 155–357 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **0.2 mg AFs/kg** b. wt., o., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: \approx 38 ng/g* ** dry weight, country: USA⁷², *after \approx 22 h during administration (also after other hour intervals up to \approx 49 h measured, lowest conc.: \approx 8 ng/g after \approx 48 h), **in rumen contents
 incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: steer, wt.: 155–357 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **0.4 mg AFs/kg** b. wt., o., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: \approx 200 ng/g* ** dry weight, country: USA⁷², *after \approx 0 h during administration (also after other hour intervals up to \approx 106 h measured, lowest conc.: \approx nd after \approx 72 h), **in rumen contents
 incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: steer, wt.: 155–357 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **0.6 mg AFs/kg** b. wt., o., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: \approx 530 ng/g* ** dry weight, country: USA⁷², *after \approx 1 h during administration (also after other hour intervals up to 170 h measured, lowest conc.: \approx 5 ng/g after \approx 120 h), **in rumen contents
 incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: steer, wt.: 155–357 kg, contamination: artificial

(dose: **0.8 mg AFs/kg** b. wt., o., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: $\approx \leq 253$ ng/g* ** dry weight, country: USA⁷², *after ≈ 8 h during administration (also after other hour intervals up to ≈ 170 h measured, lowest conc.: \approx nd after ≈ 170 h), **in rumen contents

incidence: 5/5*, sa. const.:

Holstein-Friesian steers, wt.: ≈ 183 kg, contamination: no AFs (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: USA¹⁴⁶, *control

incidence: 5/5, sa. const.:

Holstein-Friesian steers, wt.: ≈ 183 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: AFB₁ + AFB₂-containing corn (800 ng/g total) for **17.5 weeks**; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 1.66 ng/g* ** (mean value), country: USA¹⁴⁶, *after 17.5 weeks of AF-administration, **in rumen contents

incidence: 5/5, sa. const.:

Holstein-Friesian steers, wt.: ≈ 183 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: AFB₁ + AFB₂-containing corn (800 ng/g total) for **15 weeks** then **2.5 weeks AF-free diet**; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd* **, country: USA¹⁴⁶, *after 17.5 weeks (thereof 15 weeks with AF-administration), **in rumen contents

Steer spleen may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

AFLATOXIN B₁

incidence: 1/1, sa. const. Holstein steer, wt.: 160 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 52 mg AFB₁ eq/kg b. wt./day, o., for 5 consecutive days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 12.2 ng/g*, country: USA¹⁵¹, *on 6th day

AFLATOXIN B₂

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: Holstein steer, wt.: 160 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 52 mg AFB₁ eq/kg b. wt./day, o.,

for 5 consecutive days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 1.6 ng/g*, country: USA¹⁵¹, *on 6th day

AFLATOXIN G₁

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: Holstein steer, wt.: 160 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 52 mg AFB₁ eq/kg b. wt./day, o., for 5 consecutive days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.4 ng/g*, country: USA¹⁵¹, *on 6th day

AFLATOXIN M₁

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: Holstein steer, wt.: 160 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: 52 mg AFB₁ eq/kg b. wt./day, o., for 5 consecutive days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 4.3 ng/g*, country: USA¹⁵¹, *on 6th day

Steer urine may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

AFLATOXIN B₁

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: steer, wt.: 155–357 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **0.2 mg AFs/kg** b. wt., o., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: $\approx \leq 275$ ng/ml*, country: USA⁷², *after ≈ 2 h during administration (also after other hour intervals up to ≈ 96 h measured, lowest conc.: nd after ≈ 96 h)

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: steer, wt.:

155–357 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **0.4 mg AFs/kg** b. wt., o., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: $\approx \leq 25$ ng/ml*, country: USA⁷², *after ≈ 72 h during administration (also after other hour intervals up to ≈ 104 h measured, lowest conc.: nd after ≈ 104 h)

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: steer,

wt.: 155–357 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **0.6 mg AFs/kg** b. wt., o., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: $\approx \leq 115$ ng/ml*, country: USA⁷², *after ≈ 48 h during

administration (also after other hour intervals up to 170 h measured, lowest conc.: nd after ≈120 h)

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: steer, wt.: 155–357 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **0.8 mg AFs/kg** b. wt., o., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≈≤565 ng/ml*, country: USA⁷², *after ≈74 h during administration (also after other hour intervals up to 170 h measured, lowest conc.: nd after ≈144 h)

incidence: 5/5*, sa. const.:

Holstein-Friesian steers, wt.: ≈183 kg, contamination: no AFs (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: USA¹⁴⁶, *control

incidence: 5?/5, sa. const.:

Holstein-Friesian steers, wt.: ≈183 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: AFB₁ + AFB₂-containing corn (800 ng/g total) for **17.5 weeks**; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤1.54 ng/ml* (mean value), country: USA¹⁴⁶, *after 5 weeks of AF-administration (also after other week intervals up to 17.5 weeks measured)

incidence: 5?/5, sa. const.:

Holstein-Friesian steers, wt.: ≈183 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: AFB₁ + AFB₂-containing corn (800 ng/g total) for **15 weeks** then **2.5 weeks AF-free diet**; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤2.75 ng/ml* (mean value), country: USA¹⁴⁶, *after 15 weeks (thereof 15 weeks with AF-administration) (also after other week intervals up to 17.5 weeks measured)

AFLATOXIN M₁

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: steer, wt.: 155–357 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **0.2 mg AFs/kg** b. wt., o., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≈≤1,550 ng/ml*, country: USA⁷², *after ≈2 h during administration (also after other hour

intervals up to ≈128 h measured, lowest conc.: nd after 120 h)

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: steer, wt.: 155–357 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **0.4 mg AFs/kg** b. wt., o., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≈≤1,090 ng/ml*, country: USA⁷², *after ≈22 h during administration (also after other hour intervals up to ≈140 h measured, lowest conc.: nd after 140 h)

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: steer, wt.:

155–357 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **0.6 mg AFs/kg** b. wt., o., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≈≤730 ng/ml*, country: USA⁷², *after ≈8 h during administration (also after other hour intervals up to 170 h measured, lowest conc.: nd after ≈144 h)

incidence: 1/1, sa. const.: steer, wt.:

155–357 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: **0.8 mg AFs/kg** b. wt., o., once; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≈≤2,320 ng/ml*, country: USA⁷², *after ≈22 h during administration (also after other hour intervals up to 170 h measured, lowest conc.: nd after ≈144 h)

incidence: 5/5*, sa. const.:

Holstein-Friesian steers, wt.: ≈183 kg, contamination: no AFs (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: USA¹⁴⁶, *control

incidence: 5?/5, sa. const.: Holstein-Friesian steers, wt.: ≈183 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: AFB₁ + AFB₂-containing corn (800 ng/g total) for **17.5 weeks**; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤30.02 ng/ml* (mean value), country: USA¹⁴⁶, *after 5 weeks of AF-administration (also after other week intervals up to 17.5 weeks measured)

incidence: 5?/5, sa. const.:

Holstein-Friesian steers, wt.: ≈183 kg, contamination: artificial (dose: AFB₁ + AFB₂-containing corn (800 ng/g total) for **15 weeks** then

2.5 weeks AF-free diet; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤ 15.32 ng/ml* (mean value), country: USA¹⁴⁶, *after 12 weeks (15 weeks with AF-administration at all) (also after other week intervals up to 17.5 weeks measured)

Swine see Pig

Tree Shrew

Tree Shrew Artificial Contamination

Tree shrew liver may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

AFLATOXIN B₁
incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: male tree shrews, wt.: 100–160 g, contamination: no AFB₁ (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: USA¹⁴², *control
incidence: 4?/4, sa. const.: male tree shrews, wt.: 100–160 g, contamination: artificial (dose: **400 µg AFB₁** (labeled)/kg b. wt., by gavage, once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.37 pmol/mg DNA* ** (mean value), country: USA¹⁴², *after 24 h, **AFB₁-N⁷-Gua

AFLATOXIN M₁
incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: male tree shrews, wt.: 100–160 g, contamination: no AFB₁ (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: USA¹⁴², *control
incidence: 4?/4, sa. const.: male tree shrews, wt.: 100–160 g, contamination: artificial (dose: **400 µg AFB₁** (labeled)/kg b. wt., by gavage, once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.74 pmol/mg DNA * ** (mean value), country: USA¹⁴², *after 24 h, **AFM₁-N⁷-Gua

Tree shrew serum may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

AFLATOXIN
incidence: 7?/7, sa. const.: male and female adult tree shrews, wt.: 100–160 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 400 µg AFB₁/kg b. wt., o., daily for 4 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: $\approx \leq 20$ pmol AF-albumin adducts/mg protein* ** (mean value), country: People's Republic of China/USA¹⁶⁷, *control, **after 5 weeks during administration (also after other week intervals up to 11 weeks measured, lowest conc.: ≈ 5 pmol AF-albumin adducts/mg protein after 11 weeks)
incidence: 6?/6, sa. const.: male and female adult tree shrews, wt.: 100–160 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 400 µg AFB₁/kg b. wt., o., daily for 4 weeks and additionally 0.5 mmol oltipraz/kg, o. by gavage, daily for 5 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: $\approx \leq 5$ pmol AF-albumin adducts/mg protein (mean value), country: People's Republic of China/USA¹⁶⁷, **after 5 weeks during administration (also after other week intervals up to 11 weeks measured, lowest conc.: ≈ 0.2 pmol AF-albumin adducts/mg protein after 8 and 10 weeks)

Tree shrew urine may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

AFLATOXIN B₁
incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: male tree shrews, wt.: 100–160 g, contamination: no AFB₁ (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: USA¹⁴², *control
incidence: 4?/4, sa. const.: male tree shrews, wt.: 100–160 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 400 µg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg b. wt., by gavage, once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.60 pmol/mg creatinine * ** (mean value), country: USA¹⁴², *after 24 h, **AFB₁-N⁷-Gua

AFLATOXIN M₁
incidence: ?/?*, sa. const.: male tree shrews, wt.: 100–160 g, contamination: no

AFB₁ (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: USA¹⁴², *control

incidence: 4?/4, sa. const.: male tree shrews, wt.: 100–160 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 400 µg AFB₁ (labeled)/kg b. wt., by gavage, once; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.69 pmol/mg creatinine * ** (mean value), country: USA¹⁴², *after 24 h, **AFM₁-N⁷-Gua

AFLATOXIN

incidence: 7?/7, sa. const.: male and female adult tree shrews, wt.: 100–160 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 400 µg AFB₁/kg b. wt., o., daily for 4 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), Ø conc.: 6.34 ng AF-N⁷-Gua/mg creatinine* ** (mean value), country: People's Republic of China/USA¹⁶⁷, *control, **at week 7 (AFB₁-administration ends at week 7) incidence: 6?/6, sa. const.: male and female adult tree shrews, wt.: 100–160 g, contamination: artificial (dose: 400 µg AFB₁/kg b. wt., o., daily for 4 weeks and additionally 0.5 mmol oltipraz/kg, o. by gavage, daily for 5 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), Ø conc.: 0.47 ng AF-N⁷-Gua/mg creatinine* (mean value), country: People's Republic of China/USA¹⁶⁷, *at week 7 (AFB₁- and oltipraz-administration ends at week 7)

Turkey

Turkey Natural Contamination

Turkey lung may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

GLIOTOXIN

incidence: 5/13, sa. const.: lungs from turkeys of the USA, contamination: natural, conc. range: 0.4–126.3 µg/g, Ø conc.: 42.16 µg/g, country: USA⁸²

Turkey plasma may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

AFLATOXIN B₁

incidence: ?/36, sa. const.: plasma from Shaver star cross 2,288 turkeys of Japan, age: 31 weeks, contamination: natural, conc.: 12.3 pg/ml (mean value), country: Thailand/Japan⁵⁷⁸

Turkey Artificial Contamination

Turkey excreta may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

ZEARALENONE

incidence: 6/6*, sa. const.: male Nicholas Broad White turkey poults, age: 3 weeks, contamination: no ZEA (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: Sweden/USA¹¹⁹, *control incidence: 6?/6, sa. const.: male Nicholas Broad White turkey poults, age: 3 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: **800 mg ZEA/kg** diet, o., daily for 2 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≈≤220 µg/g* ** (mean value), country: Sweden/USA¹¹⁹, *on the 3rd day of treatment (also measured on day 7 and 14, lowest conc.: ≈180 µg/g after 14 days), **free and conjugated ZEA

α-ZEARALENOL

incidence: 6/6*, sa. const.: male Nicholas Broad White turkey poults, age: 3 weeks, contamination: no ZEA (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr**, country: Sweden/USA¹¹⁹, *control, **free and conjugated

α-ZEAOL

incidence: 6?/6, sa. const.: male Nicholas Broad White turkey poults, age: 3 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: **800 mg ZEA/kg** diet, o., daily for 2 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤644 ng/g* (mean value), country: Sweden/USA¹¹⁹, on

the 14th day of treatment (also measured on day 3 and 7, lowest conc.: ≈ 470 $\mu\text{g/g}$ after 3 days), **free and conjugated α -ZEAOL

Turkey heart may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

ZEARALENONE

incidence: 6/6*, sa. const.: male Nicholas Broad White turkey poults, age: 3 weeks, contamination: no ZEA (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: Sweden/USA¹¹⁹, *control
incidence: 6?/6, sa. const.: male Nicholas Broad White turkey poults, age: 3 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: **800 mg ZEA/kg** diet, o., daily for 2 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 57 ng/g* ** (mean value), country: Sweden/USA¹¹⁹, *free and conjugated ZEA, **after 14 days of ZEA-administration

α -ZEARALENOL

incidence: 6/6*, sa. const.: male Nicholas Broad White turkey poults, age: 3 weeks, contamination: no ZEA (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr***, country: Sweden/USA¹¹⁹, *control, **free and conjugated α -ZEAOL
incidence: 6?/6, sa. const.: male Nicholas Broad White turkey poults, age: 3 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: **800 mg ZEA/kg** diet, o., daily for 2 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 238 ng/g* ** (mean value), country: Sweden/USA¹¹⁹, *free and conjugated α -ZEAOL, **after 14 days of ZEA-administration

Turkey kidney may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

FUMONISIN B₁

incidence: 8?/8, sa. const.: male turkeys (BUT 9 strain), age: 1 day, contamination: artificial (dose: **10 mg FB₁/kg** b. wt., i.v.,

once), conc.: 50 $\mu\text{g/kg}$ * (mean value), country: France⁴⁸⁰, *after 24 h
incidence: 8?/8, sa. const.: male turkeys (BUT 9 strain), age: 1 day, contamination: artificial (dose: **100 mg FB₁/kg** b. wt., o., once), conc.: 5,785 $\mu\text{g/kg}$ * (mean value), country: France⁴⁸⁰, *after 10 h

incidence: 6/6*, sa. const.: male turkeys (BUT 9 strain), age: 1 day, contamination: no FB₁ + FB₂ (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: France⁴⁸⁰, *control

incidence: 6/6, sa. const.: male turkeys (BUT 9 strain), age: 1 day, contamination: artificial (dose: **5 mg FB₁ + FB₂/kg** diet, o., for 9 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd*, country: France⁴⁸⁰, *after 8 h of final administration

incidence: 6/6, sa. const.: male turkeys (BUT 9 strain), age: 1 day, contamination: artificial (dose: **10 mg FB₁ + FB₂/kg** diet, o., for 9 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd*, country: France⁴⁸⁰, *after 8 h of final administration
incidence: 6?/6, sa. const.: male turkeys (BUT 9 strain), age: 1 day, contamination: artificial (dose: **20 mg FB₁ + FB₂/kg** diet, o., for 9 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 22 $\mu\text{g/kg}$ * (mean value), country: France⁴⁸⁰, *after 8 h of final administration

ZEARALENONE

incidence: 6/6*, sa. const.: male Nicholas Broad White turkey poults, age: 3 weeks, contamination: no ZEA (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: Sweden/USA¹¹⁹, *control

incidence: 6?/6, sa. const.: male Nicholas Broad White turkey poults, age: 3 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: **800 mg ZEA/kg** diet, o., daily for 2 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 122 ng/g* ** (mean value), country: Sweden/USA¹¹⁹, *free and conjugated ZEA, **after 14 days of ZEA-administration

α -ZEARALENOL

incidence: 6/6*, sa. const.: male Nicholas Broad White turkey poults, age: 3 weeks, contamination: no ZEA (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: Sweden/USA¹¹⁹, *control

incidence: 6?/6, sa. const.: male Nicholas Broad White turkey poults, age: 3 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: **800 mg ZEA/kg** diet, o., daily for 2 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 477 ng/g* (mean value), country: Sweden/USA¹¹⁹, *free and conjugated α -ZEAOL, **after 14 days of ZEA-administration

Turkey liver may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

AFLATOXICOL

incidence: 4?/4, sa. const.: turkey poults, contamination: artificial (dose: 500 ng AFB₁/g diet, o., for 3 weeks), conc.: 0.70 ng/g* ** (mean value), country: USA⁶⁰⁹, *in **organic phase**, **after 3 weeks of AFB₁-administration

incidence: 4?/4, sa. const.: turkey poults, contamination: artificial (dose: 500 ng AFB₁/g diet, o., for 3 weeks), conc.: 0.11 ng/g* ** (mean value), country: USA⁶⁰⁹, *in **aqueous phase**, **after 3 weeks of AFB₁-administration

AFLATOXIN B₁

incidence: 4–5/4–5*, sa. const.: male Large White turkeys, age: 1 day, contamination: no AFB₁ addition (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: USA¹⁰⁵, *control

incidence: ?/4–5, sa. const.: male Large White turkeys, age: 1 day, contamination: artificial (dose: **500 ppb AFB₁/g** diet, o., for 18 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤ 0.10 ng AFB₁ eq/g* ** (mean value), country: USA¹⁰⁵, *free AFB₁, **0 days after AF withdrawal (also measured after 1, 2 and 3 days, lowest conc.: 0.02 ng AFB₁ eq/g after 2 days)

incidence: ?/4–5*, sa. const.: male Large White turkeys, age: 1 day, contamination: no AFB₁ addition (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: USA¹⁰⁵, *control
incidence: ?/4–5, sa. const.: male Large White turkeys, age: 1 day, contamination: artificial (dose: **500 ppb AFB₁/g** diet, o., for 18 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤ 0.28 ng AFB₁ eq/g* ** (mean value), country: USA¹⁰⁵, *conjugated AFB₁, **0 days after AF withdrawal (also measured after 1, 2 and 3 days, lowest conc.: 0.02 ng AFB₁ eq/g after 3 days)

incidence: 4?/4, sa. const.: turkey poults, contamination: artificial (dose: 500 ng AFB₁/g diet, o., for 3 weeks), conc.: 0.10 ng/g* ** (mean value), country: USA⁶⁰⁹, *in **organic phase**, **after 3 weeks
incidence: 4?/4, sa. const.: turkey poults, contamination: artificial (dose: 500 ng AFB₁/g diet, o., for 3 weeks), conc.: 0.28 ng/g* ** (mean value), country: USA⁶⁰⁹, *in **aqueous phase**, **after 3 weeks

AFLATOXIN B₂

incidence: 4?/4, sa. const.: turkey poults, contamination: artificial (dose: 500 ng AFB₁/g diet, o., for 3 weeks), conc.: tr* ** (mean value), country: USA⁶⁰⁹, *in **organic phase**, **after 3 weeks
incidence: 4?/4, sa. const.: turkey poults, contamination: artificial (dose: 500 ng AFB₁/g diet, o., for 3 weeks), conc.: 0.04 ng/g* ** (mean value), country: USA⁶⁰⁹, *in **aqueous phase**, **after 3 weeks

AFLATOXIN G₁

incidence: 4/4, sa. const.: turkey poults, contamination: artificial (dose: 500 ng AFB₁/g diet, o., for 3 weeks), conc.: nd* ** (mean value), country: USA⁶⁰⁹, *in **organic phase**, **after 3 weeks
incidence: 4?/4, sa. const.: turkey poults, contamination: artificial (dose: 500 ng AFB₁/g diet, o., for 3 weeks), conc.:

0.04 ng/g* ** (mean value), country: USA⁶⁰⁹, *in aqueous phase, **after 3 weeks

AFLATOXIN G₂

incidence: 4/4, sa. const.: turkey poult, contamination: artificial (dose: 500 ng AFB₁/g diet, o., for 3 weeks), conc.: nd* ** (mean value), country: USA⁶⁰⁹, *in organic phase, **after 3 weeks

incidence: 4/4, sa. const.: turkey poult, contamination: artificial (dose: 500 ng AFB₁/g diet, o., for 3 weeks), conc.:

0.04 ng/g* ** (mean value), country: USA⁶⁰⁹, *in aqueous phase, **after 3 weeks

AFLATOXIN M₁

incidence: ?/4–5*, sa. const.: male Large White turkeys, age: 1 day, contamination: no AFB₁ (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.04 ng/g* ** ***, country: USA¹⁰⁵, *control, **free AFM₁, ***0 days after AF withdrawal (up to 0 days measured)

incidence: ?/4–5, sa. const.: male Large White turkeys, age: 1 day, contamination: artificial (dose: 500 ppb AFB₁/g diet, o., for 18 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤0.44 ng AFM₁ eq/g* ** (mean values), country: USA¹⁰⁵, *free AFM₁, **0 days after AF withdrawal (also measured after 1, 2 and 3 days, lowest conc.: 0.02 ng AFB₁ eq/g after 1 and 3 days)

incidence: ?/4–5*, sa. const.: male Large White turkeys, age: 1 day, contamination: no AFB₁ (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.03 ng/g* ** ***, country: USA¹⁰⁵, *control, **conjugated AFM₁, ***0 days after AF withdrawal (up to 0 days measured)

incidence: ?/4–5, sa. const.: male Large White turkeys, age: 1 day, contamination: artificial (dose: 500 ppb AFB₁/g diet, o., for 18 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤0.42 ng AFM₁ eq/g* (mean values), country: USA¹⁰⁵, *conjugated AFM₁, **2 days after AF withdrawal (also measured after 0, 1 and 3 days, lowest conc.: 0.22 ng AFB₁ eq/g after 3 days)

incidence: 4/4, sa. const.: turkey poult, contamination: artificial (dose: 500 ng AFB₁/g diet, o., for 3 weeks), conc.: 0.44 ng/g* ** (mean value), country: USA⁶⁰⁹, *in organic phase, **after 3 weeks

incidence: 4/4, sa. const.: turkey poult, contamination: artificial (dose: 500 ng AFB₁/g diet, o., for 3 weeks), conc.: 0.24 ng/g* ** (mean value), country: USA⁶⁰⁹, *in aqueous phase, **after 3 weeks

AFLATOXIN Q₁

incidence: 4/4, sa. const.: turkey poult, contamination: artificial (dose: 500 ng AFB₁/g diet, o., for 3 weeks), conc.: nd* ** (mean value), country: USA⁶⁰⁹, *in organic phase, **after 3 weeks

incidence: 4/4, sa. const.: turkey poult, contamination: artificial (dose: 500 ng AFB₁/g diet, o., for 3 weeks), conc.: nd* ** (mean value), country: USA⁶⁰⁹, *in aqueous phase, **after 3 weeks

FUMONISIN B₁

incidence: 8/8, sa. const.: male turkeys (BUT 9 strain), age: 1 day, contamination: artificial (dose: 10 mg FB₁/kg b. wt., i.v., once), conc.: 46 µg/kg* (mean value), country: France⁴⁸⁰, *after 24 h

incidence: 8/8, sa. const.: male turkeys (BUT 9 strain), age: 1 day, contamination: artificial (dose: 100 mg FB₁/kg b. wt., o., once), conc.: 5,458 µg/kg* (mean value), country: France⁴⁸⁰, *after 10 h

incidence: 6/6*, sa. const.: male turkeys (BUT 9 strain), age: 1 day, contamination: no FB₁ + FB₂ (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: France⁴⁸⁰, *control

incidence: 6/6, sa. const.: male turkeys (BUT 9 strain), age: 1 day, contamination: artificial (dose: 5 mg FB₁ + FB₂/kg diet, o., for 9 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 33 µg/kg* (mean value), country: France⁴⁸⁰, *after 8 h of final administration

incidence: 6/6, sa. const.: male turkeys (BUT 9 strain), age: 1 day, contamination: artificial (dose: 10 mg FB₁ + FB₂/kg diet, o., for 9 weeks; for detailed information

please see the article), conc.: 44 µg/kg* (mean value), country: France⁴⁸⁰, *after 8 h of final administration

incidence: 6?/6, sa. const.: male turkeys (BUT 9 strain), age: 1 day, contamination: artificial (dose: 20 mg FB₁ + FB₂/kg diet, o., for 9 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 117 µg/kg* (mean value), country: France⁴⁸⁰, *after 8 h of final administration

ZEARALENONE

incidence: 6/6*, sa. const.: male Nicholas Broad White turkey poults, age: 3 weeks, contamination: no ZEA (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: Sweden/USA¹¹⁹, *control
incidence: 6?/6, sa. const.: male Nicholas Broad White turkey poults, age: 3 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: 800 mg ZEA/kg diet, o., daily for 2 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 276 ng/g* ** (mean value), country: Sweden/USA¹¹⁹, *free and conjugated ZEA, **after 14 days of ZEA-administration

α-ZEARALENOL

incidence: 6/6*, sa. const.: male Nicholas Broad White turkey poults, age: 3 weeks, contamination: no ZEA (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: Sweden/USA¹¹⁹, *control
incidence: 6?/6, sa. const.: male Nicholas Broad White turkey poults, age: 3 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: 800 mg ZEA/kg diet, o., daily for 2 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 2,715 ng/g* ** (mean value), country: Sweden/USA¹¹⁹, *free and conjugated α-ZEAOL, **after 14 days of ZEA-administration

Turkey lung may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

ZEARALENONE

incidence: 6/6*, sa. const.: male Nicholas Broad White turkey poults, age: 3 weeks,

contamination: no ZEA (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: Sweden/USA¹¹⁹, *control
incidence: 6?/6, sa. const.: male Nicholas Broad White turkey poults, age: 3 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: 800 mg ZEA/kg diet, o., daily for 2 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 56 ng/g* ** (mean value), country: Sweden/USA¹¹⁹, *free and conjugated ZEA, **after 14 days of ZEA-administration

α-ZEARALENOL

incidence: 6/6*, sa. const.: male Nicholas Broad White turkey poults, age: 3 weeks, contamination: no ZEA (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: Sweden/USA¹¹⁹, *control
incidence: 6?/6, sa. const.: male Nicholas Broad White turkey poults, age: 3 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: 800 mg ZEA/kg diet, o., daily for 2 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 202 ng/g* ** (mean value), country: Sweden/USA¹¹⁹, *free and conjugated α-ZEAOL, **after 14 days of ZEA-administration

Turkey muscle may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

FUMONISIN B₁

incidence: 8/8, sa. const.: male turkeys (BUT 9 strain), age: 1 day, contamination: artificial (dose: 10 mg FB₁/kg b. wt., i.v., once), conc.: nd*, country: France⁴⁸⁰, *after 24 h

incidence: 8?/8, sa. const.: male turkeys (BUT 9 strain), age: 1 day, contamination: artificial (dose: 100 mg FB₁/kg b. wt., o., once), conc.: 113 µg/kg* (mean value), country: France⁴⁸⁰, *after 10 h

incidence: 6/6*, sa. const.: male turkeys (BUT 9 strain), age: 1 day, contamination: no FB₁ + FB₂ (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: France⁴⁸⁰, *control

incidence: 6/6, sa. const.: male turkeys (BUT 9 strain), age: 1 day, contamination: artificial (dose: **5 mg FB₁ + FB₂/kg** diet, o., for 9 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd*, country: France⁴⁸⁰, *after 8 h of final administration
 incidence: 6/6, sa. const.: male turkeys (BUT 9 strain), age: 1 day, contamination: artificial (dose: **10 mg FB₁ + FB₂/kg** diet, o., for 9 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd*, country: France⁴⁸⁰, *after 8 h of last administration
 incidence: 6/6, sa. const.: male turkeys (BUT 9 strain), age: 1 day, contamination: artificial (dose: **20 mg FB₁ + FB₂/kg** diet, o., for 9 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd*, country: France⁴⁸⁰, *after 8 h of final administration

Turkey muscle, breast may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

AFLATOXIN B₁
 incidence: ?/4–5*, sa. const.: male Large White turkeys, age: 1 day, contamination: no AFB₁ addition (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.01 ng/g**, country: USA¹⁰⁵, *control, **free AFB₁
 incidence: ?/4–5, sa. const.: male Large White turkeys, age: 1 day, contamination: artificial (dose: **500 ppb AFB₁/g** diet, o., for 18 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤0.03 ng AFB₁ eq/g* ** (mean values), country: USA¹⁰⁵, *free AFB₁, **0 days after AF withdrawal (also measured after 1 and 2 days, lowest conc.: nd after 2 days)
 incidence: 4–5/4–5*, sa. const.: male Large White turkeys, age: 1 day, contamination: no AFB₁ addition (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd**, country: USA¹⁰⁵, *control, **conjugated AFB₁
 incidence: ?/4–5, sa. const.: male Large White turkeys, age: 1 day, contamination:

artificial (dose: **500 ppb AFB₁/g** diet, o., for 18 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd* ** (mean values), country: USA¹⁰⁵, *conjugated AFB₁, **0 days after AF withdrawal (also measured after 1 and 2 days, but conc.: nd)

AFLATOXIN M₁
 incidence: 4–5/4–5*, sa. const.: male Large White turkeys, age: 1 day, contamination: no AFB₁ (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd**, country: USA¹⁰⁵, *control, **free AFM₁
 incidence: ?/4–5, sa. const.: male Large White turkeys, age: 1 day, contamination: artificial (dose: **500 ppb AFB₁/g** diet, o., for 18 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd* **, country: USA¹⁰⁵, *free AFM₁, **0 days after AF withdrawal (also measured after 1 and 2 days, but conc.: nd)
 incidence: 4–5/4–5*, sa. const.: male Large White turkeys, age: 1 day, contamination: no AFB₁ (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: USA¹⁰⁵, *control
 incidence: ?/4–5, sa. const.: male Large White turkeys, age: 1 day, contamination: artificial (dose: **500 ppb AFB₁/g** diet, o., for 18 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd* **, country: USA¹⁰⁵, *conjugated AFM₁, **0 days after AF withdrawal (up to 0 days measured)

Turkey muscle, thigh may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

AFLATOXIN B₁
 incidence: 4–5/4–5*, sa. const.: male Large White turkeys, age: 1 day, contamination: no AFB₁ (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: na, country: USA¹⁰⁵, *control
 incidence: ?/4–5, sa. const.: male Large White turkeys, age: 1 day, contamination: artificial (dose: **500 ppb AFB₁/g** diet, o.,

for 18 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.01 ng AFB₁ eq/g* ** (mean value), country: USA¹⁰⁵, *free AFB₁, **1 day after AF withdrawal (also measured after 2 days, but conc.: nd) incidence: 4–5/4–5*, sa. const.: male Large White turkeys, age: 1 day, contamination: no AFB₁ (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: na, country: USA¹⁰⁵, *control incidence: 4–5/4–5, sa. const.: male Large White turkeys, age: 1 day, contamination: artificial (dose: **500 ppb AFB₁/g** diet, o., for 18 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd* ** (mean value), country: USA¹⁰⁵, *conjugated AFB₁, **1 day after AF withdrawal (also measured after 2 days, but conc.: nd)

AFLATOXIN M₁
incidence: 4–5/4–5*, sa. const.: male Large White turkeys, age: 1 day, contamination: no AFB₁ (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: na, country: USA¹⁰⁵, *control
incidence: ?/4–5, sa. const.: male Large White turkeys, age: 1 day, contamination: artificial (dose: **500 ppb AFB₁/g** diet, o., for 18 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.07 ng AFM₁ eq/g* ** (mean value), country: USA¹⁰⁵, *free AFM₁, **1 day after AF withdrawal (also measured after 2 days, but conc.: nd) incidence: ?/4–5*, sa. const.: male Large White turkeys, age: 1 day, contamination: no AFB₁ (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: na, country: USA¹⁰⁵, *control
incidence: ?/4–5, sa. const.: male Large White turkeys, age: 1 day, contamination: artificial (dose: **500 ppb AFB₁/g** diet, o., for 18 days; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 0.11 ng AFM₁ eq/g* (mean value), country: USA¹⁰⁵, *conjugated AFM₁, **1 day after AF withdrawal (also measured after 2 days, but conc.: nd)

Turkey plasma may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

FUMONISIN B₁
incidence: 8/8, sa. const.: male turkeys (BUT 9 strain), age: 1 day, contamination: artificial (dose: **10 mg FB₁/kg** b. wt., i.v., once), conc.: nd*, country: France⁴⁸⁰, *after 24 h
incidence: 8?/8, sa. const.: male turkeys (BUT 9 strain), age: 1 day, contamination: artificial (dose: **100 mg FB₁/kg** b. wt., o., once), conc.: 279 µg/l* (mean value), country: France⁴⁸⁰, *after 10 h
incidence: 6/6*, sa. const.: male turkeys (BUT 9 strain), age: 1 day, contamination: no FB₁ + FB₂ (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd, country: France⁴⁸⁰, *control
incidence: 6/6, sa. const.: male turkeys (BUT 9 strain), age: 1 day, contamination: artificial (dose: **5 mg FB₁ + FB₂/kg** diet, o., for 9 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd*, country: France⁴⁸⁰, *after 8 h of final administration
incidence: 6/6, sa. const.: male turkeys (BUT 9 strain), age: 1 day, contamination: artificial (dose: **10 mg FB₁ + FB₂/kg** diet, o., for 9 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nd*, country: France⁴⁸⁰, *after 8 h of final administration
incidence: 6?/6, sa. const.: male turkeys (BUT 9 strain), age: 1 day, contamination: artificial (dose: **20 mg FB₁ + FB₂/kg** diet, o., for 9 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc.: 53 µg/l* (mean value), country: France⁴⁸⁰, *after 8 h of last administration

ZEARALENONE
incidence: 6/6*, sa. const.: male Nicholas Broad White turkey poults, age: 3 weeks, contamination: no ZEA (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: Sweden/USA¹¹⁹, *control
incidence: 6?/6, sa. const.: male Nicholas Broad White turkey poults, age: 3 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: **800 mg ZEA/kg** diet, o., daily for 2 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≈≤99 ng/ml

(mean value), country: Sweden/USA¹¹⁹, *on the 7th day of treatment (also measured on day 3 and 14, lowest conc.: ≈60 ng/ml after 3 days), **free and conjugated ZEA

α-ZEARALENOL

incidence: 6/6*, sa. const.: male Nicholas Broad White turkey poults, age: 3 weeks, contamination: no ZEA (for detailed information please see the article), conc.: nr, country: Sweden/USA¹¹⁹, *control incidence: 6/6, sa. const.: male Nicholas Broad White turkey poults, age: 3 weeks, contamination: artificial (dose: **800 mg ZEA/kg** diet, o., daily for 2 weeks; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: ≤194 ng/ml (mean value), country: Sweden/USA¹¹⁹, *on the 14th day of treatment (also measured on day 3 and 7, lowest conc.: ≈150 ng/ml after 3 days), **free and conjugated α-ZEAOL

Turkey serum may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

FUMONISIN B₁

incidence: 6/6, sa. const.: male turkeys (BUT 9 strain), age: 1 day, contamination: artificial (dose: **10 mg FB₁/kg** b. wt., i.v., once), conc. range: ≈≤60? μg/l, country: France⁴⁸⁰, *after 0 min (also after other min intervals up to 1,200 min measured, lowest conc.: nd after 1,200 min) incidence: 8/8, sa. const.: male turkeys (BUT 9 strain), age: 1 day, contamination: artificial (dose: **100 mg FB₁/kg** b. wt., o., once), conc. range: ≈≤999 μg/l*

(mean value), country: France⁴⁸⁰, *after 180 min (also at other min intervals up to 600 min measured, except for the start value conc.: ≈280 μg/l after 600 min)

Walleye fish see Fish, walleye fish

Woodchuck

Woodchuck Artificial Contamination

Woodchuck liver may contain the following mycotoxins and/or their metabolites:

AFLATOXIN B₁-8,9-EPOXIDE

incidence: 8/8*, sa. const.: eastern woodchucks, age: agematched, contamination: artificial (dose: AFB₁ (labeled and unlabeled) addition; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 2.95–9.12 nmol/15 min/mg protein**, Ø conc.: 6.34 nmol/15 min/mg protein**, country: Germany⁵⁴⁷, *WHV-free, **AFB₁-8,9-epoxide formation rate incidence: 10/10*, sa. const.: eastern woodchucks, age: agematched, contamination: artificial (dose: AFB₁ (labeled and unlabeled) addition; for detailed information please see the article), conc. range: 0.72–9.74 nmol/15 min/mg protein**, Ø conc.: 2.89 nmol/15 min/mg protein**, country: Germany⁵⁴⁷, *WHV-positive, **AFB₁-8,9-epoxide formation rate

Table 1. Mycotoxins and their metabolites in humans: natural contamination

<i>Human aminotic fluid</i>
Ochratoxin A
<i>Human bile</i>
Aflatoxin B ₁
<i>Human blood</i>
Aflatoxicol; aflatoxin B ₁ ; aflatoxin B ₂ ; aflatoxin G ₁ ; aflatoxin G ₂ ; aflatoxin M ₁ ; aflatoxin M ₂ ; aflatoxin M ₁ & M ₂ ; aflatoxin; ochratoxin A; zearalenone; α-zearalenol
<i>Human brain</i>
Aflatoxicol; aflatoxin B ₁ ; aflatoxin B ₂ ; aflatoxin G ₁ ; aflatoxin G ₂ ; aflatoxin M ₁ ; aflatoxin M ₂
<i>Human breast</i>
Aflatoxin B ₁
<i>Human breast milk</i>
Aflatoxicol; aflatoxin B ₁ ; aflatoxin B ₂ ; aflatoxin G ₁ ; aflatoxin G ₂ ; aflatoxin M ₁ ; aflatoxin M ₂ ; aflatoxin M ₁ & M ₂ ; aflatoxin; ochratoxin A
<i>Human cervix</i>
Aflatoxin B ₁
<i>Human colon</i>
Aflatoxin B ₁
<i>Human endometrium</i>
Zearalenone
<i>Human feces</i>
Aflatoxin B ₁ ; aflatoxin G ₁ ; aflatoxin M ₁ ; aflatoxin Q ₁ ; aflatoxin; fumonisin B ₁
<i>Human funiculus</i>
Ochratoxin A
<i>Human hair</i>
Fumonisin B ₁ ; fumonisin B ₂ ; fumonisin B ₃
<i>Human heart</i>
Aflatoxin B ₁ ; aflatoxin B ₂
<i>Human intestine</i>
Aflatoxin B ₁ ; aflatoxin B ₂
<i>Human kidney</i>
Aflatoxin B ₁ ; aflatoxin B ₂ ; aflatoxin M ₁ ; aflatoxin M ₂ ; ochratoxin A
<i>Human liver</i>
Aflatoxicol; aflatoxin B ₁ ; aflatoxin B ₂ ; aflatoxin G ₁ ; aflatoxin G ₂ ; aflatoxin M ₁ ; aflatoxin M ₂ ; aflatoxin
<i>Human lung</i>
Aflatoxicol; aflatoxin B ₁ ; aflatoxin B ₂ ; aflatoxin G ₁ ; aflatoxin G ₂ ; aflatoxin M ₁ ; aflatoxin M ₂ ; aflatoxins
<i>Human pancreas</i>
Aflatoxin B ₁
<i>Human placenta</i>
Aflatoxin B ₁ ; ochratoxin A
<i>Human plasma</i>
Aflatoxin B ₁ ; aflatoxin B ₂ ; aflatoxin G ₁ ; aflatoxin G ₂ ; ochratoxin A
<i>Human rectum</i>
Aflatoxin B ₁

(Continued)

Table 1. (Continued)*Human renal tissue*

Ochratoxin A

*Human semen*Aflatoxin G₁; aflatoxin M₁; aflatoxin M₂*Human serum*Aflatoxicol; aflatoxin B₁; aflatoxin B₂; aflatoxin B_{2a}; aflatoxin B; aflatoxin G₁; aflatoxin G₂; aflatoxin G_{2a}; aflatoxin M₁; aflatoxin M₂; aflatoxin P; aflatoxin Q₁; aflatoxin; aflatoxins; gliotoxin; ochratoxin A; ochratoxin A methyl; ochratoxin α; ochratoxin α methyl ester; ochratoxin B; trichothecenes; zearalenone*Human serum/plasma*

Ochratoxin A

*Human spleen*Aflatoxin B₁; aflatoxin B₂; aflatoxin M₁; aflatoxin M₂*Human stomach*Aflatoxin B₁; aflatoxin B₂*Human stool*Aflatoxicol; aflatoxin B₁; aflatoxin B₂; aflatoxin G₁; aflatoxin G₂; aflatoxin M₁; aflatoxin M₂; ochratoxin A; 4-hydroxyochratoxin A; ochratoxin B*Human urine*Aflatoxicol; aflatoxin B₁; aflatoxin B₂; aflatoxin B_{2a}; aflatoxin B; aflatoxin G₁; aflatoxin G₂; aflatoxin G_{2a}; aflatoxin L; aflatoxin M₁; aflatoxin M₂; aflatoxin P₁; aflatoxin P; aflatoxin Q₁; aflatoxin; aflatoxins; deoxynivalenol; fumonisin B₁; ochratoxin A; 4-hydroxyochratoxin A; ochratoxin B**Table 2. Mycotoxins and their metabolites in humans: artificial contamination***Human blood*

Diacetoxyscirpenol; HT-2 toxin; nivalenol; T-2 toxin; verrucarol

Human esophagus

HT-2 toxin; T-2 toxin

Human feces

Verrucarol

Human heart

HT-2 toxin

Human intestine

HT-2 toxin; T-2 toxin

Human kidney

Diacetoxyscirpenol; T-2 toxin

Human lung

T-2 toxin

Human stomach

HT-2 toxin; T-2 toxin

Human urine

Diacetoxyscirpenol; HT-2 toxin; nivalenol; T-2 toxin; verrucarol

Table 3. Mycotoxins and their metabolites in animals: natural contamination

<i>Aflatoxin B₁</i>	Beef liver; calf liver; chicken liver; chicken muscle; cow liver; cow milk, raw; duck liver; hare liver; hen egg; horse liver; pig liver; pig plasma; steer kidney; turkey plasma
<i>Aflatoxin G₁</i>	Beef liver
<i>Aflatoxin M₁</i>	Beef liver; buffalo milk, raw; camel milk; cow milk, raw; dog liver; goat milk, raw; pig kidney; pig liver; sheep milk, raw; sheep/goat milk, raw; steer kidney
<i>Aflatoxin M₂</i>	Cow milk, raw
<i>Aflatoxin M</i>	Cow milk, raw
<i>Citrinin</i>	Pig kidney; pig serum; pig urine
<i>Deoxynivalenol</i>	Hen egg; pig bile; pig digesta; pig liver; pig muscle; pig serum; pig urine
<i>Deepoxydeoxynivalenol</i>	Hen egg; pig digesta
<i>Fumonisin B₁</i>	Cow milk, raw
<i>Gliotoxin</i>	Camel fetus; camel intestine; camel rumen; cattle udder; turkey lung
<i>Ochratoxin A</i>	Cat kidney; cow milk, raw; dog kidney; pig blood; pig kidney; pig liver; pig meat; pig muscle; pig plasma; pig serum; pig urine; poultry
<i>Penicillic acid</i>	Pig serum; pig urine
<i>Penitrem A</i>	Dog brain; dog kidney; dog liver; dog stomach; pig serum; pig urine
<i>Penitrem E</i>	Dog kidney; dog liver
<i>Thomitrem</i>	Dog stomach
<i>Roquefortine C</i>	Dog brain; dog kidney; dog liver; dog stomach
<i>Zeranol</i>	Cattle bile
<i>Zearalanols</i>	Cattle urine; deer urine; goat urine; horse urine; lamb urine; sheep urine
<i>Zearalenone</i>	Pig bile; pig liver; pig muscle; pig serum; pig urine
<i>α-Zearalenol</i>	Cattle bile; pig bile
<i>β-Zearalenol</i>	Cattle bile
<i>Zearalenols</i>	Cattle urine; deer urine; goat urine; horse urine; lamb urine; sheep urine

Table 4. Mycotoxins and their metabolites in animals: artificial contamination*Aflatoxicol*

Chicken kidney; chicken liver; chicken muscle, thigh; chicken skin; cow bile; cow kidney; cow liver; cow milk, raw; cow plasma; cow red blood cells; cow rumen; cow urine; fish, coho salmon bile; fish, rainbow trout bile; fish, rainbow trout egg; fish, rainbow trout embryo; fish, rainbow trout liver; fish, rainbow trout plasma; hen egg; hen kidney; hen liver; hen muscle, breast; hen muscle, thigh; hen ova; hen skin; lamb kidney; pig kidney; pig liver; pig muscle; turkey liver

Aflatoxicol M₁

Fish, coho salmon bile; fish, rainbow trout bile; fish, rainbow trout liver

Aflatoxin B₁

Calf liver; chicken blood; chicken crop; chicken excreta; chicken gastrointestinal tract; chicken gizzard; chicken heart; chicken kidney; chicken liver; chicken lung; chicken muscle; chicken muscle, breast; chicken muscle, leg; chicken muscle, thigh; chicken skin; cow bile; cow blood; cow brain; cow fat; cow feces; cow gallbladder; cow heart; cow intestine; cow kidney; cow liver; cow lung; cow lymph; cow mammary gland; cow milk, raw; cow muscle; cow plasma; cow red blood cells; cow rumen; cow spleen; cow tongue; cow urine; duck serum; ewe feces; ewe milk, raw; ewe urine; fish, channel catfish bile; fish, channel catfish fat; fish, channel catfish kidney; fish, channel catfish liver; fish, channel catfish muscle; fish, channel catfish plasma; fish, channel catfish skin; fish, channel catfish spleen; fish, channel catfish urine; fish, coho salmon bile; fish, coho salmon embryo; fish, coho salmon liver; fish, medaka liver; fish, rainbow trout bile; fish, rainbow trout blood; fish, rainbow trout carcass; fish, rainbow trout egg; fish, rainbow trout embryo; fish, rainbow trout liver; fish, rainbow trout plasma; fish, rainbow trout red blood cells; fish, walleye fish muscle; fish, zebrafish liver; guinea pig liver; guinea pig plasma; hamster kidney; hamster liver; hamster plasma; hen blood; hen blood clot; hen egg; hen excreta; hen gizzard; hen heart; hen kidney; hen liver; hen muscle; hen muscle, breast; hen muscle, leg; hen muscle, thigh; hen ova; hen serum; hen skin; lamb feces; lamb kidney; lamb liver; lamb urine; monkey, macaque bile; monkey, macaque blood; monkey, macaque brain; monkey, macaque heart; monkey, macaque kidney; monkey, macaque liver; monkey, macaque lung; monkey, macaque pancreas; monkey, macaque spleen; monkey, marmoset liver; mouse kidney; mouse liver; mouse milk; mouse plasma; mouse serum; pig bile; pig blood; pig brain; pig fat; pig gallbladder; pig heart; pig kidney; pig liver; pig lung; pig muscle; pig spleen; pig urine; pony cecum; pony kidney; pony liver; pony muscle; pony rectum; pony stomach; rat bile; rat feces; rat kidney; rat liver; rat lung; rat milk; rat plasma; rat serum; rat urine; steer bile; steer blood; steer feces; steer heart; steer kidney; steer liver; steer lung; steer muscle; steer pancreas; steer rumen; steer spleen; steer urine; tree shrew liver; tree shrew urine; turkey liver; turkey muscle, breast; turkey muscle, thigh

Aflatoxin B₁-8,9-epoxide

Rat liver; woodchuck liver

2,3-Dihydro-2,3-dihydroxyafatoxin B₁

Rat liver

8,9-Dihydro-8,9-dihydroxyafatoxin B₁

Rat liver

Aflatoxin B₂

Chicken crop; chicken excreta; chicken gizzard; chicken heart; chicken kidney; chicken liver; chicken muscle; chicken muscle, breast; chicken muscle, leg; cow liver; hen blood clot; hen egg; hen gizzard; hen heart; hen kidney; hen liver; hen muscle, breast; hen muscle, leg; hen ova; hen serum; pig gallbladder; pig heart; pig kidney; pig liver; pig muscle; pig spleen; steer heart; steer kidney; steer liver; steer muscle; steer spleen; turkey liver

(Continued)

Table 4. (Continued)*Aflatoxin B_{2a}*

Chicken kidney; chicken liver; hen blood clot; hen egg; hen gizzard; hen heart; hen kidney; hen liver; hen muscle, breast; hen muscle, leg; hen ova; hen serum; lamb kidney; lamb urine; pig heart; pig kidney; pig liver; pig muscle; pig spleen

Aflatoxin B

Pig liver; rat bile; rat serum; rat urine

Aflatoxin G₁

Chicken excreta; chicken gizzard; chicken liver; cow feces; cow urine; ewe feces; ewe milk, raw; ewe urine; fish, walleye fish muscle; hen egg; hen gizzard; hen liver; lamb feces; lamb kidney; lamb liver; lamb urine; pig kidney; pig liver; rat kidney; rat liver; steer heart; steer kidney; steer liver; steer muscle; steer spleen; turkey liver

Aflatoxin G₂

Chicken excreta; fish, walleye fish muscle; hen gizzard; pig kidney; pig liver; steer heart; steer kidney; steer liver; steer muscle; turkey liver

Aflatoxin G_{2a}

Chicken liver

Aflatoxin M₁

Buffalo milk, raw; calf kidney; calf liver; chicken crop; chicken fat; chicken gizzard; chicken kidney; chicken liver; chicken muscle; chicken muscle, breast; chicken muscle, leg; chicken muscle, thigh; cow bile; cow blood; cow brain; cow feces; cow gallbladder; cow heart; cow intestine; cow kidney; cow liver; cow lung; cow lymph; cow mammary gland; cow milk, raw; cow muscle; cow plasma; cow red blood cells; cow rumen; cow spleen; cow tongue; cow urine; deer liver; deer muscle; ewe feces; ewe milk, raw; ewe urine; fish, rainbow trout liver; fish, rainbow trout plasma; goat milk, raw; hen blood clot; hen egg; hen gizzard; hen heart; hen kidney; hen liver; hen muscle, breast; hen muscle, leg; hen muscle, thigh; hen ova; lamb feces; lamb kidney; lamb liver; lamb urine; mouse milk; pig blood; pig gallbladder; pig heart; pig kidney; pig liver; pig muscle; pig spleen; pig urine; pony kidney; pony liver; pony muscle; rat bile; rat feces; rat liver; rat milk; rat urine; sheep milk, raw; sheep urine; steer bile; steer blood; steer feces; steer heart; steer kidney; steer liver; steer lung; steer muscle; steer pancreas; steer rumen; steer spleen; steer urine; tree shrew liver; tree shrew urine; turkey liver; turkey muscle, thigh

Aflatoxin M₂

Chicken gizzard; chicken heart; chicken kidney; chicken liver; chicken muscle, breast; chicken muscle, leg; hen blood clot; hen egg; hen gizzard; hen heart; hen kidney; hen liver; hen muscle, breast; hen muscle, leg; hen ova; hen serum; sheep urine

Aflatoxin M

Cow milk, raw; pig gallbladder; pig heart; pig kidney; pig liver; pig muscle; pig spleen

Aflatoxin P₁

Rat bile; rat urine

Aflatoxin Q₁

Rat bile; rat feces; rat liver; rat urine; turkey liver

Aflatoxin

Chicken heart; chicken liver; chicken muscle, breast; duck liver; duck plasma; hen egg; rat; rat liver; rat plasma; rat serum; rat urine; tree shrew serum; tree shrew urine

Aflatoxins

Hen adrenal; hen bile; hen digestive tract; hen egg; hen excreta; hen fat; hen gizzard; hen heart; hen liver; hen lung; hen muscle, breast; hen muscle, leg; hen muscle, wing; hen ova; hen pancreas; hen reproductive organs; hen skin; hen spleen; rat blood; rat feces; rat kidney; rat liver; rat lung; rat trachea; rat urine

(Continued)

Table 4. (Continued)*Citrinin*

Hen egg; hen muscle, red; hen muscle, white; pig kidney

Cyclopiazonic acid

Chicken muscle; ewe milk, raw; hen egg; pig muscle; pig plasma; rat muscle

Deoxynivalenol

Cow feces; cow urine; hen; hen bile; hen egg; hen excreta; hen fat; hen gizzard; hen kidney; hen liver; hen plasma; mouse brain; mouse heart; mouse intestine; mouse kidney; mouse liver; mouse lung; mouse Peyer's patches; mouse plasma; mouse spleen; pig adrenals; pig bile; pig brain; pig colon; pig fat; pig feces; pig heart; pig intestine; pig kidney; pig liver; pig lung; pig lymph; pig muscle; pig pancreas; pig plasma; pig serum; pig skin; pig spleen; pig stomach; pig testes; pig urine; sheep bile; sheep feces; sheep milk, raw; sheep plasma; sheep rumen; sheep urine

Deepoxydeoxynivalenol

Cow feces; cow milk, raw; cow urine; pig bile; pig feces; pig kidney; pig liver; pig muscle; pig serum; pig urine; sheep bile; sheep feces; sheep milk, raw; sheep plasma; sheep urine

Deoxynivalenol + Deepoxydeoxynivalenol

Pig cecum; pig colon; pig rectum

Fumonisin B₁

Cattle feces; cattle urine; cow milk, raw; cow plasma; hen plasma; monkey, vervet plasma; pig bile; pig brain; pig eye; pig fat; pig feces; pig kidney; pig liver; pig lung; pig muscle; pig myocardium; pig pancreas; pig spleen; pig urine; pig, sow milk; rat bile; rat feces; rat plasma; rat urine; sheep feces; sheep urine; turkey kidney; turkey liver; turkey muscle; turkey plasma; turkey serum

Hydrolyzed fumonisin B₁

Cattle feces; rat feces; sheep feces

Fumonisin B₂

Monkey, vervet plasma; pig bile; pig fat; pig feces; pig kidney; pig liver; pig lung; pig muscle; pig myocardium; pig spleen; pig urine

Fusarenon-X

Chicken plasma; duck plasma; hen excreta

Fusaric acid

Rat stomach

Gliotoxin

Mouse lung; mouse serum

HT-2 toxin

Cat blood; cat heart; cat kidney; cat liver; cat lung; cat urine; chicken excreta; chicken liver; chicken lung; cow blood; cow kidney; cow lung; cow urine; dog plasma; pig bile; pig bone marrow; pig brain; pig duodenum; pig heart; pig ileum; pig intestine; pig jejunum; pig kidney; pig liver; pig lung; pig lymph; pig muscle; pig pancreas; pig skin; pig spleen; pig stomach; rat kidney; rat liver

Deepoxy-HT-2 toxin

Pig ileum; pig intestine; pig jejunum; pig kidney; pig liver; pig lung; pig stomach

3'-Hydroxy-HT-2 toxin

Cat blood, cat heart, cat kidney, cat liver, cat lung, cat urine, chicken excreta, chicken liver, chicken lung, cow blood, cow urine, pig bile; pig bone marrow; pig brain; pig duodenum; pig heart; pig ileum; pig intestine; pig jejunum; pig kidney; pig liver; pig lung; pig lymph; pig muscle; pig pancreas; pig spleen; pig stomach

Deepoxy-3'-hydroxy-HT-2 toxin

Cow urine

3-Acetoxy-3'-hydroxy-HT-2 toxin

Chicken excreta

(Continued)

Table 4. (Continued)*Neosolaniol*

Pig bile; pig skin

4-Deacetylneosolaniol

Pig bile; pig skin

Nivalenol

Chicken plasma; duck plasma; hen bile; hen excreta; hen liver; pig blood; pig feces; pig urine

Deepoxynivalenol

Hen excreta

Ochratoxin A

Calf feces; calf kidney; calf muscle; calf serum; calf urine; chicken chest; chicken excreta; chicken female repro tract; chicken gizzard; chicken heart; chicken intestine; chicken kidney; chicken liver; chicken lung; chicken muscle; chicken muscle, leg; chicken muscle, red; chicken muscle, thigh; chicken muscle, white; chicken plasma; chicken serum; chicken skin; chicken stomach; cow kidney; ewe milk, raw; ewe plasma; fish, carp plasma; hen blood; hen cloaca; hen egg; hen fat; hen gizzard; hen heart; hen intestine; hen kidney; hen liver; hen lung; hen muscle, breast; hen muscle, leg; hen muscle, red; hen muscle, thigh; hen muscle, white; hen plasma; hen serum; hen skin; hen stomach; monkey, macaque plasma; mouse amniotic fluid; mouse embryo; mouse kidney; mouse liver; mouse placenta; mouse plasma; mouse serum; pig bile; pig blood; pig brain; pig fat; pig feces; pig heart; pig intestine; pig kidney; pig liver; pig muscle; pig placenta; pig plasma; pig serum; pig spleen; pig stomach; pig urine; quail egg; quail kidney; quail plasma; rabbit kidney; rabbit liver; rabbit mammary gland; rabbit milk; rabbit muscle; rabbit plasma; rat bile; rat blood; rat brain; rat colon; rat duodenum; rat feces; rat fetal extracts; rat heart; rat ileum; rat kidney; rat liver; rat lymph; rat milk; rat muscle; rat plasma; rat serous fluid and mucus; rat serum; rat stomach; rat urine; sheep feces; sheep rumen; sheep serum; sheep urine

Ochratoxin α

Calf feces; calf kidney; calf muscle; calf plasma; calf serum; calf urine; ewe milk, raw; ewe plasma; pig feces; pig urine; rat bile; rat blood; rat feces; rat serous fluid and mucus; rat urine; sheep feces; sheep rumen; sheep serum; sheep urine

Lactone opened ochratoxin A

Rat bile; rat urine

4-Hydroxyochratoxin A

Rat bile; rat urine

Ochratoxin B

Pig serum; rat bile; rat plasma; rat urine

Ochratoxin β

Pig feces; pig urine

Ochratoxin C

Rat blood

Penicillic acid

Chicken gizzard; chicken heart; chicken kidney; chicken liver

Penitrem A

Mouse brain; mouse gastrointestinal tract; mouse kidney; mouse liver

Scirpentriol

Cattle urine; pig plasma; pig serum; pig urine

Diacetoxyscirpenol

Cattle urine; pig serum; pig urine

(Continued)

Table 4. (Continued)*Monoacetoxyscirpenol*

Cattle urine; pig serum; pig urine

Taleranol

Cattle urine

Trichothecenes

Guinea pig adrenal; guinea pig bile; guinea pig brain; guinea pig fat; guinea pig heart; guinea pig kidney; guinea pig liver; guinea pig lung; guinea pig muscle; guinea pig plasma; guinea pig spleen; guinea pig testes

Macrocyclic trichothecene

Goat lung; goat lymph; goat serum; goat spleen

T-2 toxin

Cat heart; cat kidney; cat lung; cattle omasum; cattle plasma; cattle rumen; chicken excreta; chicken liver; cow blood; cow heart; dog plasma; mouse blood; pig bile; pig blood; pig bone marrow; pig brain; pig colon; pig duodenum; pig fat; pig heart; pig ileum; pig intestine; pig jejunum; pig kidney; pig liver; pig lung; pig lymph; pig muscle; pig pancreas; pig plasma; pig skin; pig spleen; pig stomach; pig tissue; pig urine

3'-Hydroxy-T-2 toxin

Cat heart; cat kidney; cat lung; chicken excreta; cow urine; pig bile; pig bone marrow; pig brain; pig duodenum; pig heart; pig ileum; pig intestine; pig jejunum; pig kidney; pig liver; pig lung; pig lymph; pig muscle; pig pancreas; pig spleen; pig stomach

3'-Hydroxy-Iso-T-2 toxin

Cow urine

T-2 Tetraol

Cat blood; cat heart; cat kidney; cat liver; cat lung; cat urine; chicken excreta; chicken liver; cow blood; cow urine; pig bile; pig bone marrow; pig duodenum; pig heart; pig ileum; pig jejunum; pig kidney; pig liver; pig lung; pig lymph; pig pancreas; pig skin; pig spleen; pig stomach

Deepoxy-T-2 tetraol

Cow blood; cow urine; pig bone marrow; pig brain; pig duodenum; pig heart; pig ileum; pig intestine; pig jejunum; pig kidney; pig liver; pig lung; pig lymph; pig muscle; pig pancreas; pig spleen; pig stomach

4-Acetoxy-T-2 tetraol

Chicken excreta; chicken liver

8-Acetoxy-T-2 tetraol

Chicken excreta

15-Acetoxy-T-2 tetraol

Chicken excreta; chicken liver

T-2 triol

Chicken excreta; chicken liver; pig bile; pig bone marrow; pig brain; pig duodenum; pig heart; pig ileum; pig intestine; pig jejunum; pig kidney; pig liver; pig lung; pig lymph; pig muscle; pig pancreas; pig skin; pig spleen; pig stomach

Deepoxy-T-2 triol

Pig duodenum; pig ileum; pig intestine; pig jejunum; pig kidney; pig liver; pig spleen; pig stomach

Verrucarol

Dog plasma

Zearalanone

Cattle urine

(Continued)

Table 4. (Continued)*Zearalenone*

Cattle liver; cattle urine; chicken bile; chicken blood; chicken excreta; chicken fat; chicken gizzard; chicken heart; chicken liver; chicken meat; chicken muscle; chicken plasma; chicken skin; cow milk, raw; cow plasma; duck bile; hen adrenal; hen bile; hen blood; hen brain; hen clutch; hen comb; hen egg; hen fat; hen gallbladder; hen heart; hen kidney; hen liver; hen lung; hen muscle, breast; hen muscle, leg; hen muscle, wing; hen oviduct; hen pancreas; hen plasma; hen red blood cells; hen spleen; pig bile; pig blood; pig feces; pig kidney; pig liver; pig muscle; pig plasma; pig serum; pig spleen; pig urine; rat blood; rat brain; rat fat; rat heart; rat intestine; rat kidney; rat liver; rat lung; rat muscle; rat serum; rat stomach; rat spleen; rat testes; rat urine; sheep milk, raw; sheep urine; turkey excreta; turkey heart; turkey kidney; turkey liver; turkey lung; turkey plasma

α-Zearalenol

Cattle liver; cattle urine; chicken bile; chicken excreta; chicken liver; chicken meat; chicken plasma; cow milk, raw; duck bile; pig bile; pig blood; pig fat; pig feces; pig heart; pig kidney; pig liver; pig lymph; pig muscle; pig pancreas; pig plasma; pig serum; pig spleen; pig urine; rat liver; rat urine; turkey excreta; turkey heart; turkey kidney; turkey liver; turkey lung; turkey plasma

β-Zearalenol

Cattle liver; cattle urine; chicken excreta; chicken liver; chicken meat; cow milk, raw; duck bile; pig bile; pig fat; pig feces; pig kidney; pig liver; pig muscle; pig serum; pig spleen; pig urine; rat liver; rat urine; sheep milk, raw; sheep urine

Zearalanone

Chicken meat

β-Zearalanone

Chicken meat

Zearalenol

Pig, sow milk

Zeranol

Cattle urine

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