C reactive protein CRP

General:

C-reactive protein is an acute phase protein of the non-specific immune defense. It is synthesized by interleukin-6 stimulated cells in the liver and transferred to the blood. CRP inhibits the proinflammatory activity of neutrophilic granulocytes and thus prevents major tissue damage. It is able to bind to the bacterial cell wall and activate the classical complement system. As with (the more unspecific) ESR, CRP is increased in acute and chronic infections and reflects the severity of the infection (e.g. in sepsis). The half-life is 5-7 hours, a peak can be expected after approx. 50 hours.

The following tests are available:

- **C-reactive protein in serum**

Indication:	Inflammation parameter, monitoring of antibiotic therapy in bacterial infections, recognition of intrauterine infections and monitoring amniotic membrane rupture, estimation of disease activity in rheumatoid disorders, early diagnosis of postoperative complications.
Material:	1 ml serum
TAT:	same day, FML
Method:	turbidimetric
Units:	mg/dl
Ref.- range:	<0.5

- **C-reactive protein in aspirate^**

Material:	1 ml aspirate
TAT:	3-5 days, Germany
Method:	turbidimetric
Units:	mg/dl
Ref.- range:	up to 1.0

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- **C-reactive protein, high sensitive**

General:

The sensitive CRP includes the low measuring range up to 0.05 for early diagnosis of arteriosclerotic and thrombosis risk.

Material:	1 ml serum
TAT:	3 -5 days*
Method:	turbidimetric
Units:	mg/l
Ref.- range:	<1.0

For complete list of laboratory test offered at Freiburg Medical Laboratory, please visit http://www.fml-dubai.com/parameter-listings/