

Prevalence of hyperhomocysteinaemia and some of its major determinants in Shaanxi Province, China: a cross-sectional study

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Abstract

The aim of the present study was to investigate the prevalence of hyperhomocysteinaemia (HHCY; total plasma homocysteine (tHcy) concentration > 15 µmol/l) and its major determinants in healthy Chinese northerners. A descriptive and cross-sectional study was conducted in Shaanxi Province, China. The study sample included 2645 participants (1042 men and 1603 women) aged > 20 years. Demographic characteristics and lifestyle factors were assessed via questionnaire interviews and physical examination. Plasma levels of homocysteine and folate and methylenetetrahydrofolate reductase (MTHFR) gene polymorphism were determined according to standard methods. The prevalence of HHCY was 67.7% (81.4% in men and 58.8% in women). The geometric mean of tHcy concentration was 19.1 µmol/l. The OR of HHCY were 0.44 (95% CI 0.34, 0.57) for women *v.* men; 1.95 (95% CI 1.41, 2.70), 1.41 (95% CI 1.05, 1.88) and 0.76 (95% CI 0.64, 0.89) for participants with smoking and alcohol drinking cessation and improved physical activity levels, respectively; 0.25 (95% CI 0.17, 0.38), 0.33 (95% CI 0.22, 0.49) and 0.56 (95% CI 0.36, 0.88) for participants with an education level of elementary school, secondary school and university *v.* illiterate, respectively; 1.41 (95% CI 1.13, 1.75) and 3.05 (95% CI 2.35, 3.97) for participants with CT and TT *v.* CC genotype at MTHFR 677C → T polymorphism, respectively. These results demonstrate that the prevalence of HHCY is considerably high in Chinese northerners, especially in TT subjects, suggesting that implementation of tHcy-lowering strategies, such as lifestyle changes, is necessary.

Key words: Prevalence: Hyperhomocysteinaemia: Determinants: Chinese northerners

Homocysteine is a S-containing amino acid generated during the catabolism of the essential amino acid methionine. It is produced by intracellular demethylation of methionine and then exported to the plasma, where it circulates, mainly in its oxidised form. Abundant studies have established elevated plasma total homocysteine (tHcy) as a potent independent risk factor for coronary artery disease, stroke and deep vein thrombosis^(1,2).

Elevation in tHcy levels can be caused by one or a combination of genetic, physiological, pathological and nutritional factors. Sex, race/ethnicity, age, smoking status, physical

activity and dietary patterns are directly associated with serum tHcy concentrations⁽³⁾. Folate, cobalamin and pyridoxine are important regulators in homocysteine metabolism. Furthermore, studies have shown an inverse relationship between folate intake and homocysteine levels^(4,5). The complementary DNA of cystathione-β-synthase, methylenetetrahydrofolate reductase (MTHFR), methionine synthase and methionine synthase reductase have all been cloned and analysed for functional polymorphisms that affect homocysteine/folate metabolism. The MTHFR C677T mutation is the most frequent cause of moderate hyperhomocysteinaemia (HHCY)

Abbreviations: HHCY, hyperhomocysteinaemia; MTHFR, methylenetetrahydrofolate reductase; tHcy, total homocysteine.

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due to genetic factors, especially in individuals with low folate status⁽⁶⁾.

Developed countries have carried out several large-scale population-based surveys to evaluate plasma tHcy status and its determinants⁽⁷⁾; however, there is a paucity of equivalent data from developing countries. China is vast in territory and has fifty-six minorities. The levels of tHcy vary greatly with region and nation. Although studies have reported the distribution of plasma tHcy levels in some Chinese populations^(8,9), they were limited by sampling issue and small sample sizes. The main purpose of the present study was to investigate the prevalence of HHcy and its major determinants in the general population of northern China.

Subjects and methods

Study population

A descriptive, cross-sectional epidemiological study was conducted to estimate plasma homocysteine levels in the general population of Shaanxi Province. Shaanxi is a province located in northern China, with an area of 205 800 km² and a population of 40 000 000. The subjects of the present analysis were part of a larger study, namely the China National Diabetes and Metabolic Disorders Study (CNDMDS). The original CNDMDS cohort (*n* 46 239) was recruited by a multi-stage, stratified sampling method at baseline (2007–8) from fourteen provinces and municipalities in China to estimate the prevalence of diabetes among Chinese adults. The design and results of the study have been described in detail elsewhere⁽¹⁰⁾. In the present study, we included subjects aged 20 years or older from Shaanxi Province. Only subjects who had lived in their current residence for 5 years or longer were eligible to participate. The participants came from urban street districts and rural villages that would ensure representation of socio-economic differences. Subjects with the following conditions were excluded from the study: those who were unwilling to participate in the survey; those who presented with some types of acute or chronic illnesses such as cancer and severe renal and liver diseases.

Data collection procedures

Baseline data were collected by trained research staff according to the standard operating procedure. Each participant was interviewed using a standard questionnaire to obtain information on demographic characteristics, personal and medical history, and lifestyle risk factors.

Behaviour. Cigarette smoking, alcohol drinking and physical activity were defined according to a previous study⁽¹⁰⁾. In brief, cigarette smoking referred to having smoked at least 100 cigarettes in one's lifetime. Alcohol drinking referred to consumption of at least 30 g of alcohol/week for 1 year or more. Physical activity referred to participation in moderate or vigorous activity for 30 min or more per d for at least 3 d per week. According to the Chinese educational system, educational levels were grouped according to self-reported years

in school (0–6 years, illiterate; 7–12 years, elementary school; 13–16 years, secondary school; > 16 years, university).

Anthropometric measurements. Height, weight, and waist and hip circumference were taken using the standard operating procedure. Height was measured without shoes to the nearest 0.5 cm using a portable stadiometer. Weight was measured in light indoor clothing without shoes to the nearest 0.5 kg. BMI was calculated as weight (kg)/height (m²). Waist circumference was measured at the level of the umbilicus without clothing and in standing position. Hip circumference was measured at the level of ischial tuberosity. The waist:hip ratio was calculated as waist/hip.

Blood pressure. Seated blood pressure measurements were obtained by trained research staff after subjects had been seated for 10 min using a Hg manometer, and using the standard method of calibration and appropriately sized cuffs, according to the standard operating procedure. Triplicate measurements were taken on the same arm, with an interval of at least 2 min. Systolic and diastolic blood pressure of each patient were calculated as the mean of three independent measures.

All study investigators and staff members received a complete training programme, including the usage of the questionnaire and data collection, according to a standard protocol.

Blood sample collection and laboratory methods

After 12–15 h of fasting, a 15 ml venous blood sample was collected from each subject by venepuncture using a Vacutainer tube containing EDTA-Na₂ as an anti-coagulant. Whole blood was centrifuged at 3000 rpm for 10 min. Plasma samples were separated and transferred on dry ice to the central laboratory of Xijing Hospital, Shaanxi Province. Glucose, cholesterol and TAG levels were assessed enzymatically using commercially available reagents. The remaining plasma samples were stored at –70°C (Thermo) for 8 months to 2 years before being analysed for tHcy and folate concentrations.

Homocysteine concentration was determined by an enzymatic assay⁽¹¹⁾ using the Hitachi 7020 Automatic Analyzer. The method has been validated over a linearity range of 1–65 μmol/l from plasma. Plasma folate concentrations were determined by a microbial assay (*Lactobacillus casei*) using a ninety-six-well plate⁽¹²⁾. The MTHFR 677C → T polymorphism was determined by the TaqMan assay designed and manufactured by Applied Biosystems. The intra-assay and inter-assay CV were 5.1 and 6.9% for homocysteine and 6.2 and 7.1% for folate, respectively. All laboratory test methods were certified by the National Health and Family Planning Commission of China. Although epidemiological surveys have determined tHcy concentrations in order to identify the prevalence of HHcy, estimation of these cases is complicated by the lack of a standard definition of high tHcy concentration. Different thresholds for HHcy, more or less arbitrary, have been used in most studies, such as values above the mean found in the control group plus two standard deviations, >95th percentile, >10 μmol/l⁽⁸⁾, >13 μmol/l⁽¹³⁾ and >15 μmol/l⁽¹⁴⁾. In the present study, individuals were

Table 1. Characteristics of the study population by sex in Shaanxi Province, China*
(Number of participants and percentages; mean values and standard deviations)

Characteristics	All (n 2645)		Men (n 1042)		Women (n 1603)		P†
	n	%	n	%	n	%	
Age (years)							0.896
Mean	43.57		43.52		43.59		
SD	13.49		13.52		13.47		
Height (cm)							<0.001
Mean	161.14		167.71		156.87		
SD	8.20		6.63		6.01		
Weight (kg)							<0.001
Mean	62.20		68.40		58.18		
SD	10.79		10.62		8.82		
BMI (kg/m ²)							<0.001
Mean	23.92		24.29		23.69		
SD	3.71		3.32		3.93		
WHR							<0.001
Mean	0.85		0.88		0.8362		
SD	0.06		0.06		0.06		
Education							<0.001
University	700	26.5	330	31.7	373	23.3	
Secondary school	1310	49.5	548	52.6	777	48.5	
Elementary school	417	15.8	127	12.2	288	18.0	
Illiterate	218	8.2	37	3.5	165	10.3	
Smoking	595	22.5	575	55.2	20	1.2	<0.001
Alcohol drinking	600	22.7	521	50.0	78	4.9	<0.001
Physical activity	929	35.1	380	36.5	553	34.5	0.558
History of hypertension	390	14.7	139	13.3	251	15.7	0.206
History of hyperlipaemia	178	6.7	88	8.4	90	5.6	0.012
History of hypercholesterolaemia	79	2.9	33	3.2	46	2.9	0.681
SBP (mmHg)							<0.001
Mean	120.93		123.17		119.48		
SD	20.12		18.62		20.91		
DBP (mmHg)							<0.001
Mean	76.59		78.63		75.26		
SD	11.56		11.68		11.29		
Glucose (mmol/l)							0.74
Mean	5.23		5.24		5.22		
SD	1.39		1.33		1.43		
Total cholesterol (mmol/l)							0.96
Mean	4.67		4.67		4.67		
SD	1.01		0.99		1.03		
TAG (mmol/l)							<0.001
Mean	1.51		1.67		1.40		
SD	1.17		1.32		1.05		
HDL-C (mmol/l)							<0.001
Mean	1.29		1.21		1.35		
SD	0.31		0.27		0.31		
LDL-C (mmol/l)							0.023
Mean	2.63		2.67		2.60		
SD	0.79		0.76		0.81		
Homocysteine (μmol/l)							<0.001
Geometric mean	19.01		23.45		16.58		
SD	1.83		1.74		1.81		
Homocysteine group							<0.001
< 15 μmol/l	854	32.3	194	18.6	660	41.2	
15–30 μmol/l	1260	47.6	540	51.8	720	44.9	
30–65 μmol/l	454	17.2	249	23.9	205	12.8	
≥ 65 μmol/l	77	2.9	59	5.7	18	1.1	
MTHFR 677C → T polymorphism							0.398
TT	725	27.4	271	26.0	454	28.3	
CC	597	22.6	236	22.6	361	22.5	
CT	1323	50.0	535	51.3	788	49.2	
Plasma folate (nmol/l)							<0.001
Geometric mean	6.14		5.73		6.42		
SD	1.76		1.75		1.77		
Plasma folate group				<0.001			
< 3.4 nmol/l	378	14.3	173	16.6	205	12.8	
3.4–6.8 nmol/l	1045	39.5	443	42.5	602	37.6	
> 6.8 nmol/l	1222	46.2	426	40.9	796	49.6	

WHR, waist:hip ratio; SBP, systolic blood pressure; DBP, diastolic blood pressure; HDL-C, HDL-cholesterol; LDL-C, LDL-cholesterol; MTHFR, methylenetetrahydrofolate reductase.

* Because plasma total homocysteine and folate concentrations were not normally distributed, natural logarithmic transformation was used to satisfy the normality requirement.

† P values were obtained by t test for comparing quantitative variables and χ^2 test for comparing qualitative variables between men and women.

classified as having HHcy if they had tHcy concentrations $>15 \mu\text{mol/l}$. Individuals were classified as having plasma folate deficiency if they had plasma folate concentrations $<6.8 \text{ nmol/l}$ ⁽¹⁵⁾.

Statistical analyses

For a positively skewed distribution of plasma tHcy and plasma folate concentrations, natural logarithmic transformation was used to obtain better normality. Differences in population characteristics by sex were compared using Student's *t* tests or χ^2 test. Differences in homocysteine and folate levels by the MTHFR 677C \rightarrow T polymorphism were compared using ANOVA or χ^2 test.

Spearman's correlation analysis was performed to assess the association of plasma homocysteine levels with folate and quantitative anthropometric, biochemical and metabolic variables. HHcy was examined using a multivariate logistic regression model with independent variables including age group (20–40, 41–60 and >60 years), sex, BMI (<25 *v.* $\geq 25 \text{ kg/m}^2$), education level (illiterate, elementary school, secondary school and university), smoking status, alcohol drinking, physical activity, MTHFR 677C \rightarrow T polymorphism (CC, CT and TT), systolic blood pressure (<140 *v.* $\geq 140 \text{ mmHg}$), diastolic blood pressure (<90 *v.* $\geq 90 \text{ mmHg}$), TAG concentration (≤ 1.80 *v.* $>1.80 \text{ mmol/l}$), HDL-cholesterol concentration (<1.68 *v.* $\geq 1.68 \text{ mmol/l}$) and folate concentration (<6.8 *v.* $\geq 6.8 \text{ nmol/l}$). We also investigated possible interactions among the genotype, plasma folate and sex by including an interaction term in the regression model. We assessed goodness of fit by the Hosmer–Lemeshow test. The level of significance was set at $P < 0.05$.

All statistical analyses were performed using the SPSS 11.0 statistical package (SPSS, Inc.).

Ethical approval

The present study was conducted according to the guidelines laid down in the Declaration of Helsinki, and all procedures involving human subjects were approved by the Ethics Committee of the Institute of Xijing Hospital, Fourth Military Medical University, Shaanxi, China. Written informed consent was obtained from all subjects. For illiterate subjects, data

collectors read the consent paper to them, and their fingerprints were taken if they agreed.

Results

A total of 3297 subjects were selected and invited to participate in the present study. Of these, 237 were unwilling to take part in the study, 108 presented with some types of acute or chronic illness, and 307 had missing data on age, height, weight, BMI, smoking status, alcohol drinking, standard of education, physical activity, total cholesterol, TAG, HDL-cholesterol, LDL-cholesterol, plasma tHcy, folate or MTHFR 677C \rightarrow T polymorphism; therefore, they were excluded from the study. A final sample of 2645 subjects (1042 men and 1603 women) was included in the analysis.

The characteristics of the study population by sex are summarised in Table 1. Men had significantly higher values for height, weight, BMI, waist:hip ratio, education level, percentage of cigarette smoking and alcohol drinking, history of hyperlipaemia, systolic blood pressure, diastolic blood pressure, and TAG, LDL-cholesterol and homocysteine geometric mean, and had lower values for HDL-cholesterol and folate geometric mean.

The prevalence of HHcy (tHcy concentrations $>15 \mu\text{mol/l}$) was 67.7% (81.4% in men and 58.8% in women). tHcy levels were $>30 \mu\text{mol/l}$ in 20.1% of adults (29.6% in men and 13.9% in women). The prevalence of HHcy was shifted towards higher levels for men than for women. The geometric mean of homocysteine concentration in the total sample was $19.01 \mu\text{mol/l}$ (men $23.45 \mu\text{mol/l}$; women $16.58 \mu\text{mol/l}$). When analysing the MTHFR 677C \rightarrow T polymorphism, the normal homozygous CC genotype was present in 22.6% of cases, the heterozygous CT genotype was present in 50% of cases, and the TT genotype, corresponding to homozygous mutation, was present in 27.4% of cases.

The prevalence of HHcy, low folate concentrations and MTHFR 677C \rightarrow T polymorphism frequencies, stratified by sex and age group, is summarised in Table 2. The age-related increase in tHcy concentrations was observed only in women ($P < 0.01$). The prevalence of low folate concentrations and MTHFR 677C \rightarrow T polymorphism did not differ by age group.

Homocysteine and folate levels according to MTHFR 677C \rightarrow T polymorphism are presented in Table 3. Subjects with the TT genotype had significantly higher tHcy levels

Table 2. Prevalence of hyperhomocysteinaemia (HHcy), low folate concentrations and methylenetetrahydrofolate reductase (MTHFR) 677C \rightarrow T polymorphism according to sex and age group

Sex	Age group (years)	<i>n</i>	HHcy (%)	Low folate (%)	MTHFR 677C \rightarrow T polymorphism		
					TT	CC	CT
Male	20–40	464	81.2	58.6	25.9	23.1	51.0
	40–60	433	83.1	59.6	25.2	23.8	51.0
	>60	145	76.6	60.0	29.0	17.9	53.1
Female	20–40	694	50.6**	51.3	26.9	23.5	49.6
	40–60	702	63.5	49.9	30.1	22.8	47.1
	>60	207	70.5	49.3	27.1	18.4	54.6

** Significant at $P < 0.01$.

Table 3. Homocysteine and folate levels according to methylenetetrahydrofolate reductase (MTHFR) 677C → T polymorphism*
(Number of participants and percentages; mean values and standard deviations)

Characteristics	MTHFR 677C → T polymorphism						P†
	TT (n 725)		CC (n 597)		CT (n 1323)		
	n	%	n	%	n	%	
Homocysteine (μmol/l)							<0.001
Geometric mean	23.99		16.98		17.78		
SD	1.99		1.69		1.74		
Homocysteine group							<0.001
<15 μmol/l	160	22.1	241	40.4	453	34.2	
15–30 μmol/l	292	40.3	287	48.1	681	51.5	
30–65 μmol/l	225	31.0	60	10.1	169	12.8	
≥65 μmol/l	48	6.6	9	1.5	20	1.5	
Plasma folate (nmol/l)							<0.001
Geometric mean	5.01		6.92		6.46		
SD	1.77		1.66		1.74		
Plasma folate group							<0.001
<3.4 nmol/l	160	22.1	55	9.2	163	12.3	
3.4–6.8 nmol/l	339	46.8	207	34.7	499	37.7	
>6.8 nmol/l	226	31.2	335	56.1	61	50.0	

* Because plasma total homocysteine and folate concentrations were not normally distributed, natural logarithmic transformation was used to satisfy the normality requirement.
† P values were obtained using ANOVA for comparing quantitative variables and using χ^2 test for comparing qualitative variables among the MTHFR 677C → T polymorphism.

and lower folate levels than those with the CT or CC genotype ($P < 0.001$). The prevalence of HHCY and low folate levels in TT subjects was also higher than that in CT or CC subjects ($P < 0.001$).

We estimated the correlation between tHcy levels and common CVD risk factors. Weak positive correlations were observed with age ($r = 0.095$; $P < 0.001$), BMI ($r = 0.099$; $P < 0.001$), waist:hip ratio ($r = 0.160$; $P < 0.001$), diastolic blood pressure ($r = 0.168$; $P < 0.001$) and TAG ($r = 0.105$; $P < 0.001$), and negative correlations with folate ($r = -0.116$; $P < 0.001$) and HDL-cholesterol ($r = -0.136$; $P < 0.001$).

The results from logistic regression analyses for HHCY are presented in Table 4. In general, smoking status, alcohol drinking, lower education level and T-allele of MTHFR

677C → T were associated with an increased risk of HHCY, whereas sex (women) and physical activity level were associated with decreased risk. The genotype × folate interaction in the regression model was not significant ($P > 0.05$).

Discussion

In the present study, the geometric mean of tHcy concentrations was 19.01 μmol/l. The prevalence of HHCY and folate deficiency was 67.7% (58.8% in women and 81.4% in men) and 53.9% (50.4% in women and 59.2% in men), respectively.

In developed countries, elevated plasma homocysteine levels are rather infrequent. In Chinese populations, the

Table 4. Multivariate logistic regression analysis for hyperhomocysteinaemia*
(Number of participants and percentages; adjusted odds ratios and 95% confidence intervals)

	Prevalence		Adjusted OR	95% CI	P
	n	%			
Sex (women)	943	58.8	0.44	0.34, 0.57	0.000
Smoking	512	86.1	1.95	1.41, 2.70	0.000
Alcohol drinking	484	80.7	1.41	1.05, 1.88	0.020
Physical activity	588	63.3	0.76	0.64, 0.89	0.001
Education					
Illiterate	179	82.2	1.00	Ref.	
Elementary school	303	72.7	0.25	0.17, 0.38	0.000
Secondary school	873	66.6	0.33	0.22, 0.49	0.000
University	430	61.4	0.56	0.36, 0.88	0.011
MTHFR 677C → T polymorphism					
CC	356	59.6	1.00	Ref.	
CT	870	65.8	1.41	1.13, 1.75	0.002
TT	565	77.9	3.05	2.35, 3.97	0.000

Ref., reference; MTHFR, methylenetetrahydrofolate reductase.

* Adjusted for sex, smoking status, alcohol drinking, physical activity, education level and MTHFR 677C → T polymorphism. All variables used in the adjusted model were categorical variables.

reported prevalence of HHCY ranges from 10 to 56% with various cut-off values of tHcy^(8,9). Generally, the northerners had higher tHcy levels than the southerners. The present results in Shaanxi Province are notably higher than what other surveys have reported in other northern populations such as Hebei and Shanxi Province^(8,9). If HHCY is defined as a tHcy concentration $>10\ \mu\text{mol/l}$, the prevalence of HHCY was found to be 88.9% (84.8% in women and 95.2% in men). The reported differences in tHcy levels in various studies could be due to geographical variations, racial/ethnic differences, different population inclusion criteria, different genetic backgrounds and different lifestyles in the country. Intakes of green leafy vegetables, fruit and seafood with high folate content were much lower in the northern population than in the southern population, and total alcohol consumption was higher. The most notable finding in the present study was that a high prevalence of HHCY and folate deficiency was also common in the northerners.

The present study found that a higher prevalence of HHCY was associated with men, smoking status, alcohol drinking, less exercise, lower education level and TT genotype of MTHFR 677C \rightarrow T polymorphism.

Some of the largest population-based studies such as the Third US National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey⁽³⁾ have demonstrated that Hcy concentrations were higher in men than in women. The present study is in agreement with these results. This difference in homocysteine concentrations could be due to larger muscle mass and greater creatine phosphate synthesis in men, differences in sex-related hormones and differences in vitamin status⁽¹⁶⁾, and homocysteine formation between sexes. Although the age-related increase in the prevalence of HHCY has only been found in women, this might be due to the low hormone levels caused by menopause, since homocysteine concentration has been found to be higher in postmenopausal women than in pre-menopausal women⁽¹⁷⁾.

Cigarette smoking is associated with increased plasma levels of homocysteine, as described in previous studies⁽¹⁸⁾. It has a dose-dependent relationship between the number of cigarettes smoked per d and the level of tHcy in all age and sex groups⁽⁷⁾. The precise reasons remain unknown. Perhaps smokers had a lower intake of most vitamins and were less likely to have consumed fruit, vegetables, and vitamin and mineral supplements. In the present study, smoking was also a determinant of HHCY.

Previous reports on the relationship between alcohol consumption and tHcy concentrations have been inconclusive. Some studies have shown that tHcy is positively associated with alcohol intake^(19,20). However, another study has shown an inverse association between Hcy levels and alcohol consumption⁽⁸⁾. The present study also observed that alcohol drinking was independently associated with the prevalence of HHCY. Whether the effect of alcohol drinking on tHcy concentrations depends on the type of alcoholic beverage consumed in this population remains to be determined conclusively. The predominant type of alcoholic beverage (i.e. beer) in Western countries contains folate, but Chinese liquor contains a high concentration of alcohol barely with

folate content in northern China. Other possible reasons were poorer habits with lower intakes of folate, B₁₂ and B₆ during alcohol drinking. Moreover, alcohol consumption may interfere with the absorption and metabolism of folate⁽²¹⁾.

Physical activity has been associated with lower homocysteine levels in some population studies, especially among elderly subjects. Another study has found physical activity to be independently associated with lower plasma tHcy levels, when adjusting for the confounding effect of the MTHFR polymorphism, and plasma levels of both B vitamins and folate, as well as demographic and lifestyle parameters⁽²²⁾. The present study also showed a decrease in tHcy levels in subjects with a higher level of physical activity. Perhaps physically active lifestyles could be a surrogate to healthier habits, associated with better nutrition and lower exposure to oxidative stress.

There are a few studies about the level of education as a determinant of HHCY, but results have been conflicting⁽²³⁾. The present study showed that lower education level was associated with HHCY. There are two possible reasons. One reason is that subjects with higher education level are so well informed that they have abundant knowledge of health care. Another reason is that patients with high education level often obtain better economic conditions and nutritional status compared with those with low education level.

The MTHFR 677C \rightarrow T polymorphism is one of the important genetic determinants of plasma tHcy in many studies. It has been reported that tHcy levels increase from 20 to 35% in subjects with the MTHFR 677-TT genotype than in subjects with the 677-CC genotype⁽²⁴⁾. The effect of the MTHFR 677C \rightarrow T variant on homocysteine concentrations was larger in low-folate regions such as China than in areas with folate fortification such as America and New Zealand⁽²⁵⁾. In the present study, the MTHFR polymorphism is a strong determinant of plasma tHcy levels. Men or women with MTHFR 677TT and CT genotypes (*v.* CC genotype) had higher tHcy concentrations. However, there were no significant interaction effects between the MTHFR C677T polymorphism and sex on the prevalence of HHCY, as has been described in previous studies⁽²⁶⁾. Most importantly, the frequency of the MTHFR 677TT genotype was 27.4%, similar to the result found in a previous hypertensive adult study in different Chinese regions^(8,27), but higher than that reported in other developed countries (about 5–18%)^(28,29).

Inverse associations between serum folate and tHcy concentrations have been reported in a previous study. Plasma tHcy level has been found to be inversely associated with serum folate level⁽³⁰⁾. Folic acid fortification has been found to result in a significant decrease in circulating tHcy levels in the USA⁽¹³⁾. However, a previous report from a meta-analysis of twenty-six randomised trials has found that dietary supplementation with folic acid has no significant effects on cardiovascular events and stroke within 3 years⁽³¹⁾. In the present study, folate and its interaction with genotype were not associated with the prevalence of HHCY, as determined by the multivariate logistic regression analysis.

There are some limitations of the present study. First, the present study is a cross-sectional study, which does not allow for causal relationships among variables to be

established. Therefore, it is necessary for us to conduct subsequent studies to confirm the hypotheses generated. Second, some confounding variables were not included in the present study, such as diet, mecobalamin intake, vitamin B₆ and creatinine levels, which have been linked to plasma homocysteine levels.

In summary, we simultaneously evaluated the effect of demographic data, lifestyle, education level, a major genetic polymorphism and biochemical indicators on the prevalence of HHCY in a sample of healthy adults of Shaanxi Province. These data provide strong evidence for a high prevalence of HHCY and folate deficiency. Sex, smoking status, alcohol drinking, education level, physical activity and the MTHFR genotype were significant determinants. The concomitant change in lifestyle, including cessation of smoking and alcohol drinking, and improvement in physical activity levels may help decrease tHcy concentrations and reduce the risk of CVD in this population.

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