A simple blood test and you know if your horse is healthy.

www.lifeassays.com
Equine Serum Amyloid A (SAA) picks up on a systemic inflammation when other signs may be unclear.

Use Serum Amyloid A

- To determine the extensiveness of the inflammation.
- To determine if selected treatment is effective.
- As a rule in/rule out marker for inflammatory diseases.
- To monitor the post-operative effects and recovery after surgery.

A high Serum Amyloid A value should be an indication to start treatment for inflammation relapse, even if other signs are absent.
Near Patient Testing has been an increasing trend within human medicine the last years. Veterinary medicine is starting to embrace this as well.

The benefits of having a system that simplifies diagnosis, monitors treatment and is specifically designed to do so right next to the patient in “real” time are huge.

For an efficient work-flow in an emergency setting, the test must have a short turn around time, optimally less than 15 minutes. Additionally, the test-format has to be easy-to-use so that non-laboratory personnel are able to perform the test.

Acute Phase Proteins in Veterinary Practice

The immediate detection of an inflammatory response and the monitoring of it’s clinical course are primary challenges for veterinary medicine.

Systemic inflammation can be initiated by bacteria, viruses, parasites, fungi, neoplasia and trauma.

The search for early inflammation markers has therefore been an important focus in veterinary medical research. Special attention has been on the identification of biochemical parameters that have the sensitivity and specificity to both signal the presence and evaluate the intensity of an inflammatory response.

Acute Phase Proteins are a group of biological markers that have a direct response to a systemic inflammation and a fast decrease in concentration upon removal.

Serum Amyloid A belongs to the group of major acute phase proteins in horses. I.e. the serum concentration of SAA increases more, as a result of systemic inflammation, compared to other acute phase proteins in horses (Ref. 1,2,3).
Key benefits of Serum Amyloid A (SAA) as “the Systemic Inflammatory Marker” in horses

- Specific and objective marker for systemic inflammation.
- Real time marker – starts after 6h–12h, peaks after 36h (Ref. 4,5).
- Large diagnostic window – multifold increase in concentration as compared to reference range (Ref. 3).
- An elevated serum value always indicates pathology.
- Use SAA to monitor the post-operative effects and recovery after surgery (Ref. 6).

Conditions and diseases stimulating a systemic inflammation may be monitored, for example: Bacterial infections and viral infections (Ref. 1,10)
LifeAssays® Equine SAA System

LifeAssays® Equine SAA test kit provides a point-of-care quantitative measurement of Equine SAA in serum, in 5 minutes. This immunochromatographic assay uses superpara magnetically labeled antibodies for detection.

The LifeAssays® Equine SAA test kit helps veterinary professionals to easily integrate SAA measurements as a point-of-care diagnostic tool to diagnose and monitor disease progression as well as treatment efficiency on inflammations in horses.

Repeating a LifeAssays® Equine SAA test during and after treatment (e.g. antibiotics) will show if the selected treatment has been effective and reduced the inflammation or infection, see next page.

Repeating a LifeAssays® Equine SAA test after surgery will show recovery and ascertain that no post-operative inflammation is at hand.

LifeAssays® Equine SAA system consists of a bench-top instrument (LifeAssays® Magnia Reader), single-use reagent tests and a disposable calibration keycard. All reagent identification data, as well as, a self-executable algorithm is contained on the disposable calibration keycard providing better traceability and improved system control.

The keycard is inserted into the LifeAssays® Magnia Reader when performing a test. Thus, reagent/software upgrades are easily provided with each new reagent kit.

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