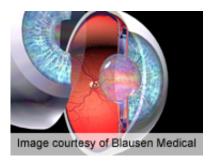


## Glaucoma risk may be lower with higher folate intake

May 15 2014



(HealthDay)—The risk of exfoliation glaucoma (EG)/secondary glaucoma (SEG) may be lowered with higher total folate intake, according to a study published in the May issue of *JAMA Ophthalmology*.

Jae H. Kang, Sc.D., from Brigham & Women's Hospital in Boston, and colleagues analyzed data from a subset of 78,980 women participating in the Nurses' Health Study and 41,221 men participating in the Health Professionals Follow-up Study. Participants were 40 years or older, free of glaucoma, had completed diet questionnaires, and reported eye examinations.

The researchers found that, in pooled analyses, vitamin  $B_6$  and vitamin  $B_{12}$  intake was not associated with EG/SEG risk (P = 0.52 and 0.99,



respectively). A trend of reduced risk was detected with higher folate intake, with a relative risk for EG/SEG for the highest folate quintile ( $\geq$ 654 µg/d) of 0.75 (95 percent confidence interval, 0.54 to 1.04; P = 0.02), compared to the lowest quintile. For supplemental folate intake, an association was seen, but no association was seen for dietary folate only (P = 0.003 and 0.64, respectively). There was a modest suggestive inverse association observed for greater frequency of multivitamin use (current multivitamin use of at least six times per week versus nonuse multivariable relative risk, 0.84; 95 percent confidence interval, 0.64 to 1.11; P = 0.06).

"Higher total folate intake was associated with a suggestive lower risk for EG/SEG, supporting a possible causal role of homocysteine in EG/SEG," the authors write.

## More information: Abstract

Full Text (subscription or payment may be required)

Copyright © 2014 HealthDay. All rights reserved.

Citation: Glaucoma risk may be lower with higher folate intake (2014, May 15) retrieved 2 May 2024 from <u>https://medicalxpress.com/news/2014-05-glaucoma-higher-folate-intake.html</u>

This document is subject to copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purpose of private study or research, no part may be reproduced without the written permission. The content is provided for information purposes only.