

Al-Farabi Kazakh National University

META-ANALYSIS

F.A.ISKAKOVA

Department of Epidemiology, Biostatistics and Evidence-Based Medicine

2020

Meta-Analysis

- “Meta-analysis is a statistical technique for combining the results of independent, but similar, studies to obtain an overall estimate of treatment effect.”

Meta-Analysis (cont.)

- “While all meta-analyses are based on systematic review of literature, not all systematic reviews necessarily include meta-analysis.”

Margaliot, Zvi, Kevin C. Chung. “Systematic Reviews: A Primer for Plastic Surgery Research.” PRS Journal. 120/7 (2007) p.1840

Meta-Analysis (cont.)

- “If a meta-analysis is to be included in a systematic review, an experienced statistician or an epidemiologist should be consulted during all phases of the study.”

Margaliot, Zvi, Kevin C. Chung. “Systematic Reviews: A Primer for Plastic Surgery Research.” PRS Journal. 120/7 (2007) p.1840

Meta-analysis (cont.)

- “Protocols for the reporting of meta-analysis results were developed for RCTs (Quality of Reports of Meta-analysis [QUOROM] and Observational Studies in Epidemiology [MOOSE].”

Kevin C. Chung, MD, Patricia B. Burns, MPH, H. Myra Kim, ScD. “Clinical Perspective: A Practical Guide to Meta-Analysis.” The Journal of Hand Surgery. Vol.31A No.10 December 2006. p. 1672

Protocols

- The purpose of QUOROM and MOOSE guidelines is to provide proper procedures for conducting a meta-analysis and to standardize the methods of reporting a meta-analysis.

Kevin C. Chung, MD, Patricia B. Burns, MPH, H. Myra Kim, ScD. "Clinical Perspective: A Practical Guide to Meta-Analysis." The Journal of Hand Surgery. Vol.31A No.10 December 2006. p. 1672

Steps of Meta-analysis

- Define the Research Question
- Perform the literature search
- Select the studies
- Extract the data
- Analyze the data
- Report the results

Meta-analysis: The Research Question

- “Common questions addressed in meta-analysis are whether one treatment is more effective than another or if exposure to a certain agent will result in disease.”

Kevin C. Chung, MD, Patricia B. Burns, MPH, H. Myra Kim, ScD. “Clinical Perspective: A Practical Guide to Meta-Analysis.” *The Journal of Hand Surgery*. Vol.31A No.10 December 2006. p. 1672

Meta-analysis: Performing the Literature Search

- “The literature search is a critical step in the meta-analysis and often the most difficult part.”

Kevin C. Chung, MD, Patricia B. Burns, MPH, H. Myra Kim, ScD. “Clinical Perspective: A Practical Guide to Meta-Analysis.” *The Journal of Hand Surgery*. Vol.31A No.10 December 2006. p. 1672

Meta-analysis: The Literature Search (cont.)

- “The researcher should search more than just MEDLINE to ensure a comprehensive search.”

Kevin C. Chung, MD, Patricia B. Burns, MPH, H. Myra Kim, ScD. “Clinical Perspective: A Practical Guide to Meta-Analysis.” *The Journal of Hand Surgery*. Vol.31A No.10 December 2006. p. 1673

Meta-analysis: The Literature Search (cont.)

- Search for published studies in MEDLINE, EMBASE, and CINAHL.
- Search for unpublished clinical trials in the Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials

Meta-analysis: Study Selection

- “The inclusion and exclusion criteria for studies needs to be defined at the beginning, during the design stage of the meta-analysis.”
 - “Factors determining inclusion in the analysis are study design, population characteristics, type of treatment or exposure, and outcome measures.”

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Meta-analysis: Study Selection (cont.)

- Meta-analysis needs to be documented
 - “One should keep track of the studies included and excluded at each step of the selection process to document the selection process.”

Meta-analysis: Study Selection (cont.)

- “The QUOROM guidelines for reporting a meta-analysis requests that investigators provide a flow diagram of the selection process.”

Kevin C. Chung, MD, Patricia B. Burns, MPH, H. Myra Kim, ScD. “Clinical Perspective: A Practical Guide to Meta-Analysis.” The Journal of Hand Surgery. Vol.31A No.10 December 2006. p. 1673

The Validity of a Meta-analysis

- “The validity of a meta-analysis depends on the quality of the studies included, and an assessment of quality is a necessary part of the process.”

Kevin C. Chung, MD, Patricia B. Burns, MPH, H. Myra Kim, ScD. “Clinical Perspective: A Practical Guide to Meta-Analysis.” The Journal of Hand Surgery. Vol.31A No.10 December 2006. p. 1674

Meta-analysis: Extracting the Data

- “The type of data to be extracted from each study should be determined in the design phase and a standardized form is constructed to record the data.”

Kevin C. Chung, MD, Patricia B. Burns, MPH, H. Myra Kim, ScD. “Clinical Perspective: A Practical Guide to Meta-Analysis.” The Journal of Hand Surgery. Vol.31A No.10 December 2006. p. 1674

Meta-analysis: Data

- What are the examples of data commonly extracted?
 - Study design, descriptions of study groups, diagnostic information, treatments, length of follow-up evaluation, and outcome measures.

Meta-analysis: Data

- “The difficulty with data extraction is that studies often use different outcome metrics, which make combining the data awkward. The data should be converted to a uniform metric for pooling.”

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Meta-analysis: Analyzing the Data

- There are 2 statistical models used in a meta-analysis:
 - Fixed effects
 - Random effects

The Fixed Effects Model

- “The fixed-effects model assumes that the true effect of treatment is the same for every study.”

Kevin C. Chung, MD, Patricia B. Burns, MPH, H. Myra Kim, ScD. “Clinical Perspective: A Practical Guide to Meta-Analysis.” The Journal of Hand Surgery. Vol.31A No.10 December 2006. p. 1675

The Random Effects Model

- “The random effects model assumes that the true effect estimate for each study vary.”

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Meta-analysis: Reporting the Results

- A meta-analysis should include:
 - A title, abstract, an introduction
 - Methods, results, and discussion sections

The Introduction

- “The introduction should indicate the clinical question of interest, the hypothesis being tested, the types of treatment or exposure being studied, the study designs to be included, and a description of the study population.”

Kevin C. Chung, MD, Patricia B. Burns, MPH, H. Myra Kim, ScD. “Clinical Perspective: A Practical Guide to Meta-Analysis.” *The Journal of Hand Surgery*. Vol.31A No.10 December 2006. p. 1675

The Methods Section

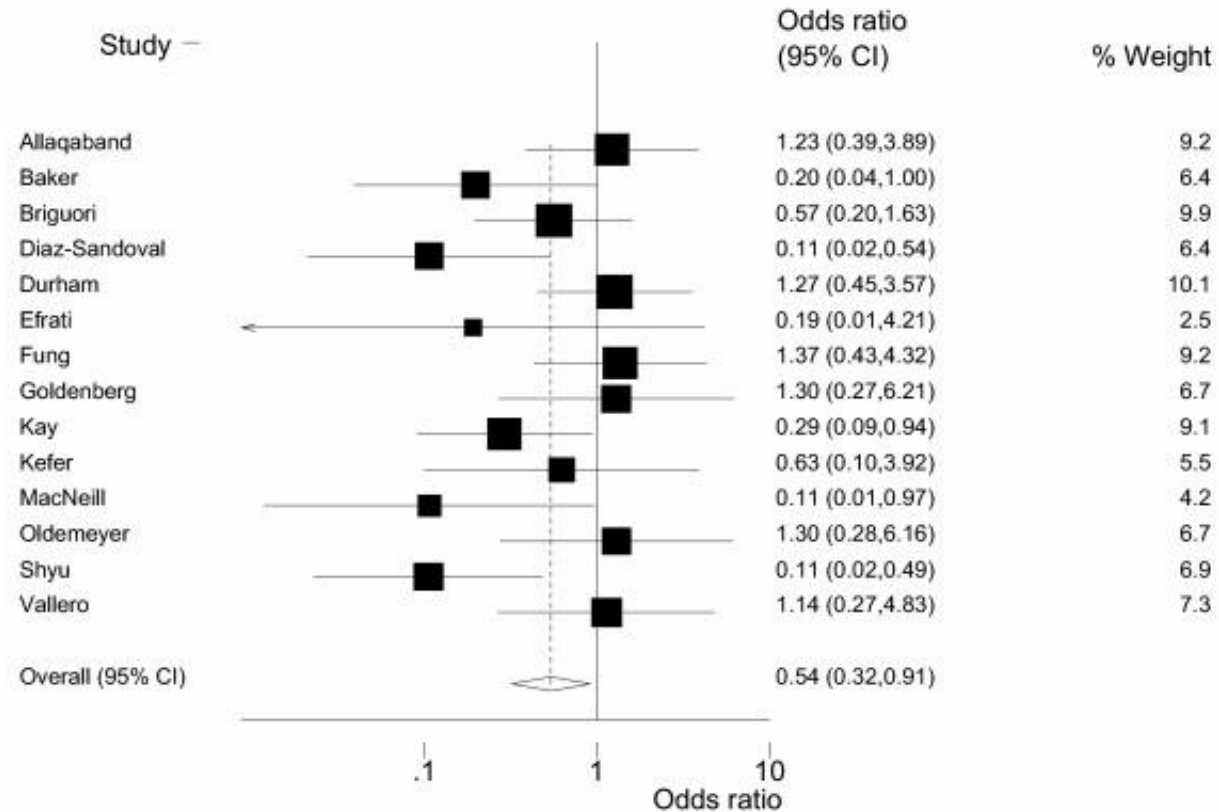
- “The methods section should
 - describe the literature search, specifically the databases used, and if the search was restricted in any way.
 - The selection process for articles, quality assessment, methods of data abstraction, and synthesis.”

The Results Section

- The results section should
 - Include a flow chart of studies included
 - A figure displaying the results from each individual study (forest plot), results of heterogeneity testing, overall summary statistic, and results of a sensitivity analysis and meta-regression, if performed.

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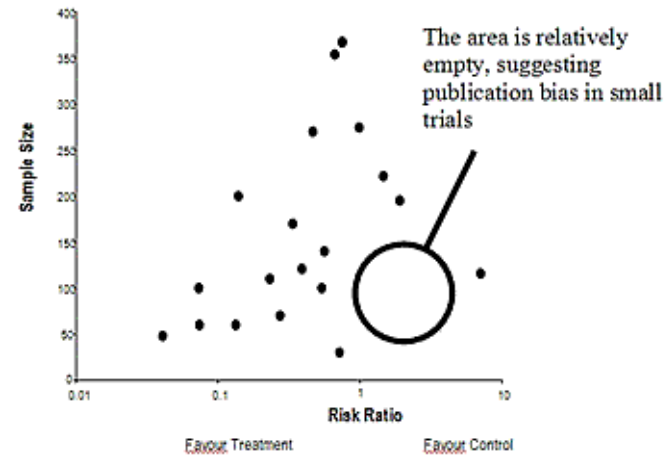
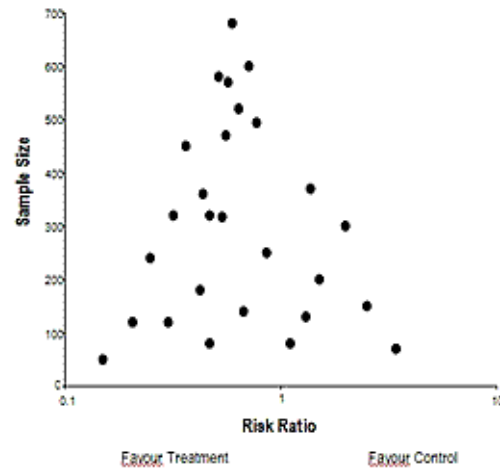
A Forest Plot



A Funnel Plot

- “A funnel plot is used as a way to assess publication bias in meta-analysis.”

Kevin C. Chung, MD, Patricia B. Burns, MPH, H. Myra Kim, ScD. “Clinical Perspective: A Practical Guide to Meta-Analysis.” The Journal of Hand Surgery. Vol.31A No.10 December 2006. p. 1676



Recommended Resources:

- “Reading Medical Articles,” in *Statistics in Medicine*. Robert H. Riffenburgh. 2nd edition. Boston: Academic Press, 2006.
- *Meta-analysis: New Developments and Applications in Medical and Social Sciences*. Ralph Schulze, Heinz Holling, Dankmar Bohning (eds.) Toronto: Hogrefe & Huber Publishers, 2003.
- “[Finding and Using Health Statistics](#)” - an online course offered by the National Library of Medicine
- Margaliot, Zvi, Kevin C. Chung. *Systematic Reviews: A Primer for Plastic Surgery Research*. *PRS Journal*. 120/7 2007 .
- Kevin C. Chung, MD, Patricia B. Burns, MPH, H. Myra Kim, ScD. “Clinical Perspective: A Practical Guide to Meta-Analysis.” *The Journal of Hand Surgery*. vol. 31A no.10 December 2006.

Questions?

http://courseinfo.bu.edu/courses/09sprggmsms640_a1/

Thank you!

Home work of class 12

1. Find a scientific paper on Meta-analysis in field of your interest, read, understand and answer questions:

- Topic of the article.
- Authors
- Define the Research Question
- literature search
- Select the studies
- Extract the data
- Analyze the data
- Report the results

References

- Gordis: Epidemiology, 5th Edition, Saunders 2013
- Lectures of Jhon Hopkins University, Bloomberg School of Public Health
- Wolfgang, A. Handbook of Epidemiology. Vol.1//Ahrens Wolfgang, Peugeot Iris. - 2 ed.- Springer Reference, 2014.- 469 p.
- Principles and methods of Epidemiology. 3-d Edition. R. Dicker Ooffice of epidemiologic program CDC, USAID. -2012.-457 P.