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.


- 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 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, peridontitis, 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 neglible changes. Hansen et al., Vet Res Comm 30:863-872, 2006.
