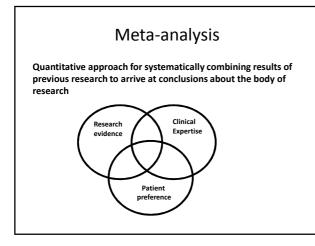
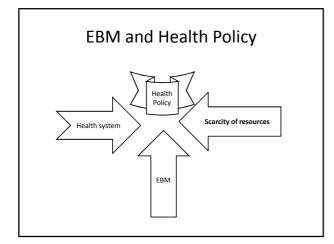
Overview of Meta-analysis

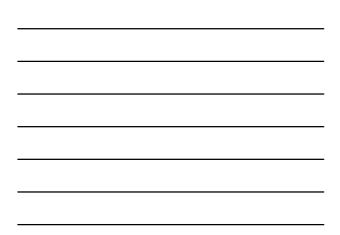
Dr Saikat Das MD, PhD All India Institute of Medical Sciences Bhopal



Need of Evidence Based Medicine

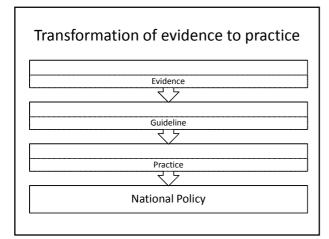
- Our daily need of valid evidence for diagnosis, therapy, prognosis, prevention
- > Textbooks are frequently outdated
- ➤ Experts are often wrong
- Explosion in medical publications and journals
- Didactic CME and seminar not able to change the practice





5 A's of EBM

- > Asking an answerable question(about prevention, diagnosis, prognosis, therapy, causation, etc) based on clinical need
- Acquiring the best evidence with which to answer that question
- Appraising critically that evidence for its validity (closeness to the "truth"), impact(size of the effect), and applicability (usefulness in our clinical practice)
- Applying the evidence, our clinical expertise and our patient's unique biology, values and circumstances in an integrated
- Assessing The outcomes for our patients (or our effectiveness and efficiency in executing the 4 'A's) and seeking ways to improve them both for next time





• Every decision will have to be based on a systematic appraisal of the best evidence available in the context of the prevailing values & resources available

Components of Meta-analysis

- ➤Quantitative : numbers
- \succ Systematic : methodical
- >combining: putting together
- ➤ previous research
- ➤ conclusion

Steps of Meta-analysis

- Identify studies
- Determine eligibility of studies
 - -Inclusion criteria
 - -Exclusion criteria
- Extract Data from the studies
- Analysis

Heterogenity approach

- Fixed effect model
- Random effect model

References

http://www.cochrane.org/resources/handbook/index.htm http://www.cochrane-net.org/openlearning/ The Revman user guide. http://www.ccims.net/RevMan/documentation.htm

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