

Massive, landmark project sets to identify genetic risk of coronary disease in young people

The Genetics and Vascular Health Check study (GENVASC) aims to determine whether the addition of genetic information can better improve risk prediction of Coronary Artery Disease (CAD).

Currently, coronary risk scores are used to classify individuals into low (<10%), medium (10-20%) and high (>20%) risk groups to help target prevention in those individuals at the greatest risk of developing CAD.

However, risk scores can be biased as they are heavily influenced by a person's age.

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[The] participants' health outcomes can be followed up and matched to genetic variants that are known to affect a person's risk of CAD....

Professor Sir Nilesh Samani, Professor of Cardiology at the University of Leicester..., believes the potential for incorporating this information into routine care in the future is enormous.

["W]e are able to follow patients and see how their cardiovascular health is influenced by their genes. This means that in the future, people may be treated much earlier and more effectively through clearly targeted and tailored interventions[," he said.]

The GLP aggregated and excerpted this blog/article to reflect the diversity of news, opinion, and analysis. Read full, original post: [Researchers recruit 20,000th participant to landmark genetics study to improve risk prediction of coronary disease](#)