
Invited Comments

This study shows that hyperhomocysteinaemia is associated with an increased risk of stroke in India as has been shown in many other countries in the world. Elevated homocysteine is a risk factor for stroke both in the young[1] and in the elderly,[2] as well as for recurrent stroke.[3] Numerous studies have shown that supplementation with folate, vitamin B6, and B12 reduces the level of homocysteine. Intervention studies have so far been disappointing in being unable to show a reduced risk of stroke and cardiovascular events in vitamin B-treated groups,[4,5] however, the results of many ongoing randomized trials are awaited with great expectations.[6] In the meantime, however, it is tempting to recommend vitamin supplementation for patients with highly elevated homocysteine levels.

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References