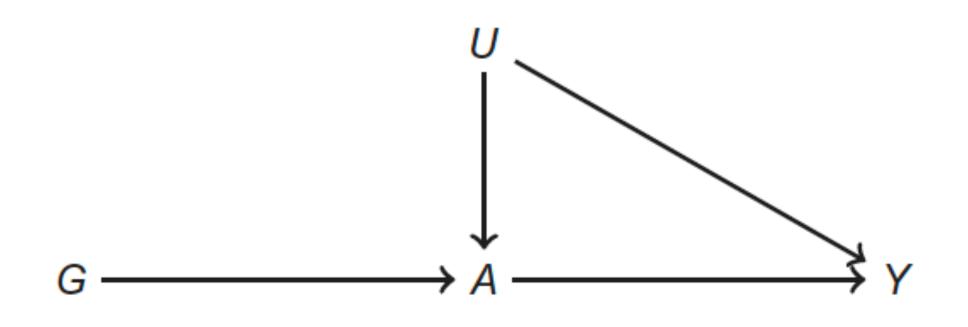
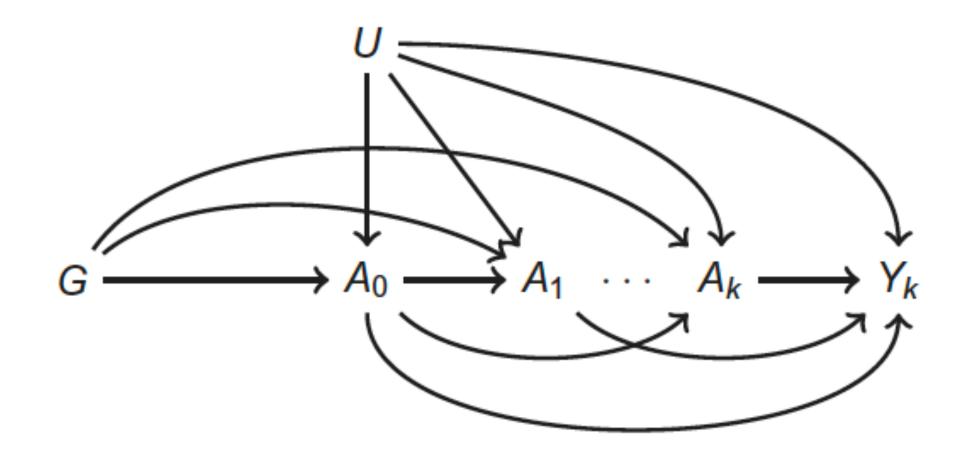
# Genetic instruments that can't keep time

Evidence for Genes with Time-Varying Effects and How to Use Them in Mendelian randomization





#### Jeremy Labrecque and Sonja Swanson

Causal Inference Group, Erasmus MC SER - Causal inference and molecular epidemiology



Have you ever wondered how Mendelian randomization can estimate a lifetime effect when the exposure is only measured once?

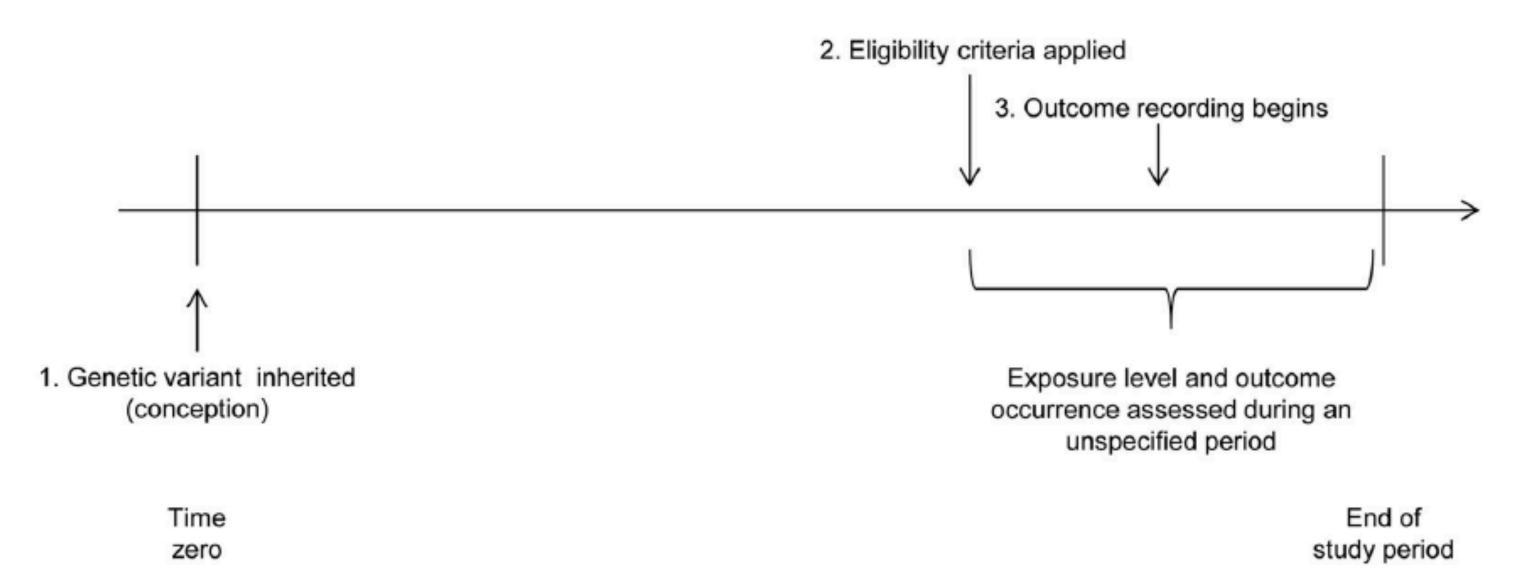
#### A) Randomized Trial

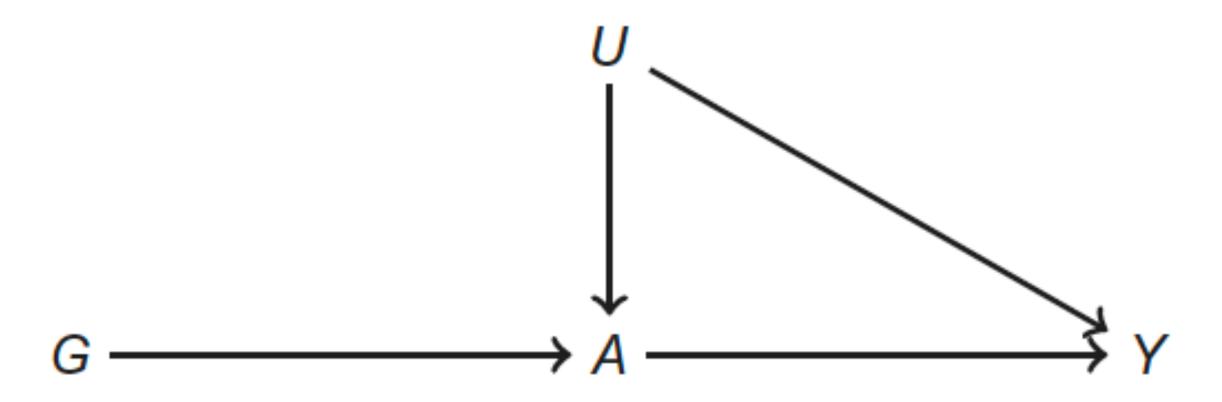


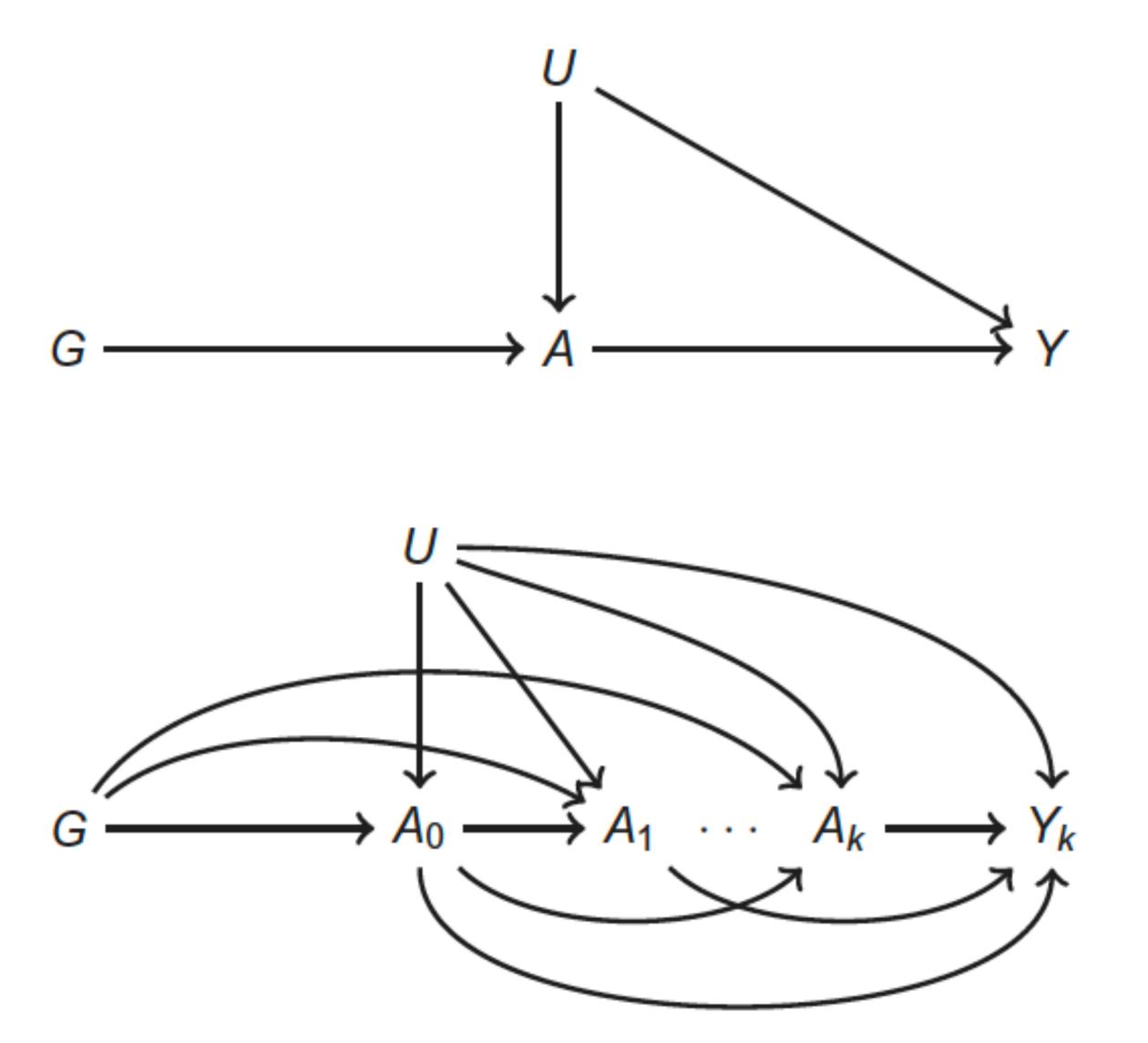
- Treatment assigned (randomization)
- 2. Eligibility criteria applied
- 3. Outcome recording begins

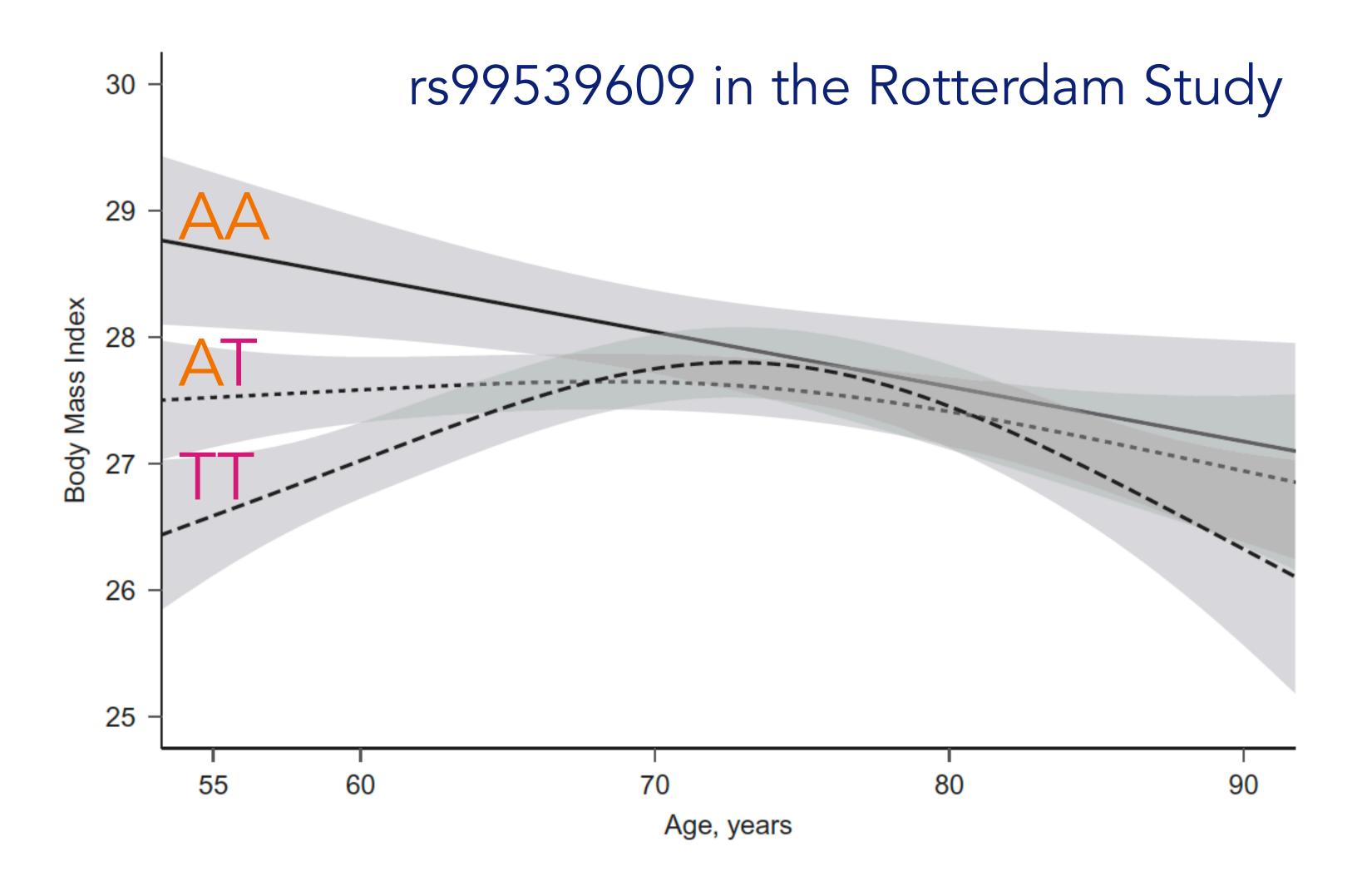
Treatment adherence and outcome occurrence assessed during a specified period

#### B) Mendelian Randomization Study



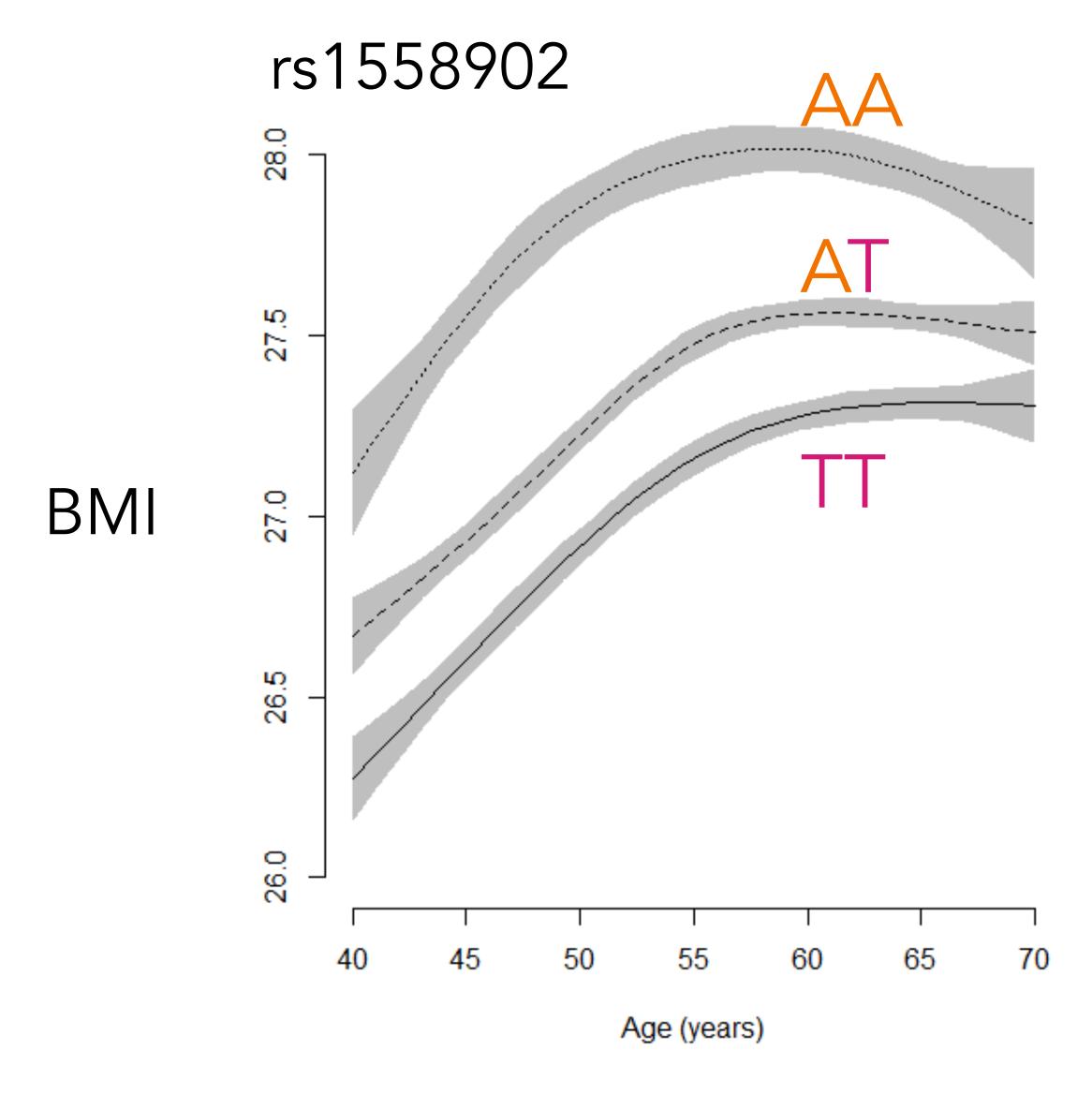


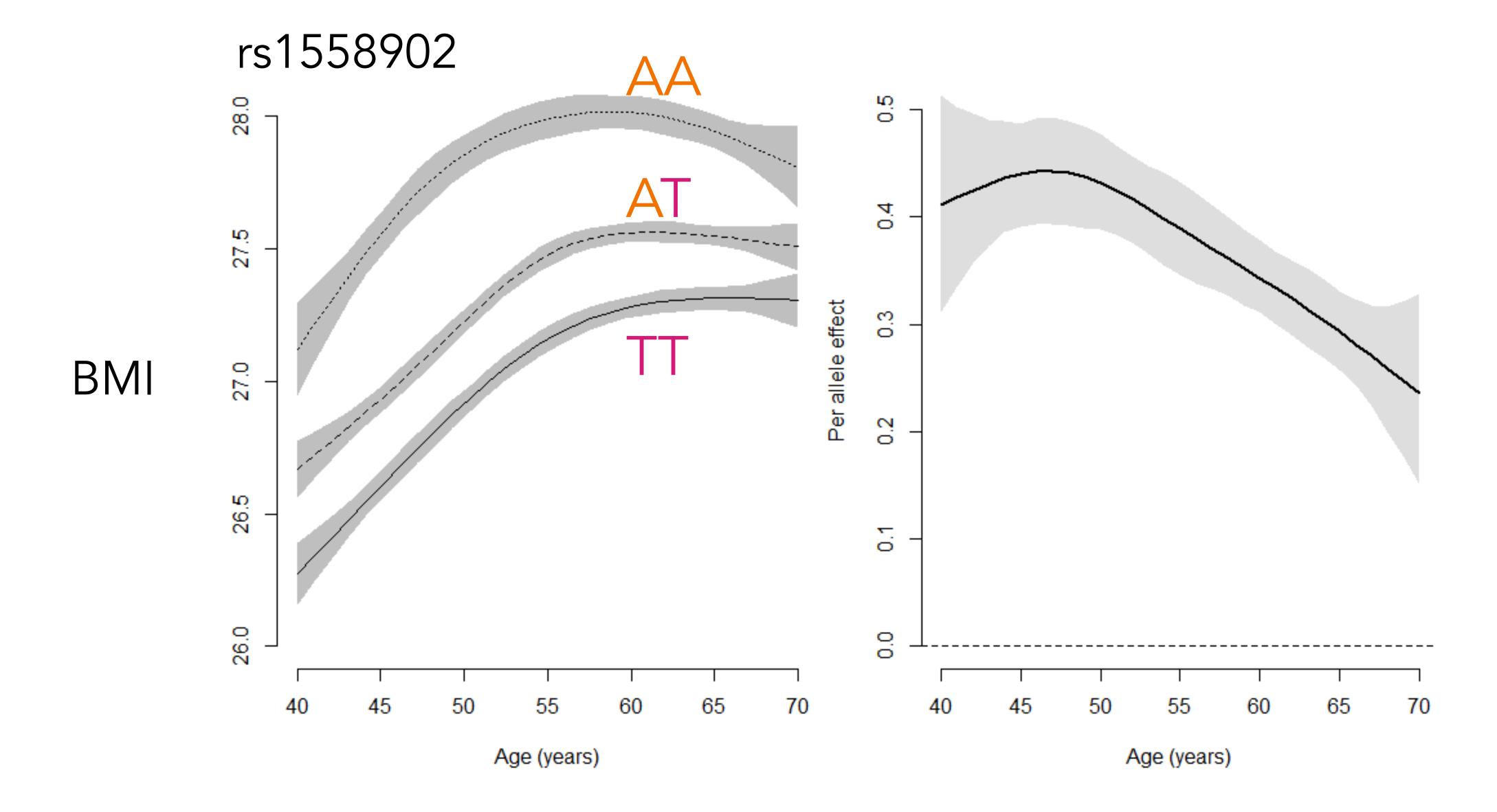


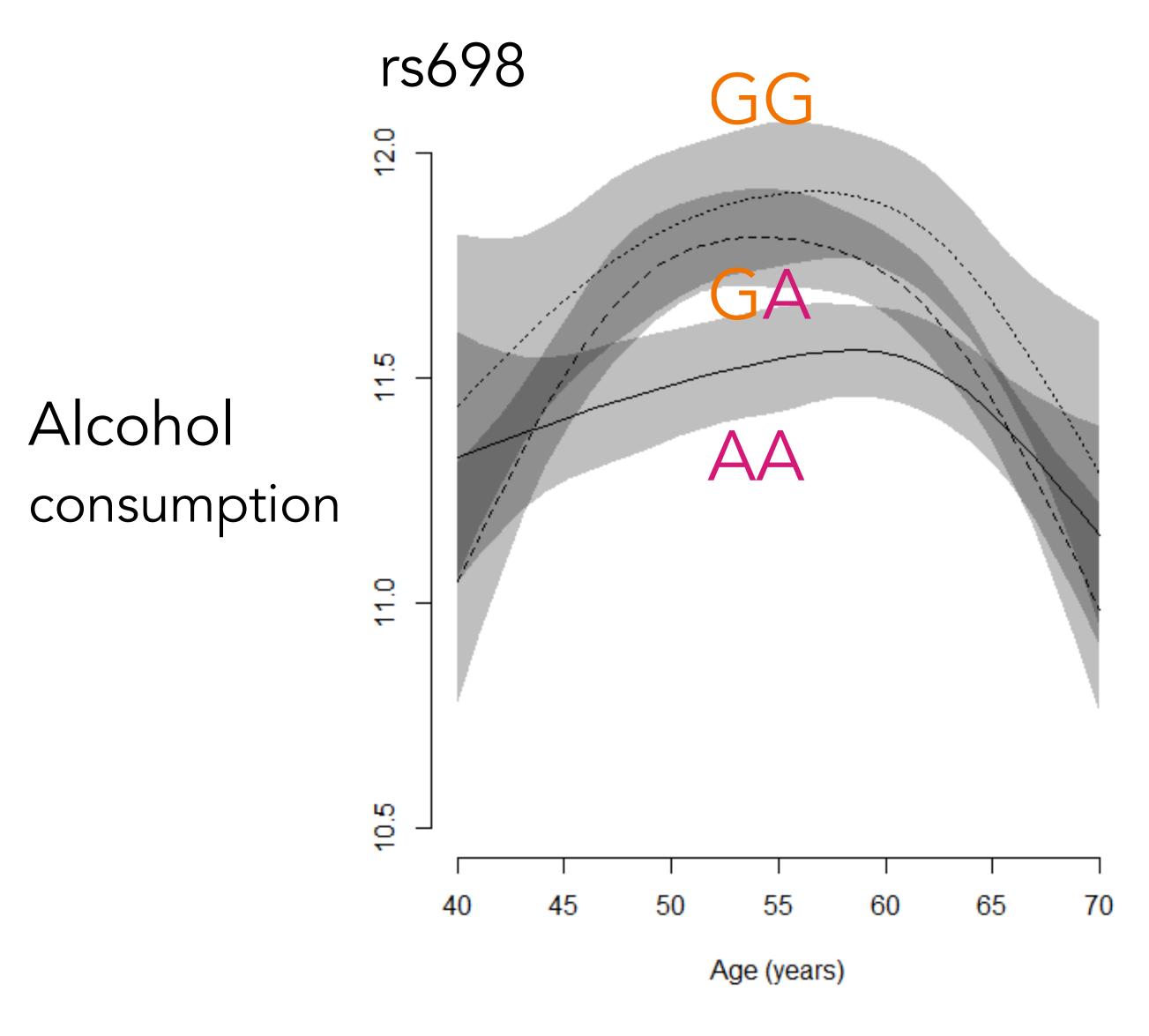


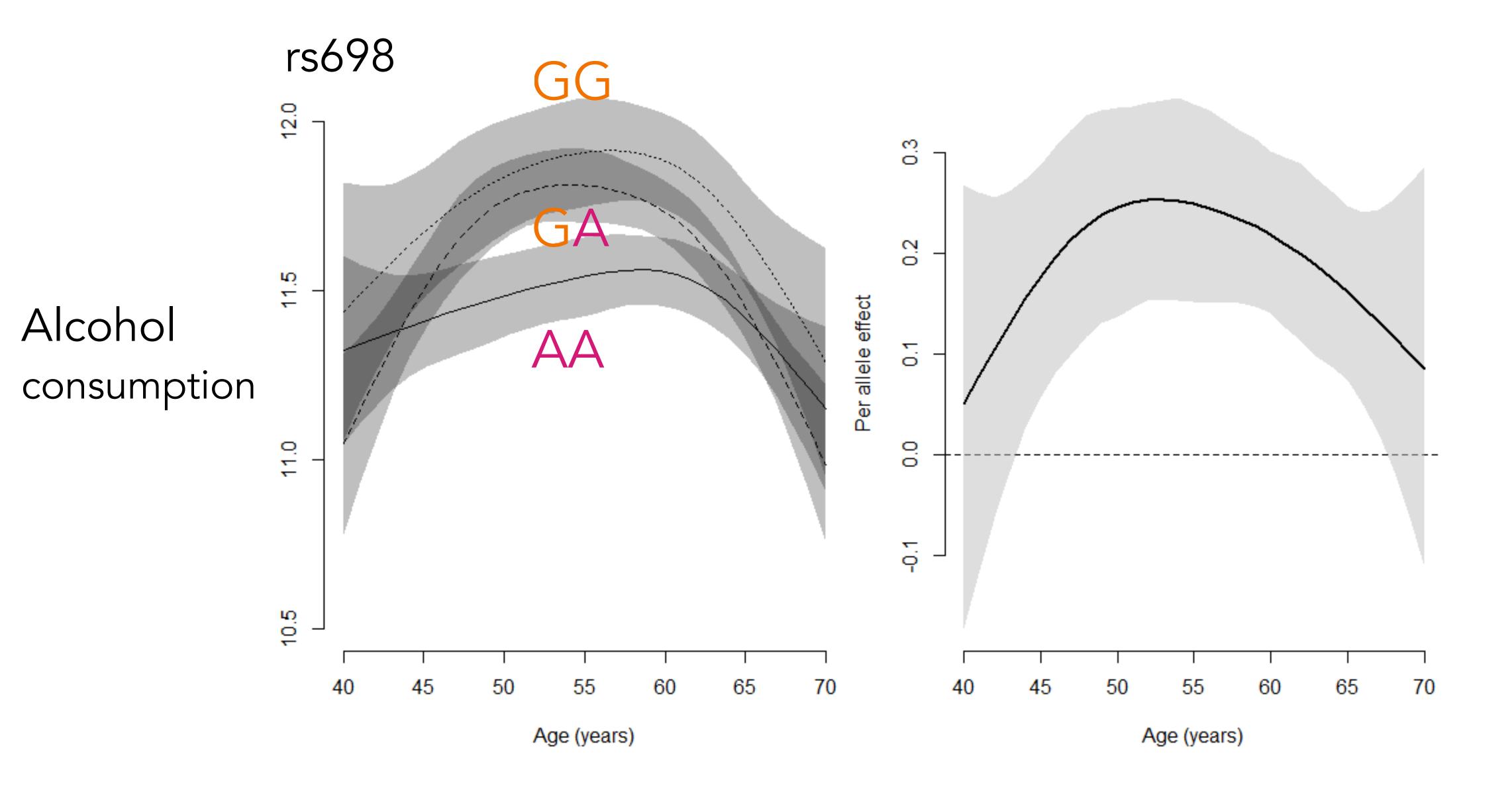
#### So we looked at the UK Biobank

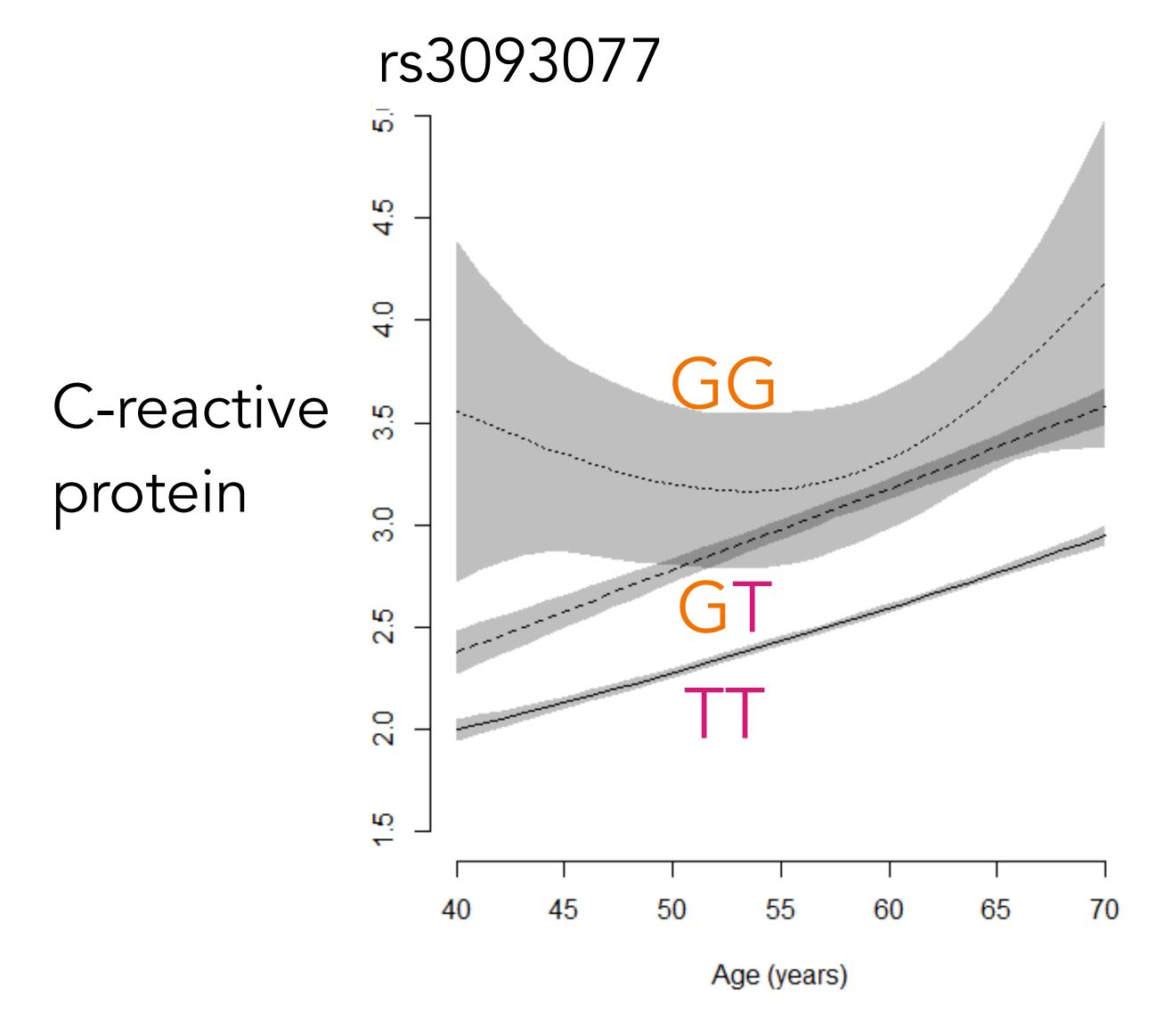
- 355,655 people
- Age 40 to 70
- 4 phenotypes commonly used in MR:
  - BMI
  - alcohol consumption
  - C-reactive protein
  - LDL cholesterol
- Genetic variants commonly used in MR using these phenotypes as exposure
- Modeled using restricted B-splines

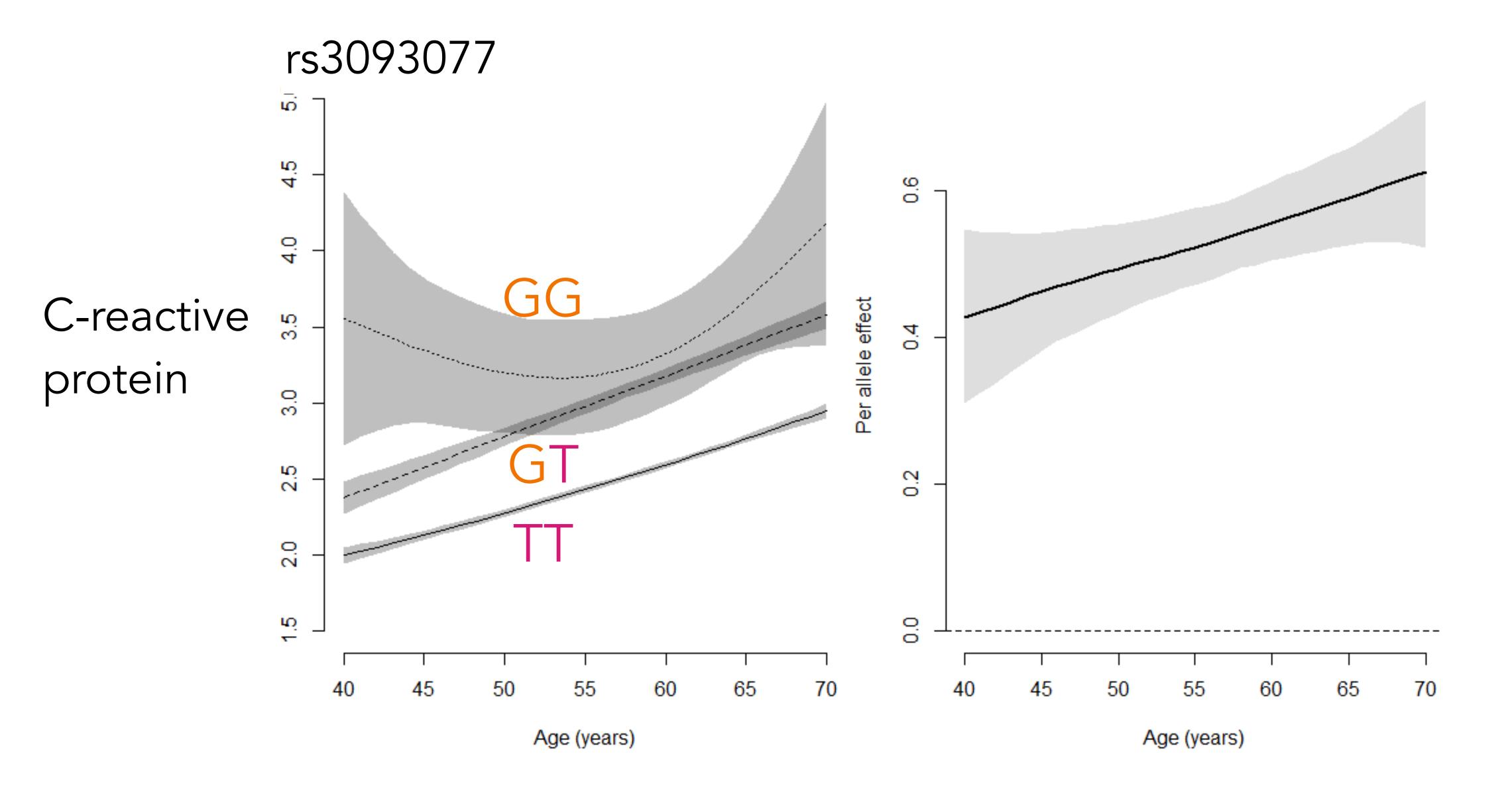


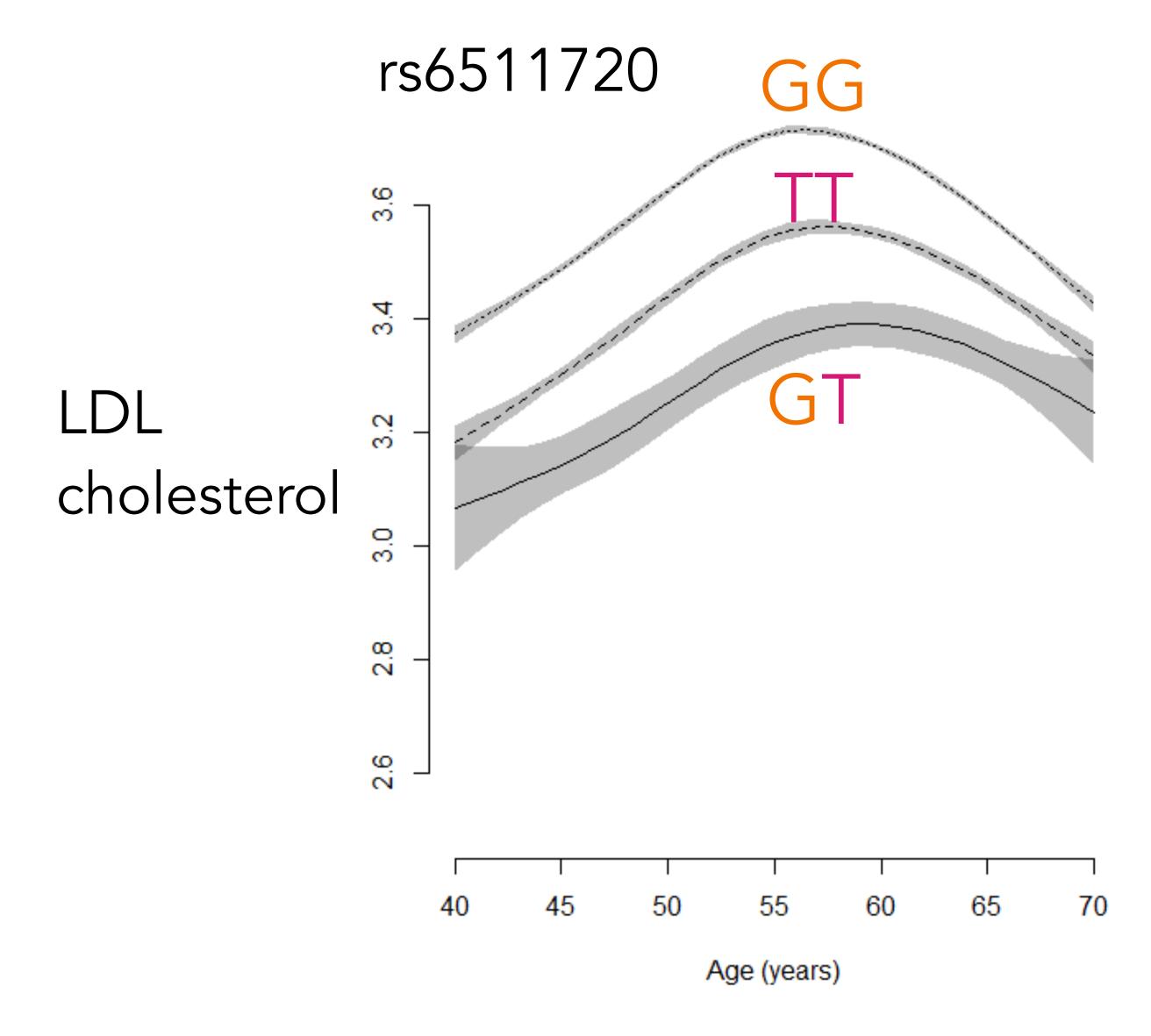


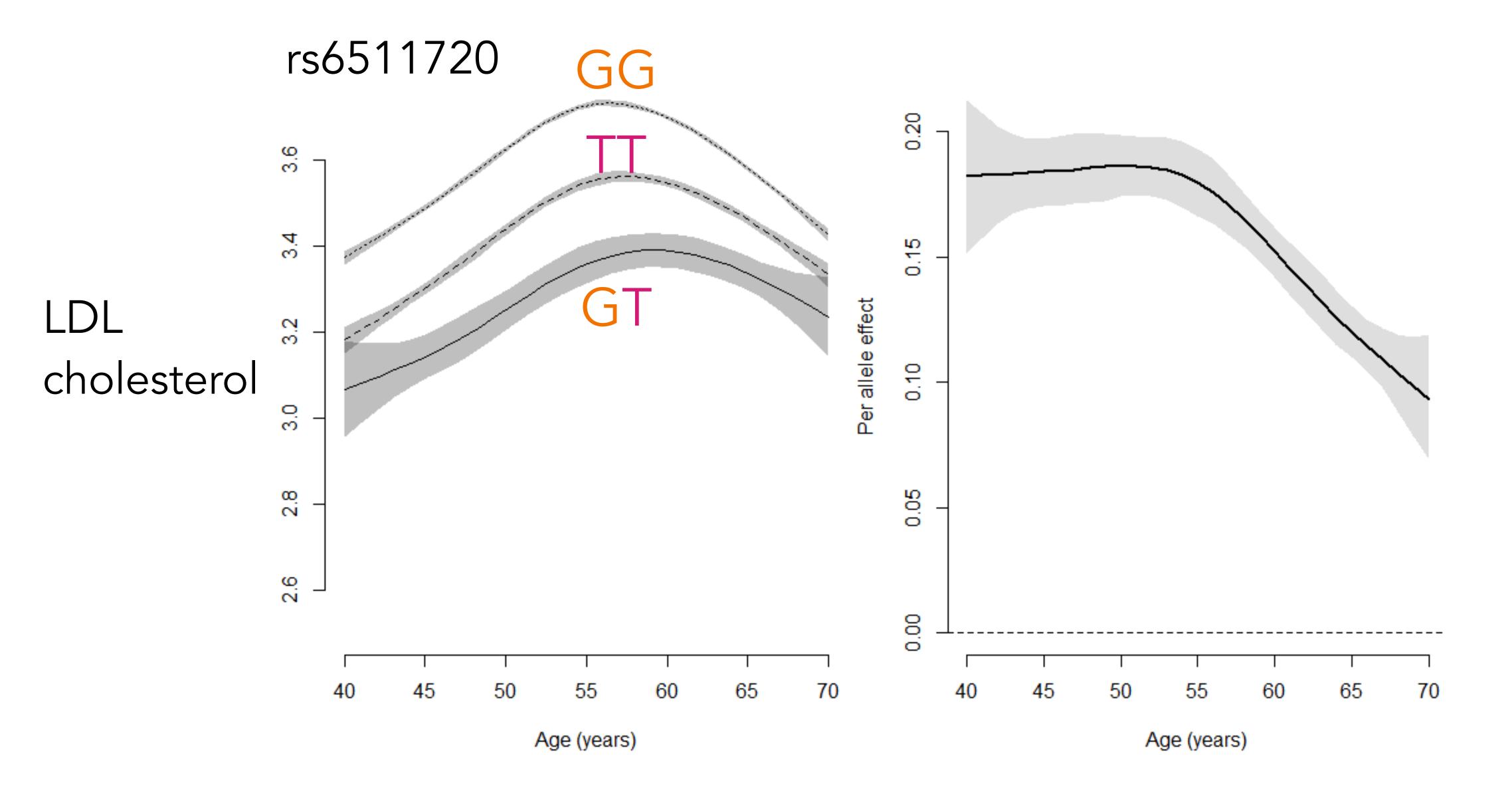












### But how much bias are we talking about here?

Plasmode simulation

rs1558902	age	BMI	CVD
0	55	25.6	0
2	46	30.7	1
1	67	32.4	1
1	65	23.3	0
2	51	25.8	0
2	40	27.2	1
0	46	30.1	0
1	61	33.2	1

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Plasmode simulation

rs1558902	age	BMI	CVD	rs1558902	age	BMI	CVD
0	55	25.6	0	0	65	27.5	0
2	46	30.7	1	2	65	32.0	1
1	67	32.4	1	1	65	33.1	1
1	65	23.3	0	1	65	26.5	0
2	51	25.8	0	2	65	25.9	0
2	40	27.2	1	2	65	28.4	1
0	46	30.1	0	0	65	29.3	0
1	61	33.2	1	1	65	31.2	1

Pretend everyone is 65 years old

#### But how much bias are we talking about here?

Plasmode simulation

1558902	age	ВМІ	CVD
0	55	25.6	0
2	46	30.7	1
1	67	32.4	1
1	65	23.3	0
2	51	25.8	0
2	40	27.2	1
0	46	30.1	0
1	61	33.2	1

Pretend everyone is 65 years old

Simulate outcome based on BMI only

