

Fitting fixed and random effects meta-analysis models using structural equation models

Tom M. Palmer Jonathan A. C. Sterne

27 August 2015

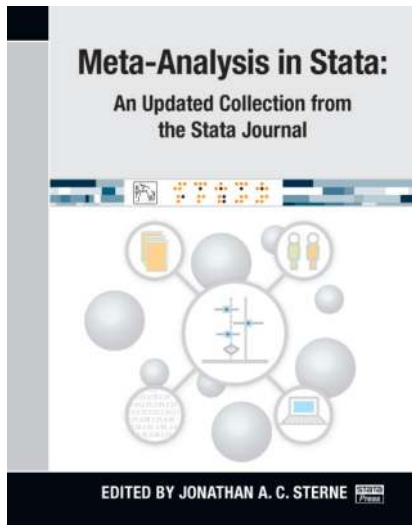


- ▶ Introduction
- 1. Univariate fixed effect meta-analysis
- 2. Univariate random effects meta-analysis
- 3. Multivariate meta-analysis with non-zero within study covariances
- ▶ Summary

Introduction I

- ▶ This talk focuses on the use of Stata and follows Palmer & Sterne (Stata Journal, forthcoming)

Stata Journal meta-analysis book 2nd ed. coming soon



- ▶ 27 Stata Journal articles, 11 new since 1st ed. (3 forthcoming)

Introduction II

- ▶ This talk focuses on the use of Stata and follows Palmer & Sterne (Stata Journal, forthcoming)
- ▶ Stata 12 – `sem`; structural equation models (SEMs)

Introduction II

- ▶ This talk focuses on the use of Stata and follows Palmer & Sterne (Stata Journal, forthcoming)
- ▶ Stata 12 – `sem`; structural equation models (SEMs)
- ▶ Stata 13 – `gsem`; SEMs with latent variables (random effects)

Introduction II

- ▶ This talk focuses on the use of Stata and follows Palmer & Sterne (Stata Journal, forthcoming)
- ▶ Stata 12 – `sem`; structural equation models (SEMs)
- ▶ Stata 13 – `gsem`; SEMs with latent variables (random effects)
- ▶ User specifies constraints on variances of the error terms of the outcome (i.e. variance of the residuals).

Introduction II

- ▶ This talk focuses on the use of Stata and follows Palmer & Sterne (Stata Journal, forthcoming)
- ▶ Stata 12 – `sem`; structural equation models (SEMs)
- ▶ Stata 13 – `gsem`; SEMs with latent variables (random effects)
- ▶ User specifies constraints on variances of the error terms of the outcome (i.e. variance of the residuals).
- ▶ Using SEM for meta-analysis well developed in Psychology

Introduction II

- ▶ This talk focuses on the use of Stata and follows Palmer & Sterne (Stata Journal, forthcoming)
- ▶ Stata 12 – `sem`; structural equation models (SEMs)
- ▶ Stata 13 – `gsem`; SEMs with latent variables (random effects)
- ▶ User specifies constraints on variances of the error terms of the outcome (i.e. variance of the residuals).
- ▶ Using SEM for meta-analysis well developed in Psychology
- ▶ Discussed in articles (and a new book) by Cheung (2008, 2010, 2013a, 2013b, 2013c, 2015)

Introduction II

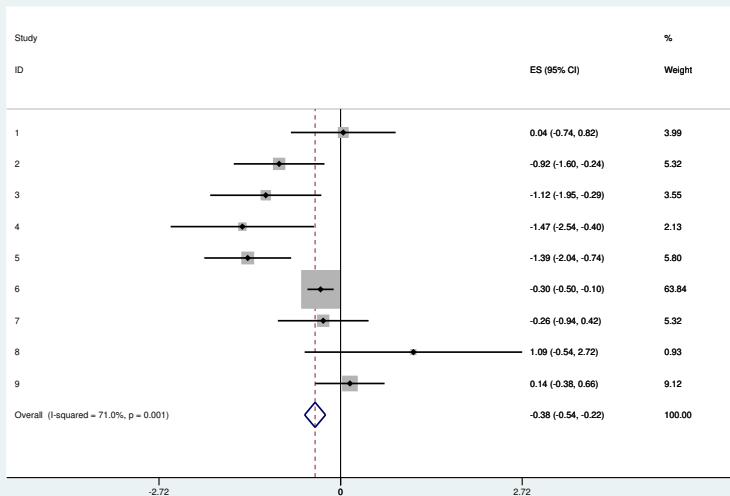
- ▶ This talk focuses on the use of Stata and follows Palmer & Sterne (Stata Journal, forthcoming)
- ▶ Stata 12 – `sem`; structural equation models (SEMs)
- ▶ Stata 13 – `gsem`; SEMs with latent variables (random effects)
- ▶ User specifies constraints on variances of the error terms of the outcome (i.e. variance of the residuals).
- ▶ Using SEM for meta-analysis well developed in Psychology
- ▶ Discussed in articles (and a new book) by Cheung (2008, 2010, 2013a, 2013b, 2013c, 2015)
- ▶ `metaSEM` package in R (automates use of `OpenMx`) also by Cheung

1. Univariate outcome meta-analysis models: fixed effect

$$y_i \sim N(\theta, \sigma_i^2)$$

i.e. y_i and σ_i^2 estimated in each study.

- ▶ Example, Turner et al. (2000)
- ▶ 9 trials investigating effect of taking diuretics during pregnancy on risk of pre-eclampsia
- ▶ log odds ratios for association between pre-eclampsia and diuretics from each study and SE



Pooled OR: 0.68 (95% CI 0.58, 0.80) – lower risk of pre-eclampsia for diuretic group

Syntax 1

To fit the model in sem we generate a weighting variable of inverse variances:

- ▶ $Y \sim N(X\theta, \sigma^2 W^{-1})$
- ▶ WLS estimate:
$$\hat{\theta} = (X'WX)^{-1}X'WY = (\sum_{i=1}^N w_i y_i) / (\sum_{i=1}^N w_i)$$
- ▶ Variance of WLS estimate = $\sigma^2 (X'WX)^{-1}$
- ▶ But we require the pooled variance to be:
$$1 / \sum_{i=1}^N w_i = (X'WX)^{-1}$$
- ▶ Hence we constrain $\sigma^2 = 1$.

Syntax 1

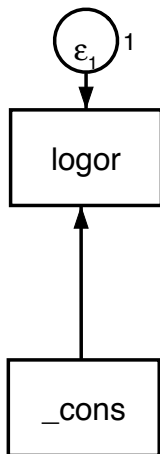
```
. gen double weight = 1/varlogor
. sem (logor <- ) [iw=weight], var(e.logor@1) nodescribe nocnsreport nolog
```

```
Structural equation model          Number of obs      =          9
Estimation method   = ml
Log likelihood      = -157.71614
```

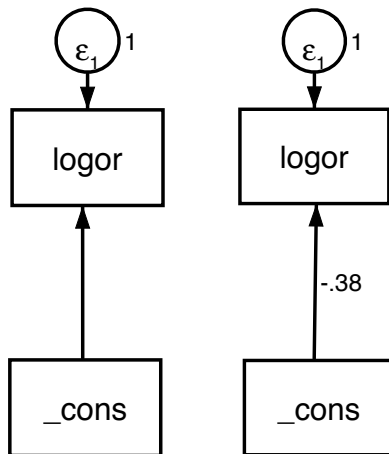
		OIM				
		Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf. Interval]
Structural						
logor <-						
_cons		-.3815467	.0799025	-4.78	0.000	-.5381527 -.2249406
var(e.logor)		1	(constrained)			

```
LR test of model vs. saturated: chi2(1)   =    143.07, Prob > chi2 = 0.0000
```

Stata SEM builder path diagrams I



Stata SEM builder path diagrams I



After fitting the estimated coefficient is shown

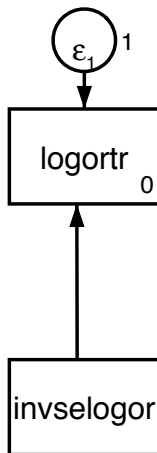
Syntax 2

- ▶ Fit the same model by scaling all the variables by 1/SEs
- ▶ Scale the vector of 1's for the **intercept**
- ▶ Constrain $\sigma^2 = 1$

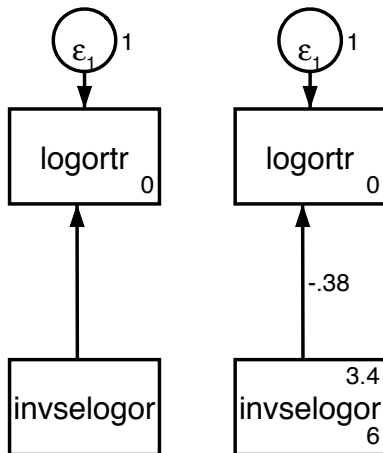
```
. gen double invselogor = 1/selogor
. gen double logortr = logor*invselogor
. sem (logortr <- invselogor, nocons), noheader nodeline nolog var(e.logortr@1)
```

```
-----
              |               OIM
              |      Coef.   Std. Err.      z    P>|z|      [95% Conf. Interval]
-----+-----
Structural    |
logortr <-    |
invselogor    |   -.3815467   .0799025   -4.78   0.000   -.5381527   -.2249406
  _cons       |           0 (constrained)
-----+-----
var(e.logortr)|           1 (constrained)
-----
LR test of model vs. saturated: chi2(2)    =      9.10, Prob > chi2 = 0.0106
```

Stata SEM builder path diagrams II



Stata SEM builder path diagrams II



After fitting the estimated coefficient is shown, along with mean and variance of covariate (scaled intercept)

Heterogeneity test

- ▶ Remove constraint from σ^2 .

```
. sem (logortr <- invselogor, nocons), noheader nodescribe nocnsreport nolog
```

		OIM				
	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf. Interval]	
Structural						
logortr <-						
invselogor	-.3815467	.1398305	-2.73	0.006	-.6556094	-.107484
_cons	0	(constrained)				
var(e.logortr)	3.062546	1.443698			1.215689	7.715122
LR test of model vs. saturated: chi2(1) = 0.61, Prob > chi2 = 0.4344						

- ▶ $Q = \widehat{\sigma^2} N = 3.016 \times 9 = 27.56$, $P = 0.00056$
- ▶ $I^2 = \frac{Q - df}{Q} = (27.56 - 8)/27.56 = 0.71$

2. Univariate outcome random effects meta-analysis

$$y_i \sim N(\theta + \nu_i, \sigma_i^2)$$
$$\nu_i \sim N(0, \tau^2)$$

- ▶ Syntax 1: 9 studies – 9 random effects
- ▶ Syntax 2: interact 1 random effect with standard errors (untransformed variables)
- ▶ Syntax 3: interact 1 random effect with the inverse standard error transformed variables
- ▶ Same example meta-analysis
- ▶ metan RE DL pooled log OR: -0.516 (95% CI -0.908, -0.124)
- ▶ $Q = 27.56$ ($p=0.001$), $I^2 = 71\%$, $\tau^2 = 0.2185$

Syntax 3 – use 1/SE transformed variables

- ▶ Constrain coefficient of interaction of inverse SEs and RE to 1.
- ▶ Constrain variance of residuals to 1.
- ▶ Variance of RE, $\text{var}(M)$, is estimate of τ^2 .

```
. gsem (logortr <- invselogor c.invselogor#c.M@1, nocons), ///  
> var(e.logortr@1) latent(M) nolog nocnsreport
```

Generalized structural equation model Number of obs = 9
Log likelihood = -18.8726

	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf. Interval]	
logortr <-						
invselogor	-.5166151	.2059448	-2.51	0.012	-.9202594	-.1129708
c.invselogor#c.M	1	(constrained)				
_cons	0	(omitted)				
var(M)	.2377469	.1950926			.0476023	1.187413
var(e.logortr)	1	(constrained)				

Syntax 3 – use 1/SE transformed variables

- ▶ Constrain coefficient of interaction of inverse SEs and RE to 1.
- ▶ Constrain variance of residuals to 1.
- ▶ Variance of RE, $\text{var}(M)$, is estimate of τ^2 .

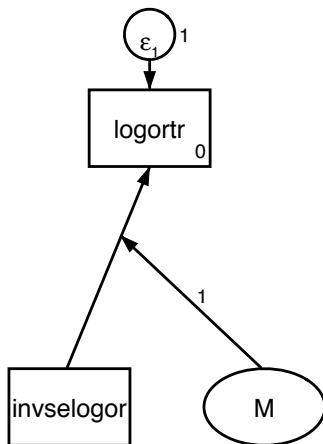
```
. gsem (logortr <- invselogor c.invselogor#c.M@1, nocons), ///  
> var(e.logortr@1) latent(M) nolog nocnsreport
```

Generalized structural equation model Number of obs = 9
Log likelihood = -18.8726

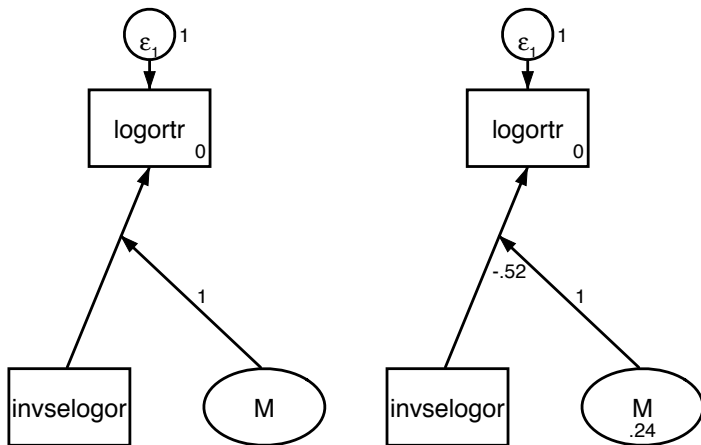
	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf. Interval]	
logortr <-						
invselogor	-.5166151	.2059448	-2.51	0.012	-.9202594	-.1129708
c.invselogor#c.M	1	(constrained)				
_cons	0	(omitted)				
var(M)	.2377469	.1950926			.0476023	1.187413
var(e.logortr)	1	(constrained)				

- ▶ gsem can't do REML estimation of τ^2 (metaSEM in R can).
- ▶ can derive a prediction interval for pooled estimate

Stata SEM builder syntax 3 path diagram



Stata SEM builder syntax 3 path diagram



3.1 Multivariate fixed effect meta-analysis with non-zero within study covariances

$$\blacktriangleright Y = \begin{bmatrix} y_{11} \\ y_{12} \\ \dots \\ y_{N1} \\ y_{N2} \end{bmatrix}, \theta = \begin{bmatrix} \theta_1 \\ \theta_2 \end{bmatrix}, V_i = \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_{i,11}^2 & \sigma_{i,12} \\ \sigma_{i,12} & \sigma_{i,22}^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\blacktriangleright \Sigma = \begin{bmatrix} V_1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & V_N \end{bmatrix} \quad Y \sim \text{MVN}(\theta, \Sigma)$$

- Transformation multivariate equivalent of 1/SE scaling – Cholesky decomposition of inverse of within study covariance matrix, i.e. $W_i^{1/2} = V_i^{-1/2}$
- $W^{1/2}Y \sim \text{MVN}(W^{1/2}X\theta, W^{1/2}\Sigma(W^{1/2})')$
- Fibrinogen Studies Collaboration (2004): incidence of CHD (log hazard ratio), 31 studies using 2 outcomes

Multivariate fixed effect meta-analysis with non-zero within study covariances

```
. use FSCstage1, clear

. * code to generate transformed outcome and outcome indicator variables

. sem (ystarstack <- xstarstack1 xstarstack2, nocons), ///
>      var(e.ystarstack@1) nocapslatent nolog nocnsr nodescribe

Structural equation model                Number of obs      =          62
Estimation method   = ml
Log likelihood      = -384.49772
```

	Coef.	OIM Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf. Interval]	

Structural						
ystarstack <-						
xstarstack1	.2042387	.0529888	3.85	0.000	.1003826	.3080947
xstarstack2	.8639001	.0536208	16.11	0.000	.7588052	.968995
_cons	0	(constrained)				

var(e.ystarstack)	1	(constrained)				

```
LR test of model vs. saturated: chi2(2)    =      15.87, Prob > chi2 = 0.0004
```

Heterogeneity test for both outcomes jointly

► Again remove constraint from variance of residuals

```
. quietly sem (ystarstack <- xstarstack1 xstarstack2, nocons), nocapslatent

. di "var(e.ystarstack) = " _b[var(e.ystarstack):_cons]
var(e.ystarstack) = 1.8483607

. local Q = _b[var(e.ystarstack):_cons]*e(N)

. local df = e(N) - 2

. di "Het. test statistic = " 'Q'
Het. test statistic = 114.59836

. di "Het. test p-value = " chi2tail('df', 'Q')
Het. test p-value = .00002803
```

Decompose the heterogeneity test for each outcome

- ▶ reshape data to wide format
- ▶ Specify model using 2 equations – 1 for each outcome; each has a residual variance

```
qui sem (ystarstack1 <- xstarstack11 xstarstack21@c1) ///  
>         (ystarstack2 <- xstarstack22@c1), nocons ///  
>         nocaps nolog nocnsr nodescribe
```

Outcome	Approach	Q	P	I^2 (95% CI)
1	Multivariate	48.12	P=0.019 (sem)	18 (mvmeta)
1	Univariate	36.74	P=0.185	18 (0, 48)
2	Multivariate	66.50	P<0.0001 (sem)	55 (mvmeta)
2	Univariate	66.19	P<0.0001	55 (32, 70)

3.2 Random effects multivariate meta-analysis with non-zero within study covariance

- ▶ $Y \sim \text{MVN}(\theta + \nu, \Sigma)$
- ▶ $\nu \sim N(\mathbf{0}, \mathbf{T}^2)$, for a 2 outcome model $\mathbf{T}^2 = \begin{bmatrix} \tau_1^2 & \tau_{12} \\ \tau_{12} & \tau_2^2 \end{bmatrix}$
- ▶ long format data – specify **study** level random effects

```
. gsem (ystarstack <- c.xstarstack1#c.M1[study]@1 c.xstarstack2#c.M2[study]@1 ///  
> xstarstack1 xstarstack2, nocons), ///  
> latent(M1 M2) nocnsreport nolog ///  
> cov(e.ystarstack@1 (M1[study]*M2[study]))
```

Generalized structural equation model Number of obs = 62
Log likelihood = -101.66433

	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf. Interval]	
ystarstack <-						
xstarstack1	.1875603	.0690866	2.71	0.007	.0521531	.3229675
xstarstack2	.8585811	.0887304	9.68	0.000	.6846728	1.032489
...						
var(M1[study])	.0221546	.0324089			.0012597	.3896245
var(M2[study])	.0945799	.0614174			.0264883	.3377098
cov(M2[study],M1[study])	.0272542	.0382754	0.71	0.476	-.0477642	.1022726
var(e.ystarstack)	1 (constrained)					

Equivalent model for wide format data (2 equations).

```
. gsem (ystarstack1 <- c.xstarstack1#c.M1@1 c.xstarstack21#c.M2@1 ///
>         xstarstack11 xstarstack21@c1, nocons) ///
>         (ystarstack2 <- c.xstarstack22#c.M2@1 xstarstack22@c1, nocons), ///
>         cov(e.ystarstack1@1 e.ystarstack2@1) latent(M1 M2) ///
>         collinear nocnsreport nolog
```

Generalized structural equation model Number of obs = 31
Log likelihood = -101.66433

	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf. Interval]
-----+-----					
ystarstack1 <-					
xstarstack11	.1875603	.0690866	2.71	0.007	.0521531 .3229675
xstarstack21	.8585811	.0887304	9.68	0.000	.6846728 1.032489
...					
-----+-----					
ystarstack2 <-					
xstarstack22	.8585811	.0887304	9.68	0.000	.6846728 1.032489
...					
-----+-----					
var(M1)	.0221546	.0324089			.0012597 .3896245
var(M2)	.0945799	.0614174			.0264883 .3377098
-----+-----					
cov(M2,M1)	.0272542	.0382754	0.71	0.476	-.0477642 .1022726
-----+-----					
var(e.ystarstack1)	1	(constrained)			
var(e.ystarstack2)	1	(constrained)			
-----+-----					
. di "corr(M1,M2)=", _b[cov(M2,M1):_cons]/sqrt(_b[var(M1):_cons]*_b[var(M2):_cons])					
corr(M1,M2)= .59539071					

Summary

- ▶ Can fit these models using `metan`; `metareg`; `mvmeta` (White, 2009, 2011)
- ▶ Fixed effect meta-analysis – 2 syntaxes
- ▶ Random effect meta-analysis – 3 syntaxes
- ▶ Meta-regression – FE and RE
- ▶ Multivariate outcome – FE and RE – with zero and non-zero within study covariances
- ▶ (and by extension) Multivariate meta-regression
- ▶ For RE models `gsem` cannot perform REML estimation – `metaSEM` in R can.
- ▶ Cochran heterogeneity test after FE models (joint test and test for each multivariate outcome)

References

- ▶ Cheung, M. W.-L. 2008. A model for integrating fixed-, random-, and mixed-effects meta-analyses into structural equation modelling. *Psychological Methods* 13(3): 182–202.
- ▶ Cheung, M. W.-L. 2010. Fixed-effects meta-analyses as multiple-group structural equation models. *Structural Equation Modeling: A Multidisciplinary Journal* 17(3): 481–509.
- ▶ Cheung, M. W.-L. 2013a. metaSEM: meta-analysis using structural equation modeling. <http://courses.nus.edu.sg/course/psycwlm/Internet/metaSEM/>.
- ▶ Cheung, M. W.-L. 2013b. Implementing restricted maximum likelihood estimation in structural equation models. *Structural Equation Modeling: A Multidisciplinary Journal* 20(1): 157–167.
- ▶ Cheung, M. W.-L. 2013c. Multivariate meta-analysis as structural equation models. *Structural Equation Modeling: A Multidisciplinary Journal* 20(3): 429–454.
- ▶ Cheung, M. W.-L. 2015. *Meta-analysis: a structural equation modeling approach*. Hoboken, NJ. Wiley & Sons Ltd.
- ▶ Fibrinogen Studies Collaboration 2004. Collaborative meta-analysis of prospective studies of plasma fibrinogen and cardiovascular disease. *European Journal of Cardiovascular Prevention Rehabilitation* 11(1): 9–17.
- ▶ Palmer & Sterne. Forthcoming. Fitting fixed and random effects meta-analysis models using structural equation modeling with the `sem` and `gsem` commands. *Stata Journal*.
- ▶ Riley et al. 2007. Bivariate random-effects meta-analysis and the estimation of between-study correlation. *BMC Medical Research Methodology*, 7(3).
- ▶ Thompson & Sharp 1999. Explaining heterogeneity in meta-analysis: A comparison of methods. *Statistics in Medicine*, 18(20): 2693–2708.
- ▶ Turner et al. 2000. A multilevel model framework for meta-analysis of clinical trials with binary outcomes. *Statistics in Medicine* 19(24): 3417–3432.
- ▶ White, I. R. 2009. Multivariate random-effects meta-analysis. *Stata Journal* 9(1): 40–56.
- ▶ White, I. R. 2011. Multivariate random-effects meta-regression: updates to `mvmeta`. *Stata Journal* 11(2): 255–270.

Acknowledgements

We would like to thank:

- ▶ Ian White (MRC Biostatistics Unit)
- ▶ Mike Cheung (National University of Singapore)
- ▶ Rebecca Pope, Stephanie White, and the development team of the `gsem` command at StataCorp
- ▶ Medical and Pharmaceutical Statistics (MPS) Research Unit, Lancaster University

RE MA syntax 1: 9 random effects

- ▶ Constrain coefficients of study and RE interactions to 1.
- ▶ Constrain the studies to be independent with variance as estimated in each study.
- ▶ Variance of residuals `var(e.logor)` is estimate of τ^2

Syntax 1: 9 random effects

```
. mkmat varlogor, mat(f)

. mat f = diag(f)

. qui tabulate trial, gen(tr)

. gsem (logor <- M1#c.tr1@1 M2#c.tr2@1 M3#c.tr3@1 ///
>         M4#c.tr4@1 M5#c.tr5@1 M6#c.tr6@1 ///
>         M7#c.tr7@1 M8#c.tr8@1 M9#c.tr9@1) ///
>         , covstructure(_LEx, fixed(f)) intmethod(laplace) nocnsreport nolog
```

Generalized structural equation model Number of obs = 9
Log likelihood = -9.4552759

	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf. Interval]	
logor <-						
c.tr1#c.M1	1	(constrained)				
...						
_cons	-.5166151	.2059448	-2.51	0.012	-.9202594	-.1129707
var(M1)	.16	(constrained)				
var(M2)	.12	(constrained)				
var(M3)	.18	(constrained)				
var(M4)	.3	(constrained)				
var(M5)	.11	(constrained)				
var(M6)	.01	(constrained)				
var(M7)	.12	(constrained)				
var(M8)	.69	(constrained)				
var(M9)	.07	(constrained)				
var(e.logor)	.2377469	.1950926			.0476023	1.187413

► Can derive 95% prediction interval for pooled effect

```
. local settotal = sqrt(_se[logor:_cons]^2 + _b[var(e.logor):_cons])  
. local pilow = _b[logor:_cons] - invt(e(N) - 2, .975)*'settotal'  
. local piupp = _b[logor:_cons] + invt(e(N) - 2, .975)*'settotal'  
. di "95% Prediction interval:", 'pilow', 'piupp'  
95% Prediction interval: -1.7682144 .73498424
```

Syntax 2: 1 random effect interacted with SEs

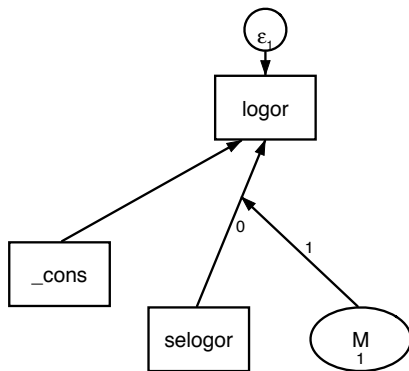
- ▶ Constrain interaction coefficients to 1.
- ▶ Constrain variance of REs to 1.
- ▶ Variance of residuals $\text{var}(\text{e.logor})$ is estimate of τ^2 .

```
. gsem (logor <- ibn.trial#c.selogor#c.M@1), var(M@1) nolog nocnsreport
```

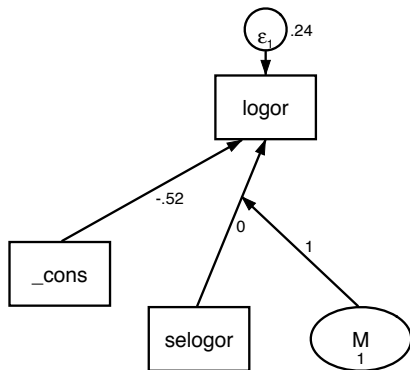
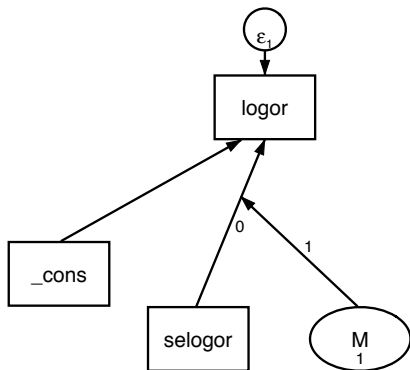
```
Generalized structural equation model          Number of obs   =           9
Log likelihood = -9.4552759
```

	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf. Interval]	
logor <-						
trial#c.selogor#c.M						
1	1 (constrained)					
2	1 (constrained)					
3	1 (constrained)					
4	1 (constrained)					
5	1 (constrained)					
6	1 (constrained)					
7	1 (constrained)					
8	1 (constrained)					
9	1 (constrained)					
_cons	-.5166151	.2059448	-2.51	0.012	-.9202594	-.1129708
var(M)	1 (constrained)					
var(e.logor)	.2377469	.1950926			.0476023	1.187413

Stata SEM builder random effects syntax 2 path diagram



Stata SEM builder random effects syntax 2 path diagram



2.1 Fixed effect meta-regression

- ▶ $y_i \sim N(X_i\theta, \sigma_i^2)$
- ▶ Not recommend – assumes het. explained by covariates
- ▶ Tends to give too small SEs with moderate/large heterogeneity
- ▶ We need to fit it to obtain heterogeneity test
- ▶ Example data (Thompson & Sharp 1999) 28 RCTs of cholesterol lowering interventions for reducing risk of IHD.
- ▶ Each study reports log odds ratio and its SE, and a variable summarising the cholesterol reduction in each trial.

Fixed effect meta-regression

```
. use cholesterol, clear
(Serum cholesterol reduction & IHD)

. gen double invselogor = 1/sqrt(varlogor)

. gen double logortr = logor*invselogor

. gen double cholreductr = cholreduc*invselogor

. sem (logortr <- cholreductr invselogor, nocons), ///
>      nodeline nolog nocnsreport var(e.logortr01)
```

```
Structural equation model          Number of obs      =          28
Estimation method   = ml
Log likelihood      = -165.21497
```

		OIM				
	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf. Interval]	
Structural						
logortr <-						
cholreductr	-.4752451	.1382083	-3.44	0.001	-.7461284	-.2043617
invselogor	.1207613	.0972033	1.24	0.214	-.0697538	.3112763
_cons	0	(constrained)				
var(e.logortr)	1	(constrained)				

```
LR test of model vs. saturated: chi2(2)    =      1.42, Prob > chi2 = 0.4907
```

Heterogeneity test for meta-regression

► Remove constraint from variance of residuals

```
. quietly sem (logortr <- cholreductr invselogor, nocons), ///  
>           nodelscribe nolog nocnsreport  
  
. local Q = _b[var(e.logortr):_cons]*e(N)  
  
. local df = e(N) - 2  
  
. di "Het. test statistic = " 'Q'  
Het. test statistic = 37.866258  
  
. di "Het. test p-value = " chi2tail('df', 'Q')  
Het. test p-value = .06231403
```

3.1 Fixed effect multivariate MA with zero within study covariances

- ▶ $Y = \begin{bmatrix} y_{11} \\ y_{12} \\ \dots \\ y_{N1} \\ y_{N2} \end{bmatrix}, \theta = \begin{bmatrix} \theta_1 \\ \theta_2 \end{bmatrix}, V_i = \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_{i,11}^2 & 0 \\ 0 & \sigma_{i,22}^2 \end{bmatrix}$
- ▶ $\Sigma = \begin{bmatrix} V_1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & V_N \end{bmatrix}$
- ▶ $Y \sim \text{MVN}(\theta, \Sigma)$
- ▶ Example meta-analysis (Riley et al. 2007) 10 studies, diagnostic accuracy of tumour marker for bladder cancer, each report logit of sensitivity and specificity

```
. use telomerase, clear
(Riley's telomerase data)
```

```
. reshape long y s, i(study) j(outcome)
(note: j = 1 2)
```

Data	wide	->	long
Number of obs.	10	->	20
Number of variables	5	->	4
j variable (2 values)		->	outcome
xij variables:			
	y1 y2	->	y
	s1 s2	->	s

```
. gen byte y2cons = (outcome == 2)
```

```
. gen double invse = 1/s
```

```
. gen double ytr = y*invse
```

```
. gen double y2constr = y2cons*invse
```

```
. sem (ytr <- y2constr invse, nocons), nocaps nodescribe nolog nocnsr var(e.ytr@1)
```

```
Structural equation model          Number of obs      =          20
Estimation method   = ml
Log likelihood      = -116.12748
```

		OIM				
		Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf. Interval]
Structural						
ytr <-						
y2constr		.0834338	.2104572	0.40	0.692	-.3290547 .4959223
invse		1.126318	.1177527	9.57	0.000	.8955267 1.357109
_cons		0	(constrained)			
var(e.ytr)		1	(constrained)			

```
LR test of model vs. saturated: chi2(2) = 47.82, Prob > chi2 = 0.0000
```

```
. lincom [ytr]invse + [ytr]y2constr
```

```
( 1) [ytr]y2constr + [ytr]invse = 0
```

		Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf. Interval]
(1)		1.209751	.174432	6.94	0.000	.867871 1.551632

► Remove constraint from variance of residuals

```
. quietly sem (ytr <- y2constr invse, nocons), nocaps nodescribe nolog nocnsr  
. local Q = _b[var(e.ytr):_cons]*e(N)  
. local df = e(N) - 2  
  
. di "Het. test statistic = " 'Q'  
Het. test statistic = 90.865377  
  
. di "Het. test p-value = " chi2tail('df', 'Q')  
Het. test p-value = 1.009e-11
```

3.2 Random effects multivariate outcomes with zero within study covariances

► $Y \sim \text{MVN}(\theta + \nu, \Sigma)$

► $\nu \sim N(\mathbf{0}, \mathbf{T}^2)$, for a 2 outcome model $\mathbf{T}^2 = \begin{bmatrix} \tau_1^2 & \tau_{12} \\ \tau_{12} & \tau_2^2 \end{bmatrix}$

```
. use telomerase, clear  
  
. gen double y1tr = y1/s1  
  
. gen double invs1 = 1/s1  
  
. gen double y2tr = y2/s2  
  
. gen double invs2 = 1/s2
```



```
. gsem (y1tr <- c.invs1#c.M1@1 invs1, nocons) ///
> (y2tr <- c.invs2#c.M2@1 invs2, nocons), ///
> cov(e.y1tr@1 e.y2tr@1 e.y1tr*e.y2tr@0) ///
> latent(M1 M2) nolog nocnsreport
```

Generalized structural equation model Number of obs = 10
Log likelihood = -37.273657

	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf. Interval]	
y1tr <-						
invs1	1.158561	.1616837	7.17	0.000	.8416669	1.475455
...						
y2tr <-						
invs2	2.00511	.4581216	4.38	0.000	1.107208	2.903012
...						
var(M1)	.1179669	.0000813			.1178077	.1181264
var(M2)	1.628624	.0018461			1.62501	1.632246
cov(M2,M1)	-.4383192	.0001342	-3265.57	0.000	-.4385823	-.4380561
var(e.y1tr)	1	(constrained)				
var(e.y2tr)	1	(constrained)				