

mrrobust: a Stata package for MR-Egger regression type analyses London Stata User Group Meeting 2017

s th Septembe Fom Palmer	r 2017 Wesley Spiller	Neil Davies

Outline



- Introduction
- GitHub and installation
- Worked example
- Stata wishes
- Discussion

Introduction



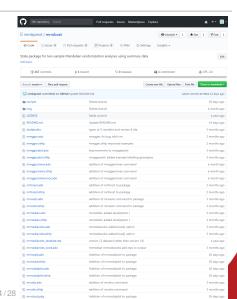
- Mendelian randomization: instrumental variable analysis using genotypes as instruments in epidemiology (Davey Smith, 2003)
- Researchers do still work on individual level data (ivreg2)
- However so much summary data now available from GWAS that researchers mainly fitting summary data estimators (IVW, MR-Egger, median, modal)
- This package implements several of these methods.
- R packages:
 - MendelianRandomization package (Yavorska & Burgess, 2017)
 - TwoSampleMR package, companion to MR-Base https://mrcieu.github.io/TwoSampleMR http://www.mrbase.org

GitHub repository



https://github.com/remlapmot/mrrobust

- parallel package
- Based on git (Linus Torvalds)
- GitHub excellent for projects with a small no. collaborators
- master branch; make new feature in a new branch merge into master when ready
- To help someone else: fork repo - new feature in new branch - send pull request



GitHub README.md



- Every repo has a README.md - can do alot with this
- I include installation instructions and link to a short video



command (Orsini et al.), the metan command (Harris et al.), and the greating command (Wiggins). Install those using the

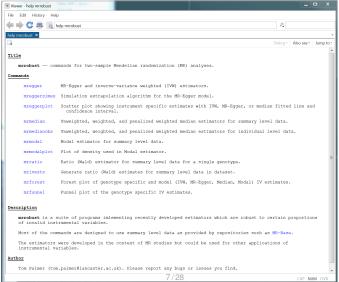
Installation: from GitHub



- First install dependencies (thanks to Ben Jann for 3 of these):
 - . ssc install addplot
 - . ssc install moremata
 - . ssc install heterogi
 - . ssc install kdens
 - . ssc install metan
- In Stata version 13 and above:
 - . net install mrrobust, from(https://raw.github.com/remlapmot/mrrobust/master/)
- Obtain updates with:
 - . adoupdate mrrobust, update
- In Stata version 12 and below (down to version 9) install manually from zip archive of repository – save files in current working directory or on adopath.



help mrrobust



Two Sample MR



With a single instrument IV estimator is:

$$\beta = \frac{\text{instrument-outcome association}}{\text{instrument-exposure association}}$$

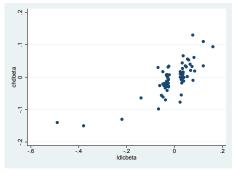
- Can obtain such associations from published GWAS
- GWAS results also now available from online databases such as MR-Base
- Two-sample Mendelian randomization
- Single genotype:

$$\beta = \frac{\text{genotype-disease}_{\text{sample 1}}}{\text{genotype-phenotype}_{\text{sample 2}}}$$

Worked example



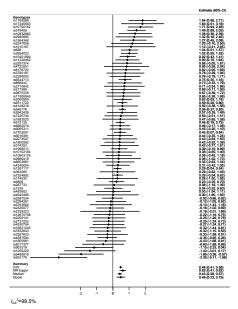
- Using data from Do et al., Nat Gen, 2013 and analysis in Bowden, Gen Epi, 2016
- Estimate effect of:
 - Exposure: LDL cholesterol (mean differences) on
 - Outcome: risk of coronary heart disease (log odds ratios)



Genotype-specific IV estimates



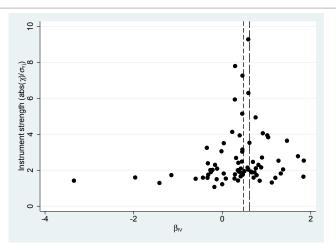
mrforest



Funnel plot



mrfunnel chdbeta chdse ldlcbeta ldlcse if sel1==1



- MR-Egger estimate: long dashed line
- IVW estimate: dashed line



Inverse variance weighted (IVW) regression:

- Summary data version of TSLS with independent instruments (Angrist & Pischke)
- Notation:
 - $\widehat{\Gamma}_i$: genotype-disease associations (SEs: σ_{Y_i})
 - $\hat{\gamma_i}$: genotype-phenotype associations (SEs: σ_{X_i})
- With L instruments
- and instrument specific ratio estimates: $\widehat{\beta}_j = \widehat{\Gamma}_j/\widehat{\gamma}_j$

$$\widehat{\beta}_{\mathsf{IVW}} = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^{L} w_{j} \widehat{\beta}_{j}}{\sum_{j=1}^{L} w_{j}}, \ w_{j} = \frac{\widehat{\gamma}_{j}^{2}}{\sigma_{\mathsf{Y}j}^{2}}$$

Estimate biased when one or more instruments exhibit directional pleiotropy

IVW estimate



. mregger chdbeta ldlcbeta [aw=1/(chdse^2)] if sel1==1, ivw fe

Number of genotypes = 73

	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf.	Interval]
chdbeta ldlcbeta	.4815055	.038221	12.60	0.000	.4065938	.5564173

- . lincom ldlcbeta, or
 - (1) [chdbeta]ldlcbeta = 0

	Odds Ratio	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf.	Interval]
(1)	1.618509	.061861	12.60	0.000	1.501694	1.744412



MR-Egger regression

- Proposed by Bowden et al., IJE, 2015 Assumptions:
 - INstrument Strength Independent of Direct Effect (InSIDE) instrument-exposure and pleiotropic association parameters independent.
 - Under InSIDE, estimates for variants with stronger instrument-exposure associations $\widehat{\gamma}_j$ will be closer to the true causal effect parameter than variants with weaker associations.
 - NO Measurement Error (NOME) requires no measurement error to be present in the instrument-exposure associations. This allows the variance in the set of variants J to be estimated as $var(\widehat{\beta}_j) = \frac{\sigma_{Y_j}^2}{\widehat{\gamma}_i}$.

MR-Egger regression



Model:

$$\widehat{\Gamma}_j = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \widehat{\gamma}_j + \varepsilon_j, \ \varepsilon_j \sim \textit{N}(0, \ \sigma^2)$$
 weighted by $\frac{1}{\sigma_{yj}^2}$

- MR-Egger intercept: average directional pleiotropic effect across the set of variants
- MR-Egger slope: causal effect estimate corrected for pleiotropy

MR-Egger estimate With I_{GX}^2 statistic



. mregger chdbeta ldlcbeta [aw=1/(chdse^2)] if sel1==1, tdist gxse(ldlcse)

Number of genotypes = 73

	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf.	Interval]
sign(ldlcbeta)*chdbeta slope _cons	.6173131 0087706	.1034573		0.000 0.114	.4110251 0196998	.8236012 .0021585

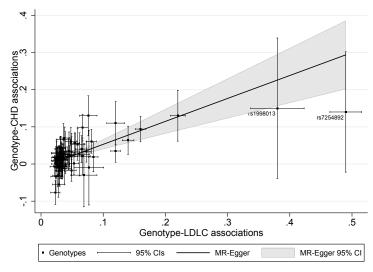
Residual standard error: 1.548 I^2 GX statistic: 98.49%

 Additionally specifying fe option would calculate SEs with Residual standard error: 1

Egger regression plot



mreggerplot ...



I_{GX}^2 statistic



- NOME violated individual variants suffer from weak instrument bias – attenuation of MR Egger estimates to the null.
- Assess NOME assumption with I_{GX}^2 statistic, Bowden et al., IJE, 2016.

$$Q_{GX} = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^{L} (\widehat{\gamma}_j - \overline{\widehat{\gamma}})^2}{\sum_{j=1}^{L} \sigma_{Xj}^2}$$

$$I_{GX}^2 = \frac{Q_{GX} - (L-1)}{Q_{GX}} = \frac{\sigma_{\gamma}^2}{\sigma_{\gamma}^2 + S^2}$$

I²_{GX} of 0.9 represents an estimated relative bias of 10% towards the null.

Median estimator



 Essentially take the median or weighted median of the genotype-specific IV estimates

```
. mrmedian chdbeta chdse ldlcbeta ldlcse if sel1==1, weighted seed(12345)

Number of genotypes = 73

Replications = 1000

Coef. Std. Err. z P>|z| [95% Conf. Interval]

beta .4582573 .0624645 7.34 0.000 .3358291 .5806856
```

Modal estimator

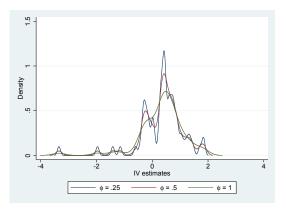


- Hartwig et al., IJE, 2017
- Take the instrument specific ratio estimates
- Perform kernel density estimation Normal density
- Find the highest point of the estimated density mode
- Sensitive to the bandwidth parameter used in density estimation

Modal estimator



. mrmodalplot chdbeta chdse ldlcbeta ldlcse if sel1==1



• Choose value of ϕ which gives smoothest density, here $\phi = 1$.

Modal estimate



```
. mrmodal chdbeta chdse ldlcbeta ldlcse if sel1==1, weighted seed(12345) phi(.25)
                                                       Number of genotypes = 73
                                                            Replications = 1000
                                                                       Phi = .25
                            Std. Err.
                    Coef.
                                                 P>|z|
                                                            [95% Conf. Interval]
                                            z
                 .5820001
                            .1365403
                                        4.26
                                                 0.000
                                                            .314386
                                                                        .8496142
        beta
. mrmodal chdbeta chdse ldlcbeta ldlcse if sel1==1, weighted seed(12345) phi(1)
                                                       Number of genotypes = 73
                                                            Replications = 1000
                                                                         Phi = 1
                    Coef.
                            Std. Err.
                                                P>|z|
                                                            [95% Conf. Interval]
                                            z
        beta
                 .4789702
                            .0718135
                                          6.67
                                                 0.000
                                                            .3382183
                                                                        .6197221
```

MR-Egger SIMEX



 Approach to assessing the NOME assumption in the weights used in IVW/MR-Egger

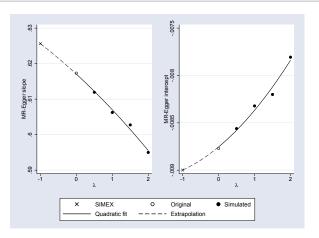
```
. mreggersimex chdbeta ldlcbeta [aw=1/chdse^2] if sel1==1, ///
> gxse(ldlcse) seed(12345)
(running mreggersimexonce on estimation sample)
Bootstrap replications (25)
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5
```

Number of genotypes = 73 Bootstrap replications = 25 Simulation replications = 50

	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf.	Interval]
slope _cons	.6256194 0089987				.3970396 0212009	.8541991 .0032035

MR-Egger SIMEX





- $\lambda = 0$: original data estimate
- $\lambda = -1$: estimate from data with "no measurement error"

Stata wishes



- I often push more than 1 update to GitHub per day would help me if I could additionally specify time in distribution date in .pkg file, current format is only:
 - d Distribution-Date: yyyymmdd
- MR-Base uses Google authentication so Stata commands for Google, Facebook, Microsoft authentication – like R package googleAuthR – would be very helpful

Summary



- mrrobust package
- Install from GitHub repo
- Esimators: IVW, MR-Egger (I²_{GX} statistic), Median, Modal
- Plots: IV forest plot, Egger regression plot, modal density plot
- Testing/validation: I have cscripts for each command on GitHub – graph commands much harder and more inconvenient to test
- To do: many methods field developing rapidly

Bibliography



- Bowden J, Davey Smith G, Burgess S. Mendelian randomization with invalid instruments: effect estimation and bias detection through Egger regression. International Journal of Epidemiology. 2015, 44, 2, 512–525.
- Bowden J, Davey Smith G, Haycock PC, Burgess S. 2016. Consistent estimation in Mendelian randomization
 with some invalid instruments using a weighted median estimator. Genetic Epidemiology, published online 7 April.
- Bowden J, Del Greco F, Minelli C, Davey Smith G, Sheehan NA, Thompson JR. 2016. Assessing the suitability of summary data for two-sample Mendelian randomization analyses using MR-Egger regression: the role of the I-squared statistic. International Journal of Epidemiology.
- Davey Smith G, Ebrahim S. "Mendelian randomization": can genetic epidemiology contribute to understanding environmental determinants of disease. International Journal of Epidemiology. 2003; 32, 1, 1–22
- Do R et al., 2013. Common variants associated with plasma triglycerides and risk for coronary artery disease.
 Nature Genetics. 45, 13451352. DOI: http://dx.doi.org/10.1038/ng.2795
- Hemani G, Zheng J, Wade KH, et al., Davey Smith G, Gaunt TR, Haycock PC. The MR-Base Collaboration.
 MR-Base: a platform for systematic causal inference across the phenome using billions of genetic associations.
 bioRxiv, 2016, doi:10.1101/078972; http://www.mrbase.org/.
- Yavorska OO & Burgess S. MendelianRandomization: an R package for performing Mendelian randomization analyses using summarized data. International Journal of Epidemiology. 2017
- Yavorska O, Burgess S. MendelianRandomization: Mendelian Randomization Package. 2016, version 0.2.0. https://CRAN.R-project.org/package=MendelianRandomization



Thank you for your attention.

Any questions?