Systematic Review and Meta Analysis

Moradi, Y. MSc, BS, PhD 12/16/2020



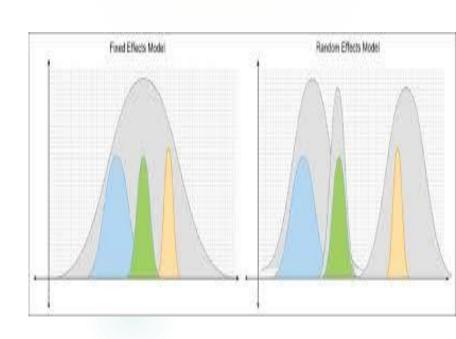
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Ph.D. in Epidemiology

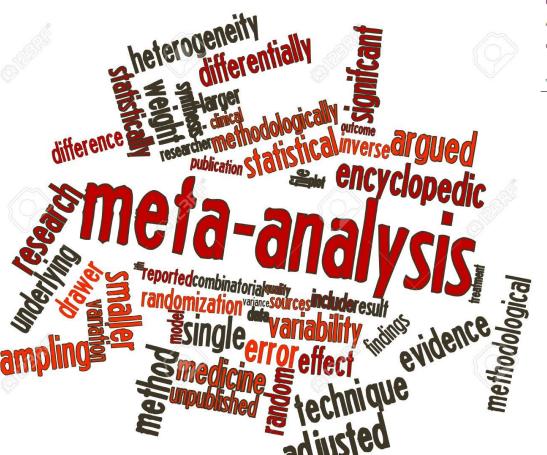
Department of Epidemiology

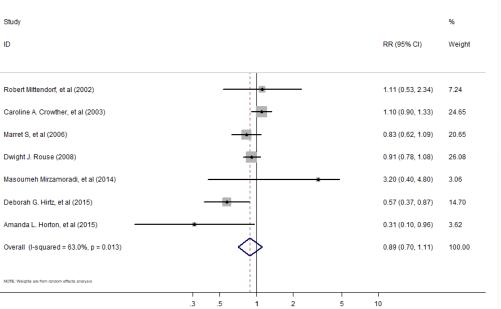
Iran University of Medical Sciences

Tehran, Iran

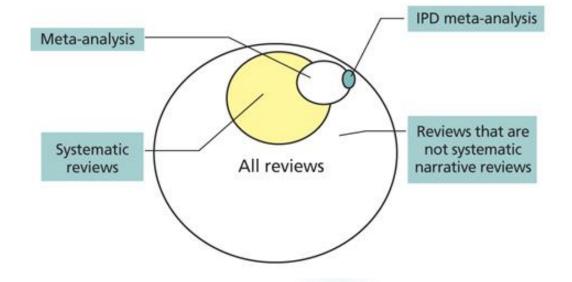


Meta Analysis





Moradi, Y. MSc, BS, PhD 12/16/2020



Course Objectives

- تعاریف و مفهوم متاانالیز
- اندازه اثر (Effect Size) اندازه اثر
- انواع مدل های ترکیب و وزن دهی در متاانالیز
- آماده سازی نرم افزار STATA برای انجام انالیز
- * متاانالیز مطالعات توصیفی ؛ رابطه ای و تشخیصی
- * تعریف هتروژینیتی ؛ روش های آماری بیان و کنترل آن
- تحلیل زیر گروه ها ؛ کاربرد ها ؛ نحوه ای انجام ؛ مزایا و معایب
- ❖ تحلیل کیفیت (ارزیابی رابطه کیفیت متدولوژیک مطالعات اولیه با نتایج آنها)
 - اصول ؛ روش و کاربردروش متارگرسیون
 - ♦ سوگرایی انتشار (Publication Bias or Reporting Bias)

Definition; Meta Analysis

تحلیل آماری بر روی داده های مطالعات اولیه یا یافته های آنها تعریف عملی:

◄ متااناليز را مي توان مشابه يک شاخص تركيبي وزني درنظر گرفت.

متاانالیز کلا دو هدف عمده را دنبال می کند:

- (Combination) ترکیب یا سنتز
- (Heterogeneity Assessing) ارزیابی هتروژینیتی

Definition; Meta Analysis

کدام شاخص برای انجام متاانالیز بهتر و مناسب تر است ؟ و یا کدام یک از یافته ها در مطالعات اولیه برای ترکیب مناسب ترند؟

Definition; Meta Analysis

اگر به صورت عملی و کاربردی به یافته های انواع مطالعات اولیه نگاه کنیم؛ به دو فرمت اصلی از اندازه ها و یا اطلاعات کمی می رسیم (البته بجز مطالعات توصیفی):

مقادیر کمی (آماره و اندازه P)

مقادیر کمی (اندازه اثر یا Measure of Association)

كدام اندازه اثر براى انجام متااناليز بهتر است ؟(مثال ١)

Annals of Internal Medicine

ORIGINAL RESEARCH

Long-Term Pioglitazone Treatment for Patients With Nonalcoholic Steatohepatitis and Prediabetes or Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus

A Randomized Trial

Kenneth Cusi, MD; Beverly Orsak, RN; Fernando Bril, MD; Romina Lomo Fermin Tio, MD; Jean Hardies, PhD; Celia Darland, RD; Nicolas Musi, MI

Results: Among patients randomly assigned to pioglitazone, 58% achieved the primary outcome (treatment difference, 41 percentage points [95% CI, 23 to 59 percentage points]) and 51% had resolution of NASH (treatment difference, 32 percentage points [CI, 13 to 51 percentage points]) (P < 0.001 for each). Pioglitazone treatment also was associated with improvement in individual histologic scores, including the fibrosis score (treatment difference, -0.5 [Cl, -0.9 to 0.0]; P = 0.039); reduced hepatic triglyceride content from 19% to 7% treatment difference, -7 percentage points [CI, -10 to -4 percentage points]; P < 0.001); and improved adipose tissue, hepatic, and muscle insulin sensitivity (P < 0.001 vs. placebo for all). All 18-month metabolic and histologic improvements persisted over 36 months of therapy. The overall rate of adverse events did not differ between groups, although weight gain was greater with pioglitazone (2.5 kg vs. placebo).

كدام اندازه اثر براى انجام متااناليز بهتر است ؟(مثال ١)

Annals of Internal Medicine

ORIGINAL RESEARCH

Long-Term Pioglitazone Treatment for Patients With Nonalcoholic Steatohepatitis and Prediabetes or Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus

A Randomized Trial

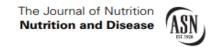
Kenneth Cusi, MD; Beverly Orsak, RN; Fernando Bril, MD; Romina Lomonaco, MD; Joan Hecht, RN; Carolina Ortiz-Lopez, MD; Fermin Tio, MD; Jean Hardies, PhD; Celia Darland, RD; Nicolas Musi, MD; Amy Webb, MD; and Paola Portillo-Sanchez, MD

Table 2. Effect of 18 mo of Pioglitazone Treatment on Primary and Secondary Liver Histologic Outcomes*

Outcome	Placebo ($n = 51$) Pioglitazone ($n = 50$)		Treatment Difference (95% CI)	P Value
Primary outcome ≥2-point reduction in NAS (in 2 categories) without worsening of fibrosis, n (%)	9 (17)	29 (58)	41 (23 to 59)	<0.001

Risk Difference

كدام اندازه اثر براى انجام متااناليز بهتر است ؟(مثال٢)



Cashew Nut Consumption Increases HDL Cholesterol and Reduces Systolic Blood Pressure in Asian Indians with Type 2 Diabetes: A 12-Week Randomized Controlled Trial

Results: Participants in the intervention group had a greater decrease in systolic blood pressure from baseline to 12 wk than did controls $(-4.9 \pm 13.7 \text{ compared with } -1.7 \pm 11.6 \text{ mm Hg; } P = 0.04)$ and a greater increase in plasma HDL cholesterol compared with controls $(+1.7 \pm 5.6 \text{ compared with } +0.1 \pm 4.6 \text{ mg/dL; } P = 0.01)$. There were no differences between the groups with respect to changes in body weight, BIMI, blood lipid, and glycemic variables. Plasma oleic acid concentrations and self-reported dietary intake of nuts, oleic acid, and monounsaturated fatty acids suggested excellent compliance with the nut consumption.

کدام اندازه اثر برای انجام متاانالیز بهتر است ؟(مثال ۲)

Mean Difference

	Cashev	v nut supplement	t group		Control group		Between-group	
	Baseline $(n = 129)$	12 wk (n = 129)	Change (n = 129)	Baseline $(n = 140)$	12 wk $(n = 140)$	Change (n = 140)	difference in within-grou changes (95% CI) ²	ip <i>P</i> value ²
Weight, kg	67.6 ± 9.1	67.9 ± 9.0	0.2 ± 1.1	67.3 ± 11.5	67.2 ± 11.5	-0.1 ± 1.7	0.32 (-0.02, 0.65)	0.07
BMI, kg/m ²	25.6 ± 2.8	25.7 ± 2.7	0.1 ± 0.4	26.2 ± 3.9	26.2 ± 3.9	0.0 ± 0.6	0.12 (-0.01, 0.25)	0.07
WC, cm	91.0 ± 8	91.2 ± 7.9	0.1 ± 2.3	90.7 ± 9.3	90.9 ± 9.3	0.3 ± 2.6	-0.12 (-0.71, 0.46)	0.69
SBP, mm Hg	125.5 ± 15.1	121 ± 14.0	-4.9 ± 13.7	123.6 ± 15.9	122 ± 15.1	-1.7 ± 11.6	-3.15 (- 6.17, -0.12)	0.04
DBP, mm Hg	82.3 ± 9.1	81.2 ± 8.8	-1.0 ± 7.9	80.9 ± 9.3	81.4 ± 8.3	0.5 ± 7.3	-1.55 (-3.37, 0.27)	0.09
Fasting glucose, 3 mg/dL	136.4 ± 43	139 ± 50.8	2.8 ± 41.3	146.6 ± 54.9	146 ± 47.0	-0.5 ± 45.1	3.28 (-7.00, 13.57)	0.53
HbA1c, ³ %	7.3 ± 1.2	7.4 ± 1.4	0.1 ± 0.9	7.8 ± 1.5	7.8 ± 1.4	0.0 ± 0.9	0.10 (-0.13, 0.32)	0.40
Insulin,3 µIU/mL	13.6 ± 6.7	14.1 ± 7.8	0.5 ± 6.6	15.2 ± 9.5	15.8 ± 12.6	0.5 ± 7.4	-0.06 (-1.73, 1.61)	0.95
HOMA-IR	4.6 ± 3.2	5.0 ± 3.6	0.4 ± 3.2	5.7 ± 4.6	5.7 ± 5.1	0.0 ± 3.8	0.33 (-0.51, 1.17)	0.44
TG,3 mg/dL	143.0 ± 69.7	147 ± 70.5	4.3 ± 51.1	146.9 ± 62.9	147 ± 68.8	0.4 ± 62.2	3.87 (-9.64, 17.38)	0.57
TChol,3 mg/dL	161.5 ± 32.8	165 ± 34.9	3.3 ± 25.9	171.7 ± 35.5	170 ± 35.8	-1.9 ± 25.6	5.17 (-0.98, 11.31)	0.10
HDL cholesterol,3 mg/dL	38.4 ± 8.1	40.1 ± 7.9	1.7 ± 5.6	40.1 ± 7.9	40.2 ± 7.4	0.1 ± 4.6	1.58 (0.35, 2.80)	0.01
LDL cholesterol,3 mg/dL	94.6 ± 29	95.8 ± 29.9	0.9 ± 25.1	102.2 ± 31.1	99.2 ± 30.7	-3.0 ± 21.6	3.87 (-1.75, 9.49)	0.18
VLDL cholesterol,3 mg/dL	28.0 ± 12.6	28.4 ± 11.7	0.7 ± 9.5	29.4 ± 12.6	29.5 ± 13.7	0.1 ± 12.5	0.60 (-2.04, 3.25)	0.66
TChol:HDL cholesterol ratio	4.4 ± 1.2	4.2 ± 0.9	-0.2 ± 1.0	4.4 ± 1.1	4.3 ± 1.1	-0.1 ± 0.8	-0.09 (-0.31, 0.13)	0.41

کدام اندازه اثر برای انجام متاانالیز بهتر است ؟(مثال ۳)

J Consult Clin Psychol. 2016 Nov;84(11):993-1007. Epub 2016 Sep 5.

Motivational interviewing improves depression outcome in primary care: A cluster randomized trial.

Objective: To examine the effects of Motivational Interviewing (MI) conducted by primary care providers on rates of improvement over time for depressive symptoms and remission among low-income patients with newly diagnosed Major Depressive Disorder. Method: Ten care teams were randomized to MI with standard management of depression (MI-SMD; 4 teams, 10 providers, 88 patients) or SMD alone (6 teams, 16 providers, 80 patients). Patients were assessed at 6, 12 and 36 weeks with the Patient Health Questionnaire-9 (PHQ-9). Treatment receipt was ascertained through patient inquiry and electronic records. Audio-recorded index encounters were evaluated for mediators of improved depressive symptoms (providers' MI ability and patient language favoring participating in treatment or other depression related mood-improving behaviors). Results: In Intention-To-Treat analyses, MI-SMD was associated with a more favorable trajectory of PHQ-9 depressive symptom scores than SMD alone (randomization group \times time interaction estimate = 0.13, p = .018). At 36 weeks, MI-SMD was associated with improved depressive symptoms (Cohen's d = 0.41, 95% CI [0.11, 0.72]) and remission rate (Success Rate Difference = 14.53 [1.79, 27.26]) relative to SMD alone. MI-SMD was not associated with a significant group x time interaction for remission, or with increased receipt of antidepressant medication or specialty mental health counseling. The providers' ability to direct clinical discussions toward treating depression, and the patients' language favoring engagement in mood-improving behaviors, mediated the effects of MI-SMD on depressive symptoms (ps < .05). Discussion: Training providers to frame discussions about depression using MI may improve upon standard management for depression.

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کدام اندازه اثر برای انجام متاانالیز بهتر است ؟(مثال ۳)

J Consult Clin Psychol. 2016 Nov;84(11):993-1007. Epub 2016 Sep 5.

Motivational interviewing improves depression outcome in primary care: A cluster randomized trial.

Mean Difference

Time	Intervention	Control	Between-group difference	p
Depressive symptoms (PHQ-9 score) [95% CI]				
6 weeks	12.75 [11.76, 13.75]	13.50 [12.49, 14.51]	75[-2.17, .68]	.30
12 weeks	12.02 [11.05, 13.00]	13.16 [12.18, 14.14]	-1.14[-2.53, .25]	.11
36 weeks	9.09 [7.62, 10.57]	11.80 [10.41, 13.20]	-2.71[-4.75,67]	.009

کدام اندازه اثر برای انجام متاانالیز بهتر است ؟(مثال ۴)

Gebremedhin BMC Pediatrics 2014, 14:79 http://www.biomedcentral.com/1471-2431/14/79



RESEARCH ARTICLE

Open Access

Effect of a single high dose vitamin A supplementation on the hemoglobin status of children aged 6–59 months: propensity score matched retrospective cohort study based on the data of Ethiopian Demographic and Health Survey 2011

Abstract

Background: Vitamin A deficiency can cause anemia as the nutrient is essential for hematopoiesis, mobilization of iron store and immunity. Nevertheless, clinical trials endeavored to evaluate the effect of Vitamin A Supplementation (VAS) on hemoglobin concluded inconsistently. Accordingly, the objective of the current study is to assess the effect of single high dose VAS on the hemoglobin status of children aged 6–59 months.

Methods: The study was conducted based on the data of Ethiopian Demographic Health Survey 2011. The data from 2397 children aged 6–59 months who received a single dose of 30 or 60 mg of VAS (depending on age) in the preceding 6 months were matched with similar number children who did not receive the supplement in the reference period. The matching was based on propensity scores generated from potential confounders. Distributions of hemoglobin concentration and risks of anemia were compared between the groups using paired t-test, matched Relative Risk (RR) and standardized mean difference.

Result: The supplemented and non-supplemented groups were homogeneous in pertinent socio-demographic variables. Compared to propensity score matched non-supplemented children, those who received vitamin A had a 1.50 (95% CI: 0.30-2.70) g/l higher hemoglobin concentration (P = 0.014). In the supplemented and non-supplemented groups, the prevalences of anemia were 46.4% and 53.9%, respectively. VAS was associated with a 9% reduction in the risk of anemia (RR = 0.91 (95% CI: 0.86-0.96)). Stratified analysis based on household wealth status indicated that the association between VAS and hemoglobin status was restricted to children from the poor households (RR = 0.74 (95% CI: 0.61-0.90)). Effect size estimates among all children (Cohen's d = 0.07) and children from poor households (d = 2.0) were modest.

Conclusion: Single high dose VAS among Ethiopian children 6–59 months of age was associated with a modest increase in hemoglobin and decrease in risk of anemia. Household wealth status may modify the apparent association between VAS and hemoglobin status.

Keywords: Vitamin A supplementation, Anemia, Hemoglobin

کدام اندازه اثر برای انجام متاانالیز بهتر است ؟(مثال ۴)

Table 5 Mean hemoglobin difference between matched vitamin A supplemented and non-supplemented children aged 6–59 months across three household wealth strata, Ethiopia, 2010

Wealth tertiles	Mean (±SD) hemoglobin paired difference (g/l)	Paired t statistic and p value	One Way ANOVA**
Poor	5.4 (±26.8)	$t = 3.64, P = 0.000^*$	$F = 3.24, P = 0.039^*$
Middle	3.1 (±25.8)	<i>t</i> = 1.66, <i>P</i> = 0.979	
Rich	0.3 (±23.7)	t = 0.26, P = 0.796	

^{*}Supplemented minus non-supplemented.

In the evaluation of the effect of an intervention on an outcome, along with *statistical level of significance*, it's important to appraise *its practical significance* using *effect size* estimates. This is particularly important in studies involving large sample sizes as they are likely to detect statistically significant difference even in the presence of trivial treatment effect.

In the current study, the effect sizes computed based on *standardized mean differences (Cohen's d)* among all children and children from poor households were of 0.07 and 0.20, respectively. As compared to the cutoff points recommended by J Cohen [30], the effect size estimates were *modest*.

^{*}Statistically significant.

^{**}Used as a measure of heterogeneity of effects.

The effect of garlic consumption on *Helicobacter* pylori treatment using urea breath test: a randomized clinical trial

Methods: We performed a randomized case-controlled design on 36 outpatients diagnosed with *H. pylori* infection. In order to confirm the presence of *H. pylori* infection, the UBT was performed and in order to examine the presence of inflammation and/or ulcer in stomach, esophagus and duodenum, upper endoscopy was performed at the beginning and the end of the study. The patients in the case group took four grams of garlic powder daily (two tablets each containing two grams of garlic powder) whereas the patients in the control group took two placebo tablets (each containing two grams of white flour) for 8 weeks.

Results: The average age was 40.87 ± 16.45 in case groups and 35.40 ± 11.26 in the control group. In the control group, 47% were men and 53% women, 80% married and the rest were single. At the beginning of the study, all the patients had positive UBT. At the end of this study, the results of UBT showed that the *H. pylori* infection was negative in 87% of cases and 73% of control group showing eradication of *H. pylori* infection; however the eradication in case group was not significantly more than control group.

کدام اندازه اثر برای انجام متاانالیز بهتر است ؟(مثال ۵)

Original Article

Open Access

The effect of garlic consumption on *Helicobacter* pylori treatment using urea breath test: a randomized clinical trial

Table 3. Urea Breath Test (UBT) results in each group before and after intervention¹

Group	Number	Beginning UBT (positive)	Ending UBT		p-value
			positive	negative	
Case	15	15(100%)	2(13%)	13(87%)	0.36
Control	15	15(100%)	4(26%)	11(73%)	

¹ Value are shown as number (percent)

كدام اندازه اثر براى انجام متااناليز بهتر است ؟

در نهایت سه مرحله برای شناسایی اثر اندازه مناسب وجود دارد:

- ❖ آیا مقدار شاخص اندازه اثر مستقیما از نتایج مطالعات اولیه قابل استخراج است یا خیر؟
 - ❖ آیا می توان شاخص اندازه اثر مورد نظر را از داده های مطالعات اولیه محاسبه
 کرد یا بدست آورد؟
 - ♦ آیا شاخص مورد نظر اندازه اثر را می توان از طریق مکاتبه با نویسنده مسئول مطالعه بدست آورد؟

انتخاب شاخص مناسب در هنگامی که بیش از یک شاخص وجود دارد ؟

در این شرایط ازدواصل پیروی می کنیم:

♦ اصل حداکثر اشتراک

اصل شاخص با خطا معیار آن شاخص

سوال : تفاوت Standard Error با Standard Error

اصول انتخاب شاخص اندازه اثر در مطالعات

🗸 طراحی مطالعات توصیفی

- a) میانگین یک متغیر کمی (میانگین هموگلوبین A1C؛ کیفیت زندگی ؛ سطح کلسترول خون)
 - (b) شیوع یا فراوانی یک متغیر کیفی (شیوع بیماری اندومتریوز؛ سندروم متابولیک)
 - c کاهی بروز یک بیماری یا پیامد (بروز دیابت و یا کمر درد)
 - ح طراحی مطالعات مشاهده ای تحلیلی
 - ة) شاخص های خانواده Relative Risk (مانند PR : RR : OR) الRR: PR
 - های خانواده Risk Difference (مانند AR%؛ AR%) (مانند Attributable Risk) (مانند
 - o شاخص های خانواده Mean Difference (مانند SMD؛ MD)
 - حراحي مطالعات مداخله اي يا كارازمايي باليني
 - a) شاخص های خانواده Relative Risk (مانند PR : RR : OR ؛ RR) (HR)
 - b) شاخص های خانواده Risk Difference (مانند AR%؛ PAR%؛ AR%) و یا NNH یا NNH
 - c) شاخص های خانواده Mean Difference (مانند SMD؛ DC)

اصول انتخاب شاخص اندازه اثر در مطالعات



- a) Sensitivity and Specificity
- b) Likelihood Ratio (Positive and Negative)
- c) Predict Value (Positive and Negative)
- d) Diagnostic Odds Ratio (DOR) and Receiver Operating Characteristic (ROC)

سوال اصلي

از آنجا که تمامی مطالعات اولیه وارد شده با متاانالیز دارای درجاتی از تنوع و یا تفاوت هستند؛ چگونه با این تفاوت ها یا تنوع ؛ ما انالیز و یا کار را انجام دهیم؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟؟



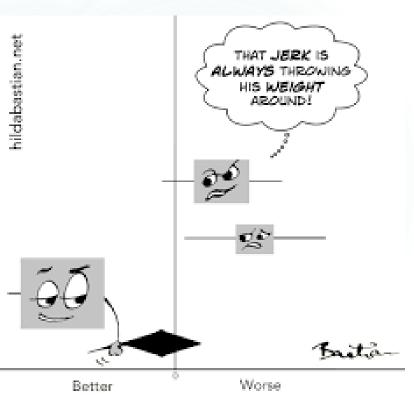


انواع تفاوت ها

- i. تفاوت در مقدار و میزان خطای تصادفی (Sample Size)
- ii. تفاوت و تنوع در متدولوژی مطالعات اولیه (طراحی مطالعه؛ ابزار؛ تعریف متغیر ها و یا
- پیامد های مطالعه؛ روش سنجش یا اندازه گیری ؛ روش های آماری برای انالیز داده ها و

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ii. تفاوت در میزان سوگرایی و یا انواع سوگرایی ها (Bias)



اعمال اثر خطای تصادفی در متاانالیز

- i. برای هر یک از شاخص های اندازه اثر و هریک از مطالعات اولیه ؛ براورد نقطه ای و فاصله ای را انجام دهیم.
- i. فرمول برآورد فاصله اطمینان شاخص های اثر در صورتی که توزیع نرمال داشته باشیم:

$$CI 95\% P = \hat{P} \pm (Z_{1-\frac{a}{2}} \times SE_P)$$

انواع شاخص های اثر از نظر فرمول برآورد فاصله ای

- i. شاخص های که توزیع نرمال دارند:
 - i. میانگین (Mean)
- iii. میانگین استاندارد شده(Standardized Mean Difference)
 - iv. ضریب همبستگی (Correlation)
 - i. شاخص های که توزیع نرمال ندارند:
 - i. خطر نسبی(Risk Ratio)
 - ii. نسبت شانس (Odds Ratio)
 - iii. نسبت شيوع (Prevalence Ratio)
- iii. شاخص های که توزیع آنها وابسته به مقادیر شاخص بوده و در شرایط مختلف متفاوت است:
 - i. شيوع (Prevalence)
 - i. بروز (Incidence)

انواع تفاوت ها

- i. تفاوت در مقدار و میزان خطای تصادفی (Sample Size)
- ii. تفاوت و تنوع در متدولوژی مطالعات اولیه (طراحی مطالعه؛ ابزار؛ تعریف متغیر ها و یا پیامد های مطالعه؛ روش سنجش یا اندازه گیری ؛ روش های آماری برای انالیز داده ها و

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iii. تفاوت در میزان سوگرایی و یا انواع سوگرایی ها (Bias)

Fixed Effect Model

Random Effect Model

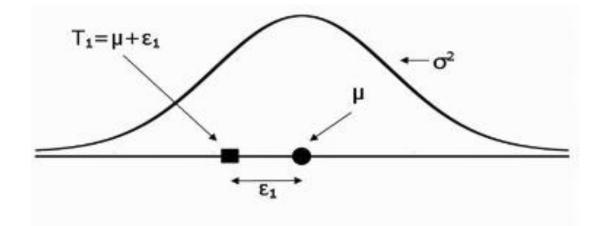
FEM & REM

. سناریوی ۱)

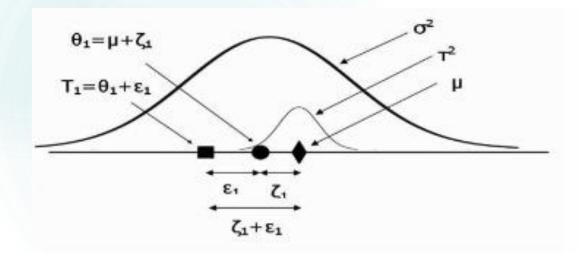
در یک مطالعه نمونه تصادفی ۵۰۰ نفری از جمعیت بالغین یکی از مناطق شهر تهران انتخاب و میانگین فشار خون آنها محاسبه گردیده است. در ۷ مطالعه مشابه ؛ نمونه های تصادفی با اندازه های ۲۰۰ تا ۱۶۰۰ نفر از دیگر مناطق شهر تهران انتخاب شده اند. اکنون ما ۸ مطالعه با ۸ میانگین فشار خون از ۸ منطقه شهر تهران داریم.

i. سناریوی ۲)

پس از انجام مطالعه اول در مثال بالا؛ مطالعات دیگر به ترتیب در کارکنان شهرداری تهران ؛ دانشجویان آمار دانشگاه تهران ؛ زنان خانه دار منطقه جنوب تهران ؛ کارگران معادن شهر تهران ؛ رانندگان تاکسی شهر تهران ؛ مصرف کنندگان مواد و بازراریان منطقه ۱۰ شهر تهران انجام شده است و میانگین فشار خون را گزارش داده اند.



Fixed effect model. The observed effects are sampled from a distribution with true effect μ , and variance σ^2 . The observed effect T_1 is equal to μ + ϵ_i .



Random effects model. The observed effect T_1 (box) is sampled from a distribution with true effect θ_1 , and variance σ^2 . This true effect θ_1 , in turn, is sampled from a distribution with mean μ and variance τ^2 .

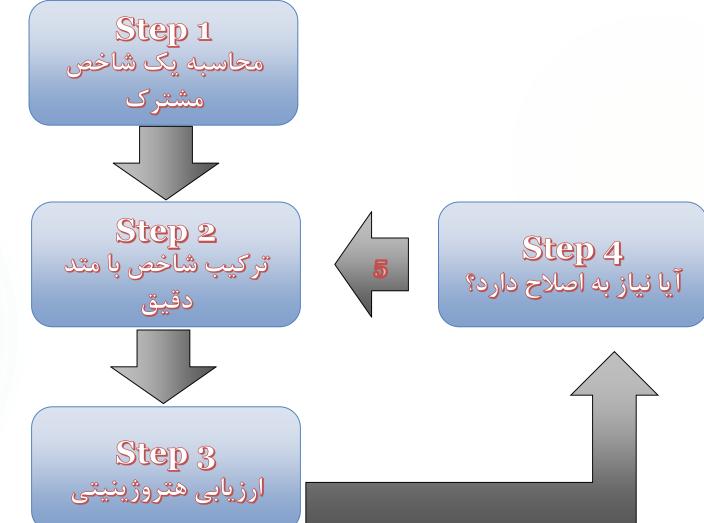
درمدل اثر ثابت مطالعات اولیه مختلف را میتوان به عنوان نمونه های تصادفی از یک جامعه تصور کرد.در واقع اگر این مطالعات اندازه های مختلفی از فشار خون را نشان می دهند؛ این تفاوت ها بعلت اثر نمونه گیری های مختلف است.

Total Variation = Within Group Variation

در مدل اثر تصادفی مطالعات اولیه را نمی توان به عنوان نمونه های تصادفی از یک جامعه تصورنماییم. زیرا در جه تفاوت ها فراتر از آن است که به تنهایی بتوان آنها را به اثر نمونه گیری نسبت دهیم. لذا نمونه های هر مطالعه را می توان انتخاب تصادفی از جوامع مختلف دانست.

Total Variation = Within Group Var. + Between Group Var.

Meta Analysis (Steps)



Step 6 ارائه نتایج شفاف و دقیق



Forest Plot

Study of subgroup	igoxin users Total	Non digoxin users Total Weight		Hazard ratio IV, Random, 95% CI	Hazard ratio IV, Random, 95% CI				
SPORTIF III and V 2002 ROCKET-AF 2009 RACE II 2009 LIFE 1997 AFFIRM 2001 ADONIS ANDROMEDA ATHENA PALLAS 2010	3911 2948 284 116 2153 1952	3418 11223 324 8715 1905 6421	22.6% 24.8% 9.1% 14.1% 24.1% 5.3%	1.53 [1.22, 1.92] 1.22 [1.06, 1.40] 0.41 [0.19, 0.89] 3.78 [2.25, 6.36] 1.41 [1.19, 1.67] 2.16 [0.71, 6.54]		-	-		-
Total (95% CI)	11364	32006	100.0%	1.46 [1.09, 1.94]			-	=	
Heterogeneity: Tau ² = 0.08; Chi ² = 28.43, df = Test for overall effect: Z = 2.57 (p = 0.01)	= 5 (p < 0.00	001); ² =	82%		0.2	0.5 Decreased mortality	1	2 Increased mortal	5 ity

		Hazard ratio			Hazan	d ratio		
Study	Weight	IV, Fixed, 95% CI	Year		IV, Fixed	95% C	1	-
FFIRM 2001	9.8%	1.34 [1.05, 1.71]	2001				20	
PORTIF III and V 2002	5.6%	1.14 [0.83, 1.57]	2002		-	-		
CAF 2007	3.4%	0.97 [0.64, 1.46]	2007		-			
ACE II 2009	0.4%	0.32 [0.10, 0.99]	2009	•		83		
HIRD 2010	31.3%	1.28 [1.12, 1.47]	2010			_		
OCKET-AF 2009	25.8%	1.19 [1.03, 1.38]	2010					
DONIS ANDROMEDA ATHENA PALLAS 2010	0,5%	2.16 [0.71, 6.54]	2010				_	-
RBIT-AF 2011	21.6%	1.05 [0.89, 1.24]	2011			-		
astori 2013	1.6%	4.42 [2.44, 8.01]	2013				-	-
fotal 95% CI)	100.0%	1.21 [1.12, 1.30]				•		
				0.2	0.5	W.	2	5
				Decrease	ed mortality		increased m	ortality
eterogeneity: $Chi^2 = 30.21$, $df = 8$ (p = 0.00)	(02); $f = 74$	%						

Practical (Forest Plot)

- metan a b c d, label(namevar=ID, yearvar=yr) sortby(yr) fixed rr
- metan a b c d, label(namevar=trial, yearvar=yr) sortby(yr) fixed rr
- metan a b c d, label(namevar=trial, yearvar=yr) sortby(yr) fixedi rr
- metan a b c d, label(namevar=trial, yearvar=yr) sortby(yr) fixedi rr xlabel(0.50, 1, 1.50, 2)

Practical (Forest Plot)

- gen logor=ln((a/b)/(c/d))
- ightharpoonup gen logor=log((a/b)/(c/d))
- gen selogor = sqrt((1/a)+(1/b)+(1/c)+(1/d))
- metan logor selogor, label(namevar=trial, yearvar=yr) sortby(yr) random
- metan logor selogor, label(namevar=trial, yearvar=yr) sortby(yr) random eform

Practical (Subgroup Analysis)

- metan logor selogor, label(namevar=trial, yearvar=yr) sortby(yr) by(Count) random eform
- metan logor selogor, label(namevar=trial, yearvar=yr) sortby(yr) by(Type) random eform
- metan logor selogor, label(namevar=trial, yearvar=yr) sortby(yr) by(Dis) random eform

Practical (Publication Bias)

metafunnel logor selogor

