



Online Advanced Methods for Cost-Effectiveness Analysis

Presentation 3: Population decision models: effectiveness evidence 3.6: Network meta-analysis: introduction



Objectives

- Limitations of pairwise meta-analysis
- Taxonomy of comparisons
- Indirect comparisons, the building blocks

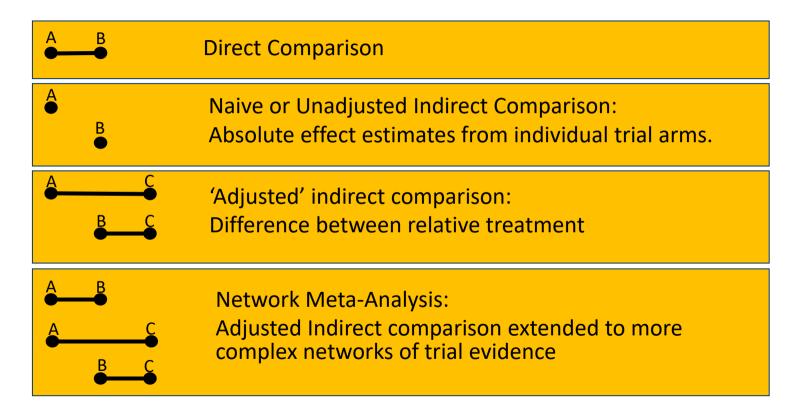
Recognition of limitations of conventional approaches to synthesis for decision making

- Increased recognition of potential limitations for decision making purposes
 - The technologies of interest may not have been compared in head-tohead trials
 - Even when head-to-head RCTs exist, additional evidence maybe considered relevant
 - Decisions often relate to multiple technologies (n>2)

Implications

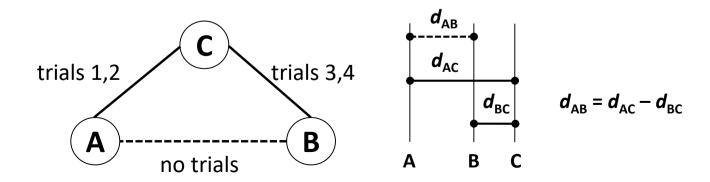
- May need to consider direct and indirect evidence
- Conventional methods of meta-analysis need extending to accommodate more complicated evidence structures
- Recognition that <u>indirect and mixed treatment comparisons</u> potentially offer a solution

A taxonomy of comparisons



Indirect and Mixed treatment Comparisons

- IC and MTC (or NMA) methods (generalisation of meta-analysis methods) allow comparisons of strategies not directly assessed within individual primary studies, without breaking within-study randomisation
- No head to head evidence on A v B (comparison of interest)
- Treatment *C* is a common comparator of *A* & *B*
- Then $d_{AB_ind} = d_{AC_dir} d_{BC_dir}$, this is an *indirect comparison* of A vs B



Summary points

- Conventional approaches to synthesis, like meta-analysis, present limitations for decision making
- IC and NMA are extensions of standard pairwise MA
- Indirect comparisons and network meta-analysis are valid approaches to enable the synthesis of all of the evidence