



AMERICAN  
COLLEGE of  
CARDIOLOGY®

# Implications of V122I Mutation

CV Disease Risk in Black Women With  
Transthyretin V122I Gene Mutation

## Nationwide, Prospective, Cohort Study

**OBJECTIVE:** To examine the relationship between transthyretin (TTR) V122I carrier status and CV disease (CVD) and mortality and to investigate the interaction with blood pressure, heart rate, body mass index and physical activity in a large cohort of postmenopausal Non-Hispanic Black women.

9,862  
PATIENTS

**INCLUSION CRITERIA:** Non-Hispanic Black women aged 50-79 years, enrolled in the Women's Health Initiative and the PAGE II or SHARe genetic epidemiology studies



333 TTR V122I  
CARRIERS

vs.



9,529  
NONCARRIERS

## PRIMARY ENDPOINT

**THE PRIMARY COMPOSITE OUTCOME OF CVD OCCURRED IN 96 TTR V122I CARRIERS vs. 2,229 NONCARRIERS, WITH AN ANNUALIZED MULTIVARIATE ADJUSTED RISK OF 2.08% vs. 1.55%.**

## CONCLUSION

Non-Hispanic Black female TTR V122I carriers have a higher risk of CVD and all-cause mortality vs. noncarriers.

Haring B, Hunt RP, Shadyab AH, et al. Cardiovascular Disease and Mortality in Black Women Carrying the Amyloidogenic V122I Transthyretin Gene Mutation. *JACC: Heart Failure* 2023;Mar 5:[Epub ahead of print].

Developed and reviewed by Kent Brummel, MD; and Richard Kovacs, MD, MACC