SmartVascular Dx™

What Makes Us Different

Competitive Landscape

Test Name	What it Measures	Why SmartVascular Dx (SVDx) is Better Positioned
SmartVascular Dx (SVDx) (formerly PULS™ Cardiac Test)	Multi-biomarker blood test assessing signals of endothelial injury and unstable coronary plaque activity (plaque vulnerability).	SVDx focuses directly on vascular injury and unstable plaque biology, rather than only addressing broad inflammation or cholesterol. This approach enables earlier, event-oriented risk insights and actionable follow-up.
hs-CRP (High-sensitivity C-reactive protein)	Sensitive measure of systemic inflammation; elevated with many conditions, not heart-specific.	SVDx specifically targets vascular injury and unstable plaque, instead of just broad inflammation or cholesterol. This enables earlier risk insights and actionable follow-up.
Erythrocyte Sedimentation Rate (ESR)	Non-specific inflammation marker (how fast red cells settle); elevated in infections, autoimmune disease, cancer, etc.	SVDx assesses cardiovascular risk by focusing on plaque activity. ESR is too vague to effectively determine coronary risk or address immediate event concerns.
Cardio IQ® (Quest Advanced Lipid Panel)	Advanced lipid profiling (particle numbers/sizes, fractionation) to assess dyslipidemia and atherosclerotic risk.	SVDx explores active plaque instability beyond lipid levels to better understand cardiovascular risk. By integrating Cardio IQ® for lipid management with SVDx, we can identify vulnerable plaque biology for improved cardiac health assessments and tailored interventions.
Apolipoprotein B (ApoB)	Quantity of atherogenic particles (apoB100) — a strong marker of lifetime LDL-particle exposure and risk.	ApoB indicates particle burden, while SVDx reveals current plaque injury activity. Together, ApoB guides long-term lipid management, and SVDx helps identify near-term vulnerabilities.
Lipoprotein(a) [Lp(a)]	Genetic atherothrombotic risk lipoprotein; independent causal risk factor; not modifiable by lifestyle.	Lp(a) indicates an inherited baseline risk, while SVDx reflects current active injury. SVDx can change as biology stabilizes with therapy, whereas Lp(a) remains largely fixed.
Prevencio HART CVE™	Prevencio is typically positioned as a prognostic biomarker test to stratify risk in patients who already present with symptoms or elevated risk, often in a clinical setting when a physician suspects cardiovascular disease. It's used to guide decision-making after clinical signal or suspicion.	SVDx is designed to function effectively with or without symptoms. It can detect vascular injury and plaque vulnerability early, even in asymptomatic patients, providing proactive insight into a risk of events. This capability is a key differentiator. The reasons why SVDx is better than Prevencio is emphasized by this contrast: SVDx can be used proactively in broader populations, while Prevencio primarily targets symptomatic or higher-risk patients.

For more information or ordering:
www.mslinc.com or call (866) 299-8998

MorningStar Laboratories

MorningStar Laboratories
5151 California Ave, Ste 150 | Irvine, CA 92617 | **www.mslinc.com** | **866.299.8998**

MKP-SVD-0016 1025