

4. Results

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Results

Simulation Study

Data Simulation

Data were successfully simulated as intended. A selection of representative visualisations are presented in Figure 1.

Analysis of Simulated Data

A summary is shown in Table 1 and 2

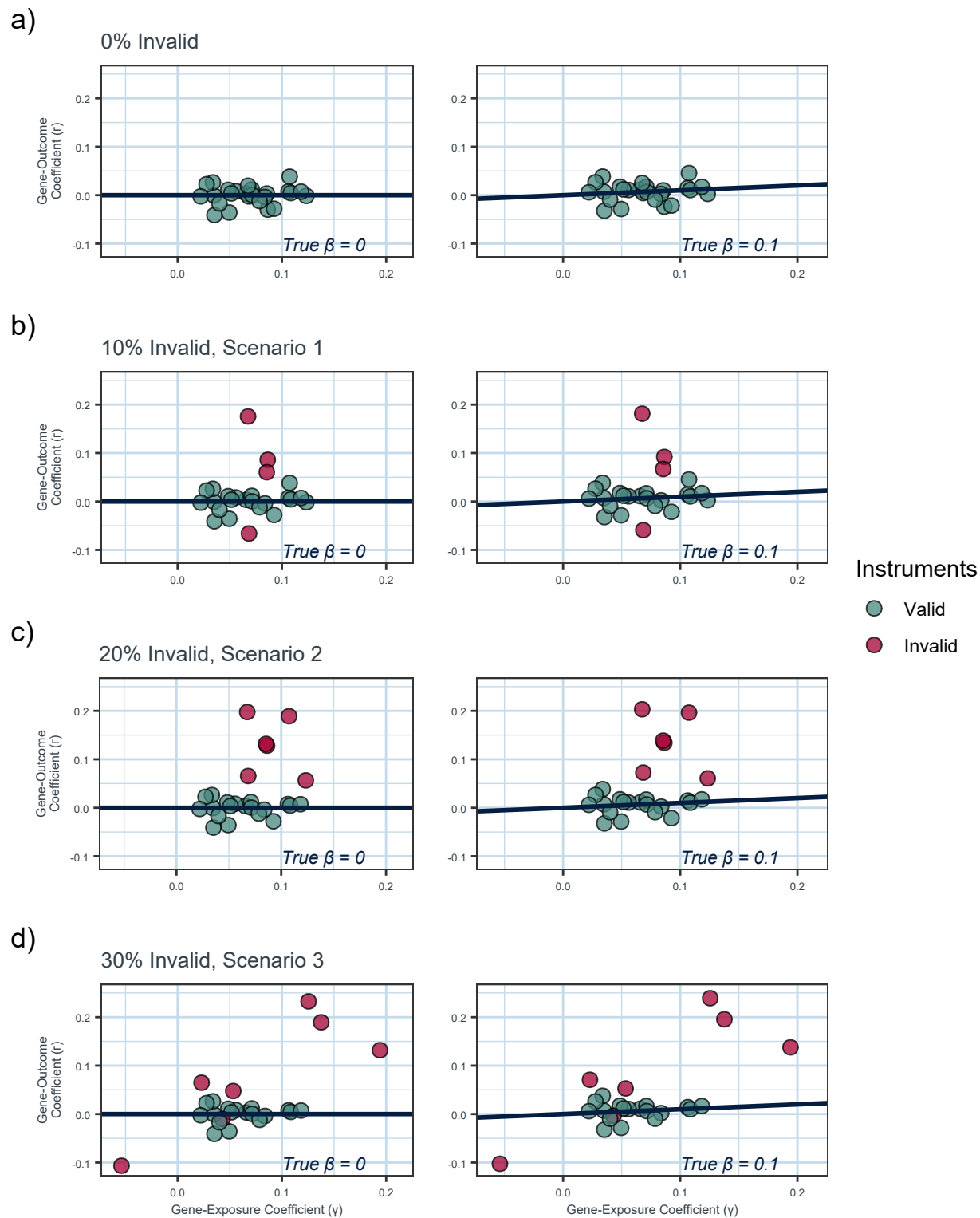


Figure 1: Plots of a representative simulated dataset; all plots shown simulate genetic instruments from the same index from the same random seed. Left and right columns demonstrate null and positive true causal effects ($\beta = 0$ and $\beta = 0.1$), respectively. The proportion of invalid genetic instruments, i.e. those with pleiotropic effects, increases 10% each row. Plots a) and b)

Table 1: Summary of 1000 Simulated Mendelian Randomisation Studies With Null Causal Effect

N	Proportion of Invalid IVs	F	R^2	Weighted		MR	
				Median		Hevo	
				Mean Estimate (Mean SE)	Positive Rate	Mean Estimate (Mean SE)	Positive Rate
Scenario 1: Balanced pleiotropy, InSIDE assumption satisfied							
10,000	0.0	11.7	2.8%	0.001 (0.078)	0.2	0.000 (0.001)	0.0
10,000	0.1	11.7	2.8%	0.026 (0.086)	1.5	0.032 (0.001)	0.0
10,000	0.2	11.7	2.8%	0.022 (0.092)	2.0	0.037 (0.002)	0.0
10,000	0.3	11.7	2.8%	0.014 (0.093)	1.6	0.022 (0.002)	0.0
Scenario 2: Directional pleiotropy, InSIDE assumption satisfied							
10,000	0.0	11.7	2.8%	0.001 (0.078)	0.3	0.000 (0.001)	0.0
10,000	0.1	11.7	2.8%	0.020 (0.087)	0.8	0.039 (0.001)	0.0
10,000	0.2	11.7	2.8%	0.050 (0.093)	4.1	0.098 (0.002)	1.5
10,000	0.3	11.7	2.8%	0.066 (0.094)	5.8	0.126 (0.002)	3.6

IV: Instrumental Variable, SE: Standard Error

Data from 1000 Simulated Mendelian Randomisation Studies

Null Causal Effect ($\beta = 0$)

Table 2: Summary of 1000 Simulated Mendelian Randomisation Studies With Positive Causal Effect

N	Proportion of Invalid IVs	F	R ²	Weighted		MR	
				Median		Hevo	
				Mean Estimate (Mean SE)	Positive Rate	Mean Estimate (Mean SE)	Positive Rate
Scenario 1: Balanced pleiotropy, InSIDE assumption satisfied							
10,000	0.0	11.7	2.8%	0.070 (0.079)	4.9	0.085 (0.001)	6.2
10,000	0.1	11.7	2.8%	0.094 (0.087)	11.0	0.118 (0.001)	12.6
10,000	0.2	11.7	2.8%	0.089 (0.093)	10.3	0.124 (0.002)	5.6
10,000	0.3	11.7	2.8%	0.081 (0.094)	8.7	0.108 (0.002)	1.6
Scenario 2: Directional pleiotropy, InSIDE assumption satisfied							
10,000	0.0	11.7	2.8%	0.070 (0.079)	5.3	0.085 (0.001)	5.9
10,000	0.1	11.7	2.8%	0.089 (0.088)	9.0	0.124 (0.001)	11.9
10,000	0.2	11.7	2.8%	0.119 (0.094)	17.7	0.187 (0.002)	32.3
10,000	0.3	11.7	2.8%	0.133 (0.095)	23.3	0.216 (0.002)	46.1
Scenario 3: Directional pleiotropy, InSIDE assumption not satisfied							
10,000	0.0	11.7	2.8%	0.070 (0.079)	5.2	0.085 (0.001)	5.7
10,000	0.1	13.7	3.3%	0.150 (0.089)	35.0	0.137 (0.001)	25.1
10,000	0.2	14.9	3.6%	0.213 (0.1)	55.8	0.202 (0.002)	45.2
10,000	0.3	12.8	3.1%	0.169 (0.099)	37.1	0.191 (0.002)	29.1

IV: Instrumental Variable, SE: Standard Error
Data from 1000 Simulated Mendelian Randomisation Studies
Positive Causal Effect ($\beta = 0.1$)

Table reference¹

Word count: 48

1. Bowden J, Smith GD, Haycock PC, Burgess S. Consistent Estimation in Mendelian Randomization with Some Invalid Instruments Using a Weighted Median Estimator. Genetic Epidemiology [Internet]. 2016 Apr [cited 2024 Oct 22];40(4):304. Available from: <https://pmc.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/articles/PMC4849733/>