

Utility contrast enhanced ultrasonography for detecting residual liver tumor early after transarterial chemoembolization: A diagnostic metanalysis

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Introduction

Transarterial chemoembolization (TACE) is the recommended treatment of choice for intermediate stage HCCs.¹ The underlying principle of TACE is inducing tumor tissue hypoxia with the selective delivery of embolization particles together with a chemotherapeutic drug. TACE is still considered a palliative method, although it might achieve a complete therapeutic response, small numbers of malignant cells can escape necrosis.² Early evaluation and detection of those residual tumor warrant a chance for immediate repeat treatment.³⁻⁶ Thereby, the modality for early detection is paramount important. The most promising modality is the contrast-enhanced ultrasonography (CEUS). This study aimed to gather evidence for diagnostic performance of CEUS in detecting residual tumor within 24-72 hours after TACE treatment.

Methods

Literature Search

Data from literature up to September 2022 were searched from PubMed, Embase and Google scholar. The search term were combination of following: (1) hepatocellular carcinoma, liver carcinoma, liver cancer, hepatoma and HCC; (2) transarterial chemoembolization and TACE; and (3) contrast enhanced ultrasound, contrast enhanced ultrasonography and CEUS.

Study Selection

Studies were included in the analysis if they met the following inclusion criteria: (1) all participant received TACE treatment for hepatocellular carcinoma; (2) all participant had CEUS examination within 72 hours after TACE; (3) All participant underwent confirmation test after 1 month with Contrast Enhanced Computed Tomography (CECT) or Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) or both; (4) The study included the absolute number of true-positive, true-negative, false-positive, false-negative or the value of sensitivity, specificity, positive predictive value and negative predictive value. The study excluded if met the following criteria: (1) the publication included a case report, reviews, or editorial; (2) the study did not report the sufficient parameter of the diagnostic performance about the index test of interest. Literature search and study selection were conducted by two authors (MVLW and KAW). Discrepancy, if any, were resolved by discussion and agreement.

Data Collection

The screened study were evaluated and the following data were collected: (1) author, publication date and study design; (2) study quality assessed by the Quality Assessment of Diagnostic Accuracy Studies (QUADAS)⁷; (2) investigators (MVLW and KAW) independently performed a quality assessment of the included studies, and disagreements were resolved by discussion; (3) the data regarding true positive, false-positive, false-negative, and true-negative results gathered or calculated from each study

Risk of Bias and Quality Assessment

Risk of bias of the included study was assessed with QUADAS. Visualization for study heterogeneity, indicating for variations between studies, was presented with SROC and Cross-Hairs plots as well as calculation for I^2 statistics. If an I^2 indicates significant heterogeneity, data were pooled by random-effects model, otherwise it was pooled by fixed-effects model.

Statistical Analysis

The collected data were tabulated in spreadsheet (Google Sheet^{T^M}) and analyzed in R statistical language (v 4.1.2)⁸ through Rstudio interface (RStudio Server 2022.02.3+492 for Ubuntu Bionic).^{9,10} Diagnostic meta-analysis specific calculation was conducted using Mada package.¹¹ The main analysis was focused on the pooled diagnostic parameter of CEUS early after TACE in detecting residual tumors. The pooled sensitivity, specificity, positive predictive value (PPV), negative predictive value (NPV), positive likelihood ratio (PLR), negative likelihood ratio (NLR) and the diagnostic odds ratio were calculated using the suitable model in respect for the between study heterogeneity. The summary of diagnostic performance was presented in SROC curve. Additional R packages used include rmarkdown for reproducible data calculation and manuscript preparation,¹² googlesheet4 for data bridging from Google Sheets to R,¹³ gtsummary for table generation,¹⁴ PRISMA2022 for PRISMA chart generation,¹⁵ and robvis for risk of bias plotting.¹⁶

Results

```
ceus <- read_sheet("https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1KOU8NsU6CDHBgILqSRq5UJEILpI68aSKXwZbCBfQPkc...")
write_csv(ceus, "ceus.csv")
```

Search Results

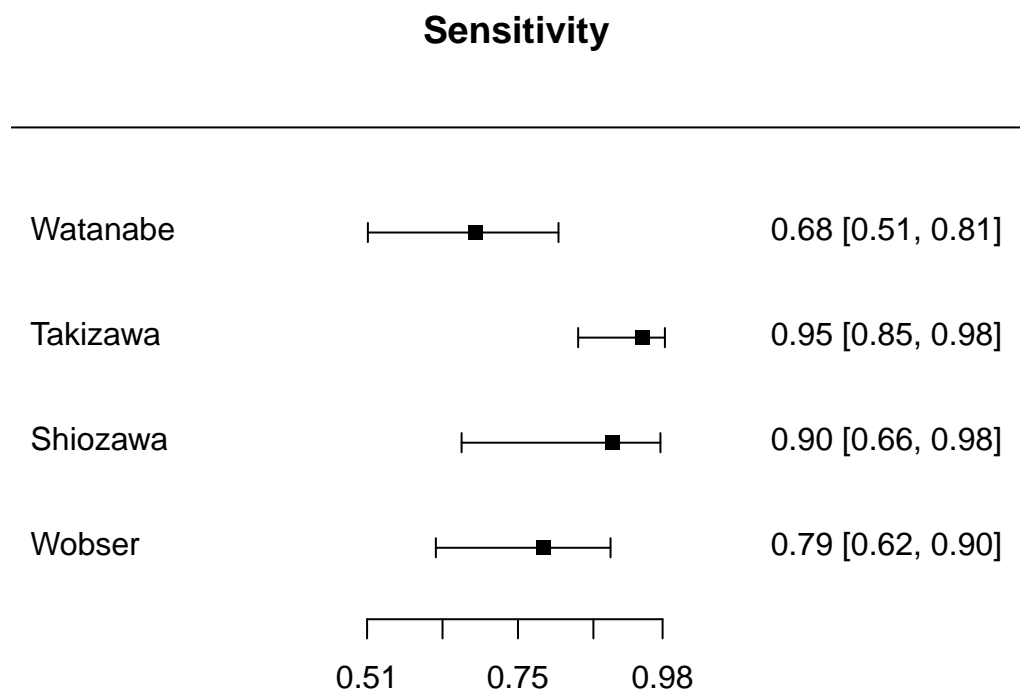
Findings

```
des_ceus <- madad(ceus,
  TP=TP,
  FN=FN,
  FP=FP,
  TN=TN)
print(des_ceus)

## Descriptive summary of ceus with 4 primary studies.
## Confidence level for all calculations set to 95 %
## Using a continuity correction of 0.5 if applicable
##
## Diagnostic accuracies
##      sens  2.5% 97.5% spec  2.5% 97.5%
## [1,] 0.682 0.511 0.814 0.905 0.803 0.957
## [2,] 0.948 0.846 0.984 0.808 0.537 0.938
## [3,] 0.900 0.660 0.977 0.635 0.444 0.791
## [4,] 0.790 0.619 0.897 0.955 0.679 0.995
##
## Test for equality of sensitivities:
## X-squared = 10.9525, df = 3, p-value = 0.012
## Test for equality of specificities:
## X-squared = 10.7727, df = 3, p-value = 0.013
##
##
## Diagnostic OR and likelihood ratios
```

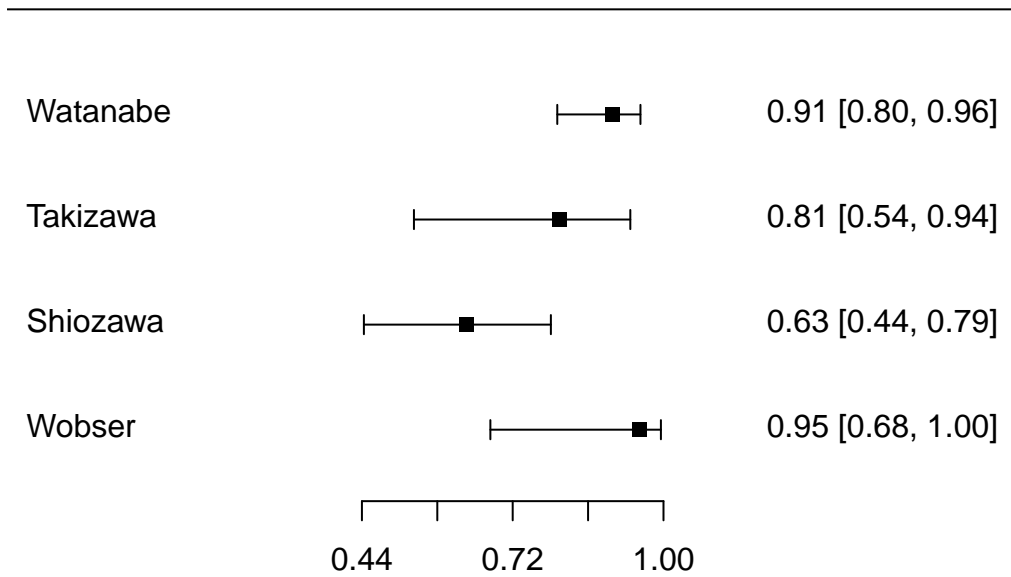
```
##          DOR    2.5%    97.5% posLR  2.5%    97.5% negLR  2.5% 97.5%
## [1,] 20.455  6.517   64.198  7.190 3.140   16.466 0.352 0.212 0.583
## [2,] 76.440 11.698  499.492  4.929 1.615   15.047 0.064 0.019 0.222
## [3,] 15.632  2.418  101.038  2.463 1.444    4.201 0.158 0.034 0.739
## [4,] 79.154  4.078 1536.547 17.387 1.152  262.400 0.220 0.110 0.440
##
## Correlation of sensitivities and false positive rates:
##   rho  2.5 % 97.5 %
## 0.644 -0.832  0.991
```

```
forest_sens <- mada::forest(des_ceus,
  type = "sens",
  snames = ceus$Author,
  main= "Sensitivity")
```

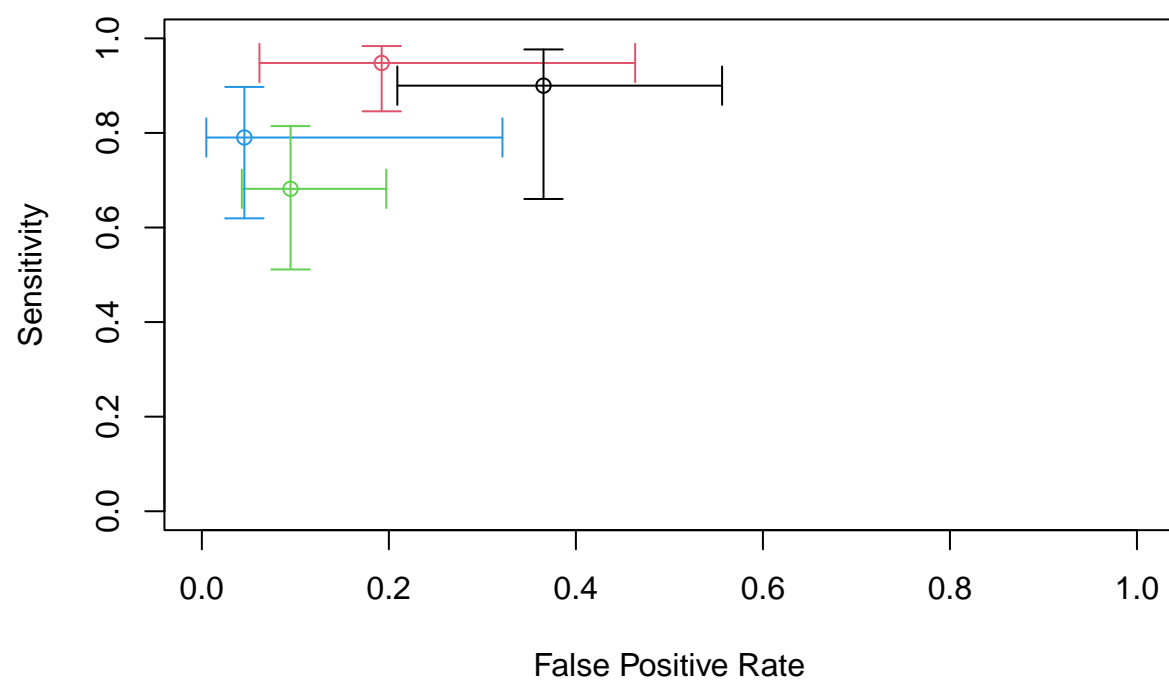


```
forest_spec <- mada::forest(des_ceus,
  type = "spec",
  snames = ceus$Author,
  main = "Specificity")
```

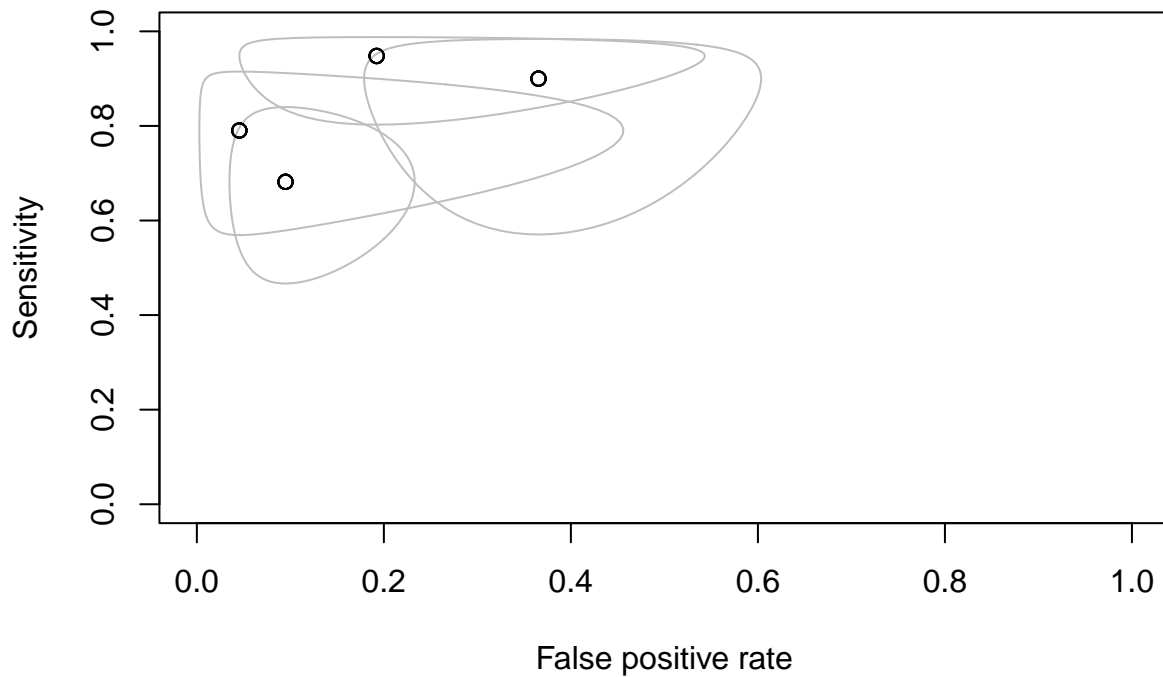
Specificity



```
crosshair(ceus,  
  col= factor(ceus$Author))
```



R0Cellipse(ceus)



```
fit1 <- reitsma(ceus)
summary(fit1)
```

```
## Call: reitsma.default(data = ceus)
##
## Bivariate diagnostic random-effects meta-analysis
## Estimation method: REML
##
## Fixed-effects coefficients
##
```

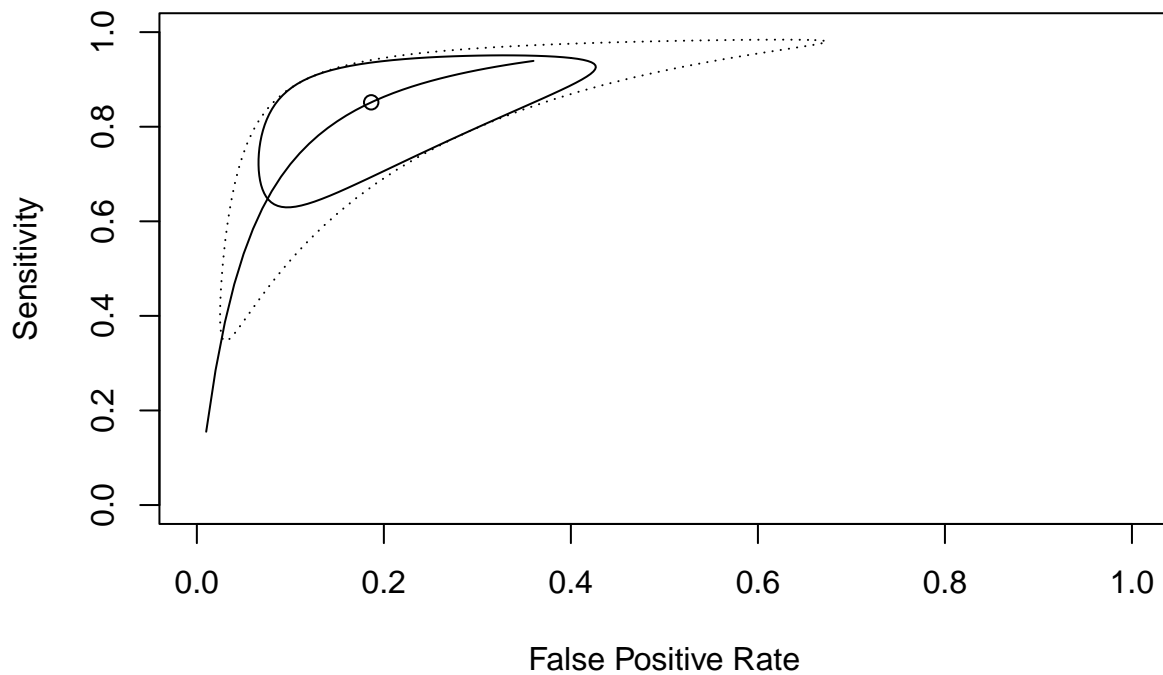
	Estimate	Std. Error	z	Pr(> z)	95%ci.lb	95%ci.ub	
## tsens.(Intercept)	1.747	0.497	3.513	0.000	0.773	2.722	***
## tfpr.(Intercept)	-1.473	0.481	-3.062	0.002	-2.416	-0.530	**
## sensitivity	0.852	-	-	-	0.684	0.938	
## false pos. rate	0.186	-	-	-	0.082	0.370	

```
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## Variance components: between-studies Std. Dev and correlation matrix
##
```

	Std. Dev	tsens	tfpr
## tsens	0.835	1.000	.
## tfpr	0.757	1.000	1.000

```
##
## logLik    AIC    BIC
##  8.576 -7.152 -6.755
##
## AUC:  0.899
```

```
## Partial AUC (restricted to observed FPRs and normalized): 0.771
##
## I2 estimates
## Zhou and Dendukuri approach: 0 %
## Holling sample size unadjusted approaches: 28.2 - 37.3 %
## Holling sample size adjusted approaches: 1.5 - 2 %
plot(fit1, predict=TRUE)
```



Discussion

Summary of the Results

Limitations

Applications

Conclusion

Disclaimer

References

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Abstract