

UC Davis

UC Davis Previously Published Works

Title

Plasma metabolites associated with cognitive function across race/ethnicities affirming the importance of healthy nutrition

Permalink

<https://escholarship.org/uc/item/94z4n0mc>

Journal

Alzheimer's & Dementia, 19(4)

ISSN

1552-5260

Authors

Granot-Hershkovitz, Einat

He, Shan

Bressler, Jan

et al.

Publication Date

2023-04-01

DOI

10.1002/alz.12786

Peer reviewed



HHS Public Access

Author manuscript

Alzheimers Dement. Author manuscript; available in PMC 2023 October 01.

Published in final edited form as:

Alzheimers Dement. 2023 April ; 19(4): 1331–1342. doi:10.1002/alz.12786.

Plasma metabolites associated with cognitive function across race/ethnicities affirming the importance of healthy nutrition

Einat Granot-HersHKovitz^{(a),(b)}, Shan He^{(a),(c)}, Jan Bressler^(d), Bing Yu^(d), Wassim Tarraf^(e), Casey M. Rebolz^(f), Jianwen Cai^(g), Queenie Chan^(h), Tanya P. Garcia⁽ⁱ⁾, Thomas Mosley⁽ⁱ⁾, Bruce S. Kristal^{(a),(b)}, Charles DeCarli^(j), Myriam Fornage^(k), Guo-Chong Chen^{(l),(m)}, Qibin Qi⁽ⁿ⁾, Robert Kaplan^{(l),(n)}, Hector M. Gonzalez^(o), Tamar Sofer^{(a),(b),(c),*}

^aDivision of Sleep and Circadian Disorders, Brigham and Women's Hospital, Boston, MA, USA

^bDepartment of Medicine, Harvard Medical School, Boston, MA, USA

^cDepartment of Biostatistics, Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health, Boston, MA, USA

^dHuman Genetics Center, School of Public Health University of Texas Health Science Center at Houston, Houston, TX, USA

^eInstitute of Gerontology, Wayne State University, Detroit, MI, USA

^fDepartment of Epidemiology, Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, Baltimore, MD, USA

^gDepartment of Biostatistics, Gillings School of Global Public Health, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, CA, USA

^hDepartment of Epidemiology and Biostatistics, School of Public Health, Imperial College London, London, UK

ⁱDepartment of Neurology, School of medicine, University of Mississippi Medical Center, Jackson, MS, USA

^jAlzheimer's Disease Center, Department of Neurology, University of California, Davis, Sacramento, CA, USA

^kBrown Foundation Institute of Molecular Medicine, McGovern Medical School, The University of Texas Health Science Center at Houston, Houston, TX, USA

^lDepartment of Epidemiology & Population Health, Albert Einstein College of Medicine, Bronx, NY, USA

*Corresponding author: Tamar Sofer, PhD, Harvard Medical School, Department of Medicine, Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health, Department of Biostatistics, Brigham and Women's Hospital, Division of Sleep and Circadian Disorders, 221 Longwood Avenue, Suite 225C, Boston, Massachusetts 02115, Tel: 857 307 0347, tsofer@bwh.harvard.edu.

Declarations of interests:

BSK is the inventor on general metabolomics-related IP that has been licensed to Metabolon via Weill Medical College of Cornell University and for which he receives royalty payments via Weill Medical College of Cornell University. He also consults for and has a small equity interest in the company. Metabolon offers biochemical profiling services and is developing molecular diagnostic assays detecting and monitoring disease. Metabolon has no rights or proprietary access to the research results presented and/or new IP generated under these grants/studies. BSK's interests were reviewed by the Brigham and Women's Hospital and Partners Healthcare in accordance with their institutional policy. Accordingly, upon review, the institution determined that BSK's financial interest in Metabolon does not create a significant financial conflict of interest (FCOI) with this research. The addition of this statement where appropriate was explicitly requested and approved by BWH.

^mDepartment of Nutrition and Food Hygiene, School of Public Health, Soochow University, Suzhou, China

ⁿDivision of Public Health Sciences, Fred Hutchinson Cancer Research Center, Seattle WA, USA

^oDepartment of Neurosciences and Shiley-Marcos Alzheimer's Disease Center, University of California, San Diego, La Jolla, CA, USA

Abstract

INTRODUCTION—We studied the replication and generalization of previously identified metabolites potentially associated with global cognitive function in multiple race/ethnicities and assessed the contribution of diet to these associations.

METHODS: We tested metabolite-cognitive function associations in the U.S.A. Hispanic/Latino adults (n= 2,222) from the Community Health Study/Study of Latinos (HCHS/SOL) and in European (n=1,365) and African (n=478) Americans from the Atherosclerosis Risk In Communities (ARIC) Study. We applied Mendelian Randomization (MR) analyses to assess causal associations between the metabolites and cognitive function and between Mediterranean diet and cognitive function.

RESULTS: Six metabolites were consistently associated with lower global cognitive function across all studies. Of these, four were sugar-related (e.g., ribitol). MR analyses provided weak evidence for a potential causal effect of ribitol on cognitive function and bi-directional effects of cognitive performance on diet.

DISCUSSION—Several diet-related metabolites were associated with global cognitive function across studies with different race/ethnicities.

Keywords

Metabolites; Global cognitive function; Puerto Rican; U.S. Hispanics/Latinos; Race/Ethnicities; Mediterranean diet

1. Background

Poor global cognitive function in older adults is a risk factor for morbidity and mortality[1]. In the last decade, metabolome profiling has emerged as a new approach for biomarker discovery, with metabolites used to evaluate the pathophysiology of health and disease[2]. Several studies have shown blood metabolite associations with cognitive function and dementia[3,4]. A recent study of untargeted mass-spectrometry based metabolomics analysis identified 13 metabolites potentially associated with either higher (3 metabolites) or lower (10 metabolites) global cognitive function in the Boston Puerto Rican Health Study (BPRHS), a cohort of 736 Puerto Rican older adults[5]. Many of the metabolites identified in the BPRHS implicate glycemic control and insulin resistance as key factors linked to cognition[5]. They also constructed a metabolite risk score, combining several metabolites as a single biomarker that could potentially discriminate good from poor extremes of cognition. Replication of these results in independent datasets is needed in order to validate the associations and to estimate more accurate effect size estimates, that do not suffer from

the Winner's curse[6]. It is also important to study whether these associations are indeed specific to Puerto Ricans, or whether they are more generally applicable to other populations of varied race/ethnicities. Blood metabolites are influenced by genetics, health conditions, lifestyle, and environmental factors such as diet[7], all of which vary, potentially resulting in group-specific associations.

Diet is an important source for many of the metabolites identified by BPRHS, specifically fruits, and vegetables, which are major components of the Mediterranean diet[8]. Adherence to the Mediterranean diet has previously been associated with cognitive benefits[9]. The BPRHS findings suggest that a healthy diet, rich in fruits and vegetables, may have a potential causal effect on cognition via a mediating role of metabolites. The opposite may also hold; cognitive function determines the diet which affects the blood metabolites.

Here, we studied whether the associations reported by the BPRHS replicate and generalize to other race/ethnicities. We also sought evidence for causal effects of the replicated metabolites on global cognitive function, as well as evidence for causal effects of diet, a major determinant of the metabolites, on global cognitive function. Our investigation followed the steps in Figure 1. First, we used data from the Hispanic Community Health Study/Study of Latinos (HCHS/SOL), a population-based longitudinal cohort study of Hispanics/Latino adults in the U.S. who self-identified with six Hispanic/Latino background groups: Cuban, Dominican, Puerto Rican, Mexican, Central American, and South American[10]. We tested whether single blood-serum metabolite associations reported in BPRHS replicate in HCHS/SOL Puerto Ricans and generalize more broadly to Hispanics/Latinos (Step A). We also assessed whether the metabolite risk score (MRS) developed in BPRHS is associated with extremes of global cognition (Step B). Next, we further assessed whether metabolite associations with global cognitive function generalize to European and African Americans using the Atherosclerosis Risk in Communities (ARIC) study (Step C). We then applied two-sample Mendelian randomization (MR) to test whether the associated metabolites are causally associated with global cognitive function (Step D). We then studied the role of diet in the observed associations between metabolites and global cognitive function. We first tested the association between the Mediterranean diet (derived from dietary recalls) and single metabolites (Step E) and then evaluated cause-and-effect relationships between the Mediterranean diet and cognitive performance using bidirectional MR (Step F).

2. Methods

2.1 HCHS/SOL Study population

The HCHS/SOL is a population-based longitudinal multisite cohort study of Hispanic/Latino adults in the U.S. that enrolled participants from primarily six self-identified backgrounds: Cuban, Central American, Dominican, Mexican, Puerto Rican, and South American[10,11]. A total of 16,415 adults, 18 to 74-year-old, were enrolled at baseline visit 1 at four field centers (Bronx, NY, Chicago, IL, Miami, FL, and San Diego, CA) (2008–2011). A detailed description of the sampling design, including the generation and use of survey weights for the HCHS/SOL, was previously published[10,11]. Anthropometry, biospecimens, and health information about risk/protective factors were collected. Cognitive

function was assessed in 9,714 individuals aged 45 years via a battery of 4 tests: Six-Item Screener (SIS; mental status)[12]; Brief-Spanish English Verbal Learning Test (B-SEVLT; verbal episodic learning and memory)[13]; Word Fluency (WF; verbal functioning)[14]; and Digit Symbol Substitution test (DSS; processing speed, executive function)[15]. Metabolites were measured in serum, after fasting, on a random subset of 3,978 participants from visit 1, of which 2,366 also had cognitive data. We included individuals with cognitive data, with <25% missing measured metabolites, with genetic consent, with *APOE* genotype and no missing covariates. Overall, our HCHS/SOL analytic sample included 2,222 participants, of which 426 were of Puerto-Rican background. All participants in this analysis signed informed consent in their preferred language (Spanish/English). The study was reviewed and approved by the Institutional Review Boards at all collaborating institutions.

2.2 Neurocognitive outcome

We mimicked the analysis performed in BPRHS[5] and calculated a global cognitive function score as the mean of the z-scores for each of the available cognitive tests: SIS (rank normalized prior to z-score computation to achieve a more symmetric distribution compared to its raw values), WF, DSS, and two B-SEVLT scores (recall and delayed recall). We determined good and poor extremes of global cognition by including individuals with 1SD below the mean and individuals with 1SD above the mean, totaling in n=172 Puerto Ricans (109 high and 63 low global cognition scores) and n=724 in the total HCHS/SOL analytical sample (361 high and 363 low global cognition scores).

2.3 Metabolomics measurement and processing

Metabolites were measured in blood serum drawn after 8 hours of overnight fasting. Profiling was done using untargeted liquid chromatography-mass spectrometry (LC-MS) using the discovery HD4 platform in 2017 at Metabolon Inc. (Durham, NC)[16]. This platform surveys a broad set of potential markers, spanning the following super-pathways: amino acid, peptide, carbohydrate, energy, lipid, nucleotide, cofactors and vitamins, and xenobiotics. Of 1,136 metabolites quantified, 784 were identified as known compounds, and 352 were unidentified. Out of 13 previously identified single metabolite associations with global cognitive function in the BPRHS, 11 metabolites were available in the HCHS/SOL (Supplementary Table 1). Out of 51 metabolites included in model 1 MRS associated with global cognitive function in the BPRHS, 36 metabolites were available in the HCHS/SOL (Supplementary Table 2). MRS for the HCHS/SOL participants was calculated based on these metabolites and their concordant estimated effects. Metabolites were treated as continuous measures and missing values were imputed with half the minimum observed value (that is not zero) in the sample, for the primary analyses. For a secondary analysis of single metabolites' association, we used only complete cases. Next, the metabolites were rank-based inverse normalized across the sample. All identified metabolites had <26% missing values.

2.4 Genotyping

APOE genotyping was performed using commercial TaqMan assays previously described[17]. For individuals with missing *APOE* genotypes, we determined *APOE* genotypes based on phased whole-genome sequencing (WGS) data from TOPMed Freeze

8. Other genetic data were used based on genotyping (rather than WGS) using an Illumina custom array, as previously reported. Principal Components (PCs) were previously computed using PC-Relate[18], and the kinship matrix was computed using the genetic data. ‘Genetic analysis groups’ were constructed based on a combination of self-identified Hispanic/Latino background and genetic similarity, and are classified as Central American, Cuban, Dominican, Mexican, Puerto Rican, and South American[19]. Genome-wide imputation was conducted using the TOPMed Freeze 5b as a reference panel[20].

2.5 Statistical Analyses

We characterized our HCHS/SOL analytic sample of individuals with cognitive and metabolomic data, stratified by Hispanic/Latino background, and compared it to the HCHS/SOL subset of individuals with cognitive data without metabolomic data.

2.5.1 Replication and generalization of metabolite and MRS associations in HCHS/SOL—We tested the cross-sectional association between each of the 11 metabolites and MRS with global cognitive function in the HCHS/SOL Puerto-Ricans and the total HCHS/SOL analytical sample (Figure 1, Step A). We used generalized linear mixed models with the ‘GENESIS’ R package with correlations modeled via kinship, household, and census block unit sharing matrices. We used this approach to account for the correlation structure between individuals in the sample and included genetic relatedness because some metabolites are highly heritable. Similar to the BPRHS, we adjusted for age, sex, study center, education (<12,12,12< years), BMI (normal, overweight, obese), smoking (never, past, current), *APOE-ε4* carrier status (dominant mode), and Mediterranean dietary score. Because many metabolites are highly heritable, we also adjusted for the first five PCs of genetic data, as it was previously shown that control for 5 PCs is appropriate to account for population stratification in HCHS/SOL [19]. The Mediterranean dietary score is derived from the mean intakes of food groups/nutrients from two 24-hour dietary recalls, ranging between 0 (lowest adherence to the diet) and 9 (highest adherence to the diet) [21]. The food groups/nutrients include nine scores: legume, fruit, vegetable, wholegrain, nuts, red meat, fish, monounsaturated fatty acids (MUFA)/saturated fatty acids (SFA) ratio, and alcohol. When estimating associations in the total HCHS/SOL analytical sample, we also adjusted for self-identified Hispanic/Latino background groups. We combined previous association results for single-metabolite association with global cognitive function in BPRHS with the results in the HCHS/SOL Puerto-Ricans and total HCHS/SOL analytical sample in an inverse-variance weighted, fixed-effect meta-analysis, using a one-sided p-value for HCHS/SOL results. We mimicked the analysis performed in BPRHS and tested whether the MRS could discriminate good from poor extremes of global cognition by using the generalized linear mixed models with a logistic link function adjusted for the above-listed covariates (Figure 1, Step B). An association was significant if its one-sided p-value was < 0.05. For a secondary analysis, we stratified the single metabolites’ association by sex, and by categories of years of education.

2.5.2 Sensitivity analyses—We mimicked the BPRHS sensitivity analyses and restricted the analyses to participants without diabetes (based on American Diabetes Association definition) (Puerto Rican n=295, total n=1,631) or participants with good

adherence to the Mediterranean diet (diet-score 4 or above) (Puerto Rican n=143, total n=1,101) or participants aged 60 or more years (Puerto Rican n=139, total n=603) or to non-*APOE-ε4* carriers (Puerto Rican n=317, total n=1,724).

2.5.3 Generalization analysis of metabolite associations in ARIC study and meta-analysis—We further evaluated the generalizability of the discovered single metabolite associations in the ARIC study (Figure 1, Step C) which is comprised of other major U.S. race/ethnic groups, European and African Americans. ARIC is a longitudinal cohort study with cognitive measures and metabolite profiling based on a similar Metabolon platform[22,23]. A global cognitive function score was derived from the mean of the z-scores for each of the following cognitive tests administered at visit 2 (1990–1992): Delayed Word Recall Test (DWRT), Word Fluency Test (WFT), and Digit Symbol Substitution Test (DSST)[24]. Adherence to a Mediterranean diet was evaluated by calculating the alternate Mediterranean diet (aMed) score using data obtained by administering a semiquantitative food frequency questionnaire to assess dietary intake at visit 1 (1987–1989)[25,26]. Further details are provided in the Supplementary Materials and Table 1. Out of 13 previously identified single metabolite associations with global cognitive function in the BPRHS, 10 metabolites were available in ARIC. We meta-analyzed the results from BPRHS, HCHS/SOL Hispanics/Latinos, ARIC European, and African Americans in an inverse-variance, fixed-effect meta-analysis.

2.5.4 Mendelian Randomization analysis to assess a causal effect of metabolites on global cognitive function—We performed a two-sample MR to estimate the causal effect of each of the replicated metabolites (exposures) on global cognitive function (outcome) using the ‘TwoSampleMR’ R package[27] (Figure 1, Step D). Further details are described in the supplemental data.

2.5.5 Assessment of dietary contributions to the association between metabolites and cognitive function—In the Supplementary Material, we provide information regarding a secondary analysis studying the association effect of Mediterranean diet on the replicated and/or generalized metabolite associations and the potential causal effect of diet on cognitive function and vice versa using bi-directional MR.

2.5.6 Data availability—HCHS/SOL genetic, phenotypic, and metabolomics data can be obtained through the study’s Data Coordinating Center using an approved data use agreement. Information is provided in <https://sites.csc.unc.edu/hchs/>. HCHS/SOL genetic and phenotypic data can also be obtained from dbGaP under accession number phs000810.v1.p1. ARIC genetic, phenotypic, and metabolomics data can be obtained through the study’s Data Coordinating Center using an approved data use agreement. Information is provided in <https://sites.csc.unc.edu/aric/distribution-agreements>.

3. Results

Table 1 characterizes the demographic, health, and lifestyle characteristics of the study population, stratified by Hispanic/Latino background groups. Overall, the HCHS/SOL analytic dataset included 2,222 individuals (912 men; 1,310 women), with a mean age

of 54.9 (SD=7.4) years at visit 1. Out of these, 426 individuals were Puerto-Rican (172 men; 254 women), with a mean age of 56.1 (SD=7.5) years at visit 1. Supplementary Table 3 further characterizes the HCHS/SOL study population analytic sample, composed of participants with cognitive data and metabolomic data, compared with HCHS/SOL participants with cognitive data but without metabolomic data. No major differences are seen in demographic, lifestyle, and health characteristics, including cardiometabolic comorbidities.

3.1 Replication, generalization, and meta-analysis of metabolite and MRS association analyses in HCHS/SOL

Figure 2 and Supplementary Table 4 summarize previous association results of the 11 metabolite associations with global cognitive function in the BPRHS, together with replication results in the HCHS/SOL Puerto-Rican background group and generalization results in the total HCHS/SOL analytic sample, and their meta-analyses with BPRHS. In general, 10 out of 11 metabolite associations had a consistent direction of estimated effects between BPRHS and HCHS/SOL Puerto-Ricans, and 9 out of 11 for the total HCHS/SOL analytic sample. Three metabolite associations, beta-Cryptoxanthin, gamma-CEHC glucuronide, and Tyramine-O-sulfate, were replicated (p -value<0.05) in HCHS/SOL Puerto Ricans. Two of these metabolites, beta-Cryptoxanthin and gamma-CEHC glucuronide, and one other metabolite, 5'-Methylthioadenosine, generalized (p -value<0.05) to the total HCHS/SOL dataset. Figure 3 visualizes the Pearson correlations between the 11 available metabolites in the HCHS/SOL analytic sample. Results from the complete-cases metabolite analyses presented in Supplementary Table 5 show similar results to the analyses of the imputed metabolites, and an additional statistically significant negative association between ribitol and global cognitive function in the total HCHS/SOL analytic sample. Across the 11 metabolites, the highest missing rate was 7% when focusing on the Puerto Rican group, and 9% in the total analytic sample.

Secondary analysis results of stratification by sex or years of education categories are presented in Supplementary Table 6. The subgroups are small therefore the power is low and as expected many of the associations do not remain significant.

The MRS, based on 36 identified metabolites out of 51 metabolites included in the BPRHS MRS, did not significantly discriminate good from poor extremes of global cognition, neither in the Puerto Rican from HCHS/SOL (OR=1.28, 95% confidence interval= [0.77,2.13]) nor in the total HCHS/SOL analytic samples (beta=1.16, 95% confidence interval= [0.92,1.46]).

3.2 Sensitivity analyses

In sensitivity analyses restricted to non-diabetic participants, both in the HCHS/SOL Puerto-Rican and the total HCHS/SOL analytic sample, the association of betacryptoxanthin with higher cognitive function strengthened, similar to the sensitivity results in BPRHS. It also strengthened when restricting the HCHS/SOL Puerto Ricans to non-carriers of *APOE-ε4* or participants age 60 and above, and when restricting the total HCHS/SOL analytic sample to participants with high adherence to the Mediterranean diet or participants age 60 and above.

In sensitivity analyses restricted to HCHS/SOL Puerto-Rican non-carriers of *APOE-ε4*, glucose was inversely associated with cognitive function similar to the sensitivity results in BPRHS. Glucose was also inversely associated with cognitive function when restricting the HCHS/SOL Puerto-Rican and the total HCHS/SOL analytic sample to participants age 60 and above and restricting HCHS/SOL Puerto Ricans to participants with high adherence to the Mediterranean diet. All sensitivity analyses are presented in Supplementary Figures 1 & 2 and summarized in Supplementary Table 7.

3.3 Generalization analysis of metabolite associations in ARIC and meta-analysis

Figure 4 and Supplementary Table 8 summarize previous association results of metabolite associations with global cognitive function in the BPRHS, together with generalization results in the total HCHS/SOL population and the European and African American ARIC populations, and their meta-analyses with BPRHS. In general, 6 out of 10 metabolite associations had a consistent negative direction of estimated effects i.e., worse cognitive function, between BPRHS, HCHS/SOL, and ARIC, for both Europeans and African Americans, with a significant meta-analysis p-value: 5'-Methylthioadenosine, glucose, mannose, ribitol, gamma-CEHC glucuronide, mannitol/sorbitol. The first four metabolites were nominally significant in ARIC Europeans, and glucose was also nominally significant in ARIC African Americans.

3.4 Mendelian Randomization - Single metabolites and global cognitive function

MR analyses based on GWAS of general cognitive function from Europeans (n=300,486) [28] did not support causal effects of metabolites on general cognitive function (Supplementary Table 9). MR analyses based on metabolite GWAS summary statistics from Hispanics/Latinos and cognitive performance from Europeans (n=257,841)[29] resulted in weak evidence for a potential causal effect of ribitol on cognitive performance using two variants as instrumental variables with the IVW multiplicative random-effects method (p-value= 0.03) (Supplementary Table 10). The 2 instrumental variables explained $R^2= 3.69\%$ of the ribitol (exposure) variance. For all other metabolites, we found no evidence for causal effects on cognitive performance (Supplementary Table 10). Across metabolites, the explained variance by the instrumental variables ranged between 0.94–12.43%.

3.4 Assessment of dietary contributions to the association between metabolites and cognitive function

Diet scores and metabolites' association results in HCHS/SOL are presented in Supplementary Table 11. Mediterranean diet and its dietary scores components presented significant associations with many of the metabolites, with the strongest positive association between the fruit score and beta-Cryptoxanthin (beta=0.38, p-value=2.69E-26). Bi-directional MR results for single-food intake scores and cognitive performance are presented in Supplementary Tables 12 & 13. Suggestive evidence for causality was detected for both directions, with stronger significant associations for a causal effect of cognitive performance on single-food intake scores. Further details are summarized in the supplemental data.

4. Discussion

In this study, we replicated previously reported metabolite associations with general cognitive function in older U.S. Puerto-Rican adults and generalized them to other population groups, including Hispanics/Latinos in the U.S., European Americans, and African Americans. Higher blood plasma levels of six metabolites were associated with lower general cognitive function in all populations: gamma-CEHC glucuronide, 5'-Methylthioadenosine, glucose, mannose, ribitol, mannitol/sorbitol. In addition, beta-Cryptoxanthin and Tyramine-O-sulfate, were associated with higher and lower global cognitive function in the HCHS/SOL Puerto-Ricans respectively, and beta-Cryptoxanthin association also generalized to the total analytic HCHS/SOL dataset (data for these two metabolites was not available in ARIC). Assessing causal association using MR for metabolites and cognitive performance suggested that the association with ribitol is potentially causal, but the evidence is weak given multiple testing (unadjusted p-value=0.03). All metabolites with replicated and/or generalized association with global cognitive function, other than mannitol/sorbitol, were associated with the Mediterranean diet and/or its component food groups/nutrients scores.

The six generalized metabolites that were negatively associated with cognitive function across race/ethnicities are positively correlated with each other in the HCHS/SOL, as shown in Figure 3. Four of them are sugars or sugar derivatives: glucose, mannose, ribitol, and mannitol/sorbitol. Glucose is the main source of energy of the human brain, and glucose metabolism monitoring is critical for brain physiology[30]. In the secondary analysis excluding individuals with Diabetes, there was no negative association between glucose and cognitive function. Dysregulation of blood sugars was previously linked to cognitive impairment; however, clinical studies have not demonstrated a beneficial effect of glucose regulation on cognitive outcomes[31]. This is compatible with the mostly null results from MR causality assessment between the metabolites and cognitive function. Nevertheless, MR analysis did suggest that ribitol may have a causal effect on cognitive performance using strong genetic instrumental variables ($R^2=3.69\%$). Ribitol is pentose alcohol formed by the reduction of ribose. A recent study in China of serum metabolomic profiling in patients with Alzheimer's disease and amnesic mild cognitive impairment included ribitol as one of the metabolites discriminating between the disease groups and the normal healthy control group[32]. Ribitol concentrations were lower in the disease groups and ribitol was positively correlated with cognitive assessment scores. The incompatibility of these results with our results could be due to genetic and environmental differences, potentially influencing the metabolite levels and cognitive function differently, or the published association may be a false positive association. Further studies are needed to elucidate the effect of ribitol on cognitive function across race/ethnicities.

Beta-Cryptoxanthin, which was positively associated with cognition in both Puerto Ricans and the total HCHS/SOL population, is an antioxidant, pre-vitamin A carotenoid found in fruits and vegetables. It was previously suggested it may be involved with cancer prevention and decreased risk of insulin resistance and liver dysfunction[33]. MR analysis, with limited power, using one instrumental variable which explained <1% of the metabolite variance, did not support a causal effect of beta-Cryptoxanthin on cognitive performance.

Beta-Cryptoxanthin was associated with multiple diet scores in HCHS/SOL, with fruit score being the most prominent association (beta=0.42, p-value=4.56E-30). This supports the important role of a healthy diet in cognitive health.

Based on our analysis, the evidence for a causal association between the specific metabolites and cognitive function is weak. However, it is possible that these metabolites are markers of an underlying causal relationship between diet and cognitive function. For example, dietary factors may cause changes in serum metabolite levels and influence cognitive function in parallel processes, resulting in metabolite-cognitive function associations. In the other direction, cognitive function may influence the choices of dietary intake (via its association with other socioeconomic factors), which induces metabolite levels, again, resulting in metabolite-cognitive function associations. Observational studies suggest a beneficial effect of the Mediterranean diet on older adults' global cognition[34]. A recent longitudinal prevention trial showed that better adherence to an energy-restricted Mediterranean diet is associated with improved global cognition three years later[9]. However, our analysis of bi-directional MR for single-food intake scores and cognitive performance mainly supports the reverse association, where cognitive function influences nutrition. The causal effect of cognitive performance on alcohol consumption was the strongest effect of all single food-intake scores.

Overall, we demonstrated high validity and generalizability of several metabolite associations with global cognitive function across diverse race/ethnicities, specifically metabolites related to sugars. Other metabolites may be specific to race/ethnic groups. The associated metabolites also highlight the importance of a healthy diet, specifically fruit and vegetable consumption, in the association with global cognitive function in adults. Future work should study the usefulness of metabolomics biomarkers of global cognitive function across diverse race/ethnicities, preferably in study designs allowing causal inference. Our study has a few limitations. The global cognitive function score was calculated based on a different set of cognitive tests in each of the datasets, BPRHS, SOL, and ARIC. Despite this limitation, our results showed strong consistency which strengthens the validity of the findings. In addition, our study design is cross-sectional, therefore causal inference is limited. We attempted causal inference by using MR analyses that overcome unmeasured confounding. Our results showed weak causal effects, but this may be due to the differences in measurements of studied exposures and/or outcomes. Future studies are needed to evaluate metabolite associations and evaluate causal associations more precisely.

Supplementary Material

Refer to Web version on PubMed Central for supplementary material.

Acknowledgments:

The authors thank the staff and participants of HCHS/SOL for their important contributions. Investigators' website - <https://sites.csc.unc.edu/hchs/>.

Funding:

The Hispanic Community Health Study/Study of Latinos is a collaborative study supported by contracts from the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute (NHLBI) to the University of North Carolina (HHSN2682013000011 / N01-HC-65233), University of Miami (HHSN268201300004I / N01-HC-65234), Albert Einstein College of Medicine (HHSN268201300002I / N01-HC-65235), University of Illinois at Chicago (HHSN268201300003I / N01-HC-65236 Northwestern Univ), and San Diego State University (HHSN268201300005I / N01-HC-65237). The following Institutes/Centers/Offices have contributed to the HCHS/SOL through a transfer of funds to the NHLBI: National Institute on Minority Health and Health Disparities, National Institute on Deafness and Other Communication Disorders, National Institute of Dental and Craniofacial Research, National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases, National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke, NIH Institution-Office of Dietary Supplements. This work was supported by the National Institute on Aging (R21AG070644, R01AG048642, RF1AG054548, RF1AG061022, and R21AG056952). Dr. González also receives additional support from P30AG062429 and P30AG059299. Support for metabolomics data was graciously provided by the JLH Foundation (Houston, Texas). The Atherosclerosis Risk in Communities study has been funded in whole or in part with Federal funds from the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute, National Institutes of Health, Department of Health and Human Services under contract numbers (HHSN268201700001I, HHSN268201700002I, HHSN268201700003I, HHSN268201700004I, and HHSN268201700005I). The authors thank the staff and participants of the ARIC study for their important contributions. The metabolomics research was sponsored by the National Human Genome Research Institute (3U01HG004402-02S1).

References:

- [1]. David Batty G, Deary IJ, Zaninotto P. Original Contribution Association of Cognitive Function With Cause-Specific Mortality in Middle and Older Age: Follow-up of Participants in the English Longitudinal Study of Ageing. *Am J Epidemiol* 2016;183:183–90. 10.1093/aje/kwv139. [PubMed: 26803665]
- [2]. Trivedi DK, Hollywood KA, Goodacre R. Metabolomics for the masses: The future of metabolomics in a personalized world. *New Horizons Transl Med* 2017;3:294–305. 10.1016/j.nhtm.2017.06.001.
- [3]. van der Lee SJ, Teunissen CE, Pool R, Shipley MJ, Teumer A, Chouraki V, et al. Circulating metabolites and general cognitive ability and dementia: Evidence from 11 cohort studies. *Alzheimer's Dement* 2018;14:707–22. 10.1016/J.JALZ.2017.11.012. [PubMed: 29316447]
- [4]. Jiang Y, Zhen Z, Jie S, Yanpeng A, Kexun Z, Wang Y, et al. Metabolomics in the Development and Progression of Dementia: A Systematic Review. *Front Neurosci* 2019;1:343. 10.3389/fnins.2019.00343.
- [5]. Palacios N, Lee JS, Scott T, Kelly RS, Bhupathiraju SN, Bigornia SJ, et al. Circulating Plasma Metabolites and Cognitive Function in a Puerto Rican Cohort. *J Alzheimer's Dis* 2020;76:1267–80. 10.3233/JAD-200040. [PubMed: 32716356]
- [6]. Ioannidis JPA. Why most discovered true associations are inflated. *Epidemiology* 2008;19:640–8. 10.1097/EDE.0b013e31818131e7. [PubMed: 18633328]
- [7]. 2020 Alzheimer's disease facts and figures. *Alzheimer's Dement* 2020;16:391–460. 10.1002/alz.12068.
- [8]. Hidalgo-Mora JJ, García-Vigara A, Luz Sánchez-Sánchez M, García-Pérez M-Á, Tarín J, Cano A. The Mediterranean diet: A historical perspective on food for health. *Maturitas* 2020;132:65–9. 10.1016/j.maturitas.2019.12.002. [PubMed: 31883665]
- [9]. Soldevila-Domenech N, Forcano L, Vintr O-Alcaraz C, Cuenca-Royo A, Pint X, Jim Enez-Murcia S, et al. Interplay between cognition and weight reduction in individuals following a Mediterranean Diet: Three-year follow-up of the PREDIMED-Plus trial 2021. 10.1016/j.clnu.2021.07.020.
- [10]. Sorlie PD, Avilés-Santa LM, Wassertheil-Smoller S, Kaplan RC, Daviglus ML, Giachello AL, et al. Design and Implementation of the Hispanic Community Health Study/Study of Latinos. *Ann Epidemiol* 2010;20:629–41. 10.1016/j.annepidem.2010.03.015. [PubMed: 20609343]
- [11]. Lavange LM, Kalsbeek WD, Sorlie PD, Avilés-Santa LM, Kaplan RC, Barnhart J, et al. Sample design and cohort selection in the Hispanic Community Health Study/Study of Latinos. *Ann Epidemiol* 2010;20:642–9. 10.1016/j.annepidem.2010.05.006. [PubMed: 20609344]
- [12]. Callahan CM, Unverzagt FW, Hui SL, Anthony J. Six-Item Screener to Identify Cognitive Impairment among Potential Subjects for Clinical Perkins and Hugh C.

Hendrie Published by: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins Stable URL : <https://www.jstor.org/stable/3768143> Six-Item Screener to Identify Cognitive Im. *Med Care* 2001;40:771–81. 10.1097/01.MLR.0000024610.33213.C8.

- [13]. González HM, Mungas D, Reed BR, Marshall S, Haan MN. A new verbal learning and memory test for English- and Spanish-speaking older people. *J Int Neuropsychol Soc* 2001;7:544–55. 10.1017/S1355617701755026. [PubMed: 11459106]
- [14]. Lezak MD, Howieson DB, Loring DW, Hannay HJ, & Fischer JS. *Neuropsychological assessment*, 4th ed. - PsycNET. 4th ed. New-York: Oxford University Press.; 2004.
- [15]. Jaeger J Digit Symbol Substitution Test: The Case for Sensitivity Over Specificity in Neuropsychological Testing. *J Clin Psychopharmacol* 2018;38:513. 10.1097/JCP.0000000000000941. [PubMed: 30124583]
- [16]. Feofanova EV, Chen H, Dai Y, Jia P, Grove ML, Morrison AC, et al. A Genome-wide Association Study Discovers 46 Loci of the Human Metabolome in the Hispanic Community Health Study/ Study of Latinos. *Am J Hum Genet* 2020;107:849–63. 10.1016/j.ajhg.2020.09.003. [PubMed: 33031748]
- [17]. González HM, Tarraf W, Jian X, Vásquez PM, Kaplan R, Thyagarajan B, et al. Apolipoprotein E genotypes among diverse middle-aged and older Latinos: Study of Latinos-Investigation of Neurocognitive Aging results (HCHS/SOL). *Sci Rep* 2018;8. 10.1038/s41598-018-35573-3. [PubMed: 29311689]
- [18]. Conomos MP, Reiner AP, Weir BS, Thornton TA. Model-free Estimation of Recent Genetic Relatedness. *Am J Hum Genet* 2016;98:127–48. 10.1016/j.ajhg.2015.11.022. [PubMed: 26748516]
- [19]. Conomos MP, Laurie CA, Stilp AM, Gogarten SM, McHugh CP, Nelson SC, et al. Genetic Diversity and Association Studies in US Hispanic/Latino Populations: Applications in the Hispanic Community Health Study/Study of Latinos. *Am J Hum Genet* 2016;98:165–84. 10.1016/j.ajhg.2015.12.001. [PubMed: 26748518]
- [20]. Kowalski MH, Qian H, Hou Z, Rosen JD, Tapia AL, Shan Y, et al. Use of >100,000 NHLBI Trans-Omics for Precision Medicine (TOPMed) Consortium whole genome sequences improves imputation quality and detection of rare variant associations in admixed African and Hispanic/Latino populations. *PLoS Genet* 2019;15. 10.1371/journal.pgen.1008500.
- [21]. Fung TT, Hu FB, McCullough ML, Newby PK, Willett WC, Holmes Zz MD. Diet Quality Is Associated with the Risk of Estrogen Receptor-Negative Breast Cancer in Postmenopausal Women 1. *Nutr Epidemiol* 2006;136:466–72.
- [22]. Rebholz CM, Yu B, Zheng Z, Chang P, Tin A, Köttgen A, et al. Serum metabolomic profile of incident diabetes. *Diabetologia* 2018;61:1046–54. 10.1007/S00125-018-4573-7. [PubMed: 29556673]
- [23]. Bressler J, Yu B, Mosley TH, Knopman DS, Gottesman RF, Alonso A, et al. Metabolomics and cognition in African American adults in midlife: the atherosclerosis risk in communities study. *Transl Psychiatry* 2017;7:e1173. 10.1038/tp.2017.118. [PubMed: 28934192]
- [24]. Cerhan JR, Folsom AR, Mortimer JA, Shahar E, Knopman DS, McGovern PG, et al. Correlates of cognitive function in middle-aged adults. *Gerontology* 1998;44:95–105. 10.1159/000021991. [PubMed: 9523221]
- [25]. Fung TT, Rexrode KM, Mantzoros CS, Manson JE, Willett WC, Hu FB. Mediterranean diet and incidence of and mortality from coronary heart disease and stroke in women. *Circulation* 2009;119:1093–100. 10.1161/CIRCULATIONAHA.108.816736. [PubMed: 19221219]
- [26]. Hu EA, Steffen LM, Grams ME, Crews DC, Coresh J, Appel LJ, et al. Dietary patterns and risk of incident chronic kidney disease: The Atherosclerosis Risk in Communities study. *Am J Clin Nutr* 2019;110:713–21. 10.1093/ajcn/nqz146. [PubMed: 31386145]
- [27]. Smith GD, Hemani G. Mendelian randomization: genetic anchors for causal inference in epidemiological studies. *Hum Mol Genet* 2014;23:R89. 10.1093/HMG/DDU328. [PubMed: 25064373]
- [28]. Davies G, Lam M, Harris SE, Trampush JW, Luciano M, Hill WD, et al. Study of 300,486 individuals identifies 148 independent genetic loci influencing general cognitive function. *Nat Commun* 2018;9:1–16. 10.1038/s41467-018-04362-x. [PubMed: 29317637]

- [29]. Lee JJ, Wedow R, Okbay A, Kong E, Maghzian O, Zacher M, et al. Gene discovery and polygenic prediction from a genome-wide association study of educational attainment in 1.1 million individuals. *Nat Genet* 2018;50:1112–21. 10.1038/s41588-018-0147-3. [PubMed: 30038396]
- [30]. Mergenthaler P, Lindauer U, Dienel GA, Meisel A. Sugar for the brain: The role of glucose in physiological and pathological brain function. *Trends Neurosci* 2013;36:587–97. 10.1016/j.tins.2013.07.001. [PubMed: 23968694]
- [31]. Launer LJ, Miller ME, Williamson JD, Lazar RM, Gerstein HC, Murray AM, et al. Effects of randomization to intensive glucose lowering on brain structure and function in type 2 diabetes ACCORD Memory in Diabetes Study. *Lancet Neurol* 2011;10:969–77. 10.1016/S1474-4422(11)70188-0.Effects. [PubMed: 21958949]
- [32]. Sun C, Gao M, Wang F, Yun Y, Sun Q, Guo R, et al. Serum metabolomic profiling in patients with Alzheimer disease and amnesic mild cognitive impairment by GC/MS. *Biomed Chromatogr* 2020;34:1–12. 10.1002/bmc.4875.
- [33]. Burri BJ, La Frano MR, Zhu C. Absorption, metabolism, and functions of β -cryptoxanthin. *Nutr Rev* 2016;74:69–82. 10.1093/nutrit/nuv064. [PubMed: 26747887]
- [34]. Loughrey DG, Lavecchia S, Brennan S, Lawlor BA, Kelly ME. The impact of the mediterranean diet on the cognitive functioning of healthy older adults: A systematic review and meta-analysis. *Adv Nutr* 2017;8:571–86. 10.3945/an.117.015495. [PubMed: 28710144]

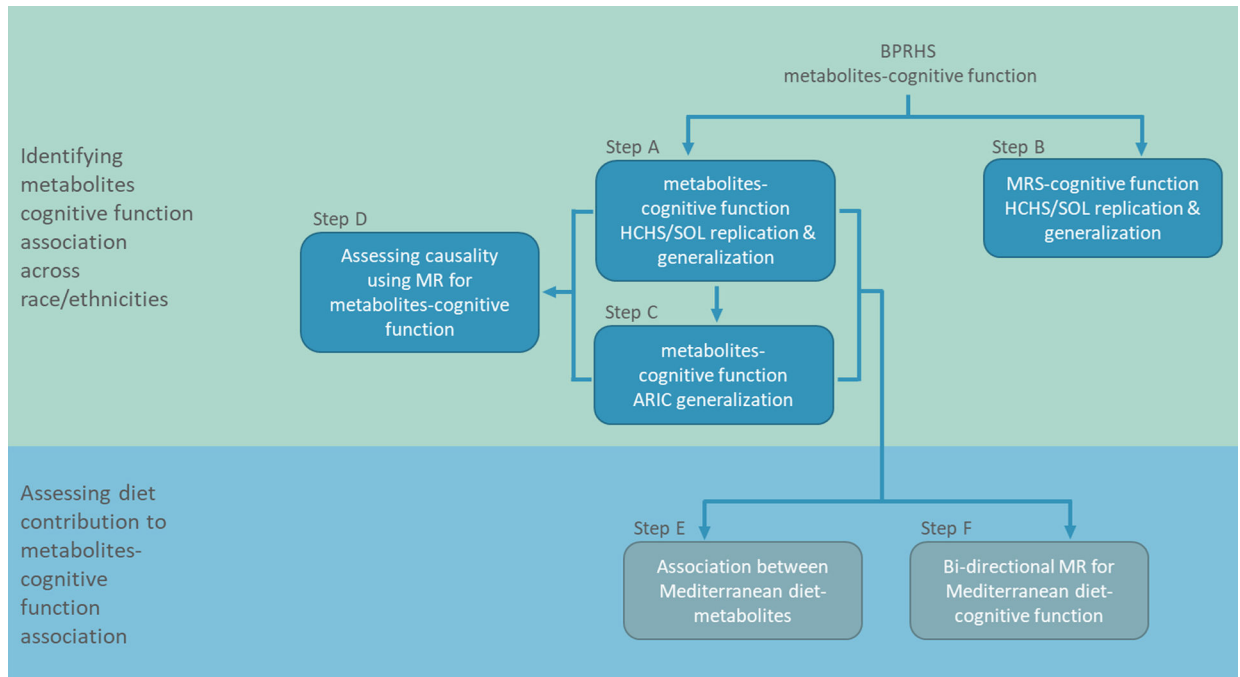


Figure 1:

Metabolite - global cognitive function analyses flowchart. Step A: Replication and generalization analysis in HCHS/SOL of previously reported single metabolites associated with global cognitive function in BPRHS (Step A). Step B: Replication and generalization testing in HCHS/SOL of association of the metabolite risk score (MRS) constructed in BPRHS with extremes of global cognition. Step C: Generalization of single metabolite associations with global cognitive function in the Atherosclerosis Risk In Communities (ARIC) dataset. Step D: Two-sample Mendelian randomization (MR) analysis to evaluate causal relationships between the single metabolites and global cognitive function. Step E: Associations between the Mediterranean diet and single metabolites. Step F: Bidirectional MR to understand the cause-and-effect relationships between the single-food intake scores and global cognitive function.

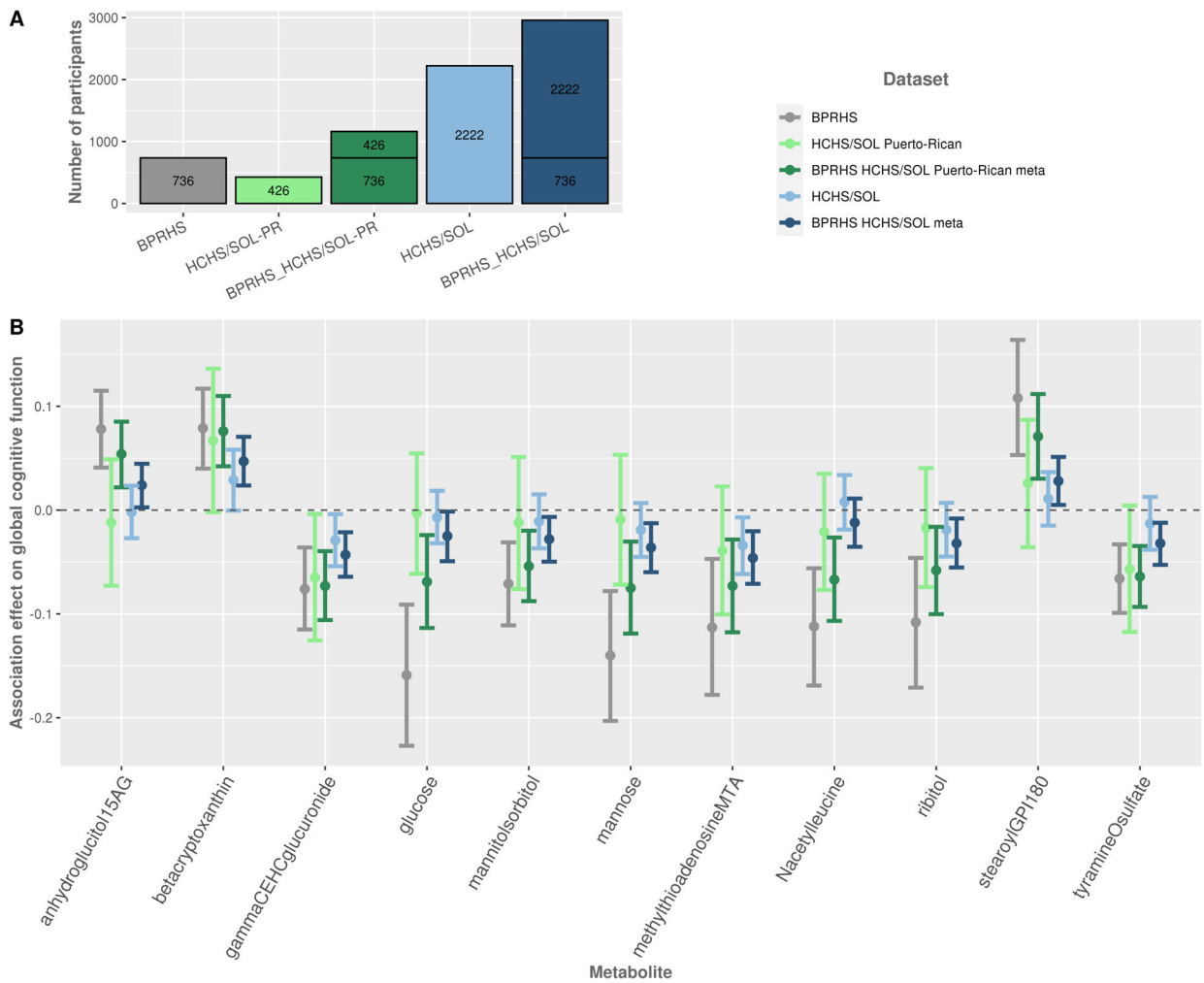


Figure 2:

A. The number of participants in each study and/or combination of studies. **B.** Estimated effects and 95% confidence intervals for single metabolite associations with global cognitive function, in BPRHS (previously reported), HCHS/SOL Puerto-Ricans, and total HCHS/SOL analytical sample. Meta-analysis of the BPRHS with each of these groups is presented as well. Models are adjusted for age, sex, study center, education, BMI, smoking, *APOE-e4* carrier status, smoking, and Mediterranean diet score.

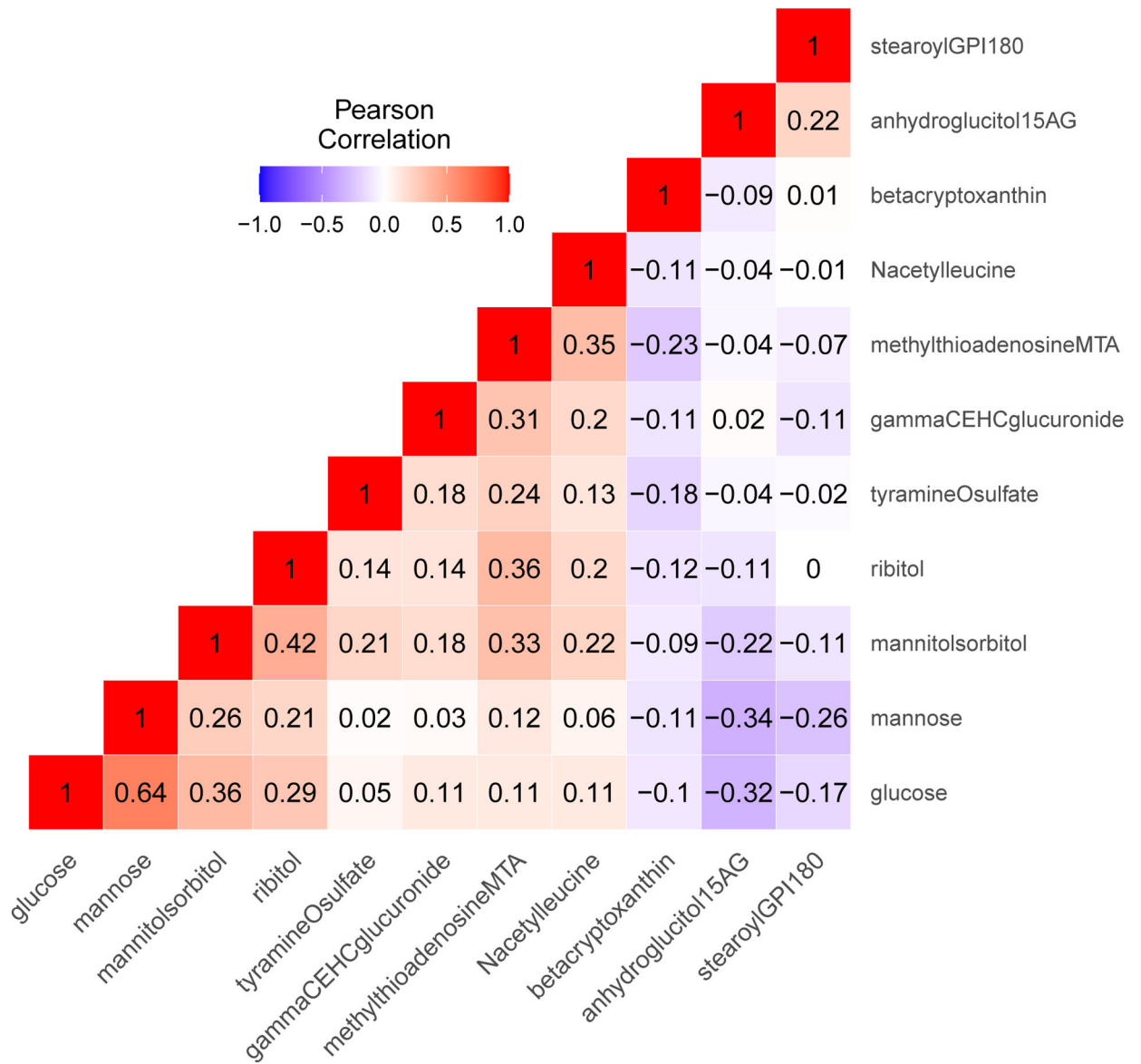


Figure 3: Correlations between the 11 metabolites associated with global cognitive function, previously identified in the BPRHS, and available in the HCHS/SOL. The metabolite correlations were computed within the HCHS/SOL current analytic sample (n=2,222).

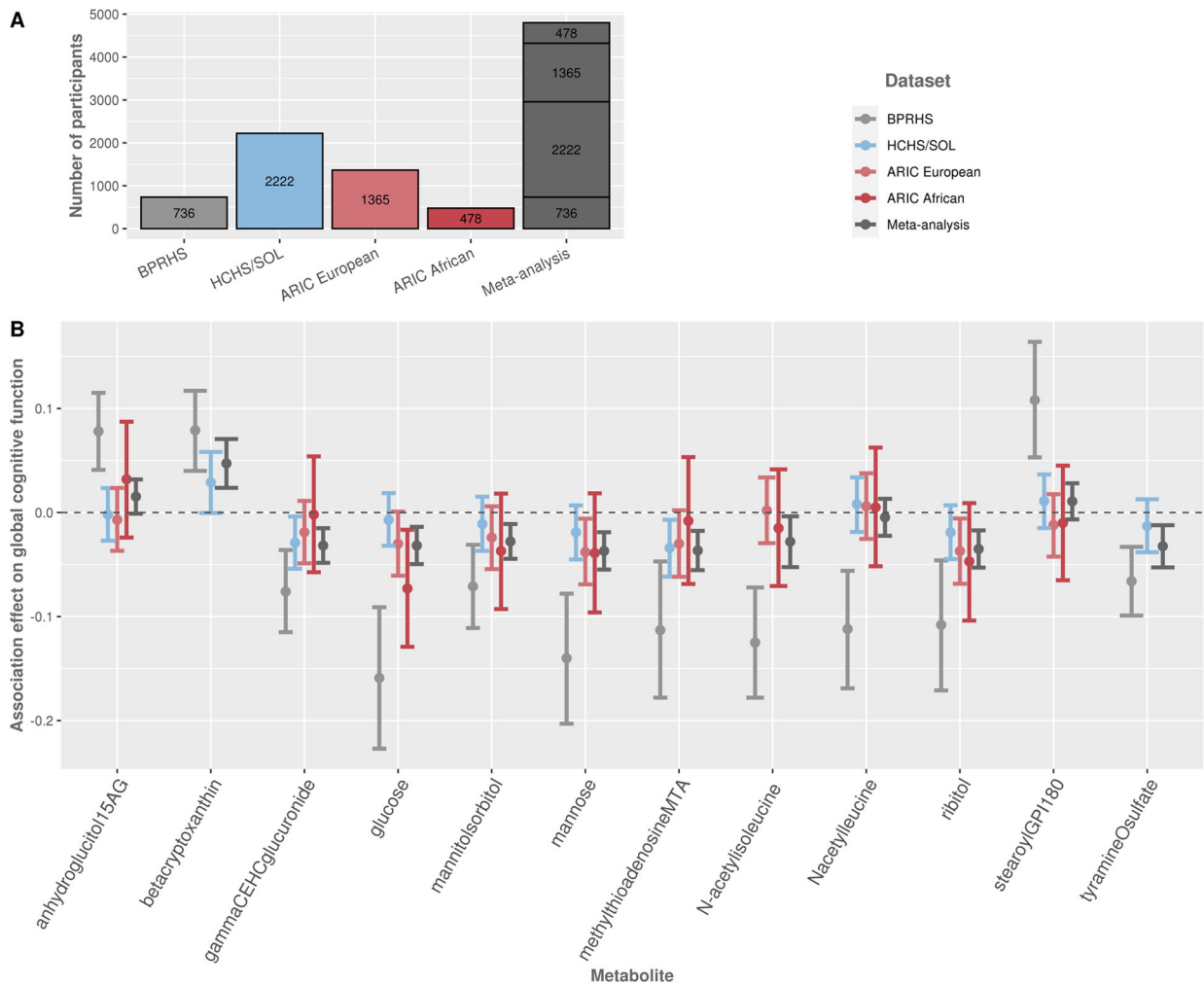


Figure 4:
A. The number of participants in each study and/or combination of studies. **B.** Estimated effects and 95% confidence intervals for single metabolite associations with global cognitive function, in BPRHS (previously reported), in HCHS/SOL total analytical dataset, and ARIC Europeans and African Americans. Meta-analysis of all the groups together is presented as well (total sample sizes vary by metabolite, due to missing metabolite data in specific studies). Models are adjusted for age, sex, study center, education, BMI, smoking, *APOE-ε4* carrier status, smoking, and Mediterranean diet score.

Table 1:

Demographics, health, and lifestyle characteristics of the HCHS/SOL and ARIC analytic study samples, stratified by background or ancestry.

	HCHS/SOL								ARIC	
	Dominican	Central American	Cuban	Mexican	Puerto-Rican	South American	More than one heritage/ Other	Total	European American	African American
N (%)	217 (9.8)	213 (9.6)	433 (19.5)	749 (33.7)	426 (19.2)	136 (6.1)	48 (2.2)	2,222	1,365	478
SEX = M (%)	84 (38.7)	80 (37.6)	209 (48.3)	286 (38.2)	172 (40.4)	56 (41.2)	25 (52.1)	912 (41.0)	620 (45.4)	164 (34.3)
AGE (years) (mean (SD))	53.88 (7.44)	55.01 (7.20)	55.43 (7.43)	54.26 (7.29)	56.07 (7.49)	54.67 (7.36)	55.04 (8.04)	54.91 (7.41)	57.47 (5.74)	56.29 (5.41)
Education years (%)										
<12	97 (44.7)	92 (43.2)	111 (25.6)	357 (47.7)	180 (42.3)	29 (21.3)	20 (41.7)	886 (39.9)	223 (16.3)	195 (40.8)
12	41 (18.9)	40 (18.8)	109 (25.2)	154 (20.6)	101 (23.7)	31 (22.8)	9 (18.8)	485 (21.8)	454 (33.3)	95 (19.9)
>12	79 (36.4)	81 (38.0)	213 (49.2)	238 (31.8)	145 (34.0)	76 (55.9)	19 (39.6)	851 (38.3)	688 (50.4)	188 (39.3)
BMI (kg/m2) (%)										
Normal weight (< 25.0)	30 (13.8)	28 (13.1)	93 (21.5)	111 (14.8)	69 (16.2)	31 (22.8)	6 (12.5)	368 (16.6)	452 (33.1)	86 (18.0)
Overweight (25.0 – 30.0)	87 (40.1)	89 (41.8)	178 (41.1)	296 (39.5)	148 (34.7)	56 (41.2)	12 (25.0)	866 (39.0)	568 (41.6)	183 (38.3)
Obese (> 30)	100 (46.1)	96 (45.1)	162 (37.4)	342 (45.7)	209 (49.1)	49 (36.0)	30 (62.5)	988 (44.5)	345 (25.3)	209 (43.7)
Smoking (%)										
Never	145 (66.8)	127 (59.6)	176 (40.6)	438 (58.5)	206 (48.4)	75 (55.1)	28 (58.3)	1,195 (53.8)	300 (22.0)	131 (27.4)
Former	46 (21.2)	53 (24.9)	114 (26.3)	206 (27.5)	104 (24.4)	37 (27.2)	13 (27.1)	573 (25.8)	555 (40.7)	142 (29.7)
Current	26 (12.0)	33 (15.5)	143 (33.0)	105 (14.0)	116 (27.2)	24 (17.6)	7 (14.6)	454 (20.4)	510 (37.4)	205 (42.9)
Mediterranean diet score (mean (SD)) *	4.45 (1.54)	4.67 (1.56)	4.14 (1.44)	5.05 (1.53)	3.85 (1.55)	4.66 (1.55)	4.58 (1.60)	4.51 (1.59)	4.25 (1.8)	4.29 (1.7)
APOE-E4 carriers (%)	75 (34.6)	50 (23.5)	96 (22.2)	142 (19.0)	109 (25.6)	17 (12.5)	9 (18.8)	498 (22.4)	406 (29.7)	196 (41.0)
Global cognitive score (mean (SD))	-0.19 (0.70)	-0.04 (0.67)	-0.01 (0.70)	0.17 (0.71)	-0.13 (0.74)	0.32 (0.66)	0.04 (0.74)	0.03 (0.72)	0.18 (0.7)	-0.58 (0.8)
Type II Diabetes (%)	53 (24.4)	53 (24.9)	108 (24.9)	215 (28.7)	131 (30.8)	17 (12.5)	14 (29.2)	591 (26.6)	147 (10.8)	134 (28.2)
Hypertension (%)**	108 (49.8)	103 (48.4)	209 (48.5)	296 (39.6)	211 (49.9)	48 (35.3)	20 (42.6)	995 (44.9)	604 (44.28)	293 (61.43)
Total cholesterol (mg/dL) (mean (SD))***	211.90 (42.07)	221.54 (52.19)	222.77 (48.09)	216.67 (45.81)	209.16 (47.10)	221.39 (46.37)	230.67 (49.22)	216.99 (47.15)	211.45 (39.16)	209.99 (41.26)

	HCHS/SOL								ARIC	
	Dominican	Central American	Cuban	Mexican	Puerto-Rican	South American	More than one heritage/ Other	Total	European American	African American
Triglyceride (mg/dL) (mean (SD))	123.78 (67.48)	178.86 (136.85)	151.77 (91.99)	152.30 (114.60)	134.69 (81.64)	146.68 (77.27)	153.65 (85.25)	148.25 (101.42)	144.74 (86.29)	121.32 (90.71)
High-density lipoprotein (HDL) (mean (SD))	51.47 (12.37)	49.68 (14.98)	49.49 (13.42)	50.37 (13.58)	49.57 (14.01)	50.90 (13.35)	51.50 (16.79)	50.14 (13.72)	48.73 (16.28)	52.68 (16.96)
Low-density lipoprotein (LDL) (mean (SD))	135.67 (37.01)	136.09 (40.65)	142.92 (42.75)	136.05 (38.78)	132.65 (41.33)	141.15 (39.50)	148.44 (48.74)	137.27 (40.48)	134.31 (36.78)	133.59 (38.14)
CKD (Chronic Kidney Disease) ****										
GFR 90 (Normal) (%)	81 (37.3)	86 (40.4)	160 (37.0)	325 (43.4)	112 (26.3)	60 (44.1)	14 (29.2)	838 (37.7)	844 (61.88)	367 (76.94)
60 GFR<90 (Mild) (%)	120 (55.3)	114 (53.5)	239 (55.2)	382 (51.0)	274 (64.3)	68 (50.0)	31 (64.6)	1228 (55.3)	484 (35.48)	102 (21.38)
30 GFR<60 (Moderate) (%)	16 (7.4)	13 (6.1)	31 (7.2)	37 (4.9)	37 (8.7)	8 (5.9)	2 (4.2)	144 (6.5)	36 (2.64)	6 (1.26)
15 GFR<30 (Severe) (%)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	2 (0.5)	0 (0.0)	1 (0.2)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	3 (0.1)	0 (0.0)	1 (0.22)
GFR<15 (End-Stage) (%)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (0.2)	5 (0.7)	2 (0.5)	0 (0.0)	1 (2.1)	9 (0.4)	0 (0.0)	1 (0.22)

Abbreviations: HCHS/SOL; Hispanic Community Health Study/Study of Latinos; ARIC, Atherosclerosis Risk In Communities study, GFR; glomerular filtration rate.

* For ARIC we used an alternate Mediterranean diet (aMed) score, Fung TT et al. Am J Clin Nutr 82:163–173, 2005.

** Hypertension was determined as SBP 130 or DBP 80, or the current use of antihypertensive medication.

*** For individuals with lipid treatment medications, their TC measurements were divided by 0.8 for HCHS/SOL participants.

**** This variable is estimated based on the estimated GFR value and is defined using NIDDK guidelines

Author Manuscript

Author Manuscript

Author Manuscript

Author Manuscript