



Version 2 ▼

Aug 26, 2022



protocol_template_for_intervention_review

V.2

Yuki Kataoka¹, Yasushi Tsujimoto², Masahiro Banno³, Shunsuke Taito²,
Ryuhei So², Jun Watanabe², Akihiro Shiroshita²

¹Department of Internal Medicine, Kyoto Min-Iren Asukai Hospital;

²Systematic Review Work Shop-Peer Support Group; ³Department of Psychiatry, Seichiryō Hospital

1 Works for me



Share

dx.doi.org/10.17504/protocols.io.81wgbpb41vpk/v2

Yuki Kataoka

Department of Internal Medicine, Kyoto Min-Iren Asukai Hospi...

ABSTRACT

This is a procol template.

DOI

dx.doi.org/10.17504/protocols.io.81wgbpb41vpk/v2

DOCUMENT CITATION

Yuki Kataoka, Yasushi Tsujimoto, Masahiro Banno, Shunsuke Taito, Ryuhei So,
Jun Watanabe, Akihiro Shiroshita 2022.

protocol_template_for_intervention_review. **protocols.io**

<https://protocols.io/view/protocol-template-for-intervention-review-cft4tnqw>

Version created by Yuki Kataoka



LICENSE

————— This is an open access document distributed under the terms of
the [Creative Commons Attribution License](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/), which permits unrestricted use,
distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source
are credited

CREATED

Aug 25, 2022

LAST MODIFIED

Aug 26, 2022

DOCUMENT INTEGER ID

69212

ABSTRACT

This is a procol template.

Title: : a systematic review and meta-analysis[1]protocol

Last updated 2021/10/30

メンターのaffiliationは、

<https://docs.google.com/document/d/1v3R5iXCcbCAtpSlzbRUL09VJAFqseUaaiO61AQdxugA/edit?usp=sharing>

を参照ください

Corresponding author: あなたの名前

Address:

E-mail:

Author contributions:

?? is the guarantor. ?? drafted the manuscript.

All authors contributed to the development of the selection criteria, the risk of bias assessment strategy and data extraction criteria. ?? developed the search strategy. ?? provided statistical expertise. ?? provided expertise on ??. All authors read, provided feedback and approved the final manuscript.

1.Introduction

2.Research question

P:

I:

C:

O:

3.Method

3.1 Protocol

We used a systematic review protocol template(dx.doi.org/10.17504/protocols.io.biqrkdv6). We followed the Preferred reporting items for systematic review and meta-analysis 2020 (PRISMA-2020) for preparing this protocol.¹ We will publish this protocol in OSF.io (<https://osf.io/>).

3.2 Inclusion criteria of the articles for the review

3.2.1 Type of studies

We will include randomized controlled trials that assess ??????. We will not apply language or country restrictions. We will include all papers including published, unpublished articles, abstract of conference and letter.

We will exclude ??????. We will not exclude studies based on the observation period or publication year.

3.2.2 Study participants

??????

Inclusion criteria:

??????

Exclusion criteria:

??????

3.2.3 Intervention

3.2.4 Control

3.3 Type of outcomes

3.3.1 Primary outcomes

1.

Definition:

Period:

2.

Definition:

Period:

3.

Definition:

Period:

3.3.2 Secondary outcomes

1.

Definition:

Period:

2.

Definition:

Period:

3. All adverse events

Definition: definition of adverse events are set by original authors.

Incidence proportion of all adverse events

Period: during follow up period

3.4 Search method

3.4.1 Electronic search

We will search the following databases:

1. MEDLINE (PubMed);
2. the Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials (Cochrane Library);
3. EMBASE (Dialog);

See Appendix 1, 2, and 3 for the search strategies.

3.4.2 Other resources

We will also search the following databases for ongoing or unpublished trials:

1. the World Health Organization International Clinical Trials Platform Search Portal (ICTRP);
2. ClinicalTrials.gov;

See Appendix 4, 5 for the search strategies.

We will check the reference lists of studies, including international guidelines????? as well as the reference lists of eligible studies and articles citing eligible studies. We will ask the authors of original studies for unpublished or additional data.

3.5 Data collection and analysis

3.5.1 Selection of the studies

Two independent reviewers (?????) will screen titles and abstracts, followed by the assessment of the eligibility based on the full texts.[2] We will contact original authors if relevant data is missing.

Disagreements between the two reviewers will be resolved by discussion, and if this fails, a third reviewer will act as an arbiter (?????).

3.5.2 Data extraction and management

Two reviewers (?????) will perform independent data extraction of the included studies using standardized data collection form. We will use a pre-checked form using 10 randomly selected studies. The form will include the information on study design, study population, interventions and outcomes[3]. Any disagreements will be resolved by discussion, and if this fails, a third reviewer will act as an arbiter (?????).

3.6 Assessment of risk of bias in included studies

Two reviewers (?????) will evaluate the risk of bias independently using the Risk of Bias

2.²Disagreements between the two reviewers will be discussed, and if this fails, a third reviewer (?????) will be acting as an arbiter, if necessary.

3.7 Measures of treatment effects

We will pool the relative risk ratios and the 95% confidence intervals (CIs) for the following binary

variables:

We will pool the mean differences and the 95% CIs for the following continuous variables:

If several different scales have been used in the included studies, we will pool the effect estimates using standard mean differences (SMDs)

We will summarize adverse events based on the definition by the original article, but we will not perform meta-analysis..

3.8 Unit of analysis issues

Clustering at the level of the enrolled units in cluster randomised studies

In dealing with cluster-RCTs, for dichotomous data, we will apply the design effect and calculate effective sample size and number of events using the intra-cluster correlation coefficient (ICC) among each unit and the average cluster size, as described in Chapter 16.3.5 of the Cochrane Handbook.³ If the ICC has not been reported, we will use the ICC of a similar study as a substitute. For continuous data, only the sample size will be reduced; means and standard deviation will remain unchanged.³

Randomized cross-over studies

For dichotomous outcome, we will use the data from the first period of the crossover trial. If it is not available, we will deal the data from both period as if the trial is a parallel trial.

For continuous outcome will use the data according to the following hierarchy:

First period data

Mean difference between intervention and control periods, and its SD.

If the SD above is not available, we will use 95% CI, t-statistic, or p-value for the t-test to calculate it.

If any of statistics above is not available, we will perform approximate analyses to impute the SD of mean difference between intervention and control periods according to the Cochrane handbook Chapter 23.2.7.

Multiple comparisons

All intervention groups that are relevant to this review will be included.

3.9 Handling of missing data

We will ask not-presented data to the original authors.

3.9.1 Missing outcomes

We will perform the intention-to-treat (ITT) analysis for all dichotomous data as much as possible.

For continuous data, we will not impute missing data based on the recommendation by Cochrane handbook.³ We will perform meta-analysis about the available data in the original study.

3.9.2 Missing statistics

When original studies only report standard error or p-value, we will calculate the standard deviation based on the method by Altman.⁴ If we don't know these values when we contact the authors, standard deviation will be calculated by confidence interval and t-value based on the method by Cochrane handbook³, or validated method.^{5,6} Validity of these methods will be analyzed by sensitivity analysis.

3.10 Assessment of heterogeneity

We will evaluate the statistical heterogeneity by visual inspection of the forest plots and calculating the I² statistic (I² values of 0% to 40%: might not be important; 30%to 60%: may represent moderate

heterogeneity; 50% to 90%: may represent substantial heterogeneity; 75% to 100%: considerable heterogeneity). When there is substantial heterogeneity ($I^2 > 50\%$), we will assess the reason of the heterogeneity. Cochrane Chi² test (Q-test) will be performed for I^2 statistic, and P value less than 0.10 will be defined as statistically significant.

3.11 Assessment of reporting bias

We will search the clinical trial registry system (ClinicalTrials.gov and ICTRP) and will perform extensive literature search for unpublished trials. To assess outcome reporting bias, we will compare the outcomes defined in trial protocols with the outcomes reported in the publications. We will assess the potential publication bias by visual inspection of the funnel plot. We will conduct Egger test to assess the publication bias. We will not conduct the test when we find less than 10 trials or trials which have similar sample size. We will also assess the potential publication bias by visual inspection of the funnel plot.

3.12 Meta-analysis

Meta-analysis will be performed using Review Manager software (RevMan 5.4.2). We will use a random-effects model.

3.13 Subgroup analysis

To elucidate the influence of effect modifiers on results, we will evaluate the subgroup analyses of the primary outcomes on the following factors when sufficient data are available.

1. (For participants) ??????
2. (For intervention) ??????

3.14 Sensitivity analysis

We will undertake the following sensitivity analyses for the primary outcomes to assess whether the results of the review are robust to the decisions made during the review process.

1. Exclusion of studies using imputed statistics.
2. Missing participants: verify the robustness of the results by seeking informative missingness odds ratios.⁵
3. Only the participants who complete the study with complete data

4. Summary of findings table

Two reviewers (?????)^[片図4] will evaluate the certainty of evidence based on the GRADE (Grading of Recommendations Assessment, Development and Evaluation) approach.⁷ Disagreements between the two reviewers will be discussed, and if this fails, a third reviewer (?????) will be acting as an arbiter, if necessary.

Summary of findings table will be made for the following outcome based on the Cochrane handbook.³

?????

5. Conflict of Interest

The authors declare no conflicts of interests.

6. Support

[\[片岡5\]](#) Self-funding.

References

1. Shamseer L, Moher D, Clarke M, et al. Preferred reporting items for systematic review and meta-analysis protocols (PRISMA-P) 2015: elaboration and explanation. *BMJ*. 2015;349(jan02 1):g7647-g7647. doi:10.1136/bmj.g7647
2. Sterne JAC, Savović J, Page MJ, et al. RoB 2: a revised tool for assessing risk of bias in randomised trials. *BMJ*. August 2019;l4898. doi:10.1136/bmj.l4898
3. Higgins JPT, Thomas J, Chandler J, et al. Cochrane Handbook for Systematic Reviews of Interventions version 6.0 (updated July 2019). Cochrane, 2019.
4. Altman DG, Bland JM. Statistics Notes Detecting skewness from summary information Lesson of the Week. 1996;313(November):1996.
5. Furukawa T a, Barbui C, Cipriani A, Brambilla P, Watanabe N. Imputing missing standard deviations in meta-analyses can provide accurate results. *J Clin Epidemiol*. 2006;59(1):7-10. doi:10.1016/j.jclinepi.2005.06.006
6. Higgins JP, White IR, Wood AM. Imputation methods for missing outcome data in meta-analysis of clinical trials. *Clin Trials J Soc Clin Trials*. 2008;5(3):225-239. doi:10.1177/1740774508091600
7. Guyatt G, Oxman AD, Akl E a, et al. GRADE guidelines: 1. Introduction-GRADE evidence profiles and summary of findings tables. *J Clin Epidemiol*. 2011;64(4):383-394. doi:10.1016/j.jclinepi.2010.04.026

Appendix 1: MEDLINE (PubMed) search strategy

03_06、03_07の検索式の課題については、フォームに入力し、その旨をurlと共にslackでメンターに伝えてください。

Appendix 2: CENTRAL (Cochrane Library) search strategy [\[片岡6\]](#)

Appendix 3: EMBASE (Dialog) search strategy

Appendix 4: ICTRP search strategy

Appendix 5: ClinicalTrials.gov search strategy

Condition or disease:

Intervention:

介入のレビューで、RCTのみを組み入れる場合は"efficacy"をタイトルで使ってください

理由 :

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC351867/>

3人以上なら、two of three independent ~

ここは表を作るつもりで、すべての変数名を書いてください

[[片図4](#)]この一人はメンターがやります

[[片図5](#)]英文校正等に何らかの資金を使うなら
ないなら、self funding

CENTRALでは[[片図6](#)]RCTフィルター不要です。