

Pleiotropy between independent mental health profiles in the UKB

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Background

- Known genetic correlation and loci overlap between psychiatric disorders
- Large clinical overlap between disorders
- What about the overlap in symptom profiles?

RESEARCH ARTICLE SUMMARY

PSYCHIATRIC GENOMICS

Analysis of shared heritability in common disorders of the brain

The Brainstorm Consortium†

INTRODUCTION: Brain disorders may exhibit shared symptoms and substantial epidemiological comorbidity, inciting debate about their etiologic overlap. However, detailed study of phenotypes with different ages of onset, severity, and presentation poses a considerable challenge. Recently developed heritability methods

psychiatric disorders. Understanding the genetic underpinnings and categorical distinctions for brain disorders and related phenotypes may inform the search for their biological mechanisms.

RESULTS: Common variant risk for psychiatric

processes that occur later in life. Extensive simulations were also performed to inform how statistical power, diagnostic misclassification, and phenotypic heterogeneity influence genetic correlations.

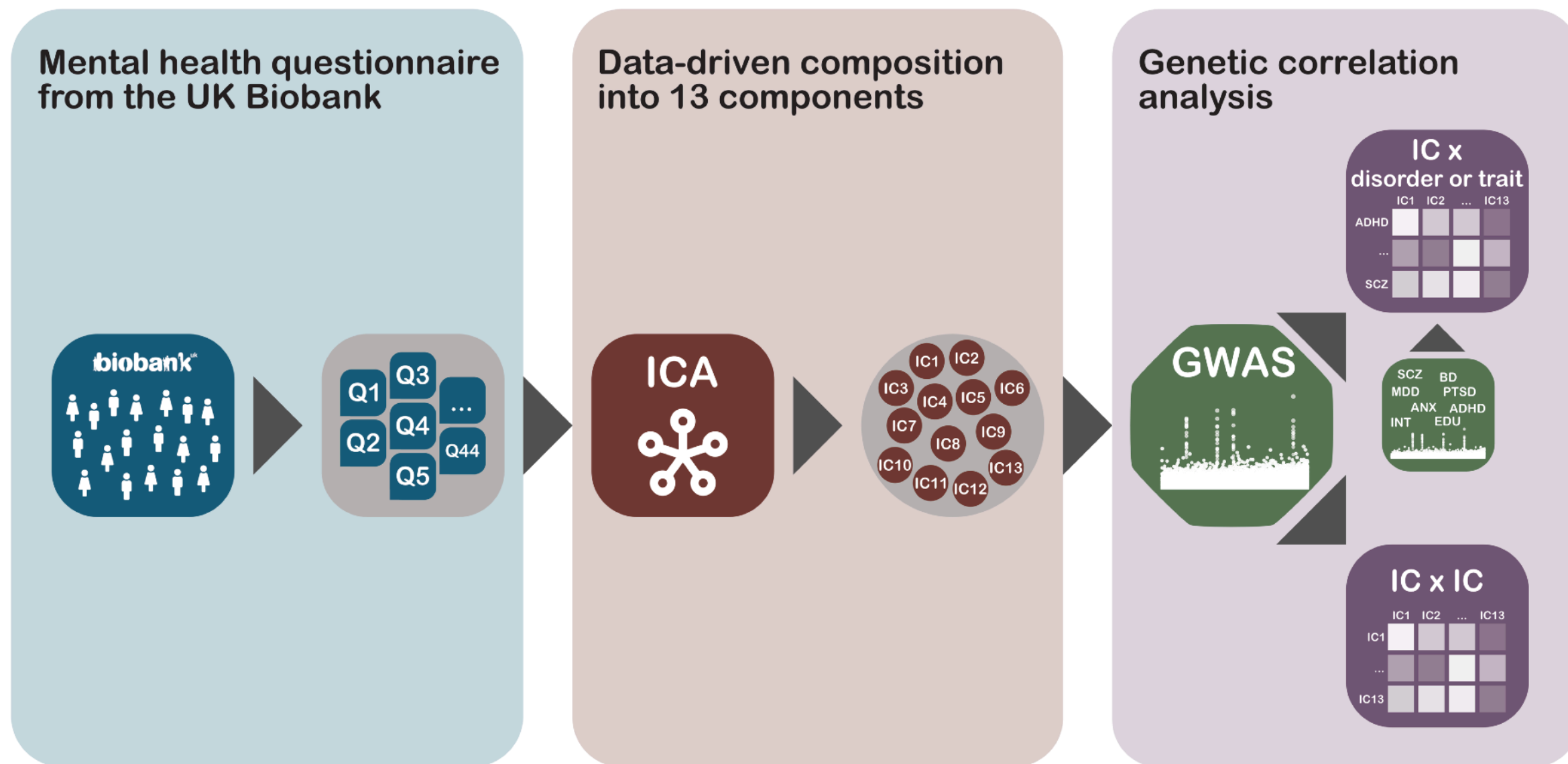
CONCLUSION: The high degree of genetic correlation among many of the psychiatric disorders adds further evidence that their current clinical boundaries do not reflect distinct underlying pathogenic processes, at least on the genetic level. This suggests a deeply interconnected nature for psychiatric disorders, in contrast to neurological disorders, and underscores the need to refine psychiatric diagnostics. Genetically informed analyses may provide important “scaffolding” to support such restructuring of psychiatric nosology, which likely

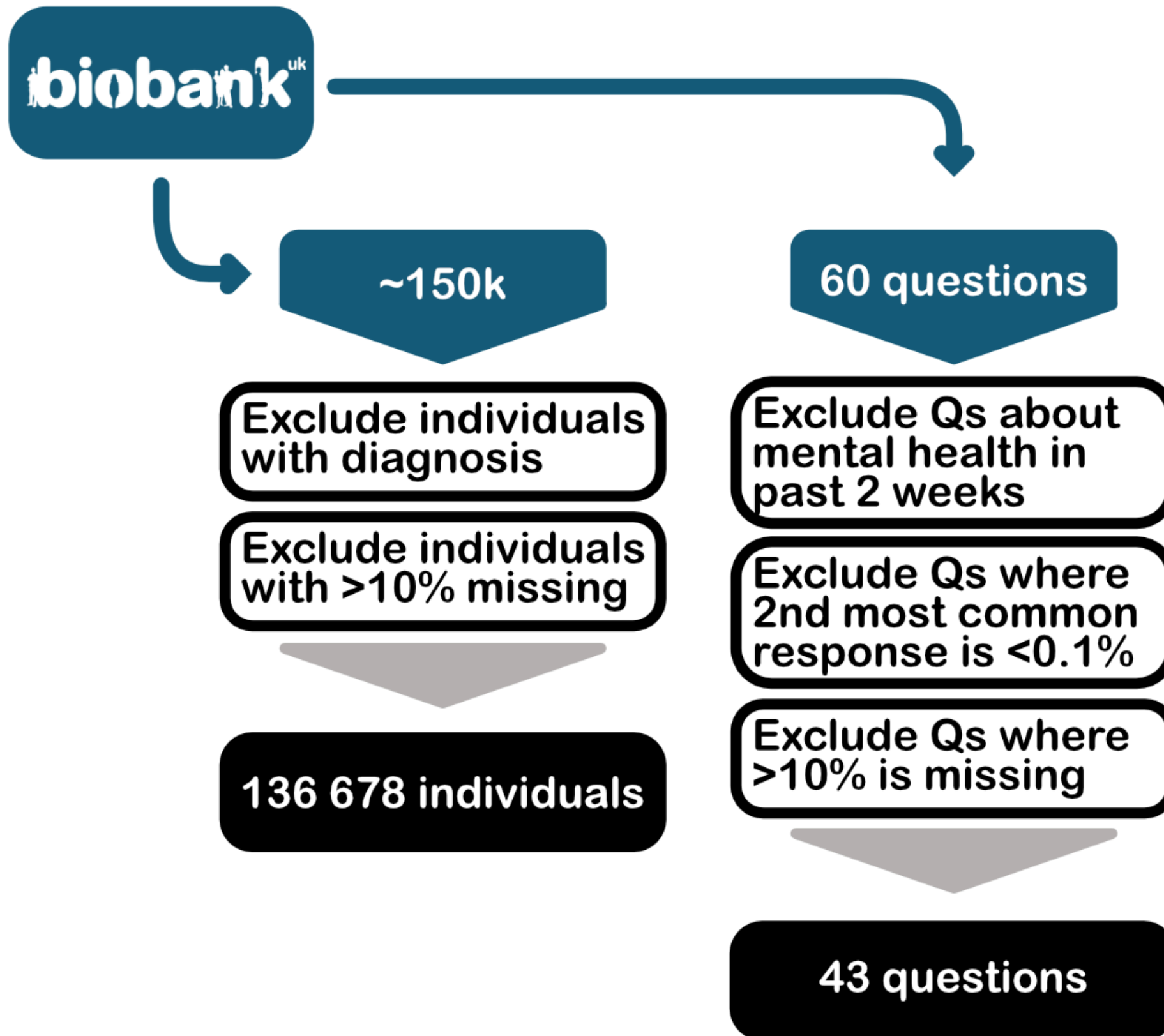
ON OUR WEBSITE

Read the full article at <http://dx.doi.org/10.1126/science.aap8757>



Our approach





43 questions
136 678 individuals

Impute missing
data (knn = 3)

Z-score normalize
all scores

Regress out
variables

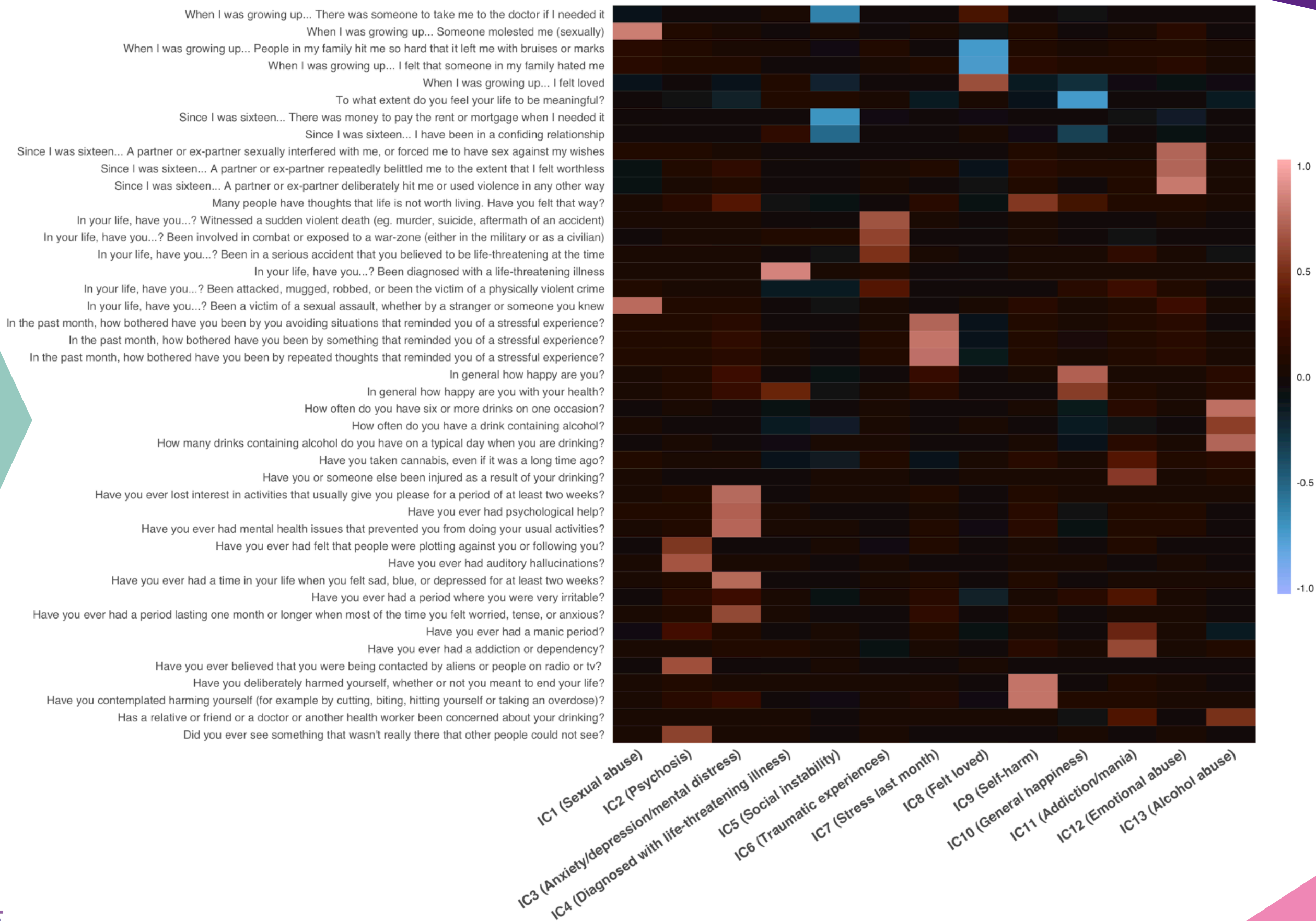
Age
Age²
Sex
10 genetic PCs

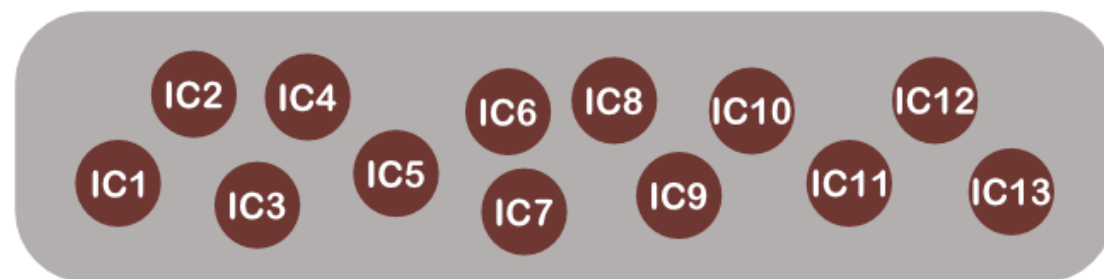
ICA

"Get 13 components"

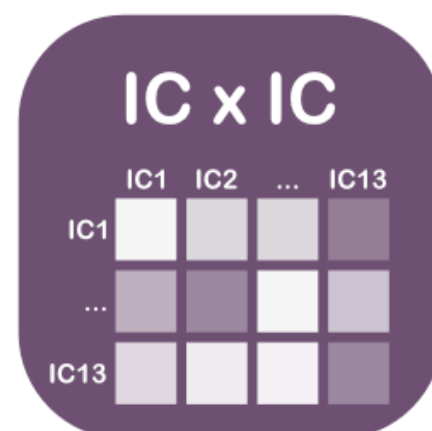
IC1 IC2 IC3 IC4 IC5 IC6 IC7 IC8 IC9 IC10 IC11 IC12 IC13



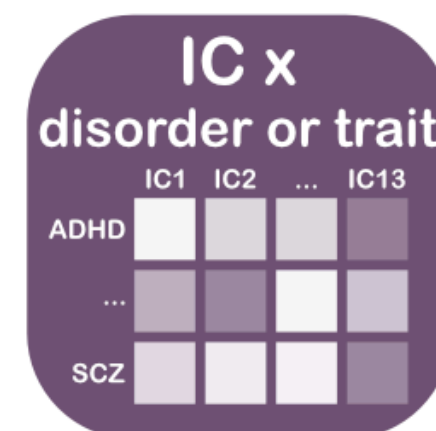




Phenotypic correlation

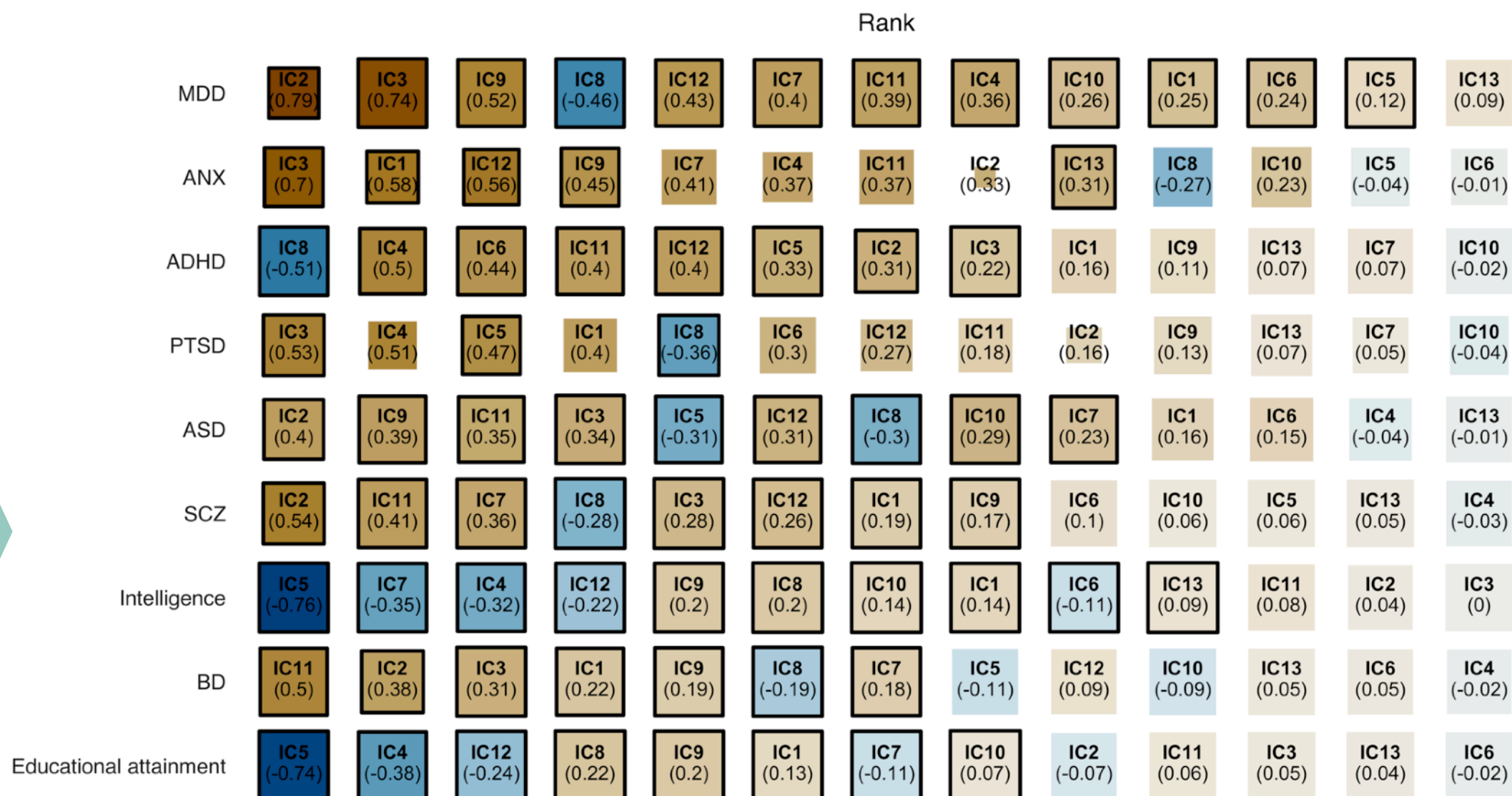


Genetic correlation



Results





IC1 Sexual abuse
 IC2 Psychosis
 IC3 Anxiety/depression/mental distress
 IC4 Diagnosed with life-threatening illness
 IC5 Social instability
 IC6 Traumatic experiences
 IC7 Stress last month
 IC8 Felt loved
 IC9 Self-harm
 IC10 General happiness
 IC11 Addiction/mania
 IC12 Emotional abuse
 IC13 Alcohol abuse

Genetic correlation (r_g)

-1.0 -0.5 0.0 0.5 1.0

Standard Error

0.1 0.2 0.3





IC1 Sexual abuse	IC6 Traumatic experiences	IC11 Addiction/mania
IC2 Psychosis	IC7 Stress last month	IC12 Emotional abuse
IC3 Anxiety/depression/mental distress	IC8 Felt loved	IC13 Alcohol abuse
IC4 Diagnosed with life-threatening illness	IC9 Self-harm	
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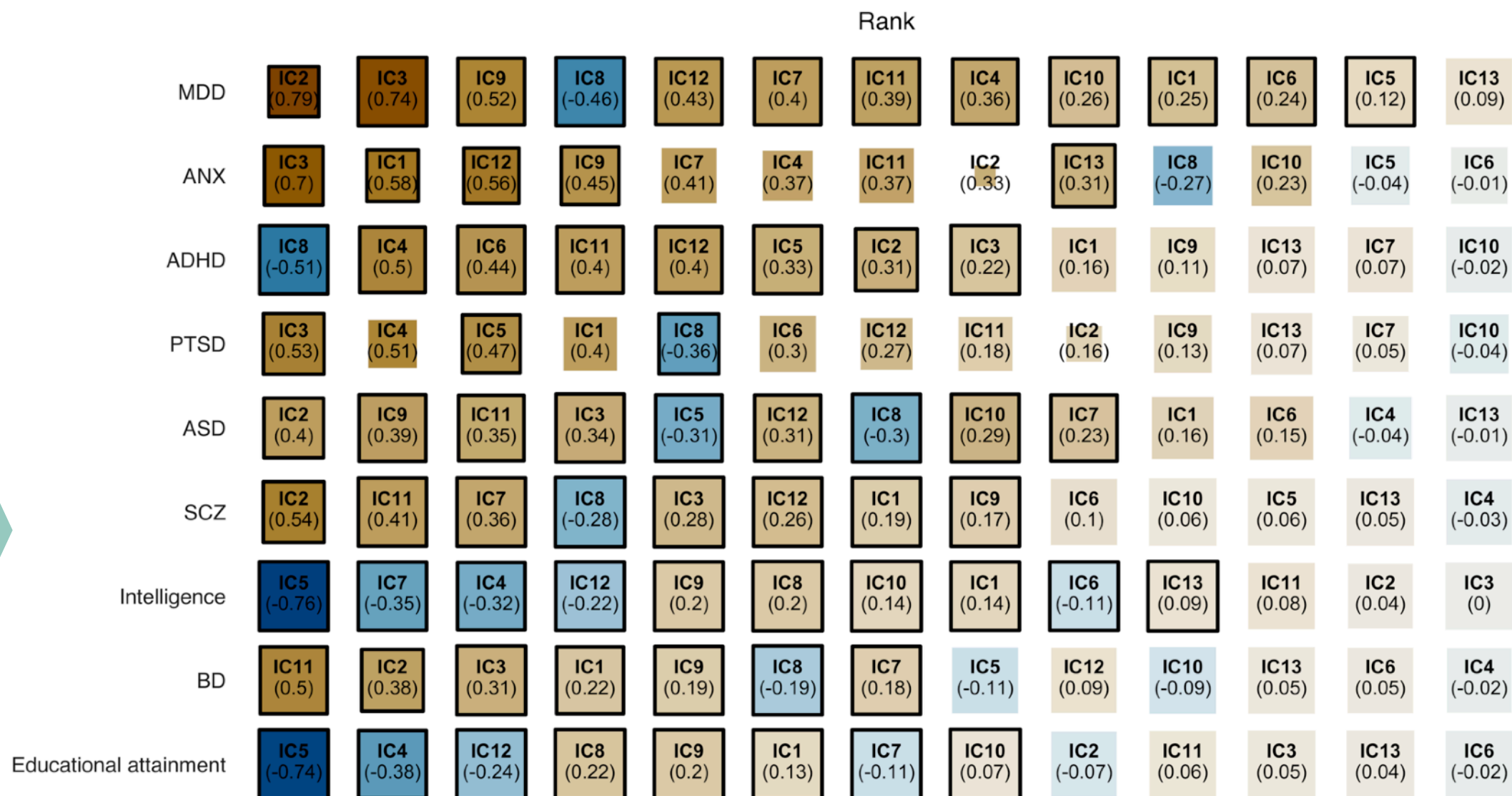
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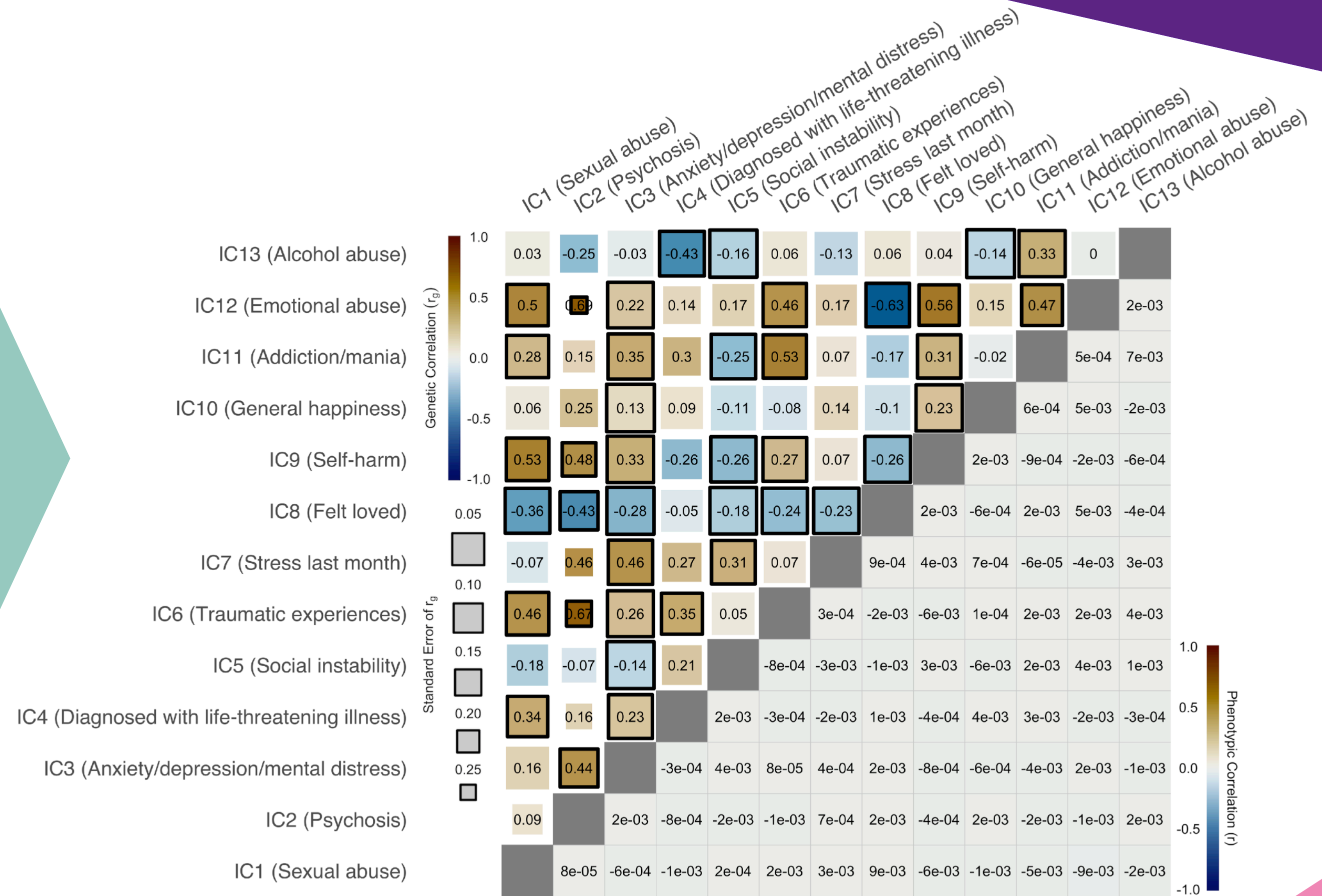
Genetic correlation (r_g)

-1.0 -0.5 0.0 0.5 1.0

Standard Error

0.1 0.2 0.3





Conclusions

- Variation in mental health in healthy individuals genetically correlate to psychiatric disorders and cognitive traits
- Pleiotropy between disorders likely not due to overlapping symptoms
- Classical case-control setup in certain situations not the most adequate approach
- Big data 👍



Thanks!



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