**Memo:** Derive sub-group RRs for diet-disease relationships

Goal: derive age-group specific RRs for diet-disease relationships based on the age patterns of RRs for metabolic risk factors and incidence cardiometabolic events, based on established Global Burden of Disease methods

From cancer CRA paper (Zhang), eTable 5 footnote: “Conversely, our own and others’ work has demonstrated that proportional relationships of major risk factors with cardiometabolic diseases vary by age, with an inverse log‐linear age association.4,5 We therefore derived and utilized age‐group specific RRs for diet‐CMD relationships based on the age patterns of RRs for metabolic risk factors and incident cardiometabolic events, based on established Global Burden of Disease (GBD) methods.4,5”

**Relevant References:**

1. Lim SS, Vos T, Flaxman AD, et al. A comparative risk assessment of burden of disease and injury attributable to 67 risk factors and risk factor clusters in 21 regions, 1990‐2010: a systematic analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2010. Lancet. 2012;380(9859):2224‐2260.
2. Singh GM, Danaei G, Farzadfar F, et al. The age‐specific quantitative effects of metabolic risk factors on cardiovascular diseases and diabetes: a pooled analysis. PLoS One. 2013;8(7):e65174.
3. Singh GM, Khatibzadeh S, Lim S, Ezzati M, Mozaffarian D. Estimated global, regional, and national disease burdens related to sugar-sweetened beverage consumption in 2010. Circulation. 2015;132(8):639–66.