



UW Veterinary Care
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

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Cats with kidney infections: Can serum amyloid A tell us when to stop antibiotics?

The Study:

We are studying a systemic biomarker, serum amyloid A (SAA) to help determine when to stop antibiotic treatments in cats diagnosed with a kidney infection (or pyelonephritis).

Does my cat qualify?

- Cats with a working diagnosis of pyelonephritis based on work-up and positive urine culture, and has started treatment with antibiotics.
- Cats with newly elevated kidney values OR cats with a history of chronic kidney disease.

What happens at study visits?

- While in the hospital, we will collect blood from your cat to measure the SAA levels at hospital admission and discharge.
- We will need to see your cat for follow-up visits on days 7, 14, and possibly 21 to determine when to stop antibiotics.
- We will need to see your cat 3 weeks after antibiotics are finished to ensure your cat does not have relapsing infection.
- Follow up visits will include a brief exam and sample collection for a renal panel, urinalysis with culture, SAA, and blood pressure.
- You will fill out a questionnaire at each visit about how your cat is feeling at home.
- We will contact you after the antibiotics are finished to see how your cat is feeling at home.

What benefits are there?

- You must pay for the initial diagnostics needed to confirm that your cat is eligible for the study.
- Once enrolled, the study will pay for the initial SAA levels and all the bloodwork, urine tests, and blood pressure done at the follow-up visits.



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