

Disentangling interactions between components in a network of complex health interventions

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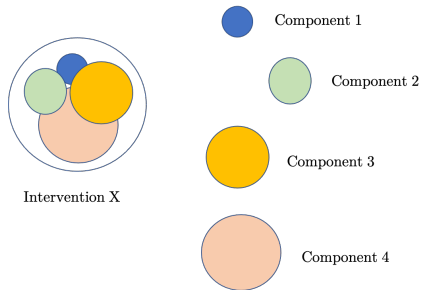
**43rd Annual Conference of the International Society for Clinical Biostatistics,
Newcastle upon Tyne, UK, 21-25 Aug 2022**

Overview

- 1 Defining complex health interventions
- 2 Networks of complex interventions (\rightarrow network meta-analysis)
- 3 Related work & proposed approach
- 4 Some results
- 5 Conclusions

What is a Complex Intervention?

Intervention consisting of **multiple**, potentially **common** and **interactive** components

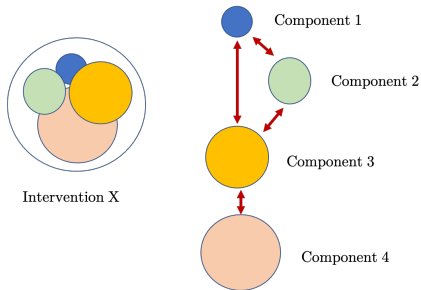


Example: *behavioural change or psychological interventions (e.g. smoking cessation). More recently, digital interventions...*

⇒ need to disentangle the single effects to understand overall effectiveness

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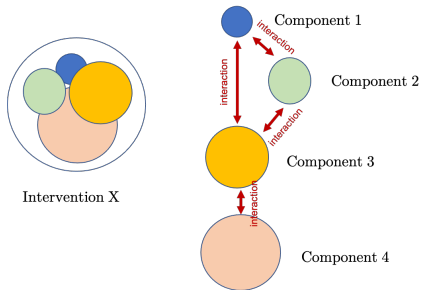


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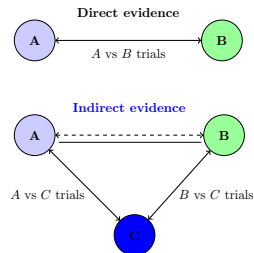
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Network meta-analysis (NMA)

NMA: pool evidence from multiple studies to simultaneously compare many treatments, by integrating direct with indirect evidence, forming a *network of interventions*

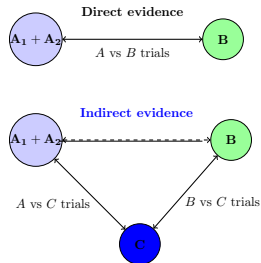
Research question: which intervention works best?



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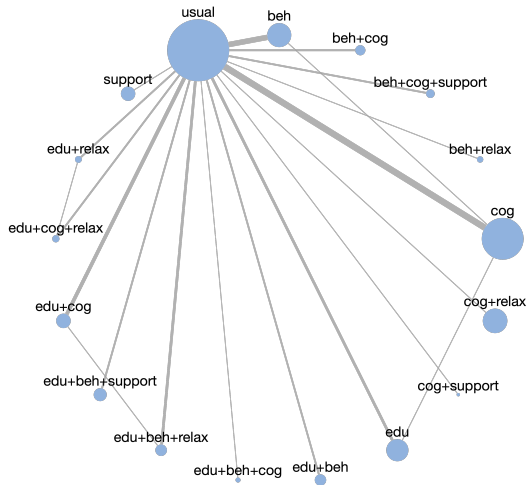
NMA of complex interventions

Research question: which components contribute the most to the effectiveness?

- so, may have complicated pathways
- there is typically larger heterogeneity

Motivating example: Coronary heart psychological interventions

Welton et al., 2009



Standard NMA model: (Bayesian) random effects model

N studies, T treatments

For each study i : $y_{i,XY}$ observed relative treatment effect (with se)

$$y_{i,XY} \sim N(\delta_{i,XY}, \sigma_{i,XY}^2)$$

$$\delta_{i,XY} \sim N(\theta_{XY}, \tau_{XY}^2)$$

- $\forall(X, Y)$ summary relative effect $\theta_{XY} = \theta_X - \theta_Y$ (basic parameters)
 - common heterogeneity τ_{XY}^2 across studies
- ▷ Bayesian inference: need to specify priors for parameters to estimate
- $$\theta = (\theta_1, \dots, \theta_{T-1})^T \sim P(\theta), \tau \sim P(\tau)$$

Standard NMA models for complex interventions

Study i comparing treatments X, Y where $X \ni \{c_1, c_2\}$ and $Y \ni \{c_3, c_4\}$:

Additive model:

$$y_i \sim N(\delta_i, s_i^2)$$

$$\delta_{i,XY} \sim N(\theta_X - \theta_Y, \tau^2)$$

$$\theta_X = d_1 + d_2$$

$$\theta_Y = d_3 + d_4 \quad \rightarrow \text{same effect as from sum of effects alone}$$

Full interaction model:

$$y_i \sim N(\delta_i, s_i^2)$$

$$\delta_{i,XY} \sim N(\theta_X - \theta_Y, \tau^2)$$

$$\theta_X = d_1 + d_2 + d_{1*2}$$

$$\theta_Y = d_3 + d_4 + d_{3*4} \quad \rightarrow \text{bigger/smaller than from sum of effects alone}$$

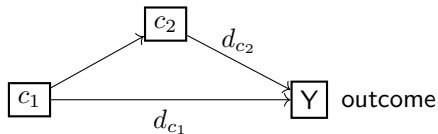
Idea: path-specific mediation

Key assumption: in studies combining two or more components there is a pathway leading from one component to the outcome via the other component(s)

Example: study comparing complex intervention $X \ni \{c_1, c_2\}$ vs placebo

$X = c_1 + c_2$: suppose that c_1 is a **strong** component and c_2 a **weak** component

↓
effect of component c_1 is “mediated” by component c_2



$$\theta_X = d_{c_1} + \beta_1 \theta'_X$$

$$\theta'_X = d_{c_2} + \beta_2 d_{c_1}$$

Latent class mediation

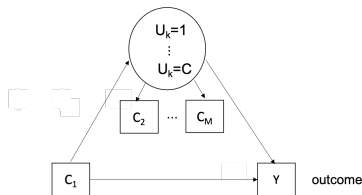
Idea: unobservable groups (latent classes) of components, sharing common characteristics

$$y_i \sim N(\delta_i, s_i^2)$$

$$\delta_i \sim N(\theta_Y - \theta_X, \tau^2)$$

$$d_k \sim N(m_{D_C}, \tau_k^2)$$

with component $k \in D_C$ with C classes to infer, and τ_k^2 within-class variance



Applications:

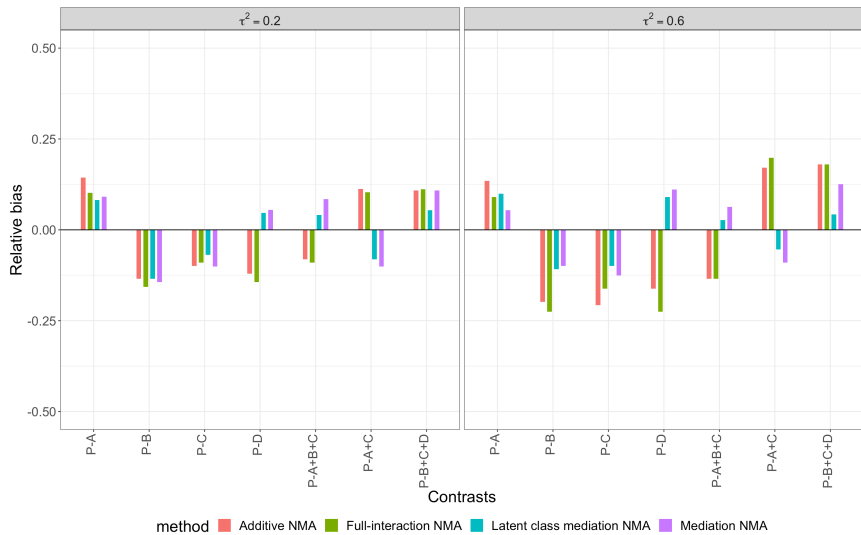
- ▷ Simulated networks of complex interventions
- ▷ Network of coronary heart psychological interventions

Small simulation study

Simulated data:

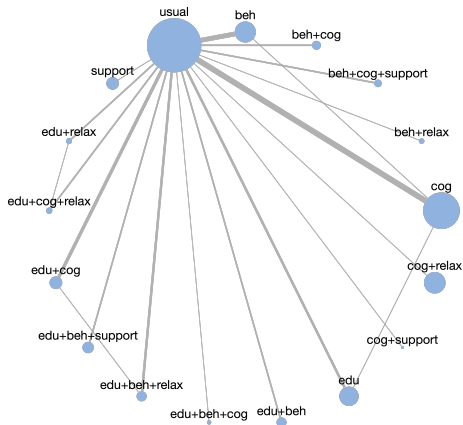
- ① two-arm studies only, fairly connected networks
 - ② five interventions (A,B,C,D,P); three combinations (A+B+C, A+C, B+C+D)
 - ③ $\tau^2 \in \{0.2, 0.6\}$
 - ④ 1,000 data sets generated
-
- ▷ models: mediation model, latent class mediation, additive, full interaction model
 - ▷ Bayesian framework: non-informative priors, 50,000 iterations (10,000 burn-in)

Simulation results



Motivating example: Coronary heart psychological interventions

Welton et al. (2009)



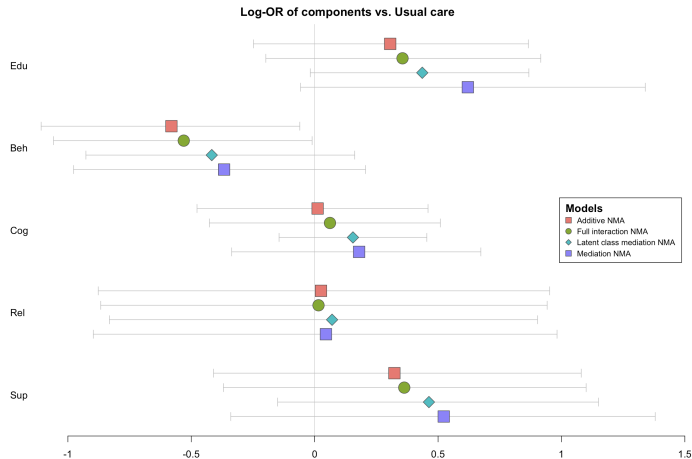
- 36 studies
- 17 active interventions
- outcome: all-cause mortality

components:

edu – educational
relax – relaxation
support – support
beh – behavioural
cog – cognitive

Motivating example: Coronary heart psychological interventions

Welton et al. (2009)



Final Remarks

Conclusions:

- complex interventions are hard to synthesise
- our approach tackles how components interact, accounting for heterogeneity
- results suggest pathway analysis seems suitable

Future directions:

- give structure in the priors for the relative effects of complex interventions
- IPD data would help to better explain heterogeneity

Some references

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Thank you!