

Identifying inconsistency in network meta-analysis: Is the net heat plot a reliable method? Supplementary material

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A List of RCTs included in Lung Cancer network

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Atagi S, Kawahara M, Tamura T, Noda K, Watanabe K, Yokoyama A, et al. Standard thoracic radiotherapy with or without concurrent daily low-dose carboplatin in elderly patients with locally advanced non-small cell lung cancer: A phase III trial of the Japan Clinical Oncology Group (JCOG9812). *Jpn J Clin Oncol*. 2005;35(4):195-201.

Ball D, Bishop J, Smith J, O'Brien P, Davis S, Ryan G, et al. A randomised phase III study of accelerated or standard fraction radiotherapy with or without concurrent carboplatin in inoperable non-small cell lung cancer: Final report of an Australian multi-centre trial. *Radiotherapy and Oncology*. 1999;52:129-36.

Belani CP, Choy H, Bonomi P, Scott C, Travis P, Haluschak J, et al. Combined chemoradiotherapy regimens of paclitaxel and carboplatin for locally advanced non-small-cell lung cancer: A randomized phase II locally advanced multi-modality protocol. *J Clin Oncol*. 2005;23(25):5883-91.

Belderbos J, Uitterhoeve L, van Zandwijk N, Belderbos H, Rodrigus P, van de Vaart P, et al. Randomised trial of sequential versus concurrent chemo-radiotherapy in patients with inoperable non-small cell lung cancer (EORTC 08972-22973). *Eur J Cancer*. 2007;43(1):114-21.

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carcinoma. *Cancer*. 1998;82:1037-48.

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Cardiello C, Blanco Villalba J, Anac S, Francheri Wilson C, Trodler C, Hunis A, et al. Combined radiochemotherapy (RTCT) versus radiotherapy (RT) in limited inoperable non small cell carcinoma of the lung (NSCLC). *Proceedings American Society of Clinical Oncology*. 1985;4:177.

Clamon G, Herndon J, Cooper R, Chang AY, Rosenman J, Green MR. Radiosensitization With Carboplatin for Patients With Unresectable Stage III NonSmall-Cell Lung Cancer: A Phase III Trial of the Cancer and Leukemia Group B and the Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group. *J Clin Oncol*. 1999;17:4-11.

Clamon G, Herndon J, Eaton W, Rosenman J, Maurer L, Cooper M, et al. A feasibility study of extended chemotherapy for locally advanced non-small cell lung cancer: A phase II trial of Cancer and Leukemia Group B. *Cancer Invest*. 1994;12:273-82.

Crino L, Latini P, Meacci M, Corgna E, Maranzano E, Darwish S, et al. Induction chemotherapy plus high-dose radiotherapy versus radiotherapy alone in locally advanced unresectable non-small-cell lung cancer. *Annals of Oncology*. 1993;4:847-51.

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Curran WJ, Jr., Paulus R, Langer CJ, Komaki R, Lee JS, Hauser S, et al. Sequential vs. concurrent chemoradiation for stage III non-small cell lung cancer: Randomized phase III trial RTOG 9410. *J Natl Cancer Inst*. 2011;103(19):1452-60.

Dillman R, Seagren S, Propert K, Guerra J, Eaton W, Perry M, et al. A randomized trial of induction

chemotherapy plus high-dose radiation versus radiation alone in stage III non-small cell lung cancer. *N Engl J Med.* 1990;323:940-5.

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Fairlamb D, Milroy R, Gower N, Parmar M, Peake M, Rudd R, et al. A randomised comparison of radical radiotherapy with or without chemotherapy for patients with non-small cell lung cancer: Results from the Big Lung Trial. *Radiotherapy and Oncology.* 2005;75(2):134-40.

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Furuse K, Fukuoka M, Kawahara M, Nishikawa H, Takada Y, Kudoh S, et al. Phase III study of concurrent versus sequential thoracic radiotherapy in combination with mitomycin, vindesine, and cisplatin in unresectable stage III nonsmall-cell lung cancer. *J Clin Oncol.* 1999;17:2692-9.

Gregor A, Macebth FR, Paul J, Cram L, Hansen H. Radical radiotherapy and chemotherapy in localized inoperable non-small-cell lung cancer: A randomized trial. *J Natl Cancer Inst.* 1993;85(12):997.

Groen HJM. Continuously infused carboplatin used as radiosensitizer in locally unresectable non-small-cell lung cancer: A multicenter phase III study. *Annals of Oncology.* 2004;15(3):427-32.

Huber RM, Flentje M, Schmidt M, Pollinger B, Gosse H, Willner J, et al. Simultaneous chemoradiotherapy compared with radiotherapy alone after induction chemotherapy in inoperable stage IIIA or IIIB non-small-cell lung cancer: Study CTRT99/97 by the Bronchial Carcinoma Therapy Group. *J Clin Oncol.* 2006;24(27):4397-404.

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Jeremic B, Shibamoto Y, Acimovic L, Milisavljevic S. Hyperfractionated radiation therapy with or without concurrent low-dose daily carboplatin/etoposide for stage III non-small-cell lung cancer: A randomized study. *J Clin Oncol.* 1996;14:1065-70.

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B Statistical Details

This appendix provides further details on Section 4.2.

The network estimate of c is equal to the weighted average of all the direct and indirect evidence combined; that is:

$$\hat{\theta}_c^{\text{net}} = \frac{1}{k+2} \left\{ 2\hat{\theta}_c^{\text{dir}} + \sum_{i=1}^k \hat{\theta}_c^{\text{ind}(i)} \right\}.$$

Assume that $d \neq c$ and let the effect size for design d be $\hat{\theta}_c^{\text{ind}(d)}$. When design d is detached the remaining network evidence on c is:

$$\hat{\theta}_{c(d)}^{\text{net}} = \frac{1}{k+1} \left\{ 2\hat{\theta}_c^{\text{dir}} + \sum_{i, i \neq d} \hat{\theta}_c^{\text{ind}(i)} \right\}$$

If the direct comparison, $d = c$, is detached the network evidence remaining for design c is:

$$\hat{\theta}_{c(c)}^{\text{net}} = \frac{1}{k} \sum_{i=1}^k \hat{\theta}_c^{\text{ind}(i)}$$

When $d \neq c$, $\hat{\theta}_c^{\text{net}}$ can be re-written in terms of $\hat{\theta}_c^{\text{ind}(i)}$ as follows:

$$\hat{\theta}_c^{\text{net}} = \frac{1}{k+2} \left\{ 2\hat{\theta}_c^{\text{dir}} + \hat{\theta}_c^{\text{ind}(d)} + \sum_{i, i \neq d} \hat{\theta}_c^{\text{ind}(i)} \right\}.$$

The inconsistency Q statistics were defined in Section 4.1 as (3), (4) and (5). Expanding (5) and rearranging:

$$Q_{c,d}^{\text{diff}} = \frac{2}{s^2} \left(\hat{\theta}_{c(d)}^{\text{net}} - \hat{\theta}_c^{\text{net}} \right) \left[\hat{\theta}_c^{\text{dir}} - \frac{1}{2} \left(\hat{\theta}_{c(d)}^{\text{net}} + \hat{\theta}_c^{\text{net}} \right) \right]$$

Define $\hat{\theta}_{c(d/2)}^{\text{net}}$ as the average of all the network evidence for design c and the network evidence that remains for design c when design d is excluded so that:

$$\hat{\theta}_{c(d/2)}^{\text{net}} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\hat{\theta}_{c(d)}^{\text{net}} + \hat{\theta}_c^{\text{net}} \right)$$

Then we can write:

$$Q_{c,d}^{\text{diff}} = \frac{2}{s^2} \left(\hat{\theta}_{c(d)}^{\text{net}} - \hat{\theta}_c^{\text{net}} \right) \left(\hat{\theta}_c^{\text{dir}} - \hat{\theta}_{c(d/2)}^{\text{net}} \right)$$

Write the difference between the network evidence on c when d is excluded and the network evidence on c in terms of $\hat{\theta}_c^{\text{ind}(i)}$, as follows:

$$\hat{\theta}_{c(d)}^{\text{net}} - \hat{\theta}_c^{\text{net}} = \frac{1}{k+2} \left\{ \frac{1}{k+1} \left(2\hat{\theta}_c^{\text{dir}} + \sum_{i,i \neq d} \hat{\theta}_c^{\text{ind}(i)} \right) - \hat{\theta}_c^{\text{ind}(d)} \right\}$$

and similarly

$$\hat{\theta}_{c(d/2)}^{\text{net}} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\hat{\theta}_{c(d)}^{\text{net}} + \hat{\theta}_c^{\text{net}} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{k+2} \left\{ \frac{2k+3}{k+1} \left(2\hat{\theta}_c^{\text{dir}} + \sum_{i,i \neq d} \hat{\theta}_c^{\text{ind}(i)} \right) + \hat{\theta}_c^{\text{ind}(d)} \right\}$$

Putting it all together we get (8):

$$\begin{aligned} Q_{c,d}^{\text{diff}} &= \frac{1}{s^2} \times \frac{1}{k+2} \left\{ \frac{1}{k+1} \left(2\hat{\theta}_c^{\text{dir}} + \sum_{i,i \neq d} \hat{\theta}_c^{\text{ind}(i)} \right) - \hat{\theta}_c^{\text{ind}(d)} \right\} \\ &\times \left[2\hat{\theta}_c^{\text{dir}} \left(1 - \frac{2k+3}{(k+1)(k+2)} \right) - \frac{1}{k+2} \left(\frac{2k+3}{k+1} \sum_{i,i \neq d} \hat{\theta}_c^{\text{ind}(i)} + \hat{\theta}_c^{\text{ind}(d)} \right) \right] \end{aligned}$$

Or, if the direct comparison is detached:

$$Q_{c,c}^{\text{diff}} = -\frac{1}{s^2} \times \frac{4(k+1)}{(k+2)^2} \left(\hat{\theta}_c^{\text{dir}} - \frac{1}{k} \sum_{i=1}^k \hat{\theta}_c^{\text{ind}(i)} \right)^2$$

Suppose k is large so that $k+1 \approx k$ then we can approximate (8) by:

$$\begin{aligned} Q_{c,d}^{\text{diff}} &\approx \frac{1}{s^2} \cdot \frac{1}{k} \left\{ \frac{1}{k} \left(2\hat{\theta}_c^{\text{dir}} + \sum_{i,i \neq d} \hat{\theta}_c^{\text{ind}(i)} \right) - \hat{\theta}_c^{\text{ind}(d)} \right\} \\ &\times \left[2\hat{\theta}_c^{\text{dir}} \left(1 - \frac{2}{k} \right) - \frac{1}{k} \left(2 \sum_{i,i \neq d} \hat{\theta}_c^{\text{ind}(i)} + \hat{\theta}_c^{\text{ind}(d)} \right) \right]. \end{aligned}$$

Let $1 - \frac{2}{k} \approx 1$, then:

$$\begin{aligned} Q_{c,d}^{\text{diff}} &\approx \frac{1}{s^2} \left\{ \frac{1}{k} \left(2\hat{\theta}_c^{\text{dir}} + \sum_{i,i \neq d} \hat{\theta}_c^{\text{ind}(i)} \right) - \hat{\theta}_c^{\text{ind}(d)} \right\} \\ &\times \left[\frac{1}{k} \left\{ 2\hat{\theta}_c^{\text{dir}} - \frac{2}{k} \sum_{i,i \neq d} \hat{\theta}_c^{\text{ind}(i)} - \frac{1}{k} \hat{\theta}_c^{\text{ind}(d)} \right\} \right] \end{aligned}$$

Now $\hat{\theta}_c^{\text{ind}}$ is the average of all the indirect evidence across the whole network:

$$\hat{\theta}_c^{\text{ind}} = \frac{1}{k} \left(\sum_{i,i \neq d} \hat{\theta}_c^{\text{ind}(i)} + \hat{\theta}_c^{\text{ind}(d)} \right).$$

Then:

$$\begin{aligned} Q_{c,d}^{\text{diff}} &\approx \frac{1}{s^2} \left\{ \frac{1}{k} \left(2\hat{\theta}_c^{\text{dir}} + \sum_{i,i \neq d} \hat{\theta}_c^{\text{ind}(i)} \right) - \hat{\theta}_c^{\text{ind}(d)} \right\} \\ &\times \left[\frac{1}{k} \left\{ 2\hat{\theta}_c^{\text{dir}} - \frac{1}{k} \sum_{i,i \neq d} \hat{\theta}_c^{\text{ind}(i)} - \hat{\theta}_c^{\text{ind}} \right\} \right] \\ &\approx \frac{1}{s^2} \left\{ \frac{1}{k} \left(2\hat{\theta}_c^{\text{dir}} + \sum_{i,i \neq d} \hat{\theta}_c^{\text{ind}(i)} \right) - \hat{\theta}_c^{\text{ind}(d)} \right\} \\ &\times \left[\frac{1}{k} \left\{ \left(\hat{\theta}_c^{\text{dir}} - \hat{\theta}_c^{\text{ind}} \right) + \left(\hat{\theta}_c^{\text{dir}} - \frac{1}{k} \sum_{i,i \neq d} \hat{\theta}_c^{\text{ind}(i)} \right) \right\} \right] \end{aligned}$$

Let

$$\begin{aligned} P_1 &\approx \frac{1}{s^2} \left\{ \frac{1}{k} \left(2\hat{\theta}_c^{\text{dir}} + \sum_{i,i \neq d} \hat{\theta}_c^{\text{ind}(i)} \right) - \hat{\theta}_c^{\text{ind}(d)} \right\} \\ P_2 &\approx \frac{1}{k} \left\{ \left(\hat{\theta}_c^{\text{dir}} - \hat{\theta}_c^{\text{ind}} \right) + \left(\hat{\theta}_c^{\text{dir}} - \frac{1}{k} \sum_{i,i \neq d} \hat{\theta}_c^{\text{ind}(i)} \right) \right\}. \end{aligned}$$

We can simplify P_1 & P_2 further.

$$\begin{aligned} P_1 &\approx \frac{1}{s^2} \left\{ \frac{2}{k} \hat{\theta}_c^{\text{dir}} + \frac{1}{k} \sum_{i,i \neq d} \hat{\theta}_c^{\text{ind}(i)} - \hat{\theta}_c^{\text{ind}(d)} \right\} \\ P_2 &\approx \frac{1}{k} \left\{ 2\hat{\theta}_c^{\text{dir}} - \hat{\theta}_c^{\text{ind}} - \frac{1}{k} \sum_{i,i \neq d} \hat{\theta}_c^{\text{ind}(i)} \right\} \end{aligned}$$

Let $\hat{\theta}_c^{\text{ind}(-d)} = \text{average} \left(\sum_{i,i \neq d} \hat{\theta}_c^{\text{ind}(i)} \right)$ then if k is large, $\frac{1}{k}$ is small and

$$\begin{aligned} P_1 &\approx \frac{1}{s^2} \left\{ \hat{\theta}_c^{\text{ind}(-d)} - \hat{\theta}_c^{\text{ind}(d)} \right\} \\ P_2 &\approx \frac{2}{k} \left(\hat{\theta}_c^{\text{dir}} - \hat{\theta}_c^{\text{ind}} \right) \end{aligned}$$

C Additional Tables & Figures

Table S1

Results for $Q_{c,d}^{\text{diff}}$, Q_c^{inc} and $Q_{c(d)}^{\text{inc}}$ as the number of treatment loops in a network increases (Section 5).

Loops	$Q_{c,d}^{\text{diff}}$	Q_c^{inc}	$Q_{c(d)}^{\text{inc}}$
1	42.325	42.325	0.000
2	26.868	26.869	0.001
3	18.430	18.431	0.0004
4	12.910	12.919	0.009
5	10.210	10.210	0.0001
6	8.498	8.507	0.009
7	7.004	7.018	0.014
8	5.874	5.891	0.017
9	4.838	4.846	0.008
10	4.634	4.691	0.057

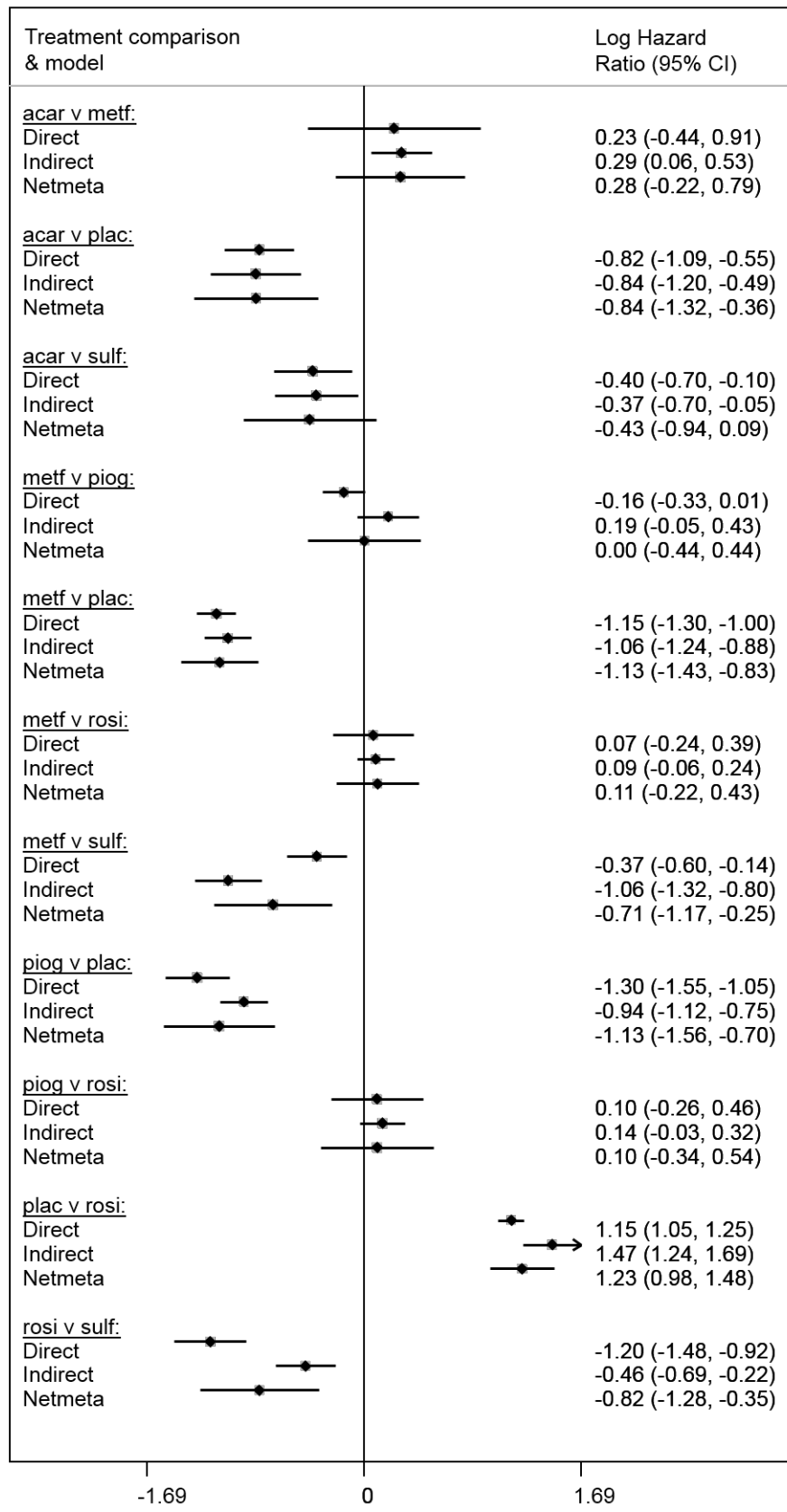
Table S2

Node splitting results for the diabetes network. Coef = coefficient, Std.Err. = standard error.

Comparison	Direct		Indirect		Difference		
	Coef.	Std. Err.	Coef.	Std. Err.	Coef.	Std. Err.	P-value
acar metf	0.23	0.34	0.29	0.12	-0.06	0.36	0.87
acar plac	-0.82	0.14	-0.84	0.18	0.03	0.23	0.90
acar sulf	-0.40	0.15	-0.37	0.17	-0.03	0.23	0.91
metf piog	-0.16	0.08	0.19	0.12	-0.35	0.15	0.02
metf plac	-1.15	0.08	-1.06	0.09	-0.09	0.12	0.47
metf rosi	0.07	0.16	0.09	0.07	-0.02	0.18	0.92
metf sulf	-0.37	0.12	-1.06	0.13	0.69	0.18	<0.001
piog plac	-1.30	0.13	-0.94	0.09	-0.36	0.16	0.02
piog rosi	0.10	0.18	0.14	0.09	-0.04	0.20	0.83
plac rosi	1.15	0.05	1.47	0.12	-0.32	0.13	0.01
rosi sulf	-1.20	0.14	-0.46	0.12	-0.74	0.19	<0.001

Figure S1

Forest plot of various analyses of the diabetes network. All models were fitted with fixed effects. Key to treatments: acar = acarbose, benf = benfluorex, metf = metformin, migl = miglitol, piog = pioglitazone, plac = placebo, rosi = rosiglitazone, sita = sitagliptin, sulf = sulfonylurea, vild = vildagliptin. CI = confidence interval.




```

rep("H",n.in.design), rep("H",n.in.design),
rep("I",n.in.design), rep("I",n.in.design),
rep("J",n.in.design), rep("J",n.in.design),
rep("K",n.in.design), rep("K",n.in.design),
rep("L",n.in.design), rep("L",n.in.design)
)

```

```
set.seed(10)
```

```
within.design.sd=0.2
```

```

te <- c(rnorm(n.in.design,mean=0,sd=within.design.sd),
rnorm(n.in.design,mean=2,sd=within.design.sd),
rnorm(n.in.design,mean=0,sd=within.design.sd),
rnorm(n.in.design,mean=0,sd=within.design.sd),
rnorm(n.in.design,mean=0,sd=within.design.sd),
rnorm(n.in.design,mean=0,sd=within.design.sd),
rnorm(n.in.design,mean=0,sd=within.design.sd),
rnorm(n.in.design,mean=0,sd=within.design.sd),
rnorm(n.in.design,mean=0,sd=within.design.sd),
rnorm(n.in.design,mean=0,sd=within.design.sd),
rnorm(n.in.design,mean=0,sd=within.design.sd),
rnorm(n.in.design,mean=0,sd=within.design.sd),
rnorm(n.in.design,mean=0,sd=within.design.sd),
rnorm(n.in.design,mean=0,sd=within.design.sd),
rnorm(n.in.design,mean=0,sd=within.design.sd),
rnorm(n.in.design,mean=0,sd=within.design.sd),
rnorm(n.in.design,mean=0,sd=within.design.sd),
rnorm(n.in.design,mean=0,sd=within.design.sd),
rnorm(n.in.design,mean=0,sd=within.design.sd),
rnorm(n.in.design,mean=0,sd=within.design.sd),
rnorm(n.in.design,mean=0,sd=within.design.sd),
rnorm(n.in.design,mean=0,sd=within.design.sd),
rnorm(n.in.design,mean=0,sd=within.design.sd)
)

```

```

set.seed(123)
sete <- dnorm(te)

data.nh <- data.frame(studlab=trialid, treat1=trt1, treat2=trt2, TE=te, seTE=sete)

# Conduct fixed and random effects NMA using A as reference group
nm <- netmeta(TE=TE, seTE=sete, treat1=treat1, treat2=treat2, studlab=trialid,
data=data.nh, comb.fixed=TRUE, reference.group="A", sm="MD")

# Check network diagram
netgraph(nm)

# Check results
summary(nm)

# net heat
netheat(nm)

# EXTRACT Qdiff

nmak <- netmeta:::nma.krahn(nm)
V <- nmak$V

# Decompose the nm model
# This gives us Qnet, Qhet and Qinc statistics
decomp <- decomp.design(nm)

# Next we create a matrix containing the residuals
residuals <- decomp$residuals.inc.detach

# Qinc statistics by design

```



```

Q.inc.design <- decomp$Q.inc.design

# Calculate Qinc(d' (d))
Q.inc.design.typ <- apply(residuals, 2, function(x) t(x) %*%
                          solve(V) * x)

# Matrix of Qinc(d') statistics
inc <- matrix(Q.inc.design, nrow = nrow(Q.inc.design.typ),
              ncol = ncol(Q.inc.design.typ))

#Calculate Qdiff(d',d)
diff <- inc - Q.inc.design.typ

# Vector of column names (i.e. the comparisons)
colnames(diff) <- colnames(Q.inc.design.typ)

# Vector of row names (i.e. the comparisons)
rownames(diff) <- rownames(residuals)

# Matrix of Qdiff(d',d)
diff

# Save Qdiff value for row=AB and column=AC
qdiff[10] <- diff[1,2]
qinc[10] <- inc[1,2]
qincdesign[10] <- Q.inc.design.typ[1, 2]

```