



L'interprétation des acides gras libres (NEFA) et du ratio NEFA/OHBU dépend de la durée de jeûne des patients et de leur âge.

Selon Bonnefont et al (1990) (1), les NEFA et le rapport NEFA/OHBU chez les enfants sains à jeun (10 et 90^{ème} percentile) sont les suivants :

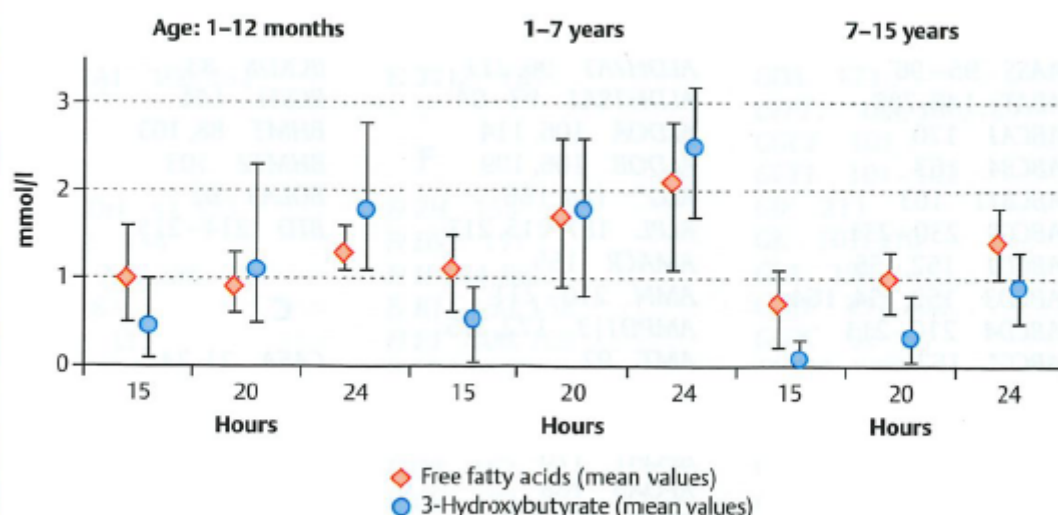
AGE	N	NEFA (mmol/l)			NEFA/OHBU (mmol/mmol)		
		15h de jeûne	20h de jeûne	24h de jeûne	15h de jeûne	20h de jeûne	24h de jeûne
1mois - 1 an	12	0.5 - 1.6	0.6-1.3	1.1-1.6	0.9 - 4.3	0.5- 1.9	0.6 - 0.9
1 - 7 ans	27	0.6 - 1.5	0.6-1.5	0.9-2.6	0.9 - 12.7	0.5 - 2.0	0.5 - 1.2
7 - 15 ans	9	0.2 - 1.1	0.6-1.3	1.0-1.8	3.7 - 29	1.7 - 8.5	1.2 - 2.4



Représentation graphique (2):

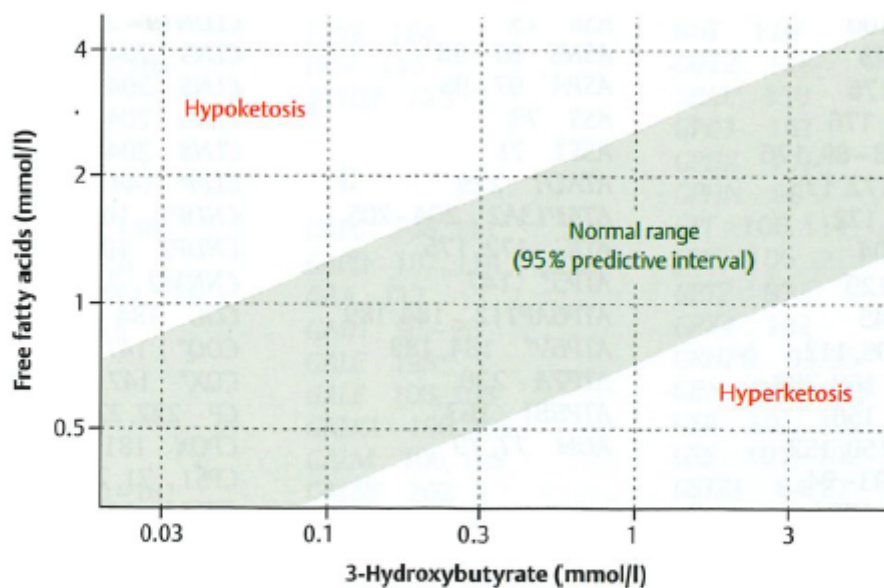
Free fatty acids and 3-hydroxybutyrate during fasting

Age-dependent reference values



Shown are mean values and 10–90 percentiles for free fatty acids (plasma) and 3-hydroxybutyrate (deproteinized blood) in children after 15, 20 and 24 hrs fasting. Data from *Eur J Pediatr* 150 (1990) p. 80–5, with permission from Springer Verlag.

Correlation between free fatty acids and 3-hydroxybutyrate



Shown is the correlation between the concentrations of free fatty acids (plasma) and 3-hydroxybutyrate (deproteinized blood) in children after a 24-hr fast. Adapted from *Arch Dis Child* 75 (1996) pp. 115–9, with permission from BMJ Publishing Group.



Références :

- (1) European Journal of Pediatrics (1990), 150 : 80-85 ; J.P. Bonnefont et al.; The fasting test in paediatrics : application to the diagnosis of pathological hypo- and hyperketotic states.
(2) Vademecum Metabolicum, 5th edition (2020); Diagnosis and Treatment of Inherited Metabolic Disorders; J. Zschocke, G.F.Hoffmann;