



Feline SAA Testing

The list below represents some of the major findings of the usefulness of SAA. Given the broad categories of diseases and syndromes, it is understandable why SAA is recommended to be part of an annual wellness examination and has excellent prognostic value.

For further information see Kann et al. Acute phase proteins in healthy and sick cats. Research in *Veterinary Science*, available on line, 2011.

- SAA is a useful marker for evaluating cats with pancreatitis; SAA is increased at onset of disease and with recurrence. Tamamoto et al. *Vet Clin Pathol* 38(1)83-86, 2009.
- SAA and HP increases in cats exposed to feline enteric coronavirus and in cats with FIP. While FECV exposed cats showed transient increases, FIP cats showed a persistent increase. Giordano et al. *Vet J* 167:38-44, 2004.
- SAA and HP are significantly increased in hospitalized cats as well as those subjected to surgery. Increases are also verified by experimental models of inflammation induction. SAA increases occurred before haptoglobin. Kajikawa et al., *Vet Immunol Immunopathol* 68:91-98, 1999.
- SAA was found to significantly increase with cats with infection and inflammation. Increases were up to 50 fold over normal levels. Cases included keratoconjunctivitis, periodontitis, stomatitis, trauma, acute laryngitis, acute pancreatitis, peritonitis, pyothorax, ulcer/dermatitis, and cystitis. SAA in one cat with a mastocytoma was also elevated. Other cases of neoplasia, endocrine disease, and miscellaneous syndromes showed negligible changes. Hansen et al., *Vet Res Comm* 30:863-872, 2006.
- SAA may have value in monitoring the development of systemic amyloidosis in some breeds. DiBartola, et al., *Am J Vet Res*, 97:1-12, 2003.
- Good general review on feline APP. Paltrinieri, S., The feline acute phase reaction. *Vet J* 177:26-35, 2008.