

Identifying genetic markers associated with Chronic Fatigue Syndrome (cFS)

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Descriptive analysis

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Allele distributions of each biomarker for HC and comparison against distributions from the 1000HGP

04

Genotype distributions of each biomarker for both HC and CFS and Hardy-Weinberg Equilibrium

07

Can these genetic data be used as a diagnostic tool for CFS?

03

Information for each genetic marker from the 1000HGP

05

Comparison of the genotype distribution of CFS and HC for each genetic marker

06

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Agenda



SECTION 1

Descriptive analysis

Data description



General

Number of patients: 437

Total NAs: 103

Missing values

rs2476601: 19

rs3087243: 24

rs3807306: 19

rs1800629: 20

rs1799724: 21

Group

CFS (Chronic
Fatigue Syndrome)

227

HC (Healthy
Control)

210

Gender

male

253

female

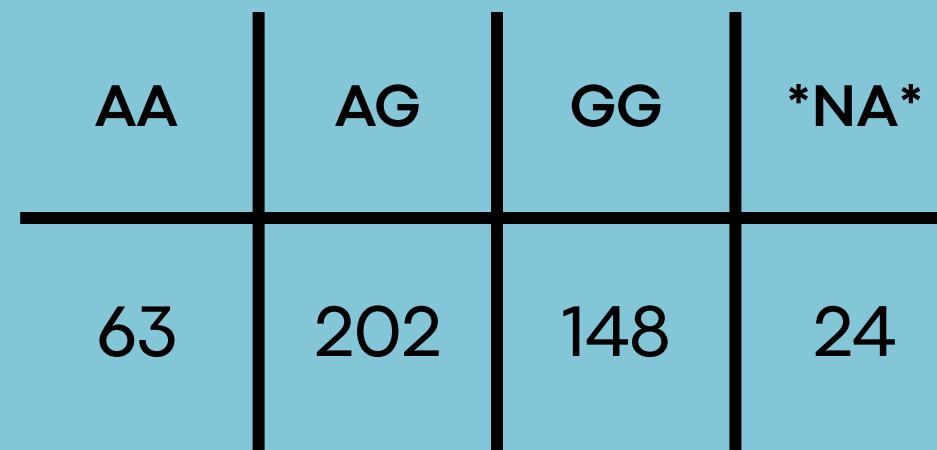
184

Biomarkers' distribution

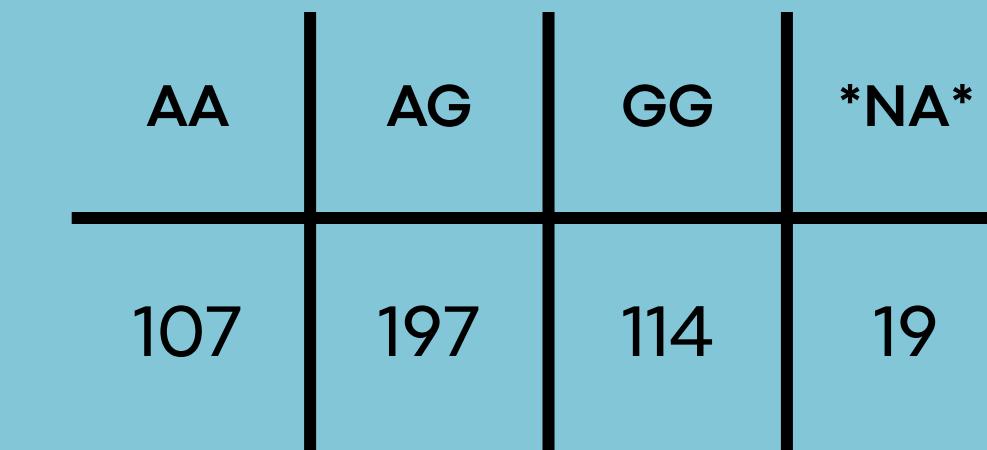
rs2476601



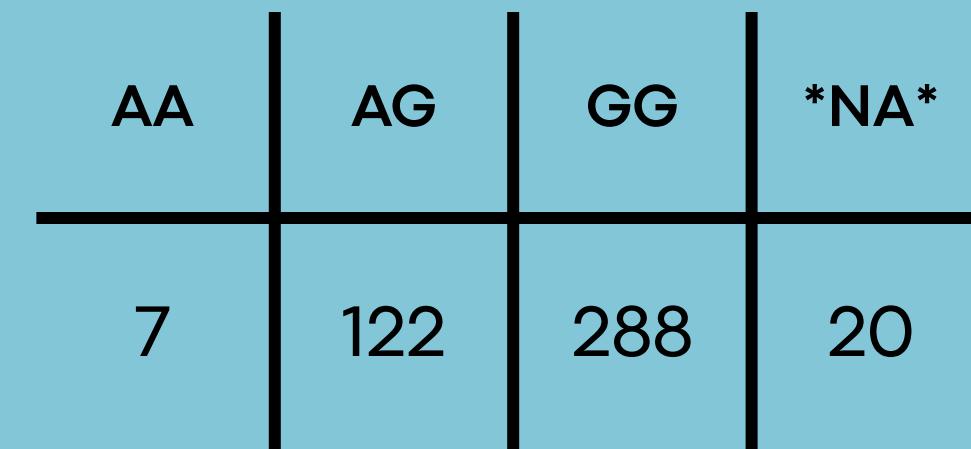
rs3087243



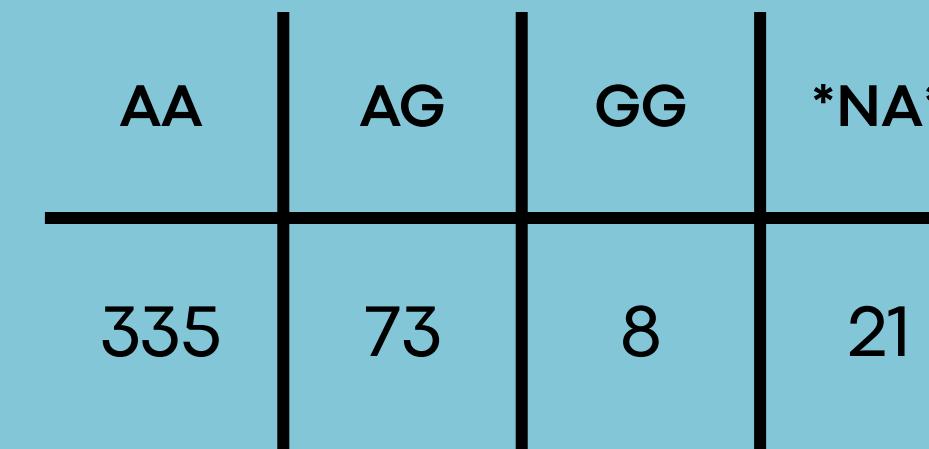
rs3807306



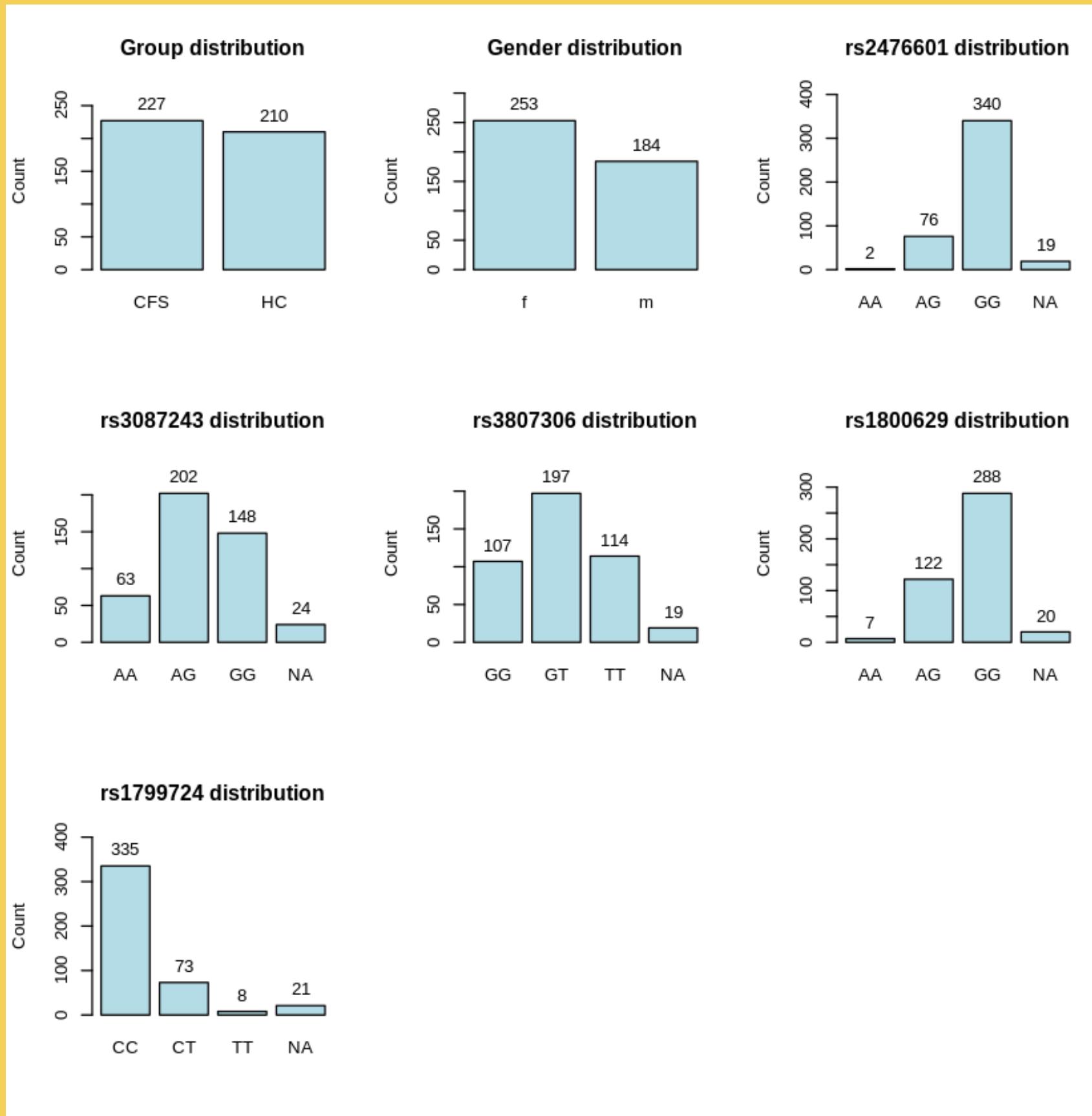
rs1800629



rs1799724



Distribution barplots



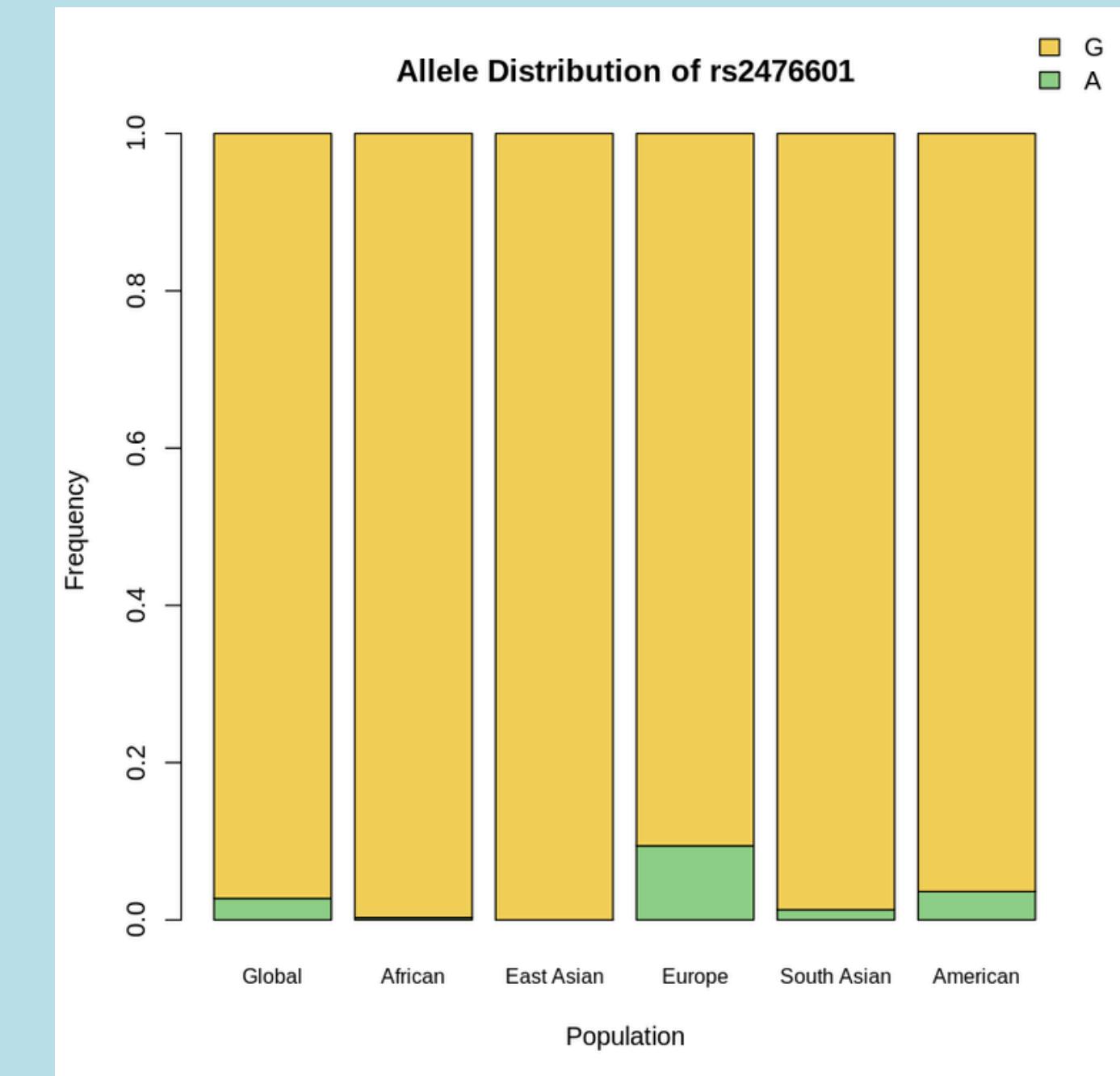
SECTION 2

Information for each
genetic marker from the
1000HGP

rs2476601

Chromosome: 1
Location: 113834946
(GRCh38.p14)

Alleles:
Referential Allele: A
Alternative Allele: G

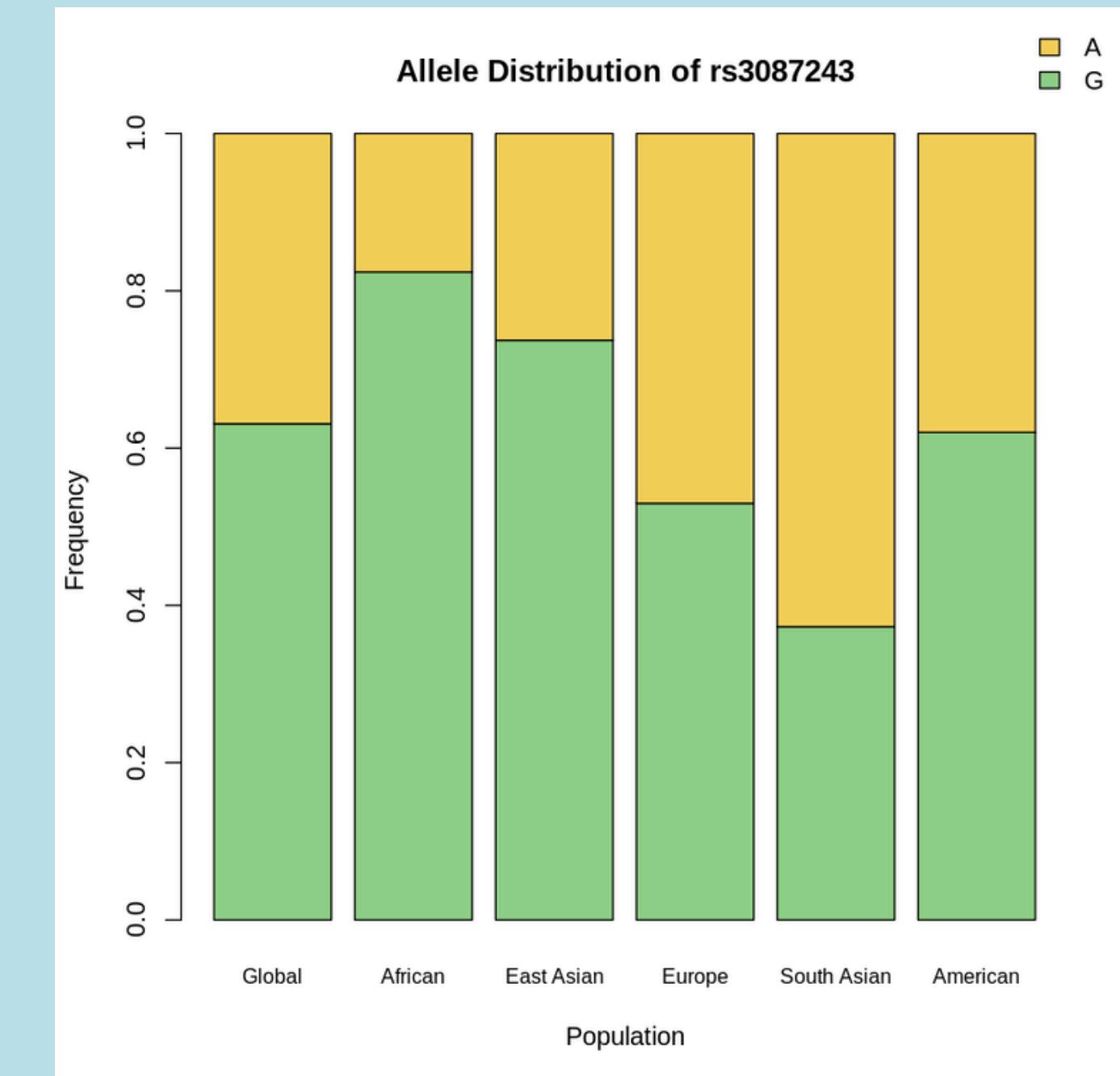


rs3087243

Chromosome: 2
Location: **203874196**
(GRCh38.p14)

Alleles:

Referential Allele: **G**
Alternative Allele: **A**

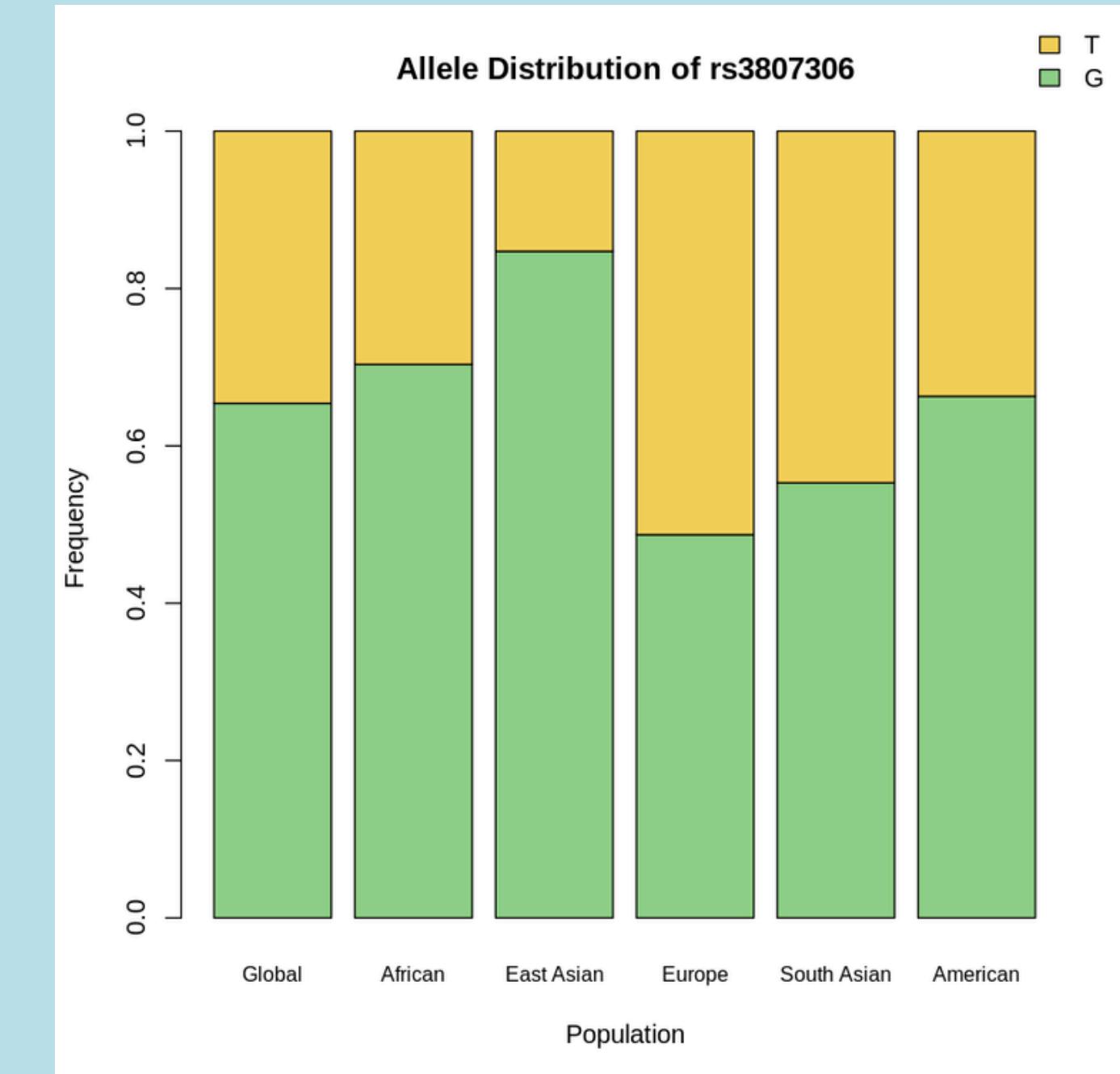


rs3807306

Chromosome: 7
Location: 128940626
(GRCh38.p14)

Alleles:

Referential Allele: G
Alternative Allele: T

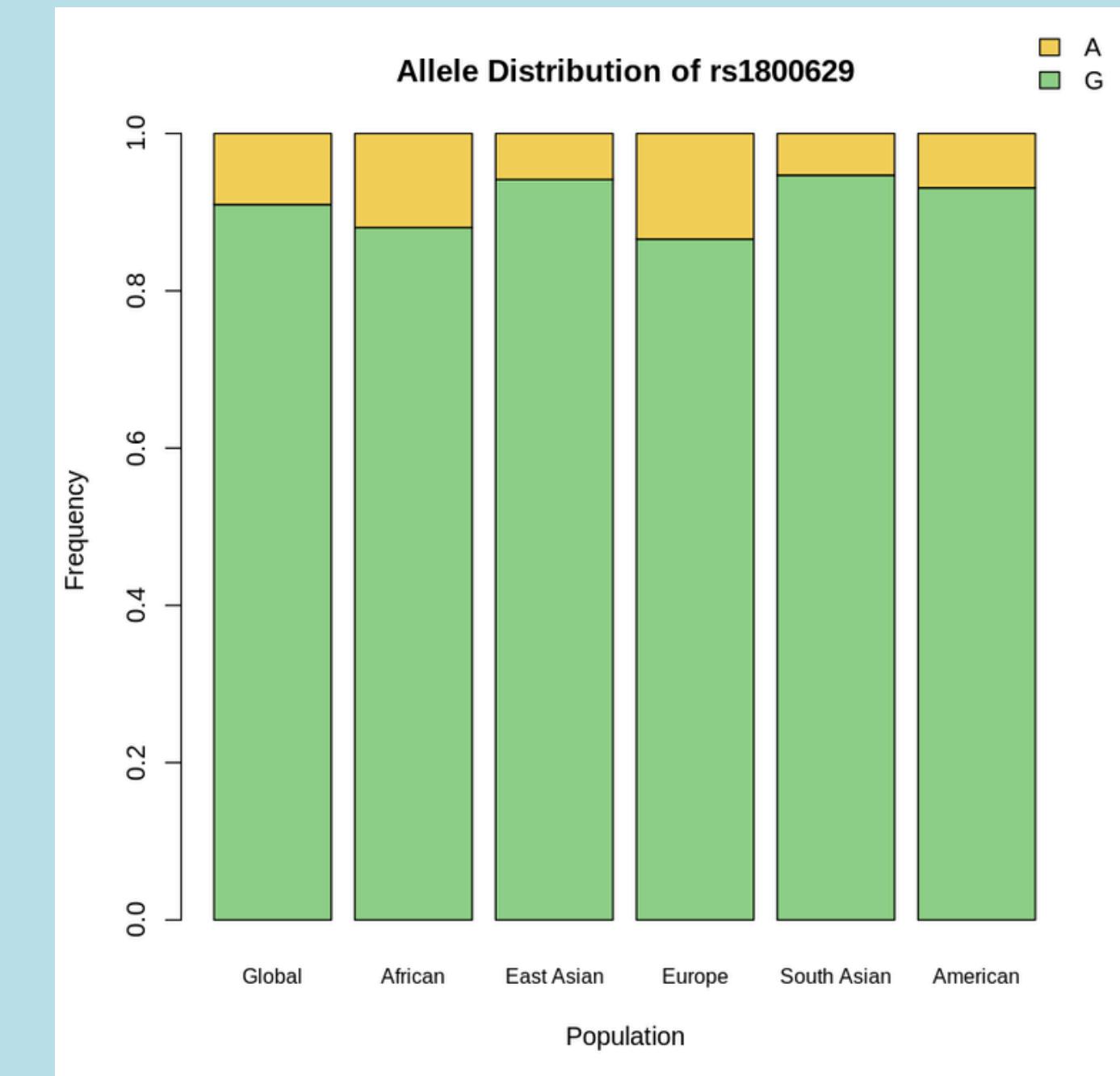


rs1800629

Chromosome: 6
Location: 31575254
(GRCh38.p14)

Alleles:

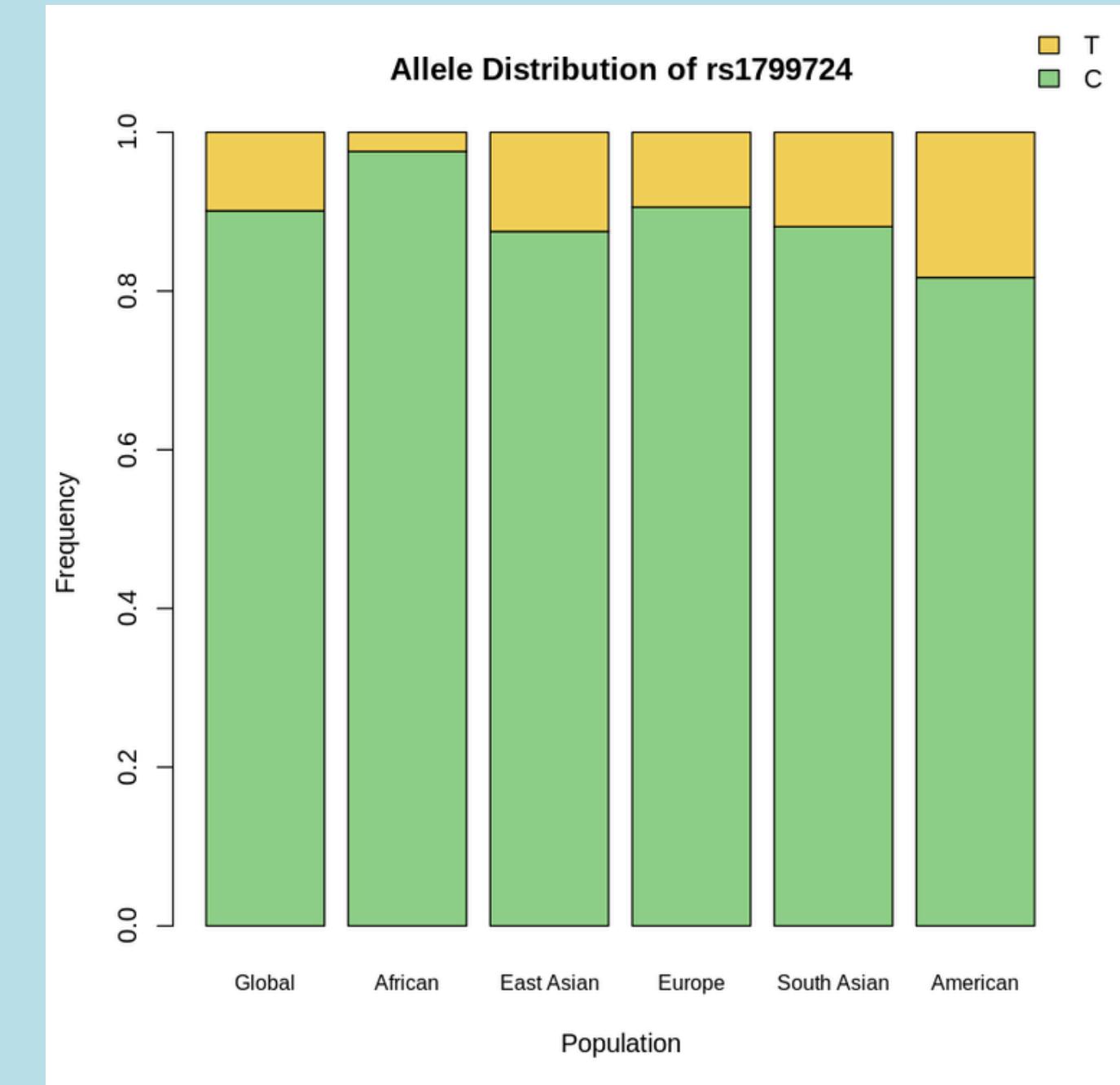
Referential Allele: G
Alternative Allele: A



rs1799724

Chromosome: 6
Location: 31574705
(GRCh38.p14)

Alleles:
Referential Allele: C
Alternative Allele: T



SECTION 3

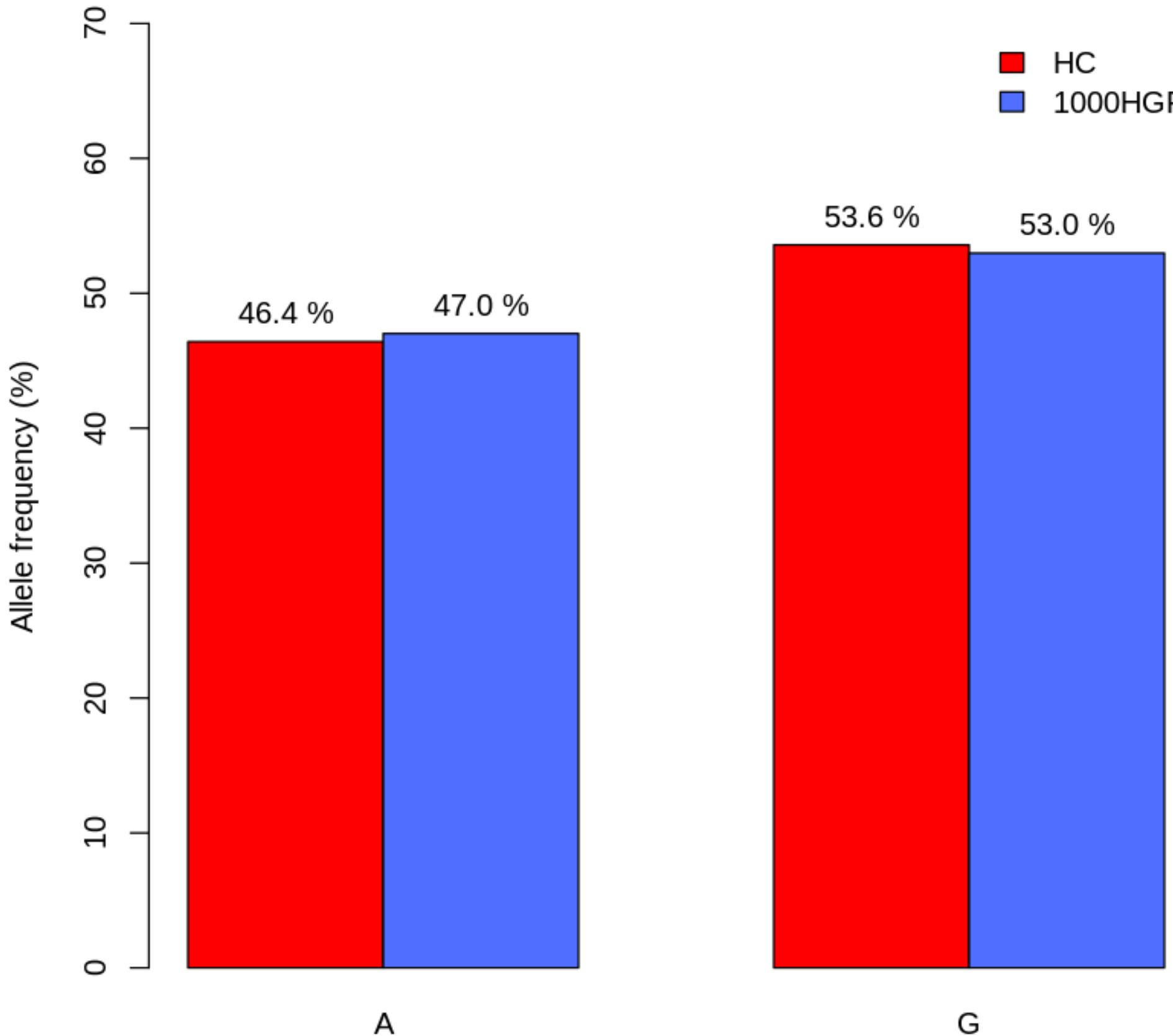
Comparison of allele distributions
in the control group against those
of 1000 Genomes populations

Comparison of allele distributions in the control group against those of 1000 Genomes populations

SNP ID Population \	rs2476601	rs3087243	rs3807306	rs1800629	rs1799724
African	< 2.2e-16	< 2.2e-16	< 2.2e-16	0.002037	< 2.2e-16
East Asian	< 2.2e-16	< 2.2e-16	< 2.2e-16	1.358e-15	0.9399
European	0.08891	0.8393	0.6907	0.03347	0.07243
South Asian	1.838e-12	8.033e-11	0.02759	< 2.2e-16	0.8176
American	0.001189	0.0008194	9.968e-12	3.446e-12	0.001214

Table: p-values of exact binomial tests for equality of distributions

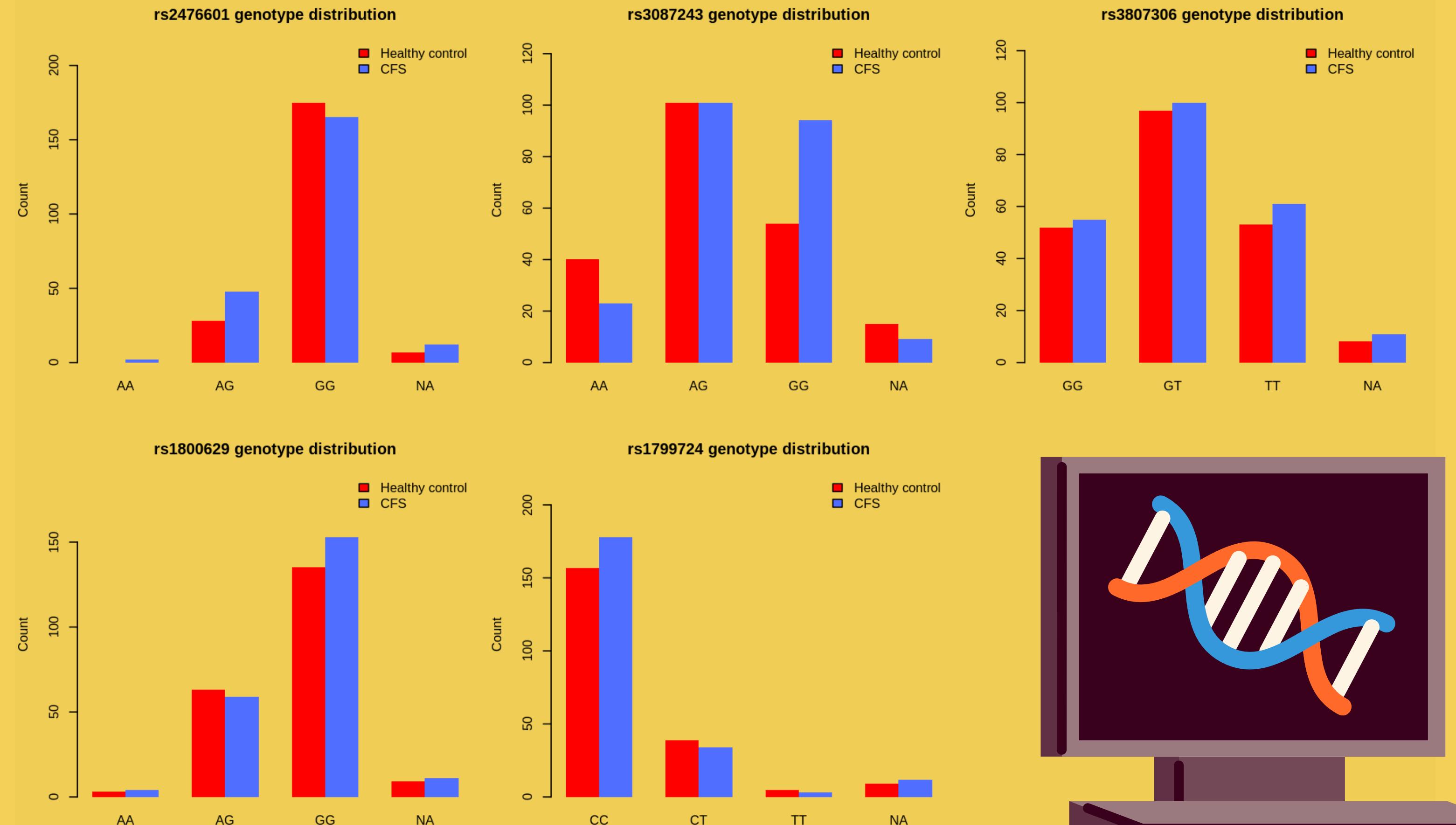
rs3087243 allele distribution: control group vs European population



SECTION 4

Genotype distributions
in control and case groups.
Hardy-Weinberg Equilibrium

Genotype distribution in case and control groups



Hardy-Weinberg Equilibrium

Hardy–Weinberg equilibrium was tested in control and case groups using an exact test

Group \ SNP ID	rs2476601	rs3087243	rs3807306	rs1800629	rs1799724
Control	0.605	0.666	0.575	0.214	0.184
Case	0.747	0.651	0.278	0.794	0.403

Table: p-values of exact tests for Hardy–Weinberg equilibrium

SECTION 5

Comparison of the
genotype distribution of
CFS and HC for each
genetic marker

rs2476601

	AA	AG	GG				
HC	0	28	175	HC	40	101	54
CFS	2	48	165	CFS	23	101	94

rs3087243

	AA	AG	GG				
HC	40	101	54	HC	23	101	94
CFS	23	101	94	CFS	23	101	94

rs3807306

	GG	GT	TT				
HC	52	97	53	HC	55	100	61
CFS	55	100	61	CFS	55	100	61

rs1800629

	AA	AG	GG				
HC	3	63	135	HC	157	39	5
CFS	4	59	153	CFS	178	34	3

rs1799724

	CC	CT	TT				
HC	157	39	5	HC	157	39	5
CFS	178	34	3	CFS	178	34	3

Genotype Distribution Analysis

SIGNIFICANT RESULTS

rs2476601

Chi-squared test:
p-value(adj) = 0.06767

Fisher's test:
p-value(adj) = 0.03723

rs3087243

Chi-squared test:
p-value(adj)= 0.00421

Fisher's test:
p-value(adj) = 0.00404

CHI-SQUARED TEST

FISHER'S TEST

BENJAMINI-HOCHBERG CORRECTION

CONCLUSION

Based on the results ($p_{adj}<0.05$), we reject the null hypothesis of independence. This confirms a significant difference in genotype distribution between CFS patients and the HC.

SECTION 6

Best additive models

Methodology

1

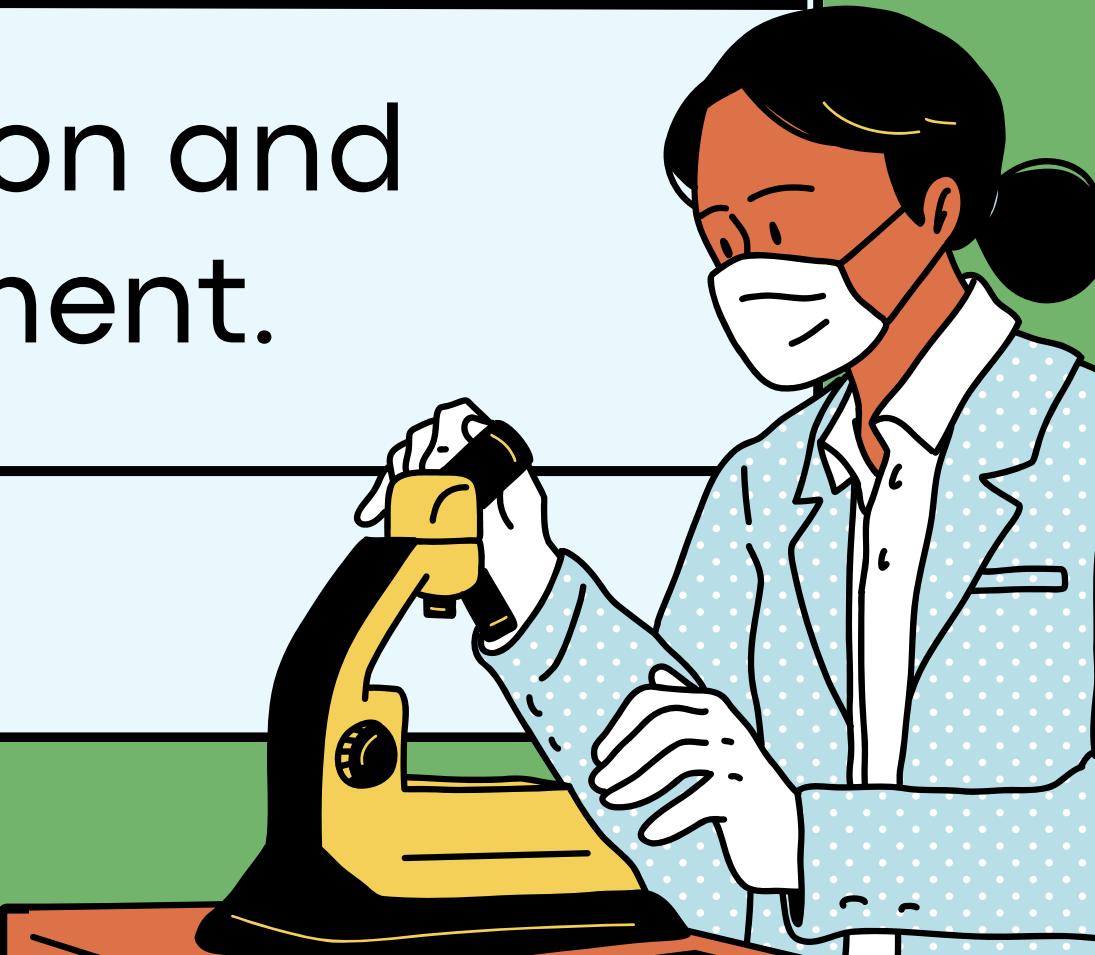
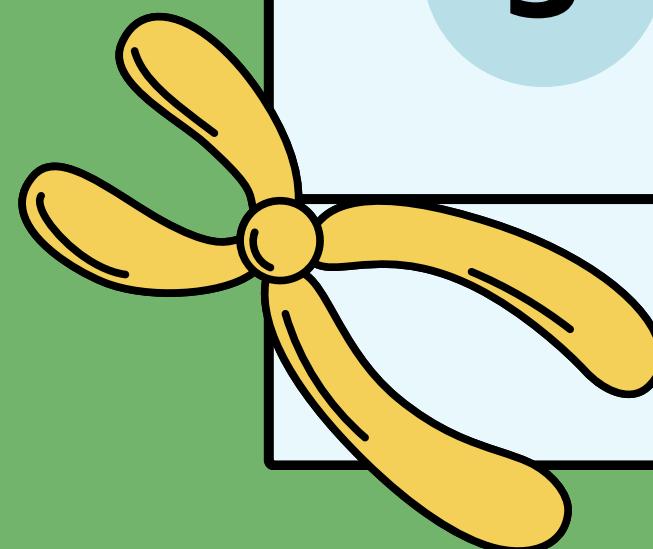
Genotype Encoding: Additive mapping (0, 1, 2) of risk alleles.

2

Binary Logistic Regression (GLM)
adjusted for gender.

3

Multivariate model construction and predictive accuracy assessment.



FINAL MODEL

Group ~ $rs3087243 + rs2476601 + Gender$

p-values:

$rs3087243$ - **0.00361**

$rs2476601$ - **0.006930**

Gender- 0.09897

CONFUSION MATRIX AND ACCURACY

		Predicted
		0
Actual	0	1
	121	67
1	87	119

Final Model
Accuracy:
60.91 %

CONCLUSIONS:

- Both genetic markers ($rs3087243$ & $rs2476601$) **contribute significantly** to the model, confirming their association with CFS.
- The accuracy demonstrates a verified biological association but limited diagnostic utility as a standalone tool.
- This specific model, gender did not show statistical significance.

SECTION 7

Can these genetic data
be used as a diagnostic
tool for CFS?

Convention

1

Removing 43 patients with missing data in order to compute AUC and ROC curve

2

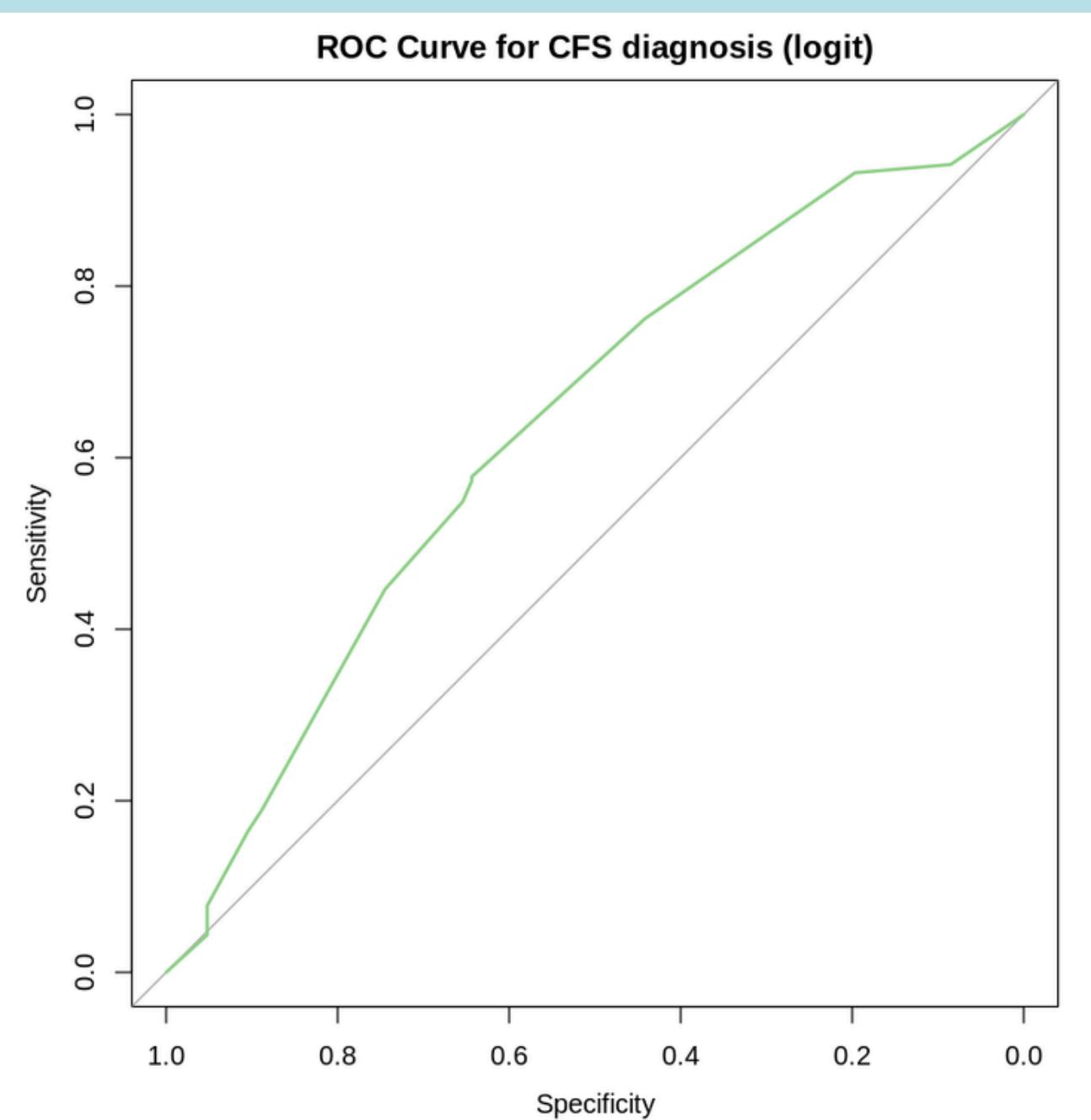
Variables chosen for the best additive model used in modeling

3

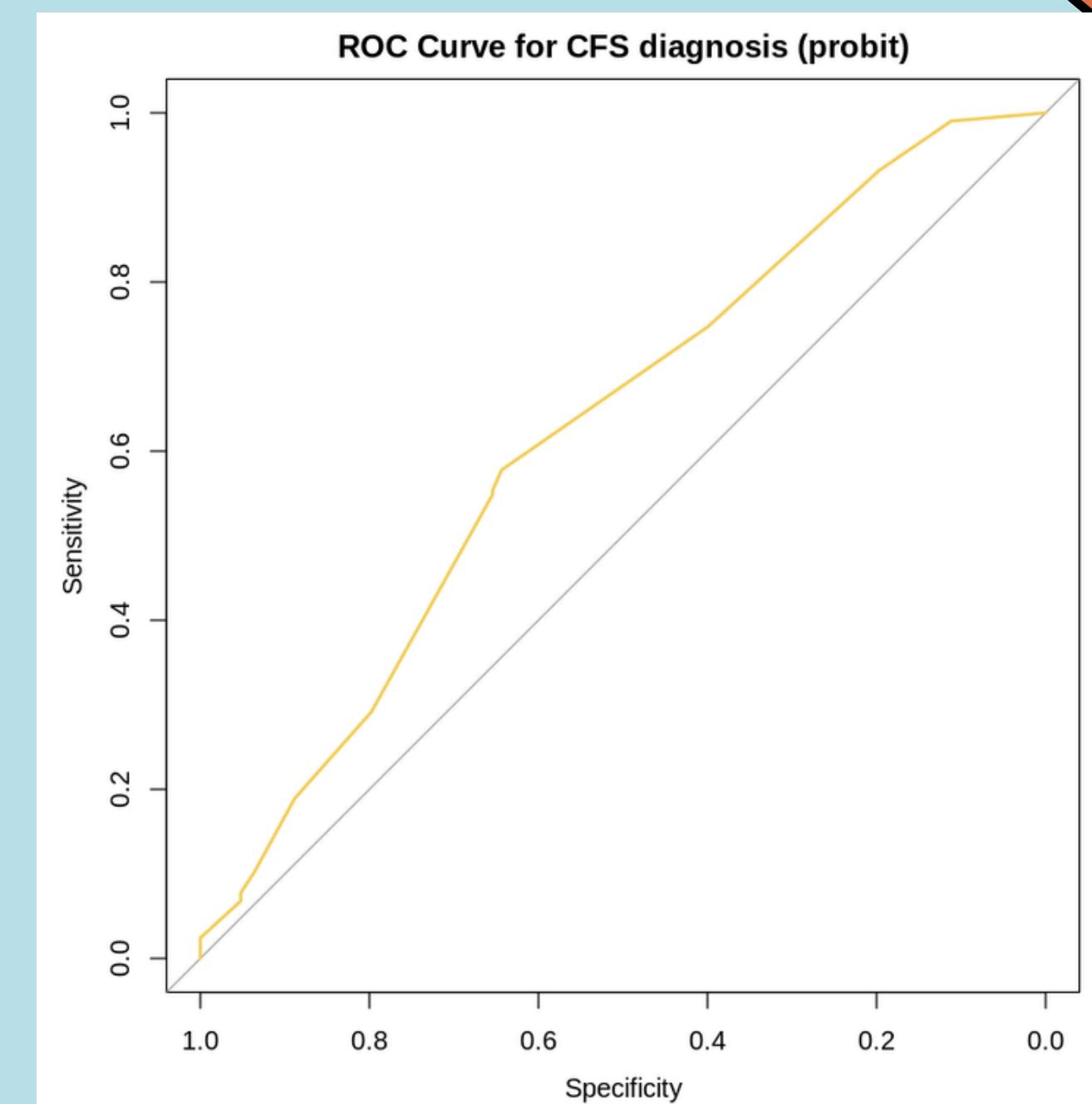
Both logistic and probit regression used as GLMs

AUC & ROC curves

AUC: 0.6363 (0.582, 0.69)



AUC: 0.6235 (0.569, 0.678)



OPTIMAL CUTPOINTS

REGRESSION	CRITERION	CUTOFF	SENSITIVITY	SPECIFICITY
Logistic	ROC01	0.5116	0.5776	0.6436
	SpEqualSe	0.5116	0.5776	0.6436
	MaxEfficiency	0.4631 0.5116	0.7621 0.5776	0.4414 0.6436
Probit	ROC01	0.5085	0.5776	0.6436
	SpEqualSe	0.5085	0.5776	0.6436
	MaxEfficiency	0.5085	0.5776	0.6436