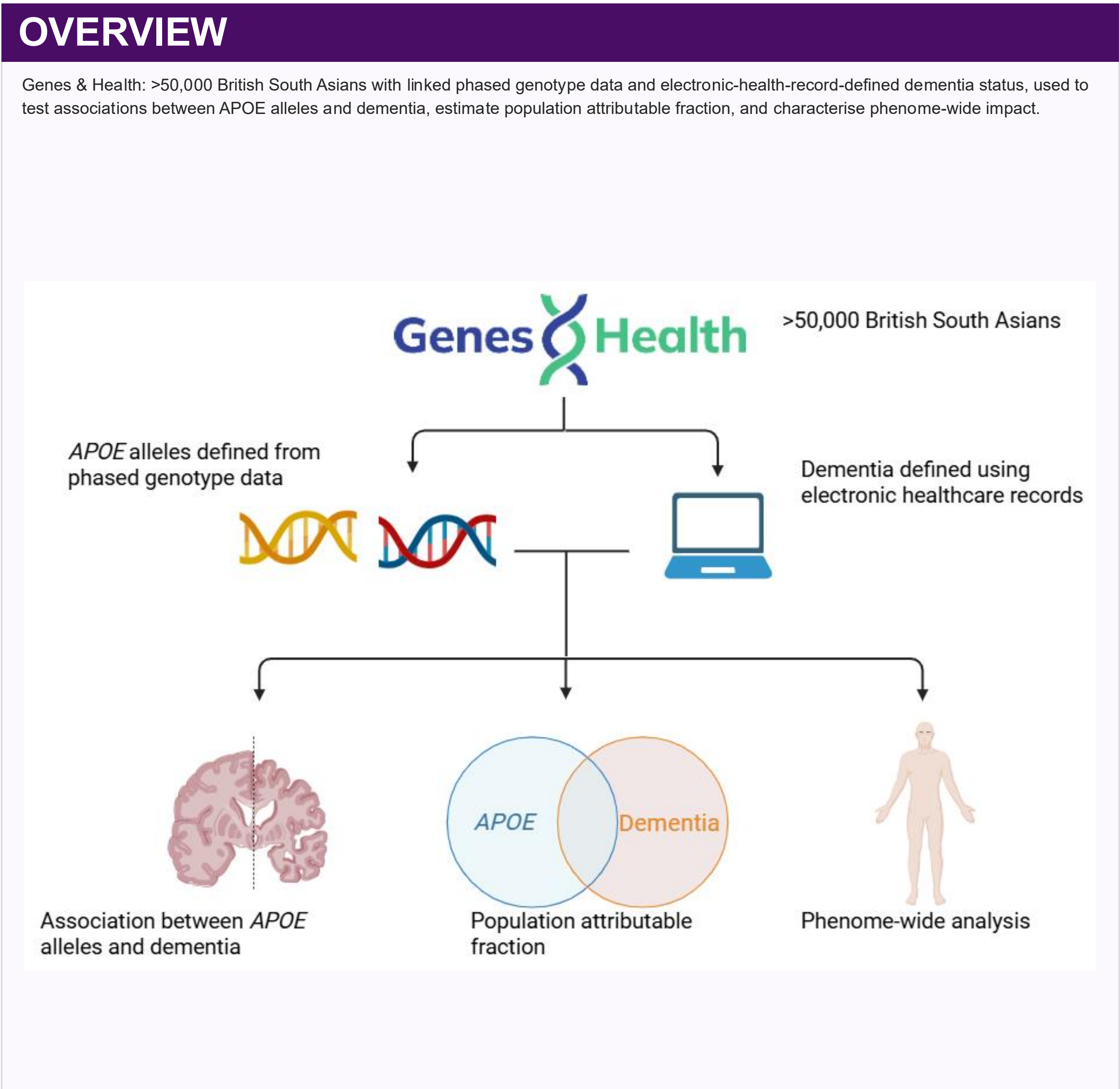


The contribution of Apolipoprotein E genetic variation to dementia risk in British South Asians

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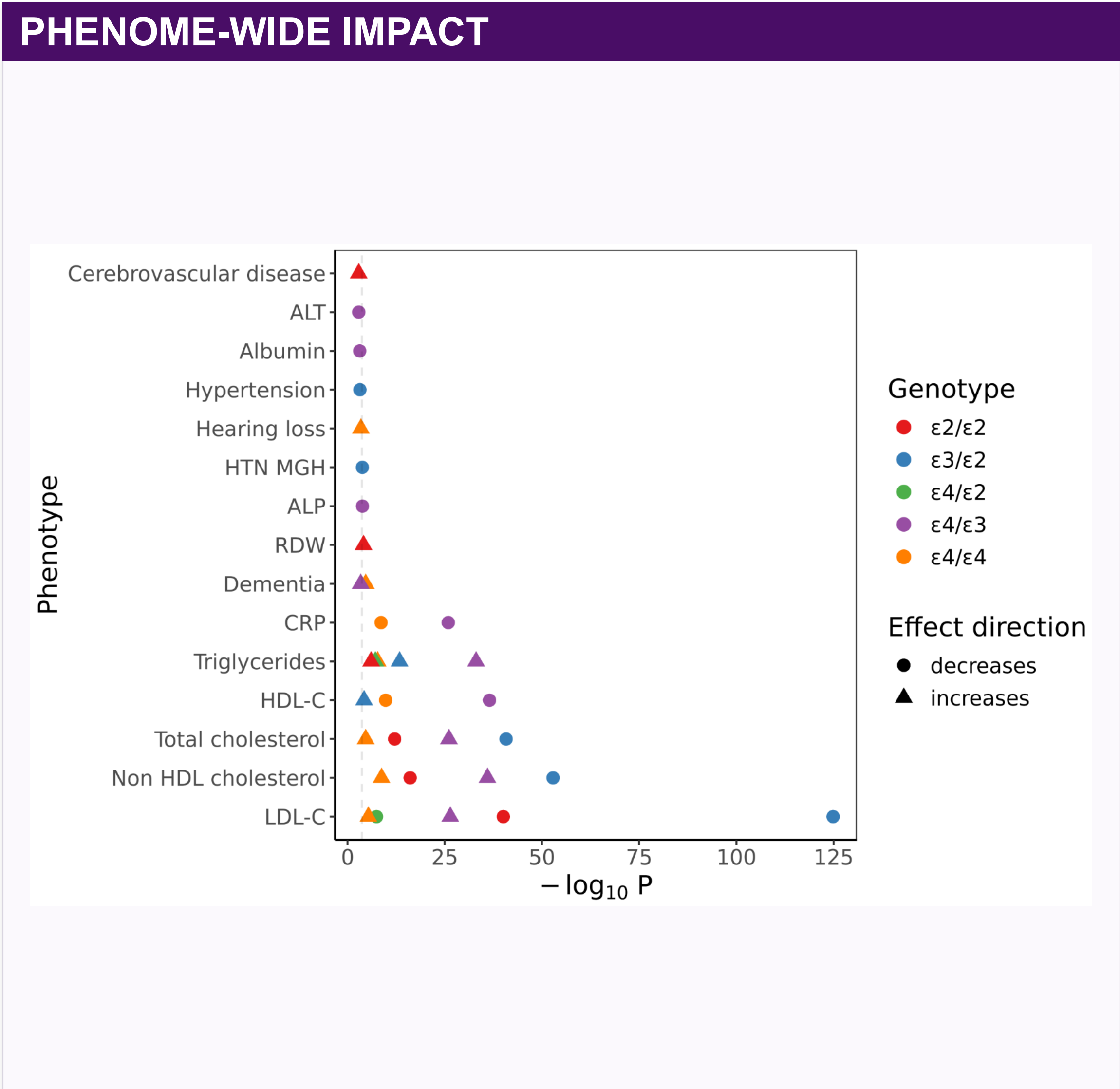
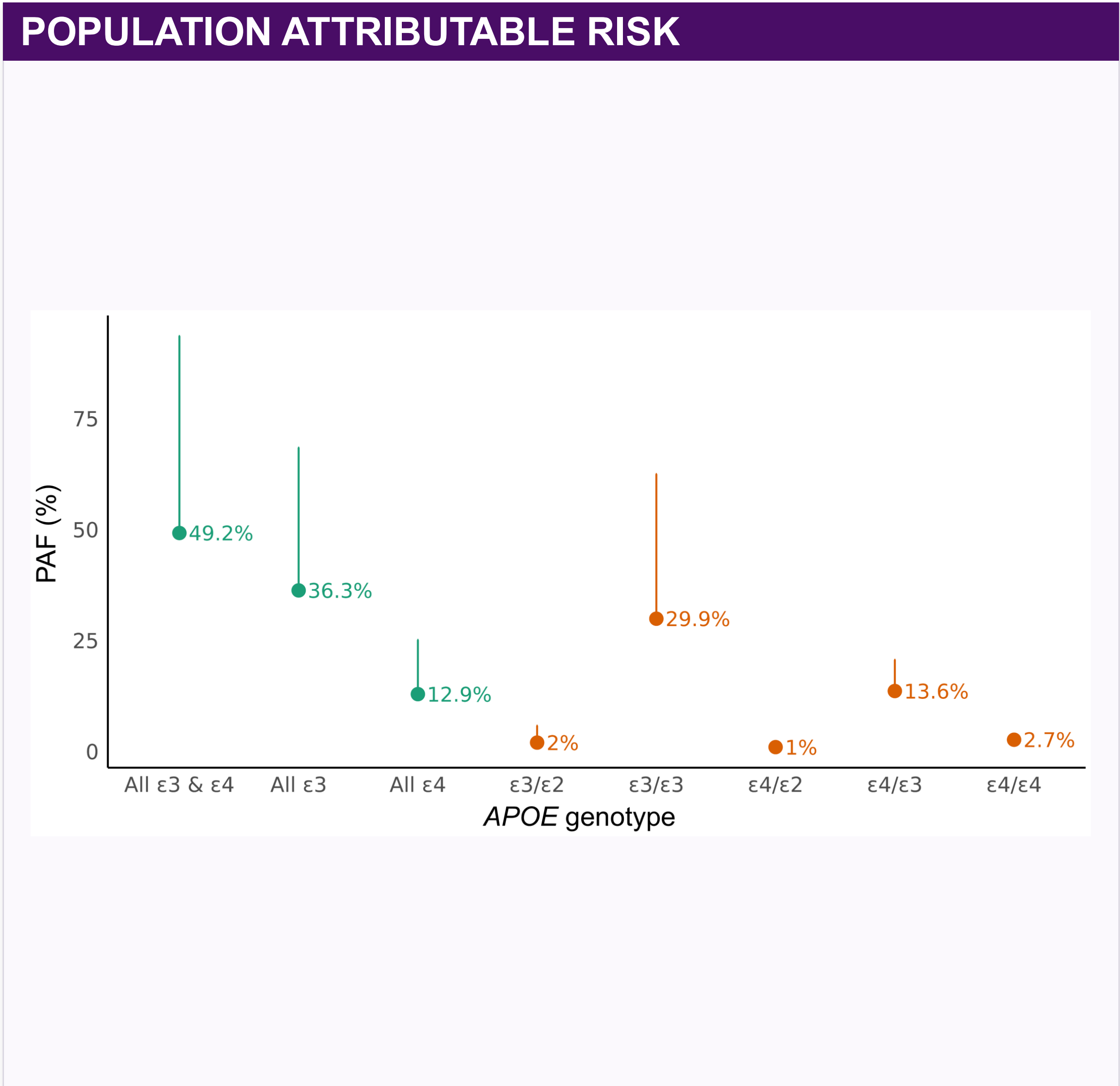
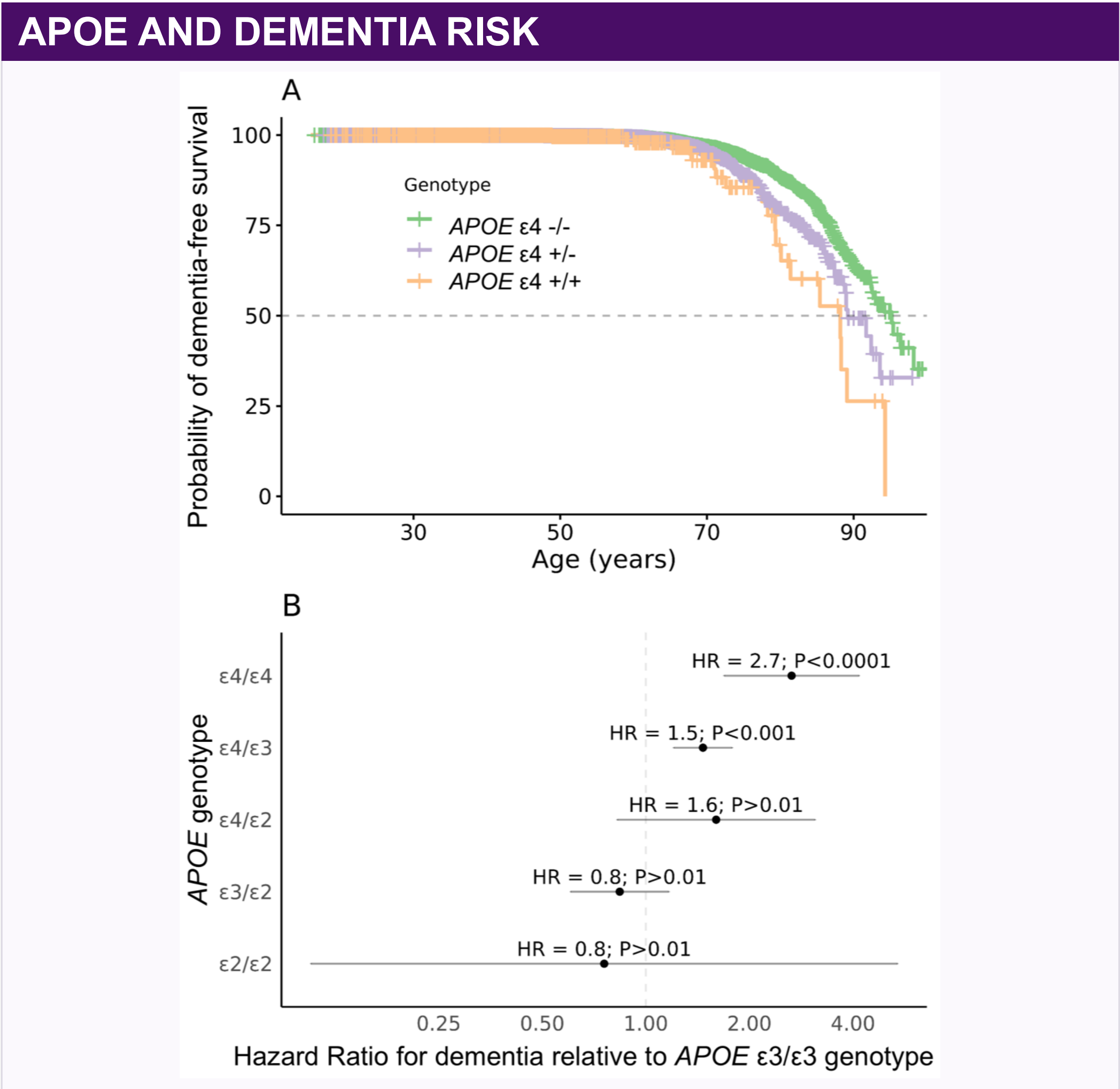
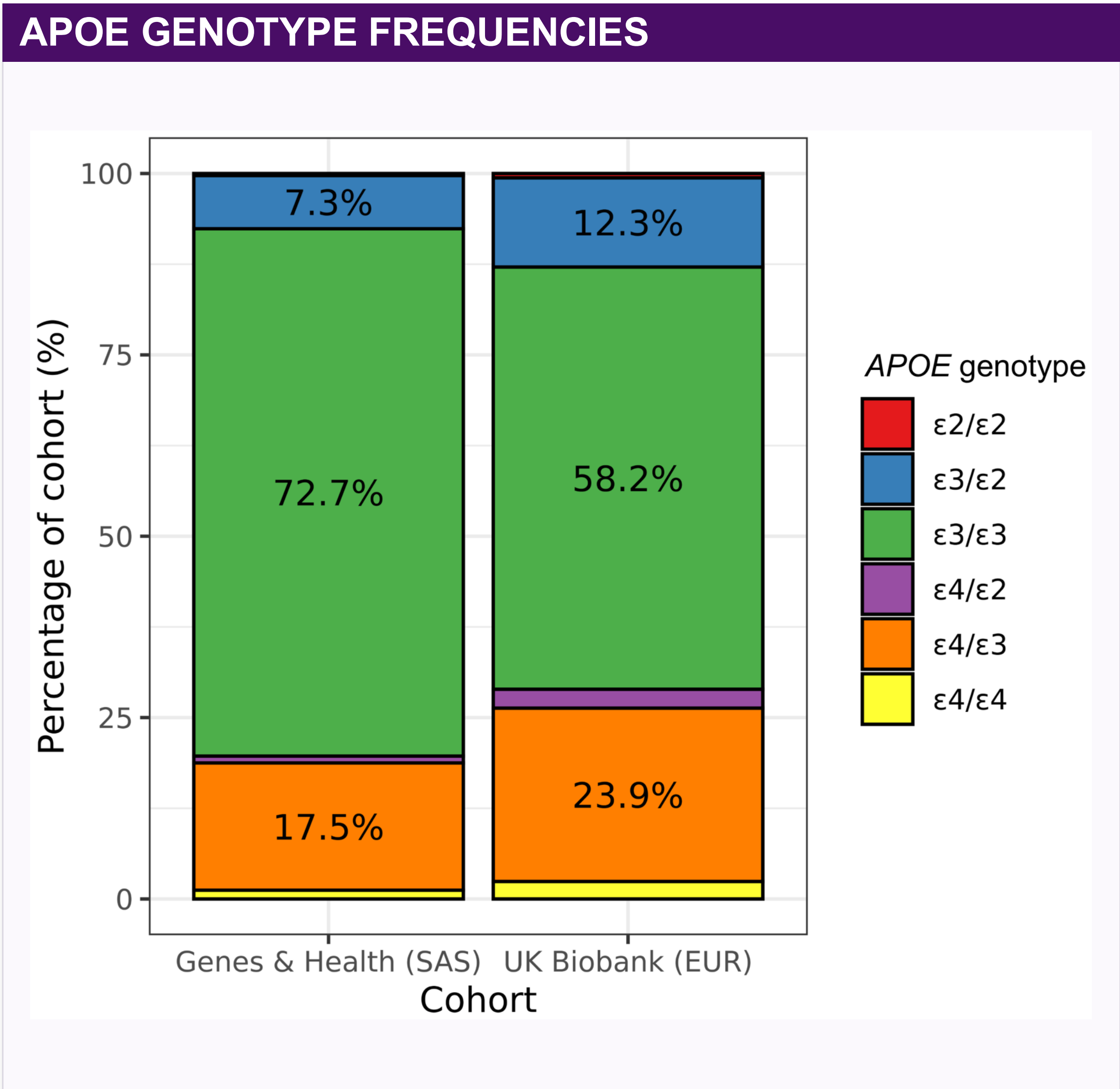
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KEY TAKEAWAY: APOE $\epsilon 4$ is a major genetic risk factor for all-cause dementia in British South Asians, accounting for ~13% of all dementia cases — slightly lower than in White British people due to a lower $\epsilon 4$ allele frequency.



DEMOGRAPHICS

	Dementia	Controls
N	614	50,490
Age at recruitment, median [IQR]	71.3 [15.9]	39.0 [17.5]
Female, n (%)	254 (41.4%)	28,018 (55.5%)
Male, n (%)	360 (58.6%)	22,472 (44.5%)
APOE $\epsilon 4$ alleles		
0	452 (73.6%)	40,590 (80.4%)
1	142 (23.1%)	9,303 (18.4%)
2 ($\epsilon 4/\epsilon 4$)	20 (3.3%)	597 (1.2%)
APOE allele frequency		
$\epsilon 2$	4.1%	4.4%
$\epsilon 3$	81.1%	85.2%
$\epsilon 4$	14.8%	10.4%
Inferred genetic ancestry		
Bangladeshi	335 (54.6%)	29,614 (58.7%)
Pakistani	279 (45.4%)	20,876 (41.3%)



Read the full paper: scan the QR code, or visit the Centre for Preventive Neurology / Genes & Health publications pages for the complete manuscript, methods, and supplementary results.

