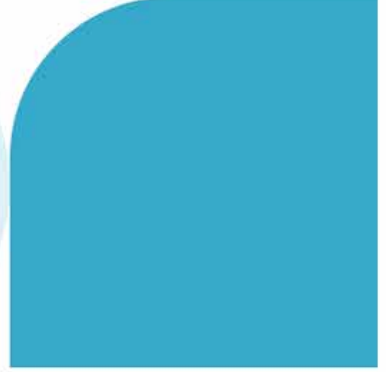
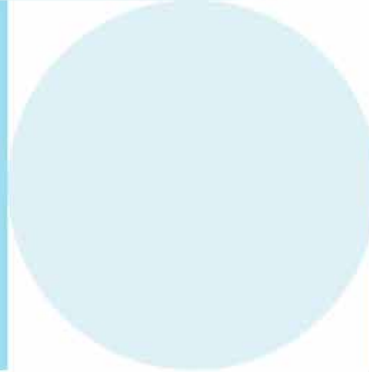
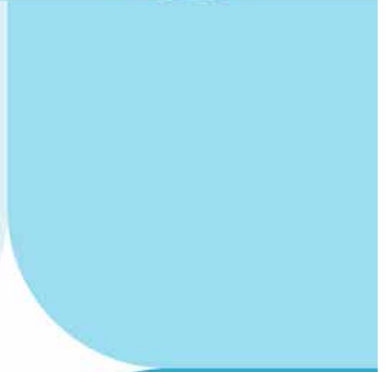
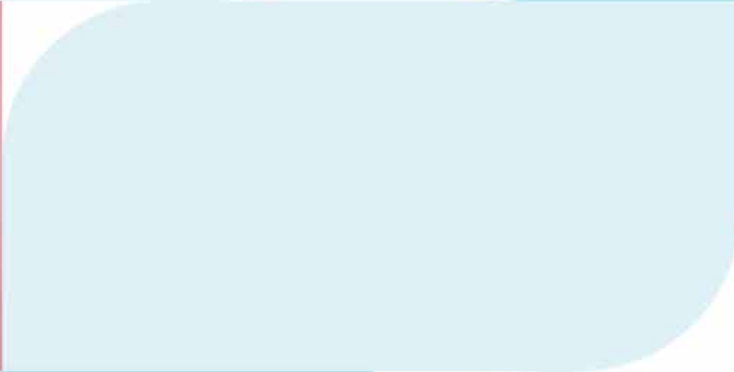




Test report



At-home test




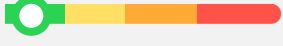
# hs-CRP Test

Lab test

Blood

Name: **Dummy Persson**    Date of test: **11/14/2022**    Analysis-ID: **X7A166-G450D**

## hs-CRP Test - Your results

Name	Your value	Reference value	Scale
CRP highly sensitive	 0.46 mg/l	< 1 mg/l	

### What is hs-CRP?

Regular CRP (often called the "total CRP") is best known as an infection test, but a low plasma rate is the risk assessment of suffering from cardiovascular disease. CRP is an abbreviation for C-reactive protein, which is a protein that is formed in and released from the liver in connection with infection (primarily bacterial infections), inflammation or other various types of trauma such as a surgical intervention or other tissue damage. Regular CRP measures the high CRP levels that arise in connection with infectious diseases or tissue damage, while a high-sensitivity CRP (hs-CRP) measures the chronic low-grade inflammation that may be present in the body of otherwise healthy individuals.

### Why analyze hs-CRP?

The latest research has shown that chronic low-grade inflammation in the body can be a risk factor for cardiovascular diseases such as heart attack and stroke. Cardiovascular diseases most commonly arise due to the formation of plaque in the body's major blood vessels, a condition known as atherosclerosis. Despite its name, atherosclerosis is not related to the accumulation of calcium in our blood vessels but rather the buildup of cholesterol and oxidized immune cells. This process is both caused and accelerated by chronic low-grade inflammation in the body, which can be measured through high-sensitivity CRP in the blood.

### What does an elevated high-sensitivity CRP value mean?

hs-CRP levels above 10 mg/L indicate an increased risk of cardiovascular disease. However, levels >10 mg/L often suggest an ongoing or recent infection, such as a common cold. Therefore, drawing conclusions about the risk of cardiovascular disease based on a high-sensitivity CRP value >10 mg/L should be avoided. High-sensitivity CRP can also be elevated in rheumatic diseases or inflammatory bowel diseases, as well as abdominal obesity, diabetes, and smoking.

### What does a low high-sensitivity CRP value mean?

Low levels of high-sensitivity CRP (<1 mg/L) indicate a low risk of cardiovascular disease, while levels between 1-2 mg/L suggest an average risk. However, please note that there are several other risk factors for cardiovascular disease such as heredity, high cholesterol levels, high blood pressure, diabetes and smoking, which make the overall risk a little complex. It is not possible to draw significant conclusions from a single value alone.

### Other factors that can affect the analysis value include

High-sensitivity CRP is an extremely sensitive test, and the value can be influenced by various factors, as previously mentioned, including a temporary infection. Therefore, it is essential that you take the test when you subjectively feel healthy without any ongoing illness, infection, inflammation, or injury.

CRP levels measured with high-sensitivity CRP are higher in women on hormone therapy after menopause compared to women without hormone therapy. The assessment of the risk for future cardiovascular disease based on high-sensitivity CRP in women with hormone therapy after menopause is, unfortunately, still not independently explored.

