



Empirical Prior Distributions for Bayesian Meta-Analyses of Binary and Time to Event Outcomes

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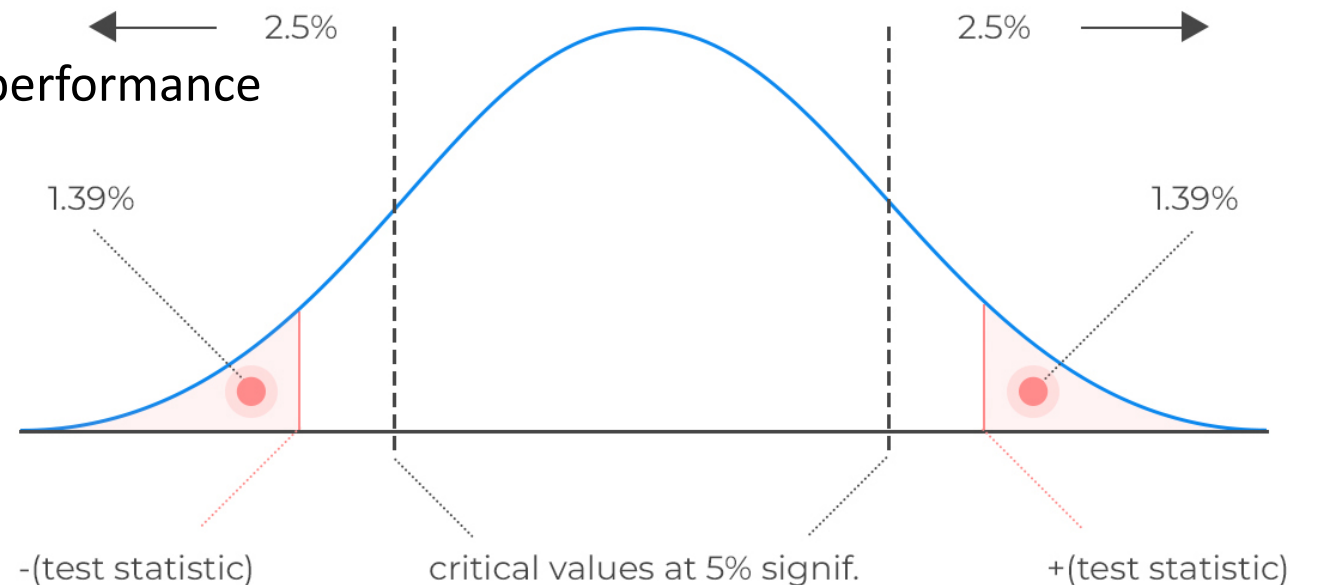
with Willem M. Otte, Quentin F. Gronau, Bram Timmers, Alexander Ly, Eric-Jan Wagenmakers

Outline

- Bayesian hypothesis testing
- Bayesian model-averaged meta-analysis
- Empirical prior distributions
- Example

Bayesian Hypothesis Testing

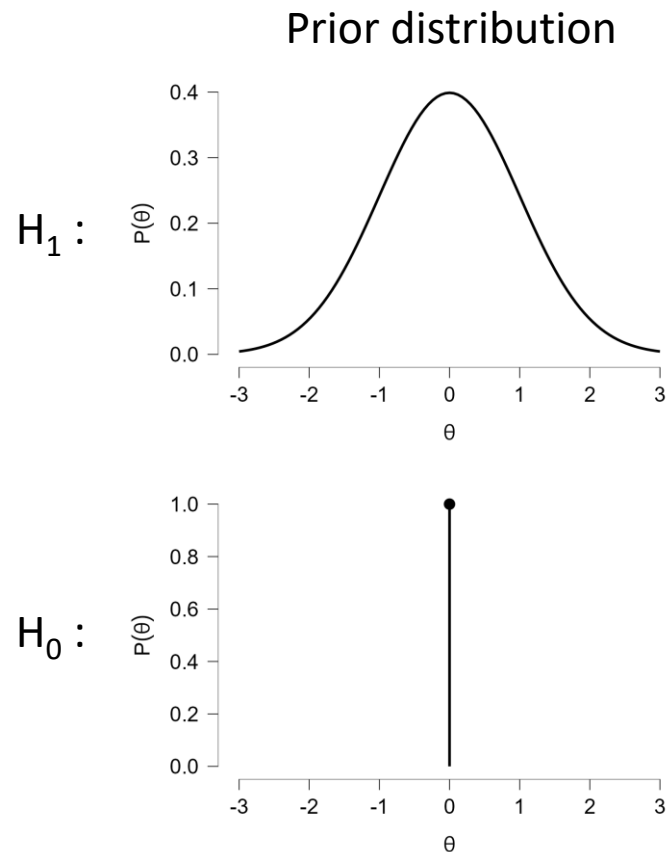
- Requires specification of both H_0 and H_1
 - vs. NHST requiring only H_0
- Bayes factors
 - Compares models via prior predictive performance



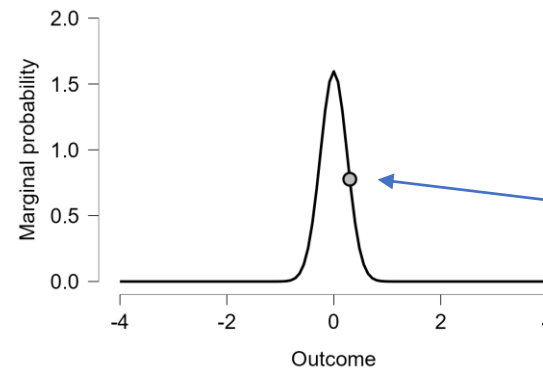
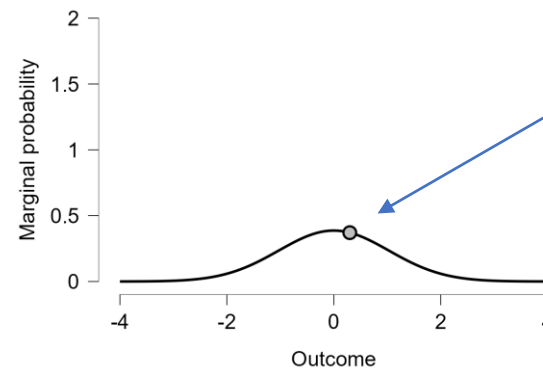
Bayesian Hypothesis Testing

Alternative hypothesis vs. null hypothesis

$$p(\text{data} \mid \mathcal{H}_0) = \int p(\text{data} \mid \theta_0, \mathcal{H}_0) p(\theta_0 \mid \mathcal{H}_0) d\theta_0$$
$$p(\text{data} \mid \mathcal{H}_1) = \int p(\text{data} \mid \theta_1, \mathcal{H}_1) p(\theta_1 \mid \mathcal{H}_1) d\theta_1$$

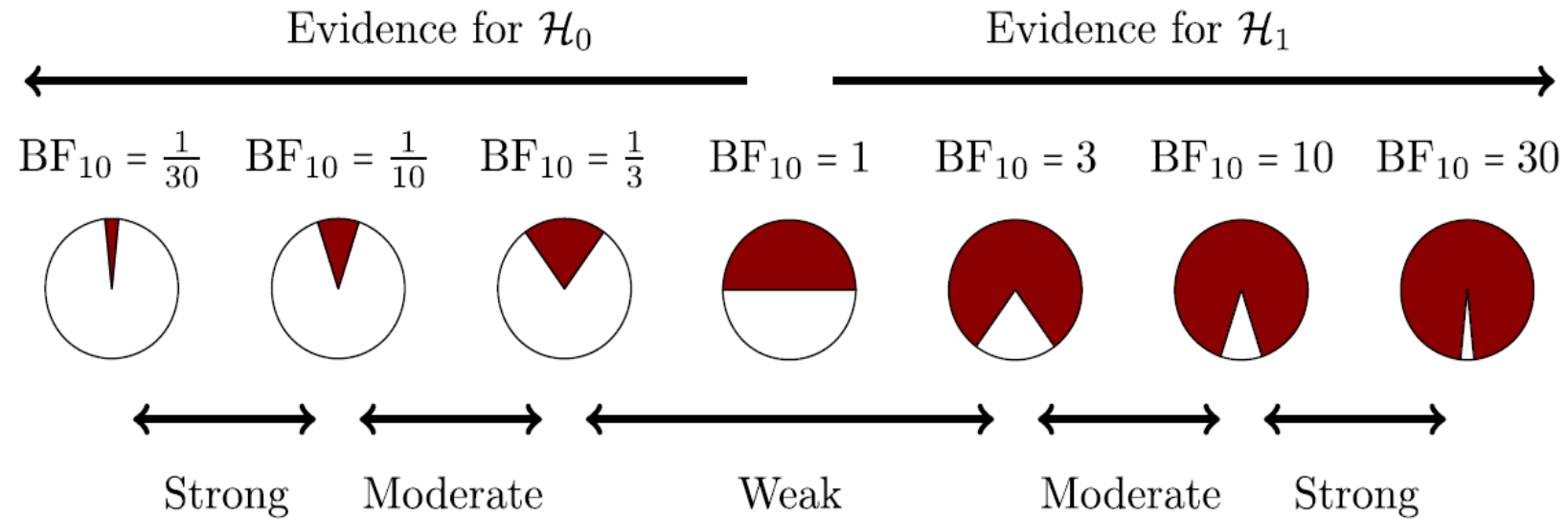


Prior predictive distribution



$$BF_{10} = \frac{p(\text{data} \mid \mathcal{H}_1)}{p(\text{data} \mid \mathcal{H}_0)}$$

Bayesian Hypothesis Testing



$$BF_{10} = \frac{p(\text{data} \mid \mathcal{H}_1)}{p(\text{data} \mid \mathcal{H}_0)}$$

Bayesian Meta-Analyses (Normal-Normal Model)

Population mean effect μ

Between-study heterogeneity τ

$$\mu \sim f()$$

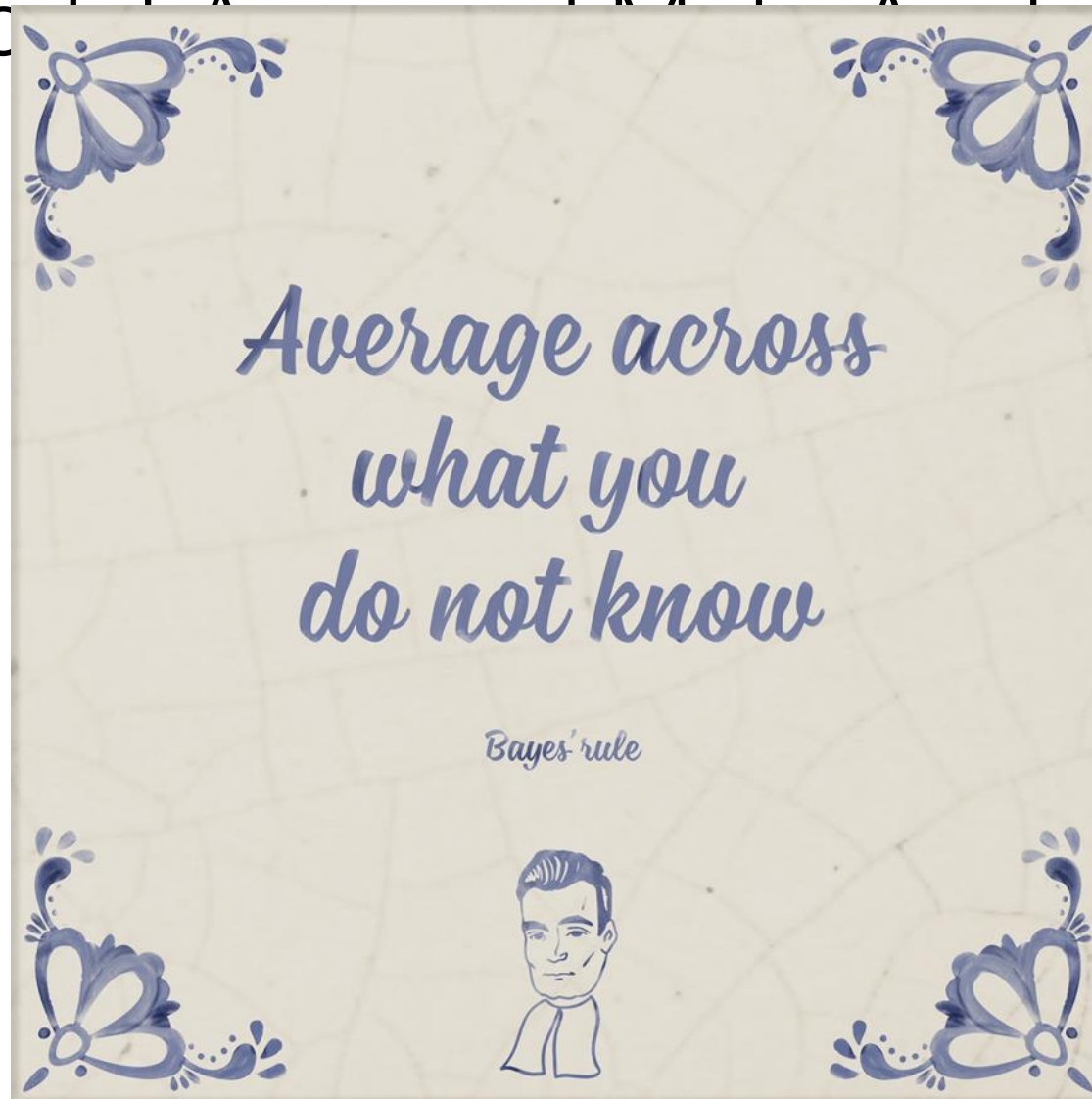
$$\tau \sim g()$$

$$y_i \sim \text{Normal}(\mu, \text{se}_i^2 + \tau^2)$$

Four possible models:

1. the fixed-effect null hypothesis $\mathcal{H}_0^f : \mu = 0, \tau = 0$
2. the fixed-effect alternative hypothesis $\mathcal{H}_1^f : \mu \sim f(), \tau = 0$
3. the random-effects null hypothesis $\mathcal{H}_0^r : \mu = 0, \tau \sim g()$
4. the random-effects alternative hypothesis $\mathcal{H}_1^r : \mu \sim f(), \tau \sim g()$

Bayesian Model Learning and Analysis



THE PRIOR MODEL DEMONS ALL SHOUT ...

"Only sampling variability!"
(Fixed effects models)



"No effect here!"
(Null hypothesis models)

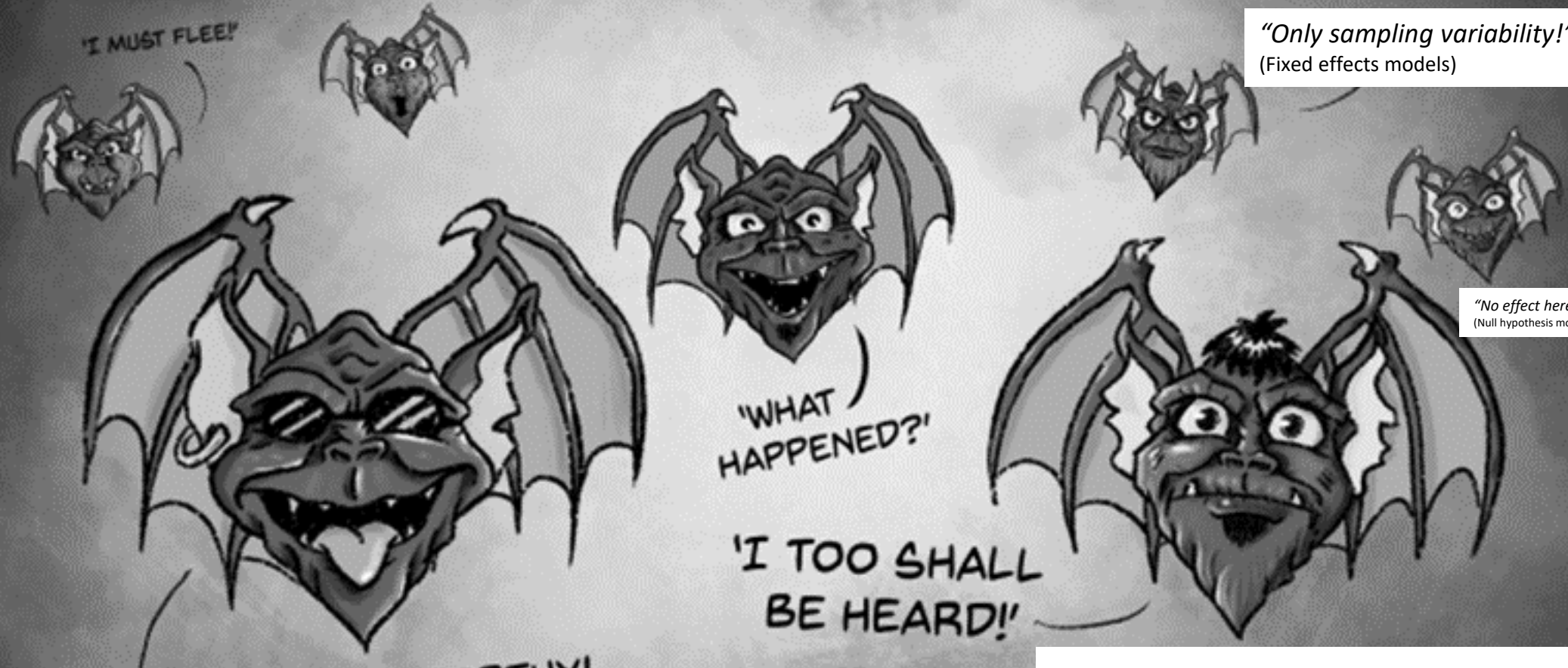
"The treatment works!"
(Alternative hypothesis models)

"There is additional heterogeneity!"
(Random effects models)

... BUT AFTER THEY GORGE ON DATA ...



... SOME POSTERIOR MODEL DEMONS BECOME POWERFUL, AND OTHERS WITHER AWAY ...



“Only sampling variability!”
(Fixed effects models)

“No effect here!”
(Null hypothesis models)

“The treatment works!”
(Alternative hypothesis models)

“There is additional heterogeneity!”
(Random effects models)

... YET ALL KEEP

Bayesian Model-Averaged Meta-Analysis

$$\text{BF}_{10} = \frac{p(\text{data} \mid \mathcal{H}_1)}{p(\text{data} \mid \mathcal{H}_0)}$$

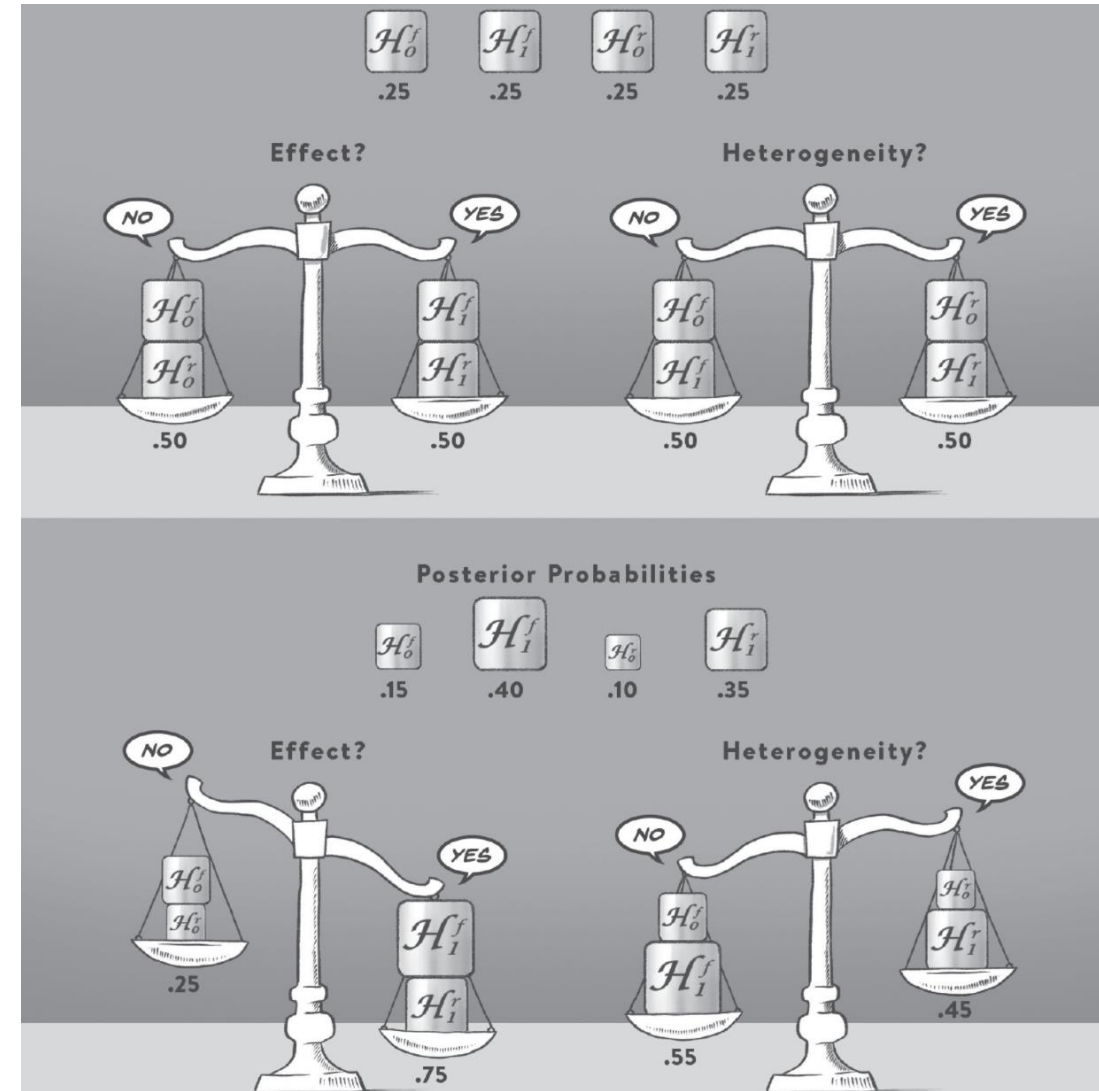
$$\text{BF}_{10} = \underbrace{\frac{p(\mathcal{H}_1 \mid \text{data})}{p(\mathcal{H}_0 \mid \text{data})}}_{\text{Posterior odds}} \bigg/ \underbrace{\frac{p(\mathcal{H}_1)}{p(\mathcal{H}_0)}}_{\text{Prior odds}}$$

Bayesian Model-Averaged Meta-Analysis

Inclusion Bayes factors:

$$\underbrace{\text{BF}_{10}}_{\substack{\text{Inclusion BF} \\ \text{for effect}}} = \underbrace{\frac{p(\mathcal{H}_1^f \mid \text{data}) + p(\mathcal{H}_1^r \mid \text{data})}{p(\mathcal{H}_0^f \mid \text{data}) + p(\mathcal{H}_0^r \mid \text{data})}}_{\substack{\text{Posterior inclusion odds} \\ \text{for effect}}} / \underbrace{\frac{p(\mathcal{H}_1^f) + p(\mathcal{H}_1^r)}{p(\mathcal{H}_0^f) + p(\mathcal{H}_0^r)}}_{\substack{\text{Prior inclusion odds} \\ \text{for effect}}}$$

$$\underbrace{\text{BF}_{rf}}_{\substack{\text{Inclusion BF} \\ \text{for heterogeneity}}} = \underbrace{\frac{p(\mathcal{H}_0^r \mid \text{data}) + p(\mathcal{H}_1^r \mid \text{data})}{p(\mathcal{H}_0^f \mid \text{data}) + p(\mathcal{H}_1^f \mid \text{data})}}_{\substack{\text{Posterior inclusion odds} \\ \text{for heterogeneity}}} / \underbrace{\frac{p(\mathcal{H}_0^r) + p(\mathcal{H}_1^r)}{p(\mathcal{H}_0^f) + p(\mathcal{H}_1^f)}}_{\substack{\text{Prior inclusion odds} \\ \text{for heterogeneity}}}$$



Gronau, Q. F., Heck, D. W., Berkhout, S. W., Haaf, J. M., & Wagenmakers, E. J. (2021). A primer on Bayesian model-averaged meta-analysis. *Advances in Methods and Practices in Psychological Science*, 4(3)

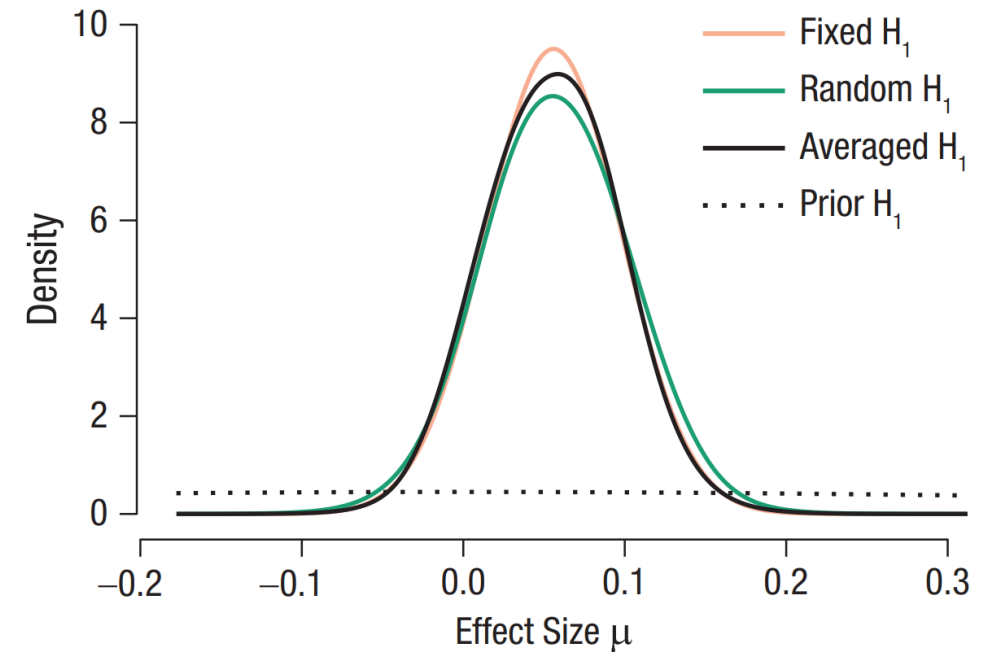
Bartoš, F., Gronau, Q. F., Timmers, B., Otte, W. M., Ly, A., & Wagenmakers, E. J. (2021). Bayesian model-averaged meta-analysis in medicine. *Statistics in Medicine*, 40(30)

Bayesian Model-Averaged Meta-Analysis

Model-averaged posterior distributions:

$$\underbrace{p(\mu \mid \text{data}, \mathcal{H}_1)}_{\text{Model-averaged posterior distribution for effect}} \propto \underbrace{p(\mu \mid \mathcal{H}_1^f, \text{data})}_{\text{Posterior prob. of } \mathcal{H}_1^f} \times \underbrace{p(\mathcal{H}_1^f \mid \text{data})}_{\text{Posterior distr. of the effect under } \mathcal{H}_1^f} + \underbrace{p(\mu \mid \mathcal{H}_1^r, \text{data})}_{\text{Posterior prob. of } \mathcal{H}_1^r} \times \underbrace{p(\mathcal{H}_1^r \mid \text{data})}_{\text{Posterior distr. of the effect under } \mathcal{H}_1^r}$$

$$\underbrace{p(\tau \mid \text{data}, \mathcal{H}^r)}_{\text{Model-averaged posterior distribution for heterogeneity}} \propto \underbrace{p(\mu \mid \mathcal{H}_0^r, \text{data})}_{\text{Posterior prob. of } \mathcal{H}_0^r} \times \underbrace{p(\mathcal{H}_0^r \mid \text{data})}_{\text{Posterior distr. of heterogeneity under } \mathcal{H}_0^r} + \underbrace{p(\mu \mid \mathcal{H}_1^r, \text{data})}_{\text{Posterior prob. of } \mathcal{H}_1^r} \times \underbrace{p(\mathcal{H}_1^r \mid \text{data})}_{\text{Posterior distr. of heterogeneity under } \mathcal{H}_1^r}$$



Binomial-Normal Model

Population mean effect μ

Between-study heterogeneity τ

Random-effects γ

Baseline probability β

	Events	Non-Events	N
Group 1	a	b	n_1
Group 2	c	d	n_2

$$a_i \sim \text{Binomial}(\pi_{1,i}, n_{1,i}),$$

$$c_i \sim \text{Binomial}(\pi_{2,i}, n_{2,i}),$$

$$\text{logit}(\pi_{1,i}) = \beta_i + \gamma_i/2,$$

$$\text{logit}(\pi_{2,i}) = \beta_i - \gamma_i/2,$$

$$\gamma_i \sim \text{Normal}(\mu, \tau),$$

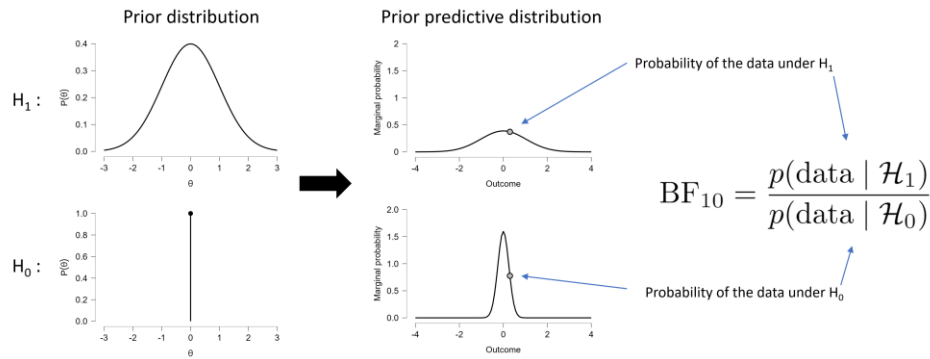
Prior Distributions

Bayesian Hypothesis Testing

Alternative hypothesis vs. null hypothesis

$$p(\text{data} | \mathcal{H}_0) = \int p(\text{data} | \theta_0, \mathcal{H}_0) p(\theta_0 | \mathcal{H}_0) d\theta_0$$

$$p(\text{data} | \mathcal{H}_1) = \int p(\text{data} | \theta_1, \mathcal{H}_1) p(\theta_1 | \mathcal{H}_1) d\theta_1$$



Bayesian Model-Averaged Meta-Analysis

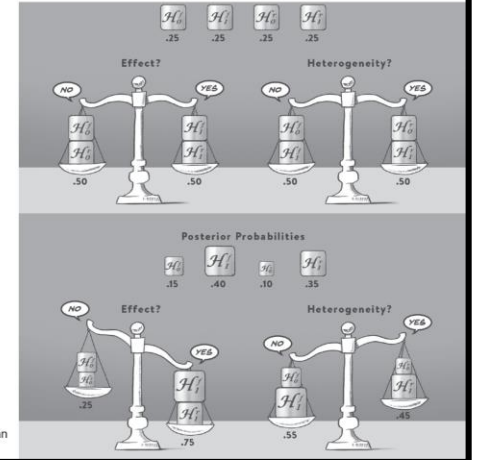
Inclusion Bayes factors:

$$\underbrace{BF_{10}}_{\text{Inclusion BF for effect}} = \frac{p(\mathcal{H}_1^f | \text{data}) + p(\mathcal{H}_1^r | \text{data})}{p(\mathcal{H}_0^f | \text{data}) + p(\mathcal{H}_0^r | \text{data})} \bigg/ \frac{p(\mathcal{H}_1^f) + p(\mathcal{H}_1^r)}{p(\mathcal{H}_0^f) + p(\mathcal{H}_0^r)}$$

Posterior inclusion odds for effect / Prior inclusion odds for effect

$$\underbrace{BF_{r^f}}_{\text{Inclusion BF for heterogeneity}} = \frac{p(\mathcal{H}_0^r | \text{data}) + p(\mathcal{H}_1^r | \text{data})}{p(\mathcal{H}_0^f | \text{data}) + p(\mathcal{H}_1^f | \text{data})} \bigg/ \frac{p(\mathcal{H}_0^r) + p(\mathcal{H}_1^r)}{p(\mathcal{H}_0^f) + p(\mathcal{H}_1^f)}$$

Posterior inclusion odds for heterogeneity / Prior inclusion odds for heterogeneity



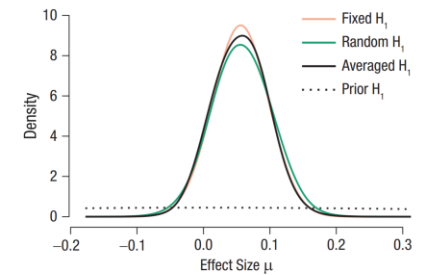
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Bayesian Model-Averaged Meta-Analysis

Model-averaged posterior distributions:

$$\underbrace{p(\mu | \text{data}, \mathcal{H}_1)}_{\text{Model-averaged posterior distribution for effect}} \propto \underbrace{p(\mu | \mathcal{H}_1^f, \text{data})}_{\text{Posterior prob. of } \mathcal{H}_1^f} \times \underbrace{p(\mathcal{H}_1^f | \text{data})}_{\text{Posterior distr. of the effect under } \mathcal{H}_1^f} + \underbrace{p(\mu | \mathcal{H}_1^r, \text{data})}_{\text{Posterior prob. of } \mathcal{H}_1^r} \times \underbrace{p(\mathcal{H}_1^r | \text{data})}_{\text{Posterior distr. of the effect under } \mathcal{H}_1^r}$$

$$\underbrace{p(\tau | \text{data}, \mathcal{H}^r)}_{\text{Model-averaged posterior distribution for heterogeneity}} \propto \underbrace{p(\tau | \mathcal{H}_0^r, \text{data})}_{\text{Posterior prob. of } \mathcal{H}_0^r} \times \underbrace{p(\mathcal{H}_0^r | \text{data})}_{\text{Posterior distr. of heterogeneity under } \mathcal{H}_0^r} + \underbrace{p(\tau | \mathcal{H}_1^r, \text{data})}_{\text{Posterior prob. of } \mathcal{H}_1^r} \times \underbrace{p(\mathcal{H}_1^r | \text{data})}_{\text{Posterior distr. of heterogeneity under } \mathcal{H}_1^r}$$



Training Data Set

Initial training data set: 49,247 comparisons (243,257 estimates)

Removing comparisons with fewer than 10 estimates.

6,334 comparisons (127,584 estimates)

Estimating frequentist random-effects meta-analytic models.

Final training data set:
log OR: 6,281 comparisons (126,794 estimates)
log RR: 6,215 comparisons (125,002 estimates)
RD: 6,318 comparisons (127,275 estimates)

Initial training data set: 731 comparisons (3,805 estimates)

Removing comparisons with fewer than 10 estimates.

100 comparisons (1,720 estimates)

Estimating frequentist random-effects meta-analytic models.

Final training data set: 98 comparisons (1,692 estimates)

Prior Distributions for log OR

Binary outcomes as log OR

$$\mu \sim \text{Student-t}(0, 0.78, 5)$$

$$\mu \sim \text{Normal}(0, 0.81)$$

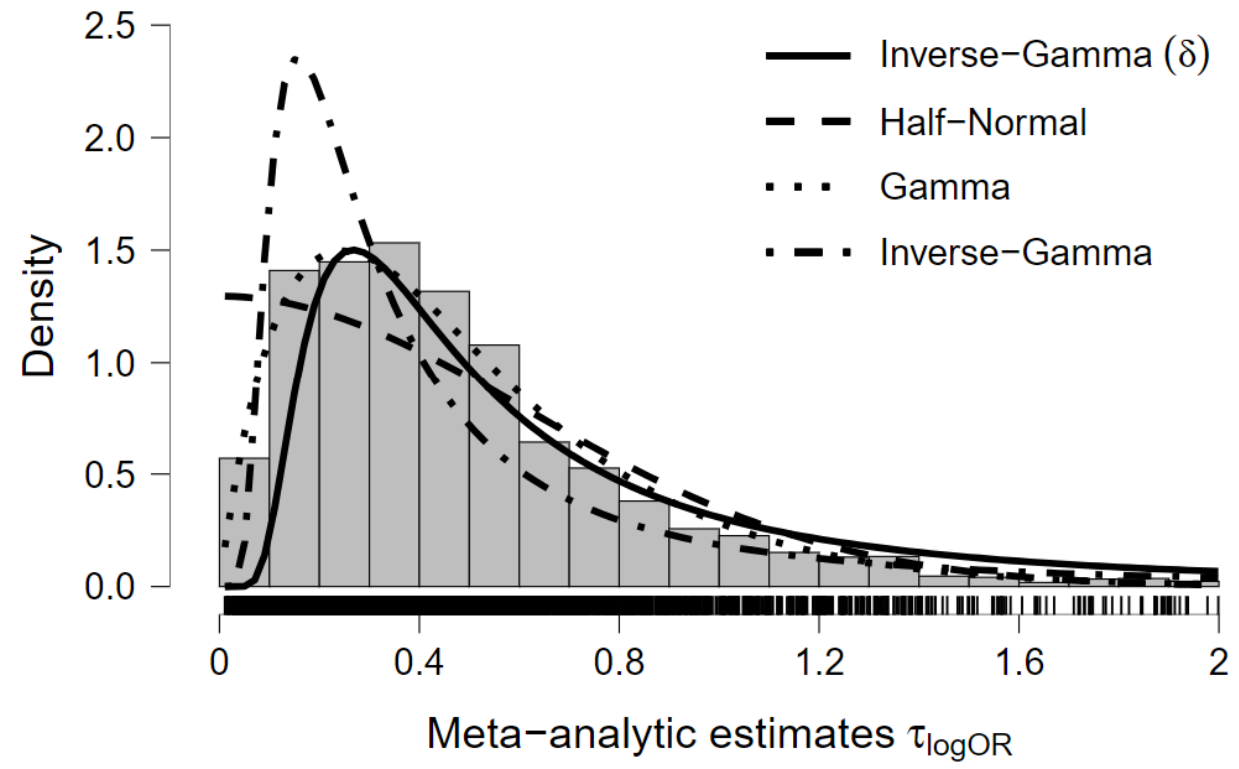
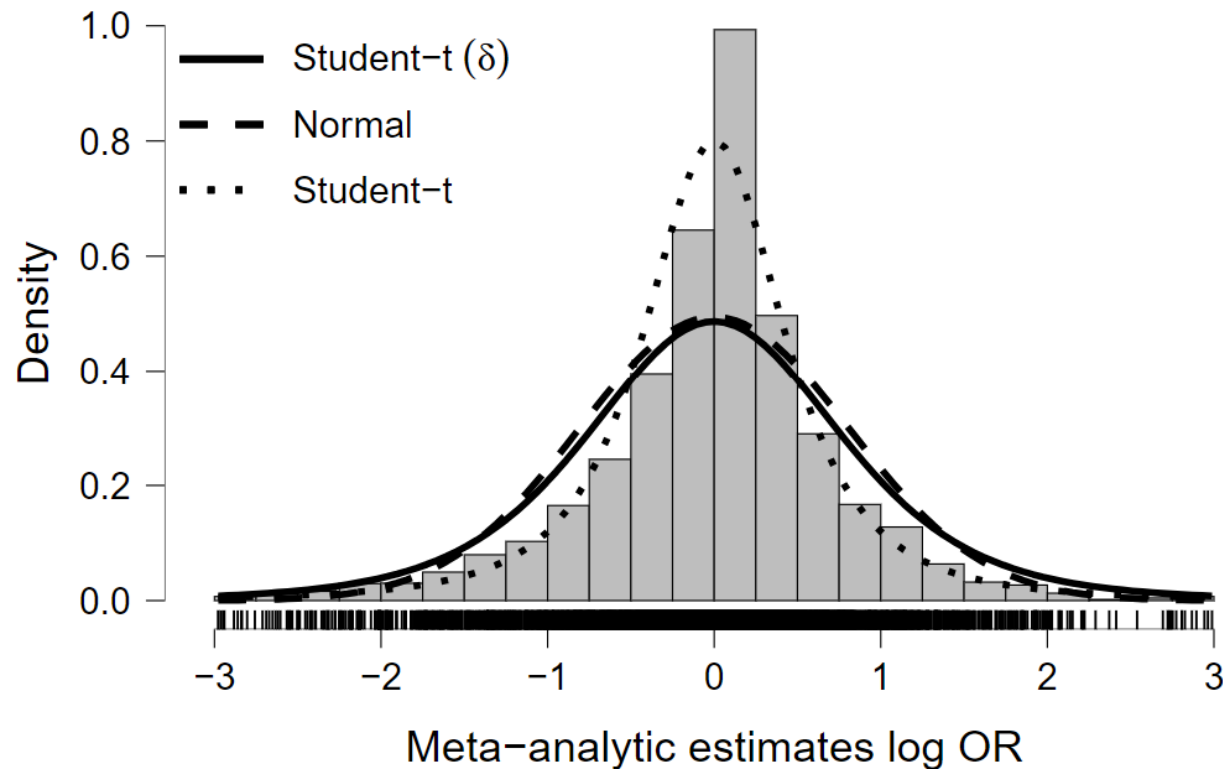
$$\mu \sim \text{Student-t}(0, 0.45, 2.38)$$

$$\tau \sim \text{Inv-Gamma}(1.71, 0.73)$$

$$\tau \sim \text{Normal}_+(0, 0.62)$$

$$\tau \sim \text{Inv-Gamma}(1.53, 0.40)$$

$$\tau \sim \text{Gamma}(1.99, 0.25)$$



Prior Distributions for log HR

Time to event outcomes as log HR

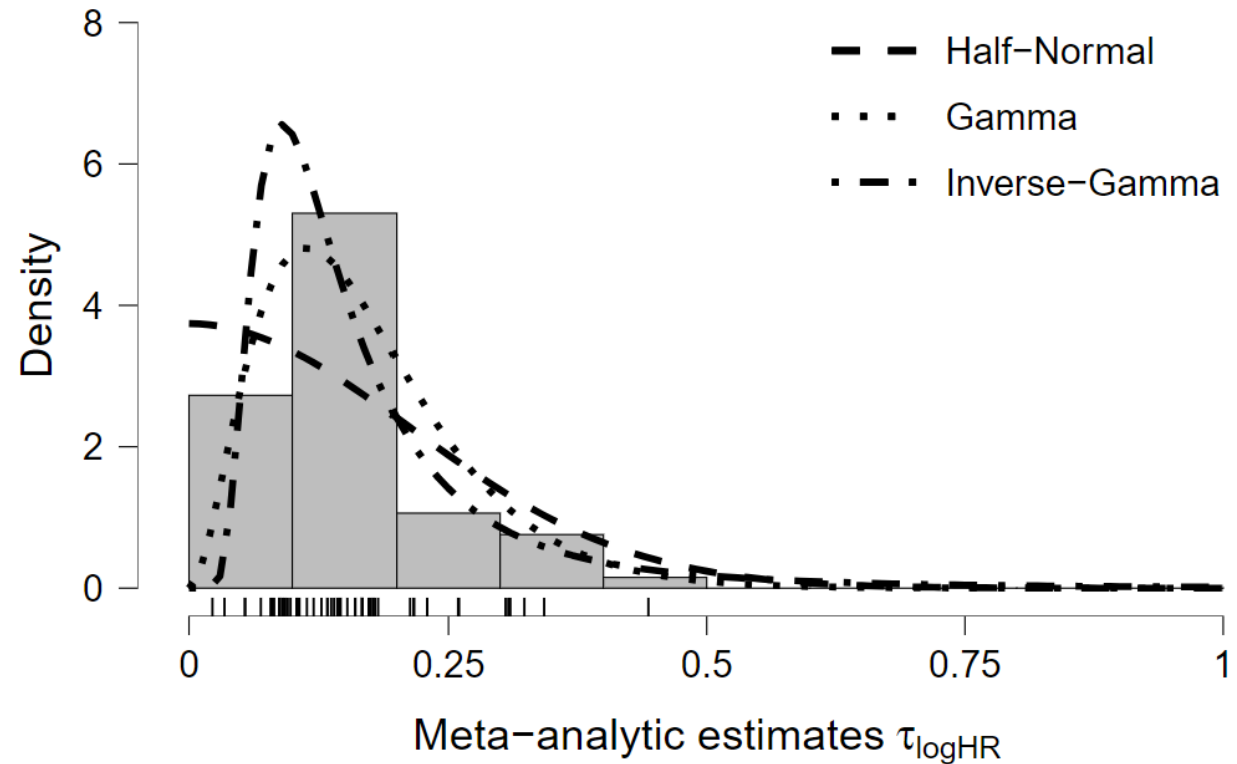
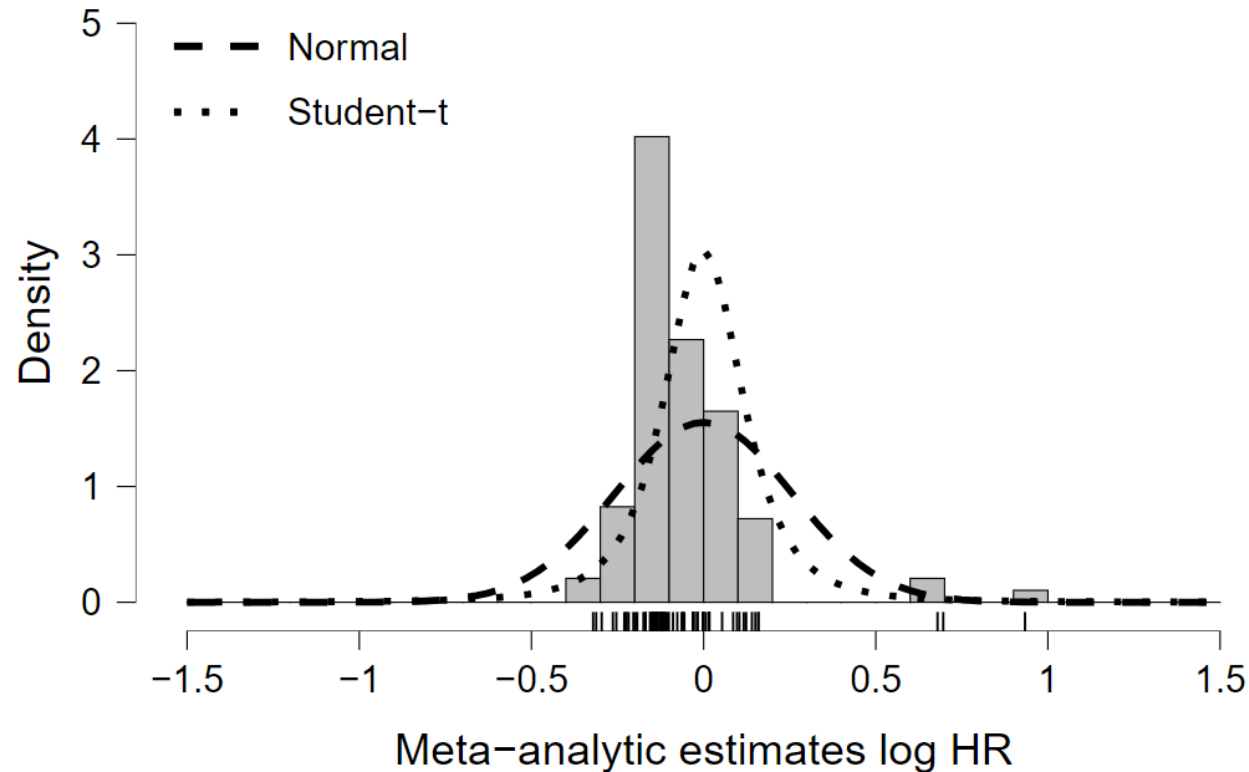
$$\mu \sim \text{Normal}(0, 0.35)$$

$$\tau \sim \text{Normal}_+(0, 0.26)$$

$$\mu \sim \text{Student-t}(0, 0.21, 2.57)$$

$$\tau \sim \text{Inv-Gamma}(1.80, 0.21)$$

$$\tau \sim \text{Gamma}(1.93, 0.11)$$



Test Data Set

Initial test data set: 48,253 comparisons (240,871 estimates)

Removing comparisons with fewer than 3 estimates.

21,782 comparisons (206,079 estimates)

Estimating Bayesian meta-analytic models.

Final test data set:
log OR: 21,779 comparisons (205,855 estimates)
log RR: 21,782 comparisons (206,079 estimates)
RD: 21,782 comparisons (206,079 estimates)

Initial test data set: 784 comparisons (4,344 estimates)

Removing comparisons with fewer than 3 estimates.

491 comparisons (3,914 estimates)

Estimating Bayesian meta-analytic models.

Final test data set: 481 comparisons (4,363 estimates)

Binary outcomes as log OR

$\mu \sim \text{Student-t}(0, 0.78, 5)$

$\tau \sim \text{Inv-Gamma}(1.71, 0.73)$

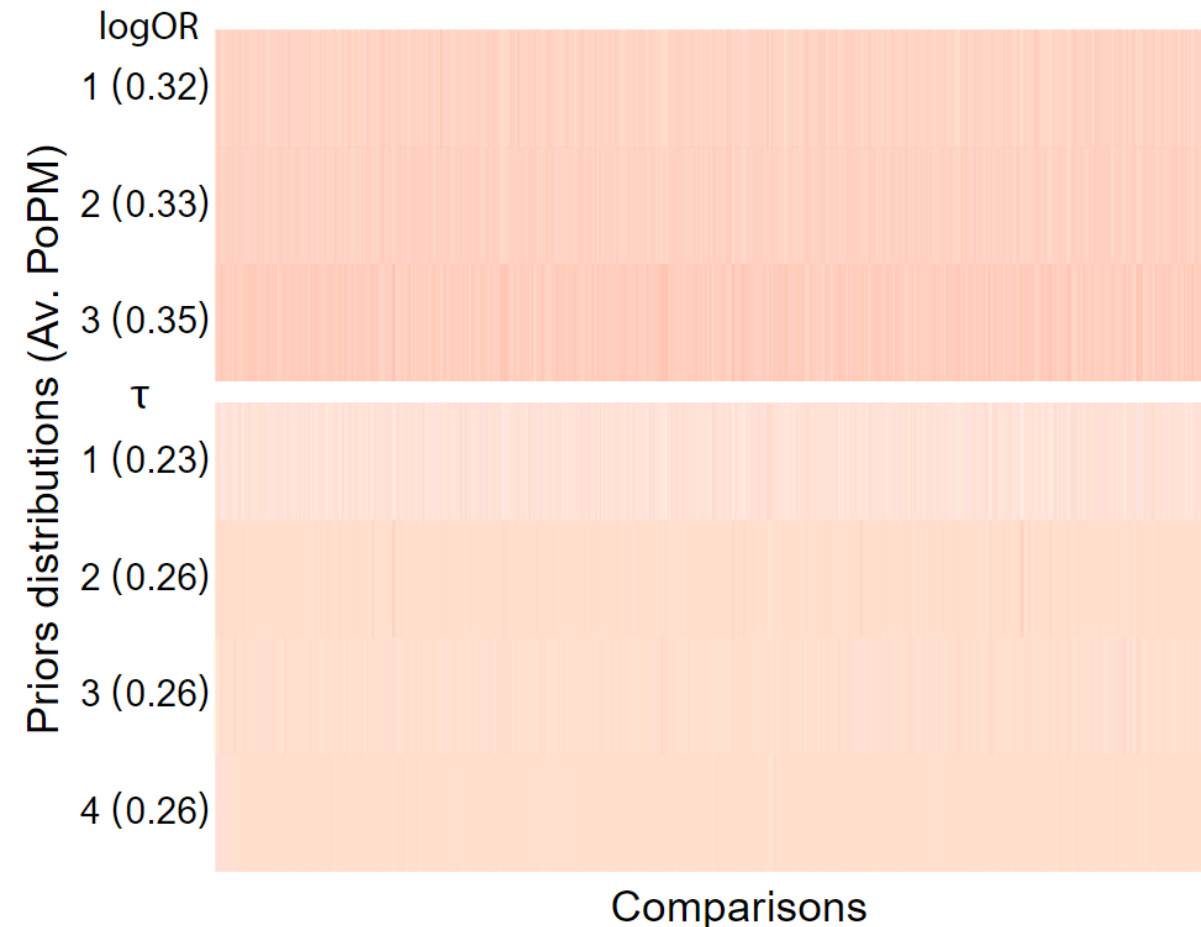
$\mu \sim \text{Normal}(0, 0.81)$

$\tau \sim \text{Normal}_+(0, 0.62)$

$\mu \sim \text{Student-t}(0, 0.45, 2.38)$

$\tau \sim \text{Inv-Gamma}(1.53, 0.40)$

$\tau \sim \text{Gamma}(1.99, 0.25)$



Time to event outcomes as log HR

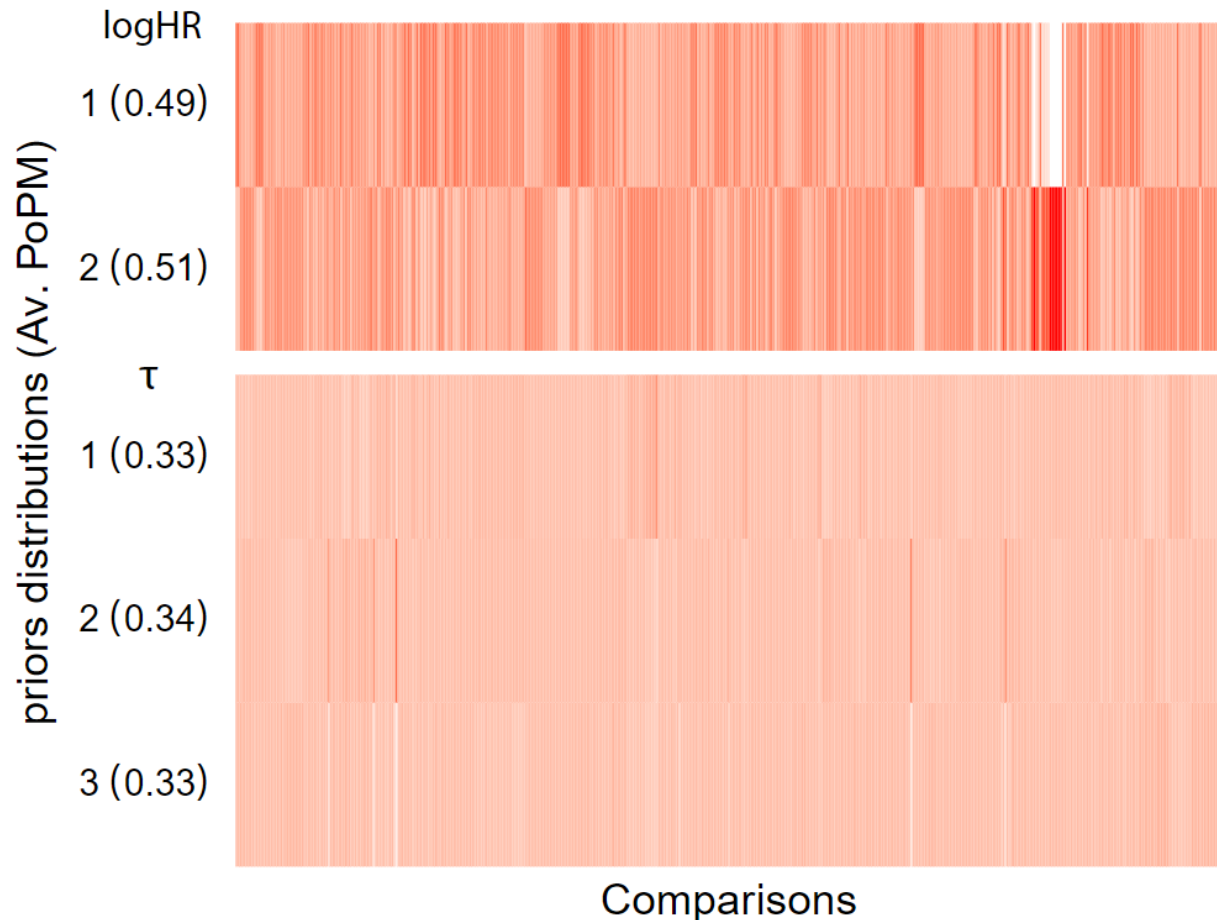
$\mu \sim \text{Normal}(0, 0.35)$

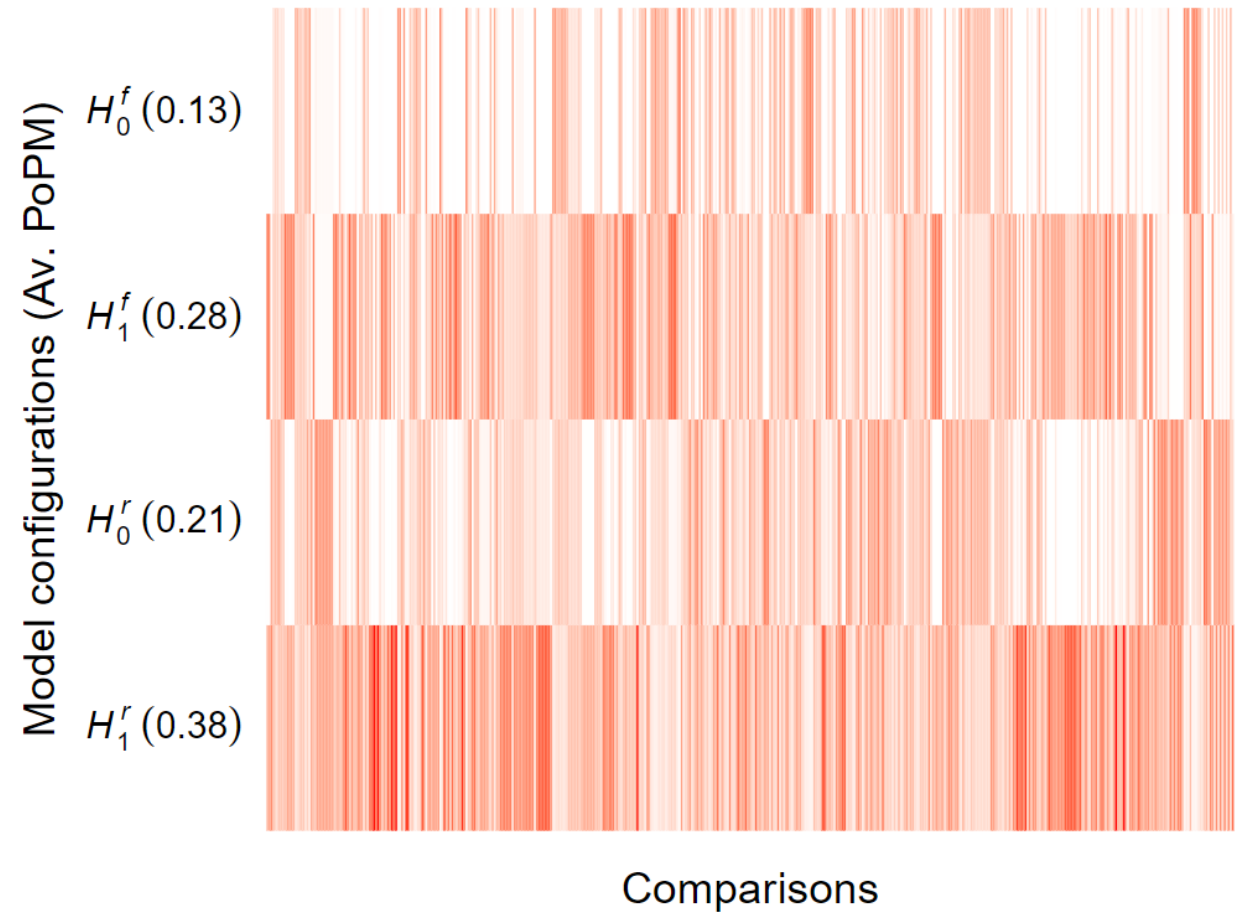
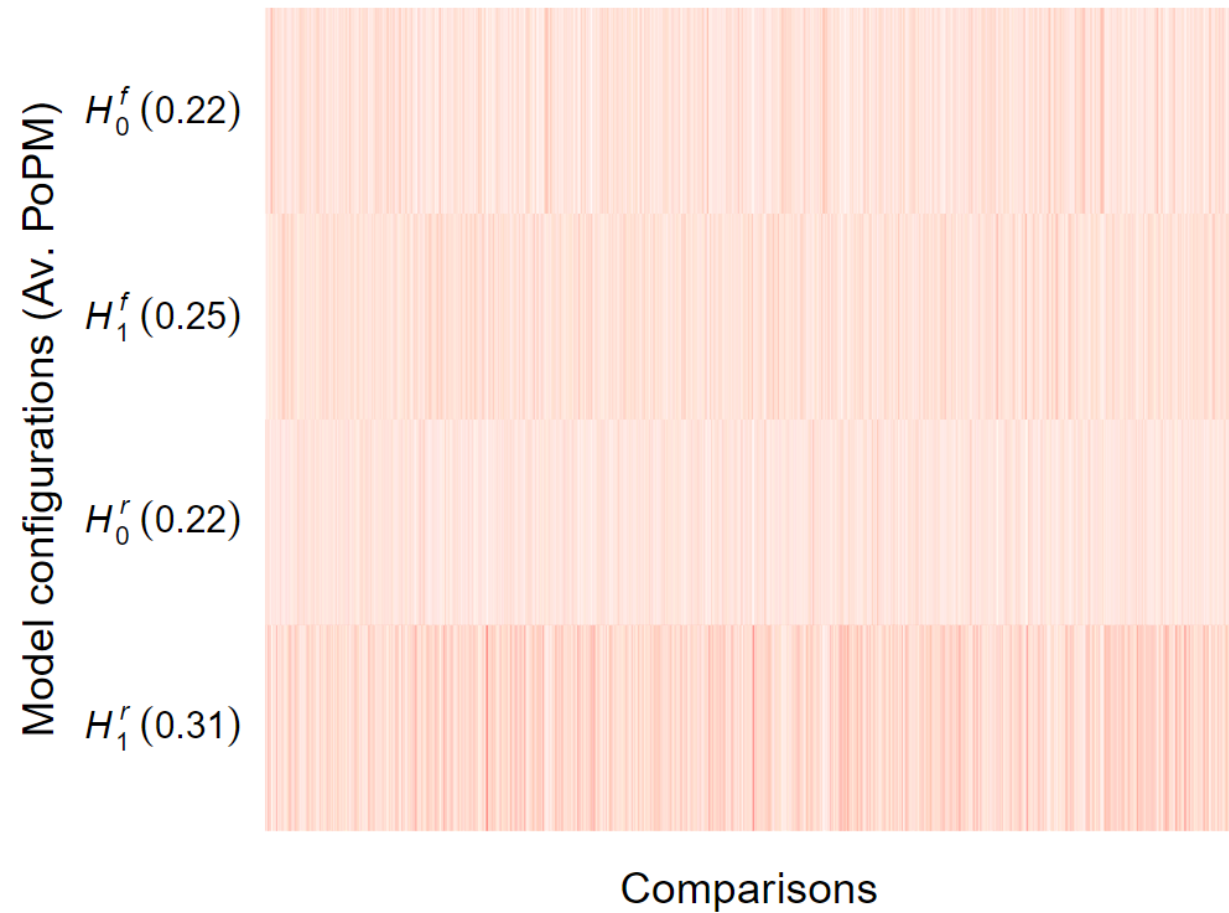
$\tau \sim \text{Normal}_+(0, 0.26)$

$\mu \sim \text{Student-t}(0, 0.21, 2.57)$

$\tau \sim \text{Inv-Gamma}(1.80, 0.21)$

$\tau \sim \text{Gamma}(1.93, 0.11)$





Topic	Comparisons μ	Comparisons τ	Prior μ	Prior τ
Acute Respiratory Infections	308 (5860)	197 (4061)	Student-t(0, 0.48, 3)	Inv-Gamma(1.67, 0.45)
Airways	450 (8702)	207 (3839)	Student-t(0, 0.37, 2)	Inv-Gamma(1.35, 0.27)
Anaesthesia	408 (9409)	261 (6781)	Student-t(0, 0.79, 6)	Inv-Gamma(2.12, 0.86)
Back and Neck	14 (295)	10 (238)	Student-t(0, 0.62, 4)	Inv-Gamma(1.84, 0.68)
Bone, Joint and Muscle Trauma	202 (3732)	103 (1937)	Student-t(0, 0.44, 2)	Inv-Gamma(1.01, 0.36)
Breast Cancer	137 (2646)	113 (2296)	Student-t(0, 0.39, 3)	Inv-Gamma(1.59, 0.48)
Childhood Cancer	1 (13)	—	Student-t(0, 0.47, 4)	—
Colorectal	230 (4120)	141 (2685)	Student-t(0, 0.65, 4)	Inv-Gamma(1.71, 0.60)
Common Mental Disorders	649 (13322)	422 (9731)	Student-t(0, 0.54, 4)	Inv-Gamma(1.63, 0.45)
Consumers and Communication	44 (918)	41 (875)	Student-t(0, 0.48, 4)	Inv-Gamma(2.37, 0.86)
Cystic Fibrosis and Genetic Disorders	81 (1843)	40 (964)	Student-t(0, 0.40, 3)	Inv-Gamma(1.82, 0.58)
Dementia and Cognitive Improvement	127 (2097)	78 (1278)	Student-t(0, 0.49, 4)	Inv-Gamma(1.28, 0.25)
Developmental, Psychosocial and Learning Problems	106 (1457)	79 (1083)	Student-t(0, 0.83, 5)	Inv-Gamma(1.83, 0.82)
Drugs and Alcohol	103 (2027)	73 (1545)	Student-t(0, 0.44, 4)	Inv-Gamma(1.59, 0.42)
Effective Practice and Organisation of Care	59 (1106)	44 (878)	Student-t(0, 0.51, 4)	Inv-Gamma(1.90, 0.68)
Emergency and Critical Care	233 (4803)	152 (3466)	Student-t(0, 0.35, 3)	Inv-Gamma(1.46, 0.34)
ENT	17 (243)	10 (136)	Student-t(0, 0.81, 4)	Inv-Gamma(1.73, 0.71)
Epilepsy	114 (2052)	39 (839)	Student-t(0, 0.88, 6)	Inv-Gamma(1.71, 0.43)
Eyes and Vision	57 (1007)	41 (815)	Student-t(0, 0.77, 5)	Inv-Gamma(2.09, 0.94)
Fertility Regulation	62 (1072)	46 (818)	Student-t(0, 0.46, 5)	Inv-Gamma(2.21, 0.71)
Gut	314 (6056)	215 (4595)	Student-t(0, 0.63, 5)	Inv-Gamma(1.94, 0.62)
Gynaecological, Neuro-oncology and Orphan Cancer	245 (5811)	159 (4123)	Student-t(0, 0.53, 4)	Inv-Gamma(1.80, 0.56)
Gynaecology and Fertility	364 (6896)	185 (3714)	Student-t(0, 0.40, 2)	Inv-Gamma(1.24, 0.28)
Haematology	155 (4546)	101 (3080)	Student-t(0, 0.57, 4)	Inv-Gamma(2.91, 0.66)
Heart	979 (20760)	579 (14085)	Student-t(0, 0.20, 2)	Inv-Gamma(1.64, 0.29)
Heart; Vascular	8 (178)	7 (166)	Student-t(0, 0.95, 4)	Inv-Gamma(1.64, 0.83)
Hepato-Biliary	1042 (36665)	706 (25668)	Student-t(0, 0.43, 3)	Inv-Gamma(1.58, 0.40)
HIV/AIDS	32 (475)	22 (293)	Student-t(0, 0.32, 4)	Inv-Gamma(1.76, 0.36)
Hypertension	66 (1127)	28 (453)	Student-t(0, 0.28, 5)	Inv-Gamma(1.25, 0.10)
Incontinence	78 (1479)	53 (1023)	Student-t(0, 0.75, 3)	Inv-Gamma(2.07, 1.09)
Infectious Diseases	361 (6619)	251 (4787)	Student-t(0, 0.66, 3)	Inv-Gamma(2.08, 0.86)
Injuries	214 (5662)	143 (4182)	Student-t(0, 0.60, 4)	Inv-Gamma(1.52, 0.49)
Kidney and Transplant	479 (8828)	274 (5226)	Student-t(0, 0.53, 4)	Inv-Gamma(1.68, 0.44)
Lung Cancer	76 (1416)	68 (1294)	Student-t(0, 0.61, 5)	Inv-Gamma(2.04, 0.68)
Metabolic and Endocrine Disorders	130 (3092)	78 (2190)	Student-t(0, 0.29, 2)	Inv-Gamma(0.92, 0.11)
Methodology	74 (2098)	69 (1997)	Student-t(0, 0.60, 5)	Inv-Gamma(2.04, 0.50)
Movement Disorders	59 (1058)	35 (708)	Student-t(0, 0.73, 5)	Inv-Gamma(2.14, 0.64)
Multiple Sclerosis and Rare Diseases of the CNS	29 (564)	23 (487)	Student-t(0, 0.76, 4)	Inv-Gamma(2.09, 0.71)
Musculoskeletal	139 (2403)	92 (1686)	Student-t(0, 0.59, 4)	Inv-Gamma(1.76, 0.59)
Neonatal	337 (6327)	153 (2738)	Student-t(0, 0.29, 3)	Inv-Gamma(1.80, 0.42)
Neuromuscular	43 (739)	20 (331)	Student-t(0, 0.70, 5)	Inv-Gamma(1.74, 0.49)
Oral Health	63 (990)	45 (724)	Student-t(0, 1.13, 4)	Inv-Gamma(1.85, 0.70)
Pain, Palliative and Supportive Care	315 (6062)	204 (4292)	Student-t(0, 1.00, 7)	Inv-Gamma(1.50, 0.40)
Pregnancy and Childbirth	1307 (24397)	832 (16588)	Student-t(0, 0.38, 2)	Inv-Gamma(1.73, 0.47)
Schizophrenia	609 (13515)	405 (9919)	Student-t(0, 0.58, 4)	Inv-Gamma(1.92, 0.69)
Sexually Transmitted Infections	25 (318)	19 (236)	Student-t(0, 0.61, 2)	Inv-Gamma(1.72, 0.47)
Skin	142 (2309)	76 (1294)	Student-t(0, 0.81, 2)	Inv-Gamma(1.64, 0.49)
Stroke	299 (5310)	131 (2357)	Student-t(0, 0.22, 2)	Inv-Gamma(1.36, 0.21)
Tobacco Addiction	213 (4990)	168 (4079)	Student-t(0, 0.49, 5)	Inv-Gamma(2.51, 0.63)
Urology	89 (1673)	60 (1271)	Student-t(0, 0.82, 5)	Inv-Gamma(1.72, 0.50)
Vascular	187 (2590)	116 (1711)	Student-t(0, 0.68, 5)	Inv-Gamma(1.70, 0.45)
Work	14 (208)	11 (178)	Student-t(0, 0.59, 4)	Inv-Gamma(1.79, 0.73)
Wounds	75 (1169)	53 (888)	Student-t(0, 0.60, 4)	Inv-Gamma(2.16, 0.86)
Pooled Estimate	11964 (253054)	7478 (170628)	Student-t(0, 0.58, 4)	Inv-Gamma(1.77, 0.55)

Example:

Adverse effects of honey in treating acute cough in children

Two studies with the comparison honey and no treatment on the presence of nervousness, insomnia, hyperactivity

Honey condition: 5/35, 2/40 events

No treatment: 0/39, 0/40 events

Frequentist analysis: OR = 9.40, 95% CI [1.16, 76.20], $z = 2.10$, $p = 0.04$

```

> library("RoBMA")

> fit <- BiBMA(
  x1 = events_experimental,
  x2 = events_control,
  n1 = observations_experimental,
  n2 = observations_control,
  priors_effect          = prior(distribution="t", parameters=list(location=0, scale=0.48, df=3)),
  priors_heterogeneity = prior(distribution="invgamma", parameters=list(shape=1.67, scale=0.45)),
  seed = 1)

> summary(fit, conditional = TRUE, output_scale = "OR")

Bayesian model-averaged meta-analysis (binomial-normal model)
Components summary:

```

	Models	Prior prob.	Post. prob.	Inclusion BF
Effect	2/4	0.500	0.725	2.630
Heterogeneity	2/4	0.500	0.564	1.296

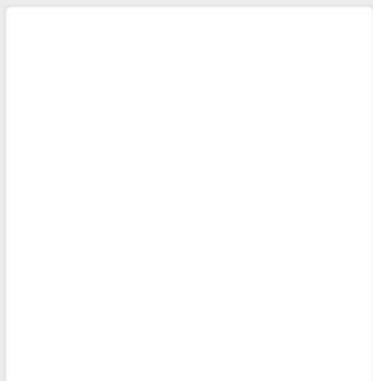
```

Model-averaged estimates:
      Mean Median 0.025  0.975
mu  3.389  1.642 0.842 15.143
tau 0.420  0.158 0.000  2.594

Conditional estimates:
      Mean Median 0.025  0.975
mu  4.242  2.261 0.781 17.613
tau 0.747  0.426 0.097  3.233
The effect size estimates are summarized on the OR scale and heterogeneity is summarized on the logOR scale
(priors were specified on the log(OR) scale).

```


Bayesian Meta-Analysis (Binomial)



Successes (group 1) ▶

Successes (group 2) ▶

Observations (group 1) ▶

Observations (group 2) ▶

Study Labels ▶

Prior distribution plots

▼ Inference

Conditional parameter estimates

Models overview

BF comparison

Inclusion

vs. Best

vs. Previous

Order

Model number

Marginal likelihood

Posterior probability

Individual models

Single model

Bayes Factor

BF₁₀

BF₀₁

Log(BF₁₀)

CI width %

Output scale

Shorten prior names

▶ Plots

▶ MCMC Diagnostics

▼ Models

Effect

Distribution Parameters Truncation Prior weights

Heterogeneity

Distribution Parameters Truncation Prior weights

Results

Bayesian Meta-Analysis (Binomial)

Summary

Model Summary

	Models	P(M)	P(M data)	Inclusion BF
Effect	2/4	0.500	0.725	2.640
Heterogeneity	2/4	0.500	0.565	1.300

Model Averaged Estimates

	Mean	Median	95% CI	
			Lower	Upper
Effect size (OR)	3.265	1.641	0.850	14.891
Heterogeneity (τ)	0.415	0.156	0.000	2.464

Note. The effect size estimates are summarized on the OR scale and heterogeneity is summarized on the logOR scale (priors were specified on the log(OR) scale).

Conditional Estimates

	Mean	Median	95% CI	
			Lower	Upper
Effect size (OR)	4.248	2.299	0.795	18.194
Heterogeneity (τ)	0.725	0.420	0.096	3.127

Note. The effect size estimates are summarized on the OR scale and heterogeneity is summarized on the logOR scale (priors were specified on the log(OR) scale).

Models Overview

#	Prior Distribution			P(M)	P(M data)	log(MargLik)	Inclusion BF
	Effect Size	Heterogeneity	Baseline				
1	Spike(0)	Spike(0)	independent contrast: Beta(1, 1)	0.250	0.096	-14.016	0.096
2	Spike(0)	InvGamma(1.67, 0.45)	independent contrast: Beta(1, 1)	0.250	0.179	-13.393	0.179
3	Student-t(0, 0.48, 3)	Spike(0)	independent contrast: Beta(1, 1)	0.250	0.339	-12.754	0.339
4	Student-t(0, 0.48, 3)	InvGamma(1.67, 0.45)	independent contrast: Beta(1, 1)	0.250	0.386	-12.623	0.386

Conclusions

- Differentiating between absence of evidence vs. evidence of absence
- Incorporating uncertainty about the specified model
- Incorporating historical knowledge
- Better convergence properties
- Sequential updating of evidence

Thank You for Your Attention

- Preprint: <https://arxiv.org/abs/2306.11468>
- R-package: <https://cran.r-project.org/package=RoBMA>
- JASP: <https://jasp-stats.org/>