

# RSM - Call for papers on data visualization

## 1 Front Matter

### Title:

robvis: an R package and Shiny web app for visualizing risk-of-bias assessments

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### Keywords

Risk of bias; Evidence synthesis; Data visualisation; R

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## 35 **2 Abstract**

36 Despite a major increase in the range and number of software offerings now available to  
37 help researchers produce evidence syntheses, there is currently no generic tool for  
38 producing figures to display and explore the risk-of-bias assessments that routinely take  
39 place as part of systematic review. Fortunately, tools such as the R programming  
40 environment and Shiny (an R package for building interactive web apps) have made it  
41 easier than ever to produce new tools to help in producing evidence syntheses.

42 We present a new tool, robvis (Risk-Of-Bias VISualization; available as an R package and  
43 web app) which facilitates rapid production of publication-quality risk-of-bias assessment  
44 figures. We present a timeline of the tool's development and its key functionality.

### 46 3 Introduction

47 Synthesis of evidence from the totality of relevant research is becoming more important  
48 than ever in informing policy across an increasingly wide range of fields.<sup>1</sup> Risk of bias  
49 assessment - evaluation of the internal validity of studies included in a systematic review -  
50 often forms a key part of the evidence synthesis process, particularly in the health  
51 sciences.<sup>2</sup> A well-developed family of tools is widely used, which have in common the  
52 characteristic that they evaluate specific domains of bias rather than being constructed as a  
53 checklist or a quantitative score.<sup>2</sup> These tools include the RoB 2 tool for randomized trials,<sup>3</sup>  
54 the ROBINS-I tool for non-randomized studies of interventions,<sup>4</sup> the QUADAS 2 tool for test  
55 accuracy and the ROBIS tool for systematic reviews.<sup>5</sup> Within each bias domain a  
56 judgement is reached about the strength of the study in that regard: for example, the first  
57 domain in the Cochrane RoB 2 tool deals with bias arising from the randomization  
58 process.<sup>3</sup> Accessible graphics summarizing the results of these domain-based risk-of-bias  
59 assessments are included in reports of systematic reviews. A convenient plot in many  
60 reviews is a “traffic light” plot, which tabulates the judgement for each study in each  
61 domain. For larger numbers of studies, when such a table becomes unmanageable, a popular  
62 alternative is a weighted bar plot, which shows the proportion of information with each  
63 judgement for each domain.<sup>6</sup>

64 Researchers can face a number of barriers in creating these plots. While some evidence  
65 synthesis platforms, such as Cochrane’s Review Manager,<sup>7</sup> are able to produce these  
66 visualizations, not all researchers use these systems to conduct their systematic reviews,  
67 and copying the risk-of-bias data into these systems simply to produce the plots is  
68 inefficient and error prone. Likewise, creating the figures by hand, through software such  
69 as MS PowerPoint or Adobe Illustrator, may lead to unintentional errors and require the  
70 plots to be redrawn during an update to the review. Additionally, while the field of  
71 evidence synthesis software has grown rapidly in recent years,<sup>8</sup> this growth has not been  
72 equally distributed across the different aspects of the systematic review process. For  
73 example, a recent review found several software offerings aimed specifically at the abstract  
74 screening stage of the review process,<sup>9</sup> but no similar time- and error-reducing tool has  
75 been proposed for visualizing the results of risk-of-bias assessments.

76 Fortunately, tools such as R, RStudio and Shiny (an R package for building interactive web  
77 apps) have made it easier than ever to produce such a tool.<sup>10-12</sup> Here, we present robvis  
78 (Risk Of Bias VISualiation),<sup>13</sup> an R package and Shiny web-app that allows users to create  
79 publication-ready risk-of-bias plots quickly and easily. Originally created for use with the  
80 major risk-of-bias assessment tools used in health research, the tool allows users to  
81 visualize the results from any domain-based risk-of-bias assessment or quality appraisal  
82 tool.

83 The tool is open-source and available to use free of charge. Users can download a stable  
84 version of the R package from CRAN (<https://cran.r-project.org/package=robvis>); or access  
85 and contribute to the development version via GitHub  
86 (<https://github.com/mcguinlu/robvis>). Extended guidance for the tool is also available via

the “Doing Meta-Analysis in R” online guide.<sup>14</sup> Below, we discuss the tool’s development and key functionality.

## 4 Development

Development of `robvis` began in April 2019 at the Evidence Synthesis Hackathon (ESH), an event which brings together interested researchers, practitioners and coders to discuss and develop new open-source evidence synthesis technologies. Test versions of both the R package and the web app were made available in early June 2019, with attendees of the ESH and members of the Bristol Appraisal and Review of Research (BARR) group at the University of Bristol being invited to test the tool and provide feedback. This feedback, along with other feature suggestions from the wider evidence synthesis community captured via GitHub issues, was incorporated and the first release version of the package was uploaded to CRAN in November 2019. The tool has been well received and is beginning to be cited in the evidence synthesis literature.<sup>15–19</sup>

## 5 Functionality

### 5.1 R package

#### 5.1.1 Tool templates and example data sets

At the time of writing, the tool includes templates for three major tools: the Cochrane RoB 2 tool for assessing randomised controlled trials,<sup>3</sup> the ROBINS-I tool for assessing non-randomized studies of interventions,<sup>4</sup> and the QUADAS-2 tool for assessing diagnostic accuracy studies.<sup>5</sup> These templates automatically apply the correct risk-of-bias domain names to the figures, and label the judgement levels appropriately (e.g. “Low”, “Some Concerns”, “High” in the case of the RoB 2 tool). In addition, `robvis` contains a general template that can be used to visualize the result of any domain-based assessment tool. The generic template has greater flexibility than the tool-specific templates, allowing a user-specified number of domains and custom domain titles to be used. It is suitable for use with the original version of the Cochrane risk-of-bias tool for randomized trials,<sup>20</sup> in which flexibility in the specification of domains was permitted. Since users of more recent tools such as RoB 2 and ROBINS-I are not permitted to modify the domains, we strongly encourage use of the in-built templates for these.

In order to help users familiarize themselves with the package and its functionality, `robvis` contains built-in example datasets for each template. We illustrate the example data for the RoB 2 tool for assessing risk of bias in randomized controlled trials in Table 1.

#### 5.1.2 Data import and cleaning

`robvis` expects risk-of-bias summary table to be provided in a specific format (see Table 1 for an example). The first column should contain the unique study/result identifier. The second-to-last column should contain the overall risk-of-bias judgements. The final column contains the weights (e.g. study precision or the weight assigned in a meta-analysis). This

weight column is used to create the summary bar plot, as current guidance recommends dividing the bars to show the proportion of information at each level of risk of bias, determined by the cumulative weight at that level, rather than simply showing the number of studies in each category.<sup>2</sup>

Once imported, `robvis` cleans the data, corrects for small spelling errors by converting each judgement to lowercase and taking only the first letter (e.g. “Seriuos” becomes “s”, avoiding a potential error from the misspelling), and converts the summary table to a long tidy format to aid in creating the plots.

### 5.1.3 Functions

`robvis` contains two main functions. The first, `rob_traffic_light()`, creates a traffic light plot by tabulating each study by each domain, providing a more detailed view of the results of the risk-of-bias assessment. The second, `rob_summary()`, creates a weighted bar plot showing the proportion of information with each judgement for each domain in the assessment tool specified.

A worked example using these functions is outlined below, showing the ease with which risk-of-bias plots can be created using `robvis`. A detailed description of the additional options that can be used with each function is presented in Table 2. All examples produced in this article are created using the stable version available from CRAN.

To install and load the package:

```
install.packages("robvis")  
library(robvis)
```

Using the example data set (`data_rob2`) which is built into the package and is presented in Table 1 for reference, the traffic light plot shown in Figure 1 is created using:

```
rob_traffic_light(data = data_rob2,  
                  tool = "ROB2",  
                  colour = "colourblind",  
                  psize = 15)
```

Similarly, using the same data set, the summary barplot shown in Figure 2 is created using:

```
rob_summary(data = data_rob2,  
            tool = "ROB2",  
            overall = TRUE)
```

#### 162 5.1.4 Further customisation

163 The ggplot2 package in R, based on the “The Grammar of Graphics”, allows users to create  
164 detailed graphics using a declarative framework and was used to create the templates  
165 found in robvis.<sup>21,22</sup> As a result, both robvis functions return a ggplot object, meaning  
166 they can be easily customized further using the ggplot2 framework. For example, to add a  
167 title to the summary bar plot:

168

```
169 library(ggplot2)
170
171
172 plot <- rob_summary(data_rob2, tool = "ROB2")
173
174 plot +
175 ggtitle("Summary Bar Plot")
```

176

177 For a full discussion of the range of post-production modifications that can be made to the  
178 plots via the ggplot2 package, we refer the reader to the extensive guidance available.<sup>22</sup>

## 179 5.2 Shiny web app

180 Although robvis was originally designed for use in the command-line-based R  
181 programming environment, we developed a web app to make the tool available to those  
182 without knowledge of R. This is available via [www.riskofbias.info](http://www.riskofbias.info).<sup>23</sup> The app was built  
183 using Shiny,<sup>12</sup> an R package which makes it easy to produce interactive web-apps, and  
184 provides a graphical user interface (GUI) for the robvis package, allowing users to interact  
185 with the functions presented above without the need to download R or type any  
186 commands. Users can upload their data as comma-separated values (a CSV file), choose the  
187 tool they used to perform the assessments, select a colour scheme, and define other  
188 parameters depending on whether they are producing a traffic light or summary bar plot,  
189 all through the online app.

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## 191 6 Discussion

192 robvis facilitates the rapid production of two common risk-of-bias assessment figures at  
193 publication quality. By implementing robvis both as an R package and a Shiny web app, its  
194 functionality is available to evidence synthesists with varying levels of ability in R. robvis  
195 serves as an example of the advantages of “packaging” the R scripts that evidence  
196 synthesists often create for personal use.<sup>24</sup> It is likely that several other evidence  
197 synthesists have written scripts to produce similar risk-of-bias plots to those presented  
198 here - in fact, we personally know of at least one other research group that has done so.  
199 This duplication of time and effort is inefficient, and creating and sharing well-documented

R packages represents one way to reduce this inefficiency. Taking this approach one step further, Shiny apps represent a straightforward way to provide a user-friendly GUI for a newly created R package within a very short timeframe, expanding the potential pool of users of the package to anyone with an internet connection.

Creating a package using R has a number of particular advantages. R provides access to a range of powerful tools including the `ggplot` infrastructure as demonstrated above, and RMarkdown, which enables creation of documents that can be rendered in a range of formats such as PDF, HTML, or Word.<sup>25</sup> Furthermore, and focusing specifically on evidence synthesis, building new tools as packages in R allows for easy integration with the range of existing evidence synthesis packages. Recently, the `metaverse` project,<sup>26</sup> of which `robvis` is a part, has begun to curate a collection of R packages that cover different aspects of the systematic review and meta-analysis process which, when taken together, form a coherent end-to-end open-source alternative to commercial offerings such as Covidence or Review Manager. Key offerings in this suite of packages include `litsearcher`, which facilitates systematic search strategy development, `revtools`, a package for managing the review process and performing title and abstract screening, `metaDigitise`, a package for automatic extraction of data from figures in research papers, and `metafor`, a package for conducting meta-analyses in R.<sup>27-30</sup>

While `robvis` is a stable package, a range of additional functionality could be added. At present, the number of tools with a specific template included in `robvis` is limited - adding additional templates is a priority. For example, a template for ROBIS, a tool for assessing risk of bias in systematic reviews, is in development.<sup>31</sup> Additionally, the tool does not yet allow for the production of paired forest plots, where the risk-of-bias judgement is presented alongside each specific result included in the meta-analysis.<sup>2</sup> This was initially considered to be beyond the scope of the tool, as it involves the visualization of something other than risk-of-bias assessments. However, following user-driven demand, this functionality is in development and will be available in the near future. Finally, we would like to add similar functionality to that provided by the `metafor::reporter()` function, which generates a brief paragraph of text describing the results of a meta-analysis. The future `robvis::reporter()` function would provide a boilerplate description of the assessment tool used and the key domains at risk of bias.

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232 **7 Back Matter**

233 **7.1 Acknowledgments**

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235 the robvis tool: Emily Kothe, Eliza Grames, Matthew Page, Alexandra Bannach-Brown, Kyle  
236 Hamilton, Charles Gray, Vincent Cheng, Wouter van Amsterdamn, Neal Haddaway and  
237 Martin Westgate.

238 **7.2 Code/Data availability statement**

239 The software and data presented in this paper are freely available on GitHub:  
240 <https://github.com/mcguinlu/robvis>



241

## 242 **8 Highlights**

- 243 • Risk-of-bias assessment is a key element of the systematic review workflow.
- 244 • No other tool exists explicitly for the purpose of visualizing risk-of-bias results.
- 245 • Here we present `robvis`, an open-source R package and Shiny web app for creating
- 246 publication-ready risk-of-bias assessment figures.
- 247 • `robvis` forms part of the metaverse, a collection of R packages designed to provide an
- 248 evidence synthesis workflow in R.

249

## 250 9 Tables/Figures

251 *Table 1: Example dataset for the ROB 2 tool contained within robvis*

Study	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	Overall	Weight
Study 1	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	33.33
Study 2	Some concerns	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	33.33
Study 3	Some concerns	Low	Some concerns	Low	Low	Some concerns	0.14
Study 4	Low	Low	High	Low	Some concerns	High	9.09
Study 5	High	High	Low	Low	Some concerns	Low	12.5
Study 6	Low	High	Some concerns	Low	Low	Some concerns	25
Study 7	Low	Some concerns	Some concerns	High	Low	Some concerns	200
Study 8	Low	Some concerns	Low	Low	Low	Low	11.11
Study 9	Low	Low	High	Low	Low	High	1.11

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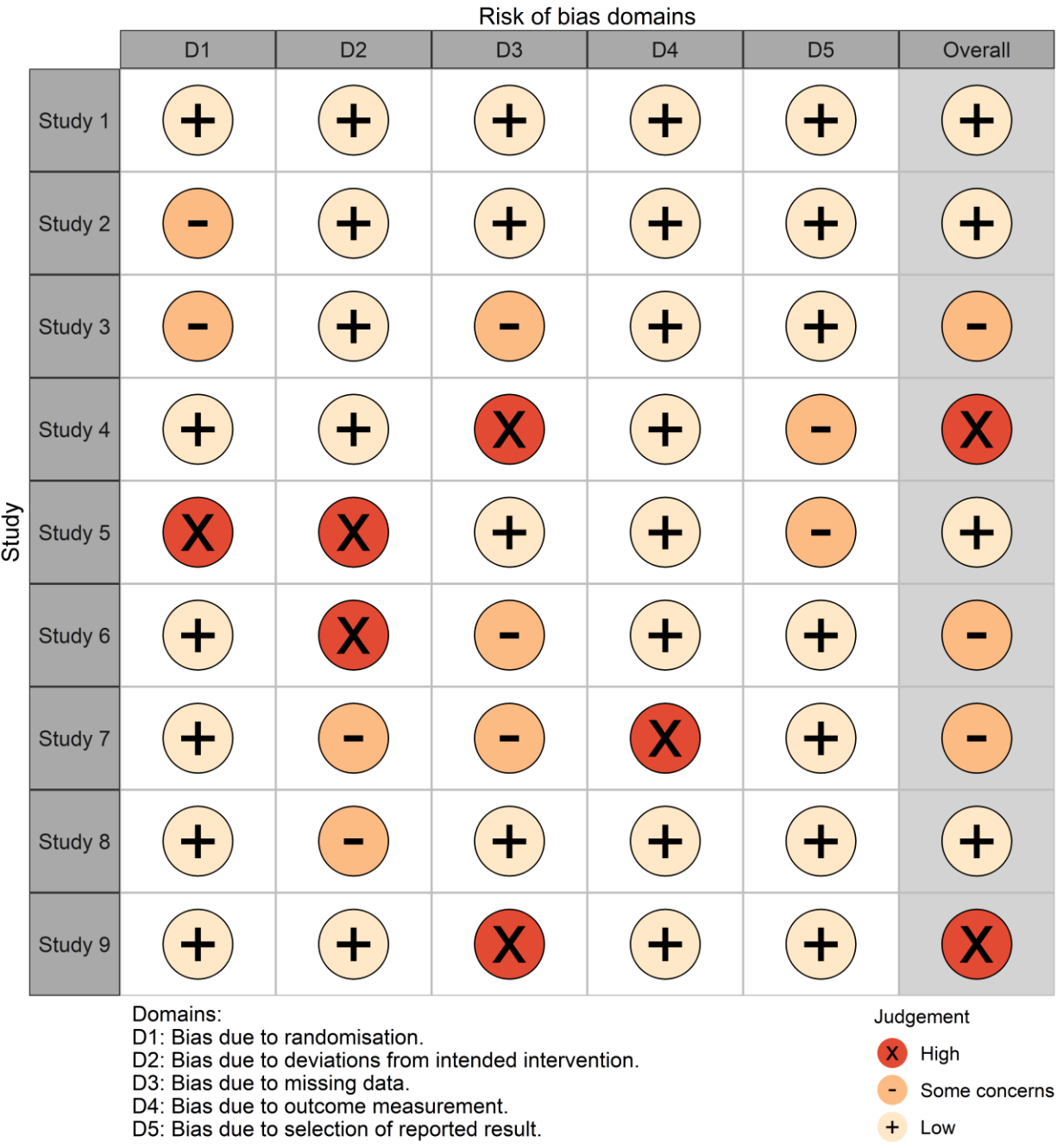
*Table 2: Description of the arguments available in the two main robvis functions. 'X' indicates that the option is available for the respective function.*

Argument	rob_traffic_light()	rob_summary()	Description
data	X	X	Defines the dataframe containing the summary (domain) level risk-of-bias assessments. See the text and Table 1 for the format expected by robvis
tool	X	X	Defines the risk of bias assessment tool used. The RoB2 (tool="ROB2"), ROBINS-I (tool="ROBINS-I"), and QUADAS-2 (tool="QUADAS-2") assessments tools are currently supported. Other tools can be visualised using the generic template (tool = "Generic") [Note 1]
colour	X	X	Defines the colour scheme for the plot. The default is colour = "cochrane" which uses the "Cochrane" (red, yellow, green) colours, while a preset option for a colour-blind friendly palette is also available (colour = "colourblind"). Alternatively, users can specify their own colour scheme e.g. colour = c("#f442c8", "#bef441", "#000000")
overall		X	Defines whether to include an additional bar showing the distribution of overall risk of bias judgements in the summary barplot figure. Default is overall = FALSE.
weighted		X	Defines whether weights should be used to produce the summary barplot figure. Default is weighted = TRUE, in line with current Cochrane Collaboration guidance.
psize	X		Defines the size of the points in the traffic light plot. Default is psize = 20.

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Note 1: This option (tool = "Generic") reflects the general template name used in the current development version of robvis, which will become the standard for all future iterations of the package. However, in the current CRAN version, the generic template is accessed using tool = "ROB1".

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260

261 *Figure 1: Example risk of bias traffic light plot created using robvis*

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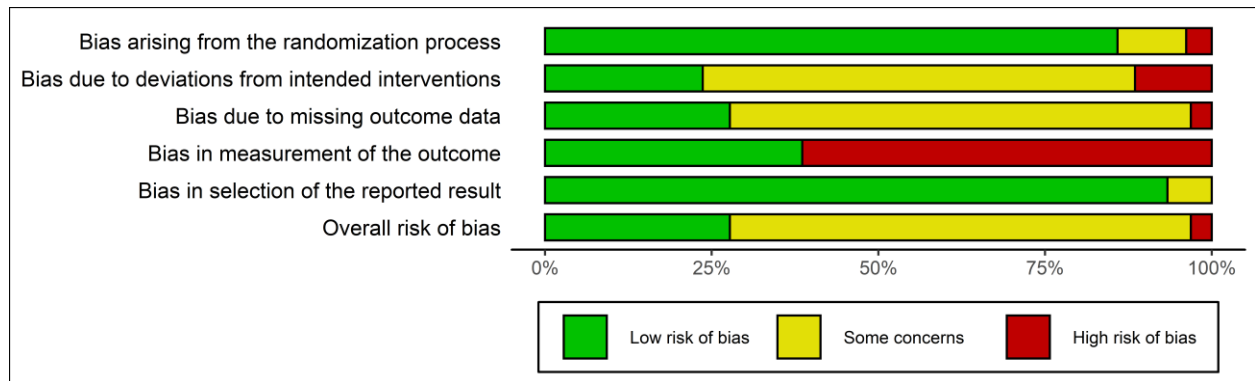


Figure 2: Example risk of bias summary plot created using robvis

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