

Sleep duration and cognition:

Application of linear and non-linear

Mendelian randomization in UK Biobank

Albert Henry

BHF PhD in Cardiovascular Biomedicine

Institute of Cardiovascular Science

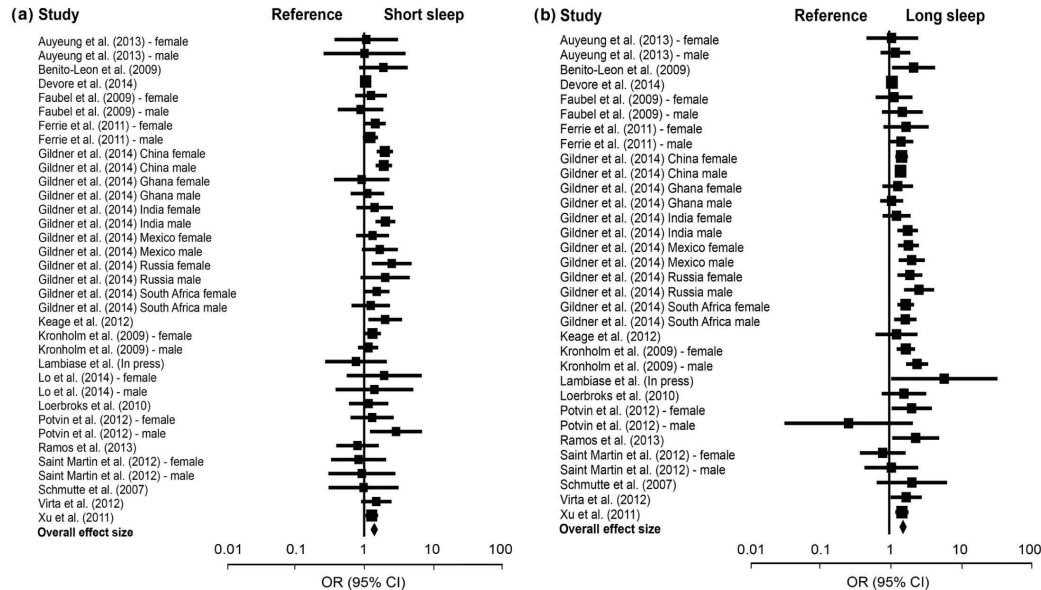
University College London

 AH_AlbertHenry

 alberthentry.world

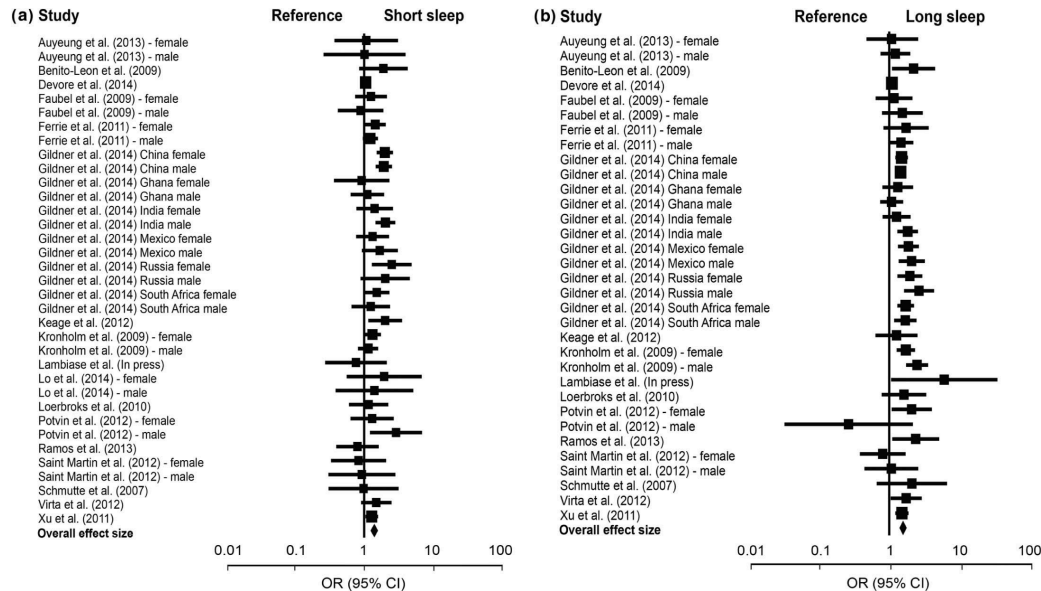
 albert.henry.16@ucl.ac.uk

Short and long sleep duration have been associated with poorer cognition in observational studies



Lo JC, et al. (2016)

Short and long sleep duration have been associated with poorer cognition in observational studies

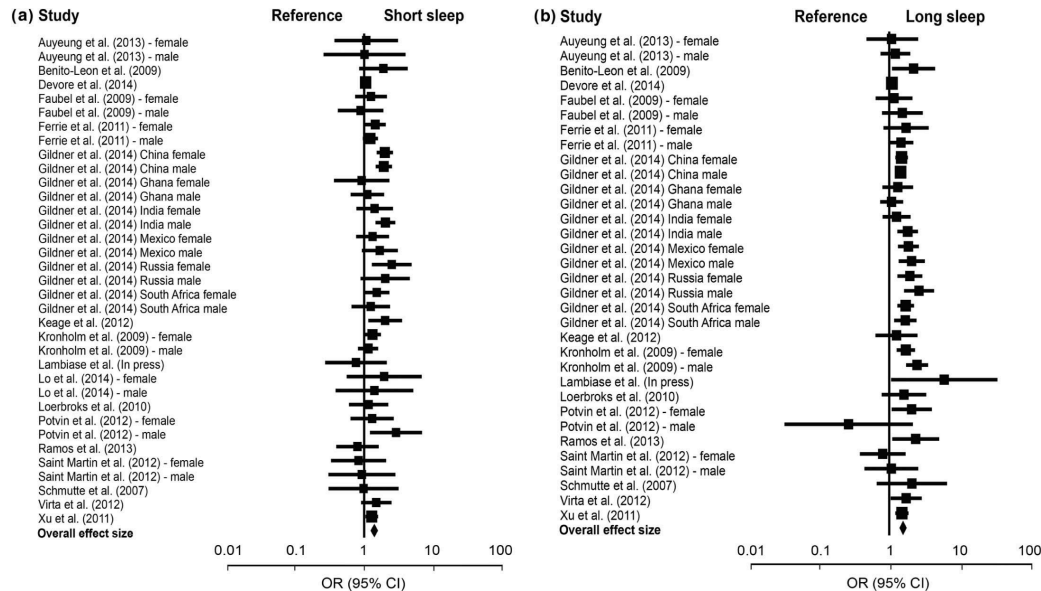


Confounding factors?

Reverse causation?

Randomized trial is not practical

Short and long sleep duration have been associated with poorer cognition in observational studies



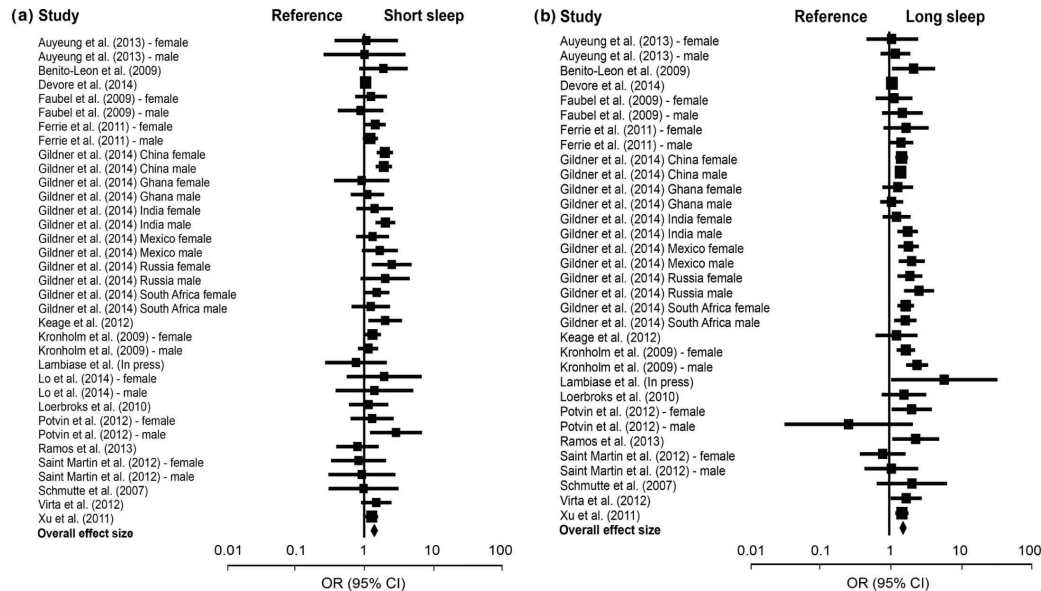
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Non-linear relationship?

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Confounding factors?

Reverse causation?

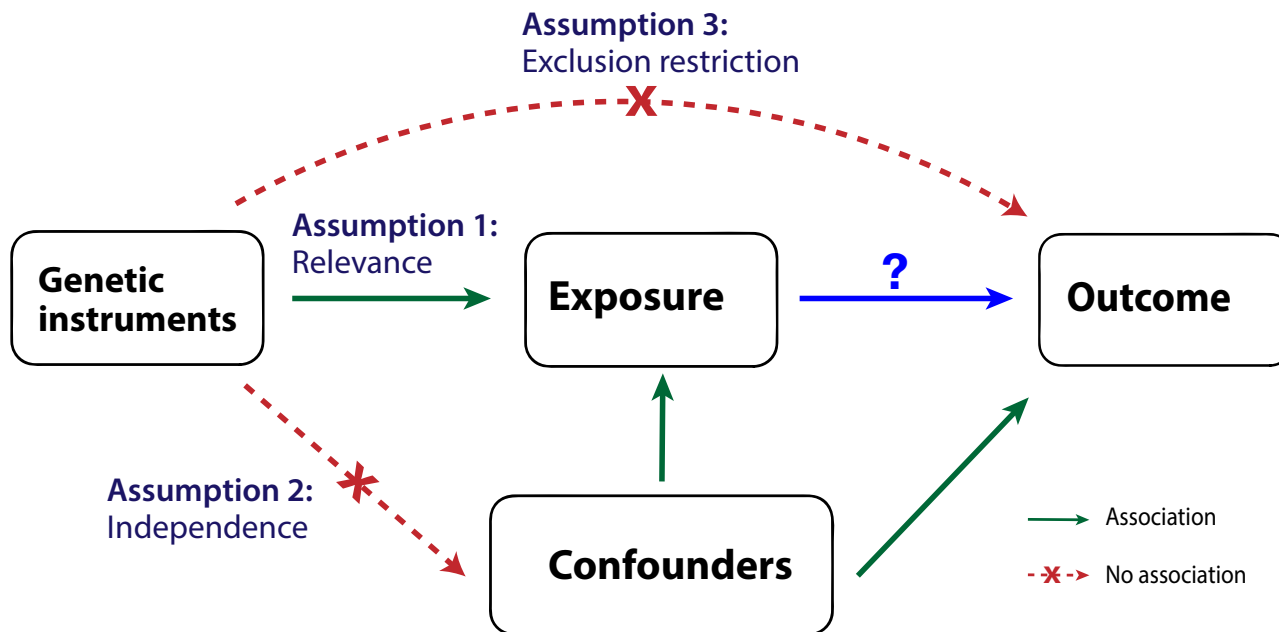
Randomized trial is not practical

Non-linear relationship?

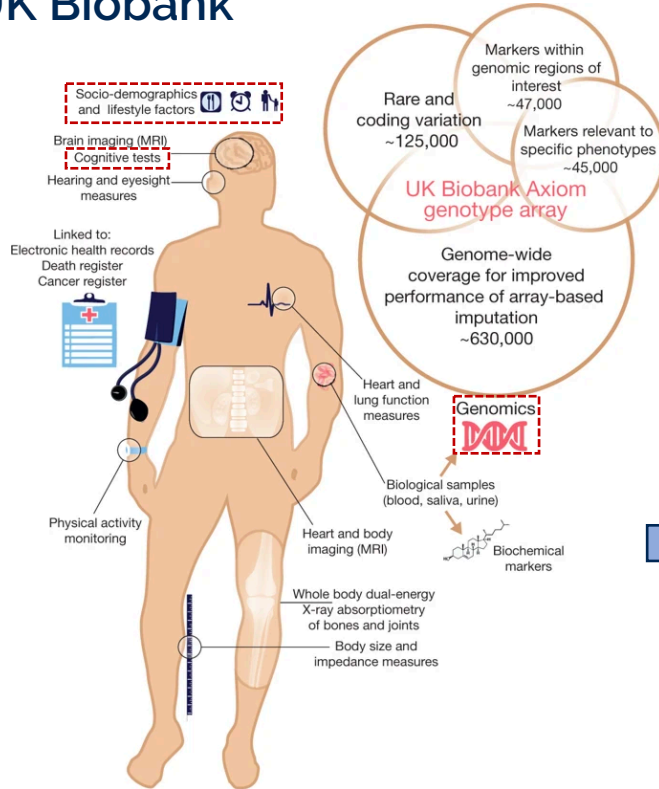
Can we answer with

Mendelian randomization?

Mendelian randomization



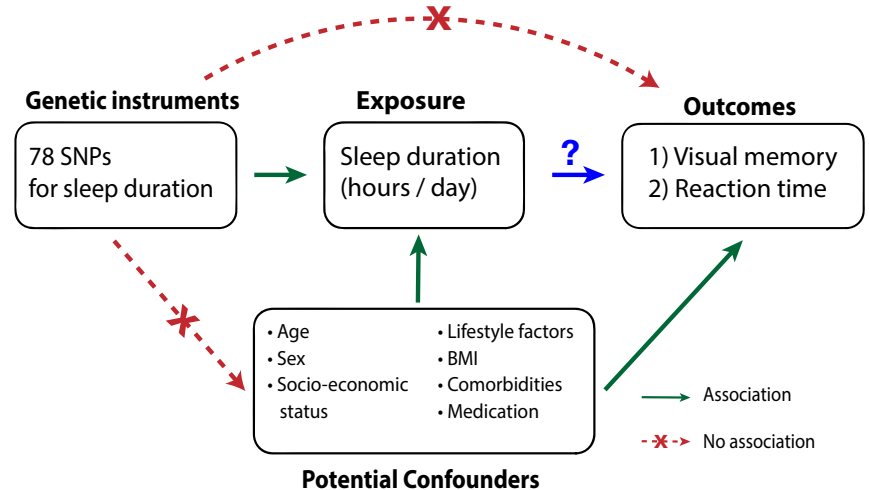
UK Biobank



Bycroft C, et al. (2018)

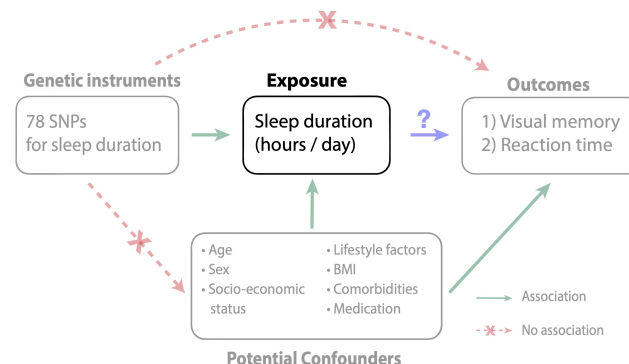
Present study:

- N = 395 803
- European ancestries
- Mean age = 56.9 ± 8 years
- 54% Female



Sleep duration

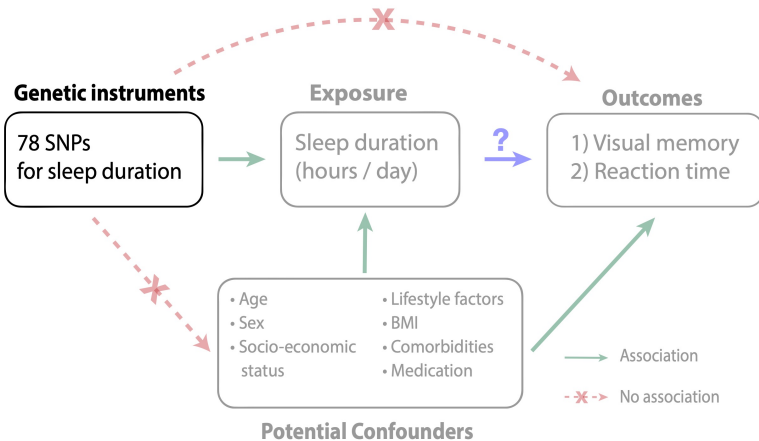
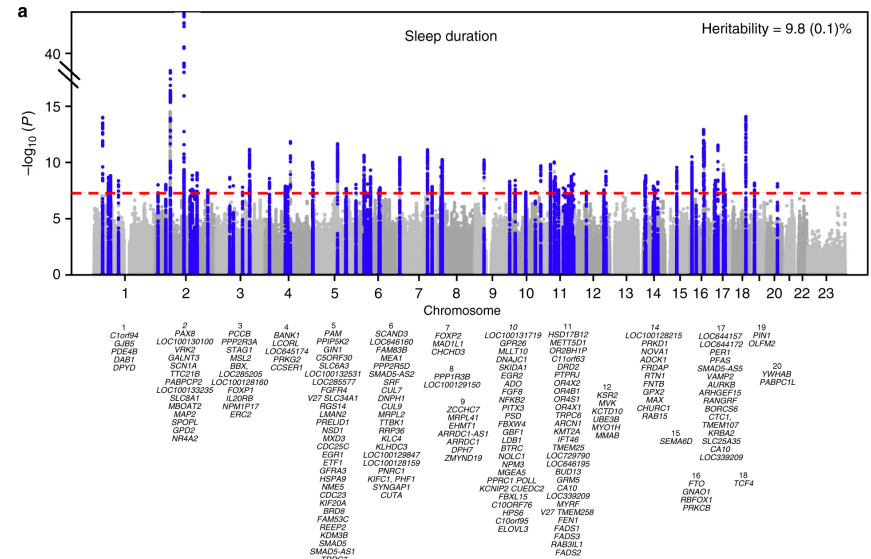
- Baseline self-reported average hours of sleep (including naps) in every 24 hours
- Excluding sleep duration <2 hrs/day and >12 hrs/day
- Avg. = 7.17 hrs/day (1.07 SD)



≤5 hrs/day	6 hrs/day	7 hrs/day	8 hrs/day	9 hrs/day	≥ 10 hrs/day
N = 19 926	N = 73 813	N = 155 333	N = 116 573	N = 23 536	N = 6622
(5.0%)	(18.7%)	(39.3%)	(29.5%)	(6.0%)	(1.7%)

Genetic instruments

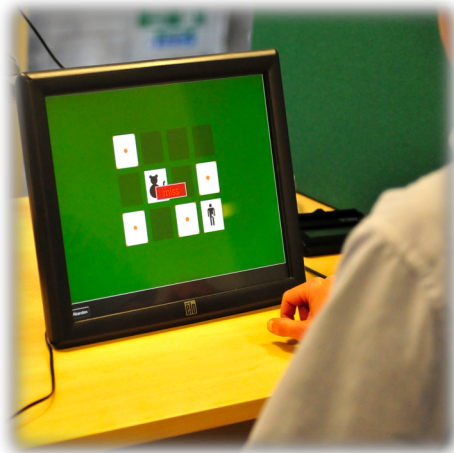
- 78 SNPs associated with self-reported sleep duration ($P < 5 \times 10^{-8}$)
- 0.69% variance explained
- Avg. effect per allele = 1.04 min (0.34 SD)
- *PAX8* has largest effect = 2.44 min (0.16 SE)



Dashti HS, et al. (2019)

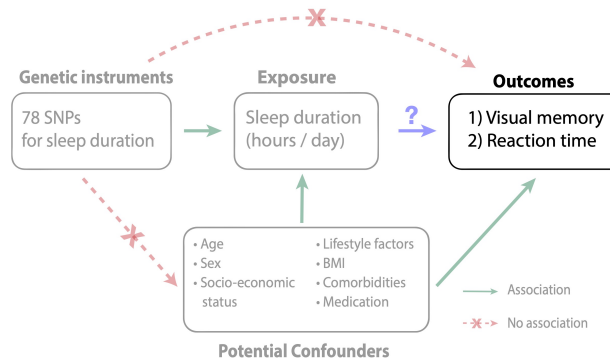
Visual memory

- Number of errors made in pairs-matching test
- **Higher value** → **poorer visual memory**



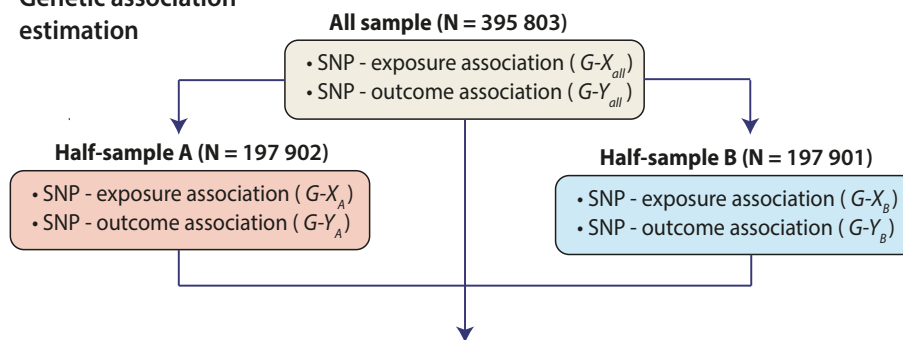
Reaction time

- Mean duration to first press of snap-button summed over rounds in which both cards matched
- **Higher value** → **poorer (slower) reaction time**



Study design: Linear and Non-linear MR

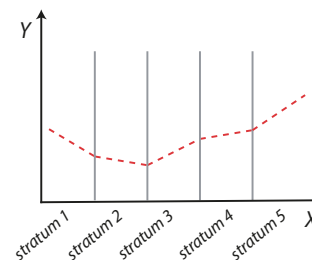
Genetic association estimation



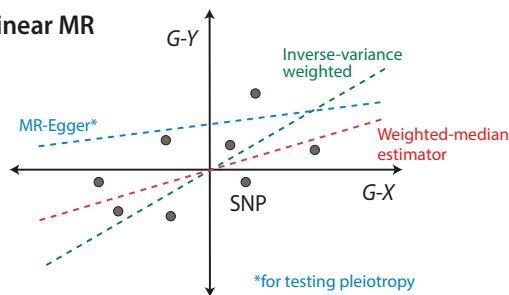
Meta-analysis of A on B & B on A (Meta A & B)

Sample	SNP-exposure association	SNP-outcome association
All	$G-X_{all}$	$G-Y_{all}$
A on B	$G-X_A$	$G-Y_B$
B on A	$G-X_B$	$G-Y_A$

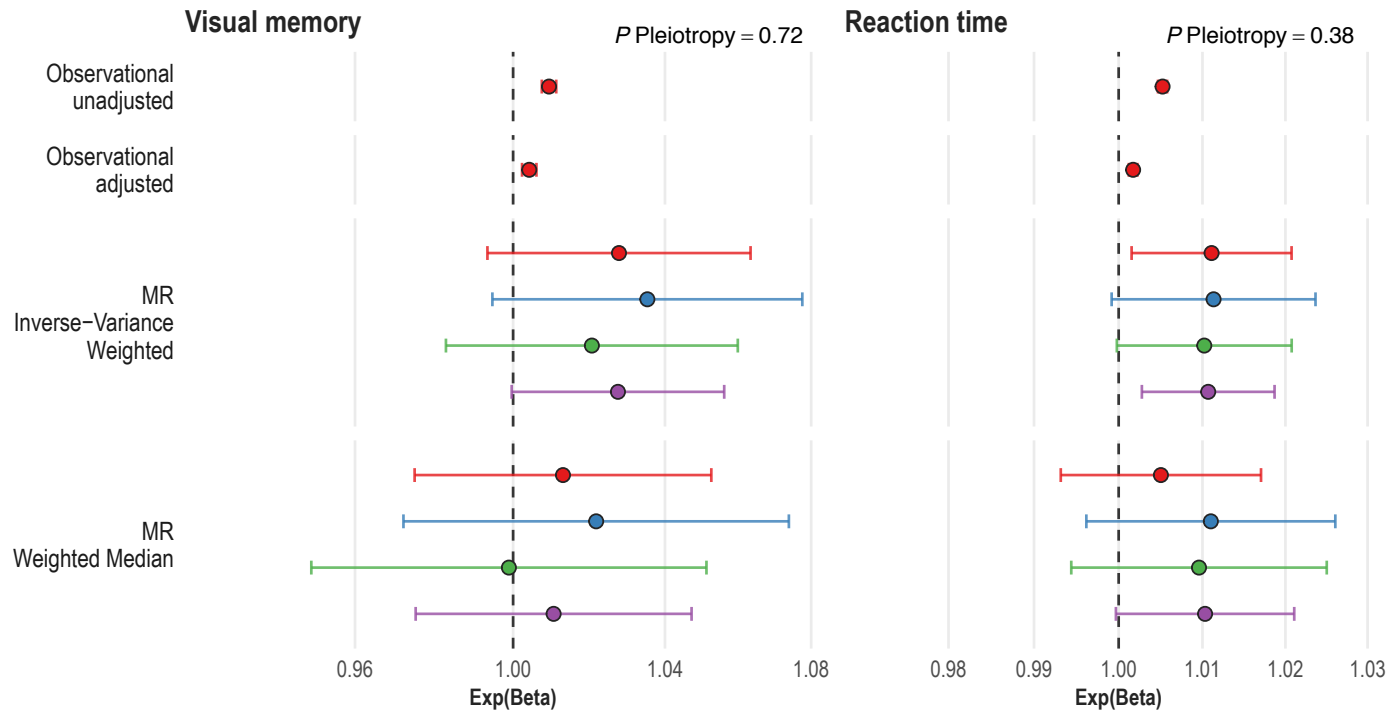
Non-linear MR (All Sample)
piece-wise linear model



Linear MR

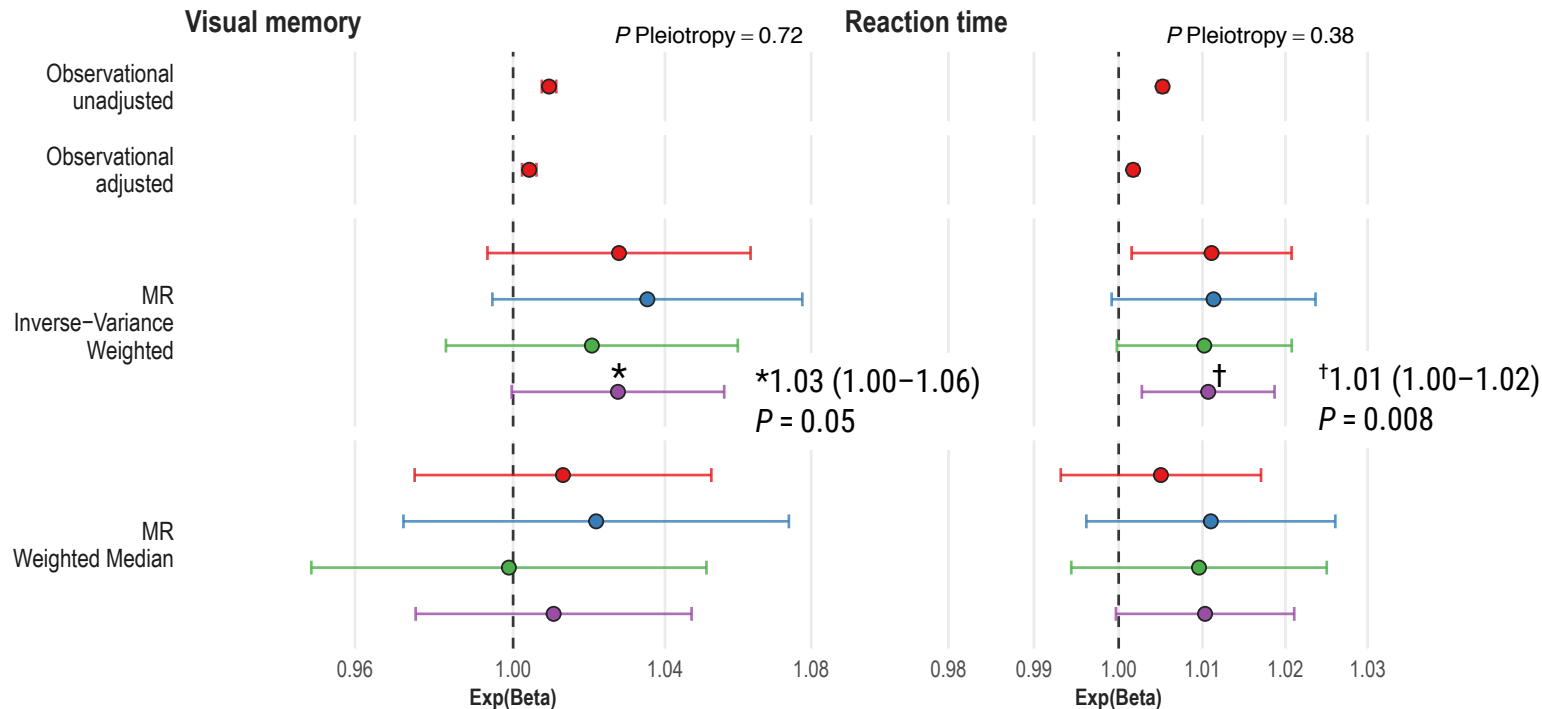


Results: Linear MR



Sample ● Meta A & B ● B on A ● A on B ● All

Results: Linear MR



Sample ● Meta A & B ● B on A ● A on B ● All

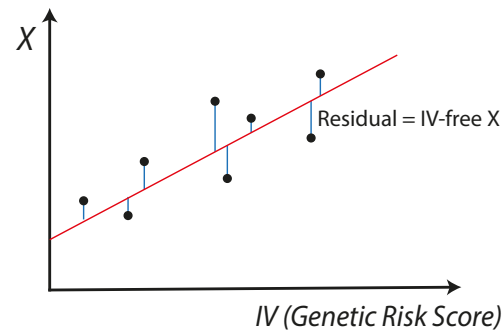
Non-linear MR with piecewise linear model

Staley JR, Burgess S. *Genet Epidemiol.* (2017)

Non-linear MR with piecewise linear model

Staley JR, Burgess S. *Genet Epidemiol.* (2017)

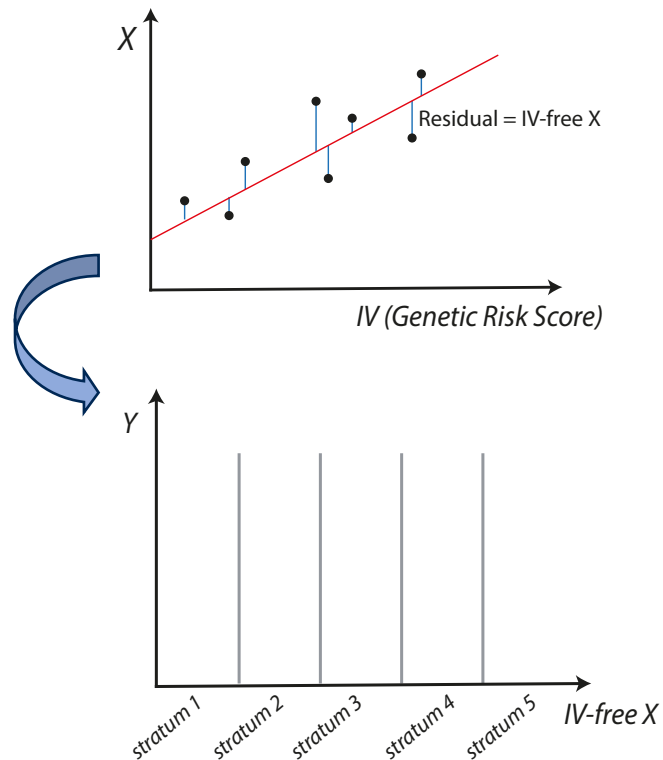
- Derive **IV-free exposure**



Non-linear MR with piecewise linear model

Staley JR, Burgess S. *Genet Epidemiol.* (2017)

- Derive **IV-free exposure**
- **Stratify** on the IV-free exposure



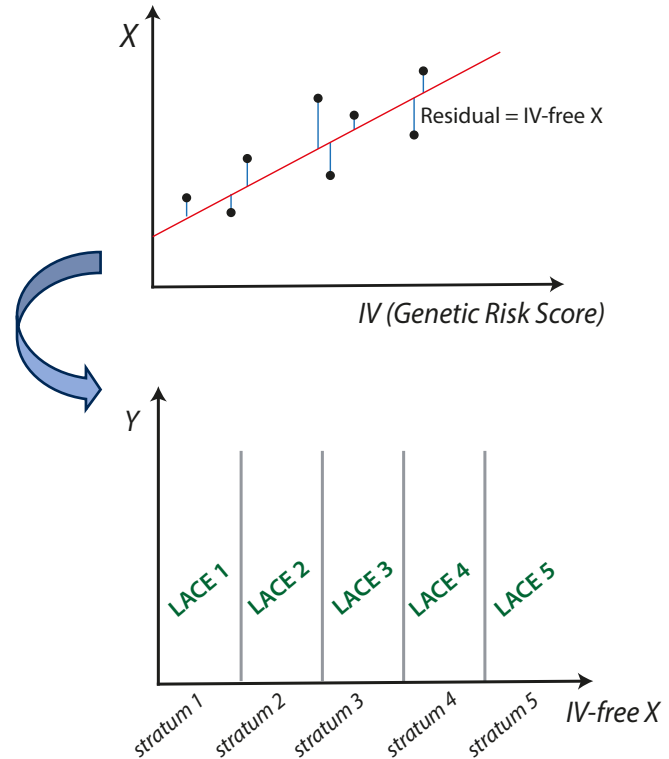
Non-linear MR with piecewise linear model

Staley JR, Burgess S. *Genet Epidemiol.* (2017)

- Derive **IV-free exposure**
- **Stratify** on the IV-free exposure
- Estimate **localized average causal effect (LACE)** in each stratum

$$LACE = \frac{\text{coef } Y \sim IV_{\text{stratum}}}{\text{coef } X \sim IV}$$

- Test of non-linearity (*Cochran's Q* or quadratic)



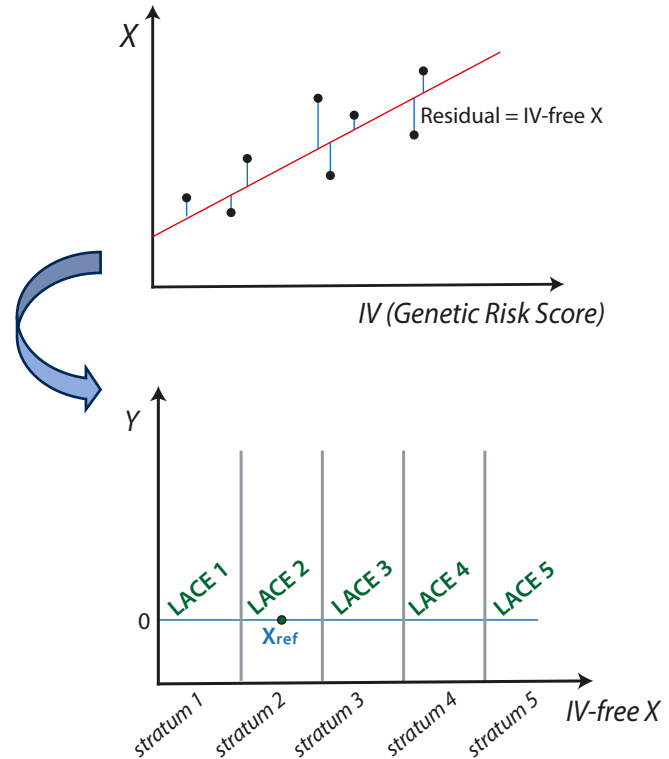
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- Set overall intercept as a reference point, e.g. at *Mean X*



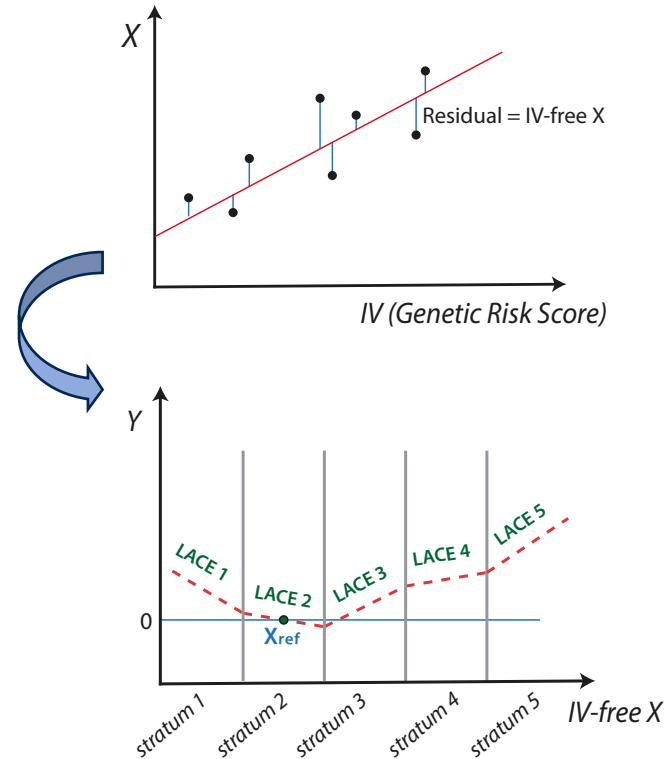
Non-linear MR with piecewise linear model

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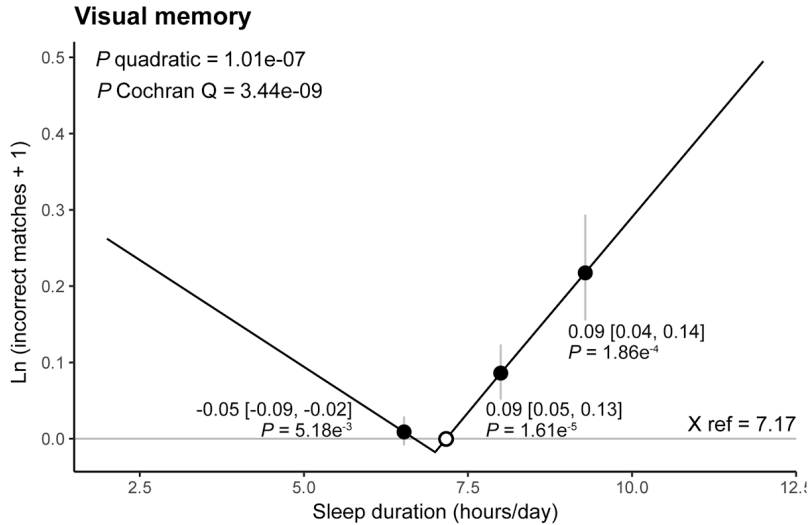
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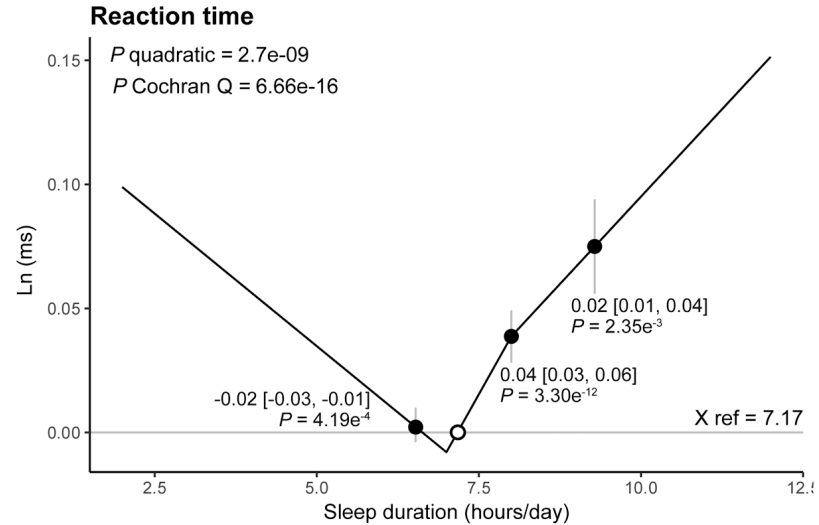
- Test of non-linearity (*Cochran's Q* or quadratic)
- Set overall intercept as a reference point, e.g. at *Mean X*
- Fit semiparametric **piecewise linear** model



Piecewise linear model with 3 strata



<~7 hrs/day: 5% poorer visual memory
 >~9 hrs/day: 9% poorer visual memory



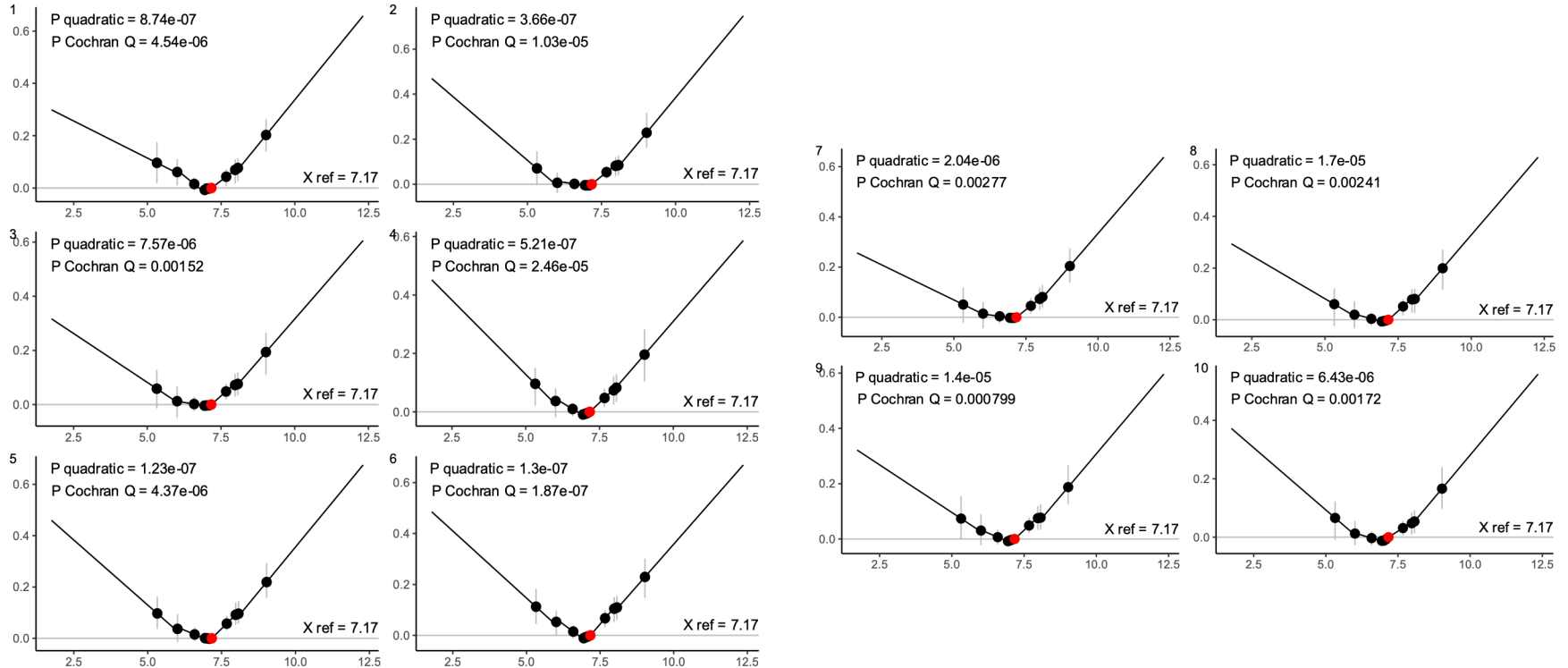
<~7 and >~9 hrs/day:
 2% slower reaction time

- Three strata is not ideal
- It is **not possible** to fit the model on a **discrete exposure** with a few distinct values
- *Workaround:*
Add a small random noise to de-discretise sleep duration and re-run the analysis with 10 strata
....
Repeat 10 times

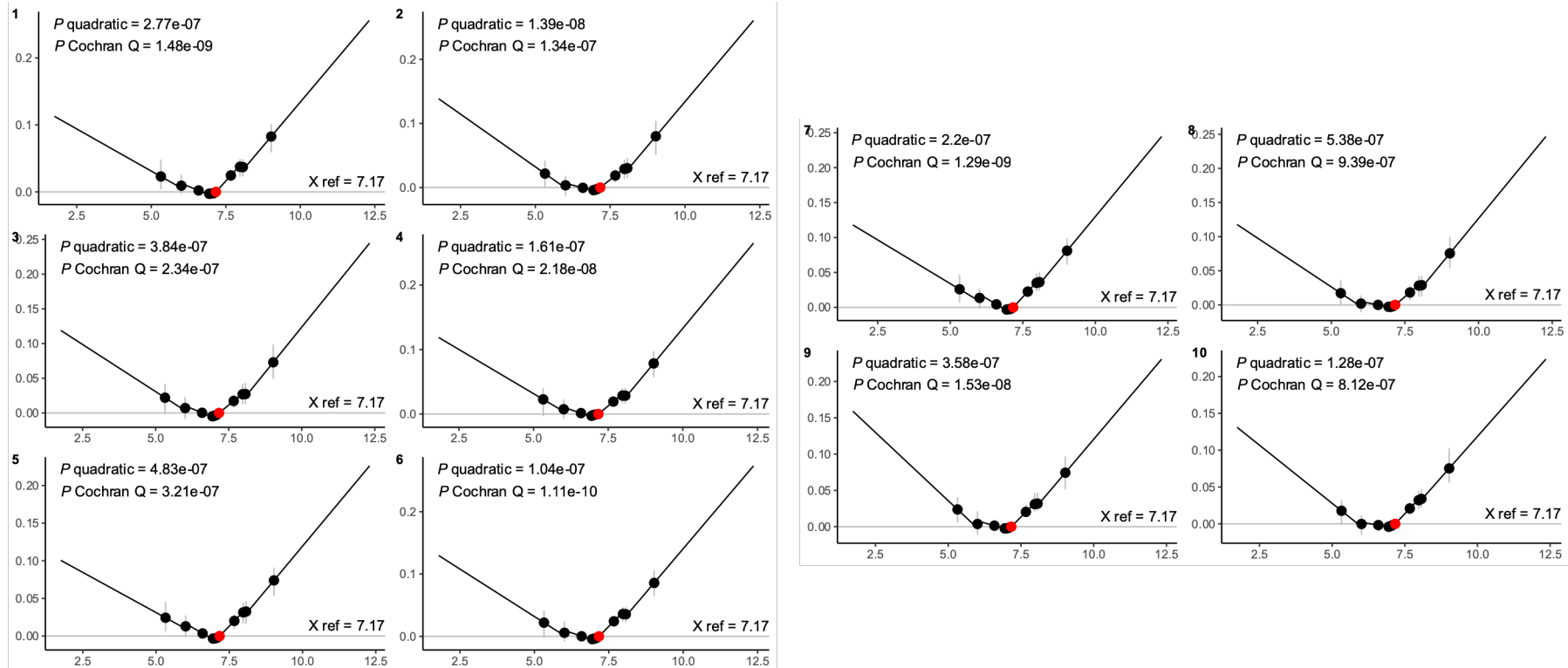
Participant	Sleep duration (hrs/day)	X1	X2	X3	...	X10
1	7	6.99	7.05	6.94		6.97
2	6	6.10	5.90	6.03		6.00
3	8	8.02	7.94	7.93		8.01
4	7	6.97	7.06	7.07		6.92
...						
395 803	9	9.02	9.05	9.03		9.09

Fit piecewise linear MR model with 10 strata in each of the 10 de-discretised X values

Non-Linear MR with 10 strata + de-discretised sleep duration



Non-Linear MR with 10 strata + de-discretised sleep duration



- Observational and MR analysis results are consistent
- A **linear increase in sleep duration** is associated with **poorer reaction time** and **visual memory** with **small effect size**
- **Non-linear (J-shaped) association** is likely, hence the small linear effect size
- Improving sleep habits within the general population might be useful as a potential therapeutic target to improve cognition

For curious minds ...

The relationship between sleep duration, cognition and dementia: a Mendelian randomization study

Albert Henry , Michail Katsoulis, Stefano Masi, Ghazaleh Fatemifar, Spiros Denaxas, Dionisio Acosta, Victoria Garfield, Caroline E Dale [Author Notes](#)

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