



Homocysteine and MTHFR Mutations

Relation to Thrombosis and Coronary Artery Disease

Elizabeth A. Varga, MS; Amy C. Sturm, MS; Caron P. Misita, PharmD; Stephan Moll, MD



Homocysteine is a chemical in the blood that is produced when an amino acid (a building block of protein) called methionine is broken down in the body. We all have some homocysteine in our blood. Elevated homocysteine levels (also called hyperhomocysteinemia) may cause irritation of the blood vessels. Elevated levels of homocysteine show an increased risk for (1) hardening of the arteries (atherosclerosis), which could eventually result in a heart attack and/or stroke, and (2) blood clots in the veins, referred to as venous thrombosis.

The purpose of this Cardiology Patient Page is to explain the relation between elevated homocysteine levels and blood clots in the arteries and veins; to discuss the causes of elevated homocysteine levels, including common genetic variants in the *MTHFR* gene (see the “What Do I Need to Know About a Hereditary Predisposition?” section); and to describe ways to monitor and lower homocysteine levels to possibly improve health.

Historical Perspective

In 1962, it was reported that people with a rare genetic condition called homocystinuria were prone to develop severe cardiovascular disease in their teens and 20s. In this condition, a defective enzyme causes an accumulation of homocysteine in the blood, resulting in very high levels. Studies of children with homocystinuria led to the discovery that elevated homocysteine levels are a risk factor for developing atherosclerosis and blood clots in the arteries and veins. Although homocystinuria is a rare disease (affecting about 1 in 200 000 people), many more people have mildly or moderately elevated homocysteine levels.

Causes of Elevated Homocysteine Levels

Some people have elevated homocysteine levels (Table 1) caused by a deficiency of B vitamins and folate in their diets. High homocysteine levels are also seen in people with kidney disease, low levels of thyroid hormones, psoriasis, and with certain

medications (such as antiepileptic drugs and methotrexate).¹ It has been recognized that some people have a common genetic variant (called methylenetetrahydrofolate reductase, abbreviated *MTHFR*) that impairs their ability to process folate. This defective gene leads to elevated levels of homocysteine in some people who inherit *MTHFR* variants from both parents.

How Is Homocysteine Measured?

Homocysteine is measured through a routine blood test. Most of the time, no

TABLE 1. Causes of Elevated Homocysteine

Deficiency of folic acid or vitamins B ₆ /B ₁₂
Kidney disease
Low levels of thyroid hormones (hypothyroidism)
Medications
Methylenetetrahydrofolate reductase (<i>MTHFR</i>) genetic mutations
Psoriasis
Systemic lupus erythematosus
Unknown

The information contained in this *Circulation* Cardiology Patient Page is not a substitute for medical advice or treatment, and the American Heart Association recommends consultation with a physician or healthcare provider.

From the Department of Internal Medicine (E.A.V., A.C.S.), Division of Human Genetics, The Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio, and the Carolina Cardiovascular Biology Center (C.P.M., S.M.), Department of Medicine, Division of Hematology-Oncology, University of North Carolina School of Medicine, Chapel Hill, NC.

Correspondence to Elizabeth A. Varga, MS, Department of Internal Medicine, 8th Floor, OSU Outpatient Services, 2050 Kenny Rd, Columbus, OH. E-mail Varga-5@medctr.osu.edu

(*Circulation*. 2005;111:e289-e293.)

© 2005 American Heart Association, Inc.

Circulation is available at <http://www.circulationaha.org>

DOI: 10.1161/01.CIR.0000165142.37711.E7

preparations are needed before blood testing. Occasionally, a practitioner may order a fasting homocysteine level, which requires fasting for 10 hours before the blood draw. Fasting before the blood draw is probably not necessary, as short-term dietary factors will not likely influence test results.

Occasionally, a practitioner may order a test called the methionine-load test. This test measures homocysteine levels before and after the intake of 100 mg/kg of methionine (dissolved in orange juice). The test is most commonly used to diagnose abnormal homocysteine metabolism in people who have a high risk for cardiovascular disease but who have normal baseline homocysteine levels. This test can be used to make decisions about therapy, as people with abnormal "load" tests may respond better to vitamin B₆ supplementation compared with folic acid.

What Is Considered An "Elevated" Homocysteine Level?

There are somewhat variable classifications for what is considered an elevated homocysteine level. "Normal" and "abnormal" values are set by individual laboratories. Typically, a level less than 13 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ is considered normal. A level between 13 and 60 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ is considered moderately elevated, and a value greater than 60 to 100 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ is severely elevated.²

How Does an Elevated Homocysteine Level Lead to Blood Vessel Damage and Thrombosis?

Although we know that elevated homocysteine levels are observed more often in people with thrombosis and atherosclerosis, it is unclear whether it is the homocysteine itself that leads to the damage or whether the elevation of homocysteine is a result of the damage. Recent studies show that lowering homocysteine levels does not decrease the risk for atherosclerosis or thrombosis; this supports the theory that homocysteine may just be an "innocent bystander" and not the cause of these

conditions.^{3,4} Furthermore, it is poorly understood how homocysteine might exert damaging effects. A hypothesis is that homocysteine has a toxic effect on the cells that make up the innermost layer of blood vessels. Further studies are needed to clarify the role of homocysteine in atherosclerosis and thrombosis and to determine whether lowering the homocysteine level is effective in decreasing the risk for blood clots.

What Are the Risks for Someone With Elevated Homocysteine Levels?

An elevated homocysteine level is associated with an increased risk for developing atherosclerosis, which can in turn lead to coronary artery disease (CAD), heart attack, and stroke (Table 2). The magnitude of risk for CAD is not well defined. Generally, it seems that people with an elevated homocysteine level may have about twice the risk of CAD compared with those without a high homocysteine level. However, the risk is dependent on the homocysteine level. For example, in one study, researchers found that for every 10% elevation in homocysteine, there was nearly the same rise in the risk of CAD. The risk may also be related to how long someone has had an elevated homocysteine level.

There is also an increased likelihood of having a blood clot in the veins of the body if you have an elevated homocysteine level. A clot in the veins is

called a venous thrombosis. Most often, venous thrombosis occurs in the legs; however, the clot can break away from the wall of the vein and travel to the lung, leading to a potentially fatal complication called pulmonary embolism (see also Cardiology Patient Pages^{5,6}). Venous blood clots occur in approximately 1 in 1000 individuals per year. Certain studies have suggested that elevated homocysteine levels roughly double the risk of developing venous thrombosis.

It has been recognized that elevated homocysteine is associated with dementia, particularly Alzheimer's disease. How homocysteine is related to dementia is not yet fully understood. It is suspected that there is a connection between homocysteine levels and blood vessel changes in the brain. Research in this area is ongoing.

Women's Health

There are certain implications of having elevated homocysteine that are specifically relevant for women. Elevated homocysteine levels have been observed more frequently among women with certain pregnancy complications, including preeclampsia (elevated blood pressure that can lead to dangerous consequences), placental abruption (where the placenta detaches from the uterus), recurrent pregnancy loss, and giving birth to a small, low-birth-weight baby (called intrauterine growth restriction).⁷ However, medical research suggests that elevated homocysteine levels may be a consequence of these complications, rather than the cause.

Hyperhomocysteinemia is observed more commonly among women who have a child with a neural tube defect (an abnormality of the fetal spine or brain). Neural tube defects include spina bifida (an opening in the fetal spine) and anencephaly (a severe birth defect in which the brain and skull do not form properly). Approximately 20% of women who have a child with a neural tube defect have abnormal homocysteine metabolism.⁸

TABLE 2. Risks Associated With Elevated Homocysteine Levels

Coronary artery disease (atherosclerosis)
Heart attack
Stroke
Peripheral arterial disease
Venous thrombosis
Deep vein thrombosis
Pulmonary embolism
Dementia
Having a child with a neural tube defect (ie, spina bifida)
Unclear whether increased risk: pregnancy complications (preeclampsia, placental abruption, pregnancy loss)

TABLE 3. Therapy for Elevated Homocysteine Levels: Individual Tablets

Name	Ingredients per Tablet			No. of Tablets per Day Needed	Approximate Monthly Cost
	Folic Acid	Vitamin B ₆	Vitamin B ₁₂		
Vitamin B ₆	...	50 mg	...	1	\$1.00
Vitamin B ₁₂	1000 µg	1	\$1.50
Folic acid	0.8 mg (=800 µg)	3	\$1.50
Total per month					\$4.00

There are many tablet strengths. Be sure to read the label and find the correct strength.

Does Lowering Homocysteine Levels Decrease the Risk for Atherosclerosis and Thrombosis?

It is not clear whether lowering homocysteine levels actually decreases the risk for atherosclerosis and thrombosis. So far, only 2 clinical studies have been published on this issue.^{3,4} Although in these studies folic acid and vitamin B complex (made up of vitamins B₆ and B₁₂) were successful in lowering homocysteine levels, no clinical benefit was seen; ie, the lowering of homocysteine levels did not result in fewer heart attacks, strokes, or venous blood clots. This lends support to the notion that homocysteine may not be the cause of thrombosis and atherosclerosis but rather a byproduct of blood vessel damage that occurs through other mechanisms. One could therefore argue that there is no reason to treat elevated homocysteine levels, and this is perhaps true. However, at this point, many practitioners recommend treating elevated homocysteine levels because (1) it is still possible that an elevated homocysteine level contributes to the risk for thrombosis and atherosclerosis and that lowering its levels is beneficial and (2) treatment with folic acid and vitamins B₆ and B₁₂ appears to be safe. More research is needed to determine whether

lowering homocysteine levels has any benefit. At this point, it is important that patients (and practitioners) do not overrate the importance of folic acid and vitamin B complex therapy.

How Can You Lower Homocysteine Levels?

Elevated homocysteine levels can be lowered. We know that folic acid, vitamin B₆, and vitamin B₁₂ are all involved in breaking down homocysteine in the blood. Therefore, increasing your intake of folic acid and B vitamins may lower your homocysteine level. A good source of folate can be found in fruits and vegetables (especially green leafy vegetables). Other good sources of folate include fortified breads and cereals, lentils, chickpeas, asparagus, spinach, and most beans.

If adjusting your diet does not lower your homocysteine to the desired level, specific vitamins are often effective. Over-the-counter multivitamins that contain at least 250 µg (0.25 mg) of folic acid, as well as vitamins B₆ and B₁₂ (usually 2 to 25 mg for B₆ and 5 to 100 µg for B₁₂) may be effective. However, they may not be sufficient, because they only contain relatively low amounts of folic acid, vitamin B₆, and vitamin B₁₂. A better option is to purchase folic acid, vitamin B₆, and vitamin B₁₂ supplements separately.

TABLE 4. Therapy for Elevated Homocysteine Levels: Combination Tablets

Brand Name	Folic Acid	Vitamin B ₆	Vitamin B ₁₂	Approximate Monthly Cost	Generic Available
Folbee*	2.5 mg	25 mg	1000 µg	\$12.50	Not applicable
Folgard Rx 2.2	2.2 mg	25 mg	500 µg	\$14.00	No
Foltx	2.5 mg	25 mg	1000 µg	\$21.00	Yes

*Generic for Foltx.

This involves taking several different tablets a day, but it is a relatively inexpensive method. The dosing of folic acid and vitamins B₆ and B₁₂ can be confusing. Table 3 helps shed some light on the appropriate doses. Last, your doctor can prescribe medications that contain higher levels of folic acid and B vitamins. These are convenient combination pills (Table 4) that make the confusing search in the drug store for tablets with the right doses obsolete. High amounts of these vitamins are not known to pose any health hazards.

Women considering pregnancy should discuss their elevated homocysteine levels with a doctor. It is recommended that all women of child-bearing age take a multivitamin containing 0.4 mg of folic acid per day to reduce the chance of neural tube defects in their children. A higher dosage of folic acid, usually 4 mg, may be recommended if you have elevated homocysteine levels before pregnancy.

How Often Should Homocysteine Levels Be Checked?

Once an elevated level has been found and folic acid and/or vitamin B₆ and B₁₂ therapy is initiated, it is worthwhile to recheck a level about 2 months later to make sure that it has normalized. If it has not normalized, the dose of folic acid or vitamin B₆ and B₁₂ can be increased. It is reasonable to then recheck levels another 2 months later.

What Do I Need to Know About a Hereditary Predisposition?

Some people develop an elevated homocysteine level in part because of a genetic predisposition. The *MTHFR* gene mentioned previously produces an enzyme that helps regulate homocysteine levels in the body. If there is a genetic error (called a mutation) in the *MTHFR* gene, homocysteine levels may not be regulated properly. Genetic mutations in *MTHFR* are the most commonly known inherited risk factor for elevated homocysteine levels. We

all have 2 *MTHFR* genes, one inherited from each parent. Some people have a genetic mutation in one or both of their *MTHFR* genes. People with mutations in one *MTHFR* gene are called “heterozygous” for the *MTHFR* mutation; if mutations are present in both genes, the person is said to be “homozygous” for the mutation.

The most common *MTHFR* mutation is called the *MTHFR* C677T mutation, or the “thermolabile” *MTHFR* mutation. Another common mutation is called *MTHFR* A1298C. To have any detrimental effect, mutations must be present in both copies of a person’s *MTHFR* genes. Having only one mutation, ie, being heterozygous, is, from a medical perspective, irrelevant. Even when 2 *MTHFR* mutations are present (eg, 2 C677T mutations, or one C677T mutation and one A1298C mutation), not all people will develop high homocysteine levels. Although these mutations do impair the regulation of homocysteine, adequate folate levels essentially “cancel out” this defect.

Are Treatments Different for People With a Hereditary Predisposition to Elevated Homocysteine?

Regardless of whether you have an *MTHFR* mutation in both genes or not, the treatment for elevated homocysteine is the same—dietary intervention and supplementation with folic acid and vitamins B₆ and B₁₂. The amount of each of these supplements should be adjusted on the basis of the degree of homocysteine elevation, not your genetic status. If you have mutations in both *MTHFR* genes but have normal homocysteine levels, you do not need to be on folic acid or vitamin B₆ or B₁₂ therapy.

Are There Any Other Implications of Having *MTHFR* Mutations?

Studies have been conducted to investigate whether having 2 *MTHFR* mutations increases the risk of blood clots in the arteries, blood clots in the veins, or CAD.^{9,10} Overall, evidence from

these studies indicates that, so long as the homocysteine level is normal, *MTHFR* mutations do not significantly increase the risk of heart attack or stroke. Studies investigating the association of *MTHFR* mutations and venous blood clots have been inconsistent, with some studies showing a slight association, but most studies have not shown any association. Although a few studies have suggested that *MTHFR* mutations may interact with other inherited risk factors for clotting disorders (such as a gene mutation called factor V Leiden; see also Cardiology Patient Page¹¹), most studies show that the *MTHFR* mutations do not further increase the clotting risk associated with factor V Leiden.

MTHFR mutations have been linked in some studies to an increased chance of having a baby with a neural tube defect (spina bifida).⁸ One study suggested that mothers with 2 *MTHFR* mutations were twice as likely to have a baby with a neural tube defect, whereas other studies have not supported this finding. Recent research has implied that risks vary, based on the nutritional status of the mother (ie, folate levels, vitamin intake) and whether or not she has an elevated homocysteine level.¹² Because of this controversy, some practitioners may recommend extra folate supplementation (usually 4 mg) for women with 2 *MTHFR* mutations, whereas other practitioners will recommend normal use of prenatal vitamins containing folic acid for a woman who does not have an elevated homocysteine level.

There is also conflicting evidence about the relation between homozygous *MTHFR* mutations and pregnancy complications (including preeclampsia, placental abruption, recurrent pregnancy loss, and intrauterine growth restriction, as described earlier). A recent meta-analysis, which combined all of the data from these studies, found that there was not an association between *MTHFR* and recurrent pregnancy loss.¹³ It seems that homozygous *MTHFR* may moderately increase the risk of preeclampsia and

placental abruption, but more research in this area is necessary. Although it is not standard medical practice to test for *MTHFR* mutations when a woman has a history of these complications, some practitioners may order this testing.

Who Should Be Tested for Homocysteine Levels and Who for *MTHFR* Mutations?

For homocysteine, no official guidelines exist as to who should be tested. Having blood homocysteine levels checked appears appropriate in individuals with unexplained blood clots (arterial or venous) and unexplained atherosclerosis. One can also argue that everybody with atherosclerosis, ie, patients with CAD, heart attacks, or strokes, should have their blood homocysteine value checked. At this time, it is not clear whether women with a history of recurrent pregnancy loss, preeclampsia, placental abruption, and/or small-for-age babies should have homocysteine levels checked.

For *MTHFR*, as with homocysteine testing, no official guidelines exist as to who should be tested. In the absence of elevated homocysteine levels, *MTHFR* mutations appear to have no clinical relevance in regard to thrombosis and atherosclerosis. Therefore, one could argue that there is no indication to perform *MTHFR* genetic testing. The authors of this article take this approach in their clinical practice. It may, however, be reasonable to check mothers who gave birth to a baby with spina bifida for the *MTHFR* mutations.

Summary

Having elevated homocysteine levels indicates an increased risk of CAD and blood clots in the arteries and veins. You can lower elevated levels by taking folic acid, vitamin B₆, and vitamin B₁₂ or a combination of the 3. However, recent studies indicate that lowering an elevated homocysteine level does not decrease the risk of atherosclerosis and blood clots. Until this issue has been more clearly

defined, it appears prudent to make an effort to try to lower one's homocysteine levels through supplementation with folate and B vitamins. An individual should develop a plan with his/her physician to check homocysteine levels periodically and adjust treatment accordingly. Women with elevated homocysteine levels should also be aware of the possible implications that this may have for pregnancy complications and should discuss this with a knowledgeable healthcare provider. The *MTHFR* mutations appear to be medically irrelevant, so long as an individual's homocysteine level is normal. Therefore, it should be the homocysteine level, not the *MTHFR* genetic status, that is tested in patients with or at risk for blood clots, atherosclerosis, or pregnancy complications.

References

1. Malinow MR, Bostom AG, Krauss RM. Homocysteine, diet and cardiovascular diseases: a statement for healthcare professionals from the Nutrition Committee, American Heart Association. *Circulation*. 1999;99:178–182.
2. Moll S. Homocysteine. Retrieved December 15, 2004, at <http://www.fvleiden.org/ask/77.html>
3. Bos MJ, Heijer M, Willems H, Blom H, Gerrits W, Cattaneo M, Eichinger S, Rosendaal F. Homocysteine lowering by B vitamins and the secondary prevention of deep vein thrombosis and pulmonary embolism: a first randomized, placebo-controlled, double-blind trial. *Blood*. 2004; 104:142a. Abstract.
4. Toole JF, Malinow MR, Chambless LE, Spence JD, Pettigrew LC, Howard VJ, Sides EG, Wang CH, Stampfer M. Lowering homocysteine in patients with ischemic stroke to prevent recurrent stroke, myocardial infarction, and death. *JAMA*. 2004; 291:565–575.
5. Goldhaber S, Morrison RB. Pulmonary embolism and deep vein thrombosis. *Circulation*. 2002;106:1436–1438.
6. Goldhaber S, Fanikos J. Prevention of deep vein thrombosis and pulmonary embolism. *Circulation*. 2004;110:e445–e447.
7. Ray JG, Laskin CA. Folic acid and homocyst(e)ine metabolic defects and the risk of placental abruption, pre-eclampsia and spontaneous pregnancy loss: a systematic review. *Placenta*. 1999;20:519–529.
8. Botto LD, Yang Q. 5,10-Methylenetetrahydrofolate reductase gene variants and congenital anomalies: a HuGE review. *Am J Epidemiol*. 2000;151:862–877.
9. Ray JG, Shmorgun D, Chan WS. Common C677T polymorphism of the methylenetetrahydrofolate reductase gene and the risk of venous thromboembolism: meta-analysis of 31 studies. *Pathophysiol Haemost Thromb*. 2002;32:51–58.
10. Klerk M, Verhoef P, Clarke R, Blom H, Kok F, Schouten E. *MTHFR* 677C-T polymorphism and risk of coronary heart disease: a meta-analysis. *JAMA*. 2002;288:2023–2031.
11. Ornstein DL, Cushman M. Factor V Leiden. *Circulation*. 2003;107:e94–e97.
12. Steegers-Theunissen RP, Van Iersel CA, Peer PG, Nelen WL, Steegers EA. Hyperhomocysteinemia, pregnancy complications, and the timing of investigation. *Obstet Gynecol*. 2004;104:336–343.
13. Rey E, Kahn SR, David M, Shrier I. Thrombophilic disorders and fetal loss: a meta-analysis. *Lancet*. 2003;361:901–908.

Additional Resources

The National Alliance for Thrombosis and Thrombophilia website. Retrieved December 15, 2004, at <http://www.nattinfo.org>.

Homocysteine and MTHFR Mutations: Relation to Thrombosis and Coronary Artery Disease

Elizabeth A. Varga, Amy C. Sturm, Caron P. Misita and Stephan Moll

Circulation. 2005;111:e289-e293

doi: 10.1161/01.CIR.0000165142.37711.E7

Circulation is published by the American Heart Association, 7272 Greenville Avenue, Dallas, TX 75231

Copyright © 2005 American Heart Association, Inc. All rights reserved.

Print ISSN: 0009-7322. Online ISSN: 1524-4539

The online version of this article, along with updated information and services, is located on the
World Wide Web at:

<http://circ.ahajournals.org/content/111/19/e289>

Permissions: Requests for permissions to reproduce figures, tables, or portions of articles originally published in *Circulation* can be obtained via RightsLink, a service of the Copyright Clearance Center, not the Editorial Office. Once the online version of the published article for which permission is being requested is located, click Request Permissions in the middle column of the Web page under Services. Further information about this process is available in the [Permissions and Rights Question and Answer](#) document.

Reprints: Information about reprints can be found online at:
<http://www.lww.com/reprints>

Subscriptions: Information about subscribing to *Circulation* is online at:
<http://circ.ahajournals.org/subscriptions/>