

**0050182 C-Reactive Protein, High Sensitivity**

**HSCR**

**Interpretive Data:**

Patients with higher hs-CRP concentrations are more likely to develop stroke, myocardial infarction, and severe peripheral vascular disease.

CRP is a nonspecific marker of inflammation and a variety of conditions other than atherosclerosis may cause elevated concentrations. If the first result is greater than 3.0 mg/L, recommend repeating test at least 2 weeks later in a metabolically stable state, free of infection or acute illness. The lower of the two results should be used to determine the patient's risk.

Significantly decreased CRP values may result in specimens from patients treated with carboxypenicillins.

<b>hs-CRP results are used to assign risk as follows:</b>	
Less than 1.0 mg/L	Low risk
1.0-3.0 mg/L	Average risk
Greater than 3.0 mg/L	High risk