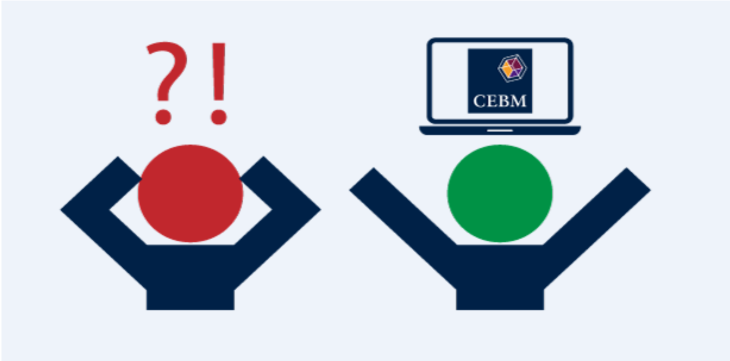
Tip for data extraction for meta-analysis – C8



What if only an effect estimate is reported?

Kathy Taylor

Previously, in post C1, I highlighted a list of ways where you might find that a summary statistic that you want, for meta-analysis of continuous outcomes, is missing. In my last post C7, I looked at the 4^{th} way – **neither the summary statistic you want, nor a similar statistic is reported.** In this post, I'll focus on another example of the 4^{th} way which is when only an effect estimate is given e.g. mean difference.

Sometimes it is appropriate to only report an effect estimate, such as for certain study designs including non-randomised studies, to reduce the impact of confounding. Sometimes summary data by treatment arm are not available and this situation might arise in a study abstract. If the reported effect measure is not the one you want to use in your review, then the study cannot be included in a meta-analysis. However, if the effect estimate is the one that you want to use, the study may be included in meta-analysis using the generic inverse variance method, where data are entered in the form of the effect estimate and its standard error (SE). If the effect estimate is reported without a measure of uncertainty (SE, or confidence interval (CI)) or a p-value, the SE can be imputed. If an effect measure is reported with a CI or p-value then these need to be converted to a SE.

The Cochrane Handbook refers to several different effect estimates. Those for continuous outcomes are the standardised mean difference, mean difference (MD), and ratio of means.

A standardised mean difference is reported

Calculating a SE from a confidence interval

$$SE = \frac{(upper\ CI - lower\ CI)}{D}$$

As shown previously in post C6, for 95% CIs the denominator (D) should be 3.92, for 90% CIs, the denominator should be 3.29 and for 99% CIs the denominator should be 5.15 which are derived from standard normal tables. For a mean difference, confidence intervals should have been calculated from t-distributions and the denominators should therefore be taken from a t-distribution table which I showed previously in post C7.

Calculating a SE from a reported p value

The calculation is based on Wald test

$$SE = \frac{Effect\ estimate}{Z}$$

Z (or Z score) corresponds to the p-value in the table of the standard normal distribution.

Other effect estimates

In my previous post, C7, I showed how to calculate a SE from a confidence interval or p-value of a MD. The ratio of means, which is a less common effect measure, will be covered in my next blog post. I'll look at how using this effect estimate can overcome problems with pooling data and some data extraction problems.

Here's a tip…

It's possible to include a study in a meta-analysis that only reports an effect estimate, provided you know, or you can calculate, its standard error.

Where did the equations come from?

dof	0.4	0.25	0.1	0.05	0.025	0.01	0.005	0.0025	0.001	0.0005
1	0.325	1.000	3.078	6.314	12.706	31.821	63.657	127.32	318.31	636.62
2	0.289	0.816	1.886	2.920	4.303	6.965	9.925	14.089	22.327	31.599
3	0.277	0.765	1.638	2.353	3.182	4.541	5.841	7.453	10.215	12.924
4	0.271	0.741	1.533	2.132	2.776	3.747	4.604	5.598	7.173	8.610
5	0.267	0.727	1.476	2.015	2.571	3.365	4.032	4.773	5.893	6.869
6	0.265	0.718	1.440	1.943	2.447	3.143	3.707	4.317	5.208	5.959
7	0.263	0.711	1.415	1.895	2.365	2.998	3.499	4.029	4.785	5.408
8	0.262	0.706	1.397	1.860	2.306	2.896	3.355	3.833	4.501	5.041
9	0.261	0.703	1.383	1.833	2.262	2.821	3.250	3.690	4.297	4.781
10	0.260	0.700	1.372	1.812	2.228	2.764	3.169	3.581	4.144	4.587
11	0.260	0.697	1.363	1.796	2.201	2.718	3.106	3.497	4.025	4.437
12	0.259	0.695	1.356	1.782	2.179	2.681	3.055	3.428	3.930	4.318
13	0.259	0.694	1.350	1.771	2.160	2.650	3.012	3.372	3.852	4.221
14	0.258	0.692	1.345	1.761	2.145	2.624	2.977	3.326	3.787	4.140
15	0.258	0.691	1.341	1.753	2.131	2.602	2.947	3.286	3.733	4.073
16	0.258	0.690	1.337	1.746	2.120	2.583	2.921	3.252	3.686	4.015
17	0.257	0.689	1.333	1.740	2.110	2.567	2.898	3.222	3.646	3.965
18	0.257	0.688	1.330	1.734	2.101	2.552	2.878	3.197	3.610	3.922
19	0.257	0.688	1.328	1.729	2.093	2.539	2.861	3.174	3.579	3.883
20	0.257	0.687	1.325	1.725	2.086	2.528	2.845	3.153	3.552	3.850
21	0.257	0.686	1.323	1.721	2.080	2.518	2.831	3.135	3.527	3.819
22	0.256	0.686	1.321	1.717	2.074	2.508	2.819	3.119	3.505	3.792
23	0.256	0.685	1.319	1.714	2.069	2.500	2.807	3.104	3.485	3.768
24	0.256	0.685	1.318	1.711	2.064	2.492	2.797	3.091	3.467	3.745
25	0.256	0.684	1.316	1.708	2.060	2.485	2.787	3.078	3.450	3.725
26	0.256	0.684	1.315	1.706	2.056	2.479	2.779	3.067	3.435	3.707
27	0.256	0.684	1.314	1.703	2.052	2.473	2.771	3.057	3.421	3.690
28	0.256	0.683	1.313	1.701	2.048	2.467	2.763	3.047	3.408	3.674
29	0.256	0.683	1.311	1.699	2.045	2.462	2.756	3.038	3.396	3.659
30	0.256	0.683	1.310	1.697	2.042	2.457	2.750	3.030	3.385	3.646
40	0.255	0.681	1.303	1.684	2.021	2.423	2.704	2.971	3.307	3.551
70	0.254	0.678	1.294	1.667	1.994	2.381	2.648	2.899	3.211	3.435
130	0.254	0.676	1.288	1.657	1.978	2.355	2.614	2.856	3.154	3.367
∞	0.253	0.674	1.282	1.645	1.960	2.326	2.576	2.807	3.090	3.291

Figure 1. t-distribution table

The t-value, from the t-distribution (Figure 1) is the number of SEs the value (in this case, the mean difference) is from the mean (which is zero).

Therefore,

$$t\ value = \frac{mean\ difference}{SE}$$

Therefore, rearranging

$$SE = \frac{mean\ difference}{t\ value}$$

Dr Kathy Taylor teaches data extraction in Meta-analysis. This is a short course that is also available as part of our MSc in Evidence-Based Health Care, MSc in EBHC Medical Statistics, and MSc in EBHC Systematic Reviews.

Follow updates on this blog, related news, and to find out about other examples of statistics being made more broadly accessible on Twitter @dataextips