**Hs CRP and troponin in acute**

 **coronary syndrome**

Background: There is intense interest in the use of highly-sensitive C-reactive protein (hsCRP) for risk assessment. Elevated hsCRP concentrations early in acute coronary syndrome (ACS), prior to the tissue necrosis, may be a surrogate marker for cardiovascular co-morbidities

**Objective**: Therefore we aimed to compare the difference between non-ST elevation myocardial infarction (NSTEMI) and ST myocardial infarction (STEMI) patients.

**Methods**: This is an observational study. Of the 50 patients had acute myocardial infarction (AMI). hsCRP levels levels were analyzed and compared between non-ST elevation AMI and ST elevation AMI.

 **Results**: STEMI patients had significantly higher BMI compared to NSTEMI patients.There was a significant difference regarding peak CRP levels between the two groups, as STEMI patients had significantly higher peak CRP levels compared to NSTEMI patients (p=0.0464).