Results Neuromelanine sensitive MRI in SZ

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# Data import

# Meta-analysis

The fixed effects model suggests significant differences between between patients and controls in mean estimates for neuromelanine content in the substantia nigra (SN) (d=0.22835[-0.09867; 0.55537], z=2.54572, p=0.01091, see Figure x). Including only studies where contrast ratios of signal intensity from SN and white matter (locus ceruleus) were available, the effect remained significant (d=0.36923[0.14329; 0.59517], z=3.30555, p=0.00095, see Figure x).

The random effects model revealed no difference between patients and controls in mean estimates (d=0.22835[-0.09867; 0.55537], z=1.36858, p=0.17113, see Figure x). However, the group effect was rendered significant when including only studies with contrast rations available (d=0.36923[0.14329; 0.59517], z=3.20292, p=0.00136, see Figure x)

The test for heterogeneity between studies shows a low amount of heterogeneity (=0.10596, =56.05864%) according to established standards (insert reference).

Filling in those studies, showed a slightly lower estimate in patients, but no significant overall difference in DLPFC glutamate ((d=0.36923[0.14329; 0.59517], z=`, p=0.00136`).

# Subgroup Analysis not applicable for our sample, correct? Only a few studies collected FEP and UHR but provide no separate analyses

# Subgroup analyses also need sufficient power, so it makes no sense to compare two or more subgroups when your entire number of studies in the meta-analysis is smaller than

# k=10 (Higgins and Thompson 2004).