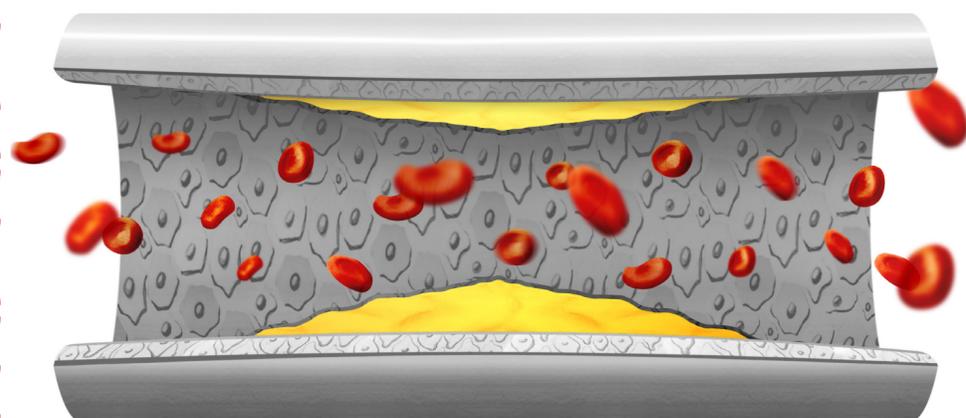
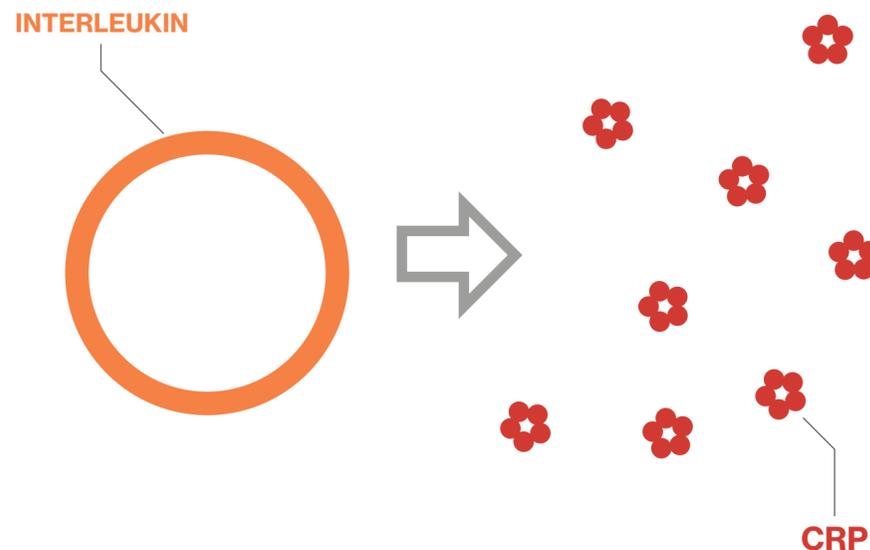


# Measuring inflammation and role of hsCRP

Inflammation in the body plays a key role in driving the build up of plaque in artery walls.<sup>1</sup>



Measuring levels of inflammation has been shown to accurately identify people most at risk of having a cardiovascular (CV) event.



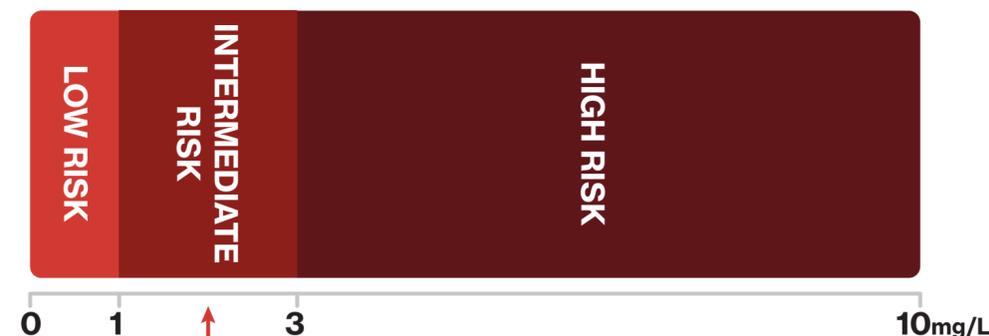
Inflammation is driven by molecules called **interleukins**. These molecules raise levels of specific proteins in the blood called **CRP biomarkers**.<sup>1</sup>

The levels of CRP biomarkers can be measured using a **high-sensitivity CRP (hsCRP)** test. The level of inflammation can be determined by measuring the level of CRP, which helps assess cardiovascular risk.<sup>2</sup>

## What is the hsCRP test?

It is a simple, readily available blood test that can predict cardiovascular risk from levels of CRP per litre of blood.

### HIGH-SENSITIVITY CRP TEST (hsCRP)<sup>2</sup>



**2mg/L** is commonly used as a clinical cut off point when measuring inflammatory CV risk<sup>3</sup>

### REFERENCES

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3. Goff DC, Jr. et al. ACC/AHA guideline on the assessment of cardiovascular risk: a report of the American College of Cardiology/American Heart Association Task Force on Practice Guidelines. Circulation 2014;129:S49-S73.