

Abstract

Stroke is a rapid loss of brain function due to disturbance in the blood supply to the brain either ischemic or hemorrhagic.

C-reactive protein is a peripheral marker of inflammation and of generalized atherosclerosis. Acute ischemic stroke may trigger an inflammatory response that leads to increased levels of CRP.

High levels of CRP may be associated with poor outcome because they reflect either an inflammatory reaction or tissue damage. Levels of CRP have been proposed for use in risk assessment for cerebrovascular accident and as a prognostic marker after an acute event, although the pathogenic and clinical significance of these associations is controversial.

Key Words :

Serum c- reactive protein level - ischemic from hemorrhagic stroke .