1. a. Title: Associations of homocystein with incident CHD and MRI stroke  
   b. HCN-Incident CHD/MRI Stroke

2. Writing Group:

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3. Timeline:

   Analysis to begin 6/96

4. Rationale:

   Although there is mounting evidence that serum total homocysteine (tHcy) is a CHD risk factor, there still  
   have been few prospective tHcy studies that also examined vitamin levels and several related genotypes.  We  
   have measured tHcy on MRI and CHd cases, and in addition have measured vitamins (B12, B6, folate) and  
   genotype (MTHFRC677T, cystathionine β-synthetase mutationsT833C, G919A) on CHD cases and random  
   cohort participants.

5. Main Hypothesis:

   1. CHD incidence and MRI stroke are  
      a. associated positively with serum tHcy concentration,  
      b. inversely associated with plasma B12, B6, folate, and  
      c. increased in people with MTHFRC677T  
   2. There is an interaction of B vitamins with tHcy or MTHFR genotype to increase CHD risk.

6. Data (variables, time window, source, inclusions/exclusions):
Endpoints - CHD incidence, MRI stroke (could be one combined or two separate papers).
Independent variables - tHcy, B vitamins, genotypes
Covariates - Other CHD risk factors, vitamin supplement use