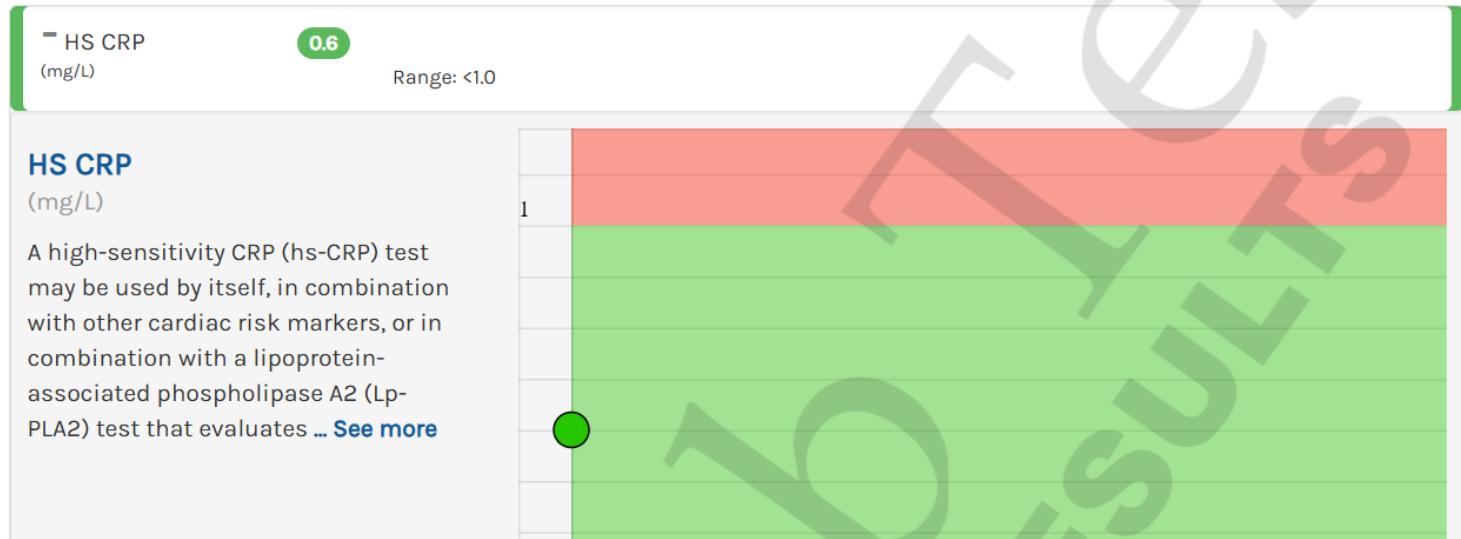


## Cardiovascular Health

The circulatory system, also known as the cardiovascular system (CVS), is a vast network of organs and vessels that are responsible for the flow of blood, nutrients, oxygen, other gases, and hormones to and from cells. Without the circulatory system, the body would not be able to fight disease or maintain a stable internal environment like a proper temperature and pH, referred to as homeostasis. The cardiovascular system is made up of three independent systems that work together: the heart (cardiovascular), lungs (pulmonary) and arteries, veins, coronary and portal vessels (systemic).

[Hide](#)

### Inflammation



### Result Comments

Reference Range: Optimal <1.0 mg/L, according to Jellinger PS et al. Endocr Pract. 2017;23(Suppl 2):1-87. The AHA/CDC Guidelines recommend hs-CRP ranges for identifying Relative Cardiovascular Risk in patients ages >17 years: <1.0 mg/L Lower Relative Cardiovascular Risk; 1.0-3.0 mg/L Average Relative Cardiovascular Risk; 3.1-10.0 mg/L Higher Relative Cardiovascular Risk. If result is between 3.1 and 10.0 mg/L, consider retesting in 1-2 weeks to exclude a benign transient elevation secondary to infection or inflammation from the baseline CRP value. Persistent elevations of >10.0 mg/L upon retesting may be associated with infection and inflammation. The AHA/CDC recommendations are based on Pearson TA, Mensah GA, Alexander RW, et al. Markers of inflammation and cardiovascular disease: application to clinical and public health practice: A statement for healthcare professionals from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and the American Heart Association. Circulation 2003; 107(3): 499-511.

For ages >17 Years:

hs-CRP mg/L	Risk According to AHA/CDC Guidelines
<1.0	Lower relative cardiovascular risk.
1.0-3.0	Average relative cardiovascular risk.
3.1-10.0	Higher relative cardiovascular risk.

Consider retesting in 1 to 2 weeks to exclude a benign transient elevation in the baseline CRP value secondary to infection or inflammation.

>10.0 Persistent elevation, upon retesting, may be associated with infection and inflammation.

Pearson TA, Mensah GA, Alexander RW, et al. Markers of inflammation and cardiovascular disease: application to clinical and public health practice: A statement for healthcare professionals from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and the American Heart Association. *Circulation* 2003; 107(3): 499-511.