

Analisis Efecto de la menopausia 2019

CEMCAT

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Effect of menopause in EDSS trajectories for menopausal women

Data are available for a total of 490 women in the databases. In this analysis 74 women have been selected for evaluating changes after menopause in EDSS trajectories

All measurements during first year after CIS have not been considered in the analysis

Model of EDSS before-after Menopause

In this section we can find the results related to effect of time before and after menopause. The equation is shown below. The model includes time since menopause and time after menopause. The first coefficient is the slope along time and the second is the change of the slope after the menopause. There is an increase of EDSS since the beginning but not change after menopause as can be seen in the figure and in the equation

$$edss = \beta_0 + \beta_1(t_{\text{since menopause}}) + \beta_2(t_{\text{after menopause}})$$

Model modmenop1

Mixed-effects REML regression
Group variable: nhc

Number of obs = 2,062
Number of groups = 73

obs per group:
min = 5
avg = 28.2
max = 108

Log restricted-likelihood = -1660.0962

wald chi2(2) = 15.69
Prob > chi2 = 0.0004

edss	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf. Interval]
tmesura	.0598102	.0199764	2.99	0.003	.0206572 .0989631
tmesura_after	-.0096909	.028589	-0.34	0.735	-.0657242 .0463425
_cons	1.73579	.1665705	10.42	0.000	1.409318 2.062262

Random-effects Parameters	Estimate	Std. Err.	[95% Conf. Interval]
nhc: Unstructured			
var(tmesura)	.0220553	.0048391	.0143467 .0339059
var(tmesur~r)	.0390898	.0101225	.0235311 .064936
var(_cons)	1.967701	.3359568	1.408085 2.749728
cov(tmesura, tmesur~r)	-.0203062	.0060359	-.0321364 -.008476
cov(tmesura, _cons)	.1774655	.0357257	.1074445 .2474865
cov(tmesur~r, _cons)	-.1687275	.0478373	-.2624869 -.0749681
var(Residual)	.2183107	.0071685	.2047034 .2328226

LR test vs. linear model: chi2(6) = 4070.54

Prob > chi2 = 0.0000

Note: LR test is conservative and provided only for reference.

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Model modmenop1g

This is the same model but rearranging the coding , and tmesura is the slope after menopause and tmesura-before the change

Mixed-effects REML regression
Group variable: nhc

Number of obs = 2,062
Number of groups = 73

Obs per group:
min = 5
avg = 28.2
max = 108

Log restricted-likelihood = -1660.0962

wald chi2(2) = 15.69
Prob > chi2 = 0.0004

edss	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf. Interval]	
tmesura	.0501193	.0199345	2.51	0.012	.0110484	.0891901
tmesura_before	.0096909	.028589	0.34	0.735	-.0463425	.0657243
_cons	1.73579	.1665705	10.42	0.000	1.409318	2.062262

Random-effects Parameters	Estimate	Std. Err.	[95% Conf. Interval]	
nhc: Unstructured				
var(tmesura)	.0205328	.0050347	.0126979	.033202
var(tmesur~e)	.0390898	.0101241	.0235292	.0649413
var(_cons)	1.967703	.3359608	1.408081	2.74974
cov(tmesura,tmesur~e)	-.0187836	.0062725	-.0310774	-.0064898
cov(tmesura,_cons)	.008738	.0306074	-.0512513	.0687274
cov(tmesur~e,_cons)	.1687276	.0478585	.0749268	.2625285
var(Residual)	.2183107	.0071685	.2047034	.2328226

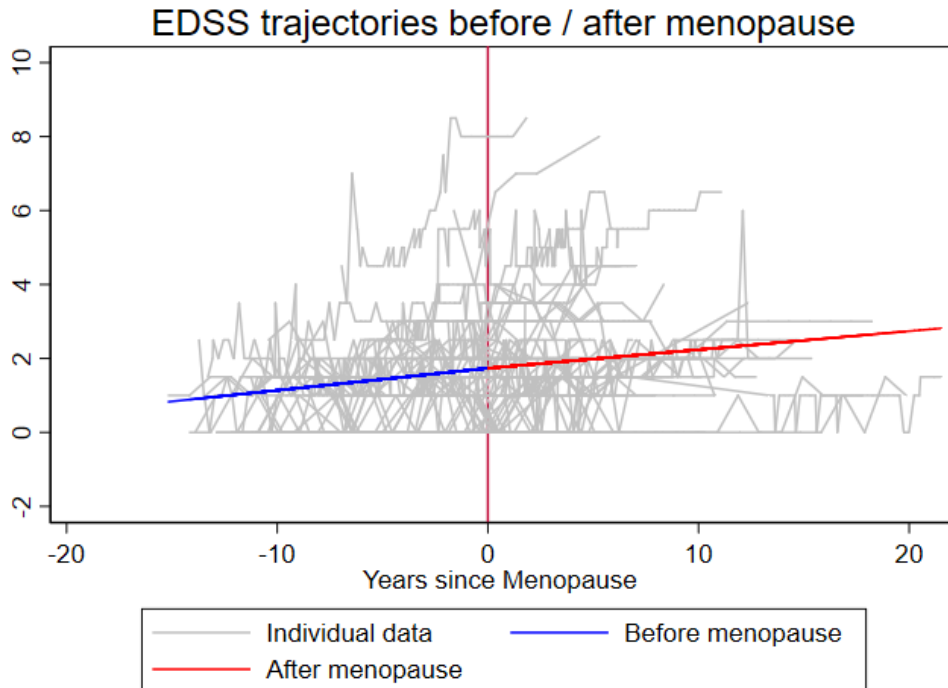
LR test vs. linear model: chi2(6) = 4070.54

Prob > chi2 = 0.0000

Note: LR test is conservative and provided only for reference.

Next table show the differences before/after relapse

Variable	Effect
Time before menopause	0.0598 (95%CI 0.0207; 0.0990)
Slope after menopause	-0.0097 (95%CI -0.0657; 0.0463)
Time after menopause	0.0501 (95%CI 0.0110; 0.0892)



In next tables a polynomial fractional model has been fitted to relax the linear hypothesis of previous model. All the possible models tested are shown in the list. As it can be see no changes are identified around menopause. The polynomial fractional model suggests only a plateau at the end of follow up after 10 years since menopause. Obviously an infinite increase of EDSS is not reliable

```
-> gen double x_1 = x^2-.4055544866
-> gen double x_2 = x^2*ln(x)-.1830064713
  (where: x = (x+15.15674161911011)/10)
-> gen double x_1 = x^2-.4055544866
-> gen double x_2 = x^1-.6368315999
  (where: x = (x+15.15674161911011)/10)
-> gen double x_1 = x^2-.4055544866
-> gen double x_2 = x^0.5-.798017293
  (where: x = (x+15.15674161911011)/10)
-> gen double x_1 = x^2-.4055544866
-> gen double x_2 = ln(x)-.4512500228
  (where: x = (x+15.15674161911011)/10)
-> gen double x_1 = x^2-.4055544866
-> gen double x_2 = x^0.5-1.253105677
  (where: x = (x+15.15674161911011)/10)
-> gen double x_1 = x^2-.4055544866
-> gen double x_2 = x-1.570273837
  (where: x = (x+15.15674161911011)/10)
-> gen double x_1 = x^2-.4055544866
-> gen double x_2 = x^2-2.465759924
  (where: x = (x+15.15674161911011)/10)
-> gen double x_1 = x^2-.4055544866
-> gen double x_2 = x^3-3.871918297
  (where: x = (x+15.15674161911011)/10)
-> gen double x_1 = x^1-.6368315999
-> gen double x_2 = x^1*ln(x)-.2873702739
  (where: x = (x+15.15674161911011)/10)
-> gen double x_1 = x^1-.6368315999
-> gen double x_2 = x^0.5-.798017293
  (where: x = (x+15.15674161911011)/10)
-> gen double x_1 = x^1-.6368315999
-> gen double x_2 = ln(x)-.4512500228
  (where: x = (x+15.15674161911011)/10)
-> gen double x_1 = x^1-.6368315999
-> gen double x_2 = x^0.5-1.253105677
  (where: x = (x+15.15674161911011)/10)
-> gen double x_1 = x^1-.6368315999
-> gen double x_2 = x-1.570273837
  (where: x = (x+15.15674161911011)/10)
-> gen double x_1 = x^1-.6368315999
-> gen double x_2 = x^2-2.465759924
```

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```
(where: X = (x+15.15674161911011)/10)
-> gen double x_1 = x^1-.6368315999
-> gen double x_2 = x^3-3.871918297
      (where: X = (x+15.15674161911011)/10)
-> gen double x_1 = x^1-.798017293
-> gen double x_2 = x^1-0.5*ln(x)-.3601053216
      (where: X = (x+15.15674161911011)/10)
-> gen double x_1 = x^1-0.5-.798017293
-> gen double x_2 = ln(x)-.4512500228
      (where: X = (x+15.15674161911011)/10)
-> gen double x_1 = x^1-0.5-.798017293
-> gen double x_2 = x^0.5-1.253105677
      (where: X = (x+15.15674161911011)/10)
-> gen double x_1 = x^1-0.5-.798017293
-> gen double x_2 = x-1.570273837
      (where: X = (x+15.15674161911011)/10)
-> gen double x_1 = x^1-0.5-.798017293
-> gen double x_2 = x^2-2.465759924
      (where: X = (x+15.15674161911011)/10)
-> gen double x_1 = x^1-0.5-.798017293
-> gen double x_2 = x^3-3.871918297
      (where: X = (x+15.15674161911011)/10)
-> gen double x_1 = ln(x)-.4512500228
-> gen double x_2 = ln(x)^2-.203626583
      (where: X = (x+15.15674161911011)/10)
-> gen double x_1 = ln(x)-.4512500228
-> gen double x_2 = x^0.5-1.253105677
      (where: X = (x+15.15674161911011)/10)
-> gen double x_1 = ln(x)-.4512500228
-> gen double x_2 = x-1.570273837
      (where: X = (x+15.15674161911011)/10)
-> gen double x_1 = ln(x)-.4512500228
-> gen double x_2 = x^2-2.465759924
      (where: X = (x+15.15674161911011)/10)
-> gen double x_1 = ln(x)-.4512500228
-> gen double x_2 = x^3-3.871918297
      (where: X = (x+15.15674161911011)/10)
-> gen double x_1 = x^0.5-1.253105677
-> gen double x_2 = x^0.5*ln(x)-.5654639652
      (where: X = (x+15.15674161911011)/10)
-> gen double x_1 = x^0.5-1.253105677
-> gen double x_2 = x-1.570273837
      (where: X = (x+15.15674161911011)/10)
-> gen double x_1 = x^0.5-1.253105677
-> gen double x_2 = x^2-2.465759924
      (where: X = (x+15.15674161911011)/10)
-> gen double x_1 = x^0.5-1.253105677
-> gen double x_2 = x^3-3.871918297
      (where: X = (x+15.15674161911011)/10)
-> gen double x_1 = x-1.570273837
-> gen double x_2 = x*ln(x)-.7085861048
      (where: X = (x+15.15674161911011)/10)
-> gen double x_1 = x-1.570273837
-> gen double x_2 = x^2-2.465759924
      (where: X = (x+15.15674161911011)/10)
-> gen double x_1 = x-1.570273837
-> gen double x_2 = x^3-3.871918297
      (where: X = (x+15.15674161911011)/10)
-> gen double x_1 = x^2-2.465759924
-> gen double x_2 = x^2*ln(x)-1.112674222
      (where: X = (x+15.15674161911011)/10)
-> gen double x_1 = x^2-2.465759924
-> gen double x_2 = x^3-3.871918297
      (where: X = (x+15.15674161911011)/10)
-> gen double x_1 = x^3-3.871918297
-> gen double x_2 = x^3*ln(x)-1.74720322
      (where: X = (x+15.15674161911011)/10)
```

Best model has powers 2 2, deviance = 3332.87708144799

active results

----- This is the best polynomial model fit with powers 2, 2. Better
than the equation is the figure of the predictions showed below.

Mixed-effects ML regression
Group variable: nhc

Number of obs = 2,062
Number of groups = 73
obs per group:
min = 5

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Log likelihood = -1666.4385

avg = 28.2
max = 108

wald chi2(2) = 14.85
Prob > chi2 = 0.0006

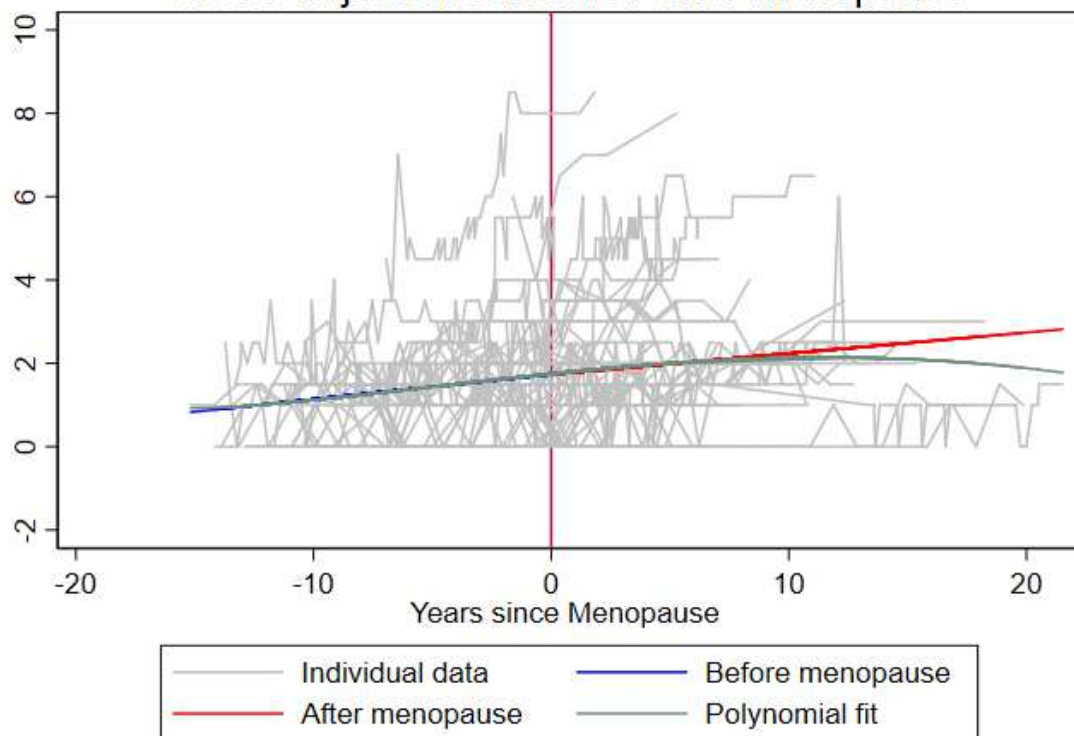
y	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf. Interval]	
x_1	.502703	.1643987	3.06	0.002	.1804874	.8249186
x_2	-.3381193	.1494617	-2.26	0.024	-.631059	-.0451797
_cons	1.786862	.1592483	11.22	0.000	1.474741	2.098983

Random-effects Parameters	Estimate	Std. Err.	[95% Conf. Interval]	
nhc: Unstructured				
sd(x_1)	1.198779	.	.	.
sd(x_2)	1.030922	.	.	.
sd(_cons)	1.348356	.	.	.
corr(x_1,x_2)	-.9558002	.	.	.
corr(x_1,_cons)	.79003	.	.	.
corr(x_2,_cons)	-.6931379	.	.	.
sd(Residual)	.4684917	.	.	.

LR test vs. linear model: chi2(6) = 4015.23 Prob > chi2 = 0.0000

Note: LR test is conservative and provided only for reference.

EDSS trajectories before / after menopause



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Age and menopause analysis for all women

The model evaluates the EDSS trajectories by age in a linear way. The first coefficient is the slope along age and the second is the difference of level between menopausal and non-menopausal women. We did not find any difference for menopause variables. Age was centered at 45 years so the zero has a meaning

edss= $\beta_0 + \beta_1(t_{\text{since}} \text{quad age})$

Model modprineffect

Mixed-effects REML regression
Group variable: nhc

Number of obs = 13,718
Number of groups = 490

Obs per group:
min = 1
avg = 28.0
max = 110

Log restricted-likelihood = -13806.368

wald chi2(2) = 23.07
Prob > chi2 = 0.0000

edss	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf. Interval]	
edat_45	.0249001	.0052084	4.78	0.000	.0146919	.0351084
menop	-.0853178	.1337793	-0.64	0.524	-.3475203	.1768847
Menopause _cons	1.62141	.0806567	20.10	0.000	1.463326	1.779494

Random-effects Parameters	Estimate	Std. Err.	[95% Conf. Interval]	
nhc: Unstructured				
var(edat)	.0100385	.0008092	.0085715	.0117566
var(_cons)	11.24632	.9592961	9.514899	13.29281
cov(edat,_cons)	-.3228327	.0272597	-.3762607	-.2694047
var(Residual)	.3564031	.0044698	.3477492	.3652723

LR test vs. linear model: chi2(3) = 19079.92

Prob > chi2 = 0.0000

Note: LR test is conservative and provided only for reference.

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The model evaluates the existence of interaction among age and menopause. The p value for interaction is 0.02 indicating a higher slope for menopause group.

Model modintera

Mixed-effects REML regression
Group variable: nhc

Number of obs = 13,718
Number of groups = 490

Obs per group:
min = 1
avg = 28.0
max = 110

Log restricted-likelihood = -13807.261

wald chi2(3) = 28.23
Prob > chi2 = 0.0000

edss	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf. Interval]	
edat_45	.0195063	.0057318	3.40	0.001	.0082722	.0307404
menop	.260536	.2048803	1.27	0.203	-.141022	.6620939
Menopause	.0302737	.0135525	2.23	0.025	.0037114	.0568361
intermenop	1.555431	.0858697	18.11	0.000	1.387129	1.723732
_cons						

Random-effects Parameters	Estimate	Std. Err.	[95% Conf. Interval]	
nhc: Unstructured				
var(edat_45)	.0099746	.0008037	.0085174	.0116811
var(_cons)	2.514731	.1834704	2.179663	2.901307
cov(edat_45,_cons)	.128433	.0109022	.1070651	.1498009
var(Residual)	.3563939	.0044695	.3477406	.3652625

LR test vs. linear model: chi2(3) = 18770.84

Prob > chi2 = 0.0000

Note: LR test is conservative and provided only for reference.

Akaike's information criterion and Bayesian information criterion

Model	obs	ll(null)	ll(model)	df	AIC	BIC
.	13,718	.	-13807.26	8	27630.52	27690.73

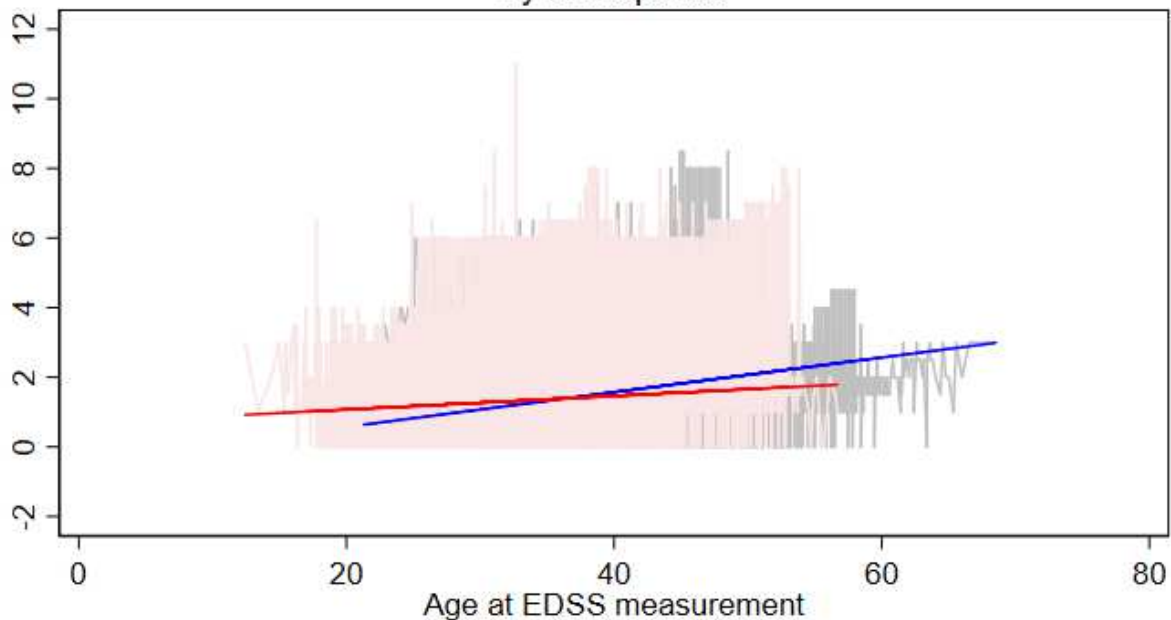
Note: N=Obs used in calculating BIC; see [R] BIC note.

Next table shows the slopes and differences of trajectories between menopause and no menopause. It seems menopause are more accelerated than non menopause. In the second part of the table it can be seen that the slope is .019 for non menopausal women and 0.049 for menopause women.

Variable	Effect
Principal effect age	0.0249 (95%CI 0.0147; 0.0351)
Principal effect menopause	-0.0853 (95%CI -0.3475; 0.1769)
Interaction model	
Age effect no menopause	0.0195 (95%CI 0.0083; 0.0307)
Menopause difference at 45	0.2605 (95%CI -0.1410; 0.6621)
Interaction (change in slope for menopause)	0.0303 (95%CI 0.0037; 0.0568)
Age effect menopause	0.0498 (95%CI 0.0257; 0.0738)

This figure has the results of the two slopes for both groups.

Women EDSS Trajectories By menopause



— Menopause Individual trajectories — Not Menopause Individual Trajectories
 — Menopause Linear fit — Not Menopause Linear Fit

If we fit separated models by group the results are similar. In the next models we add age at cis in order to control differences in slope. There results are similar but confidence interval crosses each other.

Model modnotmenop

Mixed-effects REML regression
Group variable: nhc

Number of obs = 11,483
Number of groups = 416

obs per group:
min = 1
avg = 27.6
max = 107

Log restricted-likelihood = -11603.485

wald chi2(2) = 16.97
Prob > chi2 = 0.0002

edss	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf. Interval]	
edat_45	.0221992	.0056832	3.91	0.000	.0110603	.0333381
age_at_cis	.1395424	.0667987	2.09	0.037	.0086193	.2704654
_cons	1.23265	.1774878	6.94	0.000	.88478	1.580519

Random-effects Parameters	Estimate	Std. Err.	[95% Conf. Interval]	
nhc: Unstructured				
var(edat_45)	.0093225	.0008267	.0078351	.0110922
var(_cons)	2.432053	.1968176	2.075335	2.850085

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cov(edat_45,_cons)		.1251733	.0115837	.1024696	.147877
var(Residual)		.3628917	.0049718	.3532768	.3727683

LR test vs. linear model: $\chi^2(3) = 14812.69$ Prob > $\chi^2 = 0.0000$

Note: LR test is conservative and provided only for reference.

Menopause

Model modmenop

Mixed-effects REML regression
Group variable: nhc

Number of obs = 2,235
Number of groups = 74

obs per group:
min = 2
avg = 30.2
max = 110

Log restricted-likelihood = -2189.0935

wald $\chi^2(2) = 13.14$
Prob > $\chi^2 = 0.0014$

edss	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf. Interval]	
edat_45	.0483314	.0141408	3.42	0.001	.0206159	.0760469
age_at_cis	.3469604	.2452486	1.41	0.157	-.133718	.8276388
_cons	1.311061	.4197655	3.12	0.002	.4883363	2.133787

Random-effects Parameters	Estimate	Std. Err.	[95% Conf. Interval]	
nhc: Unstructured				
var(edat_45)	.0134166	.0025857	.0091959	.0195745
var(_cons)	2.724464	.4748581	1.936072	3.833897
cov(edat_45,_cons)	.1250286	.0291663	.0678636	.1821935
var(Residual)	.3221485	.0100314	.3030752	.3424221

LR test vs. linear model: $\chi^2(3) = 3265.59$ Prob > $\chi^2 = 0.0000$

Note: LR test is conservative and provided only for reference.

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Analysis change 50 years

In this analysis data from all women EDSS trajectories have been collected. The aim is to test the change of Eddss trajectories before and after 50 years.

For the analysis we kept women that have a CIS between 18 and 55 five years old. and we compare menopause and not menopause data

All measurements during first year after CIS have not been considered in the analysis

The model include time since age 50 and time after age 50. The first coefficient is the slope along time and the second is the change of the slope after the age 50.

$edss = \beta_0 + \beta_1(t_{\text{since}} \text{quad age}) + \beta_2(t_{\text{after}} \text{quad age})$

This first model fits the change of EDSS trend after 50 years for all the women groups

Model mod_501

Mixed-effects REML regression
Group variable: nhc

Number of obs = 11,701
Number of groups = 445

obs per group:
min = 1
avg = 26.3
max = 108

Log restricted-likelihood = -10515.653

wald chi2(2) = 65.44
Prob > chi2 = 0.0000

edss	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf. Interval]	
tmesura	.0469072	.0058893	7.96	0.000	.0353644	.0584499
tmesura_after	-.055515	.0209388	-2.65	0.008	-.0965542	-.0144758
_cons	1.985081	.1043908	19.02	0.000	1.780479	2.189684

Random-effects Parameters	Estimate	Std. Err.	[95% Conf. Interval]	
nhc: Unstructured				
var(tmesura)	.0113488	.0009695	.0095991	.0134173
var(tmesur~r)	.0480606	.0143522	.0267669	.0862941
var(_cons)	4.025592	.312853	3.456828	4.687937
cov(tmesura,tmesur~r)	-.01645	.0032418	-.0228038	-.0100962
cov(tmesura,_cons)	.1833124	.0160679	.15182	.2148049
cov(tmesur~r,_cons)	-.3968059	.0729744	-.5398331	-.2537786
var(Residual)	.2788844	.0038014	.2715324	.2864354

LR test vs. linear model: chi2(6) = 19371.97

Prob > chi2 = 0.0000

Note: LR test is conservative and provided only for reference.

Akaike's information criterion and Bayesian information criterion

Model	Obs	ll(null)	ll(model)	df	AIC	BIC
.	11,701	.	-10515.65	10	21051.31	21124.98

Note: N=Obs used in calculating BIC; see [R] BIC note.

Next table show the differences before/after relapse

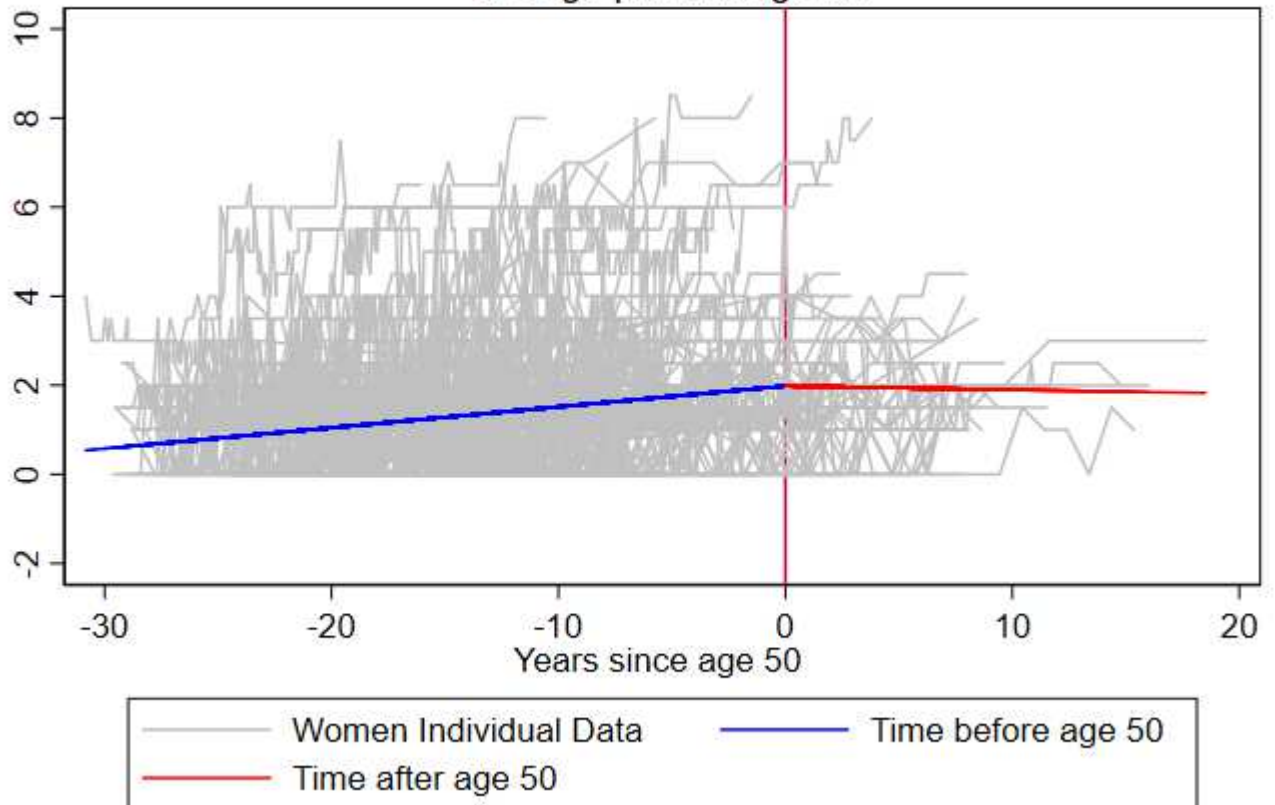
Variable	Effect
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Slope Time before age 50	0.0469 (95%CI 0.0354; 0.0584)
Slope change after age 50	-0.0555 (95%CI -0.0966; -0.0145)
Slope Time after age 50	-0.0086 (95%CI -0.0454; 0.0282)

Women EDSS Trajectories

Change point at age 50



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The second model include time since age 50 and time after age 50 and the interaction with menopause cases . The first coefficient is the slope along time and the second is the change of the slope for menopausal before 50. The third is the change of the slope for Non menopausal after 50 and forth is the change after 50 for menopausal

edss= $\beta_0 + \beta_1(t_{\text{since}} + \beta_{1\text{menop}}(t_{\text{since}} + \beta_2(t_{\text{after}} + \beta_{2\text{menop}}(t_{\text{after}} + \beta_3\text{menop}))$

Model mod_502

Mixed-effects REML regression
Group variable: nhc

Number of obs = 11,701
Number of groups = 445

Obs per group:
min = 1
avg = 26.3
max = 108

Log restricted-likelihood = -10509.82
Wald chi2(5) = 67.16
Prob > chi2 = 0.0000

edss	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf. Interval]
tmesura	.0426002	.0063552	6.70	0.000	.0301442 .0550562
mtmesura	.0250607	.0174326	1.44	0.151	-.0091065 .0592279
tmesura_after	-.0710376	.0403965	-1.76	0.079	-.1502132 .008138
mtmesura_after	-.0041706	.0526933	-0.08	0.937	-.1074475 .0991063
menop	.1376491	.2639848	0.52	0.602	-.3797515 .6550497
_cons	1.951056	.1160924	16.81	0.000	1.723519 2.178593

Random-effects Parameters	Estimate	Std. Err.	[95% Conf. Interval]
nhc: Unstructured			
var(tmesura)	.0108214	.000964	.0090878 .0128857
var(tmesur~r)	.0354614	.0211234	.0110336 .1139708
var(mtmesura)	.0074835	.	.
var(mtmesu~r)	.0163814	.	.
var(_cons)	4.028209	.3127148	3.45965 4.690205
cov(tmesura, tmesur~r)	-.0131156	.0042378	-.0214215 -.0048096
cov(tmesura, mtmesura)	-.0018245	.	.
cov(tmesura, mtmesu~r)	-.0062389	.	.
cov(tmesura, _cons)	.1826928	.0160457	.1512438 .2141419
cov(tmesur~r, mtmesura)	-.0024425	.	.
cov(tmesur~r, mtmesu~r)	.0029211	.	.
cov(tmesur~r, _cons)	-.3571311	.1013281	-.5557306 -.1585316
cov(mtmesura, mtmesu~r)	-.0004263	.	.
cov(mtmesura, _cons)	.000429	.	.
cov(mtmesu~r, _cons)	-.0746024	.	.
var(Residual)	.2789247	.0038008	.2715738 .2864746

LR test vs. linear model: chi2(15) = 19054.99 Prob > chi2 = 0.0000

Note: LR test is conservative and provided only for reference.
Warning: convergence not achieved

Akaike's information criterion and Bayesian information criterion

Model	Obs	ll(null)	ll(model)	df	AIC	BIC
.	11,701	.	-10509.82	19	21057.64	21197.62

Note: N=Obs used in calculating BIC; see [R] BIC note.

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Next table show the slopes by menopause group before and after 50 years

Variable	Effect
Slope Time before age 50 no menopausal	0.0426 (95%CI 0.0301; 0.0551)
Change slope before age 50 for menopausal (interaction)	0.0251 (95%CI -0.0091; 0.0592)
Change slope Time after age 50	-0.0710 (95%CI -0.1502; 0.0081)
Change slope after age 50 for menopausal (interaction)	-0.0042 (95%CI -0.1074; 0.0991)
Menopause differences at age 50	0.1376 (95%CI -0.3798; 0.6550)

Women EDSS Trajectories

Change point at age 50

