Introduction: Elderly populations are growing worldwide progressively and the prevalence of metabolic syndrome (MetS) increases with age. Obesity and a sedentary lifestyle are recognized as major risk factors for the development of the metabolic syndrome and type 2 diabetes. Low-grade inflammation is characteristic of the metabolic syndrome (MetS). The aims of the study were 1. to evaluate the frequency of MetS, and 2. to investigate the relationship between serum CRP levels and its components in Turkish elderly patients. Subjects and Method: Study population was included 121 (mean age 64.3±14.1 yrs) (80 female, 41 male) elderly patients. All study population was evaluated for MetS by Adult Treatment Panel III (ATPIII). Demographic and biochemical data such as lipids, fasting insulin, glucose and serum CRP were evaluated. Insulin resistance (IR) was estimated using the homeostasis model assessment (HOMA-IR). Results: Metabolic syndrome was found to be (39/121) 32.2% and higher in women (30/80) (37.5%) than in men (9/41) (21.9%). Of patients with MetS, 10 (25.6%) had a history of cardiovascular disease, 22 (56.4%) had dyslipidemia, 20 (51.2%) had hypertension and 15 (38.4%) had type 2 diabetes mellitus. Mean levels of serum CRP were positively correlated with diastolic blood pressure ($r=0.655$, $p=0.01$), and LDL-Cholesterol ($r=0.705$, $p=0.001$), and HOMA-IR levels ($r=0.800$, $p=0.002$). However, mean levels of serum CRP were negatively correlated with HDL levels ($r=0.400$, $p=0.001$). Conclusion: Metabolic syndrome by ATP III criteria is highly prevalent in the elderly population. And also, serum C reactive protein positively correlated with diastolic blood pressure, LDL-Cholesterol and HOMA-IR.