Package ‘gmeta’

October 13, 2022

Type Package

Version 2.3-1

Date 2021-2-23

Title Meta-Analysis via a Unified Framework of Confidence Distribution

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Depends stats, BiasedUrn, binom

Description An implementation of an all-in-one function for a wide range of meta-analysis problems. It contains three functions. The gmeta() function unifies all standard meta-analysis methods and also several newly developed ones under a framework of combining confidence distributions (CDs). Specifically, the package can perform classical p-value combination methods (such as methods of Fisher, Stouffer, Tippett, etc.), fit meta-analysis fixed-effect and random-effects models, and synthesizes 2x2 tables. Furthermore, it can perform robust meta-analysis, which provides protection against model-misspecifications, and limits the impact of any unknown outlying studies. In addition, the package implements two exact meta-analysis methods from synthesizing 2x2 tables with rare events (e.g., zero total event). The np.gmeta() function summarizes information obtained from multiple studies and makes inference for study-level parameters with no distributional assumption. Specifically, it can construct confidence intervals for unknown, fixed study-level parameters via confidence distribution. Furthermore, it can perform estimation via asymptotic confidence distribution whether tie or near tie condition exist or not. The plot.gmeta() function to visualize individual and combined CDs through extended forest plots is also available. Compared to version 2.2-6, version 2.3-0 contains a new function np.gmeta().

Repository CRAN

NeedsCompilation yes

Date/Publication 2021-03-09 09:00:14 UTC

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`gmeta` *Meta-Analysis via a Unified Framework under Confidence Distribution*

Description

A unified method for meta-analysis includes combining p-values, fitting meta-analysis fixed-effect and random-effects models, and synthesizing 2x2 tables evidence all under a framework of combining confidence distributions (CDs). The function produces an object of class `gmeta` with associated functions `print`, `summary`, and `plot`.

Usage

```
gmeta(gmi, gmi.type = c('pivot', 'cd', 'pvalue', '2x2'),
method = c('fixed-mle',
'fixed-robust1', 'fixed-robust2', 'fixed-robust2(sqrt12)',
'random-mm', 'random-reml', 'random-tau2',
'random-robust1', 'random-robust2', 'random-robust2(sqrt12)',
'fisher', 'normal', 'stouffer', 'min', 'tippett', 'max', 'sum',
'MH', 'Mantel-Haenszel', 'Peto', 'exact1', 'exact2'),
linkfunc = c('inverse-normal-cdf', 'inverse-laplace-cdf'),
weight = NULL, study.names = NULL, gmo.xgrid = NULL, ci.level = 0.95,
tau2 = NULL, mc.iteration = 10000, eta = 'Inf', verbose = FALSE,
report.error = FALSE)
```

Arguments

`gmi`	input, see ‘Details’.
`gmi.type`	type of input, including ’pivot’, ’cd’, ’pvalue’, and ’2x2’, see ‘Details’.
`method`	method used for meta-analysis, including ’fisher’, ’normal’, ’stouffer’, ’min’, ’tippett’, ’max’, and ’sum’ for combining p-values; ’fixed-mle’, ’fixed-robust1’, ’fixed-robust2’, ’fixed-robust2(sqrt12)’ for fixed-effect meta-analysis models; ’random-mm’, ’random-reml’, ’random-tau2’, ’random-robust1’, ’random-robust2’, and ’random-robust2(sqrt12)’ for random-effects meta-analysis models; and ’MH’, ’Mantel-Haenszel’, ’Peto’, ’exact1’, and ’exact2’ for synthesizing 2x2 tables, see ‘Details’.
`linkfunc`	the link function selected for a user specified combination method, see Yang et al. (2013) and ‘Details’.
`weight`	a vector of user-specified weights for each study. If NULL, the default value depends on the `method` and `linkfunc` used for meta-analysis.
`study.names`	a vector of strings to give a user-specified study name for each study. If NULL, the default will be ’study-1’, ..., ’study-k’.

`gmo.xgrid`	the position to evaluate a combined CD. The output will be reported as empirical cumulative density function (ECDF) on the points specified by gmo.xgrid. If NULL, the default will be `gmo.xgrid = seq(from=-1,to=1,by=0.001)`.
`ci.level`	the confidence level for confidence intervals.
`tau2`	a numeric value to provide the heterogeneity estimation or a string to specified the method used to estimate the heterogeneity, see ‘Details’.
`mc.iteration`	number of iterations to compute the error of coverage probability of the computed confidence interval in 2x2-"exact1" method.
`eta`	a numeric vector for confidence levels of the one-sided confidence intervals for combining 2x2 tables used in "exact2" method. For example, set `eta=Inf` to indicate all confidence levels, or set `eta=seq(from=0.05,to=0.95,length=23)`.
`verbose`	a logical value indicating whether detailed combining information is produced.
`report.error`	a logical value indicating whether the exact error of coverage probability of the computed confidence interval for 2x2-"exact1" and 2x2-"exact2" method is reported

Details

gmi

The format of `gmi` depends on the value of `gmi.type` (see below in this section).

For a classical p-value combination, `gmi` is a vector of p-values for testing the same hypothesis. For example, `gmi=c(0.02,0.03,0.14)` with `gmi.type='pvalue'`.

For model-based meta-analysis, `gmi` is a list of CDs if `gmi.type='cd'` with `gmi.type='cd'` (i.e., `x=seq(from=-10,to=10,by=0.001), gmi=rbind(pnorm(x,2,3), pt(x-1,4), pgamma(x-1,1,1))`); `gmi` is a matrix or a data.frame two columns of mean and standard deviations with `gmi.type='pivot'` (i.e., `gmi=data.frame(mean=c(2,1,1),sd=(3,4,1))`).

Note that the input confidence distributions should be as complete as possible, which means the distributions should start from almost 0 and end at almost 1, though it is fine if not so. If the distributions are not all specified under different grids, interpolation will be used for interpolating the corresponding probabilities, the closest point values will used for extrapolating the probabilities outside of the original range (see `approx`). If summary statistics is provided, the corresponding confidence distribution is generated by normal approximation and within 4 standard deviations range symmetric around means.

For 2x2 table-based (log) odds ratio/risk difference combination, `gmi` is a matrix of Kx4, where K is the number of trials. The first and third column are number of events in case and control group respectively. The second and fourth column are marginal total of case and control group respectively.

gmi.type

`gmi.type` is a string specifying the type of input data set. The choices are `pvalue` for classical p-value combination, `cd` for model-based meta-analysis using a list of CDs, `pivot` for model-based meta-analysis using summary statistics (means and standard deviations), and `pivot` for 2x2 table-based (log) odds ratio/risk difference combination.

method

`method` is a string specifying the method used for meta-analysis.

For classical p-value combination, choices are `fisher`, `normal`, `stouffer`, `tippett`, `min`, `max`, and `sum`.

For model-based meta-analysis, choices are `fixed-mle`, `fixed-robust1`, `fixed-robust2`, `fixed-robust2(sqrt12)`, `random-mm`, `random-reml`, `random-tau2`, `random-robust1`, `random-robust2`, and `random-robust2(sqrt12)`.

For 2x2 table-based (log) odds ratio/risk difference combination, choices are `exact1`, `exact2`, `Mantel-Haenszel`, `MH`, and `Peto`.

linkfunc

`linkfunc` is the link function used for combining studies.

The choice of `inverse-normal-cdf` covers most elementary model-based meta-analysis, and achieves the Fisher efficiency asymptotically.

The choice of `inverse-laplace-cdf` is more robust and achieves Bahadur efficiency. The default option of `linkfunc` is `inverse-normal-cdf` for model-based meta-analysis, and null for p-value or 2x2 table combination.

tau2

`tau2` is either a numeric value for estimating heterogeneity, or a string specifying the method to estimate heterogeneity.

`tau2` is only for meta-analysis random-effects models (with `method=random-mm`, `random-reml`, `random-tau2`, `random-robust1`, `random-robust2`, or `random-robust2(sqrt12)`)).

Choices for `tau2` are `DL`, `HS`, `SJ`, `HE`, `ML`, `REML` and `EB` for DerSimonian-Laird, Hedges, Sidik-Jonkman, Hunter-Schmidt, Maximum-Likelihood, Restricted-Maximum-Likelihood, and Empirical-Bayesian estimator, respectively.

Value

An object of class `gmeta`, which has information of the combined inference (summarized in a CD form).

For p-value combination, it is a list of `individual.pvalues`, `method`, and `combined.pvalue`.

For model-based meta-analysis and 2x2 combination, it is a list of `x.grids`, `individual.cds`, `individual.means`, `individual.stddevs`, `individual.medians`, `individual.cis`, `combined.cd`, `combined.density`, `combined.mean`, `combined.sd`, `combined.median`, `individual.ci`, `method`, `linkfunc`, `weight`, `tau2`, `ci.level`, etc.

Note

Revised on 2014/12/10.

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Yang, G., Liu, D., Wang, J. and Xie, M. (2016). Meta-analysis framework for exact inferences with application to the analysis of rare events. *Biometrics*, **72** 1378-1386.

Yusuf, S., Peto, R., Lewis, J., Colins, R. and Sleight, P. (1985) Beta blockade during and after myocardial infarction-An overview of randomized trials. *Progress in Cardiovascular Disease*, **27** 335-371.

See Also

`plot.gmeta`

Examples

```
#### gmeta: generalized meta-analysis approach ####

data(ulcer)
ulcer.o <- as.matrix(ulcer)

# p-value combination #
# impute 0.5
ulcer <- ifelse(ulcer.o==0, 0.5, ulcer.o)
# summary statistics
ulcer.theta <- log( (ulcer[,1]*ulcer[,4]) / (ulcer[,2]*ulcer[,3]) )
ulcer.sigma <- sqrt(1/ulcer[,1] + 1/ulcer[,2] + 1/ulcer[,3] + 1/ulcer[,4])
# p-values from individual studies for K0: LOR >=0 vs. Ka: LOR < 0
ulcer.pvalues <- pnorm(ulcer.theta, mean=0, sd=ulcer.sigma)
# p-value combination using gmeta function
gmo.pvalue <- gmeta(ulcer.pvalues, gmi.type='pvalue', method='normal')
gmo.pvalue <- gmeta(ulcer.pvalues, gmi.type='pvalue', method='tippett')
print(gmo.pvalue)
summary(gmo.pvalue)
```

```
# model-based meta-analysis #
# data.frame of summary statistics
ulcer.pivots <- data.frame(mns=ulcer.theta, sds=ulcer.sigma)
# fixed-effect model
gmo.mdlfx <- gmeta(ulcer.pivots, method='fixed-mle', gmo.xgrid=seq(from=-10,to=10,by=0.01))
summary(gmo.mdlfx)
# random-effects model, method of moments
gmo.mdlrm <- gmeta(ulcer.pivots, method='random-tau2', weight=rep(1,41), tau2=2,
gmo.xgrid=seq(from=-10,to=10,by=0.01))
summary(gmo.mdlrm)
# plot of the gmeta output - forest plot of CDs
plot(gmo.mdlrm, studies=c(4,8,15,16,23,41)) # default: confidence-distribution-density
plot(gmo.mdlrm, studies=c(4,8,15,16,23,41), plot.option='cv') # using confidence-curve

# 2x2 table-based (log) odds ratio/risk difference combination #
# MH odd-ratio (OR) and Peto's log-odd-ratio (LOR)
ulcer.2x2 <- cbind(ulcer[,1], ulcer[,1]+ulcer[,2], ulcer[,3], ulcer[,3]+ulcer[,4])
# Mantel-Haenszel odd-ratio
gmo.2x2MH <- gmeta(ulcer.2x2, gmi.type='2x2', method='MH', gmo.xgrid=seq(-5,5,by=0.001))
summary(gmo.2x2MH)
plot(gmo.2x2MH, studies=c(4,8,15,16,23,41))
# Peto's log-odd-ratio
gmo.2x2Pt <- gmeta(ulcer.2x2, gmi.type='2x2', method='Peto', gmo.xgrid=seq(-5,5,by=0.001))
summary(gmo.2x2Pt)
plot(gmo.2x2Pt, studies=c(4,8,15,16,23,41))
# Exact meta-analysis on LOR based on Liu et al (2012) and RD based on Tian et al (2009)
ulcer.exact <- cbind(ulcer.o[,1], ulcer.o[,1]+ulcer.o[,2], ulcer.o[,3], ulcer.o[,3]+ulcer.o[,4])
# Exact meta-analysis on log-odd-ratio (LOR) based on Liu et al (2012)
#gmo.exact1 <- gmeta(ulcer.exact, gmi.type='2x2', method='exact1',
# gmo.xgrid=seq(-5,5,by=0.001), report.error=TRUE) # log-odd-ratio
#summary(gmo.exact1)
#plot(gmo.exact1, studies=c(4,8,15,16,23,41))
# Exact meta-analysis on risk difference (RD) based on Tian et al (2009)
#gmo.exact2 <- gmeta(ulcer.exact, gmi.type='2x2', method='exact2',
# gmo.xgrid=seq(-1,1,by=0.001), report.error=TRUE) # risk-difference
#summary(gmo.exact2)
#plot(gmo.exact2, studies=c(4,8,15,16,23,41), plot.option='cv')
```

`np.gmeta` *Make inference for the study-level parameters with no distributional assumption*

Description

This method synthesizes information from multiple studies and make inference that is not dependent on any distributional assumption for the study-level parameters. Specifically, the study-level parameters are assumed to be unknown, fixed parameters, it draws inferences about the quantiles of this set of parameters using study-specific summary statistics

Usage

```
np.gmeta(Thetahat, se, alpha = c(0.025, 0.975), n, m,
band_pwr = 0.5, resample = 200, B = 40, len = 10)
```

Arguments

`Thetahat`	input, point estimate of the true parameter for all K studies. For the kth study, the kth `Thetahat` is consistent estimator for the true parameter, the kth `Theta`.
`se`	input, standard error estimate of th e true parameter estimator for all K studies. For the kth study, there is a standard error estimate, denoted as the kth `se`, which is associated with the kth `Thetahat`..
`alpha`	quantile vector by default.
`n`	total sample size of all K studies.
`m`	mth ordered parameter.
`band_pwr`	a constant in (0,1).
`resample`	tuning parameter: R realization of CD-random variables for a confidence distribution for the mth ordered parameter.
`B`	tuning parameter: process with B new "observed" data.
`len`	tuning parameter: grid search for possible pairs.

Details

The function produces point or quantile estimation for the parameter whether tie or near tie condition exists or not.

Value

An object of class "gmeta.interval", which is a list of following elements:

`percentils` A three dimensional array containing the min.unif, max.smooth, mean.smooth. `min.unif` contains quantiles using minimum pair. `max.smooth` contains quantiles using maximum pair. `mean.smooth` contains quantiles using mean of all satisfied pairs.

`shrink` The shrinkage used to obtain presumed "true values".

`smoohlist` A sequence.

`distance` The ten by ten dimensional array containing results of loss function.

`elig.ind` A fourteen by two dimensional array containing counts that how many pairs are smaller than threshold.

Note

Revised on 2017/10/01.

Author(s)

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References

Brian Claggett, Minge Xie & Lu Tian(2014) Meta-Analysis With Fixed, Unknown, Study-Specific Parameters. *Journal of the American Statistical Association*, **109** 1660-1671.

See Also

`gmeta`

Examples

```
Thetahat = c(-0.102158346,  0.020746333,  0.009118397,  0.163044549, -0.098892204,
             0.161200470,  0.237464018,  0.162000380, -0.088128443,  0.337433537,
             0.032277816,  0.142151631, -0.225430197, -0.057114409,  0.100874063,
        0.177078003, -0.752891602, 0.069141934, 0.114787217, 0.239802656, -0.029858223)
se = c(0.1742206, 0.1342359, 0.1660455, 0.1372563, 0.1756401,
0.1288152, 0.2001390, 0.1603925, 0.1276070, 0.1470815,
0.1666182, 0.1694948, 0.1602534, 0.1688223, 0.1512014,
0.1857019, 0.1236781, 0.1510481, 0.1733524, 0.1627342, 0.1905231)
np.gmeta(Thetahat = Thetahat, se = se, m=10,
n =rep(40,21), band_pwr = 0.5, resample=200, B=40, len=10)
```

`plot.gmeta` *Plot For Model-Based and 2x2 Table-Based Meta-Analysis Result*

Description

Produce a forest-like plot for object of `gmeta` class, the result of model-based or 2x2-table-based meta-analysis using `gmeta` function.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'gmeta'
plot(gmo, studies=NULL,
plot.option=c('confidence-density',
'confidence-curve', 'cv',
'confidence-distribution', 'cdf'),
type='l', xlab='x', ylab='density', xlim=NULL, ylim=NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

`gmo`	an object of `gmeta` holding results of model-based or 2x2-table-based meta-analysis from `gmeta` function.
`studies`	a vector specifying the index of individual studies shown on the plot beside the combined one.
`plot.option`	an option for plot. The default is `'confidence-density'` for CD density. Other choices are `'confidence-curve'` or `'cv'` for confidence curve, and `'confidence-distribution'` or `'cdf'` for CD.

`type`	as the `type` argument in `plot` with the default of `'l'`.
`xlab`	as the `xlab` argument in `plot` with the default of `'x'`.
`ylab`	as the `ylab` argument in `plot` with the default of `'confidence density'` when `plot.option='confidence-density'`. Other choices are `'confidence curve'` when `plot.option` is `'confidence-curve'` or `'cv'`, and `'confidence distribution'` when `plot.option` is `'confidence-distribution'` or `'cdf'`.
`xlim`	as the `xlim` argument in `plot`.
`ylim`	as the `ylim` argument in `plot`, scaled if `studies` is specified.
`...`	other arguments that can be specified in `plot`.

Details

This function produces a forest-like plot for model-based or 2x2-table-based meta-analysis from the result of `gmeta` function call. The argument `plot.option` provides a choice of displaying confidence densities, curves, or distributions.

Value

A figure of combined and inidividual confidence densities, curves, or distributions.

Note

Revised on 2014/12/10.

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References

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Xie, M., Singh, K., and Strawderman, W. E. (2011). Confidencedence distributions and a unifying framework for meta-analysis. *Journal of the American Statistical Association*, **106** 320-333.

Yang, G., Liu, D., Wang, J. and Xie, M. (2016). Meta-analysis framework for exact inferences with application to the analysis of rare events. *Biometrics*, **72** 1378-1386.

See Also

`gmeta`

Examples

```
#### gmeta: generalized meta-analysis approach ####

data(ulcer)
ulcer.o <- as.matrix(ulcer)

# impute 0.5
ulcer <- ifelse(ulcer.o == 0, 0.5, ulcer.o)
# summary statistics
ulcer.theta <- log( (ulcer[,1]*ulcer[,4]) / (ulcer[,2]*ulcer[,3]) )
ulcer.sigma <- sqrt(1/ulcer[,1] + 1/ulcer[,2] + 1/ulcer[,3] + 1/ulcer[,4])
ulcer.pivots = data.frame(mns=ulcer.theta, sds=ulcer.sigma)

# fixed-effect model
gmo.mdlfx <- gmeta(ulcer.pivots, method='fixed-mle', gmo.xgrid=seq(from=-10,to=10,by=0.01))
summary(gmo.mdlfx)

# random-effects model, method of moments
gmo.mdlrm <- gmeta(ulcer.pivots, method='random-tau2', weight=rep(1,41), tau2=2,
gmo.xgrid=seq(from=-10,to=10,by=0.01))
summary(gmo.mdlrm)

# Forest plot of CDs
plot(gmo.mdlrm, studies=c(4,8,15,16,23,41)) # default: confidence-distribution-density
plot(gmo.mdlrm, studies=c(4,8,15,16,23,41), plot.option='cv') # using confidence-curve

# 2x2 table-based meta-analysis
ulcer.2x2 <- cbind(ulcer[,1], ulcer[,1]+ulcer[,2], ulcer[,3], ulcer[,3]+ulcer[,4])
# Mantel-Haenszel odd-ratio
gmo.2x2MH <- gmeta(ulcer.2x2, gmi.type='2x2', method='MH', gmo.xgrid=seq(-5,5,by=0.001))
summary(gmo.2x2MH)
plot(gmo.2x2MH, studies=c(4,8,15,16,23,41))

# Peto's log-odds-ratio
gmo.2x2Pt <- gmeta(ulcer.2x2, gmi.type='2x2', method='Peto', gmo.xgrid=seq(-5,5,by=0.001))
summary(gmo.2x2Pt)
plot(gmo.2x2Pt, studies=c(4,8,15,16,23,41))

# Exact meta-analysis on log-odds-ratio based on Liu et al (2012)
ulcer.exact <- cbind(ulcer.o[,1], ulcer.o[,1]+ulcer.o[,2], ulcer.o[,3], ulcer.o[,3]+ulcer.o[,4])
#gmo.exact1 <- gmeta(ulcer.exact, gmi.type='2x2', method='exact1',
# gmo.xgrid=seq(-5,5,by=0.001), report.error=TRUE)
#summary(gmo.exact1)
#plot(gmo.exact1, studies=c(4,8,15,16,23,41))

# Exact meta-analysis on risk difference based on Tian et al (2009)
#gmo.exact2 <- gmeta(ulcer.exact, gmi.type='2x2', method='exact2',
# gmo.xgrid=seq(-1,1,by=0.001), report.error=TRUE)
#summary(gmo.exact2)
#plot(gmo.exact2, studies=c(4,8,15,16,23,41), plot.option='cv')
```

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