# Package 'MVPBT'

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|--|
| <b>Title</b> Publication Bias Tests for Meta-Analysis of Diagnostic Accuracy Test  |
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| <b>Description</b> Generalized Egger tests for detecting publication bias in meta-analysis for diagnostic accuracy test (Noma (2020) <doi:10.1111 biom.13343="">, Noma (2022) <doi:10.48550 arxiv.2209.07270="">). These publication bias tests are generally more powerful compared with the conventional univariate publication bias tests and can incorporate correlation information between the outcome variables.</doi:10.48550></doi:10.1111> |
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MVPBT-package

The 'MVPBT' package.

## **Description**

Generalized Egger tests to detect publication bias in meta-analysis for diagnostic accuracy test.

#### References

Noma, H. (2020). Discussion of "Testing small study effects in multivariate meta-analysis" by Chuan Hong, Georgia Salanti, Sally Morton, Richard Riley, Haitao Chu, Stephen E. Kimmel, and Yong Chen. *Biometrics* **76**: 1255-1259. doi:10.1111/biom.13343

Noma, H. (2022). MVPBT: R package for publication bias tests in meta-analysis of diagnostic accuracy studies. arXiv:2209.07270. doi:10.48550/arXiv.2209.07270

bifunnel

Funnel plots for the bivariate outcomes

#### **Description**

Funnel plots for the bivariate outcomes of diagnostic meta-analysis are created.

### Usage

```
bifunnel(y,S)
```

#### **Arguments**

y Summary outcome statistics
S Covariance estimates of y

#### Value

Funnel plots for the logit-transformed sensitivities and false positive rates are presented.

#### References

Noma, H. (2020). Discussion of "Testing small study effects in multivariate meta-analysis" by Chuan Hong, Georgia Salanti, Sally Morton, Richard Riley, Haitao Chu, Stephen E. Kimmel, and Yong Chen. *Biometrics* **76**: 1255-1259. doi:10.1111/biom.13343

Noma, H. (2022). MVPBT: R package for publication bias tests in meta-analysis of diagnostic accuracy studies. arXiv:2209.07270. doi:10.48550/arXiv.2209.07270

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### **Examples**

```
require(metafor)
require(mada)

data(cervical)

LAG <- cervical[cervical$method==2,]

fit1 <- reitsma(LAG)
summary(fit1)  # results of the bivariate meta-analysis

###

attach(LAG)

dta1 <- edta(TP,FN,TN,FP)

###

attach(dta1)

bifunnel(y,S)</pre>
```

cervical

Scheidler et al. (1997)'s cervical cancer data

### **Description**

Dataset of a meta-analysis of diagnostic accuracy for radiological evaluation of lymph node metastases in patients with cervical cancer.

#### Usage

```
data(cervical)
```

### **Format**

A data frame with 44 rows and 8 variables

- id: identification number
- author: The first author name of the corresponding study
- year: The published year of the corresponding study
- method: The diagnostic method; 1=CT (computed tomography), 2=LAG (lymphangiography), 3=MRI (magnetic resonance imaging)
- TP: A vector of the number of true positives (TP)
- FP: A vector of the number of false positives (FP)
- FN: A vector of the number of false negatives (FN)
- TN: A vector of the number of true negatives (TN)

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#### References

Scheidler, J., Hricak, H., Yu, K. K., Subak, L., and Segal, M. R. (1997). Radiological evaluation of lymph node metastases in patients with cervical cancer. A meta-analysis. *JAMA* **278**: 1096-1101.

Reitsma, J. B., Glas, A. S., Rutjes, A. W., Scholten, R. J., Bossuyt, P. M., and Zwinderman, A. H. (2005). Bivariate analysis of sensitivity and specificity produces informative summary measures in diagnostic reviews. *Journal of Clinical Epidemiology* **58**: 982-990. doi:10.1016/j.jclinepi.2005.02.022

edta Transforming contingency table data to summary statistics in diagnostic studies

# Description

Transforming contingency table data to summary statistics in diagnostic studies.

#### **Usage**

```
edta(TP,FN,TN,FP)
```

## Arguments

| TP | A vector of the number of true positives (TP)  |
|----|--|
| FP | A vector of the number of false positives (FP) |
| FN | A vector of the number of false negatives (FN) |
| TN | A vector of the number of true negatives (TN)  |

#### Value

Summary statistics for meta-analysis are generated.

- y: Logit-transformed sensitivities and false positive rates.
- S: Within-study variances and covariances.
- Se: Sensitivities.
- Fp: False positive rates.

```
data(cervical)
LAG <- cervical[cervical$method==2,]
attach(LAG)
dta1 <- edta(TP,FN,TN,FP)</pre>
```

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| MVPBT2 | Generalized Egger test to detect publication bias in bivariate meta- |
|--------|--|
|        | analysis for diagnostic accuracy test (MSSET2)                       |

#### **Description**

Generalized Egger test to detect publication bias in bivariate meta-analysis for diagnostic accuracy test (called MSSET2 in Noma (2020)). This test does not consider the uncertainties of heterogeneity variance-covariance parameters, so MVPBT3 is recommended in practice.

### Usage

```
MVPBT2(y,S)
```

#### **Arguments**

y Summary outcome statistics
S Covariance estimates of y

#### Value

- T: The efficient score statistic.
- P: P-value of the publication bias test (score test).
- b0: Constrained maximum likelihood estimates of the regression intercepts.

#### References

Noma, H. (2020). Discussion of "Testing small study effects in multivariate meta-analysis" by Chuan Hong, Georgia Salanti, Sally Morton, Richard Riley, Haitao Chu, Stephen E. Kimmel, and Yong Chen. *Biometrics* **76**: 1255-1259. doi:10.1111/biom.13343

Noma, H. (2022). MVPBT: R package for publication bias tests in meta-analysis of diagnostic accuracy studies. arXiv:2209.07270. doi:10.48550/arXiv.2209.07270

```
require(metafor)
require(mada)

data(cervical)

LAG <- cervical[cervical$method==2,]

fit1 <- reitsma(LAG)
summary(fit1)  # results of the bivariate meta-analysis
###</pre>
```

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```
attach(LAG)
dta1 <- edta(TP,FN,TN,FP)</pre>
oldpar <- par(mfrow=c(1,1))</pre>
par(mfrow=c(1,3))
plot(fit1, predict=TRUE, cex=1.5, pch=19, sroclty=1, sroclwd=1.5, lty=2,
main="(a) SROC plot", xlim=c(0,1), ylim=c(0,1))
points(dta1$Fp,dta1$Se,pch=20,col="blue")
#legend(0.4,0.1,legend=c("95% confidence region","95% prediction region"),lty=c(2,3))
###
attach(dta1)
res1 <- rma(y[,1], S[,1])
funnel(res1,main="(b) Funnel plot for logit(Se)")
regtest(res1, model="lm") # univariate Egger's test
res2 <- rma(y[,2], S[,3])
funnel(res2,main="(c) Funnel plot for logit(FPR)")
regtest(res2, model="lm") # univariate Egger's test
###
MVPBT2(y,S)
              # Generalized Egger test (MSSET2)
par(oldpar)
               # Reset the graphic parameter
```

MVPBT3

Generalized Egger test to detect publication bias in bivariate metaanalysis for diagnostic accuracy test (MSSET3)

# Description

Generalized Egger test to detect publication bias in bivariate meta-analysis for diagnostic accuracy test (called MSSET3 in Noma (2020)). This test adequately consider the uncertainties of heterogeneity variance-covariance parameters by bootstrapping.

## Usage

```
MVPBT3(y,S,B=2000)
```

#### **Arguments**

| У | Summary outcome statistics |
|---|----------------------------|
| S | Covariance estimates of y  |

B Number of bootstrap resampling (default: 2000)

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#### Value

- T.b: Bootstrap samples of the efficient score statistic.
- T: The efficient score statistic.
- P: P-value of the publication bias test (bootstrap test).

#### References

Noma, H. (2020). Discussion of "Testing small study effects in multivariate meta-analysis" by Chuan Hong, Georgia Salanti, Sally Morton, Richard Riley, Haitao Chu, Stephen E. Kimmel, and Yong Chen. *Biometrics* **76**: 1255-1259. doi:10.1111/biom.13343

Noma, H. (2022). MVPBT: R package for publication bias tests in meta-analysis of diagnostic accuracy studies. arXiv:2209.07270. doi:10.48550/arXiv.2209.07270

```
require(metafor)
require(mada)
data(cervical)
LAG <- cervical[cervical$method==2,]
fit1 <- reitsma(LAG)</pre>
summary(fit1)
                  # results of the bivariate meta-analysis
###
attach(LAG)
dta1 <- edta(TP,FN,TN,FP)</pre>
oldpar <- par(mfrow=c(1,1))</pre>
par(mfrow=c(1,3))
plot(fit1, predict=TRUE, cex=1.5, pch=19, sroclty=1, sroclwd=1.5, lty=2,
main="(a) SROC plot", x \lim c(0,1), y \lim c(0,1))
points(dta1$Fp,dta1$Se,pch=20,col="blue")
#legend(0.4,0.1,legend=c("95% confidence region","95% prediction region"),lty=c(2,3))
attach(dta1)
res1 <- rma(y[,1], S[,1])
funnel(res1,main="(b) Funnel plot for logit(Se)")
regtest(res1, model="lm") # univariate Egger's test
res2 <- rma(y[,2], S[,3])
funnel(res2,main="(c) Funnel plot for logit(FPR)")
```

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```
regtest(res2, model="lm") # univariate Egger's test
###
MVPBT3(y,S,B=20) # Generalized Egger test (MSSET3)
# This is an example command for illustration. B should be >= 1000.
par(oldpar) # Reset the graphic parameter
```

sdta Transforming diagnostic measures to summary statistics for metaanalysis of diagnostic studies

## **Description**

Transforming diagnostic measures to summary statistics for meta-analysis of diagnostic studies.

#### Usage

```
sdta(Se,Fp,Secl,Secu,Fpcl,Fpcu)
```

## **Arguments**

| Se   | A vector of the sensitivity estimates                           |
|------|---|
| Fp   | A vector of the false positive rate estimates                   |
| Secl | A vector of the lower confidence limits of sensitivities        |
| Secu | A vector of the upper confidence limits of sensitivities        |
| Fpcl | A vector of the lower confidence limits of false positive rates |
| Fpcu | A vector of the upper confidence limits of false positive rates |

# Value

Summary statistics for meta-analysis are generated.

- y: Logit-transformed sensitivities and false positive rates.
- S: Within-study variances and covariances.
- Se: Sensitivities.
- Fp: False positive rates.

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```
library("mada")

MRI <- cervical[cervical$method==3,]

MRIa <- MRI[,5:8]
MRIad <- madad(MRIa)

sdta(Se=MRIad$sens$sens,Fp=MRIad$fpr$fpr,
   Secl=MRIad$sens$sens.ci[,1],Fpcl=MRIad$fpr$fpr.ci[,1])

sdta(Se=MRIad$sens$sens,Fp=MRIad$fpr$fpr,
   Secu=MRIad$sens$sens.ci[,2],Fpcu=MRIad$fpr$fpr.ci[,2])</pre>
```

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