a) detecting the amount of N-terminal of the pro-hormone brain natriuretic peptide (NT-proBNP), homocysteine and C-reactive protein (CRP) in a sample of a subject;

b) comparing the amount of NT-proBNP, homocysteine and CRP to a reference amount of NT-proBNP, homocysteine and CRP; and

c) identifying the subject as having an increased risk of a cardiovascular event, particularly an other cardiovascular event, more particularly a secondary cardiovascular event, if the amount of NT-proBNP, homocysteine and CRP in the sample is greater than the reference amount of NT-proBNP, homocysteine and CRP.

33. A method according to any one of claims 1 to 11, 16 to 27 or 32, wherein the reference amounts are for CRP 1.51 mg/L, homocysteine 12.16 µmol/L and NT-proBNP 263 pg/ml.