

# THE USE OF EXTERNAL DATA FOR DECISION MAKING

## BBS Spring Seminar

Panel discussion

Tim Friede

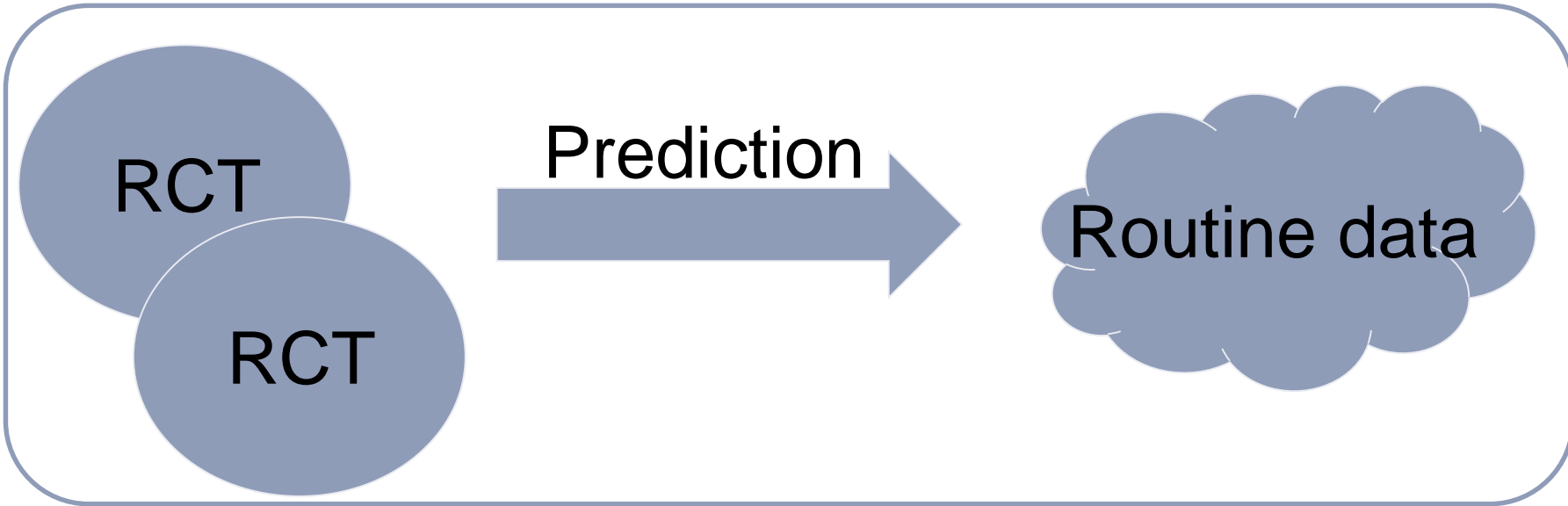
Dept. Medical Statistics

University Medical Center Göttingen

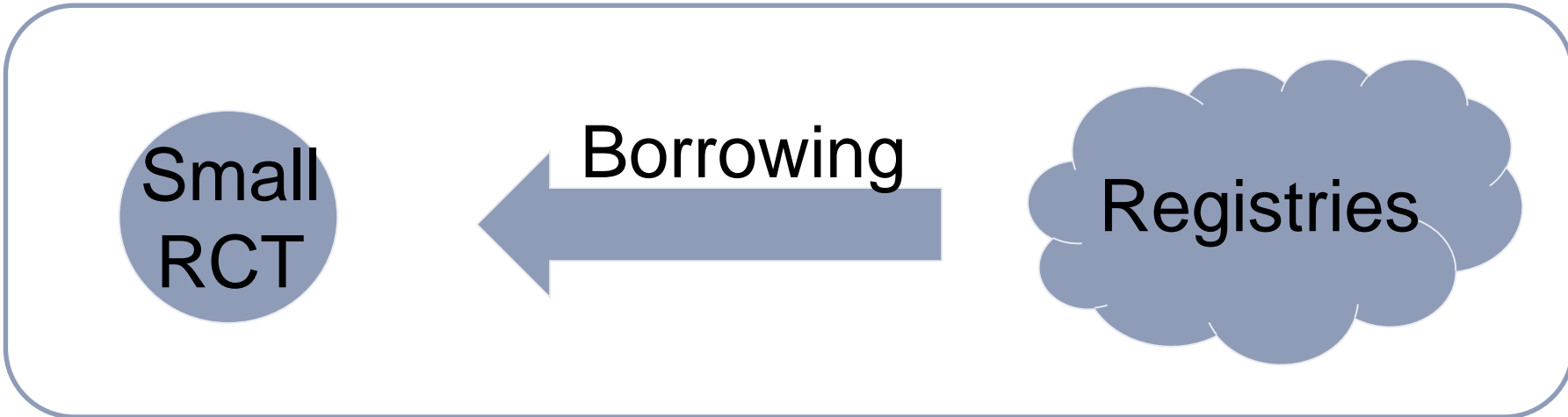
Göttingen, Germany

# EXTRAPOLATION

Common disease

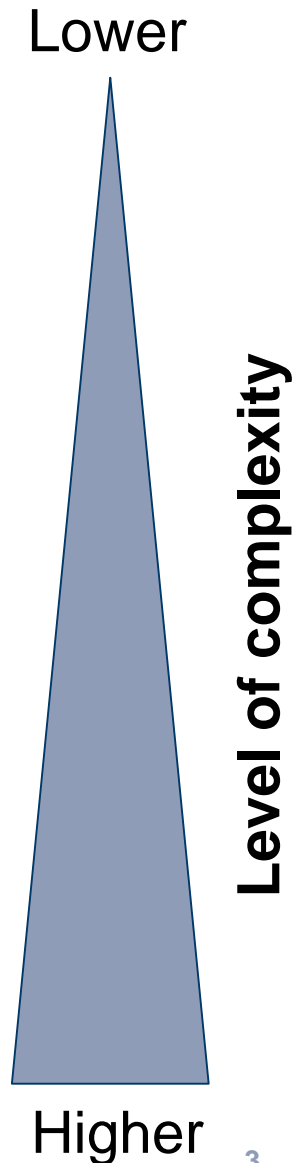


Rare disease



# EVIDENCE SYNTHESIS

- ▷ **Pairwise meta-analysis**
  - ▷ comparing two treatments
- ▷ **Meta-regression**
  - ▷ including study-level covariates
- ▷ **Network meta-analysis**
  - ▷ comparing multiple treatments indirectly
- ▷ **RCT with historical controls**
  - ▷ integrating control group data from previous trials
- ▷ **Generalized (or cross design) synthesis**
  - ▷ combining data from different types of studies

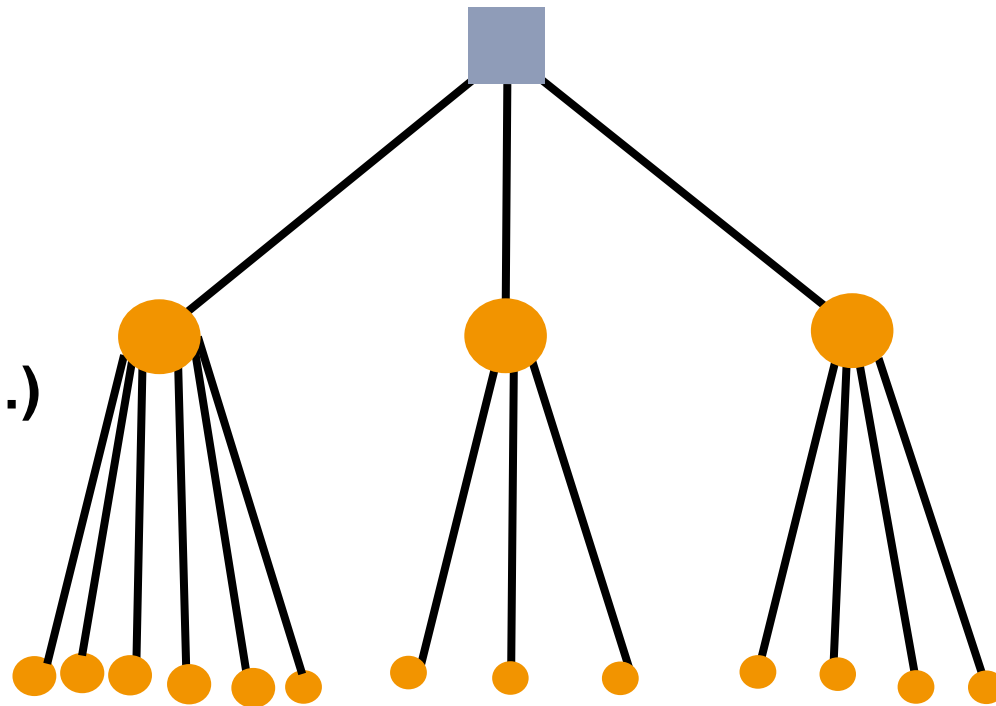


# HIERARCHICAL MODELS

**Meta-analysis**

**Studies**  
(RCT, registry, ...)

**Patients**



Example: **Normal-normal hierarchical model (NNHM)** for random-effects meta-analysis

$$y_i | \theta_i \sim \text{Normal}(\theta_i, s_i^2) \quad \theta_i | \Theta, \tau \sim \text{Normal}(\Theta, \tau^2)$$

# QUANTITIES OF INTEREST

Different **quantities of interest** in hierarchical models

- ▶ average effect ( $\mu$ ) across studies
  - ▶ standard (pairwise) meta-analysis
- ▶ effect ( $\theta_{k+1}$ ) of a future study
  - ▶ prediction / extrapolation: adult to children; bridging
- ▶ effect ( $\theta_i$ ) of an individual study in the light of the other studies (shrinkage estimator)
  - ▶ small RCT with borrowing from registry

Inference of effects must account for between-study **heterogeneity** and potential **biases**.