

MR studies in R

How to use genetics for identifying modifiable risk factors

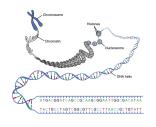
Daniela Mariosa

Genetic Epidemiology group, IARC Lyon, France

International Agency for Research on Cancer



Instrumental variable approach when instruments are genetic

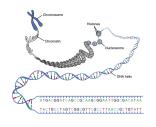




Genetic variants are randomly assigned at conception

A	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	SNP	CHR	BP	ChrBp	CA	NCA	BETA	SE
2	rs10733051	1	167280354	1:167280354	Α	G	0.0106	0.0019
3	rs10798918	1	33275981	1:33275981	T	С	0.0157	0.0026
4	rs10917502	1	19961679	1:19961679	A	G	0.0163	0.0027
5	rs10920678	1	190239907	1:190239907	Δ	G	0.0166	0.0019
6	rs10923724	1	119546842	1:119546842	Т	С	-0.0112	0.0019
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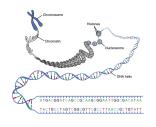




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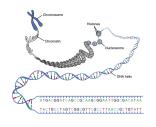




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- 1. GWAS results for BMI (instrument)
- 2. GWAS results for Ovarian Cancer

		R PACKAGES	
STEPS	2SMR	Meta-Analysis	Other
Data Preparation			√
Harmonisation	TwoSampleMR		
Estimation	TwoSampleMR	\checkmark	
Visualization	TwoSampleMR	✓	✓

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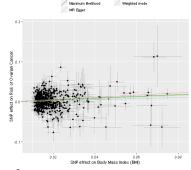
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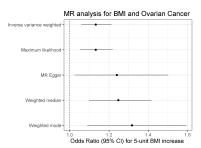
R package: TwoSampleMR

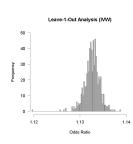


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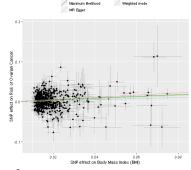


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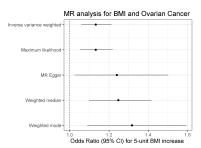
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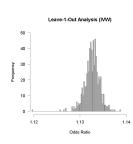


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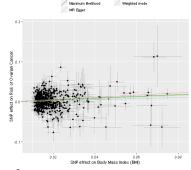


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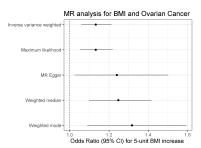
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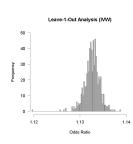


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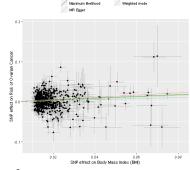


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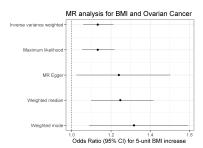
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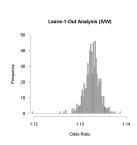


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Conclusions on Mendelian randomization

Pros

- ► Easy to perform in R
- ► Genetic information is important
- Data availability



Cons

- Large sample sizes needed
- Assumptions!



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Questions? mariosad@fellows.iarc.fr

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