



MR-MEETING UPDATES

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MRDoC Power Comparisons

MRDoC Power Comparisons - Data generating model is MRDOC2

Longitudinal model

MRDoC POWER COMPARISONS



MR-DoC (A), DoC (B), and MR-DoC2 (C) model specifications for a single twin member. They include the effects of additive genetic (A), common environment (C) and specific environment (E) factors for both Trait 1 and Trait 2, and their effects may correlate (parameters r_a , r_c , and r_e). Path labels in red are important to the model's overall power, those susceptible to measurement error in blue, and in orange are those that are both susceptible to measurement error and are important to the model's overall power.

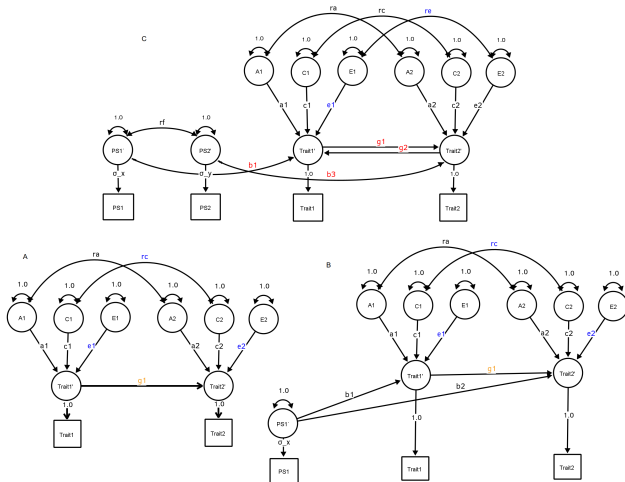
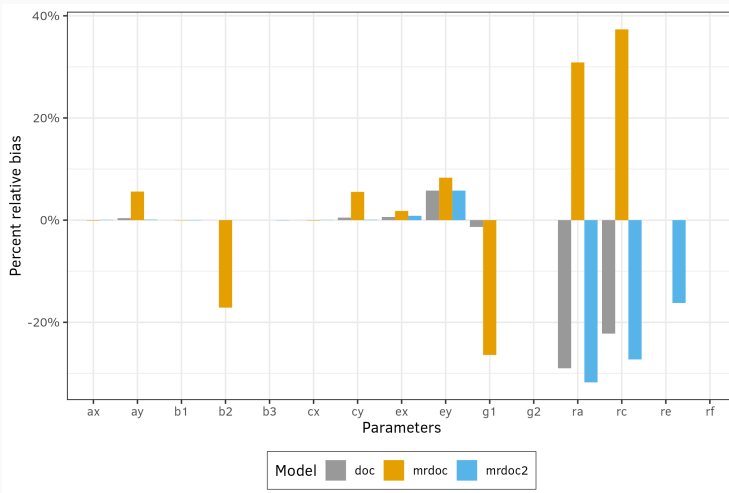




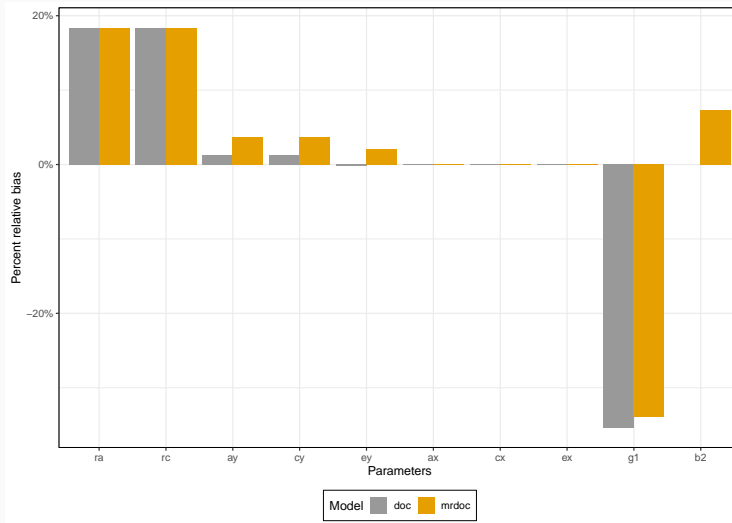
Table 1: Parameter levels on the three factorial designs, with respective total number of cells for each design simulation. The model specification can be seen in Figure 1.

theta	Design 1 (DoC)	Design 2 (MR-DoC)	Design 3 (MR-DoC2)
b1		$\sqrt{0.025, 0.05, 0.75}$	$\sqrt{0.025, 0.05, 0.75}$
b2		$\sqrt{0.025, 0.05, 0.75}$	
b3			$\sqrt{0.025, 0.05, 0.75}$
g1	$\sqrt{0.20, 0.40, 0.60}$	$\sqrt{0.20, 0.40, 0.60}$	$\sqrt{0.20, 0.40, 0.60}$
g2			$\sqrt{0.20, 0.40, 0.60}$
ra	.0,.25,.50	.0,.25,.50	.0,.25,.50
rc	.0,.25,.50	.0,.25,.50	.0,.25,.50
re			.0,.25,.50
rf			.0,.25,.50
ax	.0,.10,.25	.0,.10,.25	.0,.10,.25
ay	.0,.10,.25	.0,.10,.25	.0,.10,.25
cx	.0,.10,.25	.0,.10,.25	.0,.10,.25
cy	.0,.10,.25	.0,.10,.25	.0,.10,.25
Total cells	$3^7=2187$	$3^9=19683$	$3^{12}=531441$

PERCENT BIAS - UNRELIABILITY FACTOR



PERCENT BIAS - RE UNMODELLED



MRDoC POWER COMPARISONS - DATA GENERATING MODEL IS MRDOC2



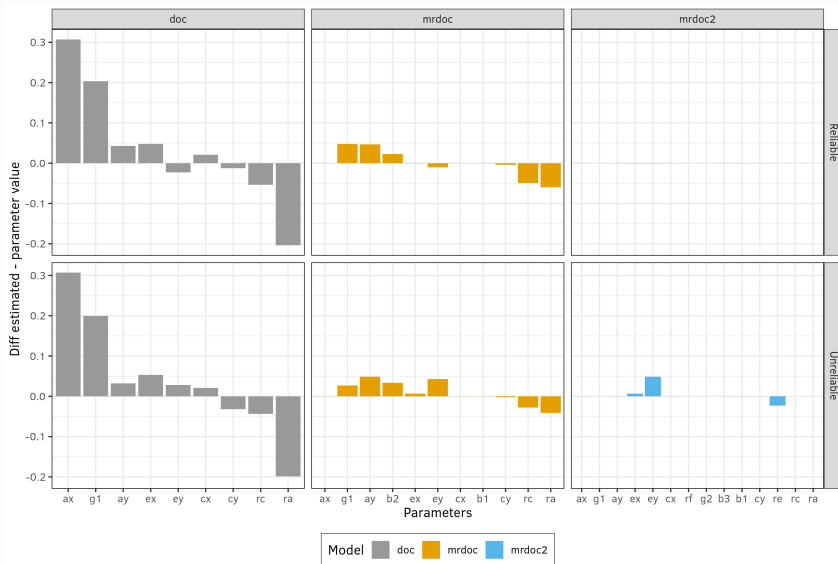
```
try(stopCluster(cl))
cl <- makeCluster(detectCores()-1, outfile = "")
registerDoParallel(cl)

local1 <- foreach(g1=c(sqrt(.020),sqrt(.040)), .combine =rbind,
                  .packages = c("umx", "MASS", "tidyr")) %:%
  foreach(axes=c(0,.10), .combine =rbind) %:%
  foreach(ays=c(0,.10), .combine = rbind) %:%
  foreach(g2=c(sqrt(.020),sqrt(.040)), .combine =rbind) %:%
  foreach(b3=c(sqrt(.025),sqrt(.05)), .combine =rbind) %:%
  foreach(re=c(0,.10), .combine =rbind) %:%
  foreach(ra=c(0, .25), .combine =rbind) %:%
  foreach(reliability=c(FALSE, TRUE), .combine =rbind) %:%
  foreach(rc=c(0, .25), .combine =rbind) %dopar% {

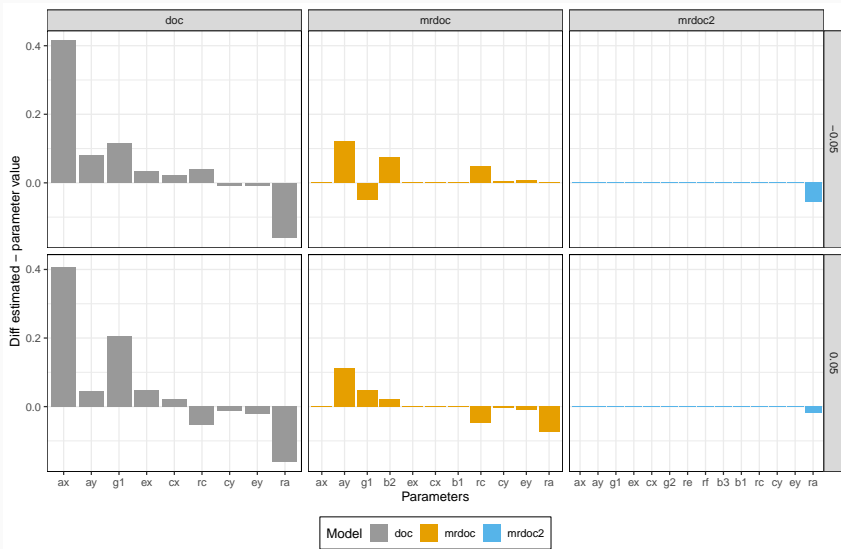
  sim(est_out = T, g1=g1,g2=g2, b3=b3, axes=axes, ays=ays, rc=rc, ra =ra,
      reliability = reliability )
}

stopCluster(cl)
```

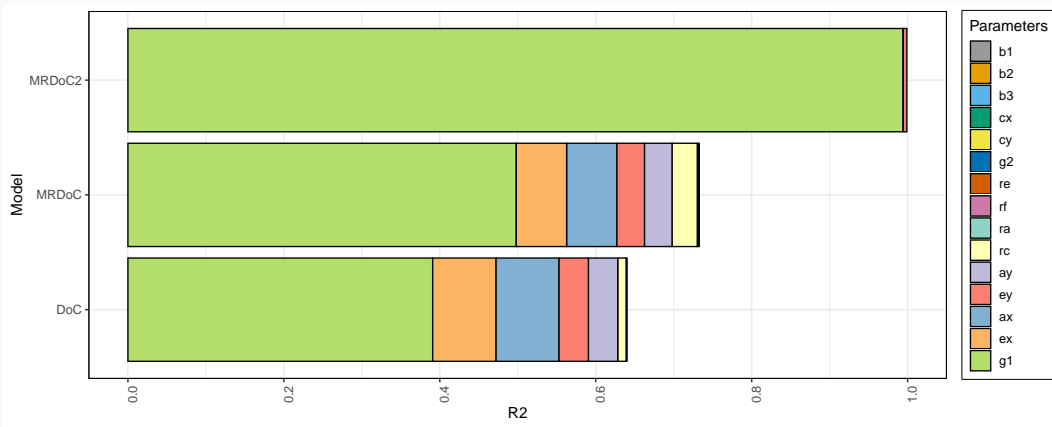
UNRELIABILITY FACTOR



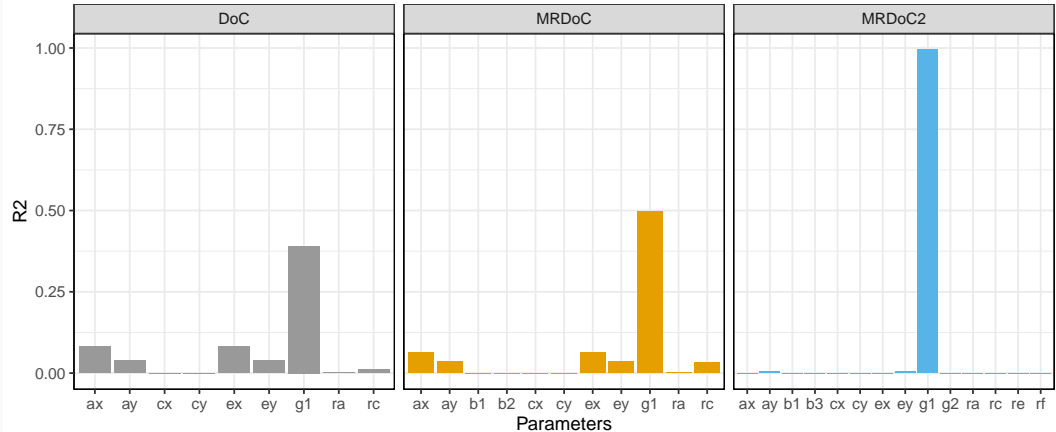
RE IN DATA, BUT NOT IN THE FIT



VARIANCE EXPLAINED IN STATISTICAL POWER - V1



VARIANCE EXPLAINED IN STATISTICAL POWER - V2



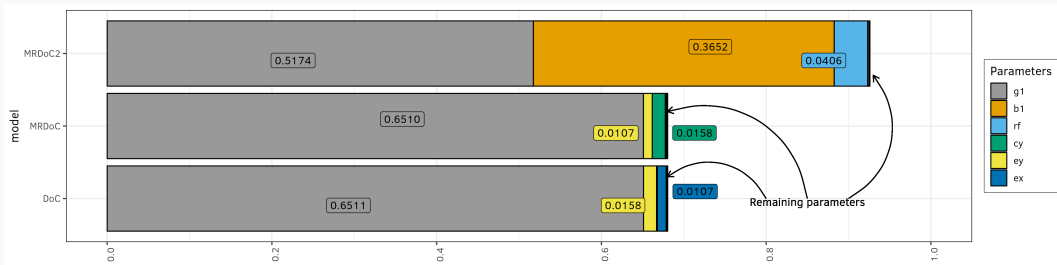
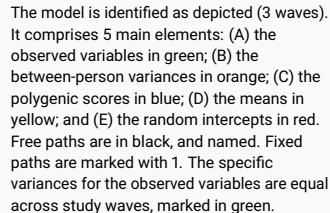


Figure 1: Linear regression of NCP on the parameter values used for 19683 and 4097 exact data simulation power analyses in the ACE model for DoC, MR-DoC and MR-DoC2, respectively. The hypotheses are $g1=0$ for all. These are stacked bar plots with semipartial correlation squared for each of the parameters. The total R^2 for both DoC and MR-DoC models (including all parameters in the regression) was 0.945, and 0.93 for MR-DoC2. One can interpret these as $g1$ having the largest effect on DoC and MR-DoC overall power, and $g1$, $b1$ and rf having the largest effects on the MR-DoC2 overall power.

LONGITUDINAL MODEL



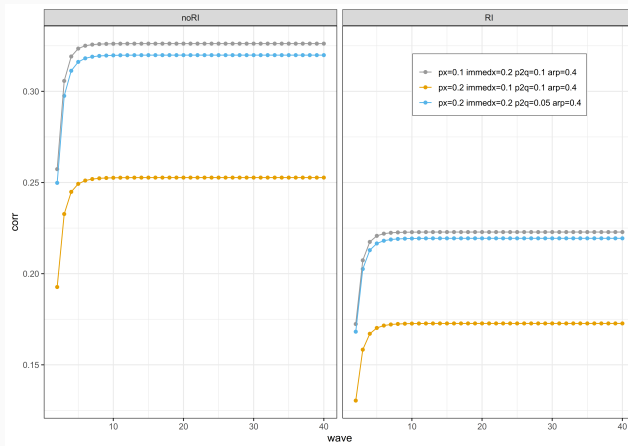
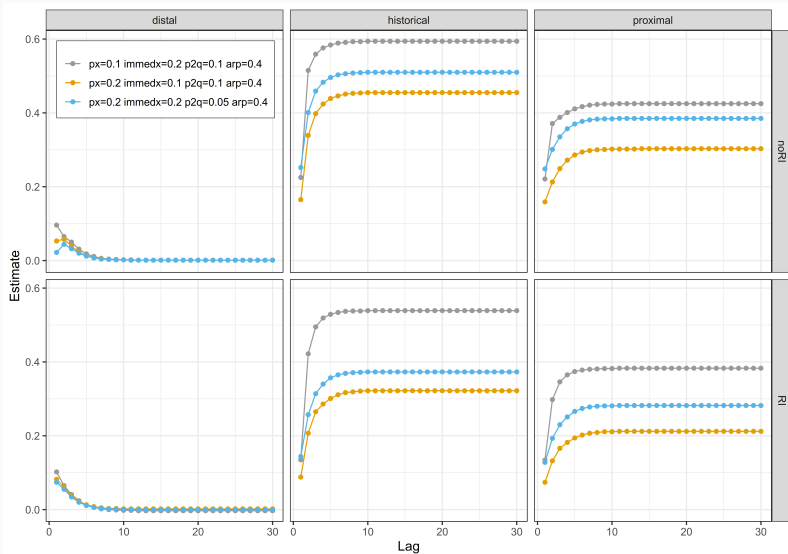
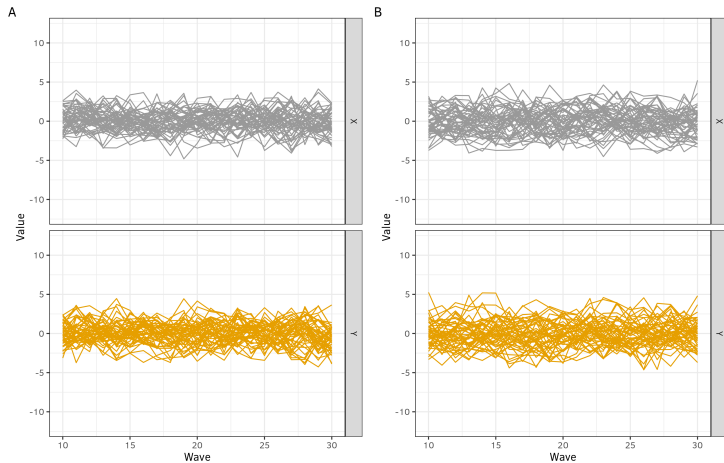


Figure 2: Correlation between X_t and Y_t , where t is the study wave up to 40. With the extension of the model, the correlations stabilize. This model reaches stationarity at wave 10.

ESTIMATES WITH INCREASING LAG



WIREFRAME OF THE MEANS OF THE MEASURED VARIABLES ACROSS WAVES



The means of the observed variables are plotted individually for both X_t and Y_t , when t is the study wave, starting in $t = 20$. The panel B depicts the means when the model with random intercepts. Panel A depicts the model without random intercepts. Panel B shows more spread than panel A. Theta ($p_x = p_y = 0.1$; $p_{t_qt+1} = q_{t_qt+1} = 0.05$; $p_{t_qt+1} = q_{t_qt+1} = 0.1$; $p_{t_pt+1} = q_{t_pt+1} = 0.4$)

HEATMAP FOR THE EXPECTED COV

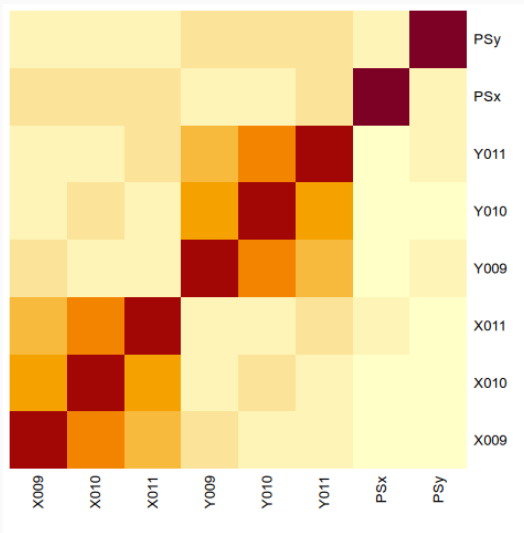
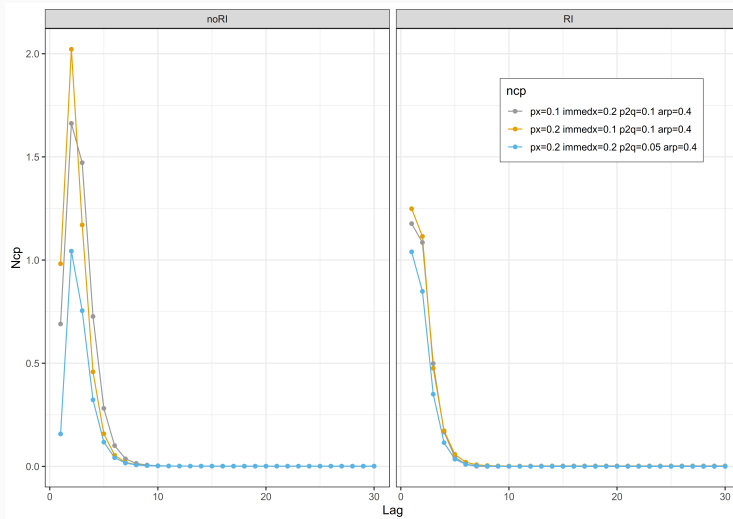
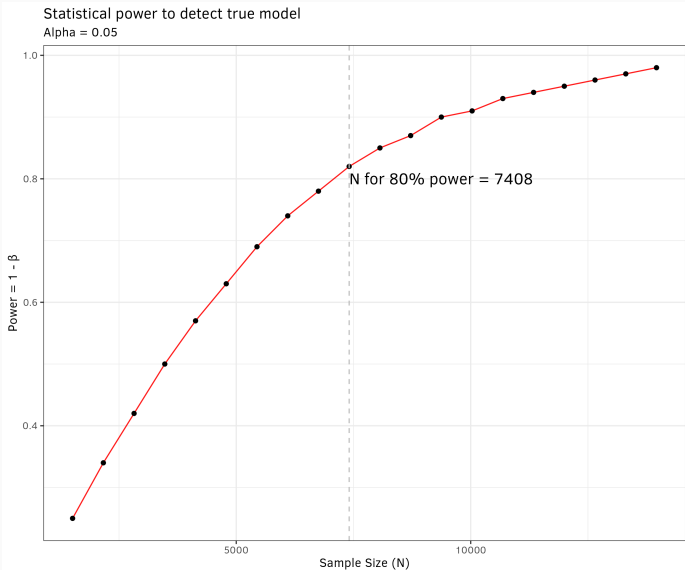


Figure 4: The expected covariance matrix for the observed variables.

POWER WITH INCREASING LAG



POWER AT THE FIRST STATIONARY WAVE





Team

- Michael C Neale.
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Contact



- **THANK YOU**