

Package ‘meta’

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Title General Package for Meta-Analysis

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Suggests BiasedUrn, pimeta, estmeansd

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URL <https://github.com/guido-s/meta/>

<https://link.springer.com/book/10.1007/978-3-319-21416-0>

Description User-friendly general package providing standard methods for meta-analysis and supporting Schwarzer, Carpenter, and Rucker <[DOI:10.1007/978-3-319-21416-0](https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-21416-0)>, “Meta-Analysis with R” (2015):

- common effect and random effects meta-analysis;
- several plots (forest, funnel, Galbraith / radial, L'Abbe, Baujat, bubble);
- three-level meta-analysis model;
- generalised linear mixed model;
- Hartung-Knapp method for random effects model;
- Kenward-Roger method for random effects model;
- prediction interval;
- statistical tests for funnel plot asymmetry;
- trim-and-fill method to evaluate bias in meta-analysis;
- meta-regression;
- cumulative meta-analysis and leave-one-out meta-analysis;
- import data from 'RevMan 5';
- produce forest plot summarising several (subgroup) meta-analyses.

License GPL (>= 2)

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NeedsCompilation no

Repository CRAN

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meta-package	<i>meta: Brief overview of methods and general hints</i>
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Description

R package **meta** is a user-friendly general package providing standard methods for meta-analysis and supporting Schwarzer et al. (2015), <https://link.springer.com/book/10.1007/978-3-319-21416-0>.

Details

R package **meta** (Schwarzer, 2007; Balduzzi et al., 2019) provides the following statistical methods for meta-analysis.

1. Common effect (also called fixed effect) and random effects model:
 - Meta-analysis of continuous outcome data ([metacont](#))
 - Meta-analysis of binary outcome data ([metabin](#))
 - Meta-analysis of incidence rates ([metainc](#))
 - Generic inverse variance meta-analysis ([metagen](#))
 - Meta-analysis of single correlations ([metacor](#))
 - Meta-analysis of single means ([metamean](#))
 - Meta-analysis of single proportions ([metaprop](#))
 - Meta-analysis of single incidence rates ([metarate](#))
2. Several plots for meta-analysis:
 - Forest plot ([forest.meta](#), [forest.metabin](#))
 - Funnel plot ([funnel.meta](#))
 - Galbraith plot / radial plot ([radial.meta](#))
 - L'Abbe plot for meta-analysis with binary outcome data ([labbe.metabin](#), [labbe.default](#))
 - Baujat plot to explore heterogeneity in meta-analysis ([baujat.meta](#))
 - Bubble plot to display the result of a meta-regression ([bubble.metareg](#))
3. Three-level meta-analysis model (Van den Noortgate et al., 2013)
4. Generalised linear mixed models (GLMMs) for binary and count data (Stijnen et al., 2010) ([metabin](#), [metainc](#), [metaprop](#), and [metarate](#))

5. Various estimators for the between-study variance τ^2 in a random effects model (Veroniki et al., 2016); see description of argument `method.tau` below
6. Hartung-Knapp method for random effects meta-analysis (Hartung & Knapp, 2001a,b), see description of arguments `method.random.ci` and `adhoc.hakn.ci` below
7. Kenward-Roger method for random effects meta-analysis (Partlett and Riley, 2017), see description of arguments `method.random.ci` and `method.predict` below
8. Prediction interval for the treatment effect of a new study (Higgins et al., 2009; Partlett and Riley, 2017; Nagashima et al., 2019), see description of argument `method.predict` below
9. Statistical tests for funnel plot asymmetry (`metabias.meta`, `metabias.rm5`) and trim-and-fill method (`trimfill.meta`, `trimfill.default`) to evaluate bias in meta-analysis
10. Meta-regression (`metareg`)
11. Cumulative meta-analysis (`metacum`) and leave-one-out meta-analysis (`metainf`)
12. Import data from Review Manager 5 (`read.rm5`), see also `metacr` to conduct meta-analysis for a single comparison and outcome from a Cochrane review

Additional statistical meta-analysis methods are provided by add-on R packages:

- Frequentist methods for network meta-analysis (R package **netmeta**)
- Statistical methods for sensitivity analysis in meta-analysis (R package **metasens**)
- Statistical methods for meta-analysis of diagnostic accuracy studies with several cutpoints (R package **diagmeta**)

In the following, more details on available and default statistical meta-analysis methods are provided and R function `settings.meta` is briefly described which can be used to change the default settings. Additional information on meta-analysis objects and available summary measures can be found on the help pages `meta-object` and `meta-sm`.

Estimation of between-study variance:

The following methods are available in all meta-analysis functions to estimate the between-study variance τ^2 .

Argument	Method
<code>method.tau = "REML"</code>	Restricted maximum-likelihood estimator (Viechtbauer, 2005) (default)
<code>method.tau = "PM"</code>	Paule-Mandel estimator (Paule and Mandel, 1982)
<code>method.tau = "DL"</code>	DerSimonian-Laird estimator (DerSimonian and Laird, 1986)
<code>method.tau = "ML"</code>	Maximum-likelihood estimator (Viechtbauer, 2005)
<code>method.tau = "HS"</code>	Hunter-Schmidt estimator (Hunter and Schmidt, 2015)
<code>method.tau = "SJ"</code>	Sidik-Jonkman estimator (Sidik and Jonkman, 2005)
<code>method.tau = "HE"</code>	Hedges estimator (Hedges and Olkin, 1985)
<code>method.tau = "EB"</code>	Empirical Bayes estimator (Morris, 1983)

For GLMMs, only the maximum-likelihood method is available.

Historically, the DerSimonian-Laird method was the de facto standard to estimate the between-study variance τ^2 and is the default in some software packages including Review Manager 5 (RevMan 5) and R package **meta**, version 4 and below. However, its role has been challenged and especially the REML and Paule-Mandel estimators have been recommended (Veroniki et al.,

2016; Langan et al., 2019). Accordingly, the current default in R package **meta** is the REML estimator.

The following R command could be used to employ the Paule-Mandel instead of the REML estimator in all meta-analyses of the current R session:

- `settings.meta(method.tau = "PM")`

Other estimators for τ^2 could be selected in a similar way.

Confidence interval for random effects estimate:

The following methods are available in all meta-analysis functions to calculate a confidence interval for the random effects estimate.

Argument	Method
<code>method.random.ci = "classic"</code>	Based on standard normal quantile (DerSimonian and Laird, 1986) (default)
<code>method.random.ci = "HK"</code>	Method by Hartung and Knapp (2001a/b)
<code>method.random.ci = "KR"</code>	Kenward-Roger method (Partlett and Riley, 2017)

DerSimonian and Laird (1986) introduced the classic random effects model using a quantile of the standard normal distribution to calculate a confidence interval for the random effects estimate. This method implicitly assumes that the weights in the random effects meta-analysis are not estimated but given. Particularly, the uncertainty in the estimation of the between-study variance τ^2 is ignored.

Hartung and Knapp (2001a,b) proposed an alternative method for random effects meta-analysis based on a refined variance estimator for the treatment estimate and a quantile of a t -distribution with $k-1$ degrees of freedom where k corresponds to the number of studies in the meta-analysis.

The Kenward-Roger method is only available for the REML estimator (`method.tau = "REML"`) of the between-study variance τ^2 (Partlett and Riley, 2017). This method is based on an adjusted variance estimate for the random effects estimate. Furthermore, a quantile of a t -distribution with adequately modified degrees of freedom is used to calculate the confidence interval.

For GLMMs and three-level models, the Kenward-Roger method is not available, but a method similar to Knapp and Hartung (2003) is used if `method.random.ci = "HK"`. For this method, the variance estimator is not modified, however, a quantile of a t -distribution with $k-1$ degrees of freedom is used; see description of argument `test` in [rma.glmm](#) and [rma.mv](#).

Simulation studies (Hartung and Knapp, 2001a,b; IntHout et al., 2014; Langan et al., 2019) show improved coverage probabilities of the Hartung-Knapp method compared to the classic random effects method. However, in rare settings with very homogeneous treatment estimates, the Hartung-Knapp variance estimate can be arbitrarily small resulting in a very narrow confidence interval (Knapp and Hartung, 2003; Wiksten et al., 2016). In such cases, an *ad hoc* variance correction has been proposed by utilising the variance estimate from the classic random effects model with the Hartung-Knapp method (Knapp and Hartung, 2003; IQWiQ, 2022). An alternative *ad hoc* approach is to use the confidence interval of the classic common or random effects meta-analysis if it is wider than the interval from the Hartung-Knapp method (Wiksten et al., 2016; Jackson et al., 2017).

Argument `adhoc.hkn.ci` can be used to choose the *ad hoc* correction for the Hartung-Knapp (HK) method:

Argument	Ad hoc method
----------	---------------

<code>adhoc.hakn.ci = ""</code>	no <i>ad hoc</i> correction (default)
<code>adhoc.hakn.ci = "se"</code>	use variance correction if HK standard error is smaller than standard error from classic random effects meta-analysis (Knapp and Hartung, 2003)
<code>adhoc.hakn.ci = "IQWiG6"</code>	use variance correction if HK confidence interval is narrower than CI from classic random effects model with DerSimonian-Laird estimator (IQWiG, 2022)
<code>adhoc.hakn.ci = "ci"</code>	use wider confidence interval of classic random effects and HK meta-analysis (Hybrid method 2 in Jackson et al., 2017)

For GLMMs and three-level models, the *ad hoc* variance corrections are not available.

Prediction interval:

The following methods are available in all meta-analysis functions to calculate a prediction interval for the treatment effect in a single new study.

Argument	Method
<code>method.predict = "HTS"</code>	Based on <i>t</i> -distribution (Higgins et al., 2009) (default)
<code>method.predict = "HK"</code>	Hartung-Knapp method (Partlett and Riley, 2017)
<code>method.predict = "KR"</code>	Kenward-Roger method (Partlett and Riley, 2017)
<code>method.predict = "NNF"</code>	Bootstrap approach (Nagashima et al., 2019)
<code>method.predict = "S"</code>	Based on standard normal quantile (Skipka, 2006)

By default (`method.predict = "HTS"`), the prediction interval is based on a *t*-distribution with $k-2$ degrees of freedom where k corresponds to the number of studies in the meta-analysis, see equation (12) in Higgins et al. (2009).

The Kenward-Roger method is only available for the REML estimator (`method.tau = "REML"`) of the between-study variance τ^2 (Partlett and Riley, 2017). This method is based on an adjusted variance estimate for the random effects estimate. Furthermore, a quantile of a *t*-distribution with adequately modified degrees of freedom minus 1 is used to calculate the prediction interval.

The bootstrap approach is only available if R package **pimeta** is installed (Nagashima et al., 2019). Internally, the `pima` function is called with argument `method = "boot"`.

The method of Skipka (2006) ignores the uncertainty in the estimation of the between-study variance τ^2 and thus has too narrow limits for meta-analyses with a small number of studies.

For GLMMs and three-level models, the Kenward-Roger method and the bootstrap approach are not available, but a method similar to Knapp and Hartung (2003) is used if `method.random.ci = "HK"`. For this method, the variance estimator is not modified, however, a quantile of a *t*-distribution with $k-2$ degrees of freedom is used; see description of argument `test` in `rma.glmm` and `rma.mv`.

Argument `adhoc.hakn.pi` can be used to choose the *ad hoc* correction for the Hartung-Knapp method:

Argument	Ad hoc method
<code>adhoc.hakn.pi = ""</code>	no <i>ad hoc</i> correction (default)
<code>adhoc.hakn.pi = "se"</code>	use variance correction if HK standard error is smaller

For GLMMs and three-level models, the *ad hoc* variance corrections are not available.

Confidence interval for the between-study variance:

The following methods are available in all meta-analysis functions to calculate a confidence interval for τ^2 and τ .

Argument	Method
<code>method.tau.ci = "J"</code>	Method by Jackson (2013)
<code>method.tau.ci = "BJ"</code>	Method by Biggerstaff and Jackson (2008)
<code>method.tau.ci = "QP"</code>	Q-Profile method (Viechtbauer, 2007)
<code>method.tau.ci = "PL"</code>	Profile-Likelihood method for three-level meta-analysis model (Van den Noortgate et al., 2013)
<code>method.tau.ci = ""</code>	No confidence interval

The first three methods have been recommended by Veroniki et al. (2016). By default, the Jackson method is used for the DerSimonian-Laird estimator of τ^2 and the Q-profile method for all other estimators of τ^2 .

The Profile-Likelihood method is the only method available for the three-level meta-analysis model.

For GLMMs, no confidence intervals for τ^2 and τ are calculated.

Change default settings for R session:

R function `settings.meta` can be used to change the previously described and several other default settings for the current R session.

Some pre-defined general settings are available:

- `settings.meta("RevMan5")`
- `settings.meta("JAMA")`
- `settings.meta("IQWiG5")`
- `settings.meta("IQWiG6")`
- `settings.meta("geneexpr")`

The first command can be used to reproduce meta-analyses from Cochrane reviews conducted with *Review Manager 5* (RevMan 5, <https://training.cochrane.org/online-learning/core-software/revman>) and specifies to use a RevMan 5 layout in forest plots.

The second command can be used to generate forest plots following instructions for authors of the *Journal of the American Medical Association* (<https://jamanetwork.com/journals/jama/pages/instructions-for-authors/>). Study labels according to JAMA guidelines can be generated using `labels.meta`.

The next two commands implement the recommendations of the Institute for Quality and Efficiency in Health Care (IQWiG), Germany according to General Methods 5 and 6, respectively (<https://www.iqwig.de/en/about-us/methods/methods-paper/>).

The last setting can be used to print p-values in scientific notation and to suppress the calculation of confidence intervals for the between-study variance.

See `settings.meta` for more details on these pre-defined general settings.

In addition, `settings.meta` can be used to define individual settings for the current R session. For example, the following R command specifies the use of Hartung-Knapp and Paule-Mandel method, and the printing of prediction intervals for any meta-analysis generated after execution of this command:

- `settings.meta(method.random.ci = "HK", method.tau = "PM", prediction = TRUE)`

Note

Balduzzi et al. (2019) is the preferred citation in publications for **meta**. Type `citation("meta")` for a BibTeX entry of this publication.

Type `help(package = "meta")` for a listing of all R functions and datasets available in **meta**. For example, results of several meta-analyses can be combined with `metabind` which is useful to generate a forest plot with results of several subgroup analyses.

R package **meta** imports R functions from **metafor** (Viechtbauer, 2010) to

- estimate the between-study variance τ^2 ,
- conduct meta-regression,
- estimate three-level models,
- estimate generalised linear mixed models.

To report problems and bugs

- type `bug.report(package = "meta")` if you do not use RStudio,
- send an email to Guido Schwarzer <guido.schwarzer@uniklinik-freiburg.de> if you use RStudio.

The development version of **meta** is available on GitHub <https://github.com/guido-s/meta/>.

Author(s)

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See Also

[meta-object](#), [meta-sm](#)

amlodipine

*Amlodipine for Work Capacity***Description**

Meta-analysis on the effect of amlodipine on work capacity.

This meta-analysis is used as a data example in Hartung and Knapp (2001).

Format

A data frame with the following columns:

<i>study</i>	study label
<i>n.amlo</i>	number of observations in amlodipine group
<i>mean.amlo</i>	estimated mean in amlodipine group
<i>var.amlo</i>	variance in amlodipine group
<i>n.plac</i>	number of observations in placebo group
<i>mean.plac</i>	estimated mean in placebo group
<i>var.plac</i>	variance in placebo group

Source

Hartung J & Knapp G (2001): On tests of the overall treatment effect in meta-analysis with normally distributed responses. *Statistics in Medicine*, **20**, 1771–82

See Also

[metacont](#)

Examples

```
data(amlodipine)

m <- metacont(n.amlo, mean.amlo, sqrt(var.amlo),
  n.plac, mean.plac, sqrt(var.plac),
  data = amlodipine, studlab = study,
  method.tau = "DL")
m.hk <- update(m, method.random.ci = "HK")

# Same results for mean difference as in Table III in Hartung and
# Knapp (2001)
#
vars.common <- c("TE.common", "lower.common", "upper.common")
vars.random <- c("TE.random", "lower.random", "upper.random")
#
res.common <- as.data.frame(m[vars.common])
names(res.common) <- vars.random
#
```

```
res.md <- rbind(res.common,
  as.data.frame(m[vars.random]),
  as.data.frame(m.hk[vars.random]))
#
res.md <- round(res.md, 5)
#
row.names(res.md) <- c("CE", "RE", "RE (HaKn)")
names(res.md) <- c("Absolute difference", "CI lower", "CI upper")
#
res.md
```

as.data.frame.meta *Additional functions for objects of class meta*

Description

The `as.data.frame` method returns a data frame containing information on individual studies, e.g., estimated treatment effect and its standard error.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'meta'
as.data.frame(x, row.names = NULL, optional = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	An object of class <code>meta</code> .
<code>row.names</code>	NULL or a character vector giving the row names for the data frame.
<code>optional</code>	logical. If TRUE, setting row names and converting column names (to syntactic names) is optional.
<code>...</code>	other arguments

Value

A data frame is returned by the function `as.data.frame`.

Author(s)

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See Also

[metabin](#), [metacont](#), [metagen](#), [forest.meta](#)

Examples

```

data(Fleiss1993cont)
#
# Generate additional variable with grouping information
#
Fleiss1993cont$group <- c(1, 2, 1, 1, 2)
#
# Do meta-analysis without grouping information
#
m1 <- metacont(n.psync, mean.psync, sd.psync, n.cont, mean.cont, sd.cont,
  data = Fleiss1993cont, sm = "SMD", studlab = paste(study, year))
#
# Update meta-analysis object and do subgroup analyses
#
update(m1, subgroup = group)

# Same result using metacont function directly
#
m2 <- metacont(n.psync, mean.psync, sd.psync, n.cont, mean.cont, sd.cont,
  data = Fleiss1993cont, sm = "SMD", studlab = paste(study, year),
  subgroup = group)
m2

# Compare printout of the following two commands
#
as.data.frame(m1)
m1$data

```

baujat.meta

Baujat plot to explore heterogeneity in meta-analysis

Description

Draw a Baujat plot to explore heterogeneity in meta-analysis.

Usage

```

## S3 method for class 'meta'
baujat(
  x,
  yscale = 1,
  xlim,
  ylim,
  xlab = "Contribution to overall heterogeneity",
  ylab = "Influence on overall result",
  pch = 21,
  cex = 1,
  col = "black",

```

```

    bg = "darkgray",
    studlab = TRUE,
    cex.studlab = 0.8,
    pos.studlab,
    offset = 0.5,
    xmin = 0,
    ymin = 0,
    grid = TRUE,
    col.grid = "lightgray",
    lty.grid = "dotted",
    lwd.grid = par("lwd"),
    pty = "s",
    ...
)

```

Arguments

x	An object of class meta.
yscale	Scaling factor for values on y-axis.
xlim	The x limits (min,max) of the plot.
ylim	The y limits (min,max) of the plot.
xlab	A label for the x-axis.
ylab	A label for the y-axis.
pch	The plotting symbol used for individual studies.
cex	The magnification to be used for plotting symbol.
col	A vector with colour of plotting symbols.
bg	A vector with background colour of plotting symbols (only used if pch in 21 : 25).
studlab	A logical indicating whether study labels should be printed in the graph. A vector with study labels can also be provided (must be of same length as x\$TE then).
cex.studlab	The magnification for study labels.
pos.studlab	Position of study labels, see argument pos in text .
offset	Offset for study labels (see text).
xmin	A numeric specifying minimal value to print study labels (on x-axis).
ymin	A numeric specifying minimal value to print study labels (on y-axis).
grid	A logical indicating whether a grid is printed in the plot.
col.grid	Colour for grid lines.
lty.grid	The line type for grid lines.
lwd.grid	The line width for grid lines.
pty	A character specifying type of plot region (see par).
...	Graphical arguments as in par may also be passed as arguments.

Details

Baujat et al. (2002) introduced a scatter plot to explore heterogeneity in meta-analysis. On the x-axis the contribution of each study to the overall heterogeneity statistic (see list object Q of the meta-analysis object x) is plotted. On the y-axis the standardised difference of the overall treatment effect with and without each study is plotted; this quantity describes the influence of each study on the overall treatment effect.

Internally, the `metainf` function is used to calculate the values on the y-axis.

Value

A data.frame with the following variables:

x	Coordinate on x-axis (contribution to heterogeneity statistic)
y	Coordinate on y-axis (influence on overall treatment effect)

Author(s)

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References

Baujat B, Mahé C, Pignon JP, Hill C (2002): A graphical method for exploring heterogeneity in meta-analyses: Application to a meta-analysis of 65 trials. *Statistics in Medicine*, **30**, 2641–52

See Also

[metagen](#), [metainf](#)

Examples

```
data(Olkin1995)

# Only consider first ten studies
m1 <- metabin(ev.exp, n.exp, ev.cont, n.cont,
  data = Olkin1995, sm = "OR", method = "I", studlab = paste(author, year),
  subset = 1:10)

# Generate Baujat plot
baujat(m1)

## Not run:
m1 <- metabin(ev.exp, n.exp, ev.cont, n.cont,
  data = Olkin1995, sm = "OR", method = "I", studlab = paste(author, year))

# Do not print study labels if the x-value is smaller than 4 and
# the y-value is smaller than 1
baujat(m1, yscale = 10, xmin = 4, ymin = 1)

# Change position of study labels
baujat(m1, yscale = 10, xmin = 4, ymin = 1,
```

```
pos = 1, xlim = c(0, 6.5))

# Generate Baujat plot and assign x- and y- coordinates to R object
# b1
b1 <- baujat(m1)

# Calculate overall heterogeneity statistic
sum(b1$x)
m1$Q

## End(Not run)
```

bubble.metareg

Bubble plot to display the result of a meta-regression

Description

Draw a bubble plot to display the result of a meta-regression.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'metareg'
bubble(
  x,
  xlim,
  ylim,
  xlab,
  ylab,
  cex,
  min.cex = 0.5,
  max.cex = 5,
  pch = 21,
  col = "black",
  bg = "darkgray",
  lty = 1,
  lwd = 1,
  col.line = "black",
  studlab = FALSE,
  cex.studlab = 0.8,
  pos.studlab = 2,
  offset = 0.5,
  regline = TRUE,
  backtransf = x$.meta$x$backtransf,
  ref,
  col.ref = "lightgray",
  lty.ref = 1,
  lwd.ref = 1,
```

```

    axes = TRUE,
    box = TRUE,
    ...
)

bubble(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	An object of class <code>metareg</code> .
xlim	The x limits (min,max) of the plot.
ylim	The y limits (min,max) of the plot.
xlab	A label for the x-axis.
ylab	A label for the y-axis.
cex	The magnification to be used for plotting symbols.
min.cex	Minimal magnification for plotting symbols.
max.cex	Maximal magnification for plotting symbols.
pch	The plotting symbol used for individual studies.
col	A vector with colour of plotting symbols.
bg	A vector with background colour of plotting symbols (only used if pch in 21 : 25).
lty	The line type for the meta-regression line.
lwd	The line width for the meta-regression line.
col.line	Colour for the meta-regression line.
studlab	A logical indicating whether study labels should be printed in the graph. A vector with study labels can also be provided (must be of same length as the number of studies in the meta-analysis then).
cex.studlab	The magnification for study labels.
pos.studlab	Position of study labels, see argument <code>pos</code> in text .
offset	Offset for study labels (see text).
regline	A logical indicating whether a regression line should be added to the bubble plot.
backtransf	A logical indicating whether results for relative summary measures (argument <code>sm</code> equal to "OR", "RR", "HR", or "IRR") should be back transformed. If <code>backtransf=TRUE</code> , results for <code>sm="OR"</code> are printed as odds ratios rather than log odds ratios, for example.
ref	A numerical giving the reference value to be plotted as a line in the bubble plot. No reference line is plotted if argument <code>ref</code> is equal to NA.
col.ref	Colour of the reference line.
lty.ref	The line type for the reference line.
lwd.ref	The line width for the reference line.
axes	A logical indicating whether axes should be printed.
box	A logical indicating whether a box should be printed.
...	Graphical arguments as in <code>par</code> may also be passed as arguments.

Details

A bubble plot can be used to display the result of a meta-regression. It is a scatter plot with the treatment effect for each study on the y-axis and the covariate used in the meta-regression on the x-axis. Typically, the size of the plotting symbol is inversely proportional to the variance of the estimated treatment effect (Thompson & Higgins, 2002).

Argument `cex` specifies the plotting size for each individual study. If this argument is missing the weights from the meta-regression model will be used (which typically is a random effects model). Use `cex="common"` in order to utilise weights from a common effect model to define the size of the plotted symbols (even for a random effects meta-regression). If a vector with individual study weights is provided, the length of this vector must be of the same length as the number of studies.

Arguments `min.cex` and `max.cex` can be used to define the size of the smallest and largest plotting symbol. The plotting size of the most precise study is set to `max.cex` whereas the plotting size of all studies with a plotting size smaller than `min.cex` will be set to `min.cex`.

For a meta-regression with more than one covariate. Only a scatter plot of the first covariate in the regression model is shown. In this case the effect of the first covariate adjusted for other covariates in the meta-regression model is shown.

For a factor or categorial covariate separate bubble plots for each group compared to the baseline group are plotted.

Author(s)

Guido Schwarzer <guido.schwarzer@uniklinik-freiburg.de>

References

Thompson SG, Higgins JP (2002): How should meta-regression analyses be undertaken and interpreted? *Statistics in Medicine*, **21**, 1559–73

See Also

[metagen](#), [metainf](#)

Examples

```
data(Fleiss1993cont)

# Add some (fictitious) grouping variables:
Fleiss1993cont$age <- c(55, 65, 52, 65, 58)
Fleiss1993cont$region <- c("Europe", "Europe", "Asia", "Asia", "Europe")

m1 <- metacont(n.psync, mean.psync, sd.psync, n.cont, mean.cont, sd.cont,
  data = Fleiss1993cont, sm = "MD")

mr1 <- metareg(m1, region)
mr1

bubble(mr1)
bubble(mr1, lwd = 2, col.line = "blue")
```

```

mr2 <- metareg(m1, age)
mr2

bubble(mr2, lwd = 2, col.line = "blue", xlim = c(50, 70))
bubble(mr2, lwd = 2, col.line = "blue", xlim = c(50, 70), cex = "common")

# Do not print regression line
#
bubble(mr2, lwd = 2, col.line = "blue", xlim = c(50, 70), regline = FALSE)

```

ci	<i>Calculation of confidence intervals (based on normal approximation or t-distribution)</i>
----	--

Description

Calculation of confidence intervals; based on normal approximation or t-distribution.

Usage

```
ci(TE, seTE, level = 0.95, df = NULL, null.effect = 0)
```

Arguments

TE	Estimated treatment effect.
seTE	Standard error of treatment estimate.
level	The confidence level required.
df	Degrees of freedom (for confidence intervals based on t-distribution).
null.effect	A numeric value specifying the effect under the null hypothesis.

Value

List with components

TE	Estimated treatment effect
seTE	Standard error of treatment estimate
lower	Lower confidence limits
upper	Upper confidence limits
statistic	Test statistic (either z-score or t-score)
p	P-value of test with null hypothesis TE=0
level	The confidence level required
df	Degrees of freedom (t-distribution)

Note

This function is primarily called from other functions of the library `meta`, e.g. `forest.meta`, `summary.meta`.

Author(s)

Guido Schwarzer <guido.schwarzer@uniklinik-freiburg.de>

Examples

```
data.frame(ci(170, 10))
data.frame(ci(170, 10, 0.99))
data.frame(ci(1.959964, 1))
data.frame(ci(2.2621571628, 1, df = 9))
```

cisapride

Cisapride in Non-Ulcer Dispepsia

Description

Meta-analysis on cisapride in non-ulcer dispepsia.

This meta-analysis is used as a data example in Hartung and Knapp (2001).

Format

A data frame with the following columns:

<i>study</i>	study label
<i>event.cisa</i>	number of events in cisapride group
<i>n.cisa</i>	number of observations in cisapride group
<i>event.plac</i>	number of events in placebo group
<i>n.plac</i>	number of observations in placebo group

Source

Hartung J & Knapp G (2001): A refined method for the meta-analysis of controlled clinical trials with binary outcome. *Statistics in Medicine*, **20**, 3875–89

See Also

[metabin](#)

Examples

```
data(cisapride)

m.or <- metabin(event.cisa, n.cisa, event.plac, n.plac,
```

```

data = cisapride, sm = "OR",
method = "Inverse", method.tau = "DL",
studlab = study, method.incr = "all")

m.or.hk <- update(m.or, method.random.ci = "HK")
m.rr <- update(m.or, sm = "RR")
m.rr.hk <- update(m.or, sm = "RR", method.random.ci = "HK")

vars.common <- c("TE.common", "lower.common", "upper.common")
vars.random <- c("TE.random", "lower.random", "upper.random")
#
res.common.or <- as.data.frame(m.or[vars.common])
names(res.common.or) <- vars.random
#
res.common.rr <- as.data.frame(m.rr[vars.common])
names(res.common.rr) <- vars.random

# Results for log risk ratio - see Table VII in Hartung and Knapp (2001)
#
res.rr <- rbind(res.common.rr,
  as.data.frame(m.rr[vars.random]),
  as.data.frame(m.rr.hk[vars.random]))
#
row.names(res.rr) <- c("CE", "RE", "RE (HaKn)")
names(res.rr) <- c("Log risk ratio", "CI lower", "CI upper")
#
res.rr

# Results for log odds ratio (Table VII in Hartung and Knapp 2001)
#
res.or <- rbind(res.common.or,
  as.data.frame(m.or[vars.random]),
  as.data.frame(m.or.hk[vars.random]))
#
row.names(res.or) <- c("CE", "RE", "RE (HaKn)")
names(res.or) <- c("Log odds ratio", "CI lower", "CI upper")
#
res.or

```

drapery

Drapery plot

Description

Draw a drapery plot with (scaled) p-value curves for individual studies and meta-analysis estimates.

Usage

```
drapery(
```

```
x,
type = "zvalue",
layout = "grayscale",
study.results = TRUE,
lty.study = 1,
lwd.study = 1,
col.study = "darkgray",
labels,
col.labels = "black",
cex.labels = 0.7,
subset.labels,
srt.labels,
common = x$common,
random = x$random,
lty.common = 1,
lwd.common = max(3, lwd.study),
col.common = "blue",
lty.random = 1,
lwd.random = lwd.common,
col.random = "red",
sign = NULL,
lty.sign = 1,
lwd.sign = 1,
col.sign = "black",
prediction = random,
col.predict = "lightblue",
alpha = if (type == "zvalue") c(0.001, 0.01, 0.05, 0.1) else c(0.01, 0.05, 0.1),
lty.alpha = 2,
lwd.alpha = 1,
col.alpha = "black",
cex.alpha = 0.7,
col.null.effect = "black",
legend = TRUE,
pos.legend = "topleft",
bg = "white",
bty = "o",
backtransf = x$backtransf,
xlab,
ylab,
xlim,
ylim,
lwd.max = 2.5,
lwd.study.weight = if (random) "random" else "common",
at = NULL,
n.grid = if (type == "zvalue") 10000 else 1000,
mar = c(5.1, 4.1, 4.1, 4.1),
plot = TRUE,
warn.deprecated = gs("warn.deprecated"),
```

```

    fixed,
    lwd.fixed,
    lty.fixed,
    col.fixed,
    ...
)

```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	An object of class <code>meta</code> .
<code>type</code>	A character string indicating whether to plot test statistics (" <code>zvalue</code> ") or p-values (" <code>pvalue</code> "), can be abbreviated.
<code>layout</code>	A character string for the line layout of individual studies: " <code>grayscale</code> ", " <code>equal</code> ", or " <code>linewidth</code> " (see Details), can be abbreviated.
<code>study.results</code>	A logical indicating whether results for individual studies should be shown in the figure.
<code>lty.study</code>	Line type for individual studies.
<code>lwd.study</code>	Line width for individual studies.
<code>col.study</code>	Colour of lines for individual studies.
<code>labels</code>	A logical or character string indicating whether study labels should be shown at the top of the drapery plot; either <code>FALSE</code> , " <code>id</code> ", or " <code>studlab</code> "; see Details.
<code>col.labels</code>	Colour of study labels.
<code>cex.labels</code>	The magnification for study labels.
<code>subset.labels</code>	A vector specifying which study labels should be shown in the drapery plot.
<code>srt.labels</code>	A numerical vector or single numeric (between 0 and 90) specifying the angle to rotate study labels; see Details.
<code>common</code>	A logical indicating whether to show result for the common effect model.
<code>random</code>	A logical indicating whether to show result for the random effects model.
<code>lty.common</code>	Line type for common effect meta-analysis.
<code>lwd.common</code>	Line width for common effect meta-analysis.
<code>col.common</code>	Colour of lines for common effect meta-analysis.
<code>lty.random</code>	Line type for random effects meta-analysis.
<code>lwd.random</code>	Line width for random effects meta-analysis.
<code>col.random</code>	Colour of lines for random effects meta-analysis.
<code>sign</code>	Significance level used to highlight significant values in curves.
<code>lty.sign</code>	Line type for significant values.
<code>lwd.sign</code>	Line width for significant values.
<code>col.sign</code>	Line colour for significant values.
<code>prediction</code>	A logical indicating whether to show prediction region.
<code>col.predict</code>	Colour of prediction region
<code>alpha</code>	Horizontal lines are printed for the specified alpha values.

<code>lty.alpha</code>	Line type of horizontal lines for alpha values.
<code>lwd.alpha</code>	Line width of horizontal lines for alpha values.
<code>col.alpha</code>	Colour of horizontal lines for alpha values.
<code>cex.alpha</code>	The magnification for the text of the alpha
<code>col.null.effect</code>	Colour of vertical line indicating null effect.
<code>legend</code>	A logical indicating whether a legend should be printed.
<code>pos.legend</code>	A character string with position of legend (see legend).
<code>bg</code>	Background colour of legend (see legend).
<code>bty</code>	Type of the box around the legend; either "o" or "n" (see legend).
<code>backtransf</code>	A logical indicating whether results should be back transformed on the x-axis. For example, if <code>backtransf = FALSE</code> , log odds ratios instead of odds ratios are shown on the x-axis.
<code>xlab</code>	A label for the x-axis.
<code>ylab</code>	A label for the y-axis.
<code>xlim</code>	The x limits (min, max) of the plot.
<code>ylim</code>	The y limits (min, max) of the plot (ignored if <code>type = "pvalue"</code>).
<code>lwd.max</code>	The maximum line width (only considered if argument <code>layout</code> is equal to "linewidth").
<code>lwd.study.weight</code>	A character string indicating whether to determine line width for individual studies using weights from common effect ("common") or random effects model ("random"), can be abbreviated (only considered if argument <code>layout</code> is equal to "linewidth").
<code>at</code>	Points at which tick-marks are to be drawn on the x-axis.
<code>n.grid</code>	The number of grid points to calculate the p-value or test statistic functions.
<code>mar</code>	Physical plot margin, see par .
<code>plot</code>	A logical indicating whether to generate a figure.
<code>warn.deprecated</code>	A logical indicating whether warnings should be printed if deprecated arguments are used.
<code>fixed</code>	Deprecated argument (replaced by 'common').
<code>lwd.fixed</code>	Deprecated argument (replaced by 'lwd.common').
<code>lty.fixed</code>	Deprecated argument (replaced by 'lty.common').
<code>col.fixed</code>	Deprecated argument (replaced by 'col.common').
<code>...</code>	Graphical arguments as in <code>par</code> may also be passed as arguments.

Details

The concept of a p-value function, also called confidence curve, goes back to Birnbaum (1961). A drapery plot, showing p-value functions (or a scaled version based on the corresponding test statistics) for individual studies as well as meta-analysis estimates, is drawn in the active graphics window. Furthermore, a prediction region for a single future study is shown as a shaded area. In contrast to a forest plot, a drapery plot does not provide information for a single confidence level however for any confidence level.

Argument type can be used to either show p-value functions (Birnbaum, 1961) or a scaled version (Infanger, 2019) with test statistics (default).

Argument layout determines how curves for individual studies are presented:

- darker gray tones with increasing precision (layout = "grayscale")
- thicker lines with increasing precision (layout = "linewidth")
- equal lines (layout = "equal")

Argument labels determines how curves of individual studies are labelled:

- number of the study in the (unsorted) forest plot / printout of a meta-analysis (labels = "id")
- study labels provided by argument studlab in meta-analysis functions (labels = "studlab")
- no study labels (labels = FALSE)

By default, study labels are used (labels = "studlab") if no label has more than three characters; otherwise IDs are used (labels = "id"). The connection between IDs and study labels (among other information) is part of a data frame which is invisibly returned (if argument study.results = TRUE).

Argument srt.labels can be used to change the rotation of IDs or study labels. By default, study labels are rotated by +/- 45 degrees if at least one study label has more than three characters; otherwise labels are not rotated.

If labels = "studlab", labels are rotated by -45 degrees for studies with a treatment estimate below the common effect estimate and otherwise by 45 degrees.

Author(s)

Gerta Rücker <gerta.ruecker@uniklinik-freiburg.de>, Guido Schwarzer <guido.schwarzer@uniklinik-freiburg.de>

References

Birnbaum A (1961): Confidence Curves: An Omnibus Technique for Estimation and Testing Statistical Hypotheses. *Journal of the American Statistical Association*, **56**, 246–9

Infanger D and Schmidt-Trucksäss A (2019): P value functions: An underused method to present research results and to promote quantitative reasoning *Statistics in Medicine*, **38**, 4189–97

See Also

[forest](#), [radial](#)

Examples

```

data("lungcancer")
m1 <- metainc(d.smokers, py.smokers, d.nonsmokers, py.nonsmokers,
  data = lungcancer, studlab = study)

# Drapery plot
#
drapery(m1, xlim = c(0.5, 50))

## Not run:
data(Fleiss1993bin)
m2 <- metabin(d.asp, n.asp, d.plac, n.plac,
  data = Fleiss1993bin, studlab = paste(study, year),
  sm = "OR", random = FALSE)

# Produce drapery plot and print data frame with connection between
# IDs and study labels
#
(drapery(m2))

# For studies with a significant effect (p < 0.05), show
# study labels and print labels and lines in red
#
drapery(m2,
  labels = "studlab", subset.labels = pval < 0.05,
  srt.labels = 0, col.labels = "red",
  col.study = ifelse(pval < 0.05, "red", "darkgray"))

## End(Not run)

```

Fleiss1993bin

Aspirin after Myocardial Infarction

Description

Meta-analysis on aspirin in preventing death after myocardial infarction.

Data example in Fleiss (1993) for meta-analysis with binary outcomes.

Format

A data frame with the following columns:

<i>study</i>	study label
<i>year</i>	year of publication
<i>d.asp</i>	number of deaths in aspirin group
<i>n.asp</i>	number of observations in aspirin group
<i>d.plac</i>	number of deaths in placebo group
<i>n.plac</i>	number of observations in placebo group

Source

Fleiss JL (1993): The statistical basis of meta-analysis. *Statistical Methods in Medical Research*, **2**, 121–45

Examples

```
data(Fleiss1993bin)
metabin(d.asp, n.asp, d.plac, n.plac, data = Fleiss1993bin,
        studlab = paste(study, year), sm = "OR", random = FALSE)
```

Fleiss1993cont	<i>Mental Health Treatment</i>
----------------	--------------------------------

Description

Meta-analysis on the Effect of Mental Health Treatment on Medical Utilisation.

Data example in Fleiss (1993) for meta-analysis with continuous outcomes.

Format

A data frame with the following columns:

<i>study</i>	study label
<i>year</i>	year of publication
<i>n.psyc</i>	number of observations in psychotherapy group
<i>mean.psyc</i>	estimated mean in psychotherapy group
<i>sd.psyc</i>	standard deviation in psychotherapy group
<i>n.cont</i>	number of observations in control group
<i>mean.cont</i>	estimated mean in control group
<i>sd.cont</i>	standard deviation in control group

Source

Fleiss JL (1993): The statistical basis of meta-analysis. *Statistical Methods in Medical Research*, **2**, 121–45

See Also

[Fleiss1993bin](#)

Examples

```
data(Fleiss1993cont)
metacont(n.psyc, mean.psyc, sd.psyc, n.cont, mean.cont, sd.cont,
        data = Fleiss1993cont, studlab = paste(study, year),
        random = FALSE)
```

`forest.meta`*Forest plot to display the result of a meta-analysis*

Description

Draws a forest plot in the active graphics window (using grid graphics system).

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'meta'
forest(
  x,
  sortvar,
  studlab = TRUE,
  layout = gs("layout"),
  common = x$common,
  random = x$random,
  overall = x$overall,
  text.common = x$text.common,
  text.random = x$text.random,
  lty.common = gs("lty.common"),
  lty.random = gs("lty.random"),
  col.common = gs("col.common"),
  col.random = gs("col.random"),
  text.w.common = x$text.w.common,
  text.w.random = x$text.w.random,
  prediction = x$prediction,
  text.predict = x$text.predict,
  subgroup = TRUE,
  subgroup.hetstat = subgroup & (is.character(hetstat) || hetstat),
  print.subgroup.labels = TRUE,
  subgroup.name = x$subgroup.name,
  print.subgroup.name = x$print.subgroup.name,
  sep.subgroup = x$sep.subgroup,
  text.common.w = text.common,
  text.random.w = text.random,
  text.predict.w = text.predict,
  sort.subgroup = gs("sort.subgroup"),
  pooled.totals = common | random,
  pooled.events = gs("pooled.events"),
  pooled.times = gs("pooled.times"),
  study.results = gs("study.results"),
  xlab = "",
  xlab.pos,
  smlab = NULL,
  smlab.pos,
  xlim = "symmetric",
```

```

allstudies = TRUE,
weight.study = NULL,
pscale = x$pscale,
irscale = x$irscale,
irunit = x$irunit,
ref = ifelse(backtransf & is.relative.effect(x$sm), 1, 0),
lower.equi = gs("lower.equi"),
upper.equi = gs("upper.equi"),
lty.equi = gs("lty.equi"),
col.equi = gs("col.equi"),
fill.equi = gs("fill.equi"),
leftcols = NULL,
rightcols = NULL,
leftlabs = NULL,
rightlabs = NULL,
label.e = x$label.e,
label.c = x$label.c,
label.e.attach = NULL,
label.c.attach = NULL,
label.right = x$label.right,
label.left = x$label.left,
bottom.lr = gs("bottom.lr"),
lab.NA = gs("lab.NA"),
lab.NA.effect = gs("lab.NA.effect"),
lab.NA.weight = gs("lab.NA.weight"),
lwd = gs("lwd"),
at = NULL,
label = TRUE,
type.study = gs("type.study"),
type.common = gs("type.common"),
type.random = type.common,
type.subgroup = ifelse(study.results, "diamond", "square"),
type.subgroup.common = type.subgroup,
type.subgroup.random = type.subgroup,
col.study = gs("col.study"),
col.square = gs("col.square"),
col.square.lines = col.square,
col.inside = gs("col.inside"),
col.inside.common = col.inside,
col.inside.random = col.inside,
col.diamond = gs("col.diamond"),
col.diamond.common = col.diamond,
col.diamond.random = col.diamond,
col.diamond.lines = gs("col.diamond.lines"),
col.diamond.lines.common = col.diamond.lines,
col.diamond.lines.random = col.diamond.lines,
col.predict = gs("col.predict"),
col.predict.lines = gs("col.predict.lines"),

```

```

col.subgroup = gs("col.subgroup"),
col.label.right = gs("col.label.right"),
col.label.left = gs("col.label.left"),
hetstat = common | random | overall.hetstat,
overall.hetstat = x$overall.hetstat,
hetlab = gs("hetlab"),
resid.hetstat = gs("resid.hetstat"),
resid.hetlab = gs("resid.hetlab"),
print.I2 = gs("forest.I2"),
print.I2.ci = gs("forest.I2.ci"),
print.tau2 = gs("forest.tau2"),
print.tau2.ci = gs("forest.tau2.ci"),
print.tau = gs("forest.tau"),
print.tau.ci = gs("forest.tau.ci"),
print.Q = gs("forest.Q"),
print.pval.Q = gs("forest.pval.Q"),
print.Rb = gs("forest.Rb"),
print.Rb.ci = gs("forest.Rb.ci"),
text.subgroup.nohet = gs("text.subgroup.nohet"),
LRT = gs("LRT"),
test.overall = gs("test.overall"),
test.overall.common = common & overall & test.overall,
test.overall.random = random & overall & test.overall,
label.test.overall.common,
label.test.overall.random,
print.stat = gs("forest.stat"),
test.subgroup = x$test.subgroup,
test.subgroup.common = test.subgroup & common,
test.subgroup.random = test.subgroup & random,
prediction.subgroup = x$prediction.subgroup,
print.Q.subgroup = gs("forest.Q.subgroup"),
label.test.subgroup.common,
label.test.subgroup.random,
test.effect.subgroup = gs("test.effect.subgroup"),
test.effect.subgroup.common,
test.effect.subgroup.random,
label.test.effect.subgroup.common,
label.test.effect.subgroup.random,
text.addline1,
text.addline2,
header.line,
fontsize = gs("fontsize"),
fontfamily = gs("fontfamily"),
fs.heading = fontsize,
fs.common = gs("fs.common"),
fs.random = gs("fs.random"),
fs.predict = gs("fs.predict"),
fs.common.labels = gs("fs.common.labels"),

```

```

fs.random.labels = gs("fs.random.labels"),
fs.predict.labels = gs("fs.predict.labels"),
fs.study = fontsize,
fs.study.labels = fs.study,
fs.hetstat = gs("fs.hetstat"),
fs.test.overall = gs("fs.test.overall"),
fs.test.subgroup = gs("fs.test.subgroup"),
fs.test.effect.subgroup = gs("fs.test.effect.subgroup"),
fs.addline = gs("fs.addline"),
fs.axis = fontsize,
fs.smlab = fontsize,
fs.xlab = fontsize,
fs.lr = fontsize,
ff.heading = "bold",
ff.common = gs("ff.common"),
ff.random = gs("ff.random"),
ff.predict = gs("ff.predict"),
ff.common.labels = gs("ff.common.labels"),
ff.random.labels = gs("ff.random.labels"),
ff.predict.labels = gs("ff.predict.labels"),
ff.study = "plain",
ff.study.labels = ff.study,
ff.hetstat = gs("ff.hetstat"),
ff.test.overall = gs("ff.test.overall"),
ff.test.subgroup = gs("ff.test.subgroup"),
ff.test.effect.subgroup = gs("ff.test.effect.subgroup"),
ff.addline = gs("ff.addline"),
ff.axis = gs("ff.axis"),
ff.smlab = gs("ff.smlab"),
ff.xlab = gs("ff.xlab"),
ff.lr = gs("ff.lr"),
squaresize = 0.8/spacing,
plotwidth = if (layout == "JAMA") "8cm" else "6cm",
colgap = gs("colgap"),
colgap.left = colgap,
colgap.right = colgap,
colgap.studlab = colgap.left,
colgap.forest = colgap,
colgap.forest.left = colgap.forest,
colgap.forest.right = colgap.forest,
calcwidth.pooled = (common | random) & (overall | !is.null(x$subgroup)),
calcwidth.common = calcwidth.pooled,
calcwidth.random = calcwidth.pooled,
calcwidth.predict = gs("calcwidth.predict"),
calcwidth.hetstat = gs("calcwidth.hetstat"),
calcwidth.tests = gs("calcwidth.tests"),
calcwidth.subgroup = gs("calcwidth.subgroup"),
calcwidth.addline = gs("calcwidth.addline"),

```

```

just = if (layout == "JAMA") "left" else "right",
just.studlab = gs("just.studlab"),
just.addcols = gs("just.addcols"),
just.addcols.left = just.addcols,
just.addcols.right = just.addcols,
spacing = gs("spacing"),
addrow = gs("addrow"),
addrow.overall = gs("addrow.overall"),
addrow.subgroups = gs("addrow.subgroups"),
addrows.below.overall = gs("addrows.below.overall"),
new = TRUE,
backtransf = x$backtransf,
digits = gs("digits.forest"),
digits.se = gs("digits.se"),
digits.stat = gs("digits.stat"),
digits.pval = max(gs("digits.pval") - 2, 2),
digits.pval.Q = max(gs("digits.pval.Q") - 2, 2),
digits.Q = gs("digits.Q"),
digits.tau2 = gs("digits.tau2"),
digits.tau = gs("digits.tau"),
digits.I2 = max(gs("digits.I2") - 1, 0),
digits.weight = gs("digits.weight"),
digits.mean = digits,
digits.sd = digits.se,
digits.cor = digits,
digits.time = digits,
digits.TE = gs("digits.TE.forest"),
digits.addcols = digits,
digits.addcols.right = digits.addcols,
digits.addcols.left = digits.addcols,
scientific.pval = gs("scientific.pval"),
big.mark = gs("big.mark"),
zero.pval = if (layout == "JAMA") FALSE else gs("zero.pval"),
JAMA.pval = if (layout == "JAMA") TRUE else gs("JAMA.pval"),
warn.deprecated = gs("warn.deprecated"),
...
)

```

Arguments

x	An object of class meta.
sortvar	An optional vector used to sort the individual studies (must be of same length as x\$TE).
studlab	A logical indicating whether study labels should be printed in the graph. A vector with study labels can also be provided (must be of same length as x\$TE then).
layout	A character string specifying the layout of the forest plot (see Details).
common	A logical indicating whether common effect estimate should be plotted.

random	A logical indicating whether random effects estimate should be plotted.
overall	A logical indicating whether overall summaries should be plotted. This argument is useful in a meta-analysis with subgroups if summaries should only be plotted on group level.
text.common	A character string used in the plot to label the pooled common effect estimate.
text.random	A character string used in the plot to label the pooled random effects estimate.
lty.common	Line type (pooled common effect estimate).
lty.random	Line type (pooled random effects estimate).
col.common	Line colour (pooled common effect estimate).
col.random	Line colour (pooled random effects estimate).
text.w.common	A character string used to label weights of common effect model.
text.w.random	A character string used to label weights of random effects model.
prediction	A logical indicating whether a prediction interval should be printed.
text.predict	A character string used in the plot to label the prediction interval.
subgroup	A single logical or logical vector indicating whether / which subgroup results should be shown in forest plot. This argument is useful in a meta-analysis with subgroups if summaries should not be plotted for (some) subgroups.
subgroup.hetstat	A single logical or logical vector indicating whether / which information on heterogeneity in subgroups should be shown in forest plot. This argument is useful in a meta-analysis with subgroups if heterogeneity statistics should not be printed for (some) subgroups.
print.subgroup.labels	A logical indicating whether subgroup label should be printed.
subgroup.name	A character string with a label for the grouping variable.
print.subgroup.name	A logical indicating whether the name of the grouping variable should be printed in front of the group labels.
sep.subgroup	A character string defining the separator between label and levels of grouping variable.
text.common.w	A character string to label the pooled common effect estimate within subgroups, or a character vector of same length as number of subgroups with corresponding labels.
text.random.w	A character string to label the pooled random effect estimate within subgroups, or a character vector of same length as number of subgroups with corresponding labels.
text.predict.w	A character string to label the prediction interval within subgroups, or a character vector of same length as number of subgroups with corresponding labels.
sort.subgroup	A logical indicating whether groups should be ordered alphabetically.
pooled.totals	A logical indicating whether total number of observations should be given in the figure.
pooled.events	A logical indicating whether total number of events should be given in the figure.

pooled.times	A logical indicating whether total person time at risk should be given in the figure.
study.results	A logical indicating whether results for individual studies should be shown in the figure (useful to only plot subgroup results).
xlab	A label for the x-axis.
xlab.pos	A numeric specifying the center of the label on the x-axis.
smlab	A label for the summary measure (printed at top of figure).
smlab.pos	A numeric specifying the center of the label for the summary measure.
xlim	The x limits (min,max) of the plot, or the character string "symmetric" to produce symmetric forest plots.
allstudies	A logical indicating whether studies with inestimable treatment effects should be included in the forest plot.
weight.study	A character string indicating weighting used to determine size of squares or diamonds (argument type.study) to plot individual study results. One of missing, "same", "common", or "random", can be abbreviated. Plot symbols have the same size for all studies or represent study weights from common effect or random effects model.
pscale	A numeric giving scaling factor for printing of single event probabilities or risk differences, i.e. if argument sm is equal to "PLOGIT", "PLN", "PRAW", "PAS", "PFT", or "RD".
irscale	A numeric defining a scaling factor for printing of single incidence rates or incidence rate differences, i.e. if argument sm is equal to "IR", "IRLN", "IRS", "IRFT", or "IRD".
irunit	A character specifying the time unit used to calculate rates, e.g., person-years.
ref	A numerical giving the reference value to be plotted as a line in the forest plot. No reference line is plotted if argument ref is equal to NA.
lower.equi	A numerical giving the lower limit of equivalence to be plotted as a line in the forest plot. No line is plotted if argument lower.equi is equal to NA.
upper.equi	A numerical giving the upper limit of equivalence to be plotted as a line in the forest plot. No line is plotted if argument upper.equi is equal to NA.
lty.equi	Line type (limits of equivalence).
col.equi	Line colour (limits of equivalence).
fill.equi	Colour of area between limits of equivalence.
leftcols	A character vector specifying (additional) columns to be printed on the left side of the forest plot or a logical value (see Details).
rightcols	A character vector specifying (additional) columns to be printed on the right side of the forest plot or a logical value (see Details).
leftlabs	A character vector specifying labels for (additional) columns on left side of the forest plot (see Details).
rightlabs	A character vector specifying labels for (additional) columns on right side of the forest plot (see Details).
label.e	Label to be used for experimental group in table heading.

label.c	Label to be used for control group in table heading.
label.e.attach	A character specifying the column name where label label.e should be attached to in table heading.
label.c.attach	A character specifying the column name where label label.c should be attached to in table heading.
label.right	Graph label on right side of forest plot.
label.left	Graph label on left side of forest plot.
bottom.lr	A logical indicating whether labels on right and left side should be printed at bottom or top of forest plot.
lab.NA	A character string to label missing values.
lab.NA.effect	A character string to label missing values in individual treatment estimates and confidence intervals.
lab.NA.weight	A character string to label missing weights.
lwd	The line width, see par .
at	The points at which tick-marks are to be drawn, see grid.xaxis .
label	A logical value indicating whether to draw the labels on the tick marks, or an expression or character vector which specify the labels to use. See grid.xaxis .
type.study	A character string or vector specifying how to plot treatment effects and confidence intervals for individual studies (see Details).
type.common	A character string specifying how to plot treatment effect and confidence interval for common effect meta-analysis (see Details).
type.random	A character string specifying how to plot treatment effect and confidence interval for random effects meta-analysis (see Details).
type.subgroup	A character string specifying how to plot treatment effect and confidence interval for subgroup results (see Details).
type.subgroup.common	A character string specifying how to plot treatment effect and confidence interval for subgroup results (common effect model).
type.subgroup.random	A character string specifying how to plot treatment effect and confidence interval for subgroup results (random effects model).
col.study	The colour for individual study results and confidence limits.
col.square	The colour for squares reflecting study's weight in the meta-analysis.
col.square.lines	The colour for the outer lines of squares reflecting study's weight in the meta-analysis.
col.inside	The colour for individual study results and confidence limits if confidence limits are completely within squares.
col.inside.common	The colour for result of common effect meta-analysis if confidence limit lies completely within square.

<code>col.inside.random</code>	The colour for result of random effects meta-analysis if confidence limit lies completely within square.
<code>col.diamond</code>	The colour of diamonds representing the results for common effect and random effects models.
<code>col.diamond.common</code>	The colour of diamonds for common effect estimates.
<code>col.diamond.random</code>	The colour of diamonds for random effects estimates.
<code>col.diamond.lines</code>	The colour of the outer lines of diamonds representing the results for common effect and random effects models.
<code>col.diamond.lines.common</code>	The colour of the outer lines of diamond for common effect estimate.
<code>col.diamond.lines.random</code>	The colour of the outer lines of diamond for random effects estimate.
<code>col.predict</code>	Background colour of prediction interval.
<code>col.predict.lines</code>	Colour of outer lines of prediction interval.
<code>col.subgroup</code>	The colour to print information on subgroups.
<code>col.label.right</code>	The colour for label on right side of null effect.
<code>col.label.left</code>	The colour for label on left side of null effect.
<code>hetstat</code>	Either a logical value indicating whether to print results for heterogeneity measures at all or a character string (see Details).
<code>overall.hetstat</code>	A logical value indicating whether to print heterogeneity measures for overall treatment comparisons. This argument is useful in a meta-analysis with subgroups if heterogeneity statistics should only be printed on subgroup level.
<code>hetlab</code>	Label printed in front of results for heterogeneity measures.
<code>resid.hetstat</code>	A logical value indicating whether to print measures of residual heterogeneity in a meta-analysis with subgroups.
<code>resid.hetlab</code>	Label printed in front of results for residual heterogeneity measures.
<code>print.I2</code>	A logical value indicating whether to print the value of the I-squared statistic.
<code>print.I2.ci</code>	A logical value indicating whether to print the confidence interval of the I-squared statistic.
<code>print.tau2</code>	A logical value indicating whether to print the value of the between-study variance τ^2 .
<code>print.tau2.ci</code>	A logical value indicating whether to print the confidence interval of τ^2 .
<code>print.tau</code>	A logical value indicating whether to print τ , the square root of the between-study variance τ^2 .
<code>print.tau.ci</code>	A logical value indicating whether to print the confidence interval of τ .
<code>print.Q</code>	A logical value indicating whether to print the value of the heterogeneity statistic Q.

<code>print.pval.Q</code>	A logical value indicating whether to print the p-value of the heterogeneity statistic Q.
<code>print.Rb</code>	A logical value indicating whether to print the value of the I-squared statistic.
<code>print.Rb.ci</code>	A logical value indicating whether to print the confidence interval of the I-squared statistic.
<code>text.subgroup.noHet</code>	A logical value or character string which is printed to indicate subgroups with less than two studies contributing to meta-analysis (and thus without heterogeneity). If FALSE, heterogeneity statistics are printed (with NAs).
LRT	A logical value indicating whether to report Likelihood-Ratio or Wald-type test of heterogeneity for generalized linear mixed models.
<code>test.overall</code>	A logical value indicating whether to print results of test for overall effect.
<code>test.overall.common</code>	A logical value indicating whether to print results of test for overall effect (common effect model).
<code>test.overall.random</code>	A logical value indicating whether to print results of test for overall effect (random effects model).
<code>label.test.overall.common</code>	Label printed in front of results of test for overall effect (common effect model).
<code>label.test.overall.random</code>	Label printed in front of results of test for overall effect (random effects model).
<code>print.stat</code>	A logical value indicating whether z- or t-value for test of treatment effect should be printed.
<code>test.subgroup</code>	A logical value indicating whether to print results of test for subgroup differences.
<code>test.subgroup.common</code>	A logical value indicating whether to print results of test for subgroup differences (common effect model).
<code>test.subgroup.random</code>	A logical value indicating whether to print results of test for subgroup differences (random effects model).
<code>prediction.subgroup</code>	A single logical or logical vector indicating whether / which prediction intervals should be printed for subgroups.
<code>print.Q.subgroup</code>	A logical value indicating whether to print the value of the heterogeneity statistic Q (test for subgroup differences).
<code>label.test.subgroup.common</code>	Label printed in front of results of test for subgroup differences (common effect model).
<code>label.test.subgroup.random</code>	Label printed in front of results of test for subgroup differences (random effects model).

<code>test.effect.subgroup</code>	A single logical or logical vector indicating whether / which tests for effect in subgroups should be printed.
<code>test.effect.subgroup.common</code>	A single logical or logical vector indicating whether / which tests for effect in subgroups should be printed (common effect model).
<code>test.effect.subgroup.random</code>	A single logical or logical vector indicating whether / which tests for effect in subgroups should be printed (random effects model).
<code>label.test.effect.subgroup.common</code>	Label printed in front of results of test for effect in subgroups (common effect model).
<code>label.test.effect.subgroup.random</code>	Label printed in front of results of test for effect in subgroups (random effects model).
<code>text.addline1</code>	Text for first additional line (below meta-analysis results).
<code>text.addline2</code>	Text for second additional line (below meta-analysis results).
<code>header.line</code>	A logical value indicating whether to print a header line or a character string ("both", "below", "").
<code>fontsize</code>	The size of text (in points), see gpar .
<code>fontfamily</code>	The font family, see gpar .
<code>fs.heading</code>	The size of text for column headings, see gpar .
<code>fs.common</code>	The size of text for results of common effect model, see gpar .
<code>fs.random</code>	The size of text for results of random effects model, see gpar .
<code>fs.predict</code>	The size of text for results of prediction interval, see gpar .
<code>fs.common.labels</code>	The size of text for label of common effect model, see gpar .
<code>fs.random.labels</code>	The size of text for label of random effects model, see gpar .
<code>fs.predict.labels</code>	The size of text for label of prediction interval, see gpar .
<code>fs.study</code>	The size of text for results of individual studies, see gpar .
<code>fs.study.labels</code>	The size of text for labels of individual studies, see gpar .
<code>fs.hetstat</code>	The size of text for heterogeneity measures, see gpar .
<code>fs.test.overall</code>	The size of text of test for overall effect, see gpar .
<code>fs.test.subgroup</code>	The size of text of test of subgroup differences, see gpar .
<code>fs.test.effect.subgroup</code>	The size of text of test of effect in subgroups, see gpar .
<code>fs.addline</code>	The size of text for additional lines, see gpar .

<code>fs.axis</code>	The size of text on x-axis, see gpar .
<code>fs.smlab</code>	The size of text of label for summary measure, see gpar .
<code>fs.xlab</code>	The size of text of label on x-axis, see gpar .
<code>fs.lr</code>	The size of text of label on left and right side of forest plot, see gpar .
<code>ff.heading</code>	The fontface for column headings, see gpar .
<code>ff.common</code>	The fontface of text for results of common effect model, see gpar .
<code>ff.random</code>	The fontface of text for results of random effects model, see gpar .
<code>ff.predict</code>	The fontface of text for results of prediction interval, see gpar .
<code>ff.common.labels</code>	The fontface of text for label of common effect model, see gpar .
<code>ff.random.labels</code>	The fontface of text for label of random effects model, see gpar .
<code>ff.predict.labels</code>	The fontface of text for label of prediction interval, see gpar .
<code>ff.study</code>	The fontface of text for results of individual studies, see gpar .
<code>ff.study.labels</code>	The fontface of text for labels of individual studies, see gpar .
<code>ff.hetstat</code>	The fontface of text for heterogeneity measures, see gpar .
<code>ff.test.overall</code>	The fontface of text of test for overall effect, see gpar .
<code>ff.test.subgroup</code>	The fontface of text for test of subgroup differences, see gpar .
<code>ff.test.effect.subgroup</code>	The fontface of text for test of effect in subgroups, see gpar .
<code>ff.addline</code>	The fontface of text for additional lines, see gpar .
<code>ff.axis</code>	The fontface of text on x-axis, see gpar .
<code>ff.smlab</code>	The fontface of text of label for summary measure, see gpar .
<code>ff.xlab</code>	The fontface of text of label on x-axis, see gpar .
<code>ff.lr</code>	The fontface of text of label on left and right side of forest plot, see gpar .
<code>squaresize</code>	A numeric used to increase or decrease the size of squares in the forest plot.
<code>plotwidth</code>	Either a character string, e.g., "8cm", "60mm", or "3inch", or a unit object specifying width of the forest plot.
<code>colgap</code>	Either a character string or a unit object specifying gap between columns printed on left and right side of forest plot.
<code>colgap.left</code>	Either a character string or a unit object specifying gap between columns printed on left side of forest plot.
<code>colgap.right</code>	Either a character string or a unit object specifying gap between columns printed on right side of forest plot.
<code>colgap.studlab</code>	Either a character string or a unit object specifying gap between column with study labels and subsequent column.

- `colgap.forest` Either a character string or a `unit` object specifying gap between column adjacent to forest plot and the forest plot.
- `colgap.forest.left` Either a character string or a `unit` object specifying gap between column on the left side of forest plot and the forest plot.
- `colgap.forest.right` Either a character string or a `unit` object specifying gap between column on the right side of forest plot and the forest plot.
- `calwidth.pooled` A logical indicating whether text for common effect and random effects model should be considered to calculate width of the column with study labels.
- `calwidth.common` A logical indicating whether text given in arguments `text.common` and `text.common.w` should be considered to calculate width of the column with study labels.
- `calwidth.random` A logical indicating whether text given in arguments `text.random` and `text.random.w` should be considered to calculate width of the column with study labels.
- `calwidth.predict` A logical indicating whether text given in argument `text.predict` and `text.predict.w` should be considered to calculate width of the column with study labels.
- `calwidth.hetstat` A logical indicating whether text for heterogeneity statistics should be considered to calculate width of the column with study labels.
- `calwidth.tests` A logical indicating whether text for tests of overall effect or subgroup differences should be considered to calculate width of the column with study labels.
- `calwidth.subgroup` A logical indicating whether text with subgroup labels should be considered to calculate width of the column with study labels.
- `calwidth.addline` A logical indicating whether text for additional lines should be considered to calculate width of the column with study labels.
- `just` Justification of text in all columns but columns with study labels and additional variables (possible values: "left", "right", "center").
- `just.studlab` Justification of text for study labels (possible values: "left", "right", "center").
- `just.addcols` Justification of text for additional columns (possible values: "left", "right", "center").
- `just.addcols.left` Justification of text for additional columns on left side of forest plot (possible values: "left", "right", "center"). Can be of same length as number of additional columns on left side of forest plot.
- `just.addcols.right` Justification of text for additional columns on right side of forest plot (possible values: "left", "right", "center"). Can be of same length as number of additional columns on right side of forest plot.

spacing	A numeric determining line spacing in a forest plot.
addrow	A logical value indicating whether an empty row is printed above study results.
addrow.overall	A logical value indicating whether an empty row is printed above overall meta-analysis results.
addrow.subgroups	A logical value indicating whether an empty row is printed between results for subgroups.
addrows.below.overall	A numeric value indicating how many empty rows are printed between meta-analysis results and heterogeneity statistics and test results.
new	A logical value indicating whether a new figure should be printed in an existing graphics window.
backtransf	A logical indicating whether results should be back transformed in forest plots. If <code>backtransf = TRUE</code> , results for <code>sm = "OR"</code> are presented as odds ratios rather than log odds ratios and results for <code>sm = "ZCOR"</code> are presented as correlations rather than Fisher's z transformed correlations, for example.
digits	Minimal number of significant digits for treatment effects, see <code>print.default</code> .
digits.se	Minimal number of significant digits for standard errors, see <code>print.default</code> .
digits.stat	Minimal number of significant digits for z- or t-statistic for test of overall effect, see <code>print.default</code> .
digits.pval	Minimal number of significant digits for p-value of overall treatment effect, see <code>print.default</code> .
digits.pval.Q	Minimal number of significant digits for p-value of heterogeneity test, see <code>print.default</code> .
digits.Q	Minimal number of significant digits for heterogeneity statistic Q, see <code>print.default</code> .
digits.tau2	Minimal number of significant digits for between-study variance, see <code>print.default</code> .
digits.tau	Minimal number of significant digits for square root of between-study variance, see <code>print.default</code> .
digits.I2	Minimal number of significant digits for I-squared statistic, see <code>print.default</code> .
digits.weight	Minimal number of significant digits for weights, see <code>print.default</code> .
digits.mean	Minimal number of significant digits for means; only applies to <code>metacont</code> objects.
digits.sd	Minimal number of significant digits for standard deviations; only applies to <code>metacont</code> objects.
digits.cor	Minimal number of significant digits for correlations; only applies to <code>metacor</code> objects.
digits.time	Minimal number of significant digits for times; only applies to <code>metainc</code> and <code>metarate</code> objects.
digits.TE	Minimal number of significant digits for list element 'TE'.
digits.addcols	A vector or scalar with minimal number of significant digits for additional columns.
digits.addcols.right	A vector or scalar with minimal number of significant digits for additional columns on right side of forest plot.

<code>digits.addcols.left</code>	A vector or scalar with minimal number of significant digits for additional columns on left side of forest plot.
<code>scientific.pval</code>	A logical specifying whether p-values should be printed in scientific notation, e.g., 1.2345e-01 instead of 0.12345.
<code>big.mark</code>	A character used as thousands separator.
<code>zero.pval</code>	A logical specifying whether p-values should be printed with a leading zero.
<code>JAMA.pval</code>	A logical specifying whether p-values for test of overall effect should be printed according to JAMA reporting standards.
<code>warn.deprecated</code>	A logical indicating whether warnings should be printed if deprecated arguments are used.
<code>...</code>	Additional graphical arguments.

Details

A forest plot, also called confidence interval plot, is drawn in the active graphics window. The forest functions in R package **meta** are based on the grid graphics system. In order to print the forest plot, resize the graphics window and either use [dev.copy2eps](#) or [dev.copy2pdf](#). Another possibility is to create a file using [pdf](#), [png](#), or [svg](#) and to specify the width and height of the graphic (see Examples).

Default layout for studies and pooled effects:

By default, treatment estimates and confidence intervals are plotted in the following way:

- For an individual study, a square with treatment estimate in the center and confidence interval as line extending either side of the square (`type.study = "square"`)
- For meta-analysis results, a diamond with treatment estimate in the center and right and left side corresponding to lower and upper confidence limits (`type.common = "diamond"`, `type.random = "diamond"`, and `type.subgroup = "diamond"`)

In a forest plot, size of the squares typically reflects the precision of individual treatment estimates based either on the common effect (`weight.study = "common"`) or random effects meta-analysis (`weight.study = "random"`). Information from meta-analysis object `x` is utilised if argument `weight.study` is missing. Weights from the common effect model are used if argument `x$common` is TRUE; weights from the random effects model are used if argument `x$random` is TRUE and `x$common` is FALSE. The same square sizes are used if `weight.study = "same"`.

A prediction interval for treatment effect of a new study (Higgins et al., 2009) is given in the forest plot if arguments `prediction` and `random` are TRUE. For graphical presentation of prediction intervals the approach by Guddat et al. (2012) is used.

Columns printed on left side of forest plot:

Argument `leftcols` can be used to specify columns which are printed on the left side of the forest plot. By default, i.e. if argument `leftcols` is NULL and `layout = "meta"`, and depending on the class of the meta-analysis object (which is defined by the R function used to generate the object) a different set of *columns* is printed *on the left side of the forest plot*:

Function	Value of argument <code>leftcols</code>
----------	---

```

metabin      c("studlab", "event.e", "n.e", "event.c", "n.c")
metacont     c("studlab", "n.e", "mean.e", "sd.e", "n.c", "mean.c", "sd.c")
metacor      c("studlab", "n")
metagen      c("studlab", "TE", "seTE")
metainc     c("studlab", "event.e", "time.e", "event.c", "time.c")
metamean     c("studlab", "n", "mean", "sd")
metaprop     c("studlab", "event", "n")
metarate     c("studlab", "event", "time", "n")
metacum      "studlab"
metainf      "studlab"

```

For three-level models, the cluster variable is printed next to the study labels (value "cluster" in argument `leftcols`).

By default, study labels and labels for pooled estimates and heterogeneity statistics will be printed in the first column on the left side of the forest plot. The character string "studlab" is used to identify study labels as this is the name of the list element of a meta-analysis object.

If the character string "studlab" is not provided in `leftcols` and `rightcols`, the first *additional* variable specified by the user is used as study labels (and labels for pooled estimates are printed in this column). Additional variables are any variables not mentioned in the section on predefined column names below. For example, `leftcols = "studlab"` and `leftcols = "study"` would result in the same forest plot if the variable "study" was used in the command to conduct the meta-analysis. If no additional variable is provided by the user, no study labels will be printed.

Overlapping information on left side of forest plot:

Depending on the number of columns printed on the left side of the forest plot, information on heterogeneity measures or statistical tests (see below) can be overlapping with the x-axis. Argument `addrows.below.overall` can be used to specify the number of empty rows that are printed between meta-analysis results and information on heterogeneity measures and statistical tests. By default, no additional rows are added to the forest plot. If `addrows.below.overall = NULL`, the function tries to add a sufficient number of empty rows to prevent overlapping text. Another possibility is to manually increase the space between the columns on the left side (argument `colgap.left`) or between the columns on the left side and the forest plot (argument `colgap.forest.left`).

Columns printed on right side of forest plot:

Argument `rightcols` can be used to specify columns which are printed on the right side of the forest plot. If argument `rightcols` is FALSE, no columns will be printed on the right side. By default, i.e. if argument `rightcols` is NULL and `layout = "meta"`, the following *columns* will be printed *on the right side of the forest plot*:

Meta-analysis results	Value of argument <code>rightcols</code>
No summary	<code>c("effect", "ci")</code>
Only common effect model	<code>c("effect", "ci", "w.common")</code>
Only random effects model	<code>c("effect", "ci", "w.random")</code>
Both models	<code>c("effect", "ci", "w.common", "w.random")</code>

By default, estimated treatment effect and corresponding confidence interval will be printed. Depending on arguments `common` and `random`, weights of the common effect and/or random effects

model will be given too.

For an object of class `metacum` or `metainf` the following columns will be printed: `c("effect", "ci", "pval", "tau2", "tau", "I2")`. This information corresponds to the printout with `print.meta`.

Predefined column names:

The arguments `leftlabs` and `rightlabs` can be used to specify column headings which are printed on left or right side of the forest plot. For certain columns predefined labels exist which are used by default, i.e., if arguments `leftlabs` and `rightlabs` are NULL:

Column:	<code>studlab</code>	<code>TE</code>	<code>seTE</code>	<code>cluster</code>	<code>n.e</code>	<code>n.c</code>
Label:	"Study"	"TE"	"seTE"	"Cluster"	"Total"	"Total"
Column:	<code>n</code>	<code>event.e</code>	<code>event.c</code>	<code>event</code>	<code>mean.e</code>	<code>mean.c</code>
Label:	"Total"	"Events"	"Events"	"Events"	"Mean"	"Mean"
Column:	<code>sd.e</code>	<code>sd.c</code>	<code>time.e</code>	<code>time.c</code>	<code>effect</code>	
Label:	"SD"	"SD"	"Time"	"Time"	<code>x\$sm</code>	
Column:	<code>ci</code>	<code>effect.ci</code>	<code>w.common</code>	<code>w.random</code>		
Label:	<code>x\$level"%-CI"</code>	<code>effect+ci</code>	"W(common)"	"W(random)"		

For other columns, the column name will be used as a label if no column label is defined. It is possible to only provide labels for new columns (see Examples). Otherwise the length of `leftlabs` and `rightlabs` must be the same as the number of printed columns. The value NA can be used to specify columns which should use default labels (see Examples).

In pairwise meta-analysis comparing two groups (i.e., `metabin`, `metacont`, `metainc`, and `metagen` depending on the outcome), arguments `label.e` and `label.c` are used to label columns belonging to the two treatment groups. By default, labels defined in the meta-analysis object are used. The columns where treatment labels are attached can be changed using arguments `label.e.attach` and `label.c.attach`.

Information on heterogeneity and statistical tests:

Argument `hetstat` can be a character string to specify where to print heterogeneity information:

- row with results for common effect model (`hetstat = "common"`),
- row with results for random effects model (`hetstat = "random"`).

Otherwise, information on heterogeneity measures is printed below the meta-analysis results if argument `overall.hetstat = TRUE` (default). The heterogeneity measures to print can be specified (see list of arguments following `overall.hetstat`).

In addition, the following arguments can be used to print results for various statistical tests:

Argument	Statistical test
<code>test.overall.common</code>	Test for overall effect (common effect model)
<code>test.overall.random</code>	Test for overall effect (random effects model)
<code>test.effect.subgroup.common</code>	Test for effect in subgroup (CE model)
<code>test.effect.subgroup.random</code>	Test for effect in subgroup (RE model)
<code>test.subgroup.common</code>	Test for subgroup differences (CE model)
<code>test.subgroup.random</code>	Test for subgroup differences (RE model)

By default, these arguments are FALSE with exception of tests for subgroup differences which are TRUE. R function `settings.meta` can be used to change this default for the entire R session. For example, use the following command to always print results of tests for an overall effect: `settings.meta(test.overall = TRUE)`.

Flexible printing of subgroup results:

Argument `subgroup` determines whether summary results are printed for subgroups. A logical vector of length equal to the number of subgroups can be provided to determine which subgroup summaries are printed. By default, only subgroup results based on at least two studies are printed which is identical to use argument `subgroup = k.w > 1`. The order of the logical vector corresponds to the order of subgroups in list element 'subgroup.levels' of a meta-analysis object. Argument `subgroup = k.w >= 1` can be used to show results for all subgroups (including those with a single study).

The following arguments can be used in a similar way:

- `subgroup.hetstat` (heterogeneity statistic in subgroups),
- `prediction.subgroup` (prediction interval in subgroups),
- `test.effect.subgroup` (test for effect in subgroups),
- `test.effect.subgroup.common` (test for effect in subgroups, common effect model),
- `test.effect.subgroup.random` (test for effect in subgroups, random effects model).

Additional general settings:

Arguments `text.common`, `text.random`, and `text.predict` can be used to change the label to identify overall results (common effect and random effects model as well as prediction interval). By default the following text is printed:

- "Common effect model" (argument `text.common`)
- "Random effects model" (`text.random`)
- "Prediction interval" (`text.predict`)

If confidence interval levels are different for individual studies, meta-analysis, and prediction interval (arguments `level`, `level.ma`, `level.predict` in meta-analysis functions, e.g., `metabin`), additional information is printed, e.g., " (99%-CI)" for a 99% confidence interval in the meta-analysis.

Argument `pscale` can be used to rescale single proportions or risk differences, e.g., `pscale = 1000` means that proportions are expressed as events per 1000 observations. This is useful in situations with (very) low event probabilities.

Argument `irscale` can be used to rescale single rates or rate differences, e.g., `irscale = 1000` means that rates are expressed as events per 1000 time units, e.g., person-years. This is useful in situations with (very) low rates. Argument `irunit` can be used to specify the time unit used in individual studies (default: "person-years"). This information is printed in summaries and forest plots if argument `irscale` is not equal to 1.

Forest plots in RevMan5 layout:

If argument `layout = "RevMan5"` (and arguments `leftcols` and `rightcols` are NULL), the layout for forest plots used for Cochrane reviews (which are generated with Review Manager 5, <https://training.cochrane.org/online-learning/core-software/revman>) is reproduced:

1. All columns are printed on the left side of the forest plot (see arguments `leftcols` and `rightcols`)

2. Tests for overall effect and subgroup differences are printed (`test.overall`, `test.effect.subgroup`, `test.subgroup`)
3. Diamonds representing meta-analysis results are printed in black (`diamond.common`, `diamond.random`)
4. Colour of squares depends on the meta-analysis object (`col.square`, `col.square.lines`)
5. Information on effect measure and meta-analysis method is printed above the forest plot (`smlab`)
6. Label "Study or Subgroup" is printed for meta-analysis with subgroups (`leftlabs`)

Forest plots in JAMA layout:

If argument `layout = "JAMA"` (and arguments `leftcols` and `rightcols` are NULL), instructions for authors of the *Journal of the American Medical Association*, see <https://jamanetwork.com/journals/jama/pages/instructions-for-authors/>, are taken into account:

1. Graph labels on right and left side are printed in bold font at top of forest plot (see arguments `bottom.lr` and `ff.lr`)
2. Information on effect measure and level of confidence interval is printed at bottom of forest plot (`xlab`)
3. Tests for overall effect are printed (`test.overall`)
4. Diamonds representing meta-analysis results are printed in lightblue (`diamond.common`, `diamond.random`)
5. Squares representing individual study results are printed in darkblue (`col.square`, `col.square.lines`)
6. Between-study variance τ^2 is not printed
7. Empty rows are omitted (`addrow`, `addrow.overall`, `addrow.subgroups`)
8. Label "Source" is printed instead of "Study" (`leftlabs`)
9. P-values are printed without leading zeros (`zero.pval`)
10. P-values are rounded to three digits (for $0.001 < p \leq 0.01$) or two digits ($p > 0.01$) (`JAMA.pval`)

Study labels according to JAMA guidelines can be generated using `labels.meta`.

Forest plots showing results of subgroups:

The following changes are conducted if argument `layout = "subgroup"` (and arguments `leftcols` and `rightcols` are NULL) and a subgroup analysis was conducted:

1. Individual study results are omitted (see argument `study.results`)
2. Total number of observations is not printed (`pooled.totals`)
3. Label "Subgroup" is printed instead of "Study" (`leftlabs`)

Author(s)

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References

- Guddat C, Grouven U, Bender R, Skipka G (2012): A note on the graphical presentation of prediction intervals in random-effects meta-analyses. *Systematic Reviews*, **1**, 34
- Higgins JPT, Thompson SG, Spiegelhalter DJ (2009): A re-evaluation of random-effects meta-analysis. *Journal of the Royal Statistical Society: Series A*, **172**, 137-59

See Also

[metabin](#), [metacont](#), [metagen](#), [forest.metabind](#), [settings.meta](#), [labels.meta](#)

Examples

```
data(Olkin1995)
m1 <- metabin(ev.exp, n.exp, ev.cont, n.cont,
  data = Olkin1995, subset = c(41, 47, 51, 59),
  sm = "RR", method = "I",
  studlab = paste(author, year))

## Not run:
# Do standard (symmetric) forest plot
#
forest(m1)

## End(Not run)

# Layout of forest plot similar to Review Manager 5
#
# Furthermore, add labels on both sides of forest plot and
# prediction interval
#
forest(m1, layout = "RevMan5", common = FALSE,
  label.right = "Favours control", col.label.right = "red",
  label.left = "Favours experimental", col.label.left = "green",
  prediction = TRUE)

## Not run:
# Create a PDF file forest-m1.pdf with the forest plot
#
pdf("forest-m1.pdf", width = 10, height = 3)
forest(m1)
dev.off()

# Conduct subgroup meta-analysis
#
m2 <- update(m1,
  subgroup = ifelse(year < 1987, "Before 1987", "1987 and later"),
  print.subgroup.name = FALSE)

# Show summary results for subgroups with at least two studies
#
forest(m2, sortvar = -TE, random = FALSE)

# Show results for all subgroups
#
forest(m2, sortvar = -TE, random = FALSE, subgroup = k.w >= 1)

# Forest plot specifying argument xlim
#
forest(m1, xlim = c(0.01, 10))

# Print results of test for overall effect
```

```
#
forest(m1, test.overall.common = TRUE, test.overall.random = TRUE)

# Forest plot with 'classic' layout used in R package meta,
# version < 1.6-0
#
forest(m1, col.square = "black", hetstat = FALSE)

# Change set of columns printed on left side of forest plot
# (resulting in overlapping text)
#
forest(m1, random = FALSE, leftcols = "studlab")

# Use argument 'calwidth.hetstat' to consider text for heterogeneity
# measures in width of column with study labels
#
forest(m1, random = FALSE, leftcols = "studlab",
       calwidth.hetstat = TRUE)

# Use argument 'addrows.below.overall' to manually add two empty
# rows
#
forest(m1, random = FALSE, leftcols = "studlab", addrows = 2)

# Do not print columns on right side of forest plot
#
forest(m1, rightcols = FALSE)

# Change study label to "Author"
#
forest(m1, random = FALSE, leftlabs = c("Author", NA, NA, NA, NA))

# Just give effect estimate and 95% confidence interval on right
# side of forest plot (in one column)
#
forest(m1, rightcols = c("effect.ci"))

# Just give effect estimate and 95% confidence interval on right
# side of forest plot
#
forest(m1, rightcols = c("effect", "ci"))

# 1. Change order of columns on left side
# 2. Attach labels to columns 'event.e' and 'event.c' instead of
#    columns 'n.e' and 'n.c'
#
forest(m1,
       leftcols = c("studlab", "n.e", "event.e", "n.c", "event.c"),
       label.e.attach = "event.e", label.c.attach = "event.c")

# Specify column labels only for variables 'year' and 'author'
# (and define digits for additional variables)
#
```

```

forest(m1,
  leftcols = c("studlab", "event.e", "n.e", "event.c", "n.c", "author", "year"),
  leftlabs = c("Author", "Year of Publ"))

# Center text in all columns
#
forest(m1,
  leftcols = c("studlab", "event.e", "n.e", "event.c", "n.c",
              "author", "year"),
  leftlabs = c("Author", "Year of Publ"), hetstat = FALSE,
  just = "center", just.addcols = "center", just.studlab = "center")

# Same result
#
forest(m1,
  leftcols = c("studlab", "event.e", "n.e", "event.c", "n.c",
              "author", "year"),
  leftlabs = c("Author", "Year of Publ"), hetstat = FALSE,
  just = "c", just.addcols = "c", just.studlab = "c")

# Change some fontsizes and fontfaces
#
forest(m1,
  fs.study = 10, ff.study = "italic",
  fs.study.label = 11, ff.study.label = "bold",
  fs.axis = 5, ff.axis = "italic",
  ff.smlab = "bold.italic",
  ff.common = "plain", ff.hetstat = "plain")

# Change some colours
#
forest(m1,
  col.diamond = "green", col.diamond.lines = "red",
  col.study = c("green", "blue", "red", "orange"),
  col.square = "pink", col.square.lines = "black")

# Sort by weight in common effect model
#
forest(m1, sortvar = w.common, random = FALSE)

# Sort by decreasing weight in common effect model
#
forest(m1, sortvar = -w.common, random = FALSE)

# Sort by size of treatment effect
#
forest(m1, sortvar = TE, random = FALSE)

# Sort by size of treatment effect
#
forest(m1, sortvar = -TE, random = FALSE)

# Sort by decreasing year of publication

```



```

#
forest(m1, sortvar = -year, random = FALSE)

# Print results of test for subgroup differences (random effects
# model)
#
forest(m2, sortvar = -TE, common = FALSE)

# Print only subgroup results
#
forest(m2, layout = "subgroup")

# Print only subgroup results (and consider text for tests of
# subgroup differences in width of subgroup column)
#
forest(m2, layout = "subgroup", calcwidth.tests = TRUE)

# Print only subgroup results (and consider text for heterogeneity
# in width of subgroup column)
#
forest(m2, layout = "subgroup", calcwidth.hetstat = TRUE)

## End(Not run)

```

forest.metabind

Forest plot to display the result of a meta-analysis

Description

Draws a forest plot in the active graphics window (using grid graphics system).

Usage

```

## S3 method for class 'metabind'
forest(
  x,
  leftcols,
  leftlabs,
  rightcols = c("effect", "ci"),
  rightlabs,
  overall = FALSE,
  subgroup = FALSE,
  hetstat = FALSE,
  overall.hetstat = FALSE,
  lab.NA = "",
  digits = gs("digits.forest"),
  digits.se = gs("digits.se"),
  digits.stat = gs("digits.stat"),

```

```

digits.pval = max(gs("digits.pval") - 2, 2),
digits.pval.Q = max(gs("digits.pval.Q") - 2, 2),
digits.Q = gs("digits.Q"),
digits.tau2 = gs("digits.tau2"),
digits.tau = gs("digits.tau"),
digits.I2 = max(gs("digits.I2") - 1, 0),
scientific.pval = gs("scientific.pval"),
big.mark = gs("big.mark"),
print.subgroup.labels = if (any(x$is.subgroup)) TRUE else FALSE,
addrow.subgroups = print.subgroup.labels,
smlab,
calcwidth.pooled = overall,
warn.deprecated = gs("warn.deprecated"),
...
)

```

Arguments

x	An object of class <code>metabind</code> .
leftcols	A character vector specifying (additional) columns to be plotted on the left side of the forest plot or a logical value (see Details).
leftlabs	A character vector specifying labels for (additional) columns on left side of the forest plot (see Details).
rightcols	A character vector specifying (additional) columns to be plotted on the right side of the forest plot or a logical value (see Details).
rightlabs	A character vector specifying labels for (additional) columns on right side of the forest plot (see Details).
overall	A logical indicating whether overall summaries should be plotted. This argument is useful in a meta-analysis with subgroups if summaries should only be plotted on group level.
subgroup	A logical indicating whether subgroup results should be shown in forest plot. This argument is useful in a meta-analysis with subgroups if summaries should not be plotted on group level.
hetstat	Either a logical value indicating whether to print results for heterogeneity measures at all or a character string (see Details).
overall.hetstat	A logical value indicating whether to print heterogeneity measures for overall treatment comparisons. This argument is useful in a meta-analysis with subgroups if heterogeneity statistics should only be printed on subgroup level.
lab.NA	A character string to label missing values.
digits	Minimal number of significant digits for treatment effects, see <code>print.default</code> .
digits.se	Minimal number of significant digits for standard errors, see <code>print.default</code> .
digits.stat	Minimal number of significant digits for z- or t-statistic for test of overall effect, see <code>print.default</code> .

<code>digits.pval</code>	Minimal number of significant digits for p-value of overall treatment effect, see <code>print.default</code> .
<code>digits.pval.Q</code>	Minimal number of significant digits for p-value of heterogeneity test, see <code>print.default</code> .
<code>digits.Q</code>	Minimal number of significant digits for heterogeneity statistic Q, see <code>print.default</code> .
<code>digits.tau2</code>	Minimal number of significant digits for between-study variance, see <code>print.default</code> .
<code>digits.tau</code>	Minimal number of significant digits for square root of between-study variance, see <code>print.default</code> .
<code>digits.I2</code>	Minimal number of significant digits for I-squared statistic, see <code>print.default</code> .
<code>scientific.pval</code>	A logical specifying whether p-values should be printed in scientific notation, e.g., 1.2345e-01 instead of 0.12345.
<code>big.mark</code>	A character used as thousands separator.
<code>print.subgroup.labels</code>	A logical indicating whether subgroup label should be printed.
<code>addrow.subgroups</code>	A logical value indicating whether an empty row is printed between results for subgroups.
<code>smlab</code>	A label for the summary measure (printed at top of figure).
<code>calwidth.pooled</code>	A logical indicating whether text for common effect and random effects model should be considered to calculate width of the column with study labels.
<code>warn.deprecated</code>	A logical indicating whether warnings should be printed if deprecated arguments are used.
<code>...</code>	Additional graphical arguments (passed on to <code>forest.meta</code>).

Details

A forest plot, also called confidence interval plot, is drawn in the active graphics window. The forest functions in R package **meta** are based on the grid graphics system. In order to print the forest plot, resize the graphics window and either use `dev.copy2eps` or `dev.copy2pdf`. Another possibility is to create a file using `pdf`, `png`, or `svg` and to specify the width and height of the graphic (see `forest.meta` examples).

The arguments `leftcols` and `rightcols` can be used to specify columns which are plotted on the left and right side of the forest plot, respectively.

The arguments `leftlabs` and `rightlabs` can be used to specify column headings which are plotted on left and right side of the forest plot, respectively. For certain columns predefined labels exist. For other columns, the column name will be used as a label. It is possible to only provide labels for new columns (see `forest.meta` examples). Otherwise the length of `leftlabs` and `rightlabs` must be the same as the number of printed columns, respectively. The value `NA` can be used to specify columns which should use default labels.

Argument `hetstat` can be a character string to specify where to print heterogeneity information:

- row with results for common effect model (`hetstat = "common"`),

- row with results for random effects model (hetstat = "random"),
- rows with 'study' information (hetstat = "study").

Otherwise, information on heterogeneity is printed in dedicated rows.

Author(s)

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See Also

[forest.meta](#), [metabin](#), [metacont](#), [metagen](#), [metabind](#), [settings.meta](#)

Examples

```
data(Fleiss1993cont)

# Add some (fictitious) grouping variables:
#
Fleiss1993cont$age <- c(55, 65, 55, 65, 55)
Fleiss1993cont$region <- c("Europe", "Europe", "Asia", "Asia", "Europe")

m1 <- metacont(n.psync, mean.psync, sd.psync, n.cont, mean.cont, sd.cont,
  data = Fleiss1993cont, sm = "MD")

# Conduct two subgroup analyses
#
mu1 <- update(m1, subgroup = age, bylab = "Age group")
mu2 <- update(m1, subgroup = region, bylab = "Region")

# Combine subgroup meta-analyses and show forest plot with subgroup
# results
#
mb1 <- metabind(mu1, mu2)
mb1
forest(mb1)
```

funnel.meta

Funnel plot

Description

Draw a funnel plot which can be used to assess small study effects in meta-analysis. A contour-enhanced funnel plot can also be produced to assess causes of funnel plot asymmetry.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'meta'
funnel(
  x,
  xlim = NULL,
  ylim = NULL,
  xlab = NULL,
  ylab = NULL,
  common = x$common,
  random = x$random,
  axes = TRUE,
  pch = if (!inherits(x, "trimfill")) 21 else ifelse(x$trimfill, 1, 21),
  text = NULL,
  cex = 1,
  lty.common = 2,
  lty.random = 9,
  lwd = 1,
  lwd.common = lwd,
  lwd.random = lwd,
  col = "black",
  bg = "darkgray",
  col.common = "black",
  col.random = "black",
  log,
  yaxis,
  contour.levels = NULL,
  col.contour,
  ref = ifelse(is.relative.effect(x$sm), 1, 0),
  level = if (common | random) x$level else NULL,
  studlab = FALSE,
  cex.studlab = 0.8,
  pos.studlab = 2,
  ref.triangle = FALSE,
  lty.ref = 1,
  lwd.ref = lwd,
  col.ref = "black",
  lty.ref.triangle = 5,
  backtransf = x$backtransf,
  warn.deprecated = gs("warn.deprecated"),
  ...
)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	An object of class <code>meta</code> .
<code>xlim</code>	The x limits (min,max) of the plot.
<code>ylim</code>	The y limits (min,max) of the plot.

xlab	A label for the x-axis.
ylab	A label for the y-axis.
common	A logical indicating whether the common effect estimate should be plotted.
random	A logical indicating whether the random effects estimate should be plotted.
axes	A logical indicating whether axes should be drawn on the plot.
pch	The plotting symbol used for individual studies.
text	A character vector specifying the text to be used instead of plotting symbol.
cex	The magnification to be used for plotting symbol.
lty.common	Line type (common effect estimate).
lty.random	Line type (random effects estimate).
lwd	The line width for confidence intervals (if level is not NULL).
lwd.common	The line width for common effect estimate (if common is not NULL).
lwd.random	The line width for random effects estimate (if random is not NULL).
col	A vector with colour of plotting symbols.
bg	A vector with background colour of plotting symbols (only used if pch in 21:25).
col.common	Colour of line representing common effect estimate.
col.random	Colour of line representing random effects estimate.
log	A character string which contains "x" if the x-axis is to be logarithmic, "y" if the y-axis is to be logarithmic and "xy" or "yx" if both axes are to be logarithmic.
yaxis	A character string indicating which type of weights are to be used. Either "se", "invvar", "invse", code"size", code"invsqrtsize", or code"ess".
contour.levels	A numeric vector specifying contour levels to produce contour-enhanced funnel plot.
col.contour	Colour of contours.
ref	Reference value (null effect) used to produce contour-enhanced funnel plot.
level	The confidence level utilised in the plot. For the funnel plot, confidence limits are not drawn if yaxis="size" or yaxis="invsqrtsize".
studlab	A logical indicating whether study labels should be printed in the graph. A vector with study labels can also be provided (must be of same length as x\$TE then).
cex.studlab	Size of study labels, see argument cex in text .
pos.studlab	Position of study labels, see argument pos in text .
ref.triangle	A logical indicating whether approximate confidence limits should be printed around reference value (null effect).
lty.ref	Line type (reference value).
lwd.ref	The line width for the reference value and corresponding confidence intervals (if ref.triangle is TRUE and level is not NULL).
col.ref	Colour of line representing reference value.
lty.ref.triangle	Line type (confidence intervals of reference value).

backtransf	A logical indicating whether results for relative summary measures (argument sm equal to "OR", "RR", "HR", or "IRR") should be back transformed in funnel plots. If backtransf=TRUE, results for sm="OR" are printed as odds ratios rather than log odds ratios, for example.
warn.deprecated	A logical indicating whether warnings should be printed if deprecated arguments are used.
...	Additional arguments (to catch deprecated arguments). moment).

Details

A funnel plot (Light & Pillemer, 1984) is drawn in the active graphics window. If common is TRUE, the estimate of the common effect model is plotted as a vertical line. Similarly, if random is TRUE, the estimate of the random effects model is plotted. If level is not NULL, the corresponding approximate confidence limits are drawn around the common effect estimate (if common is TRUE) or the random effects estimate (if random is TRUE and common is FALSE).

In the funnel plot, the standard error of the treatment estimates is plotted on the y-axis by default (yaxis = "se") which is likely to be the best choice (Sterne & Egger, 2001). Only exception is meta-analysis of diagnostic test accuracy studies (Deeks et al., 2005) where the inverse of the square root of the *effective study size* is used (yaxis = "ess"). Other possible choices for yaxis are "invvar" (inverse of the variance), "invse" (inverse of the standard error), "size" (study size), and "invsqrtsize" (1 / sqrt(study size)).

If argument yaxis is not equal to "size", "invsqrtsize" or "ess", contour-enhanced funnel plots can be produced (Peters et al., 2008) by specifying the contour levels (argument contour.levels). By default (argument col.contour missing), suitable gray levels will be used to distinguish the contours. Different colours can be chosen by argument col.contour.

Author(s)

Guido Schwarzer <guido.schwarzer@uniklinik-freiburg.de>, Petra Graham <pgraham@efs.mq.edu.au>

References

- Deeks JJ, Macaskill P, Irwig L (2005): The performance of tests of publication bias and other sample size effects in systematic reviews of diagnostic test accuracy was assessed. *Journal of Clinical Epidemiology*, **58**:882–93
- Light RJ & Pillemer DB (1984): *Summing Up. The Science of Reviewing Research*. Cambridge: Harvard University Press
- Peters JL, Sutton AJ, Jones DR, Abrams KR, Rushton L (2008): Contour-enhanced meta-analysis funnel plots help distinguish publication bias from other causes of asymmetry. *Journal of Clinical Epidemiology*, **61**, 991–6
- Sterne JAC & Egger M (2001): Funnel plots for detecting bias in meta-analysis: Guidelines on choice of axis. *Journal of Clinical Epidemiology*, **54**, 1046–55

See Also

[metabias](#), [metabin](#), [metagen](#), [radial](#)

Examples

```

data(Olkin1995)
m1 <- metabin(ev.exp, n.exp, ev.cont, n.cont,
  data = Olkin1995, subset = c(41, 47, 51, 59),
  studlab = paste(author, year),
  sm = "RR", method = "I")

oldpar <- par(mfrow = c(2, 2))

# Standard funnel plot
#
funnel(m1)

# Funnel plot with confidence intervals, common effect estimate and
# contours
#
cc <- funnel(m1, common = TRUE,
  level = 0.95, contour = c(0.9, 0.95, 0.99))$col.contour
legend(0.05, 0.05,
  c("0.1 > p > 0.05", "0.05 > p > 0.01", "< 0.01"), fill = cc)

# Contour-enhanced funnel plot with user-chosen colours
#
funnel(m1, common = TRUE,
  level = 0.95, contour = c(0.9, 0.95, 0.99),
  col.contour = c("darkgreen", "green", "lightgreen"),
  lwd = 2, cex = 2, pch = 16, studlab = TRUE, cex.studlab = 1.25)
legend(0.05, 0.05,
  c("0.1 > p > 0.05", "0.05 > p > 0.01", "< 0.01"),
  fill = c("darkgreen", "green", "lightgreen"))

par(oldpar)

```

gs

Get default for a meta-analysis setting.

Description

Get default for a meta-analysis setting in R package **meta**.

Usage

```
gs(x)
```

Arguments

x A character string holding a settings name.

Details

This function can be used to get the default for a meta-analysis setting defined using [settings.meta](#).

This function is primarily used to define default settings in meta-analysis functions, e.g., [metabin](#) or [metacont](#). A list of all arguments with current settings is printed using the command `settings.meta("print")`.

Author(s)

Guido Schwarzer <guido.schwarzer@uniklinik-freiburg.de>

See Also

[settings.meta](#)

Examples

```
# Get default setting for confidence interval of random effects
# model
#
gs("method.random.ci")

# Get default setting for summary measure in metabin()
#
gs("smbin")
```

JAMAlabels

Create study labels in JAMA layout (deprecated function)

Description

Deprecated function to create study labels in JAMA layout (for forest plot). Replaced by [labels.meta](#).

Usage

```
JAMAlabels(author, year, citation, data = NULL)
```

Arguments

author	A vector providing study authors.
year	A vector providing year of publication.
citation	A vector providing citation numbers.
data	An optional data frame containing the study information.

Details

This auxiliary function can be used to create study labels in JAMA layout which can be added to a forest plot using argument 'studlab'.

Author(s)

Guido Schwarzer <guido.schwarzer@uniklinik-freiburg.de>

See Also

[labels.meta](#), [forest.meta](#)

Examples

```
data(Fleiss1993bin)

refs <- 20 + 1:7

Fleiss1993bin$mylabs <-
  JAMAlabels(study, year, refs, data = Fleiss1993bin)

m <- metabin(d.asp, n.asp, d.plac, n.plac, data = Fleiss1993bin,
  studlab = paste(study, year),
  sm = "OR", random = FALSE)

forest(m, studlab = mylabs, layout = "JAMA",
  fontfamily = "Times", fontsize = 10)
```

labbe.metabin

L'Abbé plot for meta-analysis with binary outcomes

Description

Draw a L'Abbé plot for meta-analysis with binary outcomes.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'metabin'
labbe(
  x,
  xlim,
  ylim,
  xlab = NULL,
  ylab = NULL,
  TE.common = x$TE.common,
  TE.random = x$TE.random,
  common = x$common,
  random = x$random,
  backtransf = x$backtransf,
  axes = TRUE,
  pch = 21,
  text = NULL,
```

```
    cex = 1,
    col = "black",
    bg = "lightgray",
    lwd = 1,
    lwd.common = lwd,
    lwd.random = lwd,
    lty.common = 2,
    lty.random = 9,
    col.common = col,
    col.random = col,
    nulleffect = TRUE,
    lwd.nulleffect = lwd,
    col.nulleffect = "lightgray",
    sm = x$sm,
    weight,
    studlab = FALSE,
    cex.studlab = 0.8,
    pos.studlab = 2,
    label.e = x$label.e,
    label.c = x$label.c,
    warn.deprecated = gs("warn.deprecated"),
    TE.fixed,
    fixed,
    lwd.fixed,
    lty.fixed,
    col.fixed,
    ...
)
```

```
## Default S3 method:
labbe(
  x,
  y,
  xlim,
  ylim,
  xlab = NULL,
  ylab = NULL,
  TE.common = NULL,
  TE.random = NULL,
  common = !is.null(TE.common),
  random = !is.null(TE.random),
  backtransf = TRUE,
  axes = TRUE,
  pch = 21,
  text = NULL,
  cex = 1,
  col = "black",
  bg = "lightgray",
```

```

lwd = 1,
lwd.common = lwd,
lwd.random = lwd,
lty.common = 2,
lty.random = 9,
col.common = col,
col.random = col,
nulleffect = TRUE,
lwd.nulleffect = lwd,
col.nulleffect = "lightgray",
sm = "",
weight,
studlab = FALSE,
cex.studlab = 0.8,
pos.studlab = 2,
label.e = NULL,
label.c = NULL,
warn.deprecated = gs("warn.deprecated"),
TE.fixed,
fixed,
lwd.fixed,
lty.fixed,
col.fixed,
...
)

```

Arguments

x	An object of class <code>metabin</code> . Alternatively, the x coordinates of points of the L'Abbé plot.
xlim	The x limits (min, max) of the plot.
ylim	The y limits (min, max) of the plot.
xlab	A label for the x-axis.
ylab	A label for the y-axis.
TE.common	A numeric or vector specifying combined common effect estimate(s).
TE.random	A numeric or vector specifying combined random effects estimate(s).
common	A logical indicating whether the common effect estimate should be plotted.
random	A logical indicating whether the random effects estimate should be plotted.
backtransf	A logical indicating which values should be printed on x- and y-axis (see Details).
axes	A logical indicating whether axes should be drawn on the plot.
pch	The plotting symbol used for individual studies.
text	A character vector specifying the text to be used instead of plotting symbol.
cex	The magnification to be used for plotting symbol.
col	A vector with colour of plotting symbols.

<code>bg</code>	A vector with background colour of plotting symbols (only used if <code>pch</code> in 21 : 25).
<code>lwd</code>	The line width.
<code>lwd.common</code>	The line width(s) for common effect estimate(s) (if <code>common</code> is not NULL or FALSE).
<code>lwd.random</code>	The line width(s) for random effects estimate(s) (if <code>random</code> is not NULL or FALSE).
<code>lty.common</code>	Line type(s) for common effect estimate(s).
<code>lty.random</code>	Line type(s) for random effects estimate(s).
<code>col.common</code>	Colour of line(s) for common effect estimate(s).
<code>col.random</code>	Colour of line(s) for random effects estimate(s).
<code>nulleffect</code>	A logical indicating whether line for null effect should be added to the plot..
<code>lwd.nulleffect</code>	Width of line for null effect.
<code>col.nulleffect</code>	Colour of line for null effect.
<code>sm</code>	A character string indicating underlying summary measure, i.e., "RD", "RR", "OR", or "ASD".
<code>weight</code>	Either a numeric vector specifying relative sizes of plotting symbols or a character string indicating which type of plotting symbols is to be used for individual treatment estimates. One of missing (see Details), "same", "common", or "random", can be abbreviated. Plot symbols have the same size for all studies or represent study weights from common effect or random effects model.
<code>studlab</code>	A logical indicating whether study labels should be printed in the graph. A vector with study labels can also be provided (must be of same length as <code>x\$event</code> . e then).
<code>cex.studlab</code>	Size of study labels.
<code>pos.studlab</code>	Position of study labels, see argument <code>pos</code> in text .
<code>label.e</code>	Label for experimental group.
<code>label.c</code>	Label for control group.
<code>warn.deprecated</code>	A logical indicating whether warnings should be printed if deprecated arguments are used.
<code>TE.fixed</code>	Deprecated argument (replaced by 'TE.common').
<code>fixed</code>	Deprecated argument (replaced by 'common').
<code>lwd.fixed</code>	Deprecated argument (replaced by 'lwd.common').
<code>lty.fixed</code>	Deprecated argument (replaced by 'lty.common').
<code>col.fixed</code>	Deprecated argument (replaced by 'col.common').
<code>...</code>	Graphical arguments as in <code>par</code> may also be passed as arguments.
<code>y</code>	The y coordinates of the L'Abbé plot, if argument <code>x</code> is not an object of class <code>metabin</code> .

Details

A L'Abbé plot is a scatter plot with the risk in the control group on the x-axis and the risk in the experimental group on the y-axis (L'Abbé et al., 1987). It can be used to evaluate heterogeneity in meta-analysis. Furthermore, this plot can aid to choose a summary measure (odds ratio, risk ratio, risk difference) that will result in more consistent results (Jiménez et al., 1997; Deeks, 2002).

If argument `backtransf` is TRUE (default), event probabilities will be printed on x- and y-axis. Otherwise, transformed event probabilities will be printed as defined by the summary measure, i.e., log odds of probabilities for odds ratio as summary measure (`sm = "OR"`), log probabilities for `sm = "RR"`, and arcsine-transformed probabilities for `sm = "ASD"`.

If `common` is TRUE, the estimate of the common effect model is plotted as a line. If `random` is TRUE, the estimate of the random effects model is plotted as a line.

Information from object `x` is utilised if argument `weight` is missing. Weights from the common effect model are used (`weight = "common"`) if argument `x$common` is TRUE; weights from the random effects model are used (`weight = "random"`) if argument `x$random` is TRUE and `x$common` is FALSE.

Author(s)

Guido Schwarzer <guido.schwarzer@uniklinik-freiburg.de>

References

Deeks JJ (2002): Issues in the selection of a summary statistic for meta-analysis of clinical trials with binary outcomes. *Statistics in Medicine*, **21**, 1575–600

Jiménez FJ, Guallar E, Martín-Moreno JM (1997): A graphical display useful for meta-analysis. *European Journal of Public Health*, **1**, 101–5

L'Abbé KA, Detsky AS, O'Rourke K (1987): Meta-analysis in clinical research. *Annals of Internal Medicine*, **107**, 224–33

See Also

[metabin](#)

Examples

```
data(Olkin1995)
m1 <- metabin(ev.exp, n.exp, ev.cont, n.cont,
  data = Olkin1995, studlab = paste(author, year),
  sm = "RR", method = "I")

# L'Abbe plot for risk ratio
#
labbe(m1)

# L'Abbe plot for odds ratio
#
labbe(m1, sm = "OR")
# same plot
```

```

labbe(update(m1, sm = "OR"))

# L'Abbe plot for risk difference
#
labbe(m1, sm = "RD")

# L'Abbe plot on log odds scale
#
labbe(m1, sm = "OR", backtransf = FALSE)

# L'Abbe plot for odds ratio with coloured lines for various
# treatment effects (defined as log odds ratios)
#
mycols <- c("blue", "yellow", "green", "red", "green", "yellow", "blue")
labbe(m1, sm = "OR", random = FALSE,
      TE.common = log(c(1 / 10, 1 / 5, 1 / 2, 1, 2, 5, 10)),
      col.common = mycols, lwd.common = 2)

# L'Abbe plot on log odds scale with coloured lines for various
# treatment effects (defined as log odds ratios)
#
labbe(m1, sm = "OR", random = FALSE, backtransf = FALSE,
      TE.common = log(c(1 / 10, 1 / 5, 1 / 2, 1, 2, 5, 10)),
      col.common = mycols, lwd.common = 2)

```

labels.meta

Create study labels for forest plot

Description

Create study labels for forest plot.

Usage

```

## S3 method for class 'meta'
labels(
  object,
  author = object$studlab,
  year = "",
  citation = NULL,
  layout = "JAMA",
  data = object$data,
  ...
)

```

Arguments

object An object of class meta.

author	An optional vector providing study authors.
year	An optional vector providing year of publication.
citation	An optional vector providing citation numbers.
layout	A character string specifying layout. Either "JAMA" or "Lancet".
data	An optional data frame containing the study information.
...	Additional arguments (ignored at the moment).

Details

This auxiliary function can be used to create study labels in JAMA or Lancet layout which can be added to a forest plot using argument 'studlab'.

Author(s)

Guido Schwarzer <guido.schwarzer@uniklinik-freiburg.de>

See Also

[forest.meta](#)

Examples

```
data(Fleiss1993bin)

refs <- 20 + 1:7

m <- metabin(d.asp, n.asp, d.plac, n.plac, data = Fleiss1993bin,
  studlab = study, sm = "OR", random = FALSE)

forest(m,
  studlab = labels(m, year = year, citation = refs, layout = "JAMA"),
  layout = "JAMA", fontfamily = "Times", fontsize = 10)

forest(m,
  studlab = labels(m, year = year, citation = refs, layout = "Lancet"))
```

longarm

Transform data from pairwise comparisons to long arm-based format

Description

This function transforms data from pairwise comparisons to a long arm-based format, i.e., two rows for a pairwise comparison.

Usage

```
longarm(  
  treat1,  
  treat2,  
  event1,  
  n1,  
  event2,  
  n2,  
  mean1,  
  sd1,  
  mean2,  
  sd2,  
  time1,  
  time2,  
  data = NULL,  
  studlab,  
  append = TRUE,  
  keep.duplicated = FALSE,  
  keep.internal = FALSE  
)
```

Arguments

treat1	Either label for first treatment or a meta-analysis or pairwise object (see Details).
treat2	Label for second treatment.
event1	Number of events (first treatment).
n1	Number of observations (first treatment).
event2	Number of events (second treatment).
n2	Number of observations (second treatment)
mean1	Estimated mean (first treatment).
sd1	Standard deviation (first treatment).
mean2	Estimated mean (second treatment).
sd2	Standard deviation (second treatment).
time1	Person time at risk (first treatment)
time2	Person time at risk (second treatment)
data	An optional data frame containing the study information.
studlab	A vector with study labels (optional).
append	A logical indicating if data frame provided in argument 'data' should be returned.
keep.duplicated	A logical indicating if duplicated rows should be returned (see Details).
keep.internal	A logical indicating if variables generated internally should be returned (typically only relevant for data checking).

Details

This function transforms data given as one pairwise comparison per row to a long arm-based format with one row per treatment arm. The long arm-based format is, for example, the required input format for WinBUGS.

The function can be used to transform data with a binary, continuous or count outcome. The corresponding meta-analysis functions are `metabin`, `metacont` and `metainc`. Accordingly, a meta-analysis object created with one of these functions can be provided as argument `treat1`. It is also possible to use the `longarm` function with an R object created with `pairwise` from R package `netmeta`.

Otherwise, arguments `treat1` and `treat2` are mandatory to identify the individual treatments and, depending on the outcome, the following additional arguments are mandatory:

- `event1`, `n1`, `event2`, `n2` (binary outcome);
- `n1`, `mean1`, `sd1`, `n2`, `mean2`, `sd2` (continuous outcome);
- `time1`, `n1`, `time2`, `n2` (count outcome).

Argument `studlab` must be provided if several pairwise comparisons come from a single study with more than two treatments.

The following variables will be returned:

<i>studlab</i>	study label
<i>treat</i>	treatment label
<i>n</i>	group sample size (count outcome only if provided)
<i>events</i>	number of events (binary or count outcome)
<i>nonevents</i>	number of non-events (binary outcome)
<i>mean</i>	estimated mean (continuous outcome)
<i>sd</i>	standard deviation (continuous outcome)
<i>time</i>	person time at risk (count outcome)

In addition, the data set provided in argument `data` will be returned if argument `append` = TRUE (default).

Argument `keep.duplicated` can be used to keep duplicated rows from the data set. Duplicated rows can occur, for example, in a three-arm study comparing treatments A and B with placebo. In this situation, the placebo arm will be returned twice in the data set in long arm-based format if `keep.duplicated` = TRUE. By default, duplicated rows will not be kept in the data set.

Value

A data frame in long arm-based format.

Note

R function `to.long` from R package `metafor` is called internally.

Author(s)

Guido Schwarzer <guido.schwarzer@uniklinik-freiburg.de>

See Also

[metabin](#), [metacont](#), [metainc](#), [pairwise](#)

Examples

```
# Artificial example with three studies
m <- metabin(1:3, 100:102, 4:6, 200:202, studlab = LETTERS[1:3])
# Transform data to long arm-based format
longarm(m)
# Keep internal variables
longarm(m, keep.internal = TRUE)
```

meta-object

Description of R object of class "meta"

Description

Detailed description of R objects of class "meta".

Details

The following R functions create an object of class "meta":

- [metabin](#), [metacont](#), [metacor](#), [metagen](#), [metainc](#), [metamean](#), [metaprop](#), [metarate](#), [metacr](#), [metamerge](#), [trimfill](#)

The following generic functions are available for an object of class "meta":

- [as.data.frame.meta](#), [labels.meta](#), [print.meta](#), [print.summary.meta](#), [summary.meta](#), [update.meta](#), [weights.meta](#)

An object of class "meta" is a list containing the following components.

studlab	Study labels
sm	Effect measure
null.effect	Effect under the null hypothesis
TE	Effect estimates (individual studies)
seTE	Standard error of effect estimates (individual studies)
statistic	Statistics for test of effect (individual studies)
pval	P-values for test of effect (individual studies)
df	Degrees of freedom (individual studies)
level	Level of confidence intervals for individual studies
lower	Lower confidence limits (individual studies)
upper	Upper confidence limits (individual studies)

three.level	Indicator variable for three-level meta-analysis model
cluster	Cluster variable (three-level meta-analysis model)
k	Number of estimates combined in meta-analysis
k.study	Number of studies combined in meta-analysis
k.all	Number of all studies
k.TE	Number of studies with estimable effects
overall	Print meta-analysis results
overall.hetstat	Print overall heterogeneity statistics
common	Print results for common effect meta-analysis
random	Print results for random effects meta-analysis
prediction	Print prediction interval
backtransf	Back transform results in printouts and plots
method	Meta-analysis method
w.common	Weights for common effect model (individual studies)
TE.common	Estimated overall effect (common effect model)
seTE.common	Standard error of overall effect (common effect model)
statistic.common	Statistic for test of overall effect (common effect model)
pval.common	P-value for test of overall effect (common effect model)
level.ma	Level of confidence interval for meta-analysis estimates
lower.common	Lower confidence limit (common effect model)
upper.common	Upper confidence limit (common effect model)
w.random	Weight for random effects model (individual studies)
TE.random	Estimated overall effect (random effects model)
seTE.random	Standard error of overall effect (random effects model)
statistic.random	Statistic for test of overall effect (random effects model)
pval.random	P-value for test of overall effect (random effects model)
method.random.ci	Confidence interval method (random effects model)
df.random	Degrees of freedom (random effects model)
lower.random	Lower confidence limit (random effects model)
upper.random	Upper confidence limit (random effects model)
seTE.classic	Standard error (classic random effects method)
adhoc.hakn.ci	<i>Ad hoc</i> correction for Hartung-Knapp method (confidence interval)
df.hakn.ci	Degrees of freedom for Hartung-Knapp method (if used in meta-analysis)
seTE.hakn.ci	Standard error for Hartung-Knapp method (not taking <i>ad hoc</i> variance correction into account)
seTE.hakn.adhoc.ci	Standard error for Hartung-Knapp method (taking <i>ad hoc</i> variance correction into account)
df.kero	Degrees of freedom for Kenward-Roger method (if used in meta-analysis)
seTE.kero	Standard error for Kenward-Roger method
method.predict	Method to calculate prediction interval
adhoc.hakn.pi	<i>Ad hoc</i> correction for Hartung-Knapp method (prediction interval)
df.hakn.ci	Degrees of freedom for Hartung-Knapp method (prediction interval)
seTE.predict	Standard error used to calculate prediction interval
df.predict	Degrees of freedom for prediction interval
level.predict	Level of prediction interval

lower.predict	Lower limit of prediction interval
upper.predict	Upper limit of prediction interval
seTE.hakn.pi	Standard error for Hartung-Knapp method (not taking <i>ad hoc</i> variance correction into account)
seTE.hakn.adhoc.pi	Standard error for Hartung-Knapp method (taking <i>ad hoc</i> variance correction into account)
Q	Heterogeneity statistic
df.Q	Degrees of freedom for heterogeneity statistic Q
pval.Q	P-value of heterogeneity test
method.tau	Method to estimate between-study variance τ^2
control	Additional arguments for iterative estimation of τ^2
method.tau.ci	Method for confidence interval of τ^2
tau2	Between-study variance τ^2
se.tau2	Standard error of τ^2
lower.tau2	Lower confidence limit (τ^2)
upper.tau2	Upper confidence limit (τ^2)
tau	Square-root of between-study variance τ
lower.tau	Lower confidence limit (τ)
upper.tau	Upper confidence limit (τ)
tau.preset	Prespecified value for τ
TE.tau	Effect estimate used to estimate τ^2
detail.tau	Detail on between-study variance estimate
H	Heterogeneity statistic H
lower.H	Lower confidence limit (heterogeneity statistic H)
upper.H	Upper confidence limit (heterogeneity statistic H)
I2	Heterogeneity statistic I^2
lower.I2	Lower confidence limit (heterogeneity statistic I^2)
upper.I2	Upper confidence limit (heterogeneity statistic I^2)
Rb	Heterogeneity statistic R_b
lower.Rb	Lower confidence limit (heterogeneity statistic R_b)
upper.Rb	Upper confidence limit (heterogeneity statistic R_b)
method.bias	Method to test for funnel plot asymmetry
text.common	Label for common effect model
text.random	Label for random effects model
text.predict	Label for prediction interval
text.w.common	Label for weights (common effect model)
text.w.random	Label for weights (random effects model)
title	Title of meta-analysis / systematic review
complab	Comparison label
outclab	Outcome label
label.e	Label for experimental group
label.c	Label for control group
label.left	Graph label on left side of forest plot
label.right	Graph label on right side of forest plot
keepdata	Keep original data
data	Original data (set) used in function call (if keepdata = TRUE)
subset	Information on subset of original data used in meta-analysis (if keepdata = TRUE)

exclude	Studies excluded from meta-analysis
warn	Print warnings
call	Function call
version	Version of R package meta used to create object

For subgroup analysis (argument `subgroup`), the following additional components are added to the list.

subgroup	Subgroup information (for individual studies)
subgroup.name	Name of subgroup variable
print.subgroup.name	Print name of subgroup variable
sep.subgroup	Separator between name of subgroup variable and value
test.subgroup	Print test for subgroup differences
prediction.subgroup	Print prediction interval for subgroup(s)
tau.common	Assumption of common between-study variance in subgroups
subgroup.levels	Levels of grouping variable
k.w	Number of estimates combined in subgroups
k.study.w	Number of studies combined in subgroups
k.all.w	Number of studies in subgroups
k.TE.w	Number of studies with estimable effects in subgroups
TE.common.w	Estimated effect in subgroups (common effect model)
seTE.common.w	Standard error in subgroups (common effect model)
statistic.common.w	Statistic for test of effect in subgroups (common effect model)
pval.common.w	P-value for test of effect in subgroups (common effect model)
lower.common.w	Lower confidence limit in subgroups (common effect model)
upper.common.w	Upper confidence limit in subgroups (common effect model)
w.common.w	Total weight in subgroups (common effect model)
TE.random.w	Estimated effect in subgroups (random effect model)
seTE.random.w	Standard error in subgroups (random effects model)
statistic.random.w	Statistic for test of effect in subgroups (random effects model)
pval.random.w	P-value for test of effect in subgroups (random effects model)
df.random.w	Degrees of freedom in subgroups (random effects model)
lower.random.w	Lower confidence limit in subgroups (random effects model)
upper.random.w	Upper confidence limit in subgroups (random effects model)
w.random.w	Total weight in subgroups (random effects model)
seTE.classic.w	Standard error (classic random effects method)
df.hakn.ci.w	Degrees of freedom for Hartung-Knapp method in subgroups
seTE.hakn.ci.w	Standard error for Hartung-Knapp method in subgroups (not taking <i>ad hoc</i> variance correction into account)
seTE.hakn.adhoc.ci.w	Standard error for Hartung-Knapp method in subgroups
df.kero.w	Degrees of freedom for Kenward-Roger method in subgroups
seTE.kero.w	Standard error for Kenward-Roger method in subgroups
seTE.predict.w	Standard error for prediction interval in subgroups
df.predict.w	Degrees of freedom for prediction interval in subgroups
lower.predict.w	Lower limit of prediction interval in subgroups
upper.predict.w	Upper limit of prediction interval in subgroups
seTE.hakn.pi.w	Standard error for Hartung-Knapp method in subgroups (prediction intervals) (not taking <i>ad hoc</i> variance correction into account)
seTE.hakn.adhoc.pi.w	Standard error for Hartung-Knapp method in subgroups (prediction intervals)

Q.w	Heterogeneity statistic Q in subgroups
pval.Q.w	P-value for test of heterogeneity in subgroups
tau2.w	Between-study variance τ^2 in subgroups
tau.w	Square-root of between-study variance τ in subgroups
H.w	Heterogeneity statistic H in subgroups
lower.H.w	Lower confidence limit for H in subgroups
upper.H.w	Upper confidence limit for H in subgroups
I2.w	Heterogeneity statistic I^2 in subgroups
lower.I2.w	Lower confidence limit for I^2 in subgroups
upper.I2.w	Upper confidence limit for I^2 in subgroups
Rb.w	Heterogeneity statistic R_b in subgroups
lower.Rb.w	Lower confidence limit for R_b in subgroups
upper.Rb.w	Upper confidence limit for R_b in subgroups
Q.w.common	Within-group heterogeneity statistic Q (common effect model)
Q.w.random	Within-group heterogeneity statistic Q (random effects model) (only calculated if argument tau.common = TRUE)
df.Q.w	Degrees of freedom for Q.w.common and Q.w.random
pval.Q.w.common	P-value of test for residual heterogeneity (common effect model)
pval.Q.w.random	P-value of test for residual heterogeneity (random effects model)
Q.b.common	Between-groups heterogeneity statistic Q (common effect model)
df.Q.b.common	Degrees of freedom for Q.b.common
pval.Q.b.common	P-value of test for subgroup differences (common effect model)
Q.b.random	Between-groups heterogeneity statistic Q (random effects model)
df.Q.b.random	Degrees of freedom for Q.b.random
pval.Q.b.random	P-value of test for subgroup differences (random effects model)

An object created with `metabin` has the additional class "metabin" and the following components.

event.e	Events in experimental group (individual studies)
n.e	Sample size in experimental group (individual studies)
event.c	Events in control group (individual studies)
n.c	Sample size in control group (individual studies)
incr	Increment added to zero cells
method.incr	Continuity correction method
sparse	Continuity correction applied
allstudies	Include studies with double zeros
doublezeros	Indicator for studies with double zeros
MH.exact	Exact Mantel-Haenszel method
RR.Cochrane	Cochrane method to calculate risk ratio
Q.Cochrane	Cochrane method to calculate τ^2
Q.CMH	Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel statistic
df.Q.CMH	Degrees of freedom for Q.CMH
pval.Q.CMH	P-value of Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test
print.CMH	Print results for Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel statistic
incr.e	Continuity correction in experimental group (individual studies)
incr.c	Continuity correction in control group (individual studies)
k.MH	Number of studies (Mantel-Haenszel method)

An object created with `metacont` has the additional class "metacont" and the following components.

<code>n.e</code>	Sample size in experimental group (individual studies)
<code>mean.e</code>	Estimated mean in experimental group (individual studies)
<code>sd.e</code>	Standard deviation in experimental group (individual studies)
<code>n.c</code>	Sample size in control group (individual studies)
<code>mean.c</code>	Estimated mean in control group (individual studies)
<code>sd.c</code>	Standard deviation in control group (individual studies)
<code>pooledvar</code>	Use pooled variance for mean difference
<code>method.smd</code>	Method for standardised mean difference (SMD)
<code>sd.glass</code>	Denominator in Glass' method
<code>exact.smd</code>	Use exact formulae for SMD
<code>method.ci</code>	Method to calculate confidence limits
<code>method.mean</code>	Method to approximate mean
<code>method.sd</code>	Method to approximate standard deviation

An object created with `metacor` has the additional class "metacor" and the following components.

<code>cor</code>	Correlation (individual studies)
<code>n</code>	Sample size (individual studies)

An object created with `metainc` has the additional class "metainc" and the following components.

<code>event.e</code>	Events in experimental group (individual studies)
<code>time.e</code>	Person time in experimental group (individual studies)
<code>n.e</code>	Sample size in experimental group (individual studies)
<code>event.c</code>	Events in control group (individual studies)
<code>time.c</code>	Person time in control group (individual studies)
<code>n.c</code>	Sample size in control group (individual studies)
<code>incr</code>	Increment added to zero cells
<code>method.incr</code>	Continuity correction method
<code>sparse</code>	Continuity correction applied
<code>incr.event</code>	Continuity correction (individual studies)
<code>k.MH</code>	Number of studies (Mantel-Haenszel method)

An object created with `metamean` has the additional class "metamean" and the following components.

<code>n</code>	Sample size (individual studies)
<code>mean</code>	Estimated mean (individual studies)
<code>sd</code>	Standard deviation (individual studies)
<code>method.ci</code>	Method to calculate confidence limits
<code>method.mean</code>	Method to approximate mean
<code>method.sd</code>	Method to approximate standard deviation

An object created with `metaprop` has the additional class "metaprop" and the following components.

<code>event</code>	Events (individual studies)
<code>n</code>	Sample size (individual studies)
<code>incr</code>	Increment added to zero cells
<code>method.incr</code>	Continuity correction method
<code>sparse</code>	Continuity correction applied
<code>method.ci</code>	Method to calculate confidence limits
<code>incr.event</code>	Continuity correction (individual studies)

An object created with `metarate` has the additional class "metarate" and the following components.

<code>event</code>	Events (individual studies)
<code>time</code>	Person time (individual studies)
<code>n</code>	Sample size (individual studies)
<code>incr</code>	Increment added to zero cells
<code>method.incr</code>	Continuity correction method
<code>sparse</code>	Continuity correction applied
<code>method.ci</code>	Method to calculate confidence limits
<code>incr.event</code>	Continuity correction (individual studies)

An object created with `trimfill` has the additional classes "trimfill" and "metagen" and the following components.

<code>k0</code>	Number of added studies
<code>left</code>	Studies missing on left side
<code>ma.common</code>	Use common effect or random effects model to estimate number of missing studies
<code>type</code>	Method to estimate missing studies
<code>n.iter.max</code>	Maximum number of iterations
<code>n.iter</code>	Number of iterations
<code>trimfill</code>	Filled studies (individual studies)
<code>class.x</code>	Primary class of meta-analysis object

Author(s)

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See Also

[meta-package](#), [meta-sm](#), [print.meta](#), [summary.meta](#), [forest.meta](#)

meta-sm

*Description of summary measures available in R package meta***Description**

Description of summary measures available in R package **meta**

Details

The following summary measures (argument `sm`) are recognized in R package **meta**.

Meta-analysis of binary outcome data ([metabin](#)):

Argument	Summary measure
<code>sm = "OR"</code>	Odds ratio (Fleiss, 1993)
<code>sm = "RR"</code>	Risk ratio (Fleiss, 1993)
<code>sm = "RD"</code>	Risk difference (Fleiss, 1993)
<code>sm = "ASD"</code>	Arcsine difference (Rücker et al., 2009)
<code>sm = "DOR"</code>	Diagnostic odds ratio (Moses et al., 1993)
<code>sm = "VE"</code>	Vaccine efficacy or vaccine effectiveness

Note, mathematically, odds ratios and diagnostic odds ratios are identical, however, the labels in printouts and figures differ. Furthermore, log risk ratio ($\log RR$) and log vaccine ratio ($\log VR$) are mathematical identical, however, back-transformed results differ as vaccine efficacy or efficacy is defined as $VE = 100 * (1 - RR)$.

List elements `TE`, `TE.common`, `TE.random`, etc., contain transformed values, e.g., log odds ratios and log risk ratios. In printouts and plots these values are back transformed if argument `backtransf = TRUE` (default), with exception of the arcsine difference where no backtransformation exists.

A continuity correction is used for some summary measures in the case of a zero cell count (see [metabin](#)).

Meta-analysis of continuous outcome data ([metacont](#)):

Argument	Summary measure
<code>sm = "MD"</code>	Mean difference
<code>sm = "SMD"</code>	Standardised mean difference
<code>sm = "ROM"</code>	Ratio of means

Three variants to calculate the standardised mean difference are available (see [metacont](#)).

For the ratio of means, list elements `TE`, `TE.common`, `TE.random`, etc., contain the log transformed ratio of means. In printouts and plots these values are back transformed if argument `backtransf = TRUE` (default).

Meta-analysis of correlations ([metacor](#)):

Argument	Summary measure
-----------------	------------------------

sm = "ZCOR"	Fisher's z transformed correlation
sm = "COR"	Untransformed correlations

For Fisher's z transformed correlations, list elements TE, TE.common, TE.random, etc., contain the transformed correlations. In printouts and plots these values are back transformed if argument `backtransf = TRUE` (default).

Meta-analysis of incidence rates ([metainc](#)):

Argument	Summary measure
sm = "IRR"	Incidence rate ratio
sm = "IRD"	Incidence rate difference
sm = "IRSD"	Square root transformed incidence rate difference
sm = "VE"	Vaccine efficacy or vaccine effectiveness

Note, log incidence rate ratio (logIRR) and log vaccine ratio (logVR) are mathematical identical, however, back-transformed results differ as vaccine efficacy or effectiveness is defined as $VE = 100 * (1 - IRR)$.

List elements TE, TE.common, TE.random, etc., contain the transformed incidence rates. In printouts and plots these values are back transformed if argument `backtransf = TRUE` (default).

Meta-analysis of single means ([metamean](#)):

Argument	Summary measure
sm = "MRAW"	Raw, i.e. untransformed, means
sm = "MLN"	Log transformed means

Calculations are conducted on the log scale if `sm = "ROM"`. Accordingly, list elements TE, TE.common, and TE.random contain the logarithm of means. In printouts and plots these values are back transformed if argument `backtransf = TRUE`.

Meta-analysis of single proportions ([metaprop](#)):

The following transformations of proportions are implemented to calculate an overall proportion:

Argument	Summary measure
sm = "PLOGIT"	Logit transformation
sm = "PAS"	Arcsine transformation
sm = "PFT"	Freeman-Tukey Double arcsine transformation
sm = "PLN"	Log transformation
sm = "PRAW"	No transformation

List elements TE, TE.common, TE.random, etc., contain the transformed proportions. In printouts and plots these values are back transformed if argument `backtransf = TRUE` (default).

Meta-analysis of single rates ([metarate](#)):

The following transformations of incidence rates are implemented to calculate an overall rate:

Argument	Summary measure
----------	-----------------

sm = "IRLN"	Log transformation
sm = "IRS"	Square root transformation
sm = "IRFT"	Freeman-Tukey Double arcsine transformation
sm = "IR"	No transformation

List elements `TE`, `TE.common`, `TE.random`, etc., contain the transformed incidence rates. In printouts and plots these values are back transformed if argument `backtransf = TRUE` (default).

Generic inverse variance method ([metagen](#)):

The following summary measures are recognised in addition to the above mentioned summary measures:

Argument	Summary measure
sm = "HR"	Hazard ratio
sm = "VE"	Vaccine efficacy or vaccine effectiveness

List elements `TE`, `TE.common`, `TE.random`, etc., contain transformed values, i.e., log hazard ratios and log vaccine ratios. In printouts and plots these values are back transformed if argument `backtransf = TRUE` (default).

Author(s)

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See Also

[meta-package](#), [meta-object](#), [print.meta](#), [summary.meta](#), [forest.meta](#)

metabias.meta	<i>Test for funnel plot asymmetry</i>
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Description

Test for funnel plot asymmetry, based on rank correlation or linear regression method.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'meta'
metabias(
  x,
  method.bias = x$method.bias,
  plotit = FALSE,
  correct = FALSE,
  k.min = 10,
  ...
)

## S3 method for class 'metabias'
print(
  x,
  digits = gs("digits"),
  digits.stat = gs("digits.stat"),
  digits.pval = max(gs("digits.pval"), 2),
  digits.se = gs("digits.se"),
  digits.tau2 = gs("digits.tau2"),
  scientific.pval = gs("scientific.pval"),
  big.mark = gs("big.mark"),
  zero.pval = gs("zero.pval"),
  JAMA.pval = gs("JAMA.pval"),
  text.tau2 = gs("text.tau2"),
  ...
)

metabias(x, ...)

## Default S3 method:
metabias(
  x,
  seTE,
  method.bias = "Egger",
  plotit = FALSE,
  correct = FALSE,
  k.min = 10,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	An object of class <code>meta</code> or estimated treatment effect in individual studies.
<code>method.bias</code>	A character string indicating which test is to be used (see Details), can be abbreviated.
<code>plotit</code>	A logical indicating whether a plot should be produced (see Details).
<code>correct</code>	A logical indicating whether a continuity corrected statistic is used for rank correlation tests.
<code>k.min</code>	Minimum number of studies to perform test for funnel plot asymmetry.
<code>...</code>	Additional arguments passed on to <code>rma.uni</code> .
<code>digits</code>	Minimal number of significant digits for estimates, see <code>print.default</code> .
<code>digits.stat</code>	Minimal number of significant digits for z- or t-value of test for test of funnel plot asymmetry, see <code>print.default</code> .
<code>digits.pval</code>	Minimal number of significant digits for p-value of test for test of funnel plot asymmetry, see <code>print.default</code> .
<code>digits.se</code>	Minimal number of significant digits for standard errors, see <code>print.default</code> .
<code>digits.tau2</code>	Minimal number of significant digits for residual heterogeneity variance, see <code>print.default</code> .
<code>scientific.pval</code>	A logical specifying whether p-values should be printed in scientific notation, e.g., 1.2345e-01 instead of 0.12345.
<code>big.mark</code>	A character used as thousands separator.
<code>zero.pval</code>	A logical specifying whether p-values should be printed with a leading zero.
<code>JAMA.pval</code>	A logical specifying whether p-values for test of overall effect should be printed according to JAMA reporting standards.
<code>text.tau2</code>	Text printed to identify residual heterogeneity variance τ^2 .
<code>seTE</code>	Standard error of estimated treatment effect (mandatory if <code>x</code> not of class <code>meta</code>).

Details

Functions to conduct rank correlation or linear regression tests for funnel plot asymmetry.

Classic generic tests: The following tests are generic tests for funnel plot asymmetry which only require estimates of the treatment effect and corresponding standard errors. Accordingly, these are the only tests provided by R function `metabias.default`.

If argument `method.bias` is "Begg", the test statistic is based on the rank correlation between standardised treatment estimates and variance estimates of estimated treatment effects; Kendall's tau is used as correlation measure (Begg & Mazumdar, 1994). The test statistic follows a standard normal distribution. By default (if `correct` is FALSE), no continuity correction is utilised (Kendall & Gibbons, 1990).

If argument `method.bias` is "Egger", the test statistic is based on a weighted linear regression of the treatment effect on its standard error (Egger et al., 1997). The test statistic follows a t distribution with number of studies - 2 degrees of freedom.

If argument `method.bias` is "Thompson", the test statistic is based on a weighted linear regression of the treatment effect on its standard error using an additive between-study variance component denoted as methods (3a) - (3d) in Thompson & Sharp (1999). The test statistic follows a t distribution with number of studies - 2 degrees of freedom.

Tests for meta-analysis with binary outcomes: The following tests for funnel plot asymmetry are only available for meta-analyses comparing two binary outcomes, i.e. meta-analyses generated with the `metabin` function. The only exception is the test by Peters et al. (2006) which can also be used in a meta-analysis of single proportions generated with `metaprop`.

If argument `method.bias` is "Harbord", the test statistic is based on a weighted linear regression utilising efficient score and score variance (Harbord et al., 2006, 2009). The test statistic follows a t distribution with number of studies - 2 degrees of freedom.

In order to calculate an arcsine test for funnel plot asymmetry (Rücker et al., 2008), one has to use the `metabin` function with argument `sm = "ASD"` as input to the `metabias` command. The three arcsine tests described in Rücker et al. (2008) can be calculated by setting `method.bias` to "Begg", "Egger" and "Thompson", respectively.

If argument `method.bias` is "Macaskill", the test statistic is based on a weighted linear regression of the treatment effect on the total sample size with weights reciprocal to the variance of the average event probability (Macaskill et al., 2001, *method FPV*). The test statistic follows a t distribution with number of studies - 2 degrees of freedom.

If argument `method.bias` is "Peters", the test statistic is based on a weighted linear regression of the treatment effect on the inverse of the total sample size with weights reciprocal to the variance of the average event probability (Peters et al., 2006). The test statistic follows a t distribution with number of studies - 2 degrees of freedom. Note, this test is a variant of Macaskill et al. (2001), *method FPV*, using the inverse sample size as covariate.

If argument `method.bias` is "Schwarzer", the test statistic is based on the rank correlation between a standardised cell frequency and the inverse of the variance of the cell frequency; Kendall's tau is used as correlation measure (Schwarzer et al., 2007). The test statistic follows a standard normal distribution. By default (if `correct` is FALSE), no continuity correction is utilised (Kendall & Gibbons, 1990).

Finally, for meta-analysis of diagnostic test accuracy studies, if argument `method.bias` is "Deeks", the test statistic is based on a weighted linear regression of the log diagnostic odds ratio on the inverse of the squared effective sample size using the effective sample size as weights (Deeks et al., 2005). The test statistic follows a t distribution with number of studies - 2 degrees of freedom.

Test for the standardised mean difference: If argument `method.bias` is "Pustejovsky", the test statistic is based on a weighted linear regression of the treatment effect on the square root of the sum of the inverse group sample sizes using the treatment effect variance as weights (Pustejovsky & Rodgers, 2019). The test statistic follows a t distribution with number of studies - 2 degrees of freedom.

Recommendations and default settings: Following recommendations by Sterne et al. (2011), by default, a test for funnel plot asymmetry is only conducted if the number of studies is ten or larger (argument `k.min = 10`). This behaviour can be changed by setting a smaller value for argument `k.min`. Note, the minimum number of studies is three.

If argument `method.bias` is missing, the Harbord test (`method.bias = "Harbord"`) is used in meta-analysis of binary outcomes for the odds ratio as effect measure and the Egger test (`method.bias = "Egger"`) in all other settings (Sterne et al., 2011).

No test for funnel plot asymmetry is conducted in meta-analyses with subgroups.

If argument `plotit = TRUE`, a scatter plot is shown if argument `method.bias` is equal to "Begg", "Egger", "Thompson", "Harbord", or "Deeks".

Value

A list with class `metabias` containing the following components if a test for funnel plot asymmetry is conducted:

<code>statistic</code>	Test statistic.
<code>df</code>	The degrees of freedom of the test statistic in the case that it follows a t distribution.
<code>pval</code>	The p-value for the test.
<code>estimate</code>	Estimates used to calculate test statistic.
<code>method</code>	A character string indicating what type of test was used.
<code>title</code>	Title of Cochrane review.
<code>complab</code>	Comparison label.
<code>outclab</code>	Outcome label.
<code>var.model</code>	A character string indicating whether none, multiplicative, or additive residual heterogeneity variance was assumed.
<code>method.bias</code>	As defined above.
<code>x</code>	Meta-analysis object.
<code>version</code>	Version of R package meta used to create object.

Or a list with the following elements if test is not conducted due to the number of studies:

<code>k</code>	Number of studies in meta-analysis.
<code>k.min</code>	Minimum number of studies to perform test for funnel plot asymmetry.
<code>version</code>	Version of R package meta used to create object.

Author(s)

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See Also

[funnel](#), [funnel.meta](#), [metabin](#), [metacont](#), [metagen](#)

Examples

```
data(Olkin1995)
m1 <- metabin(ev.exp, n.exp, ev.cont, n.cont,
  data = Olkin1995, subset = 1:10, sm = "RR", method = "I")

metabias(m1)
metabias(m1, plotit = TRUE)

metabias(m1, method.bias = "Begg")
metabias(m1, method.bias = "Begg", correct = TRUE)

metabias(m1, method.bias = "Schwarzer")
metabias(m1, method.bias = "Egger")$pval

# Arcsine test (based on linear regression)
#
m1.as <- update(m1, sm = "ASD")
metabias(m1.as)
# Same result (using function metabias.default)
metabias(m1.as$TE, m1.as$seTE)

# No test for funnel plot asymmetry calculated
#
m2 <- update(m1, subset = 1:5)
metabias(m2)
```

```

m3 <- update(m1, subset = 1:2)
metabias(m3)

# Test for funnel plot asymmetry calculated (use of argument k.min)
#
metabias(m2, k.min = 5)

```

metabias.rm5

Cochrane review: Test for funnel plot asymmetry

Description

Conduct a test for funnel plot asymmetry for all outcomes in a Cochrane review

Usage

```

## S3 method for class 'rm5'
metabias(
  x,
  comp.no,
  outcome.no,
  method.bias = "linreg",
  method.bias.binary = method.bias,
  method.bias.or = "score",
  k.min = 10,
  ...
)

```

Arguments

x	An object of class rm5.
comp.no	Comparison number.
outcome.no	Outcome number.
method.bias	A character string indicating which test for small-study effects is to be used for all outcomes. Either "rank", "linreg", or "mm", can be abbreviated. See function metabias
method.bias.binary	A character string indicating which test is to be used for binary outcomes. Either "rank", "linreg", "mm", "count", "score", or "peters", can be abbreviated. See function metabias
method.bias.or	A character string indicating which test is to be used for binary outcomes with odds ratio as summary measure. Either "rank", "linreg", "mm", "count", "score", or "peters", can be abbreviated. See function metabias
k.min	Minimum number of studies to perform test for small-study effects.
...	Additional arguments (ignored at the moment)

Details

This function can be used to conduct a test for funnel plot asymmetry for all or selected meta-analyses in a Cochrane Review.

Review Manager 5 (RevMan 5) was the software used for preparing and maintaining Cochrane Reviews (<https://training.cochrane.org/online-learning/core-software/revman>). In RevMan 5, subgroup analyses can be defined and data from a Cochrane review can be imported to R using the function `read.rm5`.

The R function `metacr` is called internally.

Author(s)

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References

Higgins, J.P.T and S. Green (2011): *Cochrane Handbook for Systematic Reviews of Interventions Version 5.1.0 [Updated March 2011]*. The Cochrane Library: <http://www.cochrane-handbook.org/>

See Also

[metabias](#), [metacr](#), [read.rm5](#), [summary.rm5](#)

Examples

```
# Locate export data file "Fleiss1993_CR.csv" in sub-directory of
# package "meta"
#
filename <- system.file("extdata", "Fleiss1993_CR.csv", package = "meta")
Fleiss1993_CR <- read.rm5(filename)

# Print results for all tests of small-study effects
#
metabias(Fleiss1993_CR, k.min = 5)

# Print result of test of small-study effects for second outcome in
# first comparison
#
metabias(Fleiss1993_CR, comp.no = 1, outcome.no = 2, k.min = 5)
```

Description

Calculation of common effect and random effects estimates (risk ratio, odds ratio, risk difference, arcsine difference, or diagnostic odds ratio) for meta-analyses with binary outcome data. Mantel-Haenszel, inverse variance, Peto method, generalised linear mixed model (GLMM), and sample size method are available for pooling. For GLMMs, the `rma.glmm` function from R package **metafor** (Viechtbauer, 2010) is called internally.

Usage

```
metabin(
  event.e,
  n.e,
  event.c,
  n.c,
  studlab,
  data = NULL,
  subset = NULL,
  exclude = NULL,
  cluster = NULL,
  method = ifelse(tau.common, "Inverse", gs("method")),
  sm = ifelse(!is.na(charmatch(tolower(method), c("peto", "glmm", "ssw")), nomatch = NA)),
    "OR", gs("smbin")),
  incr = gs("incr"),
  method.incr = gs("method.incr"),
  allstudies = gs("allstudies"),
  level = gs("level"),
  MH.exact = gs("MH.exact"),
  RR.Cochrane = gs("RR.Cochrane"),
  Q.Cochrane = gs("Q.Cochrane") & method == "MH" & method.tau == "DL",
  model.glmm = gs("model.glmm"),
  common = gs("common"),
  random = gs("random") | !is.null(tau.preset),
  overall = common | random,
  overall.hetstat = common | random,
  prediction = gs("prediction") | !missing(method.predict),
  method.tau = ifelse(!is.na(charmatch(tolower(method), "glmm", nomatch = NA)), "ML",
    gs("method.tau")),
  method.tau.ci = gs("method.tau.ci"),
  tau.preset = NULL,
  TE.tau = NULL,
  tau.common = gs("tau.common"),
  level.ma = gs("level.ma"),
  method.random.ci = gs("method.random.ci"),
  adhoc.hakn.ci = gs("adhoc.hakn.ci"),
  level.predict = gs("level.predict"),
  method.predict = gs("method.predict"),
  adhoc.hakn.pi = gs("adhoc.hakn.pi"),
  method.bias = ifelse(sm == "OR", "Harbord", ifelse(sm == "DOR", "Deeks",
```

```

    gs("method.bias")),
  backtransf = gs("backtransf"),
  pscale = 1,
  text.common = gs("text.common"),
  text.random = gs("text.random"),
  text.predict = gs("text.predict"),
  text.w.common = gs("text.w.common"),
  text.w.random = gs("text.w.random"),
  title = gs("title"),
  complab = gs("complab"),
  outclab = "",
  label.e = gs("label.e"),
  label.c = gs("label.c"),
  label.left = gs("label.left"),
  label.right = gs("label.right"),
  subgroup,
  subgroup.name = NULL,
  print.subgroup.name = gs("print.subgroup.name"),
  sep.subgroup = gs("sep.subgroup"),
  test.subgroup = gs("test.subgroup"),
  prediction.subgroup = gs("prediction.subgroup"),
  byvar,
  hakn,
  adhoc.hakn,
  print.CMH = gs("print.CMH"),
  keepdata = gs("keepdata"),
  warn = gs("warn"),
  warn.deprecated = gs("warn.deprecated"),
  control = NULL,
  ...
)

```

Arguments

event.e	Number of events in experimental group or true positives in diagnostic study.
n.e	Number of observations in experimental group or number of ill participants in diagnostic study.
event.c	Number of events in control group or false positives in diagnostic study.
n.c	Number of observations in control group or number of healthy participants in diagnostic study.
studlab	An optional vector with study labels.
data	An optional data frame containing the study information, i.e., event.e, n.e, event.c, and n.c.
subset	An optional vector specifying a subset of studies to be used.
exclude	An optional vector specifying studies to exclude from meta-analysis, however, to include in printouts and forest plots.

cluster	An optional vector specifying which estimates come from the same cluster resulting in the use of a three-level meta-analysis model.
method	A character string indicating which method is to be used for pooling of studies. One of "Inverse", "MH", "Peto", "GLMM", or "SSW", can be abbreviated.
sm	A character string indicating which summary measure ("RR", "OR", "RD", "ASD", "DOR", or "VE") is to be used for pooling of studies, see Details.
incr	Could be either a numerical value which is added to cell frequencies for studies with a zero cell count or the character string "TACC" which stands for treatment arm continuity correction, see Details.
method.incr	A character string indicating which continuity correction method should be used ("only0", "if0all", or "all"), see Details.
allstudies	A logical indicating if studies with zero or all events in both groups are to be included in the meta-analysis (applies only if sm is equal to "RR", "OR", or "DOR").
level	The level used to calculate confidence intervals for individual studies.
MH.exact	A logical indicating if incr is not to be added to cell frequencies for studies with a zero cell count to calculate the pooled estimate based on the Mantel-Haenszel method.
RR.Cochrane	A logical indicating if 2*incr instead of 1*incr is to be added to n.e and n.c in the calculation of the risk ratio (i.e., sm="RR") for studies with a zero cell. This is used in RevMan 5, the program for preparing and maintaining Cochrane reviews.
Q.Cochrane	A logical indicating if the Mantel-Haenszel estimate is used in the calculation of the heterogeneity statistic Q which is implemented in RevMan 5, the program for preparing and maintaining Cochrane reviews.
model.glmm	A character string indicating which GLMM should be used. One of "UM.FS", "UM.RS", "CM.EL", and "CM.AL", see Details.
common	A logical indicating whether a common effect meta-analysis should be conducted.
random	A logical indicating whether a random effects meta-analysis should be conducted.
overall	A logical indicating whether overall summaries should be reported. This argument is useful in a meta-analysis with subgroups if overall results should not be reported.
overall.hetstat	A logical value indicating whether to print heterogeneity measures for overall treatment comparisons. This argument is useful in a meta-analysis with subgroups if heterogeneity statistics should only be printed on subgroup level.
prediction	A logical indicating whether a prediction interval should be printed.
method.tau	A character string indicating which method is used to estimate the between-study variance τ^2 and its square root τ (see meta-package).
method.tau.ci	A character string indicating which method is used to estimate the confidence interval of τ^2 and τ (see meta-package).
tau.preset	Prespecified value for the square root of the between-study variance τ^2 .

<code>TE.tau</code>	Overall treatment effect used to estimate the between-study variance tau-squared.
<code>tau.common</code>	A logical indicating whether tau-squared should be the same across subgroups.
<code>level.ma</code>	The level used to calculate confidence intervals for meta-analysis estimates.
<code>method.random.ci</code>	A character string indicating which method is used to calculate confidence interval and test statistic for random effects estimate (see meta-package).
<code>adhoc.hakn.ci</code>	A character string indicating whether an <i>ad hoc</i> variance correction should be applied in the case of an arbitrarily small Hartung-Knapp variance estimate (see meta-package).
<code>level.predict</code>	The level used to calculate prediction interval for a new study.
<code>method.predict</code>	A character string indicating which method is used to calculate a prediction interval (see meta-package).
<code>adhoc.hakn.pi</code>	A character string indicating whether an <i>ad hoc</i> variance correction should be applied for prediction interval (see meta-package).
<code>method.bias</code>	A character string indicating which test for funnel plot asymmetry is to be used. Either "Begg", "Egger", "Thompson", "Schwarzer", "Harbord", "Peters", or "Deeks", can be abbreviated. See function metabias .
<code>backtransf</code>	A logical indicating whether results for odds ratio (<code>sm="OR"</code>), risk ratio (<code>sm="RR"</code>), or diagnostic odds ratio (<code>sm="DOR"</code>) should be back transformed in printouts and plots. If TRUE (default), results will be presented as odds ratios and risk ratios; otherwise log odds ratios and log risk ratios will be shown.
<code>pscale</code>	A numeric defining a scaling factor for printing of risk differences.
<code>text.common</code>	A character string used in printouts and forest plot to label the pooled common effect estimate.
<code>text.random</code>	A character string used in printouts and forest plot to label the pooled random effects estimate.
<code>text.predict</code>	A character string used in printouts and forest plot to label the prediction interval.
<code>text.w.common</code>	A character string used to label weights of common effect model.
<code>text.w.random</code>	A character string used to label weights of random effects model.
<code>title</code>	Title of meta-analysis / systematic review.
<code>complab</code>	Comparison label.
<code>outclab</code>	Outcome label.
<code>label.e</code>	Label for experimental group.
<code>label.c</code>	Label for control group.
<code>label.left</code>	Graph label on left side of forest plot.
<code>label.right</code>	Graph label on right side of forest plot.
<code>subgroup</code>	An optional vector to conduct a meta-analysis with subgroups.
<code>subgroup.name</code>	A character string with a name for the subgroup variable.
<code>print.subgroup.name</code>	A logical indicating whether the name of the subgroup variable should be printed in front of the group labels.

<code>sep.subgroup</code>	A character string defining the separator between name of subgroup variable and subgroup label.
<code>test.subgroup</code>	A logical value indicating whether to print results of test for subgroup differences.
<code>prediction.subgroup</code>	A logical indicating whether prediction intervals should be printed for subgroups.
<code>byvar</code>	Deprecated argument (replaced by 'subgroup').
<code>hakn</code>	Deprecated argument (replaced by 'method.random.ci').
<code>adhoc.hakn</code>	Deprecated argument (replaced by 'adhoc.hakn.ci').
<code>print.CMH</code>	A logical indicating whether result of the Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test for overall effect should be printed.
<code>keepdata</code>	A logical indicating whether original data (set) should be kept in meta object.
<code>warn</code>	A logical indicating whether warnings should be printed (e.g., if <code>incr</code> is added to studies with zero cell frequencies).
<code>warn.deprecated</code>	A logical indicating whether warnings should be printed if deprecated arguments are used.
<code>control</code>	An optional list to control the iterative process to estimate the between-study variance τ^2 . This argument is passed on to <code>rma.uni</code> or <code>rma.glmm</code> , respectively.
<code>...</code>	Additional arguments passed on to <code>rma.glmm</code> function and to catch deprecated arguments.

Details

Calculation of common and random effects estimates for meta-analyses with binary outcome data.

The following measures of treatment effect are available (Rücker et al., 2009):

- Risk ratio (`sm = "RR"`)
- Odds ratio (`sm = "OR"`)
- Risk difference (`sm = "RD"`)
- Arcsine difference (`sm = "ASD"`)
- Diagnostic Odds ratio (`sm = "DOR"`)
- Vaccine efficacy or vaccine effectiveness (`sm = "VE"`)

Note, mathematically, odds ratios and diagnostic odds ratios are identical, however, the labels in printouts and figures differ. Furthermore, log risk ratio (`logRR`) and log vaccine ratio (`logVR`) are mathematical identical, however, back-transformed results differ as vaccine efficacy or effectiveness is defined as $VE = 100 * (1 - RR)$.

A three-level random effects meta-analysis model (Van den Noortgate et al., 2013) is utilized if argument `cluster` is used and at least one cluster provides more than one estimate. Internally, `rma.mv` is called to conduct the analysis and `weights.rma.mv` with argument `type = "rowsum"` is used to calculate random effects weights.

Default settings are utilised for several arguments (assignments using `gs` function). These defaults can be changed for the current R session using the `settings.meta` function.

Furthermore, R function `update.meta` can be used to rerun a meta-analysis with different settings.

Meta-analysis method:

By default, both common effect (also called common effect) and random effects models are considered (see arguments `common` and `random`). If method is "MH" (default), the Mantel-Haenszel method (Greenland & Robins, 1985; Robins et al., 1986) is used to calculate the common effect estimate; if method is "Inverse", inverse variance weighting is used for pooling (Fleiss, 1993); if method is "Peto", the Peto method is used for pooling (Yusuf et al., 1985); if method is "SSW", the sample size method is used for pooling (Bakbergenuly et al., 2020).

While the Mantel-Haenszel and Peto method are defined under the common effect model, random effects variants based on these methods are also implemented in `metabin`. Following RevMan 5, the Mantel-Haenszel estimator is used in the calculation of the between-study heterogeneity statistic Q which is used in the DerSimonian-Laird estimator (DerSimonian and Laird, 1986). Accordingly, the results for the random effects meta-analysis using the Mantel-Haenszel or inverse variance method are typically very similar. For the Peto method, Peto's log odds ratio, i.e. $(O-E) / V$ and its standard error $\sqrt{1 / V}$ with $O-E$ and V denoting "Observed minus Expected" and its variance, are utilised in the random effects model. Accordingly, results of a random effects model using `sm = "Peto"` can be different to results from a random effects model using `sm = "MH"` or `sm = "Inverse"`.

A distinctive and frequently overlooked advantage of binary endpoints is that individual patient data (IPD) can be extracted from a two-by-two table. Accordingly, statistical methods for IPD, i.e., logistic regression and generalised linear mixed models, can be utilised in a meta-analysis of binary outcomes (Stijnen et al., 2010; Simmonds et al., 2016). These methods are available (argument `method = "GLMM"`) for the odds ratio as summary measure by calling the `rma.glmm` function from R package `metafor` internally.

Four different GLMMs are available for meta-analysis with binary outcomes using argument `model.glmm` (which corresponds to argument `model` in the `rma.glmm` function):

1. Logistic regression model with common study effects (default)
(`model.glmm = "UM.FS"`, i.e., **U**nconditional **M**odel - **F**ixed **S**tudy effects)
2. Mixed-effects logistic regression model with random study effects
(`model.glmm = "UM.RS"`, i.e., **U**nconditional **M**odel - **R**andom **S**tudy effects)
3. Generalised linear mixed model (conditional Hypergeometric-Normal)
(`model.glmm = "CM.EL"`, i.e., **C**onditional **M**odel - **E**xact **L**ikelihood)
4. Generalised linear mixed model (conditional Binomial-Normal)
(`model.glmm = "CM.AL"`, i.e., **C**onditional **M**odel - **A**pproximate **L**ikelihood)

Details on these four GLMMs as well as additional arguments which can be provided using argument `'...'` in `metabin` are described in `rma.glmm` where you can also find information on the iterative algorithms used for estimation. Note, regardless of which value is used for argument `model.glmm`, results for two different GLMMs are calculated: common effect model (with fixed treatment effect) and random effects model (with random treatment effects).

Continuity correction:

Three approaches are available to apply a continuity correction:

- Only studies with a zero cell count (`method.incr = "only0"`)
- All studies if at least one study has a zero cell count (`method.incr = "if0all"`)
- All studies irrespective of zero cell counts (`method.incr = "all"`)

By default, a continuity correction is only applied to studies with a zero cell count (`method.incr = "only0"`). This method showed the best performance for the odds ratio in a simulation study under the random effects model (Weber et al., 2020).

The continuity correction method is used both to calculate individual study results with confidence limits and to conduct meta-analysis based on the inverse variance method. For the risk difference, the method is only considered to calculate standard errors and confidence limits. For Peto method and GLMMs no continuity correction is used in the meta-analysis. Furthermore, the continuity correction is ignored for individual studies for the Peto method.

For studies with a zero cell count, by default, 0.5 (argument `incr`) is added to all cell frequencies for the odds ratio or only the number of events for the risk ratio (argument `RR.Cochrane = FALSE`, default). The increment is added to all cell frequencies for the risk ratio if argument `RR.Cochrane = TRUE`. For the risk difference, `incr` is only added to all cell frequencies to calculate the standard error. Finally, a treatment arm continuity correction is used if `incr = "TACC"` (Sweeting et al., 2004; Diamond et al., 2007).

For odds ratio and risk ratio, treatment estimates and standard errors are only calculated for studies with zero or all events in both groups if `allstudies = TRUE`.

For the Mantel-Haenszel method, by default (if `MH.exact` is `FALSE`), `incr` is added to cell frequencies of a study with a zero cell count in the calculation of the pooled risk ratio or odds ratio as well as the estimation of the variance of the pooled risk difference, risk ratio or odds ratio. This approach is also used in other software, e.g. RevMan 5 and the Stata procedure `metan`. According to Fleiss (in Cooper & Hedges, 1994), there is no need to add 0.5 to a cell frequency of zero to calculate the Mantel-Haenszel estimate and he advocates the exact method (`MH.exact = TRUE`). Note, estimates based on exact Mantel-Haenszel method or GLMM are not defined if the number of events is zero in all studies either in the experimental or control group.

Subgroup analysis:

Argument `subgroup` can be used to conduct subgroup analysis for a categorical covariate. The `metareg` function can be used instead for more than one categorical covariate or continuous covariates.

Exclusion of studies from meta-analysis:

Arguments `subset` and `exclude` can be used to exclude studies from the meta-analysis. Studies are removed completely from the meta-analysis using argument `subset`, while excluded studies are shown in printouts and forest plots using argument `exclude` (see Examples in `metagen`). Meta-analysis results are the same for both arguments.

Presentation of meta-analysis results:

Internally, both common effect and random effects models are calculated regardless of values chosen for arguments `common` and `random`. Accordingly, the estimate for the random effects model can be extracted from component `TE.random` of an object of class `"meta"` even if argument `random = FALSE`. However, all functions in R package `meta` will adequately consider the values for `common` and `random`. E.g. function `print.meta` will not print results for the random effects model if `random = FALSE`.

A prediction interval will only be shown if `prediction = TRUE`.

Value

An object of class `c("metabin", "meta")` with corresponding generic functions (see `meta-object`).

Author(s)

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See Also

[meta-package](#), [update.meta](#), [forest](#), [funnel](#), [metabias](#), [metacont](#), [metagen](#), [metareg](#), [print.meta](#)

Examples

```
# Calculate odds ratio and confidence interval for a single study
#
metabin(10, 20, 15, 20, sm = "OR")

# Different results (due to handling of studies with double zeros)
#
metabin(0, 10, 0, 10, sm = "OR")
metabin(0, 10, 0, 10, sm = "OR", allstudies = TRUE)

# Use subset of Olkin (1995) to conduct meta-analysis based on
# inverse variance method (with risk ratio as summary measure)
#
data(Olkin1995)
m1 <- metabin(ev.exp, n.exp, ev.cont, n.cont,
  data = Olkin1995, subset = c(41, 47, 51, 59),
  studlab = paste(author, year),
  method = "Inverse")
m1
# Show results for individual studies
summary(m1)

# Use different subset of Olkin (1995)
#
m2 <- metabin(ev.exp, n.exp, ev.cont, n.cont,
  data = Olkin1995, subset = year < 1970,
  studlab = paste(author, year),
  method = "Inverse")
m2
forest(m2)

# Meta-analysis with odds ratio as summary measure
#
m3 <- metabin(ev.exp, n.exp, ev.cont, n.cont,
  data = Olkin1995, subset = year < 1970,
  studlab = paste(author, year),
  sm = "OR", method = "Inverse")
# Same meta-analysis result using 'update.meta' function
m3 <- update(m2, sm = "OR")
m3

# Meta-analysis based on Mantel-Haenszel method (with odds ratio as
# summary measure)
#
m4 <- update(m3, method = "MH")
m4

# Meta-analysis based on Peto method (only available for odds ratio
# as summary measure)
#
m5 <- update(m3, method = "Peto")
m5
```

```

## Not run:
# Meta-analysis using generalised linear mixed models
# (only if R package 'lme4' is available)
#

# Logistic regression model with (k = 4) fixed study effects
# (default: model.glmm = "UM.FS")
#
m6 <- metabin(ev.exp, n.exp, ev.cont, n.cont,
  studlab = paste(author, year),
  data = Olkin1995, subset = year < 1970, method = "GLMM")
# Same results:
m6 <- update(m2, method = "GLMM")
m6

# Mixed-effects logistic regression model with random study effects
# (warning message printed due to argument 'nAGQ')
#
m7 <- update(m6, model.glmm = "UM.RS")
#
# Use additional argument 'nAGQ' for internal call of 'rma.glmm'
# function
#
m7 <- update(m6, model.glmm = "UM.RS", nAGQ = 1)
m7

# Generalised linear mixed model (conditional Hypergeometric-Normal)
# (R package 'BiasedUrn' must be available)
#
m8 <- update(m6, model.glmm = "CM.EL")
m8

# Generalised linear mixed model (conditional Binomial-Normal)
#
m9 <- update(m6, model.glmm = "CM.AL")
m9

# Logistic regression model with (k = 70) fixed study effects
# (about 18 seconds with Intel Core i7-3667U, 2.0GHz)
#
m10 <- metabin(ev.exp, n.exp, ev.cont, n.cont,
  studlab = paste(author, year),
  data = Olkin1995, method = "GLMM")
m10

# Mixed-effects logistic regression model with random study effects
# - about 50 seconds with Intel Core i7-3667U, 2.0GHz
# - several warning messages, e.g. "failure to converge, ..."
#
update(m10, model.glmm = "UM.RS")

# Conditional Hypergeometric-Normal GLMM

```

```

# - long computation time (about 12 minutes with Intel Core
#   i7-3667U, 2.0GHz)
# - estimation problems for this very large dataset:
#   * warning that Choleski factorization of Hessian failed
#   * confidence interval for treatment effect smaller in random
#     effects model compared to common effect model
#
system.time(m11 <- update(m10, model.glmm = "CM.EL"))
m11

# Generalised linear mixed model (conditional Binomial-Normal)
# (less than 1 second with Intel Core i7-3667U, 2.0GHz)
#
update(m10, model.glmm = "CM.AL")

## End(Not run)

```

metabind

Combine and summarize meta-analysis objects

Description

This function can be used to combine meta-analysis objects and is, for example, useful to summarize results of various meta-analysis methods or to generate a forest plot with results of several subgroup analyses.

Usage

```
metabind(..., name = NULL, pooled = NULL, backtransf = NULL, outclab = NULL)
```

Arguments

...	Any number of meta-analysis objects or a single list with meta-analyses.
name	An optional character vector providing descriptive names for the meta-analysis objects.
pooled	A character string or vector indicating whether results of a common effect or random effects model should be considered. Either "common" or "random", can be abbreviated.
backtransf	A logical indicating whether results should be back transformed in printouts and plots. If backtransf=TRUE (default), results for sm="OR" are printed as odds ratios rather than log odds ratios, for example.
outclab	Outcome label for all meta-analysis objects.

Details

This function can be used to combine any number of meta-analysis objects which is useful, for example, to summarize results of various meta-analysis methods or to generate a forest plot with results of several subgroup analyses (see Examples).

Individual study results are not retained with `metabind` as the function allows to combine meta-analyses from different data sets (e.g., with randomized or observational studies). This is possible using R function `metamerge` which can be used to combine results of two meta-analyses of the same dataset.

Value

An object of class `c("metabind", "meta")` with corresponding generic functions (see `meta-object`).

Author(s)

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See Also

[metagen](#), [forest.metabind](#), [metamerge](#)

Examples

```
data(Fleiss1993cont)

# Add some (fictitious) grouping variables:
#
Fleiss1993cont$age <- c(55, 65, 55, 65, 55)
Fleiss1993cont$region <- c("Europe", "Europe", "Asia", "Asia", "Europe")

m1 <- metacont(n.psysc, mean.psysc, sd.psysc, n.cont, mean.cont, sd.cont,
  data = Fleiss1993cont, sm = "MD")

# Conduct two subgroup analyses
#
mu1 <- update(m1, subgroup = age, subgroup.name = "Age group")
mu2 <- update(m1, subgroup = region, subgroup.name = "Region")

# Combine subgroup meta-analyses and show forest plot with subgroup
# results
#
mb1 <- metabind(mu1, mu2)
mb1
forest(mb1)

# Use various estimation methods for between-study heterogeneity
# variance
#
m1.pm <- update(m1, method.tau = "PM")
m1.dl <- update(m1, method.tau = "DL")
m1.ml <- update(m1, method.tau = "ML")
```

```

m1.hs <- update(m1, method.tau = "HS")
m1.sj <- update(m1, method.tau = "SJ")
m1.he <- update(m1, method.tau = "HE")
m1.eb <- update(m1, method.tau = "EB")

# Combine meta-analyses and show results
#
taus <- c("Restricted maximum-likelihood estimator",
         "Paule-Mandel estimator",
         "DerSimonian-Laird estimator",
         "Maximum-likelihood estimator",
         "Hunter-Schmidt estimator",
         "Sidik-Jonkman estimator",
         "Hedges estimator",
         "Empirical Bayes estimator")
#
m1.taus <- metabind(m1, m1.pm, m1.dl, m1.ml, m1.hs, m1.sj, m1.he, m1.eb,
                  name = taus, pooled = "random")
m1.taus
forest(m1.taus, print.I2 = FALSE, print.pval.Q = FALSE)

```

 metacont

Meta-analysis of continuous outcome data

Description

Calculation of common and random effects estimates for meta-analyses with continuous outcome data; inverse variance weighting is used for pooling.

Usage

```

metacont(
  n.e,
  mean.e,
  sd.e,
  n.c,
  mean.c,
  sd.c,
  studlab,
  data = NULL,
  subset = NULL,
  exclude = NULL,
  cluster = NULL,
  median.e,
  q1.e,
  q3.e,
  min.e,
  max.e,

```



```
median.c,  
q1.c,  
q3.c,  
min.c,  
max.c,  
method.mean = "Luo",  
method.sd = "Shi",  
approx.mean.e,  
approx.mean.c = approx.mean.e,  
approx.sd.e,  
approx.sd.c = approx.sd.e,  
sm = gs("smcont"),  
method.ci = gs("method.ci.cont"),  
level = gs("level"),  
pooledvar = gs("pooledvar"),  
method.smd = gs("method.smd"),  
sd.glass = gs("sd.glass"),  
exact.smd = gs("exact.smd"),  
common = gs("common"),  
random = gs("random") | !is.null(tau.preset),  
overall = common | random,  
overall.hetstat = common | random,  
prediction = gs("prediction") | !missing(method.predict),  
method.tau = gs("method.tau"),  
method.tau.ci = gs("method.tau.ci"),  
tau.preset = NULL,  
TE.tau = NULL,  
tau.common = gs("tau.common"),  
level.ma = gs("level.ma"),  
method.random.ci = gs("method.random.ci"),  
adhoc.hakn.ci = gs("adhoc.hakn.ci"),  
level.predict = gs("level.predict"),  
method.predict = gs("method.predict"),  
adhoc.hakn.pi = gs("adhoc.hakn.pi"),  
method.bias = gs("method.bias"),  
backtransf = gs("backtransf"),  
text.common = gs("text.common"),  
text.random = gs("text.random"),  
text.predict = gs("text.predict"),  
text.w.common = gs("text.w.common"),  
text.w.random = gs("text.w.random"),  
title = gs("title"),  
complab = gs("complab"),  
outclab = "",  
label.e = gs("label.e"),  
label.c = gs("label.c"),  
label.left = gs("label.left"),  
label.right = gs("label.right"),
```

```

subgroup,
subgroup.name = NULL,
print.subgroup.name = gs("print.subgroup.name"),
sep.subgroup = gs("sep.subgroup"),
test.subgroup = gs("test.subgroup"),
prediction.subgroup = gs("prediction.subgroup"),
byvar,
id,
ad hoc.hakn,
keepdata = gs("keepdata"),
warn = gs("warn"),
warn.deprecated = gs("warn.deprecated"),
control = NULL,
...
)

```

Arguments

n.e	Number of observations in experimental group.
mean.e	Estimated mean in experimental group.
sd.e	Standard deviation in experimental group.
n.c	Number of observations in control group.
mean.c	Estimated mean in control group.
sd.c	Standard deviation in control group.
studlab	An optional vector with study labels.
data	An optional data frame containing the study information.
subset	An optional vector specifying a subset of studies to be used.
exclude	An optional vector specifying studies to exclude from meta-analysis, however, to include in printouts and forest plots.
cluster	An optional vector specifying which estimates come from the same cluster resulting in the use of a three-level meta-analysis model.
median.e	Median in experimental group (used to estimate the mean and standard deviation).
q1.e	First quartile in experimental group (used to estimate the mean and standard deviation).
q3.e	Third quartile in experimental group (used to estimate the mean and standard deviation).
min.e	Minimum in experimental group (used to estimate the mean and standard deviation).
max.e	Maximum in experimental group (used to estimate the mean and standard deviation).
median.c	Median in control group (used to estimate the mean and standard deviation).
q1.c	First quartile in control group (used to estimate the mean and standard deviation).

q3.c	Third quartile in control group (used to estimate the mean and standard deviation).
min.c	Minimum in control group (used to estimate the mean and standard deviation).
max.c	Maximum in control group (used to estimate the mean and standard deviation).
method.mean	A character string indicating which method to use to approximate the mean from the median and other statistics (see Details).
method.sd	A character string indicating which method to use to approximate the standard deviation from sample size, median, interquartile range and range (see Details).
approx.mean.e	Approximation method to estimate means in experimental group (see Details).
approx.mean.c	Approximation method to estimate means in control group (see Details).
approx.sd.e	Approximation method to estimate standard deviations in experimental group (see Details).
approx.sd.c	Approximation method to estimate standard deviations in control group (see Details).
sm	A character string indicating which summary measure ("MD", "SMD", or "ROM") is to be used for pooling of studies.
method.ci	A character string indicating which method is used to calculate confidence intervals for individual studies (see Details).
level	The level used to calculate confidence intervals for individual studies.
pooledvar	A logical indicating if a pooled variance should be used for the mean difference (sm="MD").
method.smd	A character string indicating which method is used to estimate the standardised mean difference (sm="SMD"). Either "Hedges" for Hedges' g (default), "Cohen" for Cohen's d, or "Glass" for Glass' delta, can be abbreviated.
sd.glass	A character string indicating which standard deviation is used in the denominator for Glass' method to estimate the standardised mean difference. Either "control" using the standard deviation in the control group (sd.c) or "experimental" using the standard deviation in the experimental group (sd.e), can be abbreviated.
exact.smd	A logical indicating whether exact formulae should be used in estimation of the standardised mean difference and its standard error (see Details).
common	A logical indicating whether a common effect meta-analysis should be conducted.
random	A logical indicating whether a random effects meta-analysis should be conducted.
overall	A logical indicating whether overall summaries should be reported. This argument is useful in a meta-analysis with subgroups if overall results should not be reported.
overall.hetstat	A logical value indicating whether to print heterogeneity measures for overall treatment comparisons. This argument is useful in a meta-analysis with subgroups if heterogeneity statistics should only be printed on subgroup level.
prediction	A logical indicating whether a prediction interval should be printed.

method.tau	A character string indicating which method is used to estimate the between-study variance τ^2 and its square root τ (see meta-package).
method.tau.ci	A character string indicating which method is used to estimate the confidence interval of τ^2 and τ (see meta-package).
tau.preset	Prespecified value for the square root of the between-study variance τ^2 .
TE.tau	Overall treatment effect used to estimate the between-study variance tau-squared.
tau.common	A logical indicating whether tau-squared should be the same across subgroups.
level.ma	The level used to calculate confidence intervals for meta-analysis estimates.
method.random.ci	A character string indicating which method is used to calculate confidence interval and test statistic for random effects estimate (see meta-package).
ad hoc.hakn.ci	A character string indicating whether an <i>ad hoc</i> variance correction should be applied in the case of an arbitrarily small Hartung-Knapp variance estimate (see meta-package).
level.predict	The level used to calculate prediction interval for a new study.
method.predict	A character string indicating which method is used to calculate a prediction interval (see meta-package).
ad hoc.hakn.pi	A character string indicating whether an <i>ad hoc</i> variance correction should be applied for prediction interval (see meta-package).
method.bias	A character string indicating which test is to be used. Either "Begg", "Egger", "Thompson", or "Pustejovsky" (see metabias), can be abbreviated.
backtransf	A logical indicating whether results for ratio of means (sm="ROM") should be back transformed in printouts and plots. If TRUE (default), results will be presented as ratio of means; otherwise log ratio of means will be shown.
text.common	A character string used in printouts and forest plot to label the pooled common effect estimate.
text.random	A character string used in printouts and forest plot to label the pooled random effects estimate.
text.predict	A character string used in printouts and forest plot to label the prediction interval.
text.w.common	A character string used to label weights of common effect model.
text.w.random	A character string used to label weights of random effects model.
title	Title of meta-analysis / systematic review.
complab	Comparison label.
outclab	Outcome label.
label.e	Label for experimental group.
label.c	Label for control group.
label.left	Graph label on left side of forest plot.
label.right	Graph label on right side of forest plot.
subgroup	An optional vector to conduct a meta-analysis with subgroups.
subgroup.name	A character string with a name for the subgroup variable.

<code>print.subgroup.name</code>	A logical indicating whether the name of the subgroup variable should be printed in front of the group labels.
<code>sep.subgroup</code>	A character string defining the separator between name of subgroup variable and subgroup label.
<code>test.subgroup</code>	A logical value indicating whether to print results of test for subgroup differences.
<code>prediction.subgroup</code>	A logical indicating whether prediction intervals should be printed for subgroups.
<code>byvar</code>	Deprecated argument (replaced by 'subgroup').
<code>id</code>	Deprecated argument (replaced by 'cluster').
<code>adhoc.hakn</code>	Deprecated argument (replaced by 'adhoc.hakn.ci').
<code>keepdata</code>	A logical indicating whether original data (set) should be kept in meta object.
<code>warn</code>	A logical indicating whether warnings should be printed (e.g., if studies are excluded from meta-analysis due to zero standard deviations).
<code>warn.deprecated</code>	A logical indicating whether warnings should be printed if deprecated arguments are used.
<code>control</code>	An optional list to control the iterative process to estimate the between-study variance τ^2 . This argument is passed on to <code>rma.uni</code> .
<code>...</code>	Additional arguments (to catch deprecated arguments).

Details

Calculation of common and random effects estimates for meta-analyses with continuous outcome data; inverse variance weighting is used for pooling.

A three-level random effects meta-analysis model (Van den Noortgate et al., 2013) is utilized if argument `cluster` is used and at least one cluster provides more than one estimate. Internally, `rma.mv` is called to conduct the analysis and `weights.rma.mv` with argument `type = "rowsum"` is used to calculate random effects weights.

Default settings are utilised for several arguments (assignments using `gs` function). These defaults can be changed for the current R session using the `settings.meta` function.

Furthermore, R function `update.meta` can be used to rerun a meta-analysis with different settings.

Three different types of summary measures are available for continuous outcomes:

- mean difference (argument `sm = "MD"`)
- standardised mean difference (`sm = "SMD"`)
- ratio of means (`sm = "ROM"`)

Standardised mean difference:

For the standardised mean difference three methods are implemented:

- Hedges' g (default, `method.smd = "Hedges"`) - see Hedges (1981)
- Cohen's d (`method.smd = "Cohen"`) - see Cohen (1988)

- Glass' delta (`method.smd = "Glass"`) - see Glass (1976)

Hedges (1981) calculated the exact bias in Cohen's d which is a ratio of gamma distributions with the degrees of freedom, i.e. total sample size minus two, as argument. By default (`argument exact.smd = FALSE`), an accurate approximation of this bias provided in Hedges (1981) is utilised for Hedges' g as well as its standard error; these approximations are also used in RevMan 5. Following Borenstein et al. (2009) these approximations are not used in the estimation of Cohen's d . White and Thomas (2005) argued that approximations are unnecessary with modern software and accordingly promote to use the exact formulae; this is possible using `argument exact.smd = TRUE`. For Hedges' g the exact formulae are used to calculate the standardised mean difference as well as the standard error; for Cohen's d the exact formula is only used to calculate the standard error. In typical applications (with sample sizes above 10), the differences between using the exact formulae and the approximation will be minimal.

For Glass' delta, by default (`argument sd.glass = "control"`), the standard deviation in the control group (`sd.c`) is used in the denominator of the standard mean difference. The standard deviation in the experimental group (`sd.e`) can be used by specifying `sd.glass = "experimental"`.

Ratio of means:

Meta-analysis of ratio of means – also called response ratios – is described in Hedges et al. (1999) and Friedrich et al. (2008). Calculations are conducted on the log scale and list elements `TE`, `TE.common`, and `TE.random` contain the logarithm of the ratio of means. In printouts and plots these values are back transformed if `argument backtransf = TRUE`.

Approximate means from sample sizes, medians and other statistics:

Missing means in the experimental group (analogously for the control group) can be derived from

1. sample size, median, interquartile range and range (`arguments n.e, median.e, q1.e, q3.e, min.e, and max.e`),
2. sample size, median and interquartile range (`arguments n.e, median.e, q1.e, and q3.e`), or
3. sample size, median and range (`arguments n.e, median.e, min.e, and max.e`).

By default, methods described in Luo et al. (2018) are utilized (`argument method.mean = "Luo"`):

- equation (15) if sample size, median, interquartile range and range are available,
- equation (11) if sample size, median and interquartile range are available,
- equation (7) if sample size, median and range are available.

Instead the methods described in Wan et al. (2014) are used if `argument method.mean = "Wan"`:

- equation (10) if sample size, median, interquartile range and range are available,
- equation (14) if sample size, median and interquartile range are available,
- equation (2) if sample size, median and range are available.

The following methods are also available to estimate means from quantiles or ranges if R package `estmeansd` is installed:

- Method for Unknown Non-Normal Distributions (MLN) approach (Cai et al. (2021), `argument method.mean = "Cai"`),
- Quantile Estimation (QE) method (McGrath et al. (2020), `argument method.mean = "QE-McGrath"`),
- Box-Cox (BC) method (McGrath et al. (2020), `argument method.mean = "BC-McGrath"`).

By default, missing means are replaced successively using interquartile ranges and ranges (if available), interquartile ranges (if available) and finally ranges. Arguments `approx.mean.e` and `approx.mean.c` can be used to overwrite this behaviour for each individual study and treatment arm:

- use means directly (entry "" in argument `approx.mean.e` or `approx.mean.c`);
- median, interquartile range and range ("`iqr.range`");
- median and interquartile range ("`iqr`");
- median and range ("`range`").

Approximate standard deviations from sample sizes, medians and other statistics:

Missing standard deviations in the experimental group (analogously for the control group) can be derived from

1. sample size, median, interquartile range and range (arguments `n.e`, `median.e`, `q1.e`, `q3.e`, `min.e`, and `max.e`),
2. sample size, median and interquartile range (arguments `n.e`, `median.e`, `q1.e` and `q3.e`), or
3. sample size, median and range (arguments `n.e`, `median.e`, `min.e` and `max.e`).

Wan et al. (2014) describe methods to estimate the standard deviation from the sample size, median and additional statistics. Shi et al. (2020) provide an improved estimate of the standard deviation if the interquartile range and range are available in addition to the sample size and median. Accordingly, equation (11) in Shi et al. (2020) is the default (argument `method.sd = "Shi"`), if the median, interquartile range and range are provided. The method by Wan et al. (2014) is used if argument `method.sd = "Wan"` and, depending on the sample size, either equation (12) or (13) is used. If only the interquartile range or range is available, equations (15) / (16) and (7) / (9) in Wan et al. (2014) are used, respectively.

The following methods are also available to estimate standard deviations from quantiles or ranges if R package **estmeansd** is installed:

- Method for Unknown Non-Normal Distributions (MLN) approach (Cai et al. (2021), argument `method.mean = "Cai"`),
- Quantile Estimation (QE) method (McGrath et al. (2020), argument `method.mean = "QE-McGrath"`),
- Box-Cox (BC) method (McGrath et al. (2020), argument `method.mean = "BC-McGrath"`).

By default, missing standard deviations are replaced successively using these method, i.e., interquartile ranges and ranges are used before interquartile ranges before ranges. Arguments `approx.sd.e` and `approx.sd.c` can be used to overwrite this default for each individual study and treatment arms:

- sample size, median, interquartile range and range ("`iqr.range`");
- sample size, median and interquartile range ("`iqr`");
- sample size, median and range ("`range`").

Confidence intervals for individual studies:

For the mean difference (argument `sm = "MD"`), the confidence interval for individual studies can be based on the

- standard normal distribution (`method.ci = "z"`, default), or
- t-distribution (`method.ci = "t"`).

Note, this choice does not affect the results of the common effect and random effects meta-analysis.

Subgroup analysis:

Argument `subgroup` can be used to conduct subgroup analysis for a categorical covariate. The `metareg` function can be used instead for more than one categorical covariate or continuous covariates.

Exclusion of studies from meta-analysis:

Arguments `subset` and `exclude` can be used to exclude studies from the meta-analysis. Studies are removed completely from the meta-analysis using argument `subset`, while excluded studies are shown in printouts and forest plots using argument `exclude` (see Examples in [metagen](#)). Meta-analysis results are the same for both arguments.

Presentation of meta-analysis results:

Internally, both common effect and random effects models are calculated regardless of values chosen for arguments `common` and `random`. Accordingly, the estimate for the random effects model can be extracted from component `TE.random` of an object of class "meta" even if argument `random = FALSE`. However, all functions in R package **meta** will adequately consider the values for `common` and `random`. E.g. function `print.meta` will not print results for the random effects model if `random = FALSE`.

A prediction interval will only be shown if `prediction = TRUE`.

Value

An object of class `c("metacont", "meta")` with corresponding generic functions (see [meta-object](#)).

Note

The function `metagen` is called internally to calculate individual and overall treatment estimates and standard errors.

Author(s)

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Shi J, Luo D, Weng H, Zeng XT, Lin L, Chu H, Tong T (2020): Optimally estimating the sample standard deviation from the five-number summary. *Research Synthesis Methods*, **11**, 641–54

Van den Noortgate W, López-López JA, Marín-Martínez F, Sánchez-Meca J (2013): Three-level meta-analysis of dependent effect sizes. *Behavior Research Methods*, **45**, 576–94

Wan X, Wang W, Liu J, Tong T (2014): Estimating the sample mean and standard deviation from the sample size, median, range and/or interquartile range. *BMC Medical Research Methodology*, **14**, 135

White IR, Thomas J (2005): Standardized mean differences in individually-randomized and cluster-randomized trials, with applications to meta-analysis. *Clinical Trials*, **2**, 141–51

See Also

[meta-package](#), [update.meta](#), [metabin](#), [metagen](#)

Examples

```
data(Fleiss1993cont)

# Meta-analysis with Hedges' g as effect measure
#
m1 <- metacont(n.psync, mean.psync, sd.psync, n.cont, mean.cont, sd.cont,
  data = Fleiss1993cont, sm = "SMD")
m1
forest(m1)

# Use Cohen's d instead of Hedges' g as effect measure
#
update(m1, method.smd = "Cohen")

# Use Glass' delta instead of Hedges' g as effect measure
#
update(m1, method.smd = "Glass")

# Use Glass' delta based on the standard deviation in the experimental group
#
update(m1, method.smd = "Glass", sd.glass = "experimental")

# Calculate Hedges' g based on exact formulae
#
update(m1, exact.smd = TRUE)

data(amlodipine)
```

```

m2 <- metacont(n.amlo, mean.amlo, sqrt(var.amlo), n.plac, mean.plac, sqrt(var.plac),
  data = amlodipine, studlab = study)
m2

# Use pooled variance
#
update(m2, pooledvar = TRUE)

# Meta-analysis of response ratios (Hedges et al., 1999)
#
data(woodyplants)
m3 <- metacont(n.elev, mean.elev, sd.elev, n.amb, mean.amb, sd.amb,
  data = woodyplants, sm = "ROM")
m3
print(m3, backtransf = FALSE)

```

metacor

Meta-analysis of correlations

Description

Calculation of common effect and random effects estimates for meta-analyses with correlations; inverse variance weighting is used for pooling.

Usage

```

metacor(
  cor,
  n,
  studlab,
  data = NULL,
  subset = NULL,
  exclude = NULL,
  cluster = NULL,
  sm = gs("smcor"),
  level = gs("level"),
  common = gs("common"),
  random = gs("random") | !is.null(tau.preset),
  overall = common | random,
  overall.hetstat = common | random,
  prediction = gs("prediction") | !missing(method.predict),
  method.tau = gs("method.tau"),
  method.tau.ci = gs("method.tau.ci"),
  tau.preset = NULL,
  TE.tau = NULL,
  tau.common = gs("tau.common"),
  level.ma = gs("level.ma"),

```

```

method.random.ci = gs("method.random.ci"),
adhoc.hakn.ci = gs("adhoc.hakn.ci"),
level.predict = gs("level.predict"),
method.predict = gs("method.predict"),
adhoc.hakn.pi = gs("adhoc.hakn.pi"),
null.effect = 0,
method.bias = gs("method.bias"),
backtransf = gs("backtransf"),
text.common = gs("text.common"),
text.random = gs("text.random"),
text.predict = gs("text.predict"),
text.w.common = gs("text.w.common"),
text.w.random = gs("text.w.random"),
title = gs("title"),
complab = gs("complab"),
outclab = "",
subgroup,
subgroup.name = NULL,
print.subgroup.name = gs("print.subgroup.name"),
sep.subgroup = gs("sep.subgroup"),
test.subgroup = gs("test.subgroup"),
prediction.subgroup = gs("prediction.subgroup"),
byvar,
adhoc.hakn,
keepdata = gs("keepdata"),
warn.deprecated = gs("warn.deprecated"),
control = NULL,
...
)

```

Arguments

cor	Correlation.
n	Number of observations.
studlab	An optional vector with study labels.
data	An optional data frame containing the study information, i.e., cor and n.
subset	An optional vector specifying a subset of studies to be used.
exclude	An optional vector specifying studies to exclude from meta-analysis, however, to include in printouts and forest plots.
cluster	An optional vector specifying which estimates come from the same cluster resulting in the use of a three-level meta-analysis model.
sm	A character string indicating which summary measure ("ZCOR" or "COR") is to be used for pooling of studies.
level	The level used to calculate confidence intervals for individual studies.
common	A logical indicating whether a common effect meta-analysis should be conducted.

random	A logical indicating whether a random effects meta-analysis should be conducted.
overall	A logical indicating whether overall summaries should be reported. This argument is useful in a meta-analysis with subgroups if overall results should not be reported.
overall.hetstat	A logical value indicating whether to print heterogeneity measures for overall treatment comparisons. This argument is useful in a meta-analysis with subgroups if heterogeneity statistics should only be printed on subgroup level.
prediction	A logical indicating whether a prediction interval should be printed.
method.tau	A character string indicating which method is used to estimate the between-study variance τ^2 and its square root τ (see meta-package).
method.tau.ci	A character string indicating which method is used to estimate the confidence interval of τ^2 and τ (see meta-package).
tau.preset	Prespecified value for the square root of the between-study variance τ^2 .
TE.tau	Overall treatment effect used to estimate the between-study variance tau-squared.
tau.common	A logical indicating whether tau-squared should be the same across subgroups.
level.ma	The level used to calculate confidence intervals for meta-analysis estimates.
method.random.ci	A character string indicating which method is used to calculate confidence interval and test statistic for random effects estimate (see meta-package).
ad hoc.hakn.ci	A character string indicating whether an <i>ad hoc</i> variance correction should be applied in the case of an arbitrarily small Hartung-Knapp variance estimate (see meta-package).
level.predict	The level used to calculate prediction interval for a new study.
method.predict	A character string indicating which method is used to calculate a prediction interval (see meta-package).
ad hoc.hakn.pi	A character string indicating whether an <i>ad hoc</i> variance correction should be applied for prediction interval (see meta-package).
null.effect	A numeric value specifying the effect under the null hypothesis.
method.bias	A character string indicating which test is to be used. Either "Begg", "Egger", or "Thompson", can be abbreviated. See function metabias .
backtransf	A logical indicating whether results for Fisher's z transformed correlations (sm = "ZCOR") should be back transformed in printouts and plots. If TRUE (default), results will be presented as correlations; otherwise Fisher's z transformed correlations will be shown.
text.common	A character string used in printouts and forest plot to label the pooled common effect estimate.
text.random	A character string used in printouts and forest plot to label the pooled random effects estimate.
text.predict	A character string used in printouts and forest plot to label the prediction interval.

<code>text.w.common</code>	A character string used to label weights of common effect model.
<code>text.w.random</code>	A character string used to label weights of random effects model.
<code>title</code>	Title of meta-analysis / systematic review.
<code>complab</code>	Comparison label.
<code>outclab</code>	Outcome label.
<code>subgroup</code>	An optional vector to conduct a meta-analysis with subgroups.
<code>subgroup.name</code>	A character string with a name for the subgroup variable.
<code>print.subgroup.name</code>	A logical indicating whether the name of the subgroup variable should be printed in front of the group labels.
<code>sep.subgroup</code>	A character string defining the separator between name of subgroup variable and subgroup label.
<code>test.subgroup</code>	A logical value indicating whether to print results of test for subgroup differences.
<code>prediction.subgroup</code>	A logical indicating whether prediction intervals should be printed for subgroups.
<code>byvar</code>	Deprecated argument (replaced by 'subgroup').
<code>adhoc.hakn</code>	Deprecated argument (replaced by 'adhoc.hakn.ci').
<code>keepdata</code>	A logical indicating whether original data (set) should be kept in meta object.
<code>warn.deprecated</code>	A logical indicating whether warnings should be printed if deprecated arguments are used.
<code>control</code>	An optional list to control the iterative process to estimate the between-study variance τ^2 . This argument is passed on to <code>rma.uni</code> .
<code>...</code>	Additional arguments (to catch deprecated arguments).

Details

Common effect and random effects meta-analysis of correlations based either on Fisher's z transformation of correlations (`sm = "ZCOR"`) or direct combination of (untransformed) correlations (`sm = "COR"`) (see Cooper et al., p264-5 and p273-4). Only few statisticians would advocate the use of untransformed correlations unless sample sizes are very large (see Cooper et al., p265). The artificial example given below shows that the smallest study gets the largest weight if correlations are combined directly because the correlation is closest to 1.

A three-level random effects meta-analysis model (Van den Noortgate et al., 2013) is utilized if argument `cluster` is used and at least one cluster provides more than one estimate. Internally, `rma.mv` is called to conduct the analysis and `weights.rma.mv` with argument `type = "rowsum"` is used to calculate random effects weights.

Default settings are utilised for several arguments (assignments using `gs` function). These defaults can be changed for the current R session using the `settings.meta` function.

Furthermore, R function `update.meta` can be used to rerun a meta-analysis with different settings.

Subgroup analysis:

Argument `subgroup` can be used to conduct subgroup analysis for a categorical covariate. The `metareg` function can be used instead for more than one categorical covariate or continuous covariates.

Exclusion of studies from meta-analysis:

Arguments `subset` and `exclude` can be used to exclude studies from the meta-analysis. Studies are removed completely from the meta-analysis using argument `subset`, while excluded studies are shown in printouts and forest plots using argument `exclude` (see Examples in `metagen`). Meta-analysis results are the same for both arguments.

Presentation of meta-analysis results:

Internally, both common effect and random effects models are calculated regardless of values chosen for arguments `common` and `random`. Accordingly, the estimate for the random effects model can be extracted from component `TE.random` of an object of class "meta" even if argument `random = FALSE`. However, all functions in R package `meta` will adequately consider the values for `common` and `random`. E.g. functions `print.meta` and `forest.meta` will not print results for the random effects model if `random = FALSE`.

A prediction interval will only be shown if `prediction = TRUE`.

Value

An object of class `c("metacor", "meta")` with corresponding generic functions (see `meta-object`).

Note

The function `metagen` is called internally to calculate individual and overall treatment estimates and standard errors.

Author(s)

Guido Schwarzer <guido.schwarzer@uniklinik-freiburg.de>

References

Cooper H, Hedges LV, Valentine JC (2009): *The Handbook of Research Synthesis and Meta-Analysis*, 2nd Edition. New York: Russell Sage Foundation

Van den Noortgate W, López-López JA, Marín-Martínez F, Sánchez-Meca J (2013): Three-level meta-analysis of dependent effect sizes. *Behavior Research Methods*, **45**, 576–94

See Also

`meta-package`, `update.meta`, `metacont`, `metagen`, `print.meta`

Examples

```

m1 <- metacor(c(0.85, 0.7, 0.95), c(20, 40, 10))

# Print correlations (back transformed from Fisher's z
# transformation)
#
m1

# Print Fisher's z transformed correlations
#
print(m1, backtransf = FALSE)

# Forest plot with back transformed correlations
#
forest(m1)

# Forest plot with Fisher's z transformed correlations
#
forest(m1, backtransf = FALSE)

m2 <- update(m1, sm = "cor")
m2

## Not run:
# Identical forest plots (as back transformation is the identity
# transformation)
forest(m2)
forest(m2, backtransf = FALSE)

## End(Not run)

```

metacr

Meta-analysis of outcome data from Cochrane review

Description

Wrapper function to perform meta-analysis for a single outcome of a Cochrane Intervention review.

Usage

```

metacr(
  x,
  comp.no = 1,
  outcome.no = 1,
  method,
  sm,
  level = gs("level"),
  common,

```

```

random,
prediction = gs("prediction") | !missing(method.predict),
method.tau = "DL",
method.tau.ci = gs("method.tau.ci"),
tau.common = FALSE,
level.ma = gs("level.ma"),
method.random.ci = "classic",
adhoc.hakn.ci = gs("adhoc.hakn.ci"),
level.predict = gs("level.predict"),
method.predict = gs("method.predict"),
adhoc.hakn.pi = gs("adhoc.hakn.pi"),
swap.events,
logscale,
backtransf = gs("backtransf"),
test.subgroup,
prediction.subgroup = gs("prediction.subgroup"),
text.common = gs("text.common"),
text.random = gs("text.random"),
text.predict = gs("text.predict"),
text.w.common = gs("text.w.common"),
text.w.random = gs("text.w.random"),
title,
complab,
outclab,
keepdata = gs("keepdata"),
warn = FALSE,
warn.deprecated = gs("warn.deprecated"),
...
)

```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	An object of class <code>rm5</code> created by R function <code>read.rm5</code> .
<code>comp.no</code>	Comparison number.
<code>outcome.no</code>	Outcome number.
<code>method</code>	A character string indicating which method is to be used for pooling of studies. One of "Inverse", "MH", or "Peto", can be abbreviated.
<code>sm</code>	A character string indicating which summary measure ("RR", "OR", "RD", "ASD", "HR", "MD", or "SMD", or "ROM") is to be used for pooling of studies.
<code>level</code>	The level used to calculate confidence intervals for individual studies.
<code>common</code>	A logical indicating whether a common effect meta-analysis should be conducted.
<code>random</code>	A logical indicating whether a random effects meta-analysis should be conducted.
<code>prediction</code>	A logical indicating whether a prediction interval should be printed.
<code>method.tau</code>	A character string indicating which method is used to estimate the between-study variance τ^2 and its square root τ (see meta-package).

<code>method.tau.ci</code>	A character string indicating which method is used to estimate the confidence interval of τ^2 and τ (see meta-package).
<code>tau.common</code>	A logical indicating whether tau-squared should be the same across subgroups.
<code>level.ma</code>	The level used to calculate confidence intervals for meta-analysis estimates.
<code>method.random.ci</code>	A character string indicating which method is used to calculate confidence interval and test statistic for random effects estimate (see meta-package).
<code>adhoc.hakn.ci</code>	A character string indicating whether an <i>ad hoc</i> variance correction should be applied in the case of an arbitrarily small Hartung-Knapp variance estimate (see meta-package).
<code>level.predict</code>	The level used to calculate prediction interval for a new study.
<code>method.predict</code>	A character string indicating which method is used to calculate a prediction interval (see meta-package).
<code>adhoc.hakn.pi</code>	A character string indicating whether an <i>ad hoc</i> variance correction should be applied for prediction interval (see meta-package).
<code>swap.events</code>	A logical indicating whether events and non-events should be interchanged.
<code>logscale</code>	A logical indicating whether effect estimates are entered on log-scale.
<code>backtransf</code>	A logical indicating whether results should be back transformed in printouts and plots. If <code>backtransf=TRUE</code> (default), results for <code>sm="OR"</code> are printed as odds ratios rather than log odds ratios and results for <code>sm="ZCOR"</code> are printed as correlations rather than Fisher's z transformed correlations, for example.
<code>test.subgroup</code>	A logical value indicating whether to print results of test for subgroup differences.
<code>prediction.subgroup</code>	A logical indicating whether prediction intervals should be printed for subgroups.
<code>text.common</code>	A character string used in printouts and forest plot to label the pooled common effect estimate.
<code>text.random</code>	A character string used in printouts and forest plot to label the pooled random effects estimate.
<code>text.predict</code>	A character string used in printouts and forest plot to label the prediction interval.
<code>text.w.common</code>	A character string used to label weights of common effect model.
<code>text.w.random</code>	A character string used to label weights of random effects model.
<code>title</code>	Title of meta-analysis / systematic review.
<code>complab</code>	Comparison label.
<code>outclab</code>	Outcome label.
<code>keepdata</code>	A logical indicating whether original data (set) should be kept in meta object.
<code>warn</code>	A logical indicating whether warnings should be printed (e.g., if <code>incr</code> is added to studies with zero cell frequencies).
<code>warn.deprecated</code>	A logical indicating whether warnings should be printed if deprecated arguments are used.
<code>...</code>	Additional arguments (to catch deprecated arguments).

Details

Cochrane Intervention reviews are based on the comparison of two interventions. Each Cochrane Intervention review can have a variable number of comparisons. For each comparison, a variable number of outcomes can be define. For each outcome, a seperate meta-analysis is conducted. Review Manager 5 (RevMan 5) was the software used for preparing and maintaining Cochrane Reviews (<https://training.cochrane.org/online-learning/core-software/revman>).

This wrapper function can be used to perform meta-analysis for a single outcome of a Cochrane Intervention review. Internally, R functions `metabin`, `metacont`, and `metagen` are called - depending on the definition of the outcome in RevMan 5.

Note, it is recommended to choose the RevMan 5 settings before executing `metacr`, i.e., `settings.meta("revman5")`.

Value

An object of class "meta" and - depending on outcome type utilised in Cochrane Intervention review for selected outcome - "metabin", "metacont", or "metagen" with corresponding generic functions (see [meta-object](#)).

Author(s)

Guido Schwarzer <guido.schwarzer@uniklinik-freiburg.de>

References

Review Manager (RevMan) [Computer program]. Version 5.4. The Cochrane Collaboration, 2020

See Also

[meta-package](#), [metabin](#), [metacont](#), [metagen](#), [read.rm5](#), [settings.meta](#)

Examples

```
# Locate export data file "Fleiss1993_CR.csv"
# in sub-directory of package "meta"
#
filename <- system.file("extdata", "Fleiss1993_CR.csv", package = "meta")
#
Fleiss1993_CR <- read.rm5(filename)

# Choose RevMan 5 settings and store old settings
#
oldset <- settings.meta("revman5", quietly = FALSE)

# Same result as R command example(Fleiss1993bin)
#
metacr(Fleiss1993_CR)

# Same result as R command example(Fleiss1993cont)
#
metacr(Fleiss1993_CR, 1, 2)
forest(metacr(Fleiss1993_CR, 1, 2))
```

```
# Change summary measure to RR
#
m1 <- metacr(Fleiss1993_CR)
update(m1, sm="RR")

# Use old settings
#
settings.meta(oldset)
```

metacum

Cumulative meta-analysis

Description

Performs a cumulative meta-analysis.

Usage

```
metacum(x, pooled, sortvar, no = 1)
```

Arguments

x	An object of class meta.
pooled	A character string indicating whether a common effect or random effects model is used for pooling. Either missing (see Details), "common", or "random", can be abbreviated.
sortvar	An optional vector used to sort the individual studies (must be of same length as x\$TE).
no	A numeric specifying which meta-analysis results to consider.

Details

A cumulative meta-analysis is performed. Studies are included sequentially as defined by `sortvar`. Information from object `x` is utilised if argument `pooled` is missing. A common effect model is assumed (`pooled = "common"`) if argument `x$common` is TRUE; a random effects model is assumed (`pooled = "random"`) if argument `x$random` is TRUE and `x$common` is FALSE.

Value

An object of class "meta" and "metacum" with corresponding generic functions (see [meta-object](#)). The following list elements have a different meaning:

TE, seTE	Estimated treatment effect and standard error of pooled estimate in cumulative meta-analyses.
lower, upper	Lower and upper confidence interval limits.

statistic	Statistic for test of overall effect.
pval	P-value for test of overall effect.
studlab	Study label describing addition of studies.
w	Sum of weights from common effect or random effects model.
TE.common, seTE.common	Value is NA.
TE.random, seTE.random	Value is NA.
Q	Value is NA.

Author(s)

Guido Schwarzer <guido.schwarzer@uniklinik-freiburg.de>

References

Cooper H & Hedges LV (1994): *The Handbook of Research Synthesis*. Newbury Park, CA: Russell Sage Foundation

See Also

[metabin](#), [metacont](#), [print.meta](#)

Examples

```
data(Fleiss1993bin)
m1 <- metabin(d.asp, n.asp, d.plac, n.plac,
  data = Fleiss1993bin, studlab = study, sm = "RR", method = "I")
m1
metacum(m1)
metacum(m1, pooled = "random")

forest(metacum(m1))
forest(metacum(m1, pooled = "random"))

metacum(m1, sortvar = study)
metacum(m1, sortvar = 7:1)

m2 <- update(m1, title = "Fleiss1993bin meta-analysis", backtransf = FALSE)
metacum(m2)

data(Fleiss1993cont)
m3 <- metacont(n.psyc, mean.psyc, sd.psyc, n.cont, mean.cont, sd.cont,
  data = Fleiss1993cont, sm = "SMD")
metacum(m3)
```

Description

Common effect and random effects meta-analysis based on estimates (e.g. log hazard ratios) and their standard errors. The inverse variance method is used for pooling.

Three-level random effects meta-analysis (Van den Noortgate et al., 2013) is available by internally calling `rma.mv` function from R package **metafor** (Viechtbauer, 2010).

Usage

```
metagen(
  TE,
  seTE,
  studlab,
  data = NULL,
  subset = NULL,
  exclude = NULL,
  cluster = NULL,
  sm = "",
  method.ci = if (missing(df)) "z" else "t",
  level = gs("level"),
  common = gs("common"),
  random = gs("random") | !is.null(tau.preset),
  overall = common | random,
  overall.hetstat = common | random,
  prediction = gs("prediction") | !missing(method.predict),
  method.tau = gs("method.tau"),
  method.tau.ci = gs("method.tau.ci"),
  tau.preset = NULL,
  TE.tau = NULL,
  tau.common = gs("tau.common"),
  detail.tau = "",
  level.ma = gs("level.ma"),
  method.random.ci = gs("method.random.ci"),
  adhoc.hakn.ci = gs("adhoc.hakn.ci"),
  level.predict = gs("level.predict"),
  method.predict = gs("method.predict"),
  adhoc.hakn.pi = gs("adhoc.hakn.pi"),
  null.effect = 0,
  method.bias = gs("method.bias"),
  n.e = NULL,
  n.c = NULL,
  pval,
  df,
```

```

lower,
upper,
level.ci = 0.95,
median,
q1,
q3,
min,
max,
method.mean = "Luo",
method.sd = "Shi",
approx.TE,
approx.seTE,
transf = gs("transf"),
backtransf = gs("backtransf"),
pscale = 1,
irscale = 1,
irunit = "person-years",
text.common = gs("text.common"),
text.random = gs("text.random"),
text.predict = gs("text.predict"),
text.w.common = gs("text.w.common"),
text.w.random = gs("text.w.random"),
title = gs("title"),
complab = gs("complab"),
outclab = "",
label.e = gs("label.e"),
label.c = gs("label.c"),
label.left = gs("label.left"),
label.right = gs("label.right"),
subgroup,
subgroup.name = NULL,
print.subgroup.name = gs("print.subgroup.name"),
sep.subgroup = gs("sep.subgroup"),
test.subgroup = gs("test.subgroup"),
prediction.subgroup = gs("prediction.subgroup"),
byvar,
id,
ad hoc.hakn,
keepdata = gs("keepdata"),
warn = gs("warn"),
warn.deprecated = gs("warn.deprecated"),
control = NULL,
...
)

```

Arguments

TE Estimate of treatment effect, e.g., log hazard ratio or risk difference.

seTE	Standard error of treatment estimate.
studlab	An optional vector with study labels.
data	An optional data frame containing the study information.
subset	An optional vector specifying a subset of studies to be used (see Details).
exclude	An optional vector specifying studies to exclude from meta-analysis, however, to include in printouts and forest plots (see Details).
cluster	An optional vector specifying which estimates come from the same cluster resulting in the use of a three-level meta-analysis model.
sm	A character string indicating underlying summary measure, e.g., "RD", "RR", "OR", "ASD", "HR", "MD", "SMD", or "ROM".
method.ci	A character string indicating which method is used to calculate confidence intervals for individual studies, see Details.
level	The level used to calculate confidence intervals for individual studies.
common	A logical indicating whether a common effect meta-analysis should be conducted.
random	A logical indicating whether a random effects meta-analysis should be conducted.
overall	A logical indicating whether overall summaries should be reported. This argument is useful in a meta-analysis with subgroups if overall results should not be reported.
overall.hetstat	A logical value indicating whether to print heterogeneity measures for overall treatment comparisons. This argument is useful in a meta-analysis with subgroups if heterogeneity statistics should only be printed on subgroup level.
prediction	A logical indicating whether a prediction interval should be printed.
method.tau	A character string indicating which method is used to estimate the between-study variance τ^2 and its square root τ (see meta-package).
method.tau.ci	A character string indicating which method is used to estimate the confidence interval of τ^2 and τ (see meta-package).
tau.preset	Prespecified value for the square root of the between-study variance τ^2 .
TE.tau	Overall treatment effect used to estimate the between-study variance tau-squared.
tau.common	A logical indicating whether tau-squared should be the same across subgroups.
detail.tau	Detail on between-study variance estimate.
level.ma	The level used to calculate confidence intervals for meta-analysis estimates.
method.random.ci	A character string indicating which method is used to calculate confidence interval and test statistic for random effects estimate (see meta-package).
adhoc.hakn.ci	A character string indicating whether an <i>ad hoc</i> variance correction should be applied in the case of an arbitrarily small Hartung-Knapp variance estimate (see meta-package).
level.predict	The level used to calculate prediction interval for a new study.

<code>method.predict</code>	A character string indicating which method is used to calculate a prediction interval (see meta-package).
<code>adhoc.hakn.pi</code>	A character string indicating whether an <i>ad hoc</i> variance correction should be applied for prediction interval (see meta-package).
<code>null.effect</code>	A numeric value specifying the effect under the null hypothesis.
<code>method.bias</code>	A character string indicating which test is to be used. Either "Begg", "Egger", or "Thompson", can be abbreviated. See function metabias .
<code>n.e</code>	Number of observations in experimental group (or total sample size in study).
<code>n.c</code>	Number of observations in control group.
<code>pval</code>	P-value (used to estimate the standard error).
<code>df</code>	Degrees of freedom (used in test or to construct confidence interval).
<code>lower</code>	Lower limit of confidence interval (used to estimate the standard error).
<code>upper</code>	Upper limit of confidence interval (used to estimate the standard error).
<code>level.ci</code>	Level of confidence interval.
<code>median</code>	Median (used to estimate the treatment effect and standard error).
<code>q1</code>	First quartile (used to estimate the treatment effect and standard error).
<code>q3</code>	Third quartile (used to estimate the treatment effect and standard error).
<code>min</code>	Minimum (used to estimate the treatment effect and standard error).
<code>max</code>	Maximum (used to estimate the treatment effect and standard error).
<code>method.mean</code>	A character string indicating which method to use to approximate the mean from the median and other statistics (see Details).
<code>method.sd</code>	A character string indicating which method to use to approximate the standard deviation from sample size, median, interquartile range and range (see Details).
<code>approx.TE</code>	Approximation method to estimate treatment estimate (see Details).
<code>approx.seTE</code>	Approximation method to estimate standard error (see Details).
<code>transf</code>	A logical indicating whether inputs for arguments <code>TE</code> , <code>lower</code> and <code>upper</code> are already appropriately transformed to conduct the meta-analysis or on the original scale. If <code>transf = TRUE</code> (default), inputs are expected to be log odds ratios instead of odds ratios for <code>sm = "OR"</code> and Fisher's z transformed correlations instead of correlations for <code>sm = "ZCOR"</code> , for example.
<code>backtransf</code>	A logical indicating whether results should be back transformed in printouts and plots. If <code>backtransf = TRUE</code> (default), results for <code>sm = "OR"</code> are printed as odds ratios rather than log odds ratios and results for <code>sm = "ZCOR"</code> are printed as correlations rather than Fisher's z transformed correlations, for example.
<code>pscale</code>	A numeric giving scaling factor for printing of single event probabilities or risk differences, i.e. if argument <code>sm</code> is equal to "PLOGIT", "PLN", "PRAW", "PAS", "PFT", or "RD".
<code>irscale</code>	A numeric defining a scaling factor for printing of single incidence rates or incidence rate differences, i.e. if argument <code>sm</code> is equal to "IR", "IRLN", "IRS", "IRFT", or "IRD".
<code>irunit</code>	A character specifying the time unit used to calculate rates, e.g. person-years.

<code>text.common</code>	A character string used in printouts and forest plot to label the pooled common effect estimate.
<code>text.random</code>	A character string used in printouts and forest plot to label the pooled random effects estimate.
<code>text.predict</code>	A character string used in printouts and forest plot to label the prediction interval.
<code>text.w.common</code>	A character string used to label weights of common effect model.
<code>text.w.random</code>	A character string used to label weights of random effects model.
<code>title</code>	Title of meta-analysis / systematic review.
<code>complab</code>	Comparison label.
<code>outclab</code>	Outcome label.
<code>label.e</code>	Label for experimental group.
<code>label.c</code>	Label for control group.
<code>label.left</code>	Graph label on left side of forest plot.
<code>label.right</code>	Graph label on right side of forest plot.
<code>subgroup</code>	An optional vector to conduct a meta-analysis with subgroups.
<code>subgroup.name</code>	A character string with a name for the subgroup variable.
<code>print.subgroup.name</code>	A logical indicating whether the name of the subgroup variable should be printed in front of the group labels.
<code>sep.subgroup</code>	A character string defining the separator between name of subgroup variable and subgroup label.
<code>test.subgroup</code>	A logical value indicating whether to print results of test for subgroup differences.
<code>prediction.subgroup</code>	A logical indicating whether prediction intervals should be printed for subgroups.
<code>byvar</code>	Deprecated argument (replaced by 'subgroup').
<code>id</code>	Deprecated argument (replaced by 'cluster').
<code>adhoc.hakn</code>	Deprecated argument (replaced by 'adhoc.hakn.ci').
<code>keepdata</code>	A logical indicating whether original data (set) should be kept in meta object.
<code>warn</code>	A logical indicating whether warnings should be printed (e.g., if studies are excluded from meta-analysis due to zero standard errors).
<code>warn.deprecated</code>	A logical indicating whether warnings should be printed if deprecated arguments are used.
<code>control</code>	An optional list to control the iterative process to estimate the between-study variance τ^2 . This argument is passed on to <code>rma.uni</code> or <code>rma.mv</code> .
<code>...</code>	Additional arguments (to catch deprecated arguments).

Details

This function provides the *generic inverse variance method* for meta-analysis which requires treatment estimates and their standard errors (Borenstein et al., 2010). The method is useful, e.g., for pooling of survival data (using log hazard ratio and standard errors as input). Arguments `TE` and `seTE` can be used to provide treatment estimates and standard errors directly. However, it is possible to derive these quantities from other information.

A three-level random effects meta-analysis model (Van den Noortgate et al., 2013) is utilized if argument `cluster` is used and at least one cluster provides more than one estimate. Internally, `rma.mv` is called to conduct the analysis and `weights.rma.mv` with argument `type = "rowsum"` is used to calculate random effects weights.

Default settings are utilised for several arguments (assignments using `gs` function). These defaults can be changed for the current R session using the `settings.meta` function.

Furthermore, R function `update.meta` can be used to rerun a meta-analysis with different settings.

Approximate treatment estimates:

Missing treatment estimates can be derived from

1. confidence limits provided by arguments `lower` and `upper`;
2. median, interquartile range and range (arguments `median`, `q1`, `q3`, `min`, and `max`);
3. median and interquartile range (arguments `median`, `q1` and `q3`);
4. median and range (arguments `median`, `min` and `max`).

For confidence limits, the treatment estimate is defined as the center of the confidence interval (on the log scale for relative effect measures like the odds ratio or hazard ratio).

If the treatment effect is a mean it can be approximated from sample size, median, interquartile range and range.

By default, methods described in Luo et al. (2018) are utilized (argument `method.mean = "Luo"`):

- equation (7) if sample size, median and range are available,
- equation (11) if sample size, median and interquartile range are available,
- equation (15) if sample size, median, range and interquartile range are available.

Instead the methods described in Wan et al. (2014) are used if argument `method.mean = "Wan"`:

- equation (2) if sample size, median and range are available,
- equation (14) if sample size, median and interquartile range are available,
- equation (10) if sample size, median, range and interquartile range are available.

The following methods are also available to estimate means from quantiles or ranges if R package `estmeansd` is installed:

- Method for Unknown Non-Normal Distributions (MLN) approach (Cai et al. (2021), argument `method.mean = "Cai"`),
- Quantile Estimation (QE) method (McGrath et al. (2020), argument `method.mean = "QE-McGrath"`),
- Box-Cox (BC) method (McGrath et al. (2020), argument `method.mean = "BC-McGrath"`).

By default, missing treatment estimates are replaced successively using these method, i.e., confidence limits are utilised before interquartile ranges. Argument `approx.TE` can be used to overwrite this default for each individual study:

- Use treatment estimate directly (entry `" "` in argument `approx.TE`);

- confidence limits ("ci" in argument approx. TE);
- median, interquartile range and range ("iqr.range");
- median and interquartile range ("iqr");
- median and range ("range").

Approximate standard errors:

Missing standard errors can be derived from

1. p-value provided by arguments pval and (optional) df;
2. confidence limits (arguments lower, upper, and (optional) df);
3. sample size, median, interquartile range and range (arguments n.e and / or n.c, median, q1, q3, min, and max);
4. sample size, median and interquartile range (arguments n.e and / or n.c, median, q1 and q3);
5. sample size, median and range (arguments n.e and / or n.c, median, min and max).

For p-values and confidence limits, calculations are either based on the standard normal or *t*-distribution if argument df is provided. Furthermore, argument level.ci can be used to provide the level of the confidence interval.

Wan et al. (2014) describe methods to estimate the standard deviation (and thus the standard error by deviding the standard deviation with the square root of the sample size) from the sample size, median and additional statistics. Shi et al. (2020) provide an improved estimate of the standard deviation if the interquartile range and range are available in addition to the sample size and median. Accordingly, equation (11) in Shi et al. (2020) is the default (argument method.sd = "Shi"), if the median, interquartile range and range are provided (arguments median, q1, q3, min and max). The method by Wan et al. (2014) is used if argument method.sd = "Wan" and, depending on the sample size, either equation (12) or (13) is used. If only the interquartile range or range is available, equations (15) / (16) and (7) / (9) in Wan et al. (2014) are used, respectively. The sample size of individual studies must be provided with arguments n.e and / or n.c. The total sample size is calculated as n.e + n.c if both arguments are provided.

The following methods are also available to estimate standard deviations from quantiles or ranges if R package **estmeansd** is installed:

- Method for Unknown Non-Normal Distributions (MLN) approach (Cai et al. (2021), argument method.mean = "Cai"),
- Quantile Estimation (QE) method (McGrath et al. (2020), argument method.mean = "QE-McGrath"),
- Box-Cox (BC) method (McGrath et al. (2020), argument method.mean = "BC-McGrath").

By default, missing standard errors are replaced successively using these method, e.g., p-value before confidence limits before interquartile range and range. Argument approx.seTE can be used to overwrite this default for each individual study:

- Use standard error directly (entry "" in argument approx.seTE);
- p-value ("pval" in argument approx.seTE);
- confidence limits ("ci");
- median, interquartile range and range ("iqr.range");
- median and interquartile range ("iqr");
- median and range ("range").

Confidence intervals for individual studies:

For the mean difference (argument `sm = "MD"`), the confidence interval for individual studies can be based on the

- standard normal distribution (`method.ci = "z"`), or
- *t*-distribution (`method.ci = "t"`).

By default, the first method is used if argument `df` is missing and the second method otherwise.

Note, this choice does not affect the results of the common effect and random effects meta-analysis.

Subgroup analysis:

Argument `subgroup` can be used to conduct subgroup analysis for a categorical covariate. The `metareg` function can be used instead for more than one categorical covariate or continuous covariates.

Specify the null hypothesis of test for an overall effect:

Argument `null.effect` can be used to specify the (treatment) effect under the null hypothesis in a test for an overall effect.

By default (`null.effect = 0`), the null hypothesis corresponds to "no difference" (which is obvious for absolute effect measures like the mean difference (`sm = "MD"`) or standardised mean difference (`sm = "SMD"`)). For relative effect measures, e.g., risk ratio (`sm = "RR"`) or odds ratio (`sm = "OR"`), the null effect is defined on the log scale, i.e., $\log(\text{RR}) = 0$ or $\log(\text{OR}) = 0$ which is equivalent to testing $\text{RR} = 1$ or $\text{OR} = 1$.

Use of argument `null.effect` is especially useful for summary measures without a "natural" null effect, i.e., in situations without a second (treatment) group. For example, an overall proportion of 50% could be tested in the meta-analysis of single proportions with argument `null.effect = 0.5`.

Note, all tests for an overall effect are two-sided with the alternative hypothesis that the effect is unequal to `null.effect`.

Exclusion of studies from meta-analysis:

Arguments `subset` and `exclude` can be used to exclude studies from the meta-analysis. Studies are removed completely from the meta-analysis using argument `subset`, while excluded studies are shown in printouts and forest plots using argument `exclude` (see Examples). Meta-analysis results are the same for both arguments.

Presentation of meta-analysis results:

Internally, both common effect and random effects models are calculated regardless of values chosen for arguments `common` and `random`. Accordingly, the estimate for the random effects model can be extracted from component `TE.random` of an object of class "meta" even if argument `random = FALSE`. However, all functions in R package `meta` will adequately consider the values for `common` and `random`. For example, functions `print.meta` and `forest.meta` will not show results for the random effects model if `random = FALSE`.

A prediction interval will only be shown if `prediction = TRUE`.

Argument `pscale` can be used to rescale single proportions or risk differences, e.g. `pscale = 1000` means that proportions are expressed as events per 1000 observations. This is useful in situations with (very) low event probabilities.

Argument `irscale` can be used to rescale single rates or rate differences, e.g. `irscale = 1000` means that rates are expressed as events per 1000 time units, e.g. person-years. This is useful in situations with (very) low rates. Argument `irunit` can be used to specify the time unit used in individual studies (default: "person-years"). This information is printed in summaries and forest plots if argument `irscale` is not equal to 1.

Default settings for `common`, `random`, `pscale`, `irscale`, `irunit` and several other arguments can be set for the whole R session using [settings.meta](#).

Value

An object of class `c("metagen", "meta")` with corresponding generic functions (see [meta-object](#)).

Note

R function [rma.uni](#) from R package **metafor** (Viechtbauer 2010) is called internally to estimate the between-study variance τ^2 .

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References

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Shi J, Luo D, Weng H, Zeng X-T, Lin L, Chu H, et al. (2020): Optimally estimating the sample standard deviation from the five-number summary. *Research Synthesis Methods*.

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Wan X, Wang W, Liu J, Tong T (2014): Estimating the sample mean and standard deviation from the sample size, median, range and/or interquartile range. *BMC Medical Research Methodology*, **14**, 135

See Also

[meta-package](#), [update.meta](#), [metabin](#), [metacont](#), [print.meta](#), [settings.meta](#)

Examples

```

data(Fleiss1993bin)
m1 <- metabin(d.asp, n.asp, d.plac, n.plac, study,
  data = Fleiss1993bin, sm = "RR", method = "I")
m1

# Identical results using the generic inverse variance method with
# log risk ratio and its standard error:
# Note, argument 'n.e' in metagen() is used to provide the total
# sample size which is calculated from the group sample sizes n.e
# and n.c in meta-analysis m1.
m1.gen <- metagen(TE, seTE, studlab, n.e = n.e + n.c, data = m1, sm = "RR")
m1.gen
forest(m1.gen, leftcols = c("studlab", "n.e", "TE", "seTE"))

# Meta-analysis with prespecified between-study variance
#
metagen(m1$TE, m1$seTE, sm = "RR", tau.preset = sqrt(0.1))

# Meta-analysis of survival data:
#
logHR <- log(c(0.95, 1.5))
selogHR <- c(0.25, 0.35)
metagen(logHR, selogHR, sm = "HR")

# Paule-Mandel method to estimate between-study variance for data
# from Paule & Mandel (1982)
#
average <- c(27.044, 26.022, 26.340, 26.787, 26.796)
variance <- c(0.003, 0.076, 0.464, 0.003, 0.014)
#
metagen(average, sqrt(variance), sm = "MD", method.tau = "PM")

# Conduct meta-analysis using hazard ratios and 95% confidence intervals
#
# Data from Steurer et al. (2006), Analysis 1.1 Overall survival
# https://www.cochranelibrary.com/cdsr/doi/10.1002/14651858.CD004270.pub2/abstract
#
study <- c("FCG on CLL 1996", "Leporrier 2001", "Rai 2000", "Robak 2000")
HR <- c(0.55, 0.92, 0.79, 1.18)
lower.HR <- c(0.28, 0.79, 0.59, 0.64)
upper.HR <- c(1.09, 1.08, 1.05, 2.17)
#
# Input must be log hazard ratios, not hazard ratios
#
metagen(log(HR), lower = log(lower.HR), upper = log(upper.HR),
  studlab = study, sm = "HR")

# Exclude MRC-1 and MRC-2 studies from meta-analysis, however,
# show them in printouts and forest plots
#
metabin(d.asp, n.asp, d.plac, n.plac, study,

```

```

    data = Fleiss1993bin, sm = "RR", method = "I",
    exclude = study %in% c("MRC-1", "MRC-2"))
#
# Exclude MRC-1 and MRC-2 studies completely from meta-analysis
#
metabin(d.asp, n.asp, d.plac, n.plac, study,
    data = Fleiss1993bin, sm = "RR", method = "I",
    subset = !(study %in% c("MRC-1", "MRC-2")))

# Exclude studies with total sample size above 1500
#
metabin(d.asp, n.asp, d.plac, n.plac, study,
    data = Fleiss1993bin, sm = "RR", method = "I",
    exclude = (n.asp + n.plac) > 1500)

# Exclude studies containing "MRC" in study name
#
metabin(d.asp, n.asp, d.plac, n.plac, study,
    data = Fleiss1993bin, sm = "RR", method = "I",
    exclude = grep("MRC", study))

# Use both arguments 'subset' and 'exclude'
#
metabin(d.asp, n.asp, d.plac, n.plac, study,
    data = Fleiss1993bin, sm = "RR", method = "I",
    subset = (n.asp + n.plac) > 1500,
    exclude = grep("MRC", study))

## Not run:
# Three-level model: effects of modified school calendars on
# student achievement
data(dat.konstantopoulos2011, package = "metadat")
metagen(yi, sqrt(vi), studlab = study, data = dat.konstantopoulos2011,
    sm = "SMD",
    cluster = district, detail.tau = c("district", "district/school"))

## End(Not run)

```

metainc

Meta-analysis of incidence rates

Description

Calculation of common effect and random effects estimates (incidence rate ratio or incidence rate difference) for meta-analyses with event counts. Mantel-Haenszel, Cochran, inverse variance method, and generalised linear mixed model (GLMM) are available for pooling. For GLMMs, the [rma.glmm](#) function from R package **metafor** (Viechtbauer 2010) is called internally.

Usage

```

metainc(
  event.e,
  time.e,
  event.c,
  time.c,
  studlab,
  data = NULL,
  subset = NULL,
  exclude = NULL,
  cluster = NULL,
  method = if (sm == "IRSD") "Inverse" else "MH",
  sm = gs("sminc"),
  incr = gs("incr"),
  method.incr = gs("method.incr"),
  model.glm = "UM.FS",
  level = gs("level"),
  common = gs("common"),
  random = gs("random") | !is.null(tau.preset),
  overall = common | random,
  overall.hetstat = common | random,
  prediction = gs("prediction") | !missing(method.predict),
  method.tau = ifelse(!is.na(charmatch(tolower(method), "glm", nomatch = NA)), "ML",
    gs("method.tau")),
  method.tau.ci = gs("method.tau.ci"),
  tau.preset = NULL,
  TE.tau = NULL,
  tau.common = gs("tau.common"),
  level.ma = gs("level.ma"),
  method.random.ci = gs("method.random.ci"),
  adhoc.hakn.ci = gs("adhoc.hakn.ci"),
  level.predict = gs("level.predict"),
  method.predict = gs("method.predict"),
  adhoc.hakn.pi = gs("adhoc.hakn.pi"),
  method.bias = gs("method.bias"),
  n.e = NULL,
  n.c = NULL,
  backtransf = if (sm == "IRSD") FALSE else gs("backtransf"),
  irscale = 1,
  irunit = "person-years",
  text.common = gs("text.common"),
  text.random = gs("text.random"),
  text.predict = gs("text.predict"),
  text.w.common = gs("text.w.common"),
  text.w.random = gs("text.w.random"),
  title = gs("title"),
  complab = gs("complab"),
  outclab = "",

```



```

label.e = gs("label.e"),
label.c = gs("label.c"),
label.left = gs("label.left"),
label.right = gs("label.right"),
subgroup,
subgroup.name = NULL,
print.subgroup.name = gs("print.subgroup.name"),
sep.subgroup = gs("sep.subgroup"),
test.subgroup = gs("test.subgroup"),
prediction.subgroup = gs("prediction.subgroup"),
byvar,
hakn,
adhoc.hakn,
keepdata = gs("keepdata"),
warn = gs("warn"),
warn.deprecated = gs("warn.deprecated"),
control = NULL,
...
)

```

Arguments

event.e	Number of events in experimental group.
time.e	Person time at risk in experimental group.
event.c	Number of events in control group.
time.c	Person time at risk in control group.
studlab	An optional vector with study labels.
data	An optional data frame containing the study information, i.e., event.e, time.e, event.c, and time.c.
subset	An optional vector specifying a subset of studies to be used.
exclude	An optional vector specifying studies to exclude from meta-analysis, however, to include in printouts and forest plots.
cluster	An optional vector specifying which estimates come from the same cluster resulting in the use of a three-level meta-analysis model.
method	A character string indicating which method is to be used for pooling of studies. One of "MH", "Inverse", "Cochran", or "GLMM" can be abbreviated.
sm	A character string indicating which summary measure ("IRR", "IRD", "IRSD", or "VE") is to be used for pooling of studies, see Details.
incr	A numerical value which is added to cell frequencies for studies with a zero cell count, see Details.
method.incr	A character string indicating which continuity correction method should be used ("only0", "if0all", or "all"), see Details.
model.glmm	A character string indicating which GLMM should be used. One of "UM.FS", "UM.RS", and "CM.EL", see Details.
level	The level used to calculate confidence intervals for individual studies.

common	A logical indicating whether a common effect meta-analysis should be conducted.
random	A logical indicating whether a random effects meta-analysis should be conducted.
overall	A logical indicating whether overall summaries should be reported. This argument is useful in a meta-analysis with subgroups if overall results should not be reported.
overall.hetstat	A logical value indicating whether to print heterogeneity measures for overall treatment comparisons. This argument is useful in a meta-analysis with subgroups if heterogeneity statistics should only be printed on subgroup level.
prediction	A logical indicating whether a prediction interval should be printed.
method.tau	A character string indicating which method is used to estimate the between-study variance τ^2 and its square root τ (see meta-package).
method.tau.ci	A character string indicating which method is used to estimate the confidence interval of τ^2 and τ (see meta-package).
tau.preset	Prespecified value for the square root of the between-study variance τ^2 .
TE.tau	Overall treatment effect used to estimate the between-study variance tau-squared.
tau.common	A logical indicating whether tau-squared should be the same across subgroups.
level.ma	The level used to calculate confidence intervals for meta-analysis estimates.
method.random.ci	A character string indicating which method is used to calculate confidence interval and test statistic for random effects estimate (see meta-package).
adhoc.hakn.ci	A character string indicating whether an <i>ad hoc</i> variance correction should be applied in the case of an arbitrarily small Hartung-Knapp variance estimate (see meta-package).
level.predict	The level used to calculate prediction interval for a new study.
method.predict	A character string indicating which method is used to calculate a prediction interval (see meta-package).
adhoc.hakn.pi	A character string indicating whether an <i>ad hoc</i> variance correction should be applied for prediction interval (see meta-package).
method.bias	A character string indicating which test is to be used. Either "Begg", "Egger", or "Thompson", can be abbreviated. See function metabias .
n.e	Number of observations in experimental group (optional).
n.c	Number of observations in control group (optional).
backtransf	A logical indicating whether results for incidence rate ratio (sm = "IRR") and vaccine efficacy or vaccine effectiveness (sm = "VE") should be back transformed in printouts and plots. If TRUE (default), results will be presented as incidence rate ratios or vaccine efficacy / effectiveness; otherwise log incidence rate ratios or log vaccine rate ratios will be shown.
irscale	A numeric defining a scaling factor for printing of incidence rate differences.
irunit	A character string specifying the time unit used to calculate rates, e.g. person-years.

<code>text.common</code>	A character string used in printouts and forest plot to label the pooled common effect estimate.
<code>text.random</code>	A character string used in printouts and forest plot to label the pooled random effects estimate.
<code>text.predict</code>	A character string used in printouts and forest plot to label the prediction interval.
<code>text.w.common</code>	A character string used to label weights of common effect model.
<code>text.w.random</code>	A character string used to label weights of random effects model.
<code>title</code>	Title of meta-analysis / systematic review.
<code>complab</code>	Comparison label.
<code>outclab</code>	Outcome label.
<code>label.e</code>	Label for experimental group.
<code>label.c</code>	Label for control group.
<code>label.left</code>	Graph label on left side of forest plot.
<code>label.right</code>	Graph label on right side of forest plot.
<code>subgroup</code>	An optional vector to conduct a meta-analysis with subgroups.
<code>subgroup.name</code>	A character string with a name for the subgroup variable.
<code>print.subgroup.name</code>	A logical indicating whether the name of the subgroup variable should be printed in front of the group labels.
<code>sep.subgroup</code>	A character string defining the separator between name of subgroup variable and subgroup label.
<code>test.subgroup</code>	A logical value indicating whether to print results of test for subgroup differences.
<code>prediction.subgroup</code>	A logical indicating whether prediction intervals should be printed for subgroups.
<code>byvar</code>	Deprecated argument (replaced by 'subgroup').
<code>hakn</code>	Deprecated argument (replaced by 'method.random.ci').
<code>adhoc.hakn</code>	Deprecated argument (replaced by 'adhoc.hakn.ci').
<code>keepdata</code>	A logical indicating whether original data (set) should be kept in meta object.
<code>warn</code>	A logical indicating whether warnings should be printed (e.g., if <code>incr</code> is added to studies with zero cell frequencies).
<code>warn.deprecated</code>	A logical indicating whether warnings should be printed if deprecated arguments are used.
<code>control</code>	An optional list to control the iterative process to estimate the between-study variance τ^2 . This argument is passed on to <code>rma.uni</code> or <code>rma.glmm</code> , respectively.
<code>...</code>	Additional arguments passed on to <code>rma.glmm</code> function and to catch deprecated arguments.

Details

Calculation of common and random effects estimates for meta-analyses comparing two incidence rates.

The following measures of treatment effect are available:

- Incidence Rate Ratio (`sm = "IRR"`)
- Incidence Rate Difference (`sm = "IRD"`)
- Square root transformed Incidence Rate Difference (`sm = "IRSD"`)
- Vaccine efficacy or vaccine effectiveness (`sm = "VE"`)

Note, log incidence rate ratio (`logIRR`) and log vaccine ratio (`logVR`) are mathematical identical, however, back-transformed results differ as vaccine efficacy or effectiveness is defined as $VE = 100 * (1 - IRR)$.

A three-level random effects meta-analysis model (Van den Noortgate et al., 2013) is utilized if argument `cluster` is used and at least one cluster provides more than one estimate. Internally, `rma.mv` is called to conduct the analysis and `weights.rma.mv` with argument `type = "rowsum"` is used to calculate random effects weights.

Default settings are utilised for several arguments (assignments using `gs` function). These defaults can be changed for the current R session using the `settings.meta` function.

Furthermore, R function `update.meta` can be used to rerun a meta-analysis with different settings.

Meta-analysis method:

By default, both common effect and random effects models are considered (see arguments `common` and `random`). If `method` is `"MH"` (default), the Mantel-Haenszel method is used to calculate the common effect estimate (Greenland & Robbins, 1985); if `method` is `"Inverse"`, inverse variance weighting is used for pooling; if `method` is `"Cochran"`, the Cochran method is used for pooling (Bayne-Jones, 1964, Chapter 8).

A distinctive and frequently overlooked advantage of incidence rates is that individual patient data (IPD) can be extracted from count data. Accordingly, statistical methods for IPD, i.e., generalised linear mixed models, can be utilised in a meta-analysis of incidence rate ratios (Stijnen et al., 2010). These methods are available (argument `method = "GLMM"`) by calling the `rma.glmm` function from R package **metafor** internally.

Three different GLMMs are available for meta-analysis of incidence rate ratios using argument `model.glmm` (which corresponds to argument `model` in the `rma.glmm` function):

1. Poisson regression model with fixed study effects (default)
(`model.glmm = "UM.FS"`, i.e., **U**nconditional **M**odel - **F**ixed **S**tudy effects)
2. Mixed-effects Poisson regression model with random study effects
(`model.glmm = "UM.RS"`, i.e., **U**nconditional **M**odel - **R**andom **S**tudy effects)
3. Generalised linear mixed model (conditional Poisson-Normal)
(`model.glmm = "CM.EL"`, i.e., **C**onditional **M**odel - **E**xact **L**ikelihood)

Details on these three GLMMs as well as additional arguments which can be provided using argument `'...'` in `metainc` are described in `rma.glmm` where you can also find information on the iterative algorithms used for estimation. Note, regardless of which value is used for argument `model.glmm`, results for two different GLMMs are calculated: common effect model (with fixed

treatment effect) and random effects model (with random treatment effects).

Continuity correction:

Three approaches are available to apply a continuity correction:

- Only studies with a zero cell count (`method.incr = "only0"`, default)
- All studies if at least one study has a zero cell count (`method.incr = "if0all"`)
- All studies irrespective of zero cell counts (`method.incr = "all"`)

For studies with a zero cell count, by default, 0.5 is added to all cell frequencies of these studies (argument `incr`). This continuity correction is used both to calculate individual study results with confidence limits and to conduct meta-analysis based on the inverse variance method. For Mantel-Haenszel method, Cochran method, and GLMMs, nothing is added to zero cell counts. Accordingly, estimates for these methods are not defined if the number of events is zero in all studies either in the experimental or control group.

Subgroup analysis:

Argument `subgroup` can be used to conduct subgroup analysis for a categorical covariate. The `metareg` function can be used instead for more than one categorical covariate or continuous covariates.

Exclusion of studies from meta-analysis:

Arguments `subset` and `exclude` can be used to exclude studies from the meta-analysis. Studies are removed completely from the meta-analysis using argument `subset`, while excluded studies are shown in printouts and forest plots using argument `exclude` (see Examples in `metagen`). Meta-analysis results are the same for both arguments.

Presentation of meta-analysis results:

Internally, both common effect and random effects models are calculated regardless of values chosen for arguments `common` and `random`. Accordingly, the estimate for the random effects model can be extracted from component `TE.random` of an object of class "meta" even if argument `random = FALSE`. However, all functions in R package `meta` will adequately consider the values for `common` and `random`. E.g. function `print.meta` will not print results for the random effects model if `random = FALSE`.

A prediction interval will only be shown if `prediction = TRUE`.

Value

An object of class `c("metainc", "meta")` with corresponding generic functions (see `meta-object`).

Author(s)

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References

Bayne-Jones S et al. (1964): Smoking and Health: Report of the Advisory Committee to the Surgeon General of the United States. U-23 Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Public Health Service Publication No. 1103.

Greenland S & Robins JM (1985): Estimation of a common effect parameter from sparse follow-up data. *Biometrics*, **41**, 55–68

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Viechtbauer W (2010): Conducting Meta-Analyses in R with the Metafor Package. *Journal of Statistical Software*, **36**, 1–48

See Also

[meta-package](#), [metabin](#), [update.meta](#), [print.meta](#)

Examples

```
data(smoking)
m1 <- metainc(d.smokers, py.smokers, d.nonsmokers, py.nonsmokers,
  data = smoking, studlab = study)
print(m1, digits = 2)

m2 <- update(m1, method = "Cochran")
print(m2, digits = 2)

data(lungcancer)
m3 <- metainc(d.smokers, py.smokers, d.nonsmokers, py.nonsmokers,
  data = lungcancer, studlab = study)
print(m3, digits = 2)

# Redo Cochran meta-analysis with inflated standard errors
#
# All cause mortality
#
TEa <- log((smoking$d.smokers/smoking$py.smokers) /
  (smoking$d.nonsmokers/smoking$py.nonsmokers))
seTEa <- sqrt(1 / smoking$d.smokers + 1 / smoking$d.nonsmokers +
  2.5 / smoking$d.nonsmokers)
metagen(TEa, seTEa, sm = "IRR", studlab = smoking$study)

# Lung cancer mortality
#
TEl <- log((lungcancer$d.smokers/lungcancer$py.smokers) /
  (lungcancer$d.nonsmokers/lungcancer$py.nonsmokers))
seTEl <- sqrt(1 / lungcancer$d.smokers + 1 / lungcancer$d.nonsmokers +
  2.25 / lungcancer$d.nonsmokers)
metagen(TEl, seTEl, sm = "IRR", studlab = lungcancer$study)

## Not run:
# Meta-analysis using generalised linear mixed models
# (only if R packages 'metafor' and 'lme4' are available)
```

```

# Poisson regression model (fixed study effects)
#
m4 <- metainc(d.smokers, py.smokers, d.nonsmokers, py.nonsmokers,
  data = smoking, studlab = study, method = "GLMM")
m4

# Mixed-effects Poisson regression model (random study effects)
#
update(m4, model.glmm = "UM.RS", nAGQ = 1)
#
# Generalised linear mixed model (conditional Poisson-Normal)
#
update(m4, model.glmm = "CM.EL")

## End(Not run)

```

metainf

Influence analysis in meta-analysis using leave-one-out method

Description

Performs an influence analysis. Pooled estimates are calculated omitting one study at a time.

Usage

```
metainf(x, pooled, sortvar, no = 1)
```

Arguments

x	An object of class meta.
pooled	A character string indicating whether a common effect or random effects model is used for pooling. Either missing (see Details), "common" or "random", can be abbreviated.
sortvar	An optional vector used to sort the individual studies (must be of same length as x\$TE).
no	A numeric specifying which meta-analysis results to consider.

Details

Performs a influence analysis; pooled estimates are calculated omitting one study at a time. Studies are sorted according to sortvar.

Information from object x is utilised if argument pooled is missing. A common effect model is assumed (pooled="common") if argument x\$common is TRUE; a random effects model is assumed (pooled="random") if argument x\$random is TRUE and x\$common is FALSE.

Value

An object of class "meta" and "metainf" with corresponding generic functions (see [meta-object](#)).
The following list elements have a different meaning:

TE, seTE	Estimated treatment effect and standard error of pooled estimate in influence analysis.
lower, upper	Lower and upper confidence interval limits.
statistic	Statistic for test of overall effect.
pval	P-value for test of overall effect.
studlab	Study label describing omission of studies.
w	Sum of weights from common effect or random effects model.
TE.common, seTE.common	Value is NA.
TE.random, seTE.random	Value is NA.
Q	Value is NA.

Author(s)

Guido Schwarzer <guido.schwarzer@uniklinik-freiburg.de>

References

Cooper H & Hedges LV (1994): *The Handbook of Research Synthesis*. Newbury Park, CA: Russell Sage Foundation

See Also

[metabin](#), [metacont](#), [print.meta](#)

Examples

```
data(Fleiss1993bin)
m1 <- metabin(d.asp, n.asp, d.plac, n.plac,
  data = Fleiss1993bin, studlab = study, sm = "RR", method = "I")
m1
metainf(m1)
metainf(m1, pooled = "random")

forest(metainf(m1))
forest(metainf(m1), layout = "revman5")
forest(metainf(m1, pooled = "random"))

metainf(m1, sortvar = study)
metainf(m1, sortvar = 7:1)

m2 <- update(m1, title = "Fleiss1993bin meta-analysis", backtransf = FALSE)
metainf(m2)
```



```

data(Fleiss1993cont)
m3 <- metacont(n.psy, mean.psy, sd.psy, n.cont, mean.cont, sd.cont,
  data = Fleiss1993cont, sm = "SMD")
metainf(m3)

```

metamean

Meta-analysis of single means

Description

Calculation of an overall mean from studies reporting a single mean using the inverse variance method for pooling; inverse variance weighting is used for pooling.

Usage

```

metamean(
  n,
  mean,
  sd,
  studlab,
  data = NULL,
  subset = NULL,
  exclude = NULL,
  cluster = NULL,
  median,
  q1,
  q3,
  min,
  max,
  method.mean = "Luo",
  method.sd = "Shi",
  approx.mean,
  approx.sd,
  sm = gs("smmean"),
  method.ci = gs("method.ci.cont"),
  level = gs("level"),
  common = gs("common"),
  random = gs("random") | !is.null(tau.preset),
  overall = common | random,
  overall.hetstat = common | random,
  prediction = gs("prediction") | !missing(method.predict),
  method.tau = gs("method.tau"),
  method.tau.ci = gs("method.tau.ci"),
  tau.preset = NULL,
  TE.tau = NULL,

```

```

tau.common = gs("tau.common"),
level.ma = gs("level.ma"),
method.random.ci = gs("method.random.ci"),
adhoc.hakn.ci = gs("adhoc.hakn.ci"),
level.predict = gs("level.predict"),
method.predict = gs("method.predict"),
adhoc.hakn.pi = gs("adhoc.hakn.pi"),
null.effect = NA,
method.bias = gs("method.bias"),
backtransf = gs("backtransf"),
text.common = gs("text.common"),
text.random = gs("text.random"),
text.predict = gs("text.predict"),
text.w.common = gs("text.w.common"),
text.w.random = gs("text.w.random"),
title = gs("title"),
complab = gs("complab"),
outclab = "",
subgroup,
subgroup.name = NULL,
print.subgroup.name = gs("print.subgroup.name"),
sep.subgroup = gs("sep.subgroup"),
test.subgroup = gs("test.subgroup"),
prediction.subgroup = gs("prediction.subgroup"),
byvar,
adhoc.hakn,
keepdata = gs("keepdata"),
warn = gs("warn"),
warn.deprecated = gs("warn.deprecated"),
control = NULL,
...
)

```

Arguments

n	Number of observations.
mean	Estimated mean.
sd	Standard deviation.
studlab	An optional vector with study labels.
data	An optional data frame containing the study information.
subset	An optional vector specifying a subset of studies to be used.
exclude	An optional vector specifying studies to exclude from meta-analysis, however, to include in printouts and forest plots.
cluster	An optional vector specifying which estimates come from the same cluster resulting in the use of a three-level meta-analysis model.
median	Median (used to estimate the mean and standard deviation).

q1	First quartile (used to estimate the mean and standard deviation).
q3	Third quartile (used to estimate the mean and standard deviation).
min	Minimum (used to estimate the mean and standard deviation).
max	Maximum (used to estimate the mean and standard deviation).
method.mean	A character string indicating which method to use to approximate the mean from the median and other statistics (see Details).
method.sd	A character string indicating which method to use to approximate the standard deviation from sample size, median, interquartile range and range (see Details).
approx.mean	Approximation method to estimate means (see Details).
approx.sd	Approximation method to estimate standard deviations (see Details).
sm	A character string indicating which summary measure ("MRAW" or "MLN") is to be used for pooling of studies.
method.ci	A character string indicating which method is used to calculate confidence intervals for individual studies, see Details.
level	The level used to calculate confidence intervals for individual studies.
common	A logical indicating whether a common effect meta-analysis should be conducted.
random	A logical indicating whether a random effects meta-analysis should be conducted.
overall	A logical indicating whether overall summaries should be reported. This argument is useful in a meta-analysis with subgroups if overall results should not be reported.
overall.hetstat	A logical value indicating whether to print heterogeneity measures for overall treatment comparisons. This argument is useful in a meta-analysis with subgroups if heterogeneity statistics should only be printed on subgroup level.
prediction	A logical indicating whether a prediction interval should be printed.
method.tau	A character string indicating which method is used to estimate the between-study variance τ^2 and its square root τ (see meta-package).
method.tau.ci	A character string indicating which method is used to estimate the confidence interval of τ^2 and τ (see meta-package).
tau.preset	Prespecified value for the square root of the between-study variance τ^2 .
TE.tau	Overall treatment effect used to estimate the between-study variance tau-squared.
tau.common	A logical indicating whether tau-squared should be the same across subgroups.
level.ma	The level used to calculate confidence intervals for meta-analysis estimates.
method.random.ci	A character string indicating which method is used to calculate confidence interval and test statistic for random effects estimate (see meta-package).
adhoc.hakn.ci	A character string indicating whether an <i>ad hoc</i> variance correction should be applied in the case of an arbitrarily small Hartung-Knapp variance estimate (see meta-package).

<code>level.predict</code>	The level used to calculate prediction interval for a new study.
<code>method.predict</code>	A character string indicating which method is used to calculate a prediction interval (see meta-package).
<code>adhoc.hakn.pi</code>	A character string indicating whether an <i>ad hoc</i> variance correction should be applied for prediction interval (see meta-package).
<code>null.effect</code>	A numeric value specifying the effect under the null hypothesis.
<code>method.bias</code>	A character string indicating which test is to be used. Either "Begg", "Egger", or "Thompson", can be abbreviated. See function metabias .
<code>backtransf</code>	A logical indicating whether results should be back transformed in printouts and plots for <code>sm = "MLN"</code> . If TRUE (default), results will be presented as means; otherwise logarithm of means will be shown.
<code>text.common</code>	A character string used in printouts and forest plot to label the pooled common effect estimate.
<code>text.random</code>	A character string used in printouts and forest plot to label the pooled random effects estimate.
<code>text.predict</code>	A character string used in printouts and forest plot to label the prediction interval.
<code>text.w.common</code>	A character string used to label weights of common effect model.
<code>text.w.random</code>	A character string used to label weights of random effects model.
<code>title</code>	Title of meta-analysis / systematic review.
<code>complab</code>	Comparison label.
<code>outclab</code>	Outcome label.
<code>subgroup</code>	An optional vector to conduct a meta-analysis with subgroups.
<code>subgroup.name</code>	A character string with a name for the subgroup variable.
<code>print.subgroup.name</code>	A logical indicating whether the name of the subgroup variable should be printed in front of the group labels.
<code>sep.subgroup</code>	A character string defining the separator between name of subgroup variable and subgroup label.
<code>test.subgroup</code>	A logical value indicating whether to print results of test for subgroup differences.
<code>prediction.subgroup</code>	A logical indicating whether prediction intervals should be printed for subgroups.
<code>byvar</code>	Deprecated argument (replaced by 'subgroup').
<code>adhoc.hakn</code>	Deprecated argument (replaced by 'adhoc.hakn.ci').
<code>keepdata</code>	A logical indicating whether original data (set) should be kept in meta object.
<code>warn</code>	A logical indicating whether warnings should be printed (e.g., if studies are excluded from meta-analysis due to zero standard deviations).
<code>warn.deprecated</code>	A logical indicating whether warnings should be printed if deprecated arguments are used.

control	An optional list to control the iterative process to estimate the between-study variance τ^2 . This argument is passed on to <code>rma.uni</code> .
...	Additional arguments (to catch deprecated arguments).

Details

Common effect and random effects meta-analysis of single means to calculate an overall mean; inverse variance weighting is used for pooling. Note, you should use R function `metacont` to compare means of pairwise comparisons instead of using `metamean` for each treatment arm separately which will break randomisation in randomised controlled trials.

A three-level random effects meta-analysis model (Van den Noortgate et al., 2013) is utilized if argument `cluster` is used and at least one cluster provides more than one estimate. Internally, `rma.mv` is called to conduct the analysis and `weights.rma.mv` with argument `type = "rowsum"` is used to calculate random effects weights.

Default settings are utilised for several arguments (assignments using `gs` function). These defaults can be changed for the current R session using the `settings.meta` function.

Furthermore, R function `update.meta` can be used to rerun a meta-analysis with different settings.

The following transformations of means are implemented to calculate an overall mean:

- Raw, i.e. untransformed, means (`sm = "MRAW"`, default)
- Log transformed means (`sm = "MLN"`)

Calculations are conducted on the log scale if `sm = "ROM"`. Accordingly, list elements `TE`, `TE.common`, and `TE.random` contain the logarithm of means. In printouts and plots these values are back transformed if argument `backtransf = TRUE` (default).

Approximate means from sample sizes, medians and other statistics:

Missing means can be derived from

1. sample size, median, interquartile range and range (arguments `n`, `median`, `q1`, `q3`, `min`, and `max`),
2. sample size, median and interquartile range (arguments `n`, `median`, `q1`, and `q3`), or
3. sample size, median and range (arguments `n`, `median`, `min`, and `max`).

By default, methods described in Luo et al. (2018) are utilized (argument `method.mean = "Luo"`):

- equation (15) if sample size, median, interquartile range and range are available,
- equation (11) if sample size, median and interquartile range are available,
- equation (7) if sample size, median and range are available.

Instead the methods described in Wan et al. (2014) are used if argument `method.mean = "Wan"`:

- equation (10) if sample size, median, interquartile range and range are available,
- equation (14) if sample size, median and interquartile range are available,
- equation (2) if sample size, median and range are available.

The following methods are also available to estimate means from quantiles or ranges if R package `estmeansd` is installed:

- Method for Unknown Non-Normal Distributions (MLN) approach (Cai et al. (2021), argument `method.mean = "Cai"`),

- Quantile Estimation (QE) method (McGrath et al. (2020), argument `method.mean = "QE-McGrath"`),
- Box-Cox (BC) method (McGrath et al. (2020), argument `method.mean = "BC-McGrath"`).

By default, missing means are replaced successively using interquartile ranges and ranges (if available), interquartile ranges (if available) and finally ranges. Argument `approx.mean` can be used to overwrite this behaviour for each individual study and treatment arm:

- use means directly (entry `"` in argument `approx.mean`);
- median, interquartile range and range (`"iqr.range"`);
- median and interquartile range (`"iqr"`);
- median and range (`"range"`).

Approximate standard deviations from sample sizes, medians and other statistics:

Missing standard deviations can be derived from

1. sample size, median, interquartile range and range (arguments `n`, `median`, `q1`, `q3`, `min`, and `max`),
2. sample size, median and interquartile range (arguments `n`, `median`, `q1` and `q3`), or
3. sample size, median and range (arguments `n`, `median`, `min` and `max`).

Wan et al. (2014) describe methods to estimate the standard deviation from the sample size, median and additional statistics. Shi et al. (2020) provide an improved estimate of the standard deviation if the interquartile range and range are available in addition to the sample size and median. Accordingly, equation (11) in Shi et al. (2020) is the default (argument `method.sd = "Shi"`), if the median, interquartile range and range are provided. The method by Wan et al. (2014) is used if argument `method.sd = "Wan"` and, depending on the sample size, either equation (12) or (13) is used. If only the interquartile range or range is available, equations (15) / (16) and (7) / (9) in Wan et al. (2014) are used, respectively.

The following methods are also available to estimate standard deviations from quantiles or ranges if R package **estmeansd** is installed:

- Method for Unknown Non-Normal Distributions (MLN) approach (Cai et al. (2021), argument `method.mean = "Cai"`),
- Quantile Estimation (QE) method (McGrath et al. (2020), argument `method.mean = "QE-McGrath"`),
- Box-Cox (BC) method (McGrath et al. (2020), argument `method.mean = "BC-McGrath"`).

By default, missing standard deviations are replaced successively using these method, i.e., interquartile ranges and ranges are used before interquartile ranges before ranges. Argument `approx.sd` can be used to overwrite this default for each individual study and treatment arms:

- sample size, median, interquartile range and range (`"iqr.range"`);
- sample size, median and interquartile range (`"iqr"`);
- sample size, median and range (`"range"`).

Confidence intervals for individual studies:

For untransformed means (argument `sm = "MRAW"`), the confidence interval for individual studies can be based on the

- standard normal distribution (`method.ci = "z"`, default), or
- t-distribution (`method.ci = "t"`).

Subgroup analysis:

Argument `subgroup` can be used to conduct subgroup analysis for a categorical covariate. The `metareg` function can be used instead for more than one categorical covariate or continuous covariates.

Exclusion of studies from meta-analysis:

Arguments `subset` and `exclude` can be used to exclude studies from the meta-analysis. Studies are removed completely from the meta-analysis using argument `subset`, while excluded studies are shown in printouts and forest plots using argument `exclude` (see Examples in `metagen`). Meta-analysis results are the same for both arguments.

Presentation of meta-analysis results:

Internally, both common effect and random effects models are calculated regardless of values chosen for arguments `common` and `random`. Accordingly, the estimate for the random effects model can be extracted from component `TE.random` of an object of class "meta" even if argument `random = FALSE`. However, all functions in R package `meta` will adequately consider the values for `common` and `random`. E.g. functions `print.meta` and `forest.meta` will not print results for the random effects model if `random = FALSE`.

A prediction interval will only be shown if `prediction = TRUE`.

Value

An object of class `c("metamean", "meta")` with corresponding generic functions (see `meta-object`).

Note

The function `metagen` is called internally to calculate individual and overall treatment estimates and standard errors.

Author(s)

Guido Schwarzer <guido.schwarzer@uniklinik-freiburg.de>

References

- Cai S, Zhou J, Pan J (2021): Estimating the sample mean and standard deviation from order statistics and sample size in meta-analysis. *Statistical Methods in Medical Research*, **30**, 2701–2719
- Luo D, Wan X, Liu J, Tong T (2018): Optimally estimating the sample mean from the sample size, median, mid-range, and/or mid-quartile range. *Statistical Methods in Medical Research*, **27**, 1785–805
- McGrath S, Zhao X, Steele R, et al. and the DEPRESSion Screening Data (DEPRESSD) Collaboration (2020): Estimating the sample mean and standard deviation from commonly reported quantiles in meta-analysis. *Statistical Methods in Medical Research*, **29**, 2520–2537
- Shi J, Luo D, Weng H, Zeng X-T, Lin L, Chu H, et al. (2020): Optimally estimating the sample standard deviation from the five-number summary. *Research Synthesis Methods*.
- Van den Noortgate W, López-López JA, Marín-Martínez F, Sánchez-Meca J (2013): Three-level meta-analysis of dependent effect sizes. *Behavior Research Methods*, **45**, 576–94

Wan X, Wang W, Liu J, Tong T (2014): Estimating the sample mean and standard deviation from the sample size, median, range and/or interquartile range. *BMC Medical Research Methodology*, **14**, 135

See Also

[meta-package](#), [update.meta](#), [metamean](#), [metagen](#)

Examples

```
m1 <- metamean(rep(100, 3), 1:3, rep(1, 3))
m1

m2 <- update(m1, sm = "MLN")
m2

# With test for overall mean equal to 2
#
update(m1, null.effect = 2)
update(m2, null.effect = 2)

# Print results without back-transformation
#
update(m1, backtransf = FALSE)
update(m2, backtransf = FALSE)
update(m1, null.effect = 2, backtransf = FALSE)
update(m2, null.effect = 2, backtransf = FALSE)
```

metamerge

Merge pooled results of two meta-analyses

Description

This function can be used to merge pooled results of two meta-analyses into a single meta-analysis object. This is, for example, useful to produce a forest plot of a random-effects meta-analysis with different estimates of the between-study variance τ^2 .

Usage

```
metamerge(
  meta1,
  meta2,
  pooled1,
  pooled2,
  text.pooled1,
  text.pooled2,
  text.w.pooled1,
  text.w.pooled2,
```



```

    label1,
    label2,
    backtransf
  )

```

Arguments

meta1	First meta-analysis object (see Details).
meta2	Second meta-analysis object (see Details).
pooled1	A character string indicating whether results of common effect or random effects model should be considered for first meta-analysis. Either "both", "common" or "random", can be abbreviated.
pooled2	A character string indicating whether results of common effect or random effects model should be considered for second meta-analysis. Either "both", "common" or "random", can be abbreviated.
text.pooled1	A character string used in printouts and forest plot to label the results from the first meta-analysis.
text.pooled2	A character string used in printouts and forest plot to label the results from the second meta-analysis.
text.w.pooled1	A character string used to label weights of the first meta-analysis.
text.w.pooled2	A character string used to label weights of the second meta-analysis.
label1	A character string used to label estimate of between-study variance and heterogeneity statistics of the first meta-analysis.
label2	A character string used to label estimate of between-study variance and heterogeneity statistics of the second meta-analysis.
backtransf	A logical indicating whether results should be back transformed in printouts and plots. If backtransf=TRUE (default), results for sm="OR" are printed as odds ratios rather than log odds ratios, for example.

Details

In R package **meta**, objects of class "meta" contain results of both a common effect and random effects meta-analysis. This function enables the user to keep the results of one of these models and to add results from a second meta-analysis or a sensitivity analysis.

Applications of this function include printing and plotting results of the common effect or random effects meta-analysis and the

- trim-and-fill method ([trimfill](#)),
- limit meta-analysis ([limitmeta](#) from R package **metasens**),
- Copas selection model ([copas](#) from R package **metasens**),
- robust variance meta-analysis model ([robu](#) from R package **robumeta**).

The first argument must be an object created by a meta-analysis function, e.g., [metagen](#) or [metabin](#). It is also possible to provide an object created with [limitmeta](#) or [copas](#). In this case, arguments meta2 and pooled2 will be ignored.

The second meta-analysis could be an object created by a meta-analysis function or with [trimfill](#), [limitmeta](#), [copas](#), or [robu](#).

The created meta-analysis object only contains the study results from the first meta-analysis which are shown in printouts and forest plots. This only makes a difference for meta-analysis methods where individual study results differ, e.g., Mantel-Haenszel and Peto method for binary outcomes (see [metabin](#)).

R function [metabind](#) can be used to print and plot the results of more than two meta-analyses, however, without showing individual study results.

Value

An object of class "meta" and "metamerge" with corresponding generic functions (see [meta-object](#)).

The following list elements have a different meaning:

TE, seTE, studlab	Treatment estimate, standard error, and study labels (first meta-analysis).
lower, upper	Lower and upper confidence interval limits for individual studies (first meta-analysis).
statistic, pval	Statistic and p-value for test of treatment effect for individual studies (first meta-analysis).
w.common	Weights of first common effect meta-analysis.
w.random	Weights of first random effects meta-analysis.
k	Number of studies combined in first meta-analysis.

Furthermore, meta-analysis results of common effect or random effects model are taken from first meta-analysis if only random effects or common effects models are selected from both meta-analyses (arguments `pooled1` and `pooled2`).

Author(s)

Guido Schwarzer <guido.schwarzer@uniklinik-freiburg.de>

See Also

[metagen](#), [metabind](#)

Examples

```
data(Fleiss1993cont)
#
m1 <- metacont(n.psync, mean.psync, sd.psync, n.cont, mean.cont, sd.cont,
  data = Fleiss1993cont, sm = "MD",
  text.random = "Random effects model (REML)", text.w.random = "DL")
#
# Use DerSimonian-Laird estimator of tau2
#
m2 <- update(m1, method.tau = "DL", common = FALSE,
  text.random = "Random effects model (DL)", text.w.random = "DL")
```

```

#
# Merge results of the two meta-analyses
#
m12 <- metamerger(m1, m2)
m12
forest(m12, rightcols = c("effect", "ci", "w.common"))

# Show in addition the results for the Paule-Mandel estimate of
# between-study variance
#
m3 <- update(m1, method.tau = "PM",
             text.random = "Random effects moded (PM)", text.w.random = "PM")
#
m123 <- metamerger(m12, m3, pooled2 = "random")
m123

data(Fleiss1993bin)
#
# Mantel-Haenszel method
#
m4 <- metabin(d.asp, n.asp, d.plac, n.plac, data = Fleiss1993bin,
             studlab = paste(study, year), sm = "OR", random = FALSE,
             text.common = "MH method", text.w.common = "MH")
#
# Peto method
#
m5 <- update(m4, method = "Peto", text.common = "Peto method",
            text.w.common = "Peto")
#
# Merge results (show individual results for MH method)
#
m45 <- metamerger(m4, m5)
summary(m45)
forest(m45, digits = 4)
#
# Merge results (show individual results for Peto method)
#
m54 <- metamerger(m5, m4)
summary(m54)
forest(m54)

```

Description

Calculation of an overall proportion from studies reporting a single proportion. Inverse variance method and generalised linear mixed model (GLMM) are available for pooling. For GLMMs, the [rma.glmm](#) function from R package **metafor** (Viechtbauer 2010) is called internally.

Usage

```

metaprop(
  event,
  n,
  studlab,
  data = NULL,
  subset = NULL,
  exclude = NULL,
  cluster = NULL,
  method,
  sm = gs("smprop"),
  incr = gs("incr"),
  method.incr = gs("method.incr"),
  method.ci = gs("method.ci.prop"),
  level = gs("level"),
  common = gs("common"),
  random = gs("random") | !is.null(tau.preset),
  overall = common | random,
  overall.hetstat = common | random,
  prediction = gs("prediction") | !missing(method.predict),
  method.tau = ifelse(!is.na(charmatch(tolower(method), "glm", nomatch = NA)), "ML",
    gs("method.tau")),
  method.tau.ci = gs("method.tau.ci"),
  tau.preset = NULL,
  TE.tau = NULL,
  tau.common = gs("tau.common"),
  level.ma = gs("level.ma"),
  method.random.ci = gs("method.random.ci"),
  adhoc.hakn.ci = gs("adhoc.hakn.ci"),
  level.predict = gs("level.predict"),
  method.predict = gs("method.predict"),
  adhoc.hakn.pi = gs("adhoc.hakn.pi"),
  null.effect = NA,
  method.bias = gs("method.bias"),
  backtransf = gs("backtransf"),
  pscale = 1,
  text.common = gs("text.common"),
  text.random = gs("text.random"),
  text.predict = gs("text.predict"),
  text.w.common = gs("text.w.common"),
  text.w.random = gs("text.w.random"),
  title = gs("title"),
  complab = gs("complab"),
  outclab = "",
  subgroup,
  subgroup.name = NULL,
  print.subgroup.name = gs("print.subgroup.name"),
  sep.subgroup = gs("sep.subgroup"),

```

```

    test.subgroup = gs("test.subgroup"),
    prediction.subgroup = gs("prediction.subgroup"),
    byvar,
    hkn,
    adhoc.hkn,
    keepdata = gs("keepdata"),
    warn = gs("warn"),
    warn.deprecated = gs("warn.deprecated"),
    control = NULL,
    ...
)

```

Arguments

event	Number of events.
n	Number of observations.
studlab	An optional vector with study labels.
data	An optional data frame containing the study information, i.e., event and n.
subset	An optional vector specifying a subset of studies to be used.
exclude	An optional vector specifying studies to exclude from meta-analysis, however, to include in printouts and forest plots.
cluster	An optional vector specifying which estimates come from the same cluster resulting in the use of a three-level meta-analysis model.
method	A character string indicating which method is to be used for pooling of studies. One of "Inverse" and "GLMM", can be abbreviated.
sm	A character string indicating which summary measure ("PLOGIT", "PAS", "PFT", "PLN", or "PRAW") is to be used for pooling of studies, see Details.
incr	A numeric which is added to event number and sample size of studies with zero or all events, i.e., studies with an event probability of either 0 or 1.
method.incr	A character string indicating which continuity correction method should be used ("only0", "if0all", or "all"), see Details.
method.ci	A character string indicating which method is used to calculate confidence intervals for individual studies, see Details.
level	The level used to calculate confidence intervals for individual studies.
common	A logical indicating whether a common effect meta-analysis should be conducted.
random	A logical indicating whether a random effects meta-analysis should be conducted.
overall	A logical indicating whether overall summaries should be reported. This argument is useful in a meta-analysis with subgroups if overall results should not be reported.
overall.hetstat	A logical value indicating whether to print heterogeneity measures for overall treatment comparisons. This argument is useful in a meta-analysis with subgroups if heterogeneity statistics should only be printed on subgroup level.

prediction	A logical indicating whether a prediction interval should be printed.
method.tau	A character string indicating which method is used to estimate the between-study variance τ^2 and its square root τ (see meta-package).
method.tau.ci	A character string indicating which method is used to estimate the confidence interval of τ^2 and τ (see meta-package).
tau.preset	Prespecified value for the square root of the between-study variance τ^2 .
TE.tau	Overall treatment effect used to estimate the between-study variance tau-squared.
tau.common	A logical indicating whether tau-squared should be the same across subgroups.
level.ma	The level used to calculate confidence intervals for meta-analysis estimates.
method.random.ci	A character string indicating which method is used to calculate confidence interval and test statistic for random effects estimate (see meta-package).
adhoc.hakn.ci	A character string indicating whether an <i>ad hoc</i> variance correction should be applied in the case of an arbitrarily small Hartung-Knapp variance estimate (see meta-package).
level.predict	The level used to calculate prediction interval for a new study.
method.predict	A character string indicating which method is used to calculate a prediction interval (see meta-package).
adhoc.hakn.pi	A character string indicating whether an <i>ad hoc</i> variance correction should be applied for prediction interval (see meta-package).
null.effect	A numeric value specifying the effect under the null hypothesis.
method.bias	A character string indicating which test is to be used. Either "Begg", "Egger", or "Thompson", can be abbreviated. See function metabias .
backtransf	A logical indicating whether results for transformed proportions (argument <code>sm != "PRAW"</code>) should be back transformed in printouts and plots. If TRUE (default), results will be presented as proportions; otherwise transformed proportions will be shown. See Details for presentation of confidence intervals.
pscale	A numeric defining a scaling factor for printing of single event probabilities.
text.common	A character string used in printouts and forest plot to label the pooled common effect estimate.
text.random	A character string used in printouts and forest plot to label the pooled random effects estimate.
text.predict	A character string used in printouts and forest plot to label the prediction interval.
text.w.common	A character string used to label weights of common effect model.
text.w.random	A character string used to label weights of random effects model.
title	Title of meta-analysis / systematic review.
complab	Comparison label.
outclab	Outcome label.
subgroup	An optional vector to conduct a meta-analysis with subgroups.
subgroup.name	A character string with a name for the subgroup variable.

<code>print.subgroup.name</code>	A logical indicating whether the name of the subgroup variable should be printed in front of the group labels.
<code>sep.subgroup</code>	A character string defining the separator between name of subgroup variable and subgroup label.
<code>test.subgroup</code>	A logical value indicating whether to print results of test for subgroup differences.
<code>prediction.subgroup</code>	A logical indicating whether prediction intervals should be printed for subgroups.
<code>byvar</code>	Deprecated argument (replaced by 'subgroup').
<code>hakn</code>	Deprecated argument (replaced by 'method.random.ci').
<code>adhoc.hakn</code>	Deprecated argument (replaced by 'adhoc.hakn.ci').
<code>keepdata</code>	A logical indicating whether original data (set) should be kept in meta object.
<code>warn</code>	A logical indicating whether the addition of <code>incr</code> to studies with zero or all events should result in a warning.
<code>warn.deprecated</code>	A logical indicating whether warnings should be printed if deprecated arguments are used.
<code>control</code>	An optional list to control the iterative process to estimate the between-study variance τ^2 . This argument is passed on to <code>rma.uni</code> or <code>rma.glmm</code> , respectively.
<code>...</code>	Additional arguments passed on to <code>rma.glmm</code> function and to catch deprecated arguments.

Details

This function provides methods for common effect and random effects meta-analysis of single proportions to calculate an overall proportion. Note, you should use R function `metabin` to compare proportions of pairwise comparisons instead of using `metaprop` for each treatment arm separately which will break randomisation in randomised controlled trials.

The following transformations of proportions are implemented to calculate an overall proportion:

- Logit transformation (`sm = "PLOGIT"`, default)
- Arcsine transformation (`sm = "PAS"`)
- Freeman-Tukey Double arcsine transformation (`sm = "PFT"`)
- Log transformation (`sm = "PLN"`)
- No transformation (`sm = "PRAW"`)

List elements `TE`, `TE.common`, `TE.random`, etc., contain the transformed proportions. In printouts and plots these values are back transformed if argument `backtransf = TRUE` (default).

A generalised linear mixed model (GLMM) - more specific, a random intercept logistic regression model - can be utilised for the meta-analysis of proportions (Stijnen et al., 2010). This is the default method for the logit transformation (argument `sm = "PLOGIT"`). Internally, the `rma.glmm` function from R package **metafor** is called to fit a GLMM.

Classic meta-analysis (Borenstein et al., 2010) utilising the (un)transformed proportions and corresponding standard errors in the inverse variance method is conducted by calling the `metagen` function internally. This is the only available method for all transformations but the logit transformation. The classic meta-analysis model with logit transformed proportions is used by setting argument `method = "Inverse"`.

A three-level random effects meta-analysis model (Van den Noortgate et al., 2013) is utilized if argument `cluster` is used and at least one cluster provides more than one estimate. Internally, `rma.mv` is called to conduct the analysis and `weights.rma.mv` with argument `type = "rowsum"` is used to calculate random effects weights.

Default settings are utilised for several arguments (assignments using `gs` function). These defaults can be changed for the current R session using the `settings.meta` function.

Furthermore, R function `update.meta` can be used to rerun a meta-analysis with different settings.

Choice of transformation / meta-analysis method:

Contradictory recommendations on the use of transformations of proportions have been published in the literature. For example, Barendregt et al. (2013) recommend the use of the Freeman-Tukey double arcsine transformation instead of the logit transformation whereas Warton & Hui (2011) strongly advise to use generalised linear mixed models with the logit transformation instead of the arcsine transformation.

Schwarzer et al. (2019) describe seriously misleading results in a meta-analysis with very different sample sizes due to problems with the back-transformation of the Freeman-Tukey transformation which requires a single sample size (Miller, 1978). Accordingly, Schwarzer et al. (2019) also recommend to use GLMMs for the meta-analysis of single proportions, however, admit that individual study weights are not available with this method. Meta-analysts which require individual study weights should consider the inverse variance method with the arcsine or logit transformation.

In order to prevent misleading conclusions for the Freeman-Tukey double arcsine transformation, sensitivity analyses using other transformations or using a range of sample sizes should be conducted (Schwarzer et al., 2019).

Continuity correction:

Three approaches are available to apply a continuity correction:

- Only studies with a zero cell count (`method.incr = "only0"`)
- All studies if at least one study has a zero cell count (`method.incr = "if0all"`)
- All studies irrespective of zero cell counts (`method.incr = "all"`)

If the summary measure is equal to "PLOGIT", "PLN", or "PRAW", the continuity correction is applied if a study has either zero or all events, i.e., an event probability of either 0 or 1.

By default, 0.5 is used as continuity correction (argument `incr`). This continuity correction is used both to calculate individual study results with confidence limits and to conduct meta-analysis based on the inverse variance method. For GLMMs no continuity correction is used.

Confidence intervals for individual studies:

Various methods are available to calculate confidence intervals for individual study results (see Agresti & Coull 1998 and Newcombe 1988):

- Clopper-Pearson interval also called 'exact' binomial interval (`method.ci = "CP"`, default)
- Wilson Score interval (`method.ci = "WS"`)

- Wilson Score interval with continuity correction (`method.ci = "WSCC"`)
- Agresti-Coull interval (`method.ci = "AC"`)
- Simple approximation interval (`method.ci = "SA"`)
- Simple approximation interval with continuity correction (`method.ci = "SACC"`)
- Normal approximation interval based on summary measure, i.e. defined by argument `sm` (`method.ci = "NAsm"`)

Note, with exception of the normal approximation based on the summary measure, i.e. `method.ci = "NAsm"`, the same confidence interval is calculated for individual studies for any summary measure (argument `sm`) as only number of events and observations are used in the calculation disregarding the chosen transformation.

Results will be presented for transformed proportions if argument `backtransf = FALSE`. In this case, argument `method.ci = "NAsm"` is used, i.e. confidence intervals based on the normal approximation based on the summary measure.

Subgroup analysis:

Argument `subgroup` can be used to conduct subgroup analysis for a categorical covariate. The `metareg` function can be used instead for more than one categorical covariate or continuous covariates.

Specify the null hypothesis of test for an overall proportion:

Argument `null.effect` can be used to specify the proportion used under the null hypothesis in a test for an overall effect.

By default (`null.effect = NA`), no hypothesis test is conducted as it is unclear which value is a sensible choice for the data at hand. An overall proportion of 50%, for example, could be tested by setting argument `null.effect = 0.5`.

Note, all tests for an overall effect are two-sided with the alternative hypothesis that the effect is unequal to `null.effect`.

Exclusion of studies from meta-analysis:

Arguments `subset` and `exclude` can be used to exclude studies from the meta-analysis. Studies are removed completely from the meta-analysis using argument `subset`, while excluded studies are shown in printouts and forest plots using argument `exclude` (see Examples in `metagen`). Meta-analysis results are the same for both arguments.

Presentation of meta-analysis results:

Internally, both common effect and random effects models are calculated regardless of values chosen for arguments `common` and `random`. Accordingly, the estimate for the random effects model can be extracted from component `TE.random` of an object of class `"meta"` even if argument `random = FALSE`. However, all functions in R package `meta` will adequately consider the values for `common` and `random`. E.g. function `print.meta` will not print results for the random effects model if `random = FALSE`.

Argument `pscale` can be used to rescale proportions, e.g. `pscale = 1000` means that proportions are expressed as events per 1000 observations. This is useful in situations with (very) low event probabilities.

A prediction interval will only be shown if `prediction = TRUE`.

Value

An object of class `c("metaprop", "meta")` with corresponding generic functions (see [meta-object](#)).

Author(s)

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- Viechtbauer W (2010): Conducting meta-analyses in R with the metafor package. *Journal of Statistical Software*, **36**, 1–48
- Warton DI, Hui FKC (2011): The arcsine is asinine: the analysis of proportions in ecology. *Ecology*, **92**, 3–10

See Also

[meta-package](#), [update.meta](#), [metacont](#), [metagen](#), [print.meta](#), [forest.meta](#)

Examples

```
# Meta-analysis using generalised linear mixed model
#
metaprop(4:1, 10 * 1:4)
```

```
# Apply various classic meta-analysis methods to estimate
# proportions
#
m1 <- metaprop(4:1, 10 * 1:4, method = "Inverse")
m2 <- update(m1, sm = "PAS")
m3 <- update(m1, sm = "PRAW")
m4 <- update(m1, sm = "PLN")
m5 <- update(m1, sm = "PFT")
#
m1
m2
m3
m4
m5
#
forest(m1)
## Not run:
forest(m2)
forest(m3)
forest(m3, pscale = 100)
forest(m4)
forest(m5)

## End(Not run)

# Do not back transform results, e.g. print logit transformed
# proportions if sm = "PLOGIT" and store old settings
#
oldset <- settings.meta(backtransf = FALSE)
#
m6 <- metaprop(4:1, c(10, 20, 30, 40), method = "Inverse")
m7 <- update(m6, sm = "PAS")
m8 <- update(m6, sm = "PRAW")
m9 <- update(m6, sm = "PLN")
m10 <- update(m6, sm = "PFT")
#
forest(m6)
## Not run:
forest(m7)
forest(m8)
forest(m8, pscale = 100)
forest(m9)
forest(m10)

## End(Not run)

# Use old settings
#
settings.meta(oldset)

# Examples with zero events
#
m1 <- metaprop(c(0, 0, 10, 10), rep(100, 4), method = "Inverse")
```

```

m2 <- metaprop(c(0, 0, 10, 10), rep(100, 4), incr = 0.1, method = "Inverse")
#
m1
m2
#
## Not run:
forest(m1)
forest(m2)

## End(Not run)

# Example from Miller (1978):
#
death <- c(3, 6, 10, 1)
animals <- c(11, 17, 21, 6)
#
m3 <- metaprop(death, animals, sm = "PFT")
forest(m3)

# Data examples from Newcombe (1998)
# - apply various methods to estimate confidence intervals for
#   individual studies
#
event <- c(81, 15, 0, 1)
n <- c(263, 148, 20, 29)
#
m1 <- metaprop(event, n, method.ci = "SA", method = "Inverse")
m2 <- update(m1, method.ci = "SACC")
m3 <- update(m1, method.ci = "WS")
m4 <- update(m1, method.ci = "WSCC")
m5 <- update(m1, method.ci = "CP")
#
lower <- round(rbind(NA, m1$lower, m2$lower, NA, m3$lower,
  m4$lower, NA, m5$lower), 4)
upper <- round(rbind(NA, m1$upper, m2$upper, NA, m3$upper,
  m4$upper, NA, m5$upper), 4)
#
tab1 <- data.frame(
  scen1 = meta::formatCI(lower[, 1], upper[, 1]),
  scen2 = meta::formatCI(lower[, 2], upper[, 2]),
  scen3 = meta::formatCI(lower[, 3], upper[, 3]),
  scen4 = meta::formatCI(lower[, 4], upper[, 4])
)
names(tab1) <- c("r=81, n=263", "r=15, n=148",
  "r=0, n=20", "r=1, n=29")
row.names(tab1) <- c("Simple", "- SA", "- SACC",
  "Score", "- WS", "- WSCC", "Binomial", "- CP")
tab1[is.na(tab1)] <- ""
# Newcombe (1998), Table I, methods 1-5:
tab1

# Same confidence interval, i.e. unaffected by choice of summary
# measure

```

```

#
print(metaprop(event, n, method.ci = "WS", method = "Inverse"), ma = FALSE)
print(metaprop(event, n, sm = "PLN", method.ci = "WS"), ma = FALSE)
print(metaprop(event, n, sm = "PFT", method.ci = "WS"), ma = FALSE)
print(metaprop(event, n, sm = "PAS", method.ci = "WS"), ma = FALSE)
print(metaprop(event, n, sm = "PRAW", method.ci = "WS"), ma = FALSE)

# Different confidence intervals as argument sm = "NAsm"
#
print(metaprop(event, n, method.ci = "NAsm", method = "Inverse"), ma = FALSE)
print(metaprop(event, n, sm = "PLN", method.ci = "NAsm"), ma = FALSE)
print(metaprop(event, n, sm = "PFT", method.ci = "NAsm"), ma = FALSE)
print(metaprop(event, n, sm = "PAS", method.ci = "NAsm"), ma = FALSE)
print(metaprop(event, n, sm = "PRAW", method.ci = "NAsm"), ma = FALSE)

# Different confidence intervals as argument backtransf = FALSE.
# Accordingly, method.ci = "NAsm" used internally.
#
print(metaprop(event, n, method.ci = "WS", method = "Inverse"),
      ma = FALSE, backtransf = FALSE)
print(metaprop(event, n, sm = "PLN", method.ci = "WS"),
      ma = FALSE, backtransf = FALSE)
print(metaprop(event, n, sm = "PFT", method.ci = "WS"),
      ma = FALSE, backtransf = FALSE)
print(metaprop(event, n, sm = "PAS", method.ci = "WS"),
      ma = FALSE, backtransf = FALSE)
print(metaprop(event, n, sm = "PRAW", method.ci = "WS"),
      ma = FALSE, backtransf = FALSE)

# Same results (printed on original and log scale, respectively)
#
print(metaprop(event, n, sm = "PLN", method.ci = "NAsm"), ma = FALSE)
print(metaprop(event, n, sm = "PLN"), ma = FALSE, backtransf = FALSE)
# Results for first study (on log scale)
round(log(c(0.3079848, 0.2569522, 0.3691529)), 4)

# Print results as events per 1000 observations
#
print(metaprop(6:8, c(100, 1200, 1000), method = "Inverse"),
      pscale = 1000, digits = 1)

```

Description

Calculation of an overall incidence rate from studies reporting a single incidence rate. Inverse variance method and generalised linear mixed model (GLMM) are available for pooling. For GLMMs, the `rma.glmm` function from R package **metafor** (Viechtbauer 2010) is called internally.

Usage

```

metarate(
  event,
  time,
  studlab,
  data = NULL,
  subset = NULL,
  exclude = NULL,
  cluster = NULL,
  n = NULL,
  method = "Inverse",
  sm = gs("smrate"),
  incr = gs("incr"),
  method.incr = gs("method.incr"),
  method.ci = gs("method.ci.rate"),
  level = gs("level"),
  common = gs("common"),
  random = gs("random") | !is.null(tau.preset),
  overall = common | random,
  overall.hetstat = common | random,
  prediction = gs("prediction") | !missing(method.predict),
  method.tau,
  method.tau.ci = gs("method.tau.ci"),
  tau.preset = NULL,
  TE.tau = NULL,
  tau.common = gs("tau.common"),
  level.ma = gs("level.ma"),
  method.random.ci = gs("method.random.ci"),
  adhoc.hakn.ci = gs("adhoc.hakn.ci"),
  level.predict = gs("level.predict"),
  method.predict = gs("method.predict"),
  adhoc.hakn.pi = gs("adhoc.hakn.pi"),
  null.effect = NA,
  method.bias = gs("method.bias"),
  backtransf = gs("backtransf"),
  irscale = 1,
  irunit = "person-years",
  text.common = gs("text.common"),
  text.random = gs("text.random"),
  text.predict = gs("text.predict"),
  text.w.common = gs("text.w.common"),
  text.w.random = gs("text.w.random"),
  title = gs("title"),
  complab = gs("complab"),
  outclab = "",
  subgroup,
  subgroup.name = NULL,
  print.subgroup.name = gs("print.subgroup.name"),

```

```

    sep.subgroup = gs("sep.subgroup"),
    test.subgroup = gs("test.subgroup"),
    prediction.subgroup = gs("prediction.subgroup"),
    byvar,
    hakn,
    adhoc.hakn,
    keepdata = gs("keepdata"),
    warn = gs("warn"),
    warn.deprecated = gs("warn.deprecated"),
    control = NULL,
    ...
)

```

Arguments

event	Number of events.
time	Person time at risk.
studlab	An optional vector with study labels.
data	An optional data frame containing the study information, i.e., event and time.
subset	An optional vector specifying a subset of studies to be used.
exclude	An optional vector specifying studies to exclude from meta-analysis, however, to include in printouts and forest plots.
cluster	An optional vector specifying which estimates come from the same cluster resulting in the use of a three-level meta-analysis model.
n	Number of observations.
method	A character string indicating which method is to be used for pooling of studies. One of "Inverse" and "GLMM", can be abbreviated.
sm	A character string indicating which summary measure ("IR", "IRLN", "IRS", or "IRFT") is to be used for pooling of studies, see Details.
incr	A numeric which is added to the event number of studies with zero events, i.e., studies with an incidence rate of 0.
method.incr	A character string indicating which continuity correction method should be used ("only0", "if0all", or "all"), see Details.
method.ci	A character string indicating whether to use approximate normal ("NAsm") or exact Poisson ("Poisson") confidence limits.
level	The level used to calculate confidence intervals for individual studies.
common	A logical indicating whether a common effect meta-analysis should be conducted.
random	A logical indicating whether a random effects meta-analysis should be conducted.
overall	A logical indicating whether overall summaries should be reported. This argument is useful in a meta-analysis with subgroups if overall results should not be reported.

<code>overall.hetstat</code>	A logical value indicating whether to print heterogeneity measures for overall treatment comparisons. This argument is useful in a meta-analysis with subgroups if heterogeneity statistics should only be printed on subgroup level.
<code>prediction</code>	A logical indicating whether a prediction interval should be printed.
<code>method.tau</code>	A character string indicating which method is used to estimate the between-study variance τ^2 and its square root τ (see meta-package).
<code>method.tau.ci</code>	A character string indicating which method is used to estimate the confidence interval of τ^2 and τ (see meta-package).
<code>tau.preset</code>	Prespecified value for the square root of the between-study variance τ^2 .
<code>TE.tau</code>	Overall treatment effect used to estimate the between-study variance tau-squared.
<code>tau.common</code>	A logical indicating whether tau-squared should be the same across subgroups.
<code>level.ma</code>	The level used to calculate confidence intervals for meta-analysis estimates.
<code>method.random.ci</code>	A character string indicating which method is used to calculate confidence interval and test statistic for random effects estimate (see meta-package).
<code>adhoc.hakn.ci</code>	A character string indicating whether an <i>ad hoc</i> variance correction should be applied in the case of an arbitrarily small Hartung-Knapp variance estimate (see meta-package).
<code>level.predict</code>	The level used to calculate prediction interval for a new study.
<code>method.predict</code>	A character string indicating which method is used to calculate a prediction interval (see meta-package).
<code>adhoc.hakn.pi</code>	A character string indicating whether an <i>ad hoc</i> variance correction should be applied for prediction interval (see meta-package).
<code>null.effect</code>	A numeric value specifying the effect under the null hypothesis.
<code>method.bias</code>	A character string indicating which test is to be used. Either "Begg", "Egger", or "Thompson", can be abbreviated. See function metabias .
<code>backtransf</code>	A logical indicating whether results for transformed rates (argument <code>sm != "IR"</code>) should be back transformed in printouts and plots. If TRUE (default), results will be presented as incidence rates; otherwise transformed rates will be shown.
<code>irscale</code>	A numeric defining a scaling factor for printing of rates.
<code>irunit</code>	A character string specifying the time unit used to calculate rates, e.g. person-years.
<code>text.common</code>	A character string used in printouts and forest plot to label the pooled common effect estimate.
<code>text.random</code>	A character string used in printouts and forest plot to label the pooled random effects estimate.
<code>text.predict</code>	A character string used in printouts and forest plot to label the prediction interval.
<code>text.w.common</code>	A character string used to label weights of common effect model.
<code>text.w.random</code>	A character string used to label weights of random effects model.
<code>title</code>	Title of meta-analysis / systematic review.

<code>complab</code>	Comparison label.
<code>outclab</code>	Outcome label.
<code>subgroup</code>	An optional vector to conduct a meta-analysis with subgroups.
<code>subgroup.name</code>	A character string with a name for the subgroup variable.
<code>print.subgroup.name</code>	A logical indicating whether the name of the subgroup variable should be printed in front of the group labels.
<code>sep.subgroup</code>	A character string defining the separator between name of subgroup variable and subgroup label.
<code>test.subgroup</code>	A logical value indicating whether to print results of test for subgroup differences.
<code>prediction.subgroup</code>	A logical indicating whether prediction intervals should be printed for subgroups.
<code>byvar</code>	Deprecated argument (replaced by 'subgroup').
<code>hakn</code>	Deprecated argument (replaced by 'method.random.ci').
<code>adhoc.hakn</code>	Deprecated argument (replaced by 'adhoc.hakn.ci').
<code>keepdata</code>	A logical indicating whether original data (set) should be kept in meta object.
<code>warn</code>	A logical indicating whether the addition of <code>incr</code> to studies with zero events should result in a warning.
<code>warn.deprecated</code>	A logical indicating whether warnings should be printed if deprecated arguments are used.
<code>control</code>	An optional list to control the iterative process to estimate the between-study variance τ^2 . This argument is passed on to <code>rma.uni</code> or <code>rma.glmm</code> , respectively.
<code>...</code>	Additional arguments passed on to <code>rma.glmm</code> function and to catch deprecated arguments.

Details

This function provides methods for common effect and random effects meta-analysis of single incidence rates to calculate an overall rate. Note, you should use R function `metainc` to compare incidence rates of pairwise comparisons instead of using `metarate` for each treatment arm separately which will break randomisation in randomised controlled trials.

The following transformations of incidence rates are implemented to calculate an overall rate:

- Log transformation (`sm = "IRLN"`, default)
- Square root transformation (`sm = "IRS"`)
- Freeman-Tukey Double arcsine transformation (`sm = "IRFT"`)
- No transformation (`sm = "IR"`)

List elements `TE`, `TE.common`, `TE.random`, etc., contain the transformed incidence rates. In printouts and plots these values are back transformed if argument `backtransf = TRUE` (default).

By default (argument `method = "Inverse"`), the inverse variance method (Borenstein et al., 2010) is used for pooling by calling `metagen` internally. A random intercept Poisson regression model (Stijnen et al., 2010) can be utilised instead with argument `method = "GLMM"` which calls the `rma.glmm` function from R package **metafor**.

A three-level random effects meta-analysis model (Van den Noortgate et al., 2013) is utilized if argument `cluster` is used and at least one cluster provides more than one estimate. Internally, `rma.mv` is called to conduct the analysis and `weights.rma.mv` with argument `type = "rowsum"` is used to calculate random effects weights.

Default settings are utilised for several arguments (assignments using `gs` function). These defaults can be changed for the current R session using the `settings.meta` function.

Furthermore, R function `update.meta` can be used to rerun a meta-analysis with different settings.

Continuity correction:

Three approaches are available to apply a continuity correction:

- Only studies with a zero cell count (`method.incr = "only0"`)
- All studies if at least one study has a zero cell count (`method.incr = "if0all"`)
- All studies irrespective of zero cell counts (`method.incr = "all"`)

If the summary measure (argument `sm`) is equal to "IR" or "IRLN", the continuity correction is applied if a study has zero events, i.e., an incidence rate of 0.

By default, 0.5 is used as continuity correction (argument `incr`). This continuity correction is used both to calculate individual study results with confidence limits and to conduct meta-analysis based on the inverse variance method.

For the Freeman-Tukey (Freeman & Tukey, 1950) and square root transformation as well as GLMMs no continuity correction is used.

Subgroup analysis:

Argument `subgroup` can be used to conduct subgroup analysis for a categorical covariate. The `metareg` function can be used instead for more than one categorical covariate or continuous covariates.

Specify the null hypothesis of test for an overall effect:

Argument `null.effect` can be used to specify the rate used under the null hypothesis in a test for an overall effect.

By default (`null.effect = NA`), no hypothesis test is conducted as it is unclear which value is a sensible choice for the data at hand. An overall rate of 2, for example, could be tested by setting argument `null.effect = 2`.

Note, all tests for an overall effect are two-sided with the alternative hypothesis that the effect is unequal to `null.effect`.

Exclusion of studies from meta-analysis:

Arguments `subset` and `exclude` can be used to exclude studies from the meta-analysis. Studies are removed completely from the meta-analysis using argument `subset`, while excluded studies are shown in printouts and forest plots using argument `exclude` (see Examples in `metagen`). Meta-analysis results are the same for both arguments.

Presentation of meta-analysis results:

Internally, both common effect and random effects models are calculated regardless of values chosen for arguments `common` and `random`. Accordingly, the estimate for the random effects model can be extracted from component `TE.random` of an object of class "meta" even if argument `random = FALSE`. However, all functions in R package **meta** will adequately consider the values for `common` and `random`. E.g. function `print.meta` will not print results for the random effects model if `random = FALSE`.

Argument `irscale` can be used to rescale rates, e.g. `irscale = 1000` means that rates are expressed as events per 1000 time units, e.g. person-years. This is useful in situations with (very) low rates. Argument `irunit` can be used to specify the time unit used in individual studies (default: "person-years"). This information is printed in summaries and forest plots if argument `irscale` is not equal to 1.

A prediction interval will only be shown if `prediction = TRUE`.

Value

An object of class `c("metarate", "meta")` with corresponding generic functions (see [meta-object](#)).

Author(s)

Guido Schwarzer <guido.schwarzer@uniklinik-freiburg.de>

References

Borenstein M, Hedges LV, Higgins JP, Rothstein HR (2010): A basic introduction to fixed-effect and random-effects models for meta-analysis. *Research Synthesis Methods*, **1**, 97–111

Freeman MF & Tukey JW (1950): Transformations related to the angular and the square root. *Annals of Mathematical Statistics*, **21**, 607–11

Stijnen T, Hamza TH, Ozdemir P (2010): Random effects meta-analysis of event outcome in the framework of the generalized linear mixed model with applications in sparse data. *Statistics in Medicine*, **29**, 3046–67

Van den Noortgate W, López-López JA, Marín-Martínez F, Sánchez-Meca J (2013): Three-level meta-analysis of dependent effect sizes. *Behavior Research Methods*, **45**, 576–94

Viechtbauer W (2010): Conducting Meta-Analyses in R with the Metafor Package. *Journal of Statistical Software*, **36**, 1–48

See Also

[meta-package](#), [update.meta](#), [metacont](#), [metagen](#), [print.meta](#)

Examples

```
# Apply various meta-analysis methods to estimate incidence rates
#
m1 <- metarate(4:1, c(10, 20, 30, 40))
m2 <- update(m1, sm = "IR")
m3 <- update(m1, sm = "IRS")
m4 <- update(m1, sm = "IRFT")
```

```

#
m1
m2
m3
m4
#
forest(m1)
forest(m1, irscale = 100)
forest(m1, irscale = 100, irunit = "person-days")
forest(m1, backtransf = FALSE)
## Not run:
forest(m2)
forest(m3)
forest(m4)

## End(Not run)

m5 <- metarate(40:37, c(100, 200, 300, 400), sm = "IRFT")
m5

```

metareg

Meta-regression

Description

Meta-regression for objects of class `meta`. This is a wrapper function for the R function `rma.uni` in the R package **metafor** (Viechtbauer 2010).

Usage

```

metareg(
  x,
  formula,
  method.tau = x$method.tau,
  hakn = x$method.random.ci == "HK",
  level.ma = x$level.ma,
  intercept = TRUE,
  ...
)

```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	An object of class <code>meta</code> .
<code>formula</code>	Either a character string or a formula object.
<code>method.tau</code>	A character string indicating which method is used to estimate the between-study variance tau-squared. Either "FE", "DL", "REML", "ML", "HS", "SJ", "HE", or "EB", can be abbreviated.

hakn	A logical indicating whether the method by Hartung and Knapp should be used to adjust test statistics and confidence intervals.
level.ma	The level used to calculate confidence intervals for parameter estimates in the meta-regression model.
intercept	A logical indicating whether an intercept should be included in the meta-regression model.
...	Additional arguments passed to R function rma.uni .

Details

This R function is a wrapper function for R function [rma.uni](#) in the R package **metafor** (Viechtbauer 2010).

Note, results are not back-transformed in printouts of meta-analyses using summary measures with transformations, e.g., log risk ratios are printed instead of the risk ratio if argument `sm = "RR"` and logit transformed proportions are printed if argument `sm = "PLOGIT"`.

Argument `'...'` can be used to pass additional arguments to R function [rma.uni](#). For example, argument `control` to provide a list of control values for the iterative estimation algorithm. See help page of R function [rma.uni](#) for more details.

Value

An object of class `c("metareg", "rma.uni", "rma")`. Please look at the help page of R function [rma.uni](#) for more details on the output from this function.

In addition, a list `.meta` is added to the output containing the following components:

<code>x</code> , <code>formula</code> , <code>method.tau</code> , <code>hakn</code> , <code>level.ma</code> , <code>intercept</code>	As defined above.
<code>dots</code>	Information provided in argument <code>'...'</code> .
<code>call</code>	Function call.
<code>version</code>	Version of R package meta used to create object.
<code>version.metafor</code>	Version of R package metafor used to create object.

Author(s)

Guido Schwarzer <guido.schwarzer@uniklinik-freiburg.de>

References

Viechtbauer W (2010): Conducting Meta-Analyses in R with the Metafor Package. *Journal of Statistical Software*, **36**, 1–48

See Also

[bubble](#), [summary.meta](#), [metagen](#)

Examples

```

data(Fleiss1993cont)
# Add some (fictitious) grouping variables:
Fleiss1993cont$age <- c(55, 65, 55, 65, 55)
Fleiss1993cont$region <- c("Europe", "Europe", "Asia", "Asia", "Europe")

m1 <- metacont(n.psync, mean.psync, sd.psync, n.cont, mean.cont, sd.cont,
  data = Fleiss1993cont, sm = "MD")
## Not run:
# Warnings due to wrong ordering of arguments (order has changed
# with version 3.0-0 of R package meta)
#
metareg(~ region, m1)
metareg(~ region, data = m1)

# Warning as no information on covariate is available
#
metareg(m1)

## End(Not run)

# Do meta-regression for covariate region
#
mu2 <- update(m1, subgroup = region, tau.common = TRUE, common = FALSE)
metareg(mu2)

# Same result for
# - tau-squared
# - test of heterogeneity
# - test for subgroup differences
# (as argument 'tau.common' was used to create mu2)
#
mu2
metareg(mu2, intercept = FALSE)
metareg(m1, region)

# Different result for
# - tau-squared
# - test of heterogeneity
# - test for subgroup differences
# (as argument 'tau.common' is - by default - FALSE)
#
mu1 <- update(m1, subgroup = region)
mu1

# Generate bubble plot
#
bubble(metareg(mu2))

# Do meta-regression with two covariates
#
metareg(mu1, region + age)

```

```

# Do same meta-regressions using formula notation
#
metareg(m1, ~ region)
metareg(mu1, ~ region + age)

# Do meta-regression using REML method and print intermediate
# results for iterative estimation algorithm; furthermore print
# results with three digits.
#
metareg(mu1, region, method.tau = "REML",
        control = list(verbose = TRUE), digits = 3)

# Use Hartung-Knapp method
#
mu3 <- update(mu2, method.random.ci = "HK")
mu3
metareg(mu3, intercept = FALSE)

```

nnt

Calculate the number needed to treat (NNT)

Description

Calculate the number needed to treat (NNT) from estimated risk difference, risk ratio, or odds ratio, and a baseline risk.

Usage

```

nnt(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'meta'
nnt(x, p.c, common = x$common, random = x$random, small.values = "good", ...)

## Default S3 method:
nnt(x, p.c, sm, lower, upper, small.values = "good", ...)

## S3 method for class 'nnt.meta'
print(
  x,
  common = x$common,
  random = x$random,
  digits = gs("digits"),
  digits.prop = gs("digits.prop"),
  big.mark = gs("big.mark"),
  ...
)

```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	An object of class <code>meta</code> , or estimated treatment effect, i.e., risk difference(s), risk ratio(s), or odds ratio(s).
<code>...</code>	Additional arguments (to catch deprecated arguments).
<code>p.c</code>	Baseline risk (control group event probability).
<code>common</code>	A logical indicating whether NNTs should be calculated based on common effect estimate.
<code>random</code>	A logical indicating whether NNTs should be calculated based on random effects estimate.
<code>small.values</code>	A character string specifying whether small treatment effects indicate a beneficial ("good") or harmful ("bad") effect, can be abbreviated.
<code>sm</code>	Summary measure.
<code>lower</code>	Lower confidence interval limit.
<code>upper</code>	Upper confidence interval limit.
<code>digits</code>	Minimal number of significant digits, see <code>print.default</code> .
<code>digits.prop</code>	Minimal number of significant digits for proportions, see <code>print.default</code> .
<code>big.mark</code>	A character used as thousands separator.

Details

The number needed to treat (NNT) is the estimated number of patients who need to be treated with a new treatment instead of a standard for one additional patient to benefit (Laupacis et al., 1988; Cook & Sackett, 1995). This definition of the NNT implies that the new treatment is more beneficial than the standard. If the new treatment is indeed less beneficial than the standard, the NNT gives the number of patients treated with the new treatment to observe an additional harmful event. Accordingly, the abbreviations NNTB and NNTH can be used to distinguish between beneficial and harmful NNTs (Altman, 1998).

NNTs can be easily computed from an estimated risk difference (RD), risk ratio (RR), or odds ratio (OR) and a given baseline risk (Higgins et al., 2022, section 15.4.4). Accordingly, NNTs can be calculated for meta-analyses generated with `metabin` or `metagen` if argument `sm` was equal to "RD", "RR", or "OR". It is also possible to provide only estimated treatment effects and baseline risks (see Examples).

The baseline risk can be specified using argument `p.c`. If this argument is missing, the minimum, mean, and maximum of the control event probabilities in the meta-analysis are used for `metabin` and control event probabilities of 0.1, 0.2, ..., 0.9 are used for `metagen`.

Argument `small.values` can be used to specify whether small treatment effects indicate a beneficial ("good") or harmful ("bad") effect. For `small.values = "small"`, odds and risk ratios below 1 and risk differences below 0 indicate that the new treatment is beneficial. For `small.values = "bad"`, odds and risk ratios above 1 and risk differences above 0 indicate that the new treatment is beneficial.

Interpretation of (positive and negative) NNTs: A positive value for the estimated NNT indicates that the new treatment is beneficial, i.e., the NNT is actually an NNTB. On the other hand,

a negative value for the estimated NNT indicates that the new treatment is harmful, i.e., the NNT is actually an NNTH.

The minimal value for the NNTB is 1. In this extreme case the new treatment is 100% effective and the standard treatment is 0% effective, i.e., only one patient has to be treated with the new treatment for one additional patient to benefit. The NNTB increases with decreasing difference between the two risks. If both risks are equal, the NNTB is infinite.

The other extreme is an NNT of -1 if the new treatment is 0% effective and the standard is 100% effective. Here, one additional harmful event is observed for each patient treated with the new treatment. The NNT approaches minus infinity if the difference between the two risks decreases to 0. Finally, an NNT of -1 translates to an NNTH of 1 with possible values from 1 to infinity.

Confidence interval for the NNT: Confidence limits for an NNT are derived from the lower and upper confidence limits of the summary measure using the same formulae as for the NNT (Higgins et al., 2022, section 15.4.4).

A peculiar problem arises if the confidence interval for the summary measure includes the null effect (i.e., RR = 1, OR = 1, or RD = 0). In this case the confidence interval for the NNT contains both NNTB and NNTH values and it seemingly does not include the estimated NNT.

As described above, a positive NNT value corresponds to an NNTB and the absolute value of a negative NNT is equal to an NNTH. Accordingly, a confidence interval for the NNT from 20 to -5 translates to NNTB values between 20 and infinity and NNTH values between 5 and infinity (Altman, 1998).

Author(s)

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References

Altman DG (1998): Confidence intervals for the number needed to treat. *British Medical Journal*, **317**, 1309–12

Cook RJ, Sackett DL (1995): The Number Needed to Treat: A Clinically Useful Measure of Treatment Effect. *British Medical Journal*, **310**, 452–54

Higgins JPT, Thomas J, Chandler J, Cumpston M, Li T, Page MJ, Welch VA (editors) (2022): *Cochrane Handbook for Systematic Reviews of Interventions Version 6.3 (updated February 2022)*. Available from www.training.cochrane.org/handbook

Laupacis A, Sackett DL, Roberts RS (1988): An Assessment of Clinically Useful Measures of the Consequences of Treatment. *New England Journal of Medicine*, **318**, 1728–33

See Also

[metabin](#), [metagen](#)

Examples

```
# Calculate NNT for RD = -0.12 and -0.22
# (Cochrane Handbook, version 6.3, subsection 15.4.4.1)
nnt(c(-0.12, -0.22), sm = "RD")
```

```
# Calculate NNT for RR = 0.92 and baseline risk p.c = 0.3
# (Cochrane Handbook, version 6.3, subsection 15.4.4.2)
nnt(0.92, p.c = 0.3, sm = "RR")

# Calculate NNT for OR = 0.73 and baseline risk p.c = 0.3
# (Cochrane Handbook, version 6.3, subsection 15.4.4.3)
nnt(0.73, p.c = 0.3, sm = "OR")

# Use Mantel-Haenszel odds ratio to calculate NNTs
data(Olkin1995)
m1 <- metabin(ev.exp, n.exp, ev.cont, n.cont, data = Olkin1995,
              random = FALSE)
nnt(m1)
```

Olkin1995

Thrombolytic Therapy after Acute Myocardial Infarction

Description

Meta-analysis on Thrombolytic Therapy after Acute Myocardial Infarction

Format

A data frame with the following columns:

author	first author
year	year of publication
ev.exp	number of events in experimental group
n.exp	number of observations in experimental group
ev.cont	number of events in control group
n.cont	number of observations in control group

Source

Olkin I (1995): Statistical and theoretical considerations in meta-analysis. *Journal of Clinical Epidemiology*, **48**, 133–46

Examples

```
data(Olkin1995)
metabin(ev.exp, n.exp, ev.cont, n.cont, data = Olkin1995)
```

or2smd

Conversion from log odds ratio to standardised mean difference

Description

Conversion from log odds ratio to standardised mean difference using method by Hasselblad & Hedges (1995) or Cox (1970).

Usage

```
or2smd(
  lnOR,
  seLnOR,
  studlab,
  data = NULL,
  subset = NULL,
  exclude = NULL,
  method = "HH",
  ...
)
```

Arguments

lnOR	Log odds ratio(s) or meta-analysis object.
seLnOR	Standard error(s) of log odds ratio(s) (ignored if argument lnOR is a meta-analysis object).
studlab	An optional vector with study labels (ignored if argument lnOR is a meta-analysis object).
data	An optional data frame containing the study information (ignored if argument lnOR is a meta-analysis object).
subset	An optional vector specifying a subset of studies to be used (ignored if argument lnOR is a meta-analysis object).
exclude	An optional vector specifying studies to exclude from meta-analysis, however, to include in printouts and forest plots (ignored if argument lnOR is a meta-analysis object).
method	A character string indicating which method is used to convert log odds ratios to standardised mean differences. Either "HH" or "CS", can be abbreviated.
...	Additional arguments passed on to metagen (ignored if argument lnOR is a meta-analysis object).

Details

This function implements the following methods for the conversion from log odds ratios to standardised mean difference:

- Hasselblad & Hedges (1995) assuming logistic distributions (method == "HH")
- Cox (1970) and Cox & Snell (1989) assuming normal distributions (method == "CS")

Internally, [metagen](#) is used to conduct a meta-analysis with the standardised mean difference as summary measure.

Argument `lnOR` can be either a vector of log odds ratios or a meta-analysis object created with `metabin` or `metagen` and the odds ratio as summary measure.

Argument `selnOR` is mandatory if argument `lnOR` is a vector and ignored otherwise. Additional arguments in `...` are only passed on to `metagen` if argument `lnOR` is a vector.

Value

An object of class `c("metagen", "meta")` with corresponding generic functions (see `meta-object`).

Author(s)

Guido Schwarzer <guido.schwarzer@uniklinik-freiburg.de>

References

Borenstein M, Hedges LV, Higgins JPT, Rothstein HR (2009): *Introduction to Meta-Analysis*. Chichester: Wiley

Cox DR (1970): *Analysis of Binary Data*. London: Chapman and Hall / CRC

Cox DR, Snell EJ (1989): *Analysis of Binary Data* (2nd edition). London: Chapman and Hall / CRC

Hasselblad V, Hedges LV (1995): Meta-analysis of screening and diagnostic tests. *Psychological Bulletin*, **117**, 167–78

See Also

`smd2or`, `metabin`, `metagen`, `metacont`

Examples

```
# Example from Borenstein et al. (2009), Chapter 7
#
mb <- or2smd(0.9069, sqrt(0.0676))
# TE = standardised mean difference (SMD); seTE = standard error of SMD
data.frame(SMD = round(mb$TE, 4), varSMD = round(mb$seTE^2, 4))

# Use dataset from Fleiss (1993)
#
data(Fleiss1993bin)
m1 <- metabin(d.asp, n.asp, d.plac, n.plac,
  data = Fleiss1993bin, studlab = paste(study, year),
  sm = "OR", random = FALSE)
or2smd(m1)
```

 Pagliaro1992

 Meta-analysis on Prevention of First Bleeding in Cirrhosis

Description

Meta-analysis on Prevention of First Bleeding in Cirrhosis comparing beta-blocker or sclerotherapy with placebo.

Format

A data frame with the following columns:

<i>id</i>	study id
<i>treat.exp</i>	treatment in experimental group
<i>logOR</i>	log odds ratio
<i>selogOR</i>	standard error of log odds ratio
<i>bleed.exp</i>	number of bleedings in experimental group
<i>n.cont</i>	number of observations in experimental group
<i>bleed.plac</i>	number of bleedings in placebo group
<i>n.plac</i>	number of observations in placebo group

Source

Pagliaro L, D'Amico G et al. (1992): Prevention of first bleeding in cirrhosis. *Annals in Internal Medicine*, **117**, 59–70

Examples

```
data(Pagliaro1992)
sclero <- subset(Pagliaro1992, treat.exp == "Sclerotherapy")

m <- metagen(logOR, selogOR, data = sclero, sm = "OR")
m

# Thompson & Sharp (1999), Table IV, method (2)
metabias(m, method = "Egger")

# Thompson & Sharp (1999), Table IV, method (3a)
metabias(m, method = "Thompson")

# Thompson & Sharp (1999), Table IV, method (3b)
update(m, method.tau = "ML")
metabias(update(m, method.tau = "ML"), method = "Thompson")
```

 print.meta

 Print meta-analysis results

Description

Print method for objects of class meta.

R function cilayout can be utilised to change the layout to print confidence intervals (both in printout from print.meta and print.summary.meta function as well as in forest plots). The default layout is "[lower; upper]". Another popular layout is "(lower - upper)" which is used throughout an R session by using R command cilayout("(", " - ").

Argument pscale can be used to rescale single proportions or risk differences, e.g. pscale = 1000 means that proportions are expressed as events per 1000 observations. This is useful in situations with (very) low event probabilities.

Argument irscale can be used to rescale single rates or rate differences, e.g. irscale = 1000 means that rates are expressed as events per 1000 time units, e.g. person-years. This is useful in situations with (very) low rates. Argument irunit can be used to specify the time unit used in individual studies (default: "person-years"). This information is printed in summaries and forest plots if argument irscale is not equal to 1.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'meta'
print(
  x,
  common = x$common,
  random = x$random,
  prediction = x$prediction,
  overall = x$overall,
  overall.hetstat = x$overall.hetstat,
  test.subgroup = x$test.subgroup,
  test.subgroup.common = test.subgroup & common,
  test.subgroup.random = test.subgroup & random,
  prediction.subgroup = x$prediction.subgroup,
  backtransf = x$backtransf,
  pscale = x$pscale,
  irscale = x$irscale,
  irunit = x$irunit,
  subgroup.name = x$subgroup.name,
  print.subgroup.name = x$print.subgroup.name,
  sep.subgroup = x$sep.subgroup,
  nchar.subgroup = 35,
  header = TRUE,
  print.CMH = x$print.CMH,
  digits = gs("digits"),
  digits.stat = gs("digits.stat"),
  digits.pval = max(gs("digits.pval"), 2),
```

```

digits.pval.Q = max(gs("digits.pval.Q"), 2),
digits.Q = gs("digits.Q"),
digits.tau2 = gs("digits.tau2"),
digits.tau = gs("digits.tau"),
digits.H = gs("digits.H"),
digits.I2 = gs("digits.I2"),
scientific.pval = gs("scientific.pval"),
big.mark = gs("big.mark"),
zero.pval = gs("zero.pval"),
JAMA.pval = gs("JAMA.pval"),
digits.df = gs("digits.df"),
print.tau2 = TRUE,
print.tau = TRUE,
print.I2 = gs("print.I2"),
print.H = gs("print.H"),
print.Rb = gs("print.Rb"),
text.tau2 = gs("text.tau2"),
text.tau = gs("text.tau"),
text.I2 = gs("text.I2"),
text.Rb = gs("text.Rb"),
details.methods = TRUE,
warn.backtransf = FALSE,
warn.deprecated = gs("warn.deprecated"),
...
)

cilayout(
  bracket = gs("CIbracket"),
  separator = gs("CIseparator"),
  lower.blank = gs("CIlower.blank"),
  upper.blank = gs("CIupper.blank")
)

```

Arguments

x	An object of class meta.
common	A logical indicating whether results for common effect meta-analysis should be printed.
random	A logical indicating whether results for random effects meta-analysis should be printed.
prediction	A logical indicating whether a prediction interval should be printed.
overall	A logical indicating whether overall summaries should be reported. This argument is useful in a meta-analysis with subgroups if overall results should not be reported.
overall.hetstat	A logical value indicating whether to print heterogeneity measures for overall treatment comparisons. This argument is useful in a meta-analysis with subgroups if heterogeneity statistics should only be printed on subgroup level.

test.subgroup	A logical value indicating whether to print results of test for subgroup differences.
test.subgroup.common	A logical value indicating whether to print results of test for subgroup differences (based on common effect model).
test.subgroup.random	A logical value indicating whether to print results of test for subgroup differences (based on random effects model).
prediction.subgroup	A logical indicating whether prediction intervals should be printed for subgroups.
backtransf	A logical indicating whether printed results should be back transformed. If backtransf=TRUE, results for sm="OR" are printed as odds ratios rather than log odds ratios and results for sm="ZCOR" are printed as correlations rather than Fisher's z transformed correlations, for example.
pscale	A numeric giving scaling factor for printing of single event probabilities or risk differences, i.e. if argument sm is equal to "PLOGIT", "PLN", "PRAW", "PAS", "PFT", or "RD".
irscale	A numeric defining a scaling factor for printing of single incidence rates or incidence rate differences, i.e. if argument sm is equal to "IR", "IRLN", "IRS", "IRFT", or "IRD".
irunit	A character specifying the time unit used to calculate rates, e.g. person-years.
subgroup.name	A character string with a name for the grouping variable.
print.subgroup.name	A logical indicating whether the name of the grouping variable should be printed in front of the group labels.
sep.subgroup	A character string defining the separator between label and levels of grouping variable.
nchar.subgroup	A numeric specifying the number of characters to print from subgroup labels.
header	A logical indicating whether information on title of meta-analysis, comparison and outcome should be printed at the beginning of the printout.
print.CMH	A logical indicating whether result of the Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test for overall effect should be printed.
digits	Minimal number of significant digits, see print.default.
digits.stat	Minimal number of significant digits for z- or t-value of test for overall effect, see print.default.
digits.pval	Minimal number of significant digits for p-value of overall treatment effect, see print.default.
digits.pval.Q	Minimal number of significant digits for p-value of heterogeneity test, see print.default.
digits.Q	Minimal number of significant digits for heterogeneity statistic Q, see print.default.
digits.tau2	Minimal number of significant digits for between-study variance τ^2 , see print.default.
digits.tau	Minimal number of significant digits for τ , the square root of the between-study variance τ^2 .

digits.H	Minimal number of significant digits for H statistic, see print.default.
digits.I2	Minimal number of significant digits for I-squared and Rb statistic, see print.default.
scientific.pval	A logical specifying whether p-values should be printed in scientific notation, e.g., 1.2345e-01 instead of 0.12345.
big.mark	A character used as thousands separator.
zero.pval	A logical specifying whether p-values should be printed with a leading zero.
JAMA.pval	A logical specifying whether p-values for test of overall effect should be printed according to JAMA reporting standards.
digits.df	Minimal number of significant digits for degrees of freedom.
print.tau2	A logical specifying whether between-study variance τ^2 should be printed.
print.tau	A logical specifying whether τ , the square root of the between-study variance τ^2 , should be printed.
print.I2	A logical specifying whether heterogeneity statistic I^2 should be printed.
print.H	A logical specifying whether heterogeneity statistic H should be printed.
print.Rb	A logical specifying whether heterogeneity statistic R_b should be printed.
text.tau2	Text printed to identify between-study variance τ^2 .
text.tau	Text printed to identify τ , the square root of the between-study variance τ^2 .
text.I2	Text printed to identify heterogeneity statistic I^2 .
text.Rb	Text printed to identify heterogeneity statistic R_b .
details.methods	A logical specifying whether details on statistical methods should be printed.
warn.backtransf	Deprecated argument (ignored).
warn.deprecated	A logical indicating whether warnings should be printed if deprecated arguments are used.
...	Additional arguments (passed on to prmatrix).
bracket	A character with bracket symbol to print lower confidence interval: "[", "(", "{", "".
separator	A character string with information on separator between lower and upper confidence interval.
lower.blank	A logical indicating whether blanks between left bracket and lower confidence limit should be printed.
upper.blank	A logical indicating whether blanks between separator and upper confidence limit should be printed.

print.rm5

Cochrane review: summary of meta-analyses

Description

Calculate and print a summary of all meta-analyses in a Cochrane review.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'rm5'  
print(x, comp.no, outcome.no, ...)
```

Arguments

x	An object of class rm5.
comp.no	Comparison number.
outcome.no	Outcome number.
...	Additional arguments (passed on to metacr).

Details

This function can be used to redo all or selected meta-analyses of a Cochrane Review.

Review Manager 5 (RevMan 5) was the software used for preparing and maintaining Cochrane Reviews (<https://training.cochrane.org/online-learning/core-software/revman>). In RevMan 5, subgroup analyses can be defined and data from a Cochrane review can be imported to R using the function `read.rm5`.

The R function `metacr` is called internally.

Author(s)

Guido Schwarzer <guido.schwarzer@uniklinik-freiburg.de>

References

Higgins, J.P.T and S. Green (2011): *Cochrane Handbook for Systematic Reviews of Interventions Version 5.1.0 [Updated March 2011]*. The Cochrane Library: <http://www.cochrane-handbook.org>

See Also

[summary.meta](#), [metacr](#), [read.rm5](#), [metabias.rm5](#)

Examples

```

# Locate export data file "Fleiss1993_CR.csv"
# in sub-directory of package "meta"
#
filename <- system.file("extdata", "Fleiss1993_CR.csv", package = "meta")
Fleiss1993_CR <- read.rm5(filename)

# Print results for all meta-analysis
#
Fleiss1993_CR

# Print results only for second outcome of first comparison
#
print(Fleiss1993_CR, comp.no = 1, outcome.no = 2)

```

```
print.summary.meta      Print detailed meta-analysis results
```

Description

Print method for objects of class `summary.meta`.

Usage

```

## S3 method for class 'summary.meta'
print(
  x,
  sortvar,
  common = x$x$common,
  random = x$x$random,
  details = FALSE,
  ma = TRUE,
  overall = x$overall,
  backtransf = x$backtransf,
  pscale = x$pscale,
  irscale = x$irscale,
  irunit = x$irunit,
  digits = gs("digits"),
  digits.se = gs("digits.se"),
  digits.pval = max(gs("digits.pval"), 2),
  digits.tau2 = gs("digits.tau2"),
  digits.tau = gs("digits.tau"),
  digits.I2 = gs("digits.I2"),
  digits.prop = gs("digits.prop"),
  digits.weight = gs("digits.weight"),
  scientific.pval = gs("scientific.pval"),
  zero.pval = gs("zero.pval"),

```

```

JAMA.pval = gs("JAMA.pval"),
big.mark = gs("big.mark"),
text.tau2 = gs("text.tau2"),
text.tau = gs("text.tau"),
text.I2 = gs("text.I2"),
truncate,
text.truncate = "*** Output truncated ***",
details.methods = TRUE,
warn.backtransf = FALSE,
...
)

```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	An object of class <code>summary.meta</code>
<code>sortvar</code>	An optional vector used to sort the individual studies (must be of same length as <code>x\$TE</code>).
<code>common</code>	A logical indicating whether a common effect meta-analysis should be conducted.
<code>random</code>	A logical indicating whether a random effects meta-analysis should be conducted.
<code>details</code>	A logical indicating whether further details of individual studies should be printed.
<code>ma</code>	A logical indicating whether the summary results of the meta-analysis should be printed.
<code>overall</code>	A logical indicating whether overall summaries should be reported. This argument is useful in a meta-analysis with subgroups if overall results should not be reported.
<code>backtransf</code>	A logical indicating whether printed results should be back transformed. If <code>backtransf = TRUE</code> , results for <code>sm = "OR"</code> are printed as odds ratios rather than log odds ratios and results for <code>sm = "ZCOR"</code> are printed as correlations rather than Fisher's z transformed correlations, for example.
<code>pscale</code>	A numeric giving scaling factor for printing of single event probabilities or risk differences, i.e. if argument <code>sm</code> is equal to <code>"PLOGIT"</code> , <code>"PLN"</code> , <code>"PRAW"</code> , <code>"PAS"</code> , <code>"PFT"</code> , or <code>"RD"</code> .
<code>irscale</code>	A numeric defining a scaling factor for printing of single incidence rates or incidence rate differences, i.e. if argument <code>sm</code> is equal to <code>"IR"</code> , <code>"IRLN"</code> , <code>"IRS"</code> , <code>"IRFT"</code> , or <code>"IRD"</code> .
<code>irunit</code>	A character specifying the time unit used to calculate rates, e.g. person-years.
<code>digits</code>	Minimal number of significant digits, see <code>print.default</code> .
<code>digits.se</code>	Minimal number of significant digits for standard deviations and standard errors, see <code>print.default</code> .
<code>digits.pval</code>	Minimal number of significant digits for p-value of test of treatment effect, see <code>print.default</code> .
<code>digits.tau2</code>	Minimal number of significant digits for between-study variance, see <code>print.default</code> .

<code>digits.tau</code>	Minimal number of significant digits for square root of between-study variance, see <code>print.default</code> .
<code>digits.I2</code>	Minimal number of significant digits for I-squared and Rb statistic, see <code>print.default</code> .
<code>digits.prop</code>	Minimal number of significant digits for proportions, see <code>print.default</code> .
<code>digits.weight</code>	Minimal number of significant digits for weights, see <code>print.default</code> .
<code>scientific.pval</code>	A logical specifying whether p-values should be printed in scientific notation, e.g., 1.2345e-01 instead of 0.12345.
<code>zero.pval</code>	A logical specifying whether p-values should be printed with a leading zero.
<code>JAMA.pval</code>	A logical specifying whether p-values for test of overall effect should be printed according to JAMA reporting standards.
<code>big.mark</code>	A character used as thousands separator.
<code>text.tau2</code>	Text printed to identify between-study variance τ^2 .
<code>text.tau</code>	Text printed to identify τ , the square root of the between-study variance τ^2 .
<code>text.I2</code>	Text printed to identify heterogeneity statistic I^2 .
<code>truncate</code>	An optional vector used to truncate the printout of results for individual studies (must be a logical vector of same length as <code>x\$TE</code> or contain numerical values).
<code>text.truncate</code>	A character string printed if study results were truncated from the printout.
<code>details.methods</code>	A logical specifying whether details on statistical methods should be printed.
<code>warn.backtransf</code>	Deprecated argument (ignored).
<code>...</code>	Additional arguments (passed on to <code>print.meta</code> called internally).

Details

Print method for objects of class `summary.meta` giving detailed information on the meta-analysis.

Argument `pscale` can be used to rescale single proportions or risk differences, e.g. `pscale = 1000` means that proportions are expressed as events per 1000 observations. This is useful in situations with (very) low event probabilities.

Argument `irscale` can be used to rescale single rates or rate differences, e.g. `irscale = 1000` means that rates are expressed as events per 1000 time units, e.g. person-years. This is useful in situations with (very) low rates. Argument `irunit` can be used to specify the time unit used in individual studies (default: "person-years"). This information is printed in summaries and forest plots if argument `irscale` is not equal to 1.

Author(s)

Guido Schwarzer <guido.schwarzer@uniklinik-freiburg.de>

References

Cooper H & Hedges LV (1994), *The Handbook of Research Synthesis*. Newbury Park, CA: Russell Sage Foundation.

Crippa A, Khudyakov P, Wang M, Orsini N, Spiegelman D (2016), A new measure of between-studies heterogeneity in meta-analysis. *Statistics in Medicine*, **35**, 3661–75.

Higgins JPT & Thompson SG (2002), Quantifying heterogeneity in a meta-analysis. *Statistics in Medicine*, **21**, 1539–58.

See Also

[summary.meta](#), [update.meta](#), [metabin](#), [metacont](#), [metagen](#)

Examples

```
data(Fleiss1993cont)
m1 <- metacont(n.psync, mean.psync, sd.psync, n.cont, mean.cont, sd.cont,
  data = Fleiss1993cont, sm = "SMD", studlab = paste(study, year))
sm1 <- summary(m1)
sm1

print(sm1, digits = 2)

## Not run:
# Use unicode characters to print tau^2, tau, and I^2
print(sm1,
  text.tau2 = "\u03c4\u00b2",
  text.tau = "\u03c4", text.I2 = "I\u00b2")

## End(Not run)
```

radial.meta

Radial plot

Description

Draw a radial plot (also called Galbraith plot) which can be used to assess bias in meta-analysis.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'meta'
radial(
  x,
  xlim = NULL,
  ylim = NULL,
  xlab = "Inverse of standard error",
  ylab = "Standardised treatment effect (z-score)",
```

```

    common = TRUE,
    axes = TRUE,
    pch = 1,
    text = NULL,
    cex = 1,
    col = NULL,
    level = NULL,
    warn.deprecated = gs("warn.deprecated"),
    fixed,
    ...
)

## Default S3 method:
radial(
  x,
  y,
  xlim = NULL,
  ylim = NULL,
  xlab = "Inverse of standard error",
  ylab = "Standardised treatment effect (z-score)",
  common = TRUE,
  axes = TRUE,
  pch = 1,
  text = NULL,
  cex = 1,
  col = NULL,
  level = NULL,
  ...
)

```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	An object of class <code>meta</code> , or estimated treatment effect in individual studies.
<code>xlim</code>	The x limits (min, max) of the plot.
<code>ylim</code>	The y limits (min, max) of the plot.
<code>xlab</code>	A label for the x-axis.
<code>ylab</code>	A label for the y-axis.
<code>common</code>	A logical indicating whether the pooled common effect estimate should be plotted.
<code>axes</code>	A logical indicating whether axes should be drawn on the plot.
<code>pch</code>	The plotting symbol used for individual studies.
<code>text</code>	A character vector specifying the text to be used instead of plotting symbol.
<code>cex</code>	The magnification to be used for plotting symbol.
<code>col</code>	A vector with colour of plotting symbols.
<code>level</code>	The confidence level utilised in the plot.

warn.deprecated	A logical indicating whether warnings should be printed if deprecated arguments are used.
fixed	Deprecated argument (replaced by 'common').
...	Graphical arguments as in par may also be passed as arguments.
y	Standard error of estimated treatment effect.

Details

A radial plot (Galbraith 1988a,b), also called Galbraith plot, is drawn in the active graphics window. If `common` is TRUE, the pooled estimate of the common effect model is plotted. If `level` is not NULL, the corresponding confidence limits are drawn.

Author(s)

Guido Schwarzer <guido.schwarzer@uniklinik-freiburg.de>

References

Galbraith RF (1988a): Graphical display of estimates having differing standard errors. *Technometrics*, **30**, 271–81

Galbraith RF (1988b): A note on graphical presentation of estimated odds ratios from several clinical trials. *Statistics in Medicine*, **7**, 889–94

See Also

[metabias](#), [metabin](#), [metagen](#), [funnel](#)

Examples

```
data(Olkin1995)
m1 <- metabin(ev.exp, n.exp, ev.cont, n.cont,
  data = Olkin1995, subset = c(41, 47, 51, 59),
  studlab = paste(author, year), sm = "RR", method = "I")

# Radial plot
#
radial(m1, level = 0.95)
```

read.mtv

Import RevMan 4 data files (.mtv)

Description

Reads a file created with RevMan 4 and creates a data frame from it.

Usage

```
read.mtv(file)
```

Arguments

file The name of a file to read data values from.

Details

Reads a file created with RevMan 4 (Menu: "File" - "Export" - "Analysis data file...") and creates a data frame from it.

Value

A data frame containing the following components:

comp.no	Comparison number.
outcome.no	Outcome number.
group.no	Group number.
studlab	Study label.
year	Year of publication.
event.e	Number of events in experimental group.
n.e	Number of observations in experimental group.
event.c	Number of events in control group.
n.c	Number of observations in control group.
mean.e	Estimated mean in experimental group.
sd.e	Standard deviation in experimental group.
mean.c	Estimated mean in control group.
sd.c	Standard deviation in control group.
O.E	Observed minus expected (IPD analysis).
V	Variance of O.E (IPD analysis).
order	Ordering of studies.
conceal	Concealment of treatment allocation.
grplab	Group label.
type	Type of outcome. D = dichotomous, C = continuous, P = IPD.
outclab	Outcome label.
graph.exp	Graph label for experimental group.
graph.cont	Graph label for control group.
label.exp	Label for experimental group.
label.cont	Label for control group.
complab	Comparison label.

Author(s)

Guido Schwarzer <guido.schwarzer@uniklinik-freiburg.de>

References

Review Manager (RevMan) [Computer program]. Version 4.2. Copenhagen: The Nordic Cochrane Centre, The Cochrane Collaboration, 2003

See Also

[metabin](#), [metacont](#), [metagen](#)

Examples

```
# Locate MTV-data file "FLEISS1993.MTV" in sub-directory of R package
# meta
#
filename <- system.file("extdata/FLEISS1993.MTV", package = "meta")
fleiss1933.cc <- read.mtv(filename)

# Same result as R Command example(Fleiss1993bin):
#
metabin(event.e, n.e, event.c, n.c,
  data = fleiss1933.cc, subset = type == "D",
  studlab = paste(studlab, year))

# Same result: example(Fleiss1993cont)
#
metacont(n.e, mean.e, sd.e, n.c, mean.c, sd.c,
  data = fleiss1933.cc, subset = type == "C",
  studlab = paste(studlab, year))
```

read.rm5

Import RevMan 5 analysis data

Description

Reads analysis data from Cochrane intervention review created with RevMan 5 and creates a data frame from it.

Usage

```
read.rm5(
  file,
  sep = ",",
  quote = "\"",
  title,
```

```

    numbers.in.labels = TRUE,
    debug = 0
  )

```

Arguments

<code>file</code>	The name of a file to read data values from.
<code>sep</code>	The field separator character (only considered for CSV-files). Values on each line of the file are separated by this character. The comma is the default field separator character in RevMan 5.
<code>quote</code>	The set of quoting characters (only considered for CSV-files). In RevMan 5 a "\" is the default quoting character.
<code>title</code>	Title of Cochrane review.
<code>numbers.in.labels</code>	A logical indicating whether comparison number and outcome number should be printed at the beginning of the comparison (argument <code>complab</code>) and outcome label (argument <code>outclab</code>); this is the default in RevMan 5.
<code>debug</code>	An integer between 0 and 3 indicating whether to print debug messages (only considered for RM5-files).

Details

Review Manager 5 (RevMan 5) was the software used for preparing and maintaining Cochrane reviews (<https://training.cochrane.org/online-learning/core-software/revman>). RevMan 5 includes the ability to write systematic reviews of interventions, diagnostic test accuracy reviews, methodology reviews and overviews of reviews.

This function provides the ability to read the analysis data from a Cochrane intervention review created with RevMan 5; a data frame is created from it. Cochrane intervention reviews are based on comparisons of two interventions.

By default in RevMan 5, the name of the exported CSV data file is the title of the Cochrane review. Furthermore, the title is part of the RM5-file. Argument `title` can be used to overwrite the title of the Cochrane review.

Import RM5-file:

A RM5-file (which is in a specific XML format) can be used directly to import the analysis dataset. If the import fails, use argument `debug = 3` for more details.

Import CSV-file:

In the past, the following (rather complicated) procedure based on a CSV-file generated within RevMan 5 was necessary - which is only described here for backward compatibility.

In order to generate a data analysis file in RevMan 5 use the following Menu points: "File" - "Export" - "Data and analyses". It is mandatory to include the following fields in the exported data file by selecting them with the mouse cursor in the Export Analysis Data Wizard: (i) Comparison Number, (ii) Outcome Number, (iii) Subgroup Number. When these fields are not selected a corresponding error message will be printed in R. It is recommended to include all fields in the exported data file except for the last field "Risk of bias tables". For example, in order to redo the meta-analysis in R for the RevMan 5 data type "O-E and Variance" the fields "O-E" and

"Variance" have to be selected in the Export Analysis Data Wizard. If the last field "Risk of bias tables" is selected the import in R fails with an error message "line X did not have Y elements".

Value

A data frame containing the following components:

comp.no	Comparison number.
outcome.no	Outcome number.
group.no	Group number.
studlab	Study label.
year	Year of publication.
event.e	Number of events in experimental group.
n.e	Number of observations in experimental group.
event.c	Number of events in control group.
n.c	Number of observations in control group.
mean.e	Estimated mean in experimental group.
sd.e	Standard deviation in experimental group.
mean.c	Estimated mean in control group.
sd.c	Standard deviation in control group.
O.E	Observed minus expected (IPD analysis).
V	Variance of O.E (IPD analysis).
TE, seTE	Estimated treatment effect and standard error of individual studies.
lower, upper	Lower and upper limit of 95% confidence interval for treatment effect in individual studies.
weight	Weight of individual studies (according to meta-analytical method used in respective meta-analysis - see details).
order	Ordering of studies.
grplab	Group label.
type	Type of outcome. D = dichotomous, C = continuous, P = IPD.
method	A character string indicating which method has been used for pooling of studies. One of "Inverse", "MH", or "Peto".
sm	A character string indicating which summary measure has been used for pooling of studies.
model	A character string indicating which meta-analytical model has been used (either "Fixed" or "Random").
common	A logical indicating whether common effect meta-analysis has been used in respective meta-analysis (see details).
random	A logical indicating whether random effects meta-analysis has been used in respective meta-analysis (see details).
outclab	Outcome label.

k	Total number of studies combined in respective meta-analysis).
event.e.pooled	Number of events in experimental group in respective meta-analysis (see details).
n.e.pooled	Number of observations in experimental group in respective meta-analysis (see details).
event.c.pooled	Number of events in control group in respective meta-analysis (see details).
n.c.pooled	Number of observations in control group in respective meta-analysis (see details).
TE.pooled	Estimated treatment effect in respective meta-analysis (see details).
lower, upper	Lower and upper limit of 95% confidence interval for treatment effect in respective meta-analysis (see details).
weight.pooled	Total weight in respective meta-analysis (see details).
Z.pooled	Z-score for test of overall treatment effect in respective meta-analysis (see details).
pval.pooled	P-value for test of overall treatment effect in respective meta-analysis (see details).
Q	Heterogeneity statistic Q in respective meta-analysis (see details).
pval.Q	P-value of heterogeneity statistic Q in respective meta-analysis (see details).
I ²	Heterogeneity statistic I ² in respective meta-analysis (see details).
tau2	Between-study variance (moment estimator of DerSimonian-Laird) in respective meta-analysis.
Q.w	Heterogeneity statistic Q within groups in respective meta-analysis (see details).
pval.Q.w	P-value of heterogeneity statistic Q within groups in respective meta-analysis (see details).
I ² .w	Heterogeneity statistic I ² within groups in respective meta-analysis (see details).
label.e	Label for experimental group.
label.c	Label for control group.
label.left	Graph label on left side of forest plot.
label.right	Graph label on right side of forest plot.
complab	Comparison label.

Author(s)

Guido Schwarzer <guido.schwarzer@uniklinik-freiburg.de>

References

Review Manager (RevMan) [Computer program]. Version 5.4. The Cochrane Collaboration, 2020

See Also

[summary.rm5](#), [metabias.rm5](#), [metabin](#), [metacont](#), [metagen](#), [metacr](#), [print.rm5](#)

Examples

```
# Locate export data file "Fleiss1993_CR.csv"
# in sub-directory of package "meta"
#
filename <- system.file("extdata", "Fleiss1993_CR.csv", package = "meta")
Fleiss1993_CR <- read.rm5(filename)

# Same result as R command example(Fleiss1993bin):
#
metacr(Fleiss1993_CR)

# Same result as R command example(Fleiss1993cont):
#
metacr(Fleiss1993_CR, 1, 2)
```

settings.meta	<i>Print and change default settings to conduct and print or plot meta-analyses in R package meta.</i>
---------------	---

Description

Print and change default settings to conduct and print or plot meta-analyses in R package **meta**. The following general settings are available: *Review Manager 5, Journal of the American Medical Association*.

Usage

```
settings.meta(..., quietly = TRUE)
```

Arguments

...	Arguments to change default settings.
quietly	A logical indicating whether information on settings should be printed.

Details

This function can be used to define defaults for several arguments (i.e., assignments using `gs`) of the following R functions: `metabin`, `metacont`, `metacor`, `metacr`, `metagen`, `metainc`, `metaprop`, `metarate`

Furthermore, some of these settings are considered to print meta-analysis results and to produce forest plots.

The function can be used to either change individual settings (see Examples) or use one of the following general settings:

- `settings.meta("RevMan5")`
- `settings.meta("JAMA")`

- settings.meta("IQWiG5")
- settings.meta("IQWiG6")
- settings.meta("geneexpr")
- settings.meta("meta4")

The first command can be used to reproduce meta-analyses from Cochrane reviews conducted with *Review Manager 5* (RevMan 5, <https://training.cochrane.org/online-learning/core-software/revman>) and specifies to use a RevMan 5 layout in forest plots.

The second command can be used to generate forest plots following instructions for authors of the *Journal of the American Medical Association* (<https://jamanetwork.com/journals/jama/pages/instructions-for-authors/>). Study labels according to JAMA guidelines can be generated using `labels.meta`.

The next commands implement the recommendations of the Institute for Quality and Efficiency in Health Care, Germany (IQWiG) according to General Methods 5 and 6, respectively (<https://www.iqwig.de/en/about-us/methods/methods-paper/>).

The setting "geneexpr" can be used to print p-values in scientific notation and to suppress the calculation of confidence intervals for the between-study variance.

The last setting uses the default settings of R package **meta**, version 4 or below.

RevMan 5 settings, in detail:

Argument	Value	Comment
method.random.ci	"classic"	only available method in RevMan 5
method.tau	"DL"	only available method in RevMan 5
tau.common	FALSE	common between-study variance in subgroups
MH.exact	FALSE	exact Mantel-Haenszel method
RR.Cochrane	TRUE	calculation of risk ratios
Q.Cochrane	TRUE	calculation of heterogeneity statistic
layout	"RevMan5"	layout for forest plots
prediction	FALSE	no prediction interval
test.overall	TRUE	print information on test of overall effect
test.subgroup	TRUE	print information on test for subgroup differences
test.effect.subgroup	TRUE	print information on test for effect in subgroups
digits.I2	0	number of digits for I-squared measure
digits.tau2	3	number of digits for tau-squared
digits.tau	4	number of digits for square root of tau-squared
CIBracket,	"["	
CIseparator	", "	print confidence intervals as "[. , .]"
header.line,	TRUE	print header line

JAMA settings:

Argument	Value	Comment
layout	"JAMA"	layout for forest plots
test.overall	TRUE	print information on test of overall effect
test.subgroup	FALSE	print information on test for subgroup differences
test.effect.subgroup	FALSE	print information on test for effect in subgroups

digits.I2	0	number of digits for I-squared measure
digits.pval	3	number of digits for p-values
CIBracket,	"("	
CIseparator	"-"	print confidence intervals as "(. - .)"
zero.pval,	TRUE	print p-values with leading zero
JAMA.pval,	TRUE	round p-values to three digits (for $0.001 < p \leq 0.01$) or two digits ($p > 0.01$)
header.line,	TRUE	print header line

IQWiG, General Methods 5 settings:

Argument	Value	Comment
method.random.ci	"HK"	Hartung-Knapp method
prediction	TRUE	Prediction interval

IQWiG, General Methods 6 settings:

Argument	Value	Comment
method.random.ci	"HK"	Hartung-Knapp method
adhoc.hakn.ci	"IQWiG6"	<i>ad hoc</i> variance correction
method.tau	"PM"	Paule-Mandel estimator for between-study variance
prediction	TRUE	Prediction interval

Settings for gene expression data:

Argument	Value	Comment
scientific.pval	TRUE	Scientific notation for p-values
method.tau.ci	FALSE	no confidence interval for between-study heterogeneity variance

Settings for **meta**, version 4 or below:

Argument	Value	Comment
method.tau	"DL"	DerSimonian-Laird estimator

A list of all arguments with current settings is printed using the command `settings.meta("print")`.

In order to reset all settings of R package **meta** the command `settings.meta("reset")` or `settings.meta(reset = TRUE)` can be used.

Author(s)

Guido Schwarzer <guido.schwarzer@uniklinik-freiburg.de>

See Also

[gs](#), [forest.meta](#), [print.meta](#), [labels.meta](#)

Examples

```
# Get listing of current settings
#
settings.meta()

# Meta-analyses using default settings
#
metabin(10, 20, 15, 20)
metaprop(4, 20)
metabin(10, 20, 15, 20, sm = "RD")
metaprop(4, 20, sm = "PLN")

# Change summary measure for R functions metabin and metaprop
# and store old settings
#
oldset <- settings.meta(smbin = "RD", smprop = "PLN")
#
metabin(10, 20, 15, 20)
metaprop(4, 20)

# Use old settings
#
settings.meta(oldset)

# Change level used to calculate confidence intervals
# (99%-CI for studies, 99.9%-CI for pooled effects)
#
metagen(1:3, 2:4 / 10, sm = "MD")
settings.meta(level = 0.99, level.ma = 0.999)
metagen(1:3, 2:4 / 10, sm = "MD")

# Always print a prediction interval
#
settings.meta(prediction = TRUE)
metagen(1:3, 2:4 / 10, sm = "MD")
metagen(4:6, 4:2 / 10, sm = "MD")

# Try to set unknown argument results in a warning
#
try(settings.meta(unknownarg = TRUE))

# Reset to default settings of R package meta
#
settings.meta("reset")
metabin(10, 20, 15, 20)
metaprop(4, 20)
metagen(1:3, 2:4 / 10, sm = "MD")
```

```

# Do not back transform results (e.g. print log odds ratios instead
# of odds ratios, print transformed correlations / proportions
# instead of correlations / proportions)
#
settings.meta(backtransf = FALSE)
metabin(10, 20, 15, 20)
metaprop(4, 20)
metacor(c(0.85, 0.7, 0.95), c(20, 40, 10))

# Forest plot using RevMan 5 style
#
settings.meta("RevMan5")
forest(metagen(1:3, 2:4 / 10, sm = "MD", common = FALSE),
  label.left = "Favours A", label.right = "Favours B",
  colgap.studlab = "2cm", colgap.forest.left = "0.2cm")

# Forest plot using JAMA style
#
settings.meta("JAMA")
forest(metagen(1:3, 2:4 / 10, sm = "MD", common = FALSE),
  label.left = "Favours A", label.right = "Favours B",
  colgap.studlab = "2cm", colgap.forest.left = "0.2cm")

# Use slightly different layout for confidence intervals
# (especially useful if upper confidence limit can be negative)
#
settings.meta(CIseparator = " - ")
forest(metagen(-(1:3), 2:4 / 10, sm = "MD", common = FALSE),
  label.left = "Favours A", label.right = "Favours B",
  colgap.studlab = "2cm", colgap.forest.left = "0.2cm")

# Use old settings
#
settings.meta(oldset)

```

smd2or

Conversion from standardised mean difference to log odds ratio

Description

Conversion from standardised mean difference to log odds ratio using method by Hasselblad & Hedges (1995) or Cox (1970).

Usage

```

smd2or(
  smd,
  se.smd,
  studlab,

```

```

    data = NULL,
    subset = NULL,
    exclude = NULL,
    method = "HH",
    backtransf = gs("backtransf"),
    ...
)

```

Arguments

smd	Standardised mean difference(s) (SMD) or meta-analysis object.
se.smd	Standard error(s) of SMD (ignored if argument smd is a meta-analysis object).
studlab	An optional vector with study labels (ignored if argument smd is a meta-analysis object).
data	An optional data frame containing the study information (ignored if argument smd is a meta-analysis object).
subset	An optional vector specifying a subset of studies to be used (ignored if argument smd is a meta-analysis object).
exclude	An optional vector specifying studies to exclude from meta-analysis, however, to include in printouts and forest plots (ignored if argument smd is a meta-analysis object).
method	A character string indicating which method is used to convert SMDs to log odds ratios. Either "HH" or "CS", can be abbreviated.
backtransf	A logical indicating whether odds ratios (if TRUE) or log odds ratios (if FALSE) should be shown in printouts and plots.
...	Additional arguments passed on to metagen (ignored if argument smd is a meta-analysis object).

Details

This function implements the following methods for the conversion from standardised mean difference to log odds ratio:

- Hasselblad & Hedges (1995) assuming logistic distributions (method == "HH")
- Cox (1970) and Cox & Snell (1989) assuming normal distributions (method == "CS")

Internally, [metagen](#) is used to conduct a meta-analysis with the odds ratio as summary measure.

Argument smd can be either a vector of standardised mean differences or a meta-analysis object created with [metacont](#) or [metagen](#) and the standardised mean difference as summary measure.

Argument se.smd is mandatory if argument smd is a vector and ignored otherwise. Additional arguments in ... are only passed on to [metagen](#) if argument smd is a vector.

Value

An object of class c("metagen", "meta") with corresponding generic functions (see [meta-object](#)).

Author(s)

Guido Schwarzer <guido.schwarzer@uniklinik-freiburg.de>

References

- Borenstein M, Hedges LV, Higgins JPT, Rothstein HR (2009): *Introduction to Meta-Analysis*. Chichester: Wiley
- Cox DR (1970): *Analysis of Binary Data*. London: Chapman and Hall / CRC
- Cox DR, Snell EJ (1989): *Analysis of Binary Data* (2nd edition). London: Chapman and Hall / CRC
- Hasselblad V, Hedges LV (1995): Meta-analysis of screening and diagnostic tests. *Psychological Bulletin*, **117**, 167–78

See Also

[or2smd](#), [metacont](#), [metagen](#), [metabin](#)

Examples

```
# Example from Borenstein et al. (2009), Chapter 7
#
mb <- smd2or(0.5, sqrt(0.0205), backtransf = FALSE)
# TE = log odds ratio; seTE = standard error of log odds ratio
data.frame(lnOR = round(mb$TE, 4), varlnOR = round(mb$seTE^2, 4))

# Use dataset from Fleiss (1993)
#
data(Fleiss1993cont)
m1 <- metacont(n.psync, mean.psync, sd.psync, n.cont, mean.cont, sd.cont,
  data = Fleiss1993cont, sm = "SMD",
  studlab = paste(study, year))
smd2or(m1)
```

smoking

Smoking example

Description

Meta-analyses on the effect of smoking on mortality risk.

Format

A data frame with the following columns:

<i>study</i>	study label
<i>participants</i>	total number of participants

<i>d.smokers</i>	number of deaths in smokers' group
<i>py.smokers</i>	person years at risk in smokers' group
<i>d.nonsmokers</i>	number of deaths in non-smokers' group
<i>py.nonsmokers</i>	person years at risk in non-smokers' group

Details

Data have been reconstructed based on the famous Smoking and Health Report to the Surgeon General (Bayne-Jones S et al., 1964). Data sets can be used to evaluate the risk of smoking on overall mortality (dataset smoking) and lung-cancer deaths (dataset lungcancer), respectively.

The person time is attributed such that the rate ratios are equal to the reported mortality ratios implicitly assuming that the data have arisen from a homogeneous age group; more detailed information by age is not available from the report. Note, the group of "non-smokers" actually consists of all participants except those who are smokers of cigarettes only. Information on real non-smokers is not available from the published Smoking and Health Report.

Source

Bayne-Jones S et al. (1964): Smoking and Health: Report of the Advisory Committee to the Surgeon General of the United States. U-23 Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Public Health Service Publication No. 1103.

See Also

[metainc](#)

Examples

```
data(smoking)

m1 <- metainc(d.smokers, py.smokers, d.nonsmokers, py.nonsmokers,
  data = smoking, studlab = study)
print(m1, digits = 2)

data(lungcancer)

m2 <- metainc(d.smokers, py.smokers, d.nonsmokers, py.nonsmokers,
  data = lungcancer, studlab = study)
print(m2, digits = 2)
```

subset.longarm

Return subset of longarm object

Description

The subset method returns a subset of a longarm object.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'longarm'  
subset(x, subset, ...)
```

Arguments

x	An object of class longarm.
subset	A logical expression indicating elements or rows to keep: missing values are taken as false.
...	Additional arguments.

Value

A `longarm` object is returned.

Author(s)

Guido Schwarzer <guido.schwarzer@uniklinik-freiburg.de>

See Also

[longarm](#)

Examples

```
# Artificial example with three studies  
m <- metabin(1:3, 100:102, 4:6, 200:202, studlab = LETTERS[1:3])  
# Transform data to long arm-based format  
l1 <- longarm(m)  
l1  
  
# Subset without Study B  
subset(l1, studlab != "B")
```

summary.meta

Summary of meta-analysis results

Description

Summary method for objects of class meta.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'meta'  
summary(object, ...)
```

Arguments

object An object of class meta.
 ... Additional arguments (ignored).

Details

Summary method for objects of class meta.

Value

An object of classes `summary.meta` and `meta` (see [meta-object](#)).

Author(s)

Guido Schwarzer <guido.schwarzer@uniklinik-freiburg.de>

References

Cooper H & Hedges LV (1994): *The Handbook of Research Synthesis*. Newbury Park, CA: Russell Sage Foundation

Crippa A, Khudyakov P, Wang M, Orsini N, Spiegelman D (2016): A new measure of between-studies heterogeneity in meta-analysis. *Statistics in Medicine*, **35**, 3661–75

Higgins JPT & Thompson SG (2002): Quantifying heterogeneity in a meta-analysis. *Statistics in Medicine*, **21**, 1539–58

See Also

[print.summary.meta](#), [metabin](#), [metacont](#), [metagen](#)

Examples

```
data(Fleiss1993cont)
m1 <- metacont(n.psync, mean.psync, sd.psync, n.cont, mean.cont, sd.cont,
  data = Fleiss1993cont, studlab = paste(study, year), sm = "SMD")
summary(m1)

summary(update(m1, subgroup = c(1, 2, 1, 1, 2), subgroup.name = "group"))
forest(update(m1, subgroup = c(1, 2, 1, 1, 2), subgroup.name = "group"))

## Not run:
# Use unicode characters to print tau^2, tau, and I^2
print(summary(m1),
  text.tau2 = "\u03c4\u00b2", text.tau = "\u03c4", text.I2 = "I\u00b2")

## End(Not run)
```

`summary.rm5`*Cochrane review: detailed summary of meta-analyses*

Description

Calculate and print a detailed summary of all meta-analyses in a Cochrane review.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'rm5'  
summary(object, comp.no, outcome.no, ...)  
  
## S3 method for class 'summary.rm5'  
print(x, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>object</code>	An object of class <code>rm5</code> .
<code>comp.no</code>	Comparison number.
<code>outcome.no</code>	Outcome number.
<code>...</code>	Additional arguments (passed on to <code>metacr</code>).
<code>x</code>	An object of class <code>summary.rm5</code> .

Details

This function can be used to redo all or selected meta-analyses of a Cochrane Review.

Review Manager 5 (RevMan 5) was the software used for preparing and maintaining Cochrane Reviews (<https://training.cochrane.org/online-learning/core-software/revman>). In RevMan 5, subgroup analyses can be defined and data from a Cochrane review can be imported to R using the function `read.rm5`.

The R function `metacr` is called internally.

Author(s)

Guido Schwarzer <guido.schwarzer@uniklinik-freiburg.de>

References

Higgins, J.P.T and S. Green (2011): *Cochrane Handbook for Systematic Reviews of Interventions Version 5.1.0 [Updated March 2011]*. The Cochrane Library: <http://www.cochrane-handbook.org>

See Also

[summary.meta](#), [metacr](#), [read.rm5](#), [metabias.rm5](#)

Examples

```
# Locate export data file "Fleiss1993_CR.csv"
# in sub-directory of package "meta"
#
filename <- system.file("extdata", "Fleiss1993_CR.csv", package = "meta")
Fleiss1993_CR <- read.rm5(filename)

# Print summary results for all meta-analysis
#
summary(Fleiss1993_CR)

# Print summary results only for second outcome of first comparison
#
summary(Fleiss1993_CR, comp.no = 1, outcome.no = 2)
```

trimfill.meta

Trim-and-fill method to adjust for bias in meta-analysis

Description

Trim-and-fill method for estimating and adjusting for the number and outcomes of missing studies in a meta-analysis.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'meta'
trimfill(
  x,
  left = NULL,
  ma.common = TRUE,
  type = "L",
  n.iter.max = 50,
  common = FALSE,
  random = TRUE,
  prediction = x$prediction,
  backtransf = x$backtransf,
  pscale = x$pscale,
  irscale = x$irscale,
  irunit = x$irunit,
  silent = TRUE,
  warn.deprecated = gs("warn.deprecated"),
  ...
)

## Default S3 method:
trimfill(
  x,
```

```

seTE,
left = NULL,
ma.common = TRUE,
type = "L",
n.iter.max = 50,
sm = "",
studlab = NULL,
level = 0.95,
level.ma = level,
common = FALSE,
random = TRUE,
method.random.ci = gs("method.random.ci"),
adhoc.hakn.ci = gs("adhoc.hakn.ci"),
method.tau = gs("method.tau"),
method.tau.ci = if (method.tau == "DL") "J" else "QP",
prediction = FALSE,
level.predict = level,
method.predict = gs("method.predict"),
adhoc.hakn.pi = gs("adhoc.hakn.pi"),
backtransf = TRUE,
pscale = 1,
irscale = 1,
irunit = "person-years",
silent = TRUE,
...
)

```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	An object of class <code>meta</code> , or estimated treatment effect in individual studies.
<code>left</code>	A logical indicating whether studies are supposed to be missing on the left or right side of the funnel plot. If <code>NULL</code> , the linear regression test for funnel plot symmetry (i.e., function <code>metabias(..., method="Egger")</code>) is used to determine whether studies are missing on the left or right side.
<code>ma.common</code>	A logical indicating whether a common effect or random effects model is used to estimate the number of missing studies.
<code>type</code>	A character indicating which method is used to estimate the number of missing studies. Either "L" or "R".
<code>n.iter.max</code>	Maximum number of iterations to estimate number of missing studies.
<code>common</code>	A logical indicating whether a common effect meta-analysis should be conducted.
<code>random</code>	A logical indicating whether a random effects meta-analysis should be conducted.
<code>prediction</code>	A logical indicating whether a prediction interval should be printed.
<code>backtransf</code>	A logical indicating whether results should be back transformed in printouts and plots. If <code>backtransf=TRUE</code> , results for <code>sm="OR"</code> are printed as odds ratios rather

	than log odds ratios and results for <code>sm="ZCOR"</code> are printed as correlations rather than Fisher's z transformed correlations, for example.
<code>pscale</code>	A numeric giving scaling factor for printing of single event probabilities or risk differences, i.e. if argument <code>sm</code> is equal to <code>"PLOGIT"</code> , <code>"PLN"</code> , <code>"PRAW"</code> , <code>"PAS"</code> , <code>"PFT"</code> , or <code>"RD"</code> .
<code>irscale</code>	A numeric defining a scaling factor for printing of single incidence rates or incidence rate differences, i.e. if argument <code>sm</code> is equal to <code>"IR"</code> , <code>"IRLN"</code> , <code>"IRS"</code> , <code>"IRFT"</code> , or <code>"IRD"</code> .
<code>irunit</code>	A character specifying the time unit used to calculate rates, e.g. person-years.
<code>silent</code>	A logical indicating whether basic information on iterations shown.
<code>warn.deprecated</code>	A logical indicating whether warnings should be printed if deprecated arguments are used.
<code>...</code>	Additional arguments (to catch deprecated arguments).
<code>seTE</code>	Standard error of estimated treatment effect.
<code>sm</code>	An optional character string indicating underlying summary measure, e.g., <code>"RD"</code> , <code>"RR"</code> , <code>"OR"</code> , <code>"ASD"</code> , <code>"HR"</code> , <code>"MD"</code> , <code>"SMD"</code> , or <code>"ROM"</code> ; ignored if <code>x</code> is of class <code>meta</code> .
<code>studlab</code>	An optional vector with study labels; ignored if <code>x</code> is of class <code>meta</code> .
<code>level</code>	The level used to calculate confidence intervals for individual studies. If existing, <code>x\$level</code> is used as value for <code>level</code> ; otherwise 0.95 is used.
<code>level.ma</code>	The level used to calculate confidence interval for the pooled estimate. If existing, <code>x\$level.ma</code> is used as value for <code>level.ma</code> ; otherwise 0.95 is used.
<code>method.random.ci</code>	A character string indicating which method is used to calculate confidence interval and test statistic for random effects estimate (see meta-package).
<code>adhoc.hakn.ci</code>	A character string indicating whether an <i>ad hoc</i> variance correction should be applied in the case of an arbitrarily small Hartung-Knapp variance estimate (see meta-package).
<code>method.tau</code>	A character string indicating which method is used to estimate the between-study variance τ^2 and its square root τ (see meta-package).
<code>method.tau.ci</code>	A character string indicating which method is used to estimate the confidence interval of τ^2 and τ (see meta-package).
<code>level.predict</code>	The level used to calculate prediction interval for a new study.
<code>method.predict</code>	A character string indicating which method is used to calculate a prediction interval (see meta-package).
<code>adhoc.hakn.pi</code>	A character string indicating whether an <i>ad hoc</i> variance correction should be applied for the prediction interval (see meta-package).

Details

The trim-and-fill method (Duval, Tweedie 2000a, 2000b) can be used for estimating and adjusting for the number and outcomes of missing studies in a meta-analysis. The method relies on scrutiny of one side of a funnel plot for asymmetry assumed due to publication bias.

Three different methods have been proposed originally to estimate the number of missing studies. Two of these methods (L- and R-estimator) have been shown to perform better in simulations, and are available in this R function (argument `type`).

A common effect or random effects model can be used to estimate the number of missing studies (argument `ma.common`). Furthermore, a common effect and/or random effects model can be used to summaries study results (arguments `common` and `random`). Simulation results (Peters et al. 2007) indicate that the common-random model, i.e. using a common effect model to estimate the number of missing studies and a random effects model to summaries results, (i) performs better than the common-common model, and (ii) performs no worse than and marginally better in certain situations than the random-random model. Accordingly, the common-random model is the default.

An empirical comparison of the trim-and-fill method and the Copas selection model (Schwarzer et al. 2010) indicates that the trim-and-fill method leads to excessively conservative inference in practice. The Copas selection model is available in R package **metasens**.

The function `metagen` is called internally.

Value

An object of class `c("trimfill", "metagen", "meta")` with corresponding generic functions (see [meta-object](#)).

Author(s)

Guido Schwarzer <guido.schwarzer@uniklinik-freiburg.de>

References

Duval S & Tweedie R (2000a): A nonparametric "Trim and Fill" method of accounting for publication bias in meta-analysis. *Journal of the American Statistical Association*, **95**, 89–98

Duval S & Tweedie R (2000b): Trim and Fill: A simple funnel-plot-based method of testing and adjusting for publication bias in meta-analysis. *Biometrics*, **56**, 455–63

Peters JL, Sutton AJ, Jones DR, Abrams KR, Rushton L (2007): Performance of the trim and fill method in the presence of publication bias and between-study heterogeneity. *Statistics in Medicine*, **10**, 4544–62

Schwarzer G, Carpenter J, Rücker G (2010): Empirical evaluation suggests Copas selection model preferable to trim-and-fill method for selection bias in meta-analysis *Journal of Clinical Epidemiology*, **63**, 282–8

See Also

[metagen](#), [metabias](#), [funnel](#)

Examples

```
data(Fleiss1993bin)
m1 <- metabin(d.asp, n.asp, d.plac, n.plac, data = Fleiss1993bin, sm = "OR")
tf1 <- trimfill(m1)
tf1
funnel(tf1)
```

```

funnel(tf1, pch = ifelse(tf1$trimfill, 1, 16), level = 0.9, random = FALSE)
#
# Use log odds ratios on x-axis
#
funnel(tf1, backtransf = FALSE)
funnel(tf1, pch = ifelse(tf1$trimfill, 1, 16), level = 0.9, random = FALSE,
       backtransf = FALSE)

trimfill(m1$TE, m1$seTE, sm = m1$sm)

```

update.meta

Update a meta-analysis object

Description

Update an existing meta-analysis object.

Usage

```

## S3 method for class 'meta'
update(
  object,
  data = object$data,
  subset,
  studlab,
  exclude,
  cluster,
  method = object$method,
  sm = object$sm,
  incr,
  method.incr = object$method.incr,
  allstudies = object$allstudies,
  MH.exact = object$MH.exact,
  RR.Cochrane = object$RR.Cochrane,
  Q.Cochrane = object$Q.Cochrane,
  model.glmm = object$model.glmm,
  level = object$level,
  level.ma = object$level.ma,
  common = object$common,
  random = object$random,
  overall = object$overall,
  overall.hetstat = object$overall.hetstat,
  method.random.ci = object$method.random.ci,
  adhoc.hakn.ci = object$adhoc.hakn.ci,
  method.predict = object$method.predict,
  adhoc.hakn.pi = object$adhoc.hakn.pi,
  method.tau = object$method.tau,

```

```
method.tau.ci = object$method.tau.ci,
tau.preset = object$tau.preset,
TE.tau = object$TE.tau,
tau.common = object$tau.common,
prediction = object$prediction | !missing(method.predict),
level.predict = object$level.predict,
null.effect = object$null.effect,
method.bias = object$method.bias,
backtransf = object$backtransf,
pscale = object$pscale,
irscale = object$irscale,
irunit = object$irunit,
text.common = object$text.common,
text.random = object$text.random,
text.predict = object$text.predict,
text.w.common = object$text.w.common,
text.w.random = object$text.w.random,
title = object$title,
complab = object$complab,
outclab = object$outclab,
label.e = object$label.e,
label.c = object$label.c,
label.left = object$label.left,
label.right = object$label.right,
n.e = object$n.e,
n.c = object$n.c,
pooledvar = object$pooledvar,
method.smd = object$method.smd,
sd.glass = object$sd.glass,
exact.smd = object$exact.smd,
method.ci = object$method.ci,
subgroup,
subgroup.name = object$subgroup.name,
print.subgroup.name = object$print.subgroup.name,
sep.subgroup = object$sep.subgroup,
test.subgroup = object$test.subgroup,
prediction.subgroup = object$prediction.subgroup,
byvar,
id,
print.CMH = object$print.CMH,
keepdata = TRUE,
left = object$left,
ma.common = object$ma.common,
type = object$type,
n.iter.max = object$n.iter.max,
warn = FALSE,
warn.deprecated = gs("warn.deprecated"),
verbose = FALSE,
```

```

    control = object$control,
    ...
)

```

Arguments

object	An object of class meta.
data	Dataset.
subset	Subset.
studlab	Study label.
exclude	An optional vector specifying studies to exclude from meta-analysis, however, to include in printouts and forest plots.
cluster	An optional vector specifying which estimates come from the same cluster resulting in the use of a three-level meta-analysis model.
method	A character string indicating which method is to be used for pooling of studies; see metabin and metainc function for admissible values.
sm	A character string indicating which summary measure is used for pooling.
incr	Either a numerical value or vector which can be added to each cell frequency for studies with a zero cell count or the character string "TA" which stands for treatment arm continuity correction.
method.incr	A character string indicating which continuity correction method should be used ("only0", "if0all", or "all").
allstudies	A logical indicating if studies with zero or all events in both groups are to be included in the meta-analysis (applies only if sm is equal to "RR" or "OR").
MH.exact	A logical indicating if incr is not to be added to all cell frequencies for studies with a zero cell count to calculate the pooled estimate based on the Mantel-Haenszel method.
RR.Cochrane	A logical indicating if 2*incr instead of 1*incr is to be added to n.e and n.c in the calculation of the risk ratio (i.e., sm="RR") for studies with a zero cell. This is used in RevMan 5, the program for preparing and maintaining Cochrane reviews.
Q.Cochrane	A logical indicating if the Mantel-Haenszel estimate is used in the calculation of the heterogeneity statistic Q which is implemented in RevMan 5, the program for preparing and maintaining Cochrane reviews.
model.glmm	A character string indicating which GLMM model should be used.
level	The level used to calculate confidence intervals for individual studies.
level.ma	The level used to calculate confidence intervals for meta-analysis estimates.
common	A logical indicating whether a common effect meta-analysis should be conducted.
random	A logical indicating whether a random effects meta-analysis should be conducted.
overall	A logical indicating whether overall summaries should be reported. This argument is useful in a meta-analysis with subgroups if overall results should not be reported.

overall.hetstat	A logical value indicating whether to print heterogeneity measures for overall treatment comparisons. This argument is useful in a meta-analysis with subgroups if heterogeneity statistics should only be printed on subgroup level.
method.random.ci	A character string indicating which method is used to calculate confidence interval and test statistic for random effects estimate (see meta-package).
adhoc.hakn.ci	A character string indicating whether an <i>ad hoc</i> variance correction should be applied in the case of an arbitrarily small Hartung-Knapp variance estimate (see meta-package).
method.predict	A character string indicating which method is used to calculate a prediction interval (see meta-package).
adhoc.hakn.pi	A character string indicating whether an <i>ad hoc</i> variance correction should be applied for prediction interval (see meta-package).
method.tau	A character string indicating which method is used to estimate the between-study variance τ^2 and its square root τ (see meta-package).
method.tau.ci	A character string indicating which method is used to estimate the confidence interval of τ^2 and τ (see meta-package).
tau.preset	Prespecified value for the square root of the between-study variance τ^2 .
TE.tau	Overall treatment effect used to estimate the between-study variance tau-squared.
tau.common	A logical indicating whether tau-squared should be the same across subgroups.
prediction	A logical indicating whether a prediction interval should be printed.
level.predict	The level used to calculate prediction interval for a new study.
null.effect	A numeric value specifying the effect under the null hypothesis.
method.bias	A character string indicating which test for funnel plot asymmetry is to be used, can be abbreviated. See function metabias .
backtransf	A logical indicating whether results should be back transformed in printouts and plots. If <code>backtransf = TRUE</code> , results for <code>sm = "OR"</code> are printed as odds ratios rather than log odds ratios and results for <code>sm = "ZCOR"</code> are printed as correlations rather than Fisher's z transformed correlations, for example.
pscale	A numeric giving scaling factor for printing of single event probabilities or risk differences, i.e. if argument <code>sm</code> is equal to "PLOGIT", "PLN", "PRAW", "PAS", "PFT", or "RD".
irscale	A numeric defining a scaling factor for printing of single incidence rates or incidence rate differences, i.e. if argument <code>sm</code> is equal to "IR", "IRLN", "IRS", "IRFT", or "IRD".
irunit	A character specifying the time unit used to calculate rates, e.g. person-years.
text.common	A character string used in printouts and forest plot to label the pooled common effect estimate.
text.random	A character string used in printouts and forest plot to label the pooled random effects estimate.
text.predict	A character string used in printouts and forest plot to label the prediction interval.

text.w.common	A character string used to label weights of common effect model.
text.w.random	A character string used to label weights of random effects model.
title	Title of meta-analysis / systematic review.
complab	Comparison label.
outclab	Outcome label.
label.e	Label for experimental group.
label.c	Label for control group.
label.left	Graph label on left side of forest plot.
label.right	Graph label on right side of forest plot.
n.e	Number of observations in experimental group. (only for metagen object)
n.c	Number of observations in control group. (only for metagen object)
pooledvar	A logical indicating if a pooled variance should be used for the mean difference (only for metacont object with sm = "MD").
method.smd	A character string indicating which method is used to estimate the standardised mean difference (only for metacont object with sm = "SMD"). Either "Hedges" for Hedges' g (default), "Cohen" for Cohen's d, or "Glass" for Glass' delta, can be abbreviated.
sd.glass	A character string indicating which standard deviation is used in the denominator for Glass' method to estimate the standardised mean difference (only for metacont object with sm = "SMD"). Either "control" using the standard deviation in the control group (sd.c) or "experimental" using the standard deviation in the experimental group (sd.e), can be abbreviated.
exact.smd	A logical indicating whether exact formulae should be used in estimation of the standardised mean difference and its standard error.
method.ci	A character string indicating which method is used to calculate confidence intervals for individual studies. Either "z", "t", "WS", "WSCC", "AC", "SA", "SACC", "NASm", or "Poisson", can be abbreviated. See functions metacont , metaprop and metarate .
subgroup	An optional vector to conduct a meta-analysis with subgroups.
subgroup.name	A character string with a name for the subgroup variable.
print.subgroup.name	A logical indicating whether the name of the subgroup variable should be printed in front of the group labels.
sep.subgroup	A character string defining the separator between name of subgroup variable and subgroup label.
test.subgroup	A logical value indicating whether to print results of test for subgroup differences.
prediction.subgroup	A logical indicating whether prediction intervals should be printed for subgroups.
byvar	Deprecated argument (replaced by 'subgroup').
id	Deprecated argument (replaced by 'cluster').

print.CMH	A logical indicating whether result of the Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test for overall effect should be printed.
keepdata	A logical indicating whether original data (set) should be kept in meta object.
left	A logical indicating whether studies are supposed to be missing on the left or right side of the funnel plot. If NULL, the linear regression test for funnel plot symmetry (i.e., function <code>metabias(..., method = "linreg")</code>) is used to determine whether studies are missing on the left or right side.
ma.common	A logical indicating whether a common effect or random effects model is used to estimate the number of missing studies.
type	A character indicating which method is used to estimate the number of missing studies. Either "L" or "R".
n.iter.max	Maximum number of iterations to estimate number of missing studies.
warn	A logical indicating whether warnings should be printed (e.g., if <code>incr</code> is added to studies with zero cell frequencies).
warn.deprecated	A logical indicating whether warnings should be printed if deprecated arguments are used.
verbose	A logical indicating whether to print information on updates of older meta versions.
control	An optional list to control the iterative process to estimate the between-study variance τ^2 . This argument is passed on to <code>rma.uni</code> or <code>rma.glmm</code> , respectively.
...	Additional arguments (ignored at the moment).

Details

Wrapper function to update an existing meta-analysis object which was created with R function `metabin`, `metacont`, `metacor`, `metagen`, `metainc`, `metamean`, `metaprop`, or `metarate`. More details on function arguments are available in help files of respective R functions.

This function can also be used for objects of class 'trimfill', 'metacum', and 'metainf'.

Value

An object of class "meta" and "metabin", "metacont", "metacor", "metainc", "metagen", "metamean", "metaprop", or "metarate" (see [meta-object](#)).

Author(s)

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See Also

[metabin](#), [metacont](#), [metacor](#), [metagen](#), [metainc](#), [metamean](#), [metaprop](#), [metarate](#)

Examples

```

data(Fleiss1993cont)
m1 <- metacont(n.psync, mean.psync, sd.psync, n.cont, mean.cont, sd.cont,
  data = Fleiss1993cont, studlab = paste(study, year), sm = "SMD")
m1

# Change summary measure (from 'SMD' to 'MD')
#
update(m1, sm = "MD")

# Restrict analysis to subset of studies
#
update(m1, subset = 1:2)

# Use different levels for confidence intervals
#
m2 <- update(m1, level = 0.66, level.ma = 0.99)
print(m2, digits = 2)
forest(m2)

```

weights.meta

Calculate absolute and percentage weights for meta-analysis

Description

This function returns a data frame containing information on absolute and percentage weights of individual studies contributing to common effect and random effects meta-analysis.

Usage

```

## S3 method for class 'meta'
weights(
  object,
  common = object$common,
  random = object$random,
  warn.deprecated = gs("warn.deprecated"),
  ...
)

```

Arguments

object	An object of class meta.
common	A logical indicating whether absolute and percentage weights from the common effect model should be calculated.
random	A logical indicating whether absolute and percentage weights from the random effects model should be calculated.

warn.deprecated
 A logical indicating whether warnings should be printed if deprecated arguments are used.
 ... Additional arguments (to catch deprecated arguments).

Value

A data frame with the following variables is returned:

Variable	Definition	Condition
w.common	absolute weights in common effect model	(if common = TRUE)
p.common	percentage weights in common effect model	(if common = TRUE)
w.random	absolute weights in random effects model	(if random = TRUE)
p.random	percentage weights in random effects model	(if random = TRUE)

Author(s)

Guido Schwarzer <guido.schwarzer@uniklinik-freiburg.de>

See Also

[metabin](#), [metacont](#), [metagen](#)

Examples

```
data(Fleiss1993cont)
# Do meta-analysis (common effect and random effects model)
#
meta1 <- metacont(n.psyc, mean.psyc, sd.psyc, n.cont, mean.cont, sd.cont,
  data = Fleiss1993cont, studlab = paste(study, year), sm = "SMD")

# Print weights for common effect and random effects meta-analysis
#
weights(meta1)

# Do meta-analysis (only random effects model)
#
meta2 <- update(meta1, common = FALSE)

# Print weights for random effects meta-analysis
#
weights(meta2)

# Print weights for common effect and random effects meta-analysis
#
weights(meta2, common = TRUE)
```

 woodyplants

Elevated CO₂ and total biomass of woody plants

Description

Meta-analysis on effects of elevated CO₂ on total biomass of woody plants

This dataset has been used as an example in Hedges et al. (1999) to describe methods for the meta-analysis of response ratios. The complete dataset with 102 observations and 26 variables is available online as a supplement. Here only a subset of 10 variables is provided and used in the examples.

Format

A data frame with the following columns:

<i>obsno</i>	observation number
<i>papno</i>	database paper number
<i>treat</i>	treatment code
<i>level</i>	treatment level
<i>n.elev</i>	number of observations in experimental group (elevated CO ₂ -level)
<i>mean.elev</i>	estimated mean in experimental group
<i>sd.elev</i>	standard deviation in experimental group
<i>n.amb</i>	number of observations in control group (ambient CO ₂ -level)
<i>mean.amb</i>	estimated mean in control group
<i>sd.amb</i>	standard deviation in control group

Source

Website <http://www.esapubs.org/archive/ecol/E080/008/>

References

Hedges LV, Gurevitch J, Curtis PS (1999): The meta-analysis of response ratios in experimental ecology. *Ecology*, **80**, 1150–6

Examples

```
data(woodyplants)

# Meta-analysis of response ratios (Hedges et al., 1999)
#
m1 <- metacont(n.elev, mean.elev, sd.elev, n.amb, mean.amb, sd.amb,
  data = woodyplants, sm = "ROM", studlab = paste(obsno, papno, sep = " / "))
print(m1, prediction = TRUE)

# Meta-analysis for plants grown with low soil fertility treatment
#
m2 <- update(m1, subset = (treat == "fert" & level == "low"))
```

```
print(m2, prediction = TRUE)

# Meta-analysis for plants grown under low light conditions
#
m3 <- update(m1, subset = (treat == "light" & level == "low"))
print(m3, prediction = TRUE)
```

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