What is claimed is:

1. A method for determining the likelihood that an individual has increased risk of a cardiovascular (CV) event, the method comprising:

detecting, in a biological sample from the individual, biomarker values that each correspond to one of at least N biomarkers selected from Table 1, and determining the likelihood that the individual has increased risk for a CV event based on said biomarker values, and wherein N = 2 - 155.

2. The method of claim 1, wherein N = 3 - 155; N = 4 - 155; N = 5 - 155; N = 6 - 155; N = 7 - 155; N = 8 - 155; N = 9 -155 or N = 10 - 155.

3. The method of claim 1, wherein the biomarkers are selected from the group consisting of MMP-12, complement C7, CCL18, α-1-antichymotrypsin complex, GDF-11, α-2-antiplasmin and a combination thereof.

4. The method of claim 1, wherein detecting the biomarker values comprises performing an in vitro assay.

5. The method of claim 4, wherein said in vitro assay comprises at least one capture reagent corresponding to each of said biomarkers, and further comprising selecting said at least one capture reagent from the group consisting of aptamers, antibodies, and a nucleic acid probe.

6. The method of claim 1, wherein the biological sample is selected from the group consisting of whole blood, dried blood spots, plasma, serum and urine.

7. The method according to claim 1, wherein said individual is evaluated for risk of a CV event, based on said biomarker values and at least one item of additional biomedical information corresponding to said individual, wherein said at least one item of additional biomedical information is independently selected from the group consisting of

(a) information corresponding to the presence of cardiovascular risk factors selected from the group consisting of prior myocardial infarction, angiographic evidence of greater than 50% stenosis in one or more coronary vessels, exercise-induced ischemia by treadmill or nuclear testing or prior coronary revascularization,

(b) information corresponding to physical descriptors of said individual,

(c) information corresponding to a change in weight of said individual,

(d) information corresponding to the ethnicity of said individual,

(e) information corresponding to the gender of said individual,

(f) information corresponding to said individual's smoking history,

(g) information corresponding to said individual's alcohol use history,

(h) information corresponding to said individual's occupational history,

(i) information corresponding to said individual's family history of cardiovascular disease or other circulatory system conditions,

(j) information corresponding to the presence or absence in said individual of at least one genetic marker correlating with a higher risk of cardiovascular disease in said individual or a family member of said individual,

(k) information corresponding to clinical symptoms of said individual,

(l) information corresponding to other laboratory tests,

(m) information corresponding to gene expression values of said individual, and

(n) information corresponding to said individual's consumption of known cardiovascular risk factors such as diet high in saturated fats, high salt, high cholesterol,

(o) information corresponding to the individual's imaging results obtained by techniques selected from the group consisting of electrocardiogram, echocardiography, carotid ultrasound for intima-media thickness, flow mediated dilation, pulse wave velocity, ankle-brachial index, stress echocardiography, myocardial perfusion imaging, coronary calcium by CT, high resolution CT angiography, MRI imaging, and other imaging modalities, and

(p) information regarding the individual's medications.

8. A panel of biomarkers for evaluating the risk of a future cardiovascular (CV) Event within a five year time period, said panel comprising N biomarkers selected from the group consisting of the biomarkers of Table 1, wherein N = 2 – 155.

9. The panel of biomarkers of claim 8, wherein the biomarkers are selected from the group consisting of MMP-12, complement C7, CCL18, α-1-antichymotrypsin complex, GDF-11, α-2-antiplasmin and a combination thereof.

10. A method for evaluating the risk of a future cardiovascular (CV) Event within a 5 year time period in a population, comprising:

detecting, in a biological sample from an individual of the population, biomarker values that each correspond to one of at least N biomarkers selected from Table 1, wherein said individual is evaluated for risk of a CV event, based on said biomarker values, and wherein N = 2 - 155.

11. The method of claim 10, wherein the biomarkers are selected from the group consisting of MMP-12, complement C7, CCL18, α-1-antichymotrypsin complex, GDF-11, α-2-antiplasmin and a combination thereof.

12. The method of claim 10, further comprising:

selecting the population on the basis of a characteristic selected from the group consisting of:

a) a population having or not having a prior history of cardiovascular disease; and

b) a population having or not having genetic risk factors comprising mutations, single nucleotide polymorphisms and/or insertion/deletions.

13. The method of claim 10, wherein the evaluated risk for CV event for individuals permits their stratification into categories selected from the group consisting of:

a) different categories for increased or decreased disease manage programs;

b) different risk categories relating to life insurance coverage;

c) different risk categories relating to health insurance coverage;

d) different categories of candidacy for partnership;

e) different categories of eligibility for entry into clinical trials of CV therapeutics;

f) different risk categories relating to cardiovascular safety for a CV therapeutic or any therapeutic.

14. The method of claim 10, wherein detecting the biomarker values comprises performing an in vitro assay.

15. The method of claim 14, wherein said in vitro assay comprises at least one capture reagent corresponding to each of said biomarkers, and further comprising selecting said at least

one capture reagent from the group consisting of aptamers, antibodies, and a nucleic acid probe.

16. The method of claim 14, wherein the biological sample is selected from the group consisting of whole blood, dried blood spots, plasma, serum and urine.

17. A computer-implemented method for evaluating the risk of a cardiovascular (CV) Event, the method comprising:

retrieving on a computer biomarker information for an individual, wherein the biomarker information comprises biomarker values that correspond to one of at least N biomarkers selected from Table 1;

performing with the computer a classification of each of said biomarker values;

indicating a result of the evaluation of risk for a CV event for said individual based upon a plurality of classifications; and

wherein N = 2 - 155.

18. The method of claim 17, wherein the biomarkers are selected from the group consisting of MMP-12, complement C7, CCL18, α-1-antichymotrypsin complex, GDF-11, α-2-antiplasmin and a combination thereof.

19. The method of claim 17, wherein indicating the result of the evaluation of risk of a CV event for the individual comprises displaying the result on a computer display.

20. A computer program product for evaluating the risk of a CV event, the computer program product comprising:

a computer readable medium embodying program code executable by a processor of a computing device or system, the program code comprising:

code that retrieves data attributed to a biological sample from an individual, wherein the data comprises biomarker values that each correspond to one of at least N biomarkers selected from Table 1, wherein said biomarkers were detected in the biological sample; and code that executes a classification method that indicates a result of the evaluation of risk for a CV event of the individual as a function of said biomarker values; and

wherein N = 2 - 155.

21. The computer program product of claim 20, wherein the biomarkers are selected from the group consisting of MMP-12, complement C7, CCL18, α-1-antichymotrypsin complex, GDF-11, α-2-antiplasmin and a combination thereof.

22. The computer program product of claim 20, wherein said classification method uses a continuous measurement score or assigns to two or more classes.

What is claimed is:

1. A method for determining the likelihood that an individual has increased risk of a CV event, the method comprising:

detecting, in a biological sample from the individual, biomarker values that each correspond to one of at least N biomarkers selected from Table 1, and determining the likelihood that the individual has increased risk for a CV event based on said biomarker values, wherein N = 2 - 155, and wherein one of the at least N biomarkers selected from Table 1 is CCL18.

2. The method of claim 1, wherein N = 3 - 155; N = 4 - 155; N = 5 - 155; N = 6 - 155; N = 7 - 155; N = 8 - 155; N = 9 -155 or N = 10 - 155.

3. The method of claim 1, wherein the biomarkers are selected from the group consisting of MMP-12, complement C7, α-1-antichymotrypsin complex, GDF-11, α-2-antiplasmin, angiopoietin-2 and a combination thereof.

4. The method of claim 1, wherein detecting the biomarker values comprises performing an in vitro assay.

5. The method of claim 4, wherein said in vitro assay comprises at least one capture reagent corresponding to each of said biomarkers, and further comprising selecting said at least one capture reagent from the group consisting of aptamers, antibodies, and a nucleic acid probe.

6. The method of claim 1, wherein the biological sample is selected from the group consisting of whole blood, dried blood spots, plasma, serum and urine.

7. The method according to claim 1, wherein said individual is evaluated for risk of a CV event, based on said biomarker values and at least one item of additional biomedical information corresponding to said individual, wherein said at least one item of additional biomedical information is independently selected from the group consisting of

(a) information corresponding to the presence of cardiovascular risk factors selected from the group consisting of prior myocardial infarction, angiographic evidence of greater

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than 50% stenosis in one or more coronary vessels, exercise-induced ischemia by treadmill or nuclear testing or prior coronary revascularization,

(b) information corresponding to physical descriptors of said individual,

(c) information corresponding to a change in weight of said individual,

(d) information corresponding to the ethnicity of said individual,

(e) information corresponding to the gender of said individual,

(f) information corresponding to said individual's smoking history,

(g) information corresponding to said individual's alcohol use history,

(h) information corresponding to said individual's occupational history,

(i) information corresponding to said individual's family history of cardiovascular disease or other circulatory system conditions,

(j) information corresponding to the presence or absence in said individual of at least one genetic marker correlating with a higher risk of cardiovascular disease in said individual or a family member of said individual,

(k) information corresponding to clinical symptoms of said individual,

(l) information corresponding to other laboratory tests,

(m) information corresponding to gene expression values of said individual, and

(n) information corresponding to said individual's consumption of known cardiovascular risk factors such as diet high in saturated fats, high salt, high cholesterol,

(o) information corresponding to the individual's imaging results obtained by techniques selected from the group consisting of electrocardiogram, echocardiography, carotid ultrasound for intima-media thickness, flow mediated dilation, pulse wave velocity, ankle-brachial index, stress echocardiography, myocardial perfusion imaging, coronary calcium by CT, high resolution CT angiography, MRI imaging, and other imaging modalities, and

(p) information regarding the individual's medications.

8. A panel of biomarkers for evaluating the risk of a future cardiovascular (CV) Event within a five year time period, said panel comprising N biomarkers selected from the group consisting of the biomarkers of Table 1, wherein N = 2 – 155, and wherein one of the at least N biomarkers selected from Table 1 is CCL18.

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9. The panel of biomarkers of claim 8, wherein the biomarkers are selected from the group consisting of MMP-12, complement C7, α-1-antichymotrypsin complex, GDF-11, α-2-antiplasmin, angiopoietin-2 and a combination thereof.

10. A method for evaluating the risk of a future cardiovascular (CV) Event within a 5 year time period in a population, comprising:

detecting, in a biological sample from an individual of the population, biomarker values that each correspond to one of at least N biomarkers selected from Table 1, wherein said individual is evaluated for risk of a CV event, based on said biomarker values, wherein N = 2 - 155, and wherein one of the at least N biomarkers selected from Table 1 is CCL18.

11. The method of claim 10, wherein the biomarkers are selected from the group consisting of MMP-12, complement C7, α-1-antichymotrypsin complex, GDF-11, α-2-antiplasmin, angiopoietin-2 and a combination thereof.

12. The method of claim 10, further comprising:

selecting the population on the basis of a characteristic selected from the group consisting of:

a) a population having or not having a prior history of cardiovascular disease; and

b) a population having or not having genetic risk factors comprising mutations, single nucleotide polymorphisms and/or insertion/deletions.

13. The method of claim 10, wherein the evaluated risk for CV event for individuals permits their stratification into categories selected from the group consisting of:

a) different categories for increased or decreased disease manage programs;

b) different risk categories relating to life insurance coverage;

c) different risk categories relating to health insurance coverage;

d) different categories of candidacy for partnership;

e) different categories of eligibility for entry into clinical trials of CV therapeutics;

f) different risk categories relating to cardiovascular safety for a CV therapeutic or any therapeutic.

14. The method of claim 10, wherein detecting the biomarker values comprises performing an in vitro assay.

15. The method of claim 14, wherein said in vitro assay comprises at least one capture reagent corresponding to each of said biomarkers, and further comprising selecting said at least one capture reagent from the group consisting of aptamers, antibodies, and a nucleic acid probe.

16. The method of claim 10, wherein the biological sample is selected from the group consisting of whole blood, dried blood spots, plasma, serum and urine.

17. A computer-implemented method for evaluating the risk of a cardiovascular (CV) Event, the method comprising:

retrieving on a computer biomarker information for an individual, wherein the biomarker information comprises biomarker values that correspond to one of at least N biomarkers selected from Table 1;

performing with the computer a classification of each of said biomarker values;

indicating a result of the evaluation of risk for a CV event for said individual based upon a plurality of classifications; and

wherein N = 2 - 155, and wherein one of the at least N biomarkers selected from Table 1 is CCL18.

18. The method of claim 17, wherein the biomarkers are selected from the group consisting of MMP-12, complement C7, α-1-antichymotrypsin complex, GDF-11, α-2-antiplasmin, angiopoietin-2 and a combination thereof.

19. The method of claim 17, wherein indicating the result of the evaluation of risk of a CV event for the individual comprises displaying the result on a computer display.

20. A computer program product for evaluating the risk of a CV event, the computer program product comprising:

a computer readable medium embodying program code executable by a processor of a computing device or system, the program code comprising:

code that retrieves data attributed to a biological sample from an individual, wherein the data comprises biomarker values that each correspond to one of at least N biomarkers selected from Table 1, wherein said biomarkers were detected in the biological sample; and code that executes a classification method that indicates a result of the evaluation of risk for a CV event of the individual as a function of said biomarker values; and

wherein N = 2 - 155, and wherein one of the at least N biomarkers selected from Table 1 is CCL18.

21. The computer program product of claim 20, wherein the biomarkers are selected from the group consisting of MMP-12, complement C7, α-1-antichymotrypsin complex, GDF-11, α-2-antiplasmin, angiopoietin-2 and a combination thereof.

22. The computer program product of claim 20, wherein said classification method uses a continuous measurement score or assigns to two or more classes.

23. A method for determining the likelihood that an individual has increased risk of a CV event, the method comprising:

detecting, in a biological sample from the individual, biomarker values that each correspond to one of at least N biomarkers selected from Table 1, and determining the likelihood that the individual has increased risk for a CV event based on said biomarker values, wherein N = 7 - 155.

24. The method of claim 23, wherein N = 8 - 155; N = 9 - 155; N = 10 -155 or N = 11 - 155.

25. The method of claim 23, wherein the biomarkers are selected from the group consisting of MMP-12, complement C7, CCL18, α-1-antichymotrypsin complex, GDF-11, α-2-antiplasmin, angiopoietin-2 and a combination thereof.

26. The method of claim 23, wherein detecting the biomarker values comprises performing an in vitro assay.

27. The method of claim 26, wherein said in vitro assay comprises at least one capture reagent corresponding to each of said biomarkers, and further comprising selecting said at least one capture reagent from the group consisting of aptamers, antibodies, and a nucleic acid probe.

28. The method of claim 23, wherein the biological sample is selected from the group consisting of whole blood, dried blood spots, plasma, serum and urine.

29. A panel of biomarkers for evaluating the risk of a future cardiovascular (CV) Event within a five year time period, said panel comprising N biomarkers selected from the group consisting of the biomarkers of Table 1, wherein N = 6 – 155.

30. The panel of biomarkers of claim 8, wherein the biomarkers are selected from the group consisting of MMP-12, complement C7, CCL18, α-1-antichymotrypsin complex, GDF-11, α-2-antiplasmin, angiopoietin-2 and a combination thereof.

31. A method for screening an individual in a population by evaluating or prognosing the risk of a future CV event within a 5 year period, said method comprising:

detecting, in a biological sample from the individual, a biomarker value for angiopoietin 2, and

determining the risk of a future CV event on the basis of the angiopoietin 2 biomarker value, wherein detecting the biomarker value comprises performing an in vitro assay with at least one capture reagent, wherein said at least one capture reagent is an aptamer.

32. The method of claim 31, further comprising, before the determining step, the step comprising:

providing information regarding the individual's use of a statin, and

wherein the determining of the risk of a future CV event is on the basis of the angiopoietin 2 biomarker value and the statin information.

33. The method of claim 31, further comprising:

detecting in said biological sample a biomarker value for a biomarker selected from the group consisting of MMP7, CHRDL1, MATN2, PSA-ACT and a combination thereof.

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34. The method of claim 31, further comprising:

detecting, in said biological sample from the individual, biomarker values that each corresponds to N biomarkers selected from the biomarkers of Table 2, wherein N = 2-10.

35. The use of claim 33, further comprising:

detecting in said biological sample from the individual, biomarker values that each corresponds to N biomarkers selected from the biomarkers of Table 3, wherein N = 2-10.