



# Interleukin-18 and physical function in old age: A replication study and meta-analysis

Kate Thomas



# Talk outline

- Background
- The cohorts
- Measures of physical function
- Replication analysis
- Meta-analysis
- Discussion

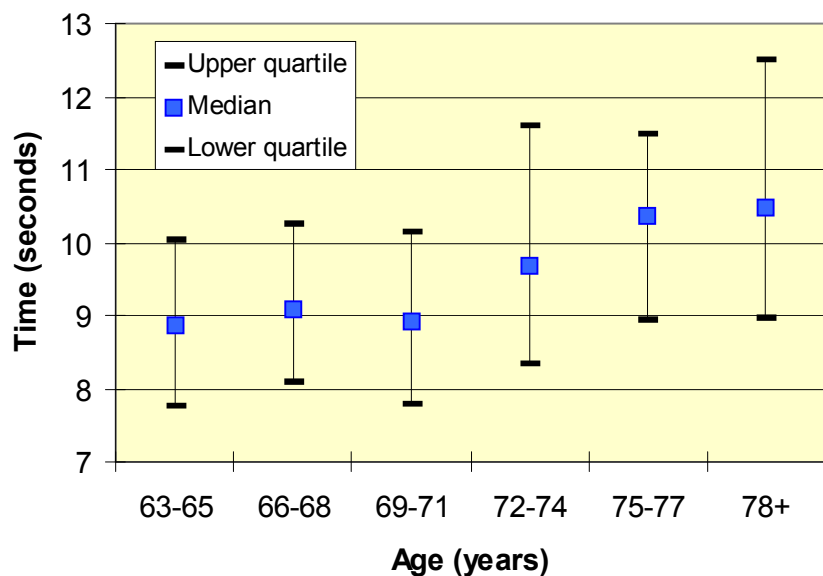


# Background

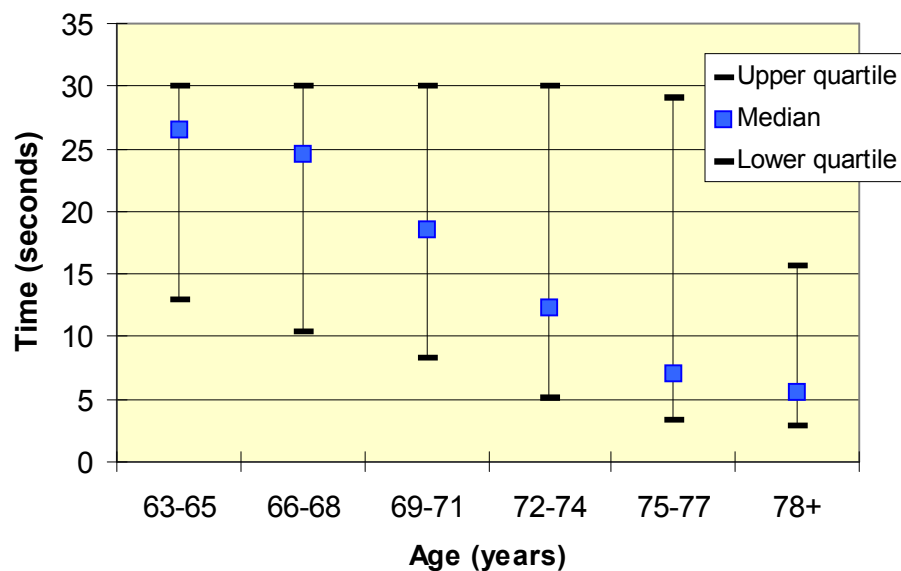
- Physical function in old age is a meaningful health outcome for the quality of life of the individual
- Older people being able to function independently in the community has public health relevance

# Physical function and age

Get up and go test by age group



Flamingo test by age group



# Interleukin-18

- Interleukin-18 (IL-18) is pro-inflammatory cytokine and is an important regulator of innate and acquired immune responses
- Increased IL-18 serum concentrations are associated with higher risk of conditions that play a role in disability
- Inflammation is an important factor in ageing therefore IL-18 could contribute to physical disability in old age

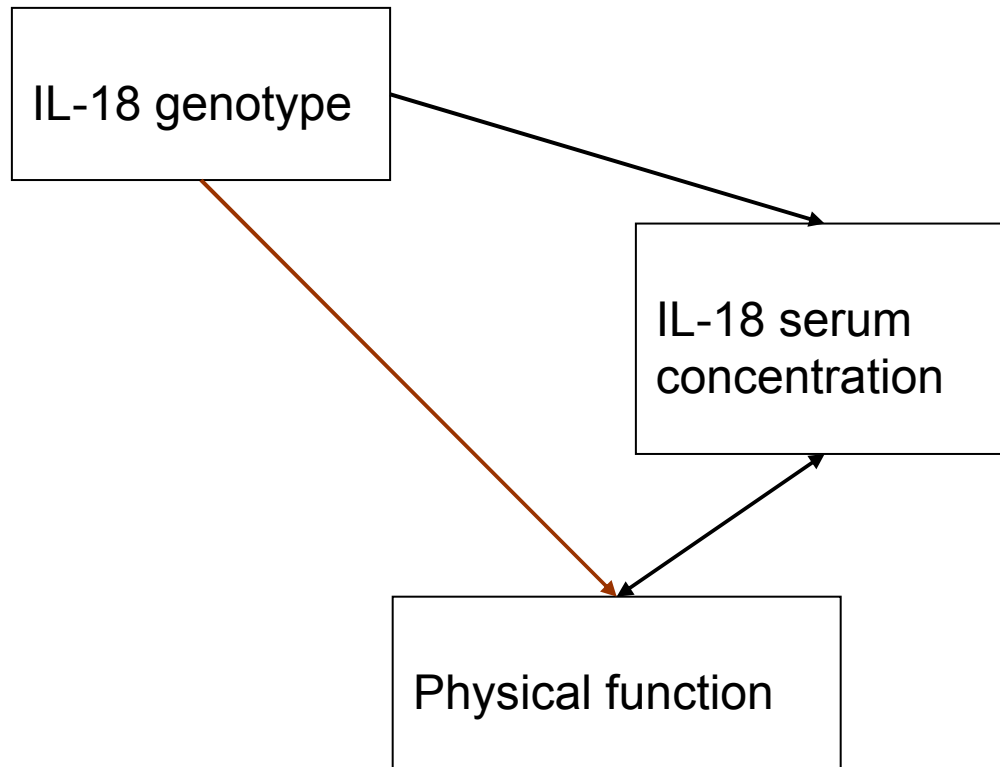


# Previous study

- Higher IL-18 serum concentrations were associated with poorer physical functioning in old age
- Minor, C, allele of the rs5744256 SNP in IL-18 was associated with a 0.25 standard deviation reduction in serum IL-18 per allele
- C allele of rs5744256 was associated with improved walking times

Frayling TM et al (2007) J Gerontol A Biol Sci Med Sci; 62(1):73-8

# IL-18 and physical function



# Summary of datasets

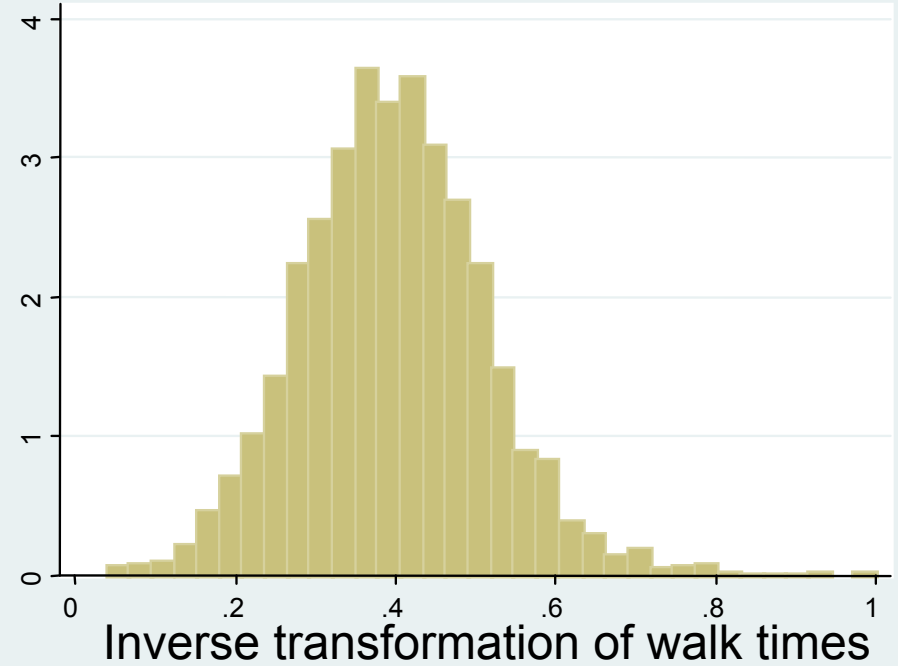
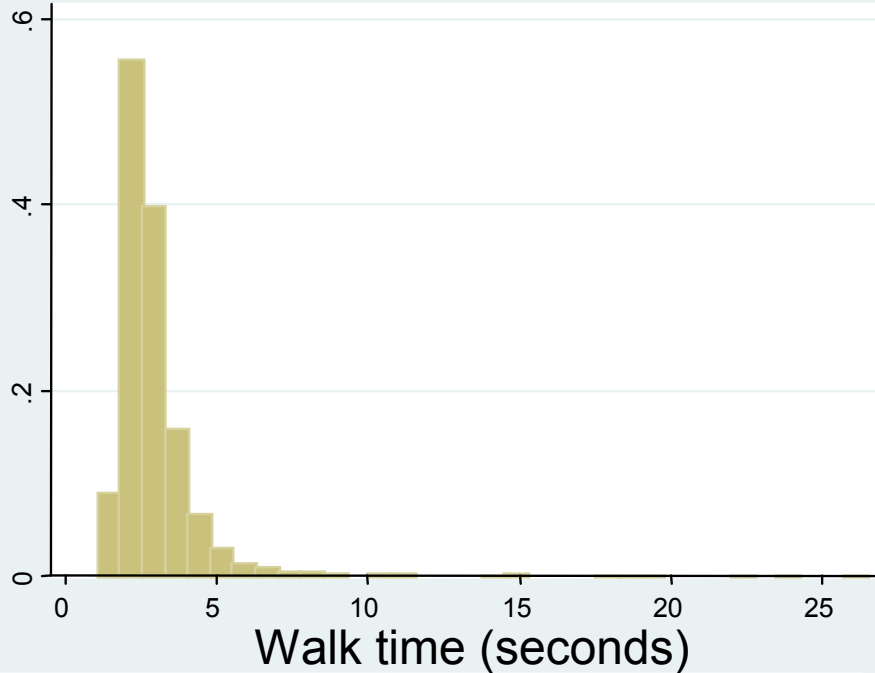
Study	Test	N	Age (years)		% Male
			Mean (SD)	Range	
<b>ELSA</b>	<b>8-ft (2.4-m) walk</b>	<b>2955</b>	<b>68.3 (5.6)</b>	<b>60-79</b>	<b>46%</b>
<b>Caerphilly</b>	<b>Get up and go test</b>	<b>765</b>	<b>72.6 (4.1)</b>	<b>60-83</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Boyd Orr</b>	<b>Get up and go test</b>	<b>387</b>	<b>70.7 (4.3)</b>	<b>64-82</b>	<b>45%</b>
InCHIANTI	4-m walk	796	72.4 (5.9)	60-85	44%
Iowa-EPESE	8-ft (2.4-m) walk	1238	77.1 (4.0)	71-85	36%



# Physical function tests

Study	Test	Test time (seconds)		
		Mean (SD)	Median	Range
ELSA	8-ft walk	2.8 (1.4)	2.5	1-26
Caerphilly	Get up and go test	11.0 (3.2)	10.3	6-32
Boyd Orr	Get up and go test	10.1 (4.3)	9.3	6-61
InCHIANTI	4-m walk	4.3 (2.1)	3.9	1-44
Iowa-EPESE	8-ft walk	4.2 (2.6)	3.6	1-45

# 🌿 Distribution walk times (ELSA)



# Replication analysis

Association of the IL-18 rs5744256 single nucleotide polymorphism with walking times

Study	Median time (seconds)						Regression coefficient (95% CI)	p
	TT		Genotype TC		CC			
	N (%)	Median	N (%)	Median	N (%)	Median		
ELSA	1636 (55.4%)	2.53	1118 (37.8%)	2.50	201 (6.8%)	2.56	0.021 (-0.03 to 0.08)	0.45
Caerphilly	429 (56.1%)	10.30	292 (38.2%)	10.32	44 (5.8%)	10.14	-0.038 (-0.15 to 0.07)	0.49
Boyd Orr	219 (56.6%)	9.17	132 (34.1%)	9.71	36 (9.3%)	8.87	0.021 (-0.13 to 0.17)	0.78

The linear regression model adjusts for age, age squared and sex; the dependent variable is the inverse transformed, standardised times

# Meta-analysis

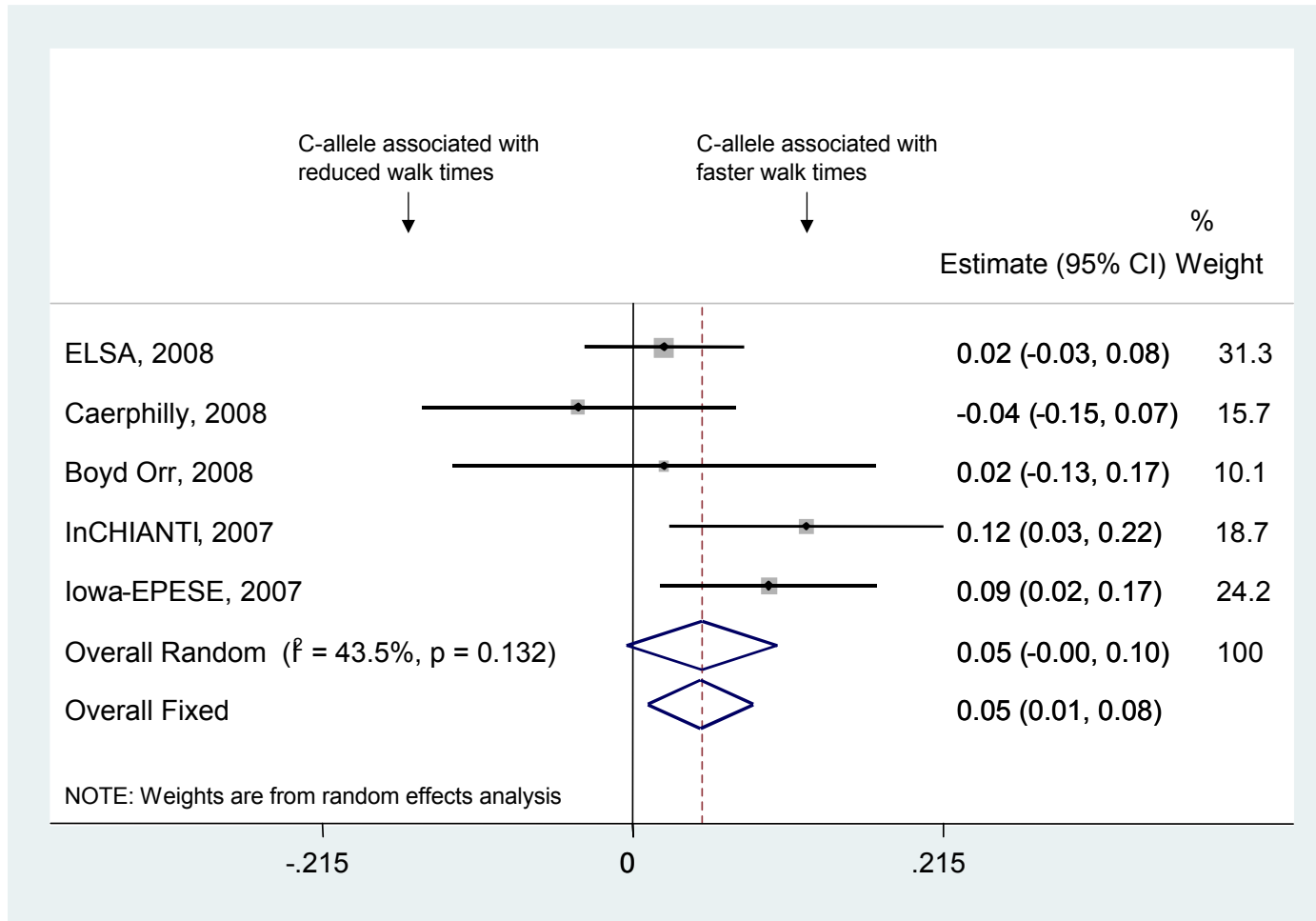
- Calculates a summary effect estimate which is a weighted average of the estimated effects from individual studies
- Analysis performed using Stata 10 using the *metan* command
- Forest plots draw attention to the studies with the greatest weight
- The diamond represents the overall summary estimate, with confidence intervals given by its width



# 🌿 Fixed and random effects meta-analysis

- Fixed-effects model using the Mantel–Haenszel method, assumption that the true effect does not differ between studies
- Random-effects model using the DerSimonian and Laird method, assumption the effect varies between studies
- $I^2$  value to evaluate the percentage of variation across studies due to heterogeneity

# 🌟 Meta-analysis, all studies



# Sensitivity analysis

Linear regression on the inverse transformed times for rescaled age by 5 year age band

Study	Test	Age coeff	95% CI	p
ELSA	2.4m walk	-0.25	-0.28 to -0.22	<0.001
Iowa-EPESE	2.4m walk	-0.32	-0.37 to -0.26	<0.001
InCHIANTI	4m walk	-0.32	-0.37 to -0.27	<0.001
InCHIANTI	7m walk	-0.41	-0.46 to -0.36	<0.001
Caerphilly	Get up & go	-0.31	-0.39 to -0.23	<0.001
Boyd Orr	Get up & go	-0.32	-0.43 to -0.21	<0.001

# Discussion

- Statistical power
- Winner's curse?
- Differences in tests that were used to measure physical function
- Further studies needed



# Acknowledgements

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