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Investigation of inflammatory markers in horses with acute abdominal pain

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Objectives
Investigation of the diagnostic and prognostic potential of serum and peritoneal fluid (PF) levels of serum amyloid A (SAA) and haptoglobin in horses with colic

Methods
• SAA and haptoglobin measured in serum and PF samples from 61 colic horses and 19 healthy horses.
• Colic cases classified according to diagnosis, treatment and outcome.
• Concentrations are log-transformed and compared between groups with student’s t-test and ANOVA.

Results
• PF SAA was higher in horses with infectious conditions compared to all other diagnoses (p<0.001)
• PF haptoglobin was higher in both strangulating (p=0.004) and infectious conditions (p=0.009) compared to simple obstructions.

Conclusions
The peritoneal fluid concentrations of SAA and haptoglobin are more indicative of diagnosis, treatment necessary and outcome than the serum concentrations.

Combining SAA and haptoglobin levels in peritoneal fluid seems to be helpful as diagnostic and prognostic markers in colic horses and should be investigated further.

Table 1. Serum and PF concentrations of SAA and haptoglobin in control and colic horses.
Concentrations are shown as medians with ranges, but the comparisons are made between the logarithmic transformed mean values.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SAA (mg/l)</th>
<th>Haptoglobin (mg/ml)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Serum</td>
<td>Peritoneal fluid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n</td>
<td>Median (range)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n</td>
<td>Median (range)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Colic horses had significantly higher mean concentrations of serum SAA, PF SAA and PF haptoglobin compared to controls (table 1).
- Serum haptoglobin was not statistically different in any of the groups of horses compared.