



Management Committee

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Did you know ... ?

18.8% of diagnostic angiograms carried out at Papworth find normal coronary arteries

The average age for women giving birth in the 1930s and 40s was **28.1** years

31.5% of the over 50's in East Anglia own a dog

MaGiCAD Study Co-ordinator,
Translational Research Unit,
Papworth Hospital NHS Trust,
Papworth Everard,
Cambridge CB3 8RE

01480 364981

contact@magicad.org.uk

www.magicad.org.uk

Metabonomics and Genomics in Coronary Artery Disease

A study investigating cutting-edge molecular technologies for diagnosing coronary heart disease, being carried out at Papworth Hospital NHS Trust, Cambridgeshire, United Kingdom



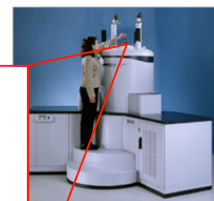
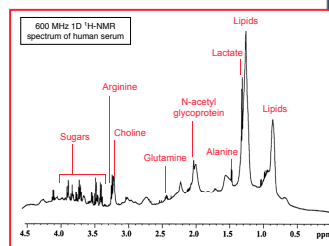
MaGiCAD REACHES 1,000 SUBJECTS

The MaGiCAD team began recruiting patients in November 2001, and two-and-a-half years later we have recruited our 1,000th subject. The aim of the study is to generate

detailed profiles of the study participants to determine what factors might be used as a simpler diagnostic test for the presence of heart disease.

At present, the only definitive diagnosis of heart disease comes from a coronary angiogram, which is both expensive to provide and, being invasive, also carries a small risk to the patient. In contrast, we are applying cutting-edge molecular screening technologies to prepare metabolic and genetic profiles of individuals to see whether these “molecular fingerprints” can accurately diagnose the presence of heart disease.

We have already shown that a metabolic profile like the one on the right can distinguish people with severe heart disease from healthy individuals [*Nature Medicine* (2002) **8**:1467], but before this diagnostic test can be considered for wider use, we need to confirm our findings in a much larger group of individuals with varying severity of heart disease.



The MaGiCAD study will provide approximately 1,500 individuals for such an analysis. For each of these individuals we have collected over 1,000 data points (so the MaGiCAD database already contains more than one million data elements). This has been a tremendous effort for all those involved, both directly as members of the MaGiCAD team, and indirectly in the cath-labs and on the wards at Papworth, in the clinical laboratories at Hinchingsbrooke and in the research labs in Cambridge. We would like to take this opportunity to thank everyone for their help and support, and hope that with your continuing assistance we will be able to report a successful outcome to the study shortly after recruitment is completed sometime during 2005. We are also grateful to the patients, and in some cases their partners as well, who have agreed to participate in our study.

For more up-to-date information visit www.magicad.org.uk