在所有例子前解释各个argument，在例子中就不要解释了

Organizing the data file

It is first crucial to properly organize a data file in order to smoothly perform a meta-analysis of proportions in the R environment. We will use Microsoft Excel to create a spreadsheet for data entry and save it as a comma separated values file (csv) in order to import your data set into R.

The first three columns of the spreadsheet from the left represent the variables that are mandatory to create.

The first column contains the author name and the publication year of a study.

The second column contains the publication year of each study.

The third and fourth columns are for you to enter the raw data extracted from each study.

The column labeled “cases” represents the number of events of each study.

The column labeled “total” represents the number of observations of each study (i.e. sample size).

Without transformation example:

Meta-regression

We will use a simulated data set here to demonstrate how to conduct a meta-regression, because most published studies do not provide enough statistical information as an example.

A simulated data set is created using the following code:

install.packages('randomNames')

library(randomNames)

set.seed(1)

randomNames(30,which.names="last")

author=randomNames(30,which.names="last")

year=sample(2000:2017,30,replace=T)

minsize = 30

maxsize = 200

minsample = 0

maxsample = 1

studies = data.frame(cases = runif(30,min = minsample,max = maxsample),total = sample(minsize:maxsize,30,replace = TRUE))

studies$cases = round(studies$cases \* studies$total)

cases=studies$cases

total=studies$total

type=sample(c("DBT","CBT"),30,replace=TRUE)

duration=sample(1:36,30,replace=TRUE)

studies=cbind(author, year, cases, total, type, duration)

setwd("D:/mydata")

write.csv(studies,file="Example.csv")

The first three columns of the spreadsheet from the left represent the variables that are mandatory to create.

The first column contains the author name and the publication year of a study.

The second column contains the publication year of each study.

The third and fourth columns are for you to enter the raw data extracted from each study.

The column labeled “cases” represents the number of events of each study.

The column labeled “total” represents the number of observations of each study (i.e. sample size).

The column labeled “type” represents the treatment type that each study mainly investigated.

The column labeled “duration” represents the months of treatment that participants in each study attended.