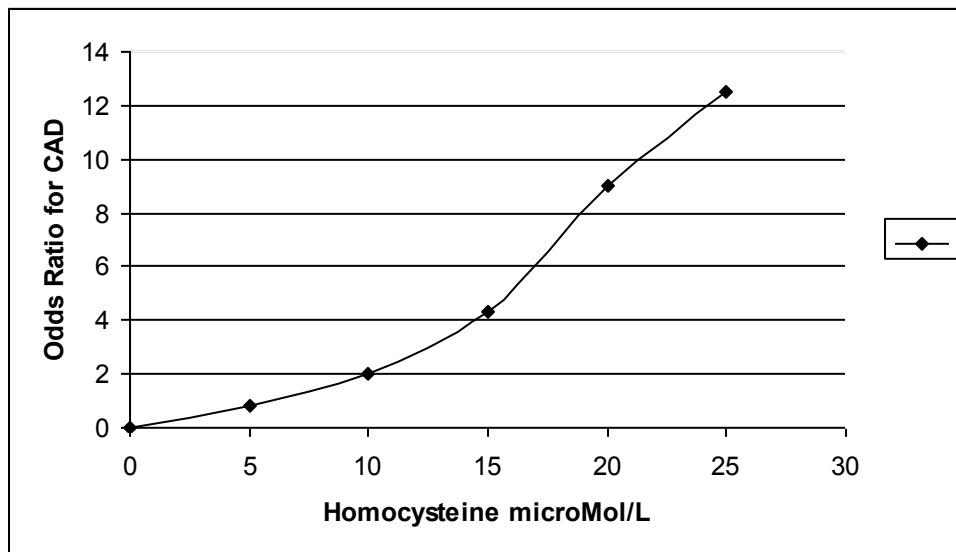


Homocysteine

Generally speaking, there is no “normal range” for Homocysteine. The “risk” of homocysteine is rather expressed as a risk for MI, i.e. heart attack, and not a risk for heart disease. Researchers found that each 3.0 microMol/L increase above 7.2 microMole/L of total homocysteine adds 35% increase in the risk for MI. (Am. Journal of Epidemiology, 1995, 143, 845-859).

No normal range exists because the principle of homocysteine is thrombogenic, i.e. blood clot forming and increases in a steep gradient for about 6.3 microMole/L.

The graph below depicts the “Robinson” study (Robinson, et al., “Hyperhomocysteinemia and Low Pyridoxal Phosphate [vit. B6]...Common and Independent Reversible Risk Factors for Coronary Artery Disease, Circulation, 1995, 92, 2825-2830).



“levels of risk”:

15.0 High Risk

9.0 Moderate Risk

7.0 Low Risk

5.0 No Increased Risk for MI

