

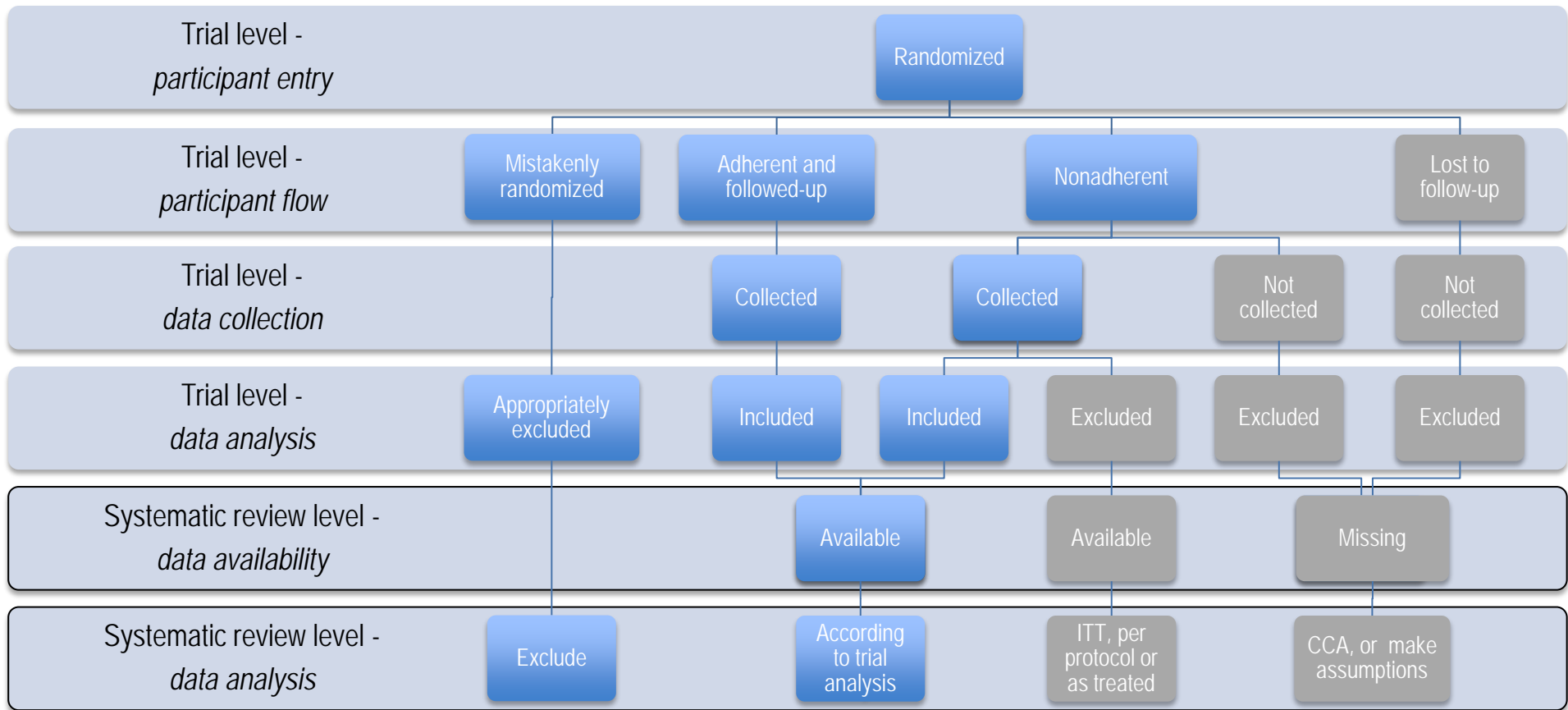
Handling, and judging risk of bias associated with missing participant data in meta-analyses of binary and continuous outcomes

Elie Akl, Shanil Ebrahim, Gordon Guyatt

- No conflicts of interest to declare
- This work has been partly funded by the Methods Innovation Fund (MIF)

Objective

- To develop guidance for systematic review authors on how to handle, and judge risk of bias associated with missing participant data in meta-analyses of binary and continuous outcomes



Proposal to handle MPD

- For the primary analysis: exclude participants with missing data (complete case analysis)
- To assess the risk of bias, and when the primary analysis suggests important effect, we suggest sensitivity meta-analyses making different assumptions about the outcome of participants with missing data



	Same incidence as the trial intervention arm	Increased incidence relative to the trial intervention arm $RI_{LTFU/FU} > 1$	Same incidence as the trial control arm	Highest incidence among intervention arms of all included trials	Highest incidence among control arms of all included trials	All had event
Same incidence as the trial control arm						
Decreased incidence relative to the trial control arm ($RI_{LTFU/FU} < 1$)						
Same incidence as the trial intervention arm						
Lowest incidence among control arms of all included trials						
Lowest incidence among intervention arms of all included trials						
None had event						Worst case scenario

Assumptions about missing participant data in control arm



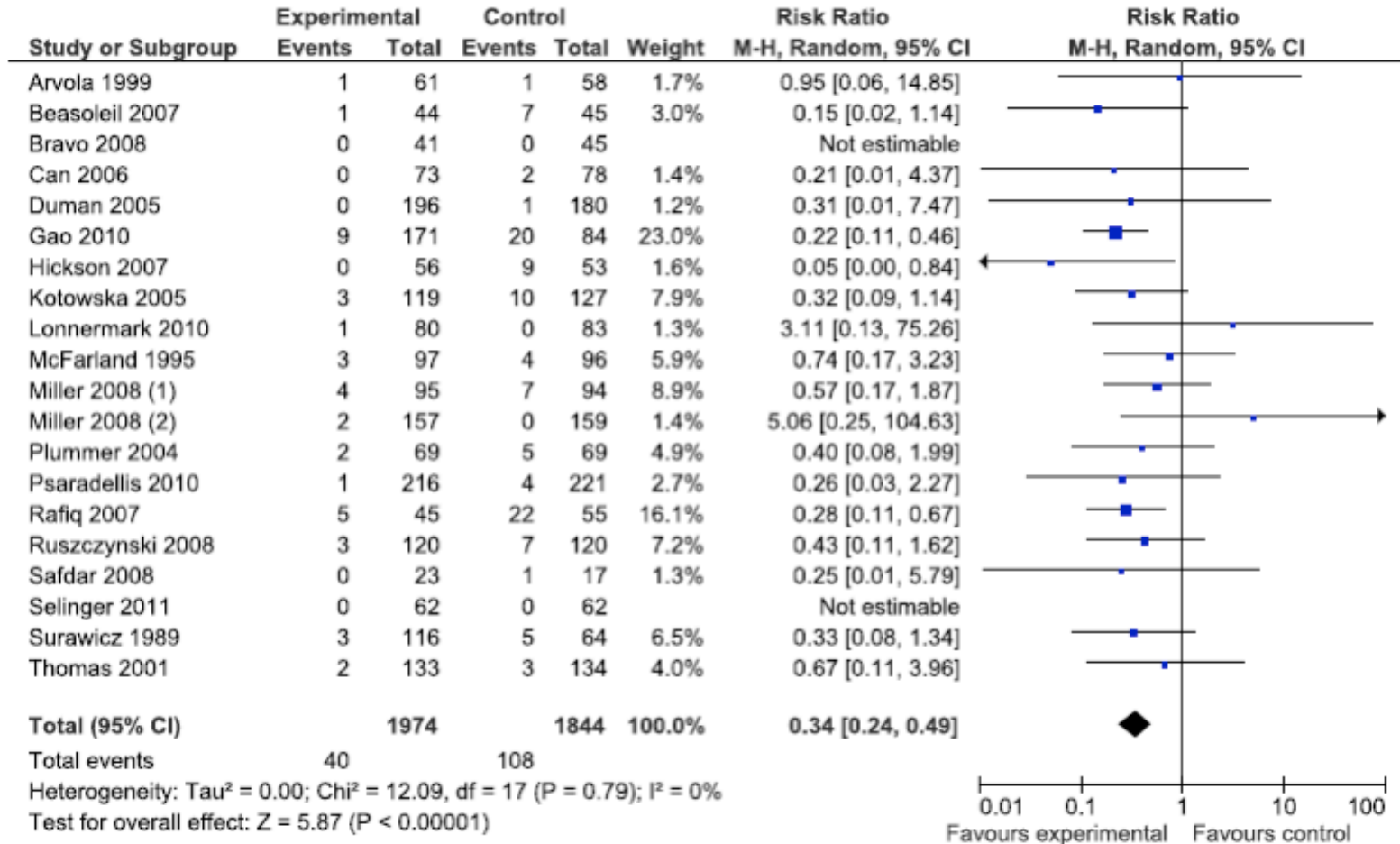
Judging RoB dichotomous MPD

- Results robust to a worst case scenario → missing data does not represent a risk of bias
- Results not robust to worst case scenario → test progressively more extreme assumptions culminating in a "worst plausible case"
- Important changes in results with such sensitivity analyses suggest serious RoB

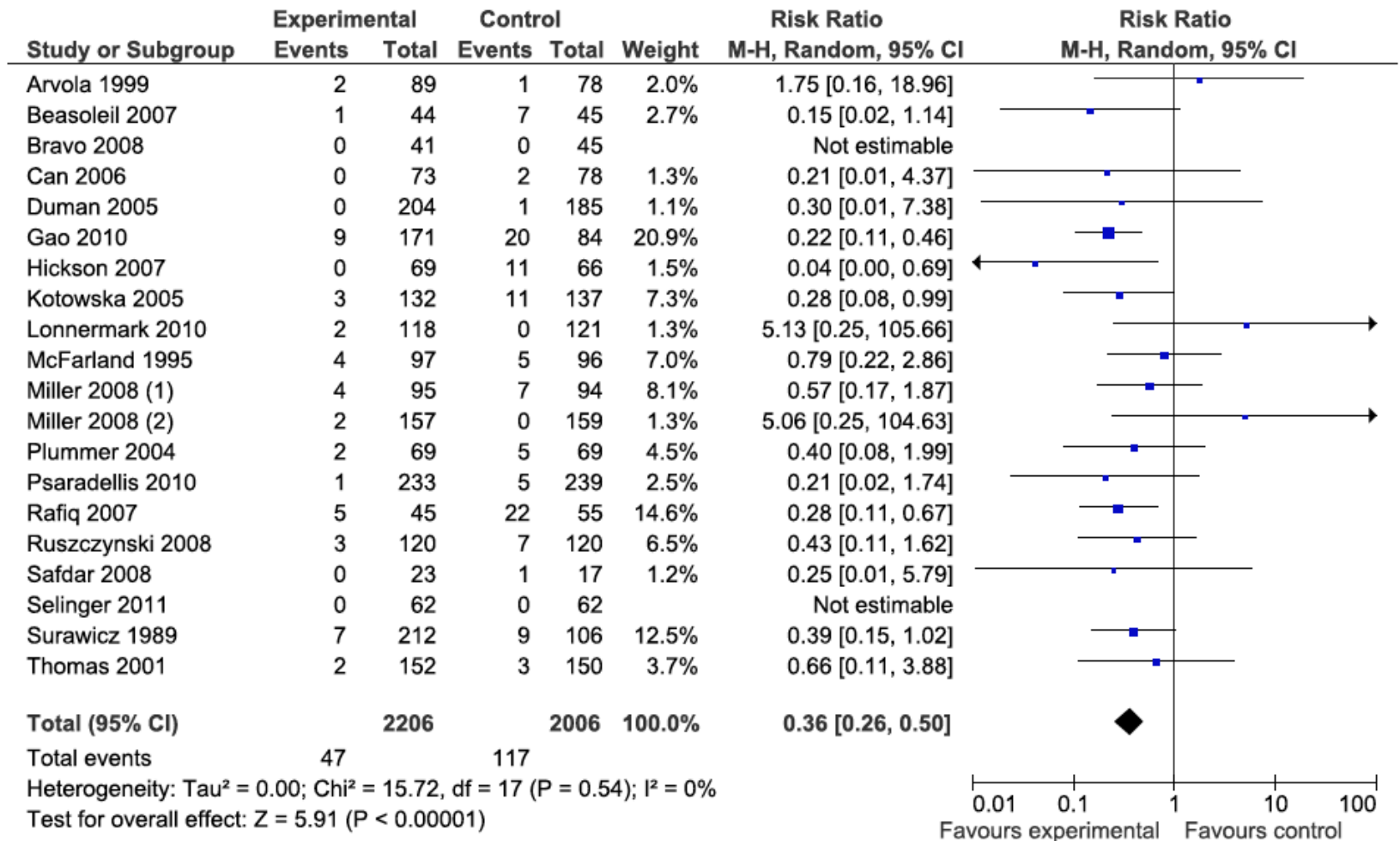
Example

- Meta-analysis assessing effects of probiotics for prevention clostridium difficile-associated diarrhea

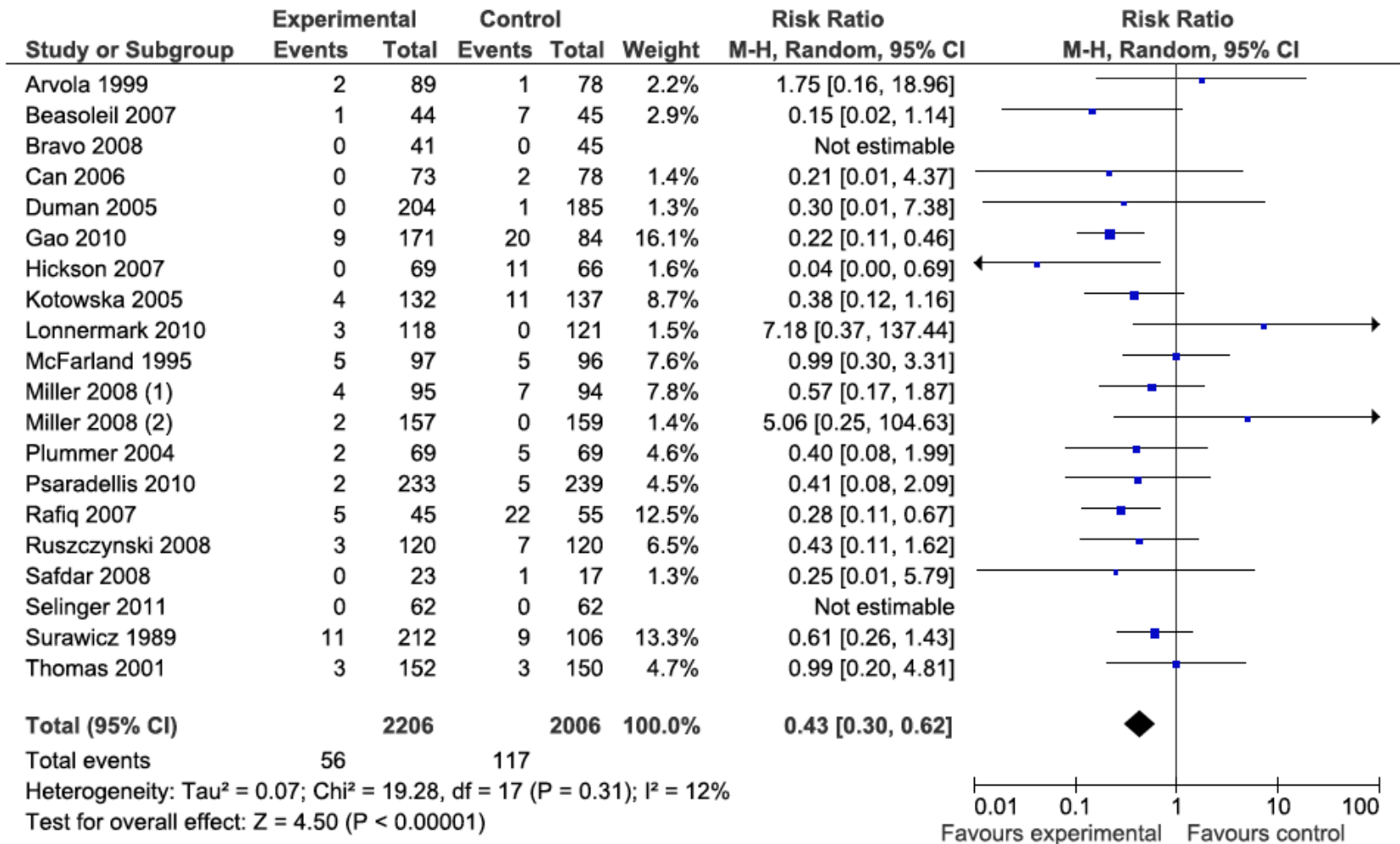
Complete case analysis



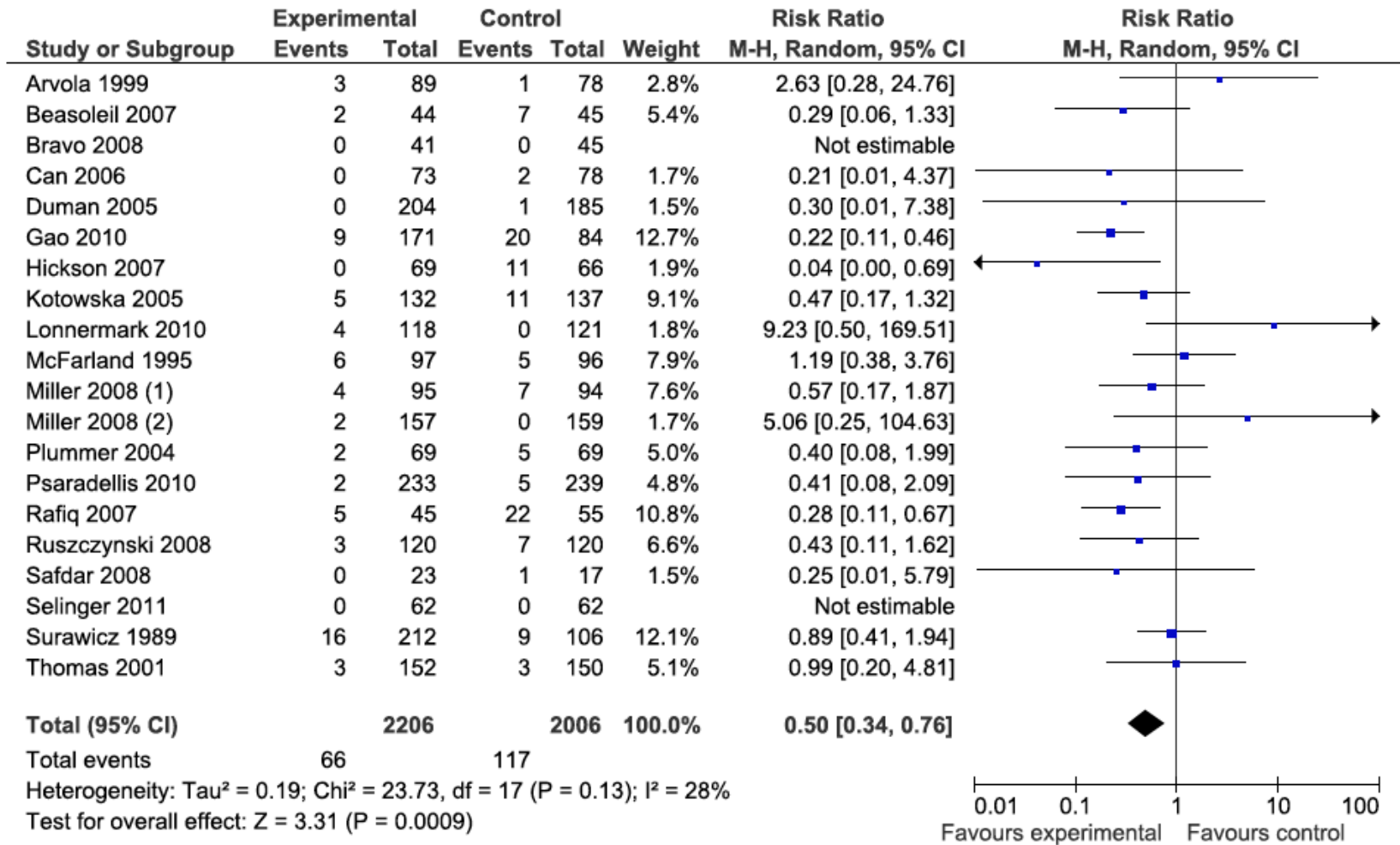
Event rate: 1.5:1



Event rate: 3:1



Event rate: 5:1



Handling continuous MPD

- Strategies to combine imputations for participants with missing data with those with complete data
- Progressively more stringent strategies to challenge estimates

Imputing effect & precision

Measure of effect

5 sources of data reflecting real observed mean scores in participants followed-up in individual trials in a meta-analysis:

- Ranging from:
 - Best mean score among intervention arms
 - Worst mean score among control arms

Measure of precision

- Median SD (plausible)

Imputation strategies

- Developed **4** progressively more stringent imputation strategies for participants with missing data in both arms

		Assumptions about the means of participants in INTERVENTION		
		<i>C: Mean score from the control arm of the same trial</i>	<i>D: Worst mean among intervention arms</i>	<i>E: Worst mean among control arms</i>
Assumptions about the means of participants in CONTROL	<i>A: Best mean among intervention arms</i>			<p>4</p> <p><u>Intervention</u>: Worst mean among control arms</p> <p><u>Control</u>: Best mean among intervention arms</p>
	<i>B: Best mean among the control arms</i>		<p>2</p> <p><u>Intervention</u>: Worst mean among intervention arms</p> <p><u>Control</u>: Best mean among control arms</p>	<p>3</p> <p><u>Intervention</u>: Worst mean among control arms</p> <p><u>Control</u>: Best mean among control arms</p>
	<i>C: Mean score from the control arm of the same trial</i>	<p>1</p> <p><u>Intervention and control</u>: Mean score from the control arm of the same trial</p>		

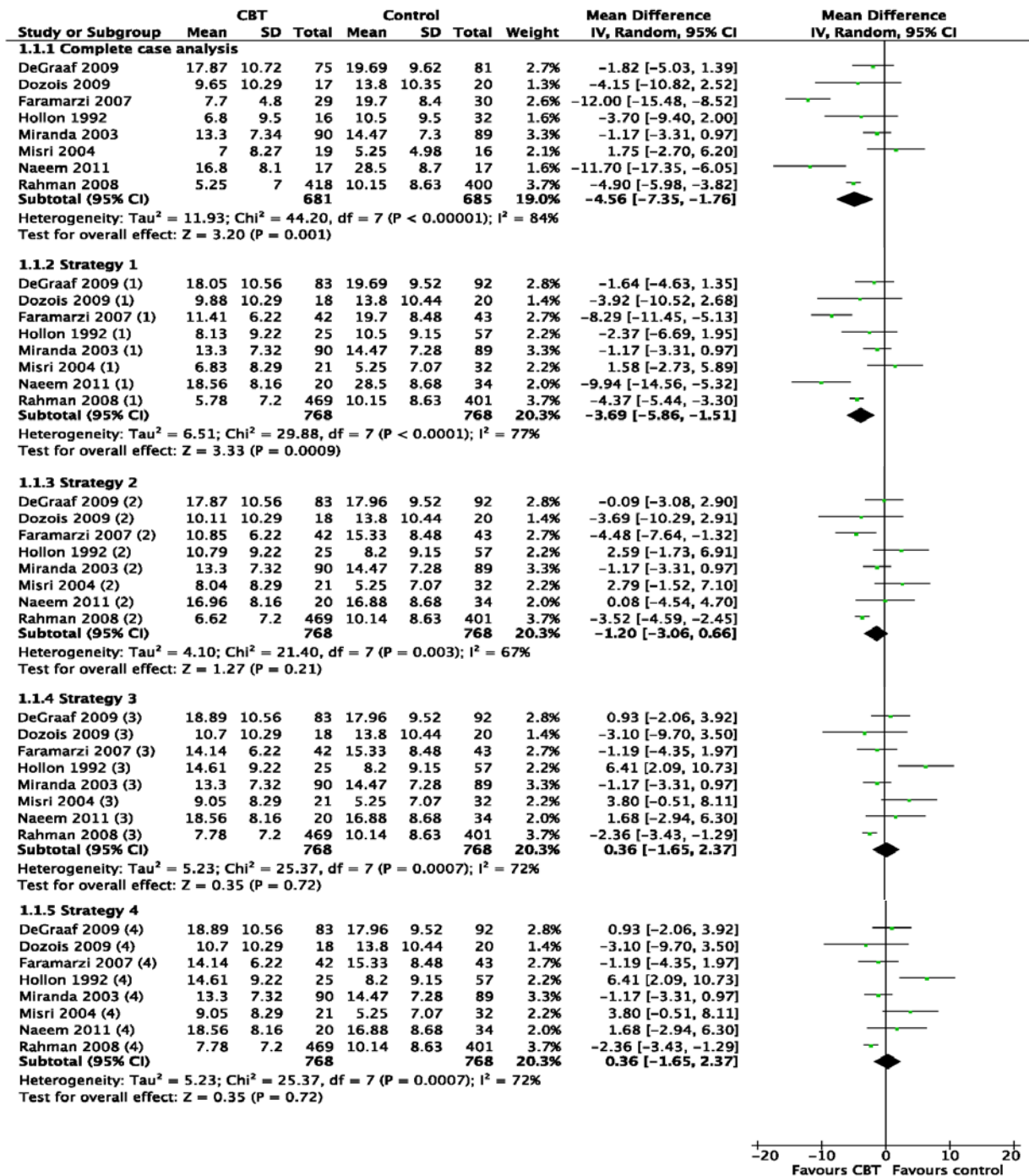
Combining observed & imputed data

3-step method for each strategy:

- [1] Combine observed means and SDs of those with available data with imputed means and SDs for those with missing data
- [2] Use pooled estimates to calculate treatment effect per study
- [3] Perform a standard random-effects meta-analysis to pool

Application of approach: 1

- Cognitive behavioural therapy (CBT) versus minimal or no treatment for depression in patients receiving disability benefits
- 8 RCTs: Beck Depression Inventory
- Median missing participant data rate = 21% (range 0 to 41%)



Study or Subgroup	CBT			Control			Weight	Mean Difference IV, Random, 95% CI	Mean Difference IV, Random, 95% CI
	Mean	SD	Total	Mean	SD	Total			
1.1.1 Complete case analysis									
DeGraaf 2009	17.87	10.72	75	19.69	9.62	81	2.7%	-1.82 [-5.03, 1.39]	
Dozois 2009	9.65	10.29	17	13.8	10.35	20	1.3%	-4.15 [-10.82, 2.52]	
Faramarzi 2007	7.7	4.8	29	19.7	8.4	30	2.6%	-12.00 [-15.48, -8.52]	
Hollon 1992	6.8	9.5	16	10.5	9.5	32	1.6%	-3.70 [-9.40, 2.00]	
Miranda 2003	13.3	7.34	90	14.47	7.3	89	3.3%	-1.17 [-3.31, 0.97]	
Misri 2004	7	8.27	19	5.25	4.98	16	2.1%	1.75 [-2.70, 6.20]	
Naeem 2011	16.8	8.1	17	28.5	8.7	17	1.6%	-11.70 [-17.35, -6.05]	
Rahman 2008	5.25	7	418	10.15	8.63	400	3.7%	-4.90 [-5.98, -3.82]	
Subtotal (95% CI)			681			685	19.0%	-4.56 [-7.35, -1.76]	
Heterogeneity: $\tau^2 = 11.93$; $\chi^2 = 44.20$, $df = 7$ ($P < 0.00001$); $I^2 = 84\%$									
Test for overall effect: $Z = 3.20$ ($P = 0.001$)									

Naeem 2011 (1)	18.56	8.16	20	28.5	8.68	34	2.0%	-9.94 [-14.56, -5.32]	
Rahman 2008 (1)	5.78	7.2	469	10.15	8.63	401	3.7%	-4.37 [-5.44, -3.30]	
Subtotal (95% CI)			768			768	20.3%	-3.69 [-5.86, -1.51]	
Heterogeneity: $\tau^2 = 6.51$; $\chi^2 = 29.88$, $df = 7$ ($P < 0.0001$); $I^2 = 77\%$									
Test for overall effect: $Z = 3.33$ ($P = 0.0009$)									

1.1.3 Strategy 2

DeGraaf 2009 (2)	17.87	10.56	83	17.96	9.52	92	2.8%	-0.09 [-3.08, 2.90]
Dozois 2009 (2)	10.11	10.29	18	13.8	10.44	20	1.4%	-3.69 [-10.29, 2.91]
Faramarzi 2007 (2)	10.85	6.22	42	15.33	8.48	43	2.7%	-4.48 [-7.64, -1.32]
Hollon 1992 (2)	10.79	9.22	25	8.2	9.15	57	2.2%	2.59 [-1.73, 6.91]
Miranda 2003 (2)	13.3	7.32	90	14.47	7.28	89	3.3%	-1.17 [-3.31, 0.97]
Misri 2004 (2)	8.04	8.29	21	5.25	7.07	32	2.2%	2.79 [-1.52, 7.10]
Naeem 2011 (2)	16.96	8.16	20	16.88	8.68	34	2.0%	0.08 [-4.54, 4.70]
Rahman 2008 (2)	6.62	7.2	469	10.14	8.63	401	3.7%	-3.52 [-4.59, -2.45]
Subtotal (95% CI)			768			768	20.3%	-1.20 [-3.06, 0.66]

Heterogeneity: $\tau^2 = 4.10$; $\chi^2 = 21.40$, $df = 7$ ($P = 0.003$); $I^2 = 67\%$
 Test for overall effect: $Z = 1.27$ ($P = 0.21$)

1.1.4 Strategy 3

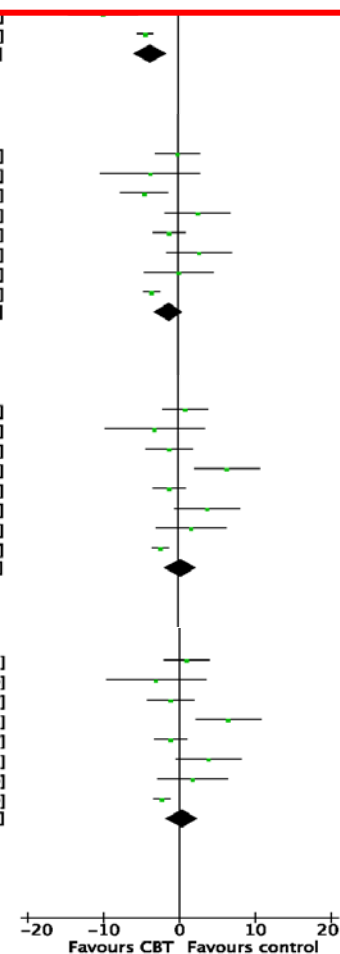
DeGraaf 2009 (3)	18.89	10.56	83	17.96	9.52	92	2.8%	0.93 [-2.06, 3.92]
Dozois 2009 (3)	10.7	10.29	18	13.8	10.44	20	1.4%	-3.10 [-9.70, 3.50]
Faramarzi 2007 (3)	14.14	6.22	42	15.33	8.48	43	2.7%	-1.19 [-4.35, 1.97]
Hollon 1992 (3)	14.61	9.22	25	8.2	9.15	57	2.2%	6.41 [2.09, 10.73]
Miranda 2003 (3)	13.3	7.32	90	14.47	7.28	89	3.3%	-1.17 [-3.31, 0.97]
Misri 2004 (3)	9.05	8.29	21	5.25	7.07	32	2.2%	3.80 [-0.51, 8.11]
Naeem 2011 (3)	18.56	8.16	20	16.88	8.68	34	2.0%	1.68 [-2.94, 6.30]
Rahman 2008 (3)	7.78	7.2	469	10.14	8.63	401	3.7%	-2.36 [-3.43, -1.29]
Subtotal (95% CI)			768			768	20.3%	0.36 [-1.65, 2.37]

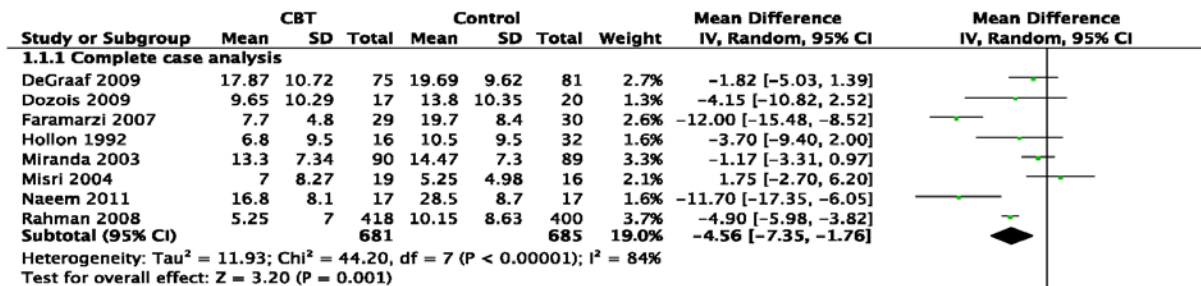
Heterogeneity: $\tau^2 = 5.23$; $\chi^2 = 25.37$, $df = 7$ ($P = 0.0007$); $I^2 = 72\%$
 Test for overall effect: $Z = 0.35$ ($P = 0.72$)

1.1.5 Strategy 4

DeGraaf 2009 (4)	18.89	10.56	83	17.96	9.52	92	2.8%	0.93 [-2.06, 3.92]
Dozois 2009 (4)	10.7	10.29	18	13.8	10.44	20	1.4%	-3.10 [-9.70, 3.50]
Faramarzi 2007 (4)	14.14	6.22	42	15.33	8.48	43	2.7%	-1.19 [-4.35, 1.97]
Hollon 1992 (4)	14.61	9.22	25	8.2	9.15	57	2.2%	6.41 [2.09, 10.73]
Miranda 2003 (4)	13.3	7.32	90	14.47	7.28	89	3.3%	-1.17 [-3.31, 0.97]
Misri 2004 (4)	9.05	8.29	21	5.25	7.07	32	2.2%	3.80 [-0.51, 8.11]
Naeem 2011 (4)	18.56	8.16	20	16.88	8.68	34	2.0%	1.68 [-2.94, 6.30]
Rahman 2008 (4)	7.78	7.2	469	10.14	8.63	401	3.7%	-2.36 [-3.43, -1.29]
Subtotal (95% CI)			768			768	20.3%	0.36 [-1.65, 2.37]

Heterogeneity: $\tau^2 = 5.23$; $\chi^2 = 25.37$, $df = 7$ ($P = 0.0007$); $I^2 = 72\%$
 Test for overall effect: $Z = 0.35$ ($P = 0.72$)





1.1.2 Strategy 1

DeGraaf 2009 (1)	18.05	10.56	83	19.69	9.52	92	2.8%	-1.64 [-4.63, 1.35]	
Dozois 2009 (1)	9.88	10.29	18	13.8	10.44	20	1.4%	-3.92 [-10.52, 2.68]	
Faramarzi 2007 (1)	11.41	6.22	42	19.7	8.48	43	2.7%	-8.29 [-11.45, -5.13]	
Hollon 1992 (1)	8.13	9.22	25	10.5	9.15	57	2.2%	-2.37 [-6.69, 1.95]	
Miranda 2003 (1)	13.3	7.32	90	14.47	7.28	89	3.3%	-1.17 [-3.31, 0.97]	
Misri 2004 (1)	6.83	8.29	21	5.25	7.07	32	2.2%	1.58 [-2.73, 5.89]	
Naeem 2011 (1)	18.56	8.16	20	28.5	8.68	34	2.0%	-9.94 [-14.56, -5.32]	
Rahman 2008 (1)	5.78	7.2	469	10.15	8.63	401	3.7%	-4.37 [-5.44, -3.30]	
Subtotal (95% CI)			768			768	20.3%	-3.69 [-5.86, -1.51]	

Heterogeneity: Tau² = 6.51; Chi² = 29.88, df = 7 (P < 0.0001); I² = 77%

Test for overall effect: Z = 3.33 (P = 0.0009)

Misri 2004 (2)	8.04	8.29	21	5.25	7.07	32	2.2%	2.79 [-1.52, 7.10]	
Naeem 2011 (2)	16.96	8.16	20	16.88	8.68	34	2.0%	0.08 [-4.54, 4.70]	
Rahman 2008 (2)	6.62	7.2	469	10.14	8.63	401	3.7%	-3.52 [-4.59, -2.45]	
Subtotal (95% CI)			768			768	20.3%	-1.20 [-3.06, 0.66]	

Heterogeneity: Tau² = 4.10; Chi² = 21.40, df = 7 (P = 0.003); I² = 67%

Test for overall effect: Z = 1.27 (P = 0.21)

1.1.4 Strategy 3

DeGraaf 2009 (3)	18.89	10.56	83	17.96	9.52	92	2.8%	0.93 [-2.06, 3.92]	
Dozois 2009 (3)	10.7	10.29	18	13.8	10.44	20	1.4%	-3.10 [-9.70, 3.50]	
Faramarzi 2007 (3)	14.14	6.22	42	15.33	8.48	43	2.7%	-1.19 [-4.35, 1.97]	
Hollon 1992 (3)	14.61	9.22	25	8.2	9.15	57	2.2%	6.41 [2.09, 10.73]	
Miranda 2003 (3)	13.3	7.32	90	14.47	7.28	89	3.3%	-1.17 [-3.31, 0.97]	
Misri 2004 (3)	9.05	8.29	21	5.25	7.07	32	2.2%	3.80 [-0.51, 8.11]	
Naeem 2011 (3)	18.56	8.16	20	16.88	8.68	34	2.0%	1.68 [-2.94, 6.30]	
Rahman 2008 (3)	7.78	7.2	469	10.14	8.63	401	3.7%	-2.36 [-3.43, -1.29]	
Subtotal (95% CI)			768			768	20.3%	0.36 [-1.65, 2.37]	

Heterogeneity: Tau² = 5.23; Chi² = 25.37, df = 7 (P = 0.0007); I² = 72%

Test for overall effect: Z = 0.35 (P = 0.72)

1.1.5 Strategy 4

DeGraaf 2009 (4)	18.89	10.56	83	17.96	9.52	92	2.8%	0.93 [-2.06, 3.92]	
Dozois 2009 (4)	10.7	10.29	18	13.8	10.44	20	1.4%	-3.10 [-9.70, 3.50]	
Faramarzi 2007 (4)	14.14	6.22	42	15.33	8.48	43	2.7%	-1.19 [-4.35, 1.97]	
Hollon 1992 (4)	14.61	9.22	25	8.2	9.15	57	2.2%	6.41 [2.09, 10.73]	
Miranda 2003 (4)	13.3	7.32	90	14.47	7.28	89	3.3%	-1.17 [-3.31, 0.97]	
Misri 2004 (4)	9.05	8.29	21	5.25	7.07	32	2.2%	3.80 [-0.51, 8.11]	
Naeem 2011 (4)	18.56	8.16	20	16.88	8.68	34	2.0%	1.68 [-2.94, 6.30]	
Rahman 2008 (4)	7.78	7.2	469	10.14	8.63	401	3.7%	-2.36 [-3.43, -1.29]	
Subtotal (95% CI)			768			768	20.3%	0.36 [-1.65, 2.37]	

Heterogeneity: Tau² = 5.23; Chi² = 25.37, df = 7 (P = 0.0007); I² = 72%

Test for overall effect: Z = 0.35 (P = 0.72)

-20 -10 0 10 20
Favours CBT Favours control

Study or Subgroup	CBT			Control			Weight	Mean Difference IV, Random, 95% CI	Mean Difference IV, Random, 95% CI
	Mean	SD	Total	Mean	SD	Total			
1.1.1 Complete case analysis									
DeGraaf 2009	17.87	10.72	75	19.69	9.62	81	2.7%	-1.82 [-5.03, 1.39]	
Dozois 2009	9.65	10.29	17	13.8	10.35	20	1.3%	-4.15 [-10.82, 2.52]	
Faramarzi 2007	7.7	4.8	29	19.7	8.4	30	2.6%	-12.00 [-15.48, -8.52]	
Hollon 1992	6.8	9.5	16	10.5	9.5	32	1.6%	-3.70 [-9.40, 2.00]	
Miranda 2003	13.3	7.34	90	14.47	7.3	89	3.3%	-1.17 [-3.31, 0.97]	
Misri 2004	7	8.27	19	5.25	4.98	16	2.1%	1.75 [-2.70, 6.20]	
Naeem 2011	16.8	8.1	17	28.5	8.7	17	1.6%	-11.70 [-17.35, -6.05]	
Rahman 2008	5.25	7	418	10.15	8.63	400	3.7%	-4.90 [-5.98, -3.82]	
Subtotal (95% CI)			681			685	19.0%	-4.56 [-7.35, -1.76]	
Heterogeneity: Tau ² = 11.93; Chi ² = 44.20, df = 7 (P < 0.00001); I ² = 84%									
Test for overall effect: Z = 3.20 (P = 0.001)									

1.1.2 Strategy 1

DeGraaf 2009 (1)	18.05	10.56	83	19.69	9.52	92	2.8%	-1.64 [-4.63, 1.35]
Dozois 2009 (1)	9.88	10.29	18	13.8	10.44	20	1.4%	-3.92 [-10.52, 2.68]
Faramarzi 2007 (1)	11.41	6.22	42	19.7	8.48	43	2.7%	-8.29 [-11.45, -5.13]
Hollon 1992 (1)	8.13	9.22	25	10.5	9.15	57	2.2%	-2.37 [-6.69, 1.95]

1.1.3 Strategy 2

DeGraaf 2009 (2)	17.87	10.56	83	17.96	9.52	92	2.8%	-0.09 [-3.08, 2.90]
Dozois 2009 (2)	10.11	10.29	18	13.8	10.44	20	1.4%	-3.69 [-10.29, 2.91]
Faramarzi 2007 (2)	10.85	6.22	42	15.33	8.48	43	2.7%	-4.48 [-7.64, -1.32]
Hollon 1992 (2)	10.79	9.22	25	8.2	9.15	57	2.2%	2.59 [-1.73, 6.91]
Miranda 2003 (2)	13.3	7.32	90	14.47	7.28	89	3.3%	-1.17 [-3.31, 0.97]
Misri 2004 (2)	8.04	8.29	21	5.25	7.07	32	2.2%	2.79 [-1.52, 7.10]
Naeem 2011 (2)	16.96	8.16	20	16.88	8.68	34	2.0%	0.08 [-4.54, 4.70]
Rahman 2008 (2)	6.62	7.2	469	10.14	8.63	401	3.7%	-3.52 [-4.59, -2.45]
Subtotal (95% CI)			768			768	20.3%	-1.20 [-3.06, 0.66]

Heterogeneity: Tau² = 4.10; Chi² = 21.40, df = 7 (P = 0.003); I² = 67%
 Test for overall effect: Z = 1.27 (P = 0.21)

1.1.4 Strategy 3

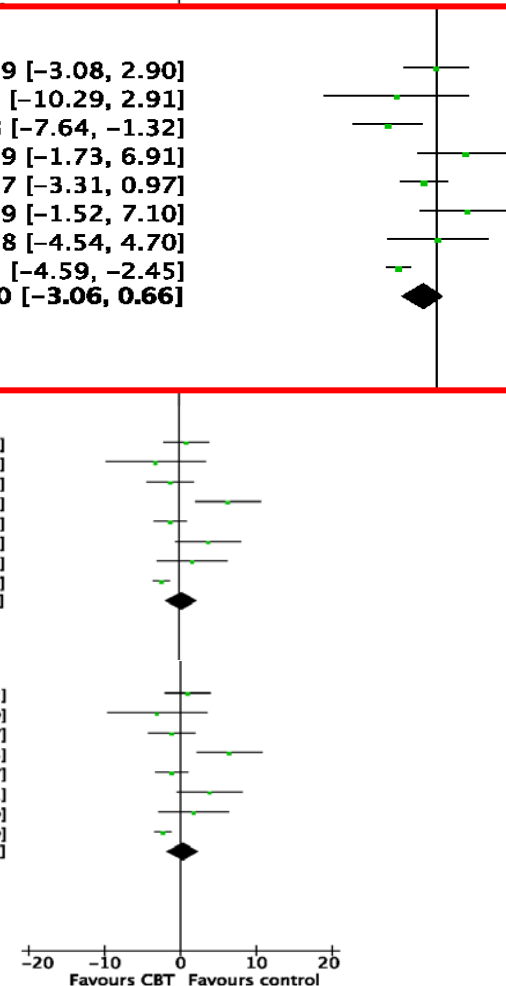
DeGraaf 2009 (3)	18.89	10.56	83	17.96	9.52	92	2.8%	0.93 [-2.06, 3.92]
Dozois 2009 (3)	10.7	10.29	18	13.8	10.44	20	1.4%	-3.10 [-9.70, 3.50]
Faramarzi 2007 (3)	14.14	6.22	42	15.33	8.48	43	2.7%	-1.19 [-4.35, 1.97]
Hollon 1992 (3)	14.61	9.22	25	8.2	9.15	57	2.2%	6.41 [2.09, 10.73]
Miranda 2003 (3)	13.3	7.32	90	14.47	7.28	89	3.3%	-1.17 [-3.31, 0.97]
Misri 2004 (3)	9.05	8.29	21	5.25	7.07	32	2.2%	3.80 [-0.51, 8.11]
Naeem 2011 (3)	18.56	8.16	20	16.88	8.68	34	2.0%	1.68 [-2.94, 6.30]
Rahman 2008 (3)	7.78	7.2	469	10.14	8.63	401	3.7%	-2.36 [-3.43, -1.29]
Subtotal (95% CI)			768			768	20.3%	0.36 [-1.65, 2.37]

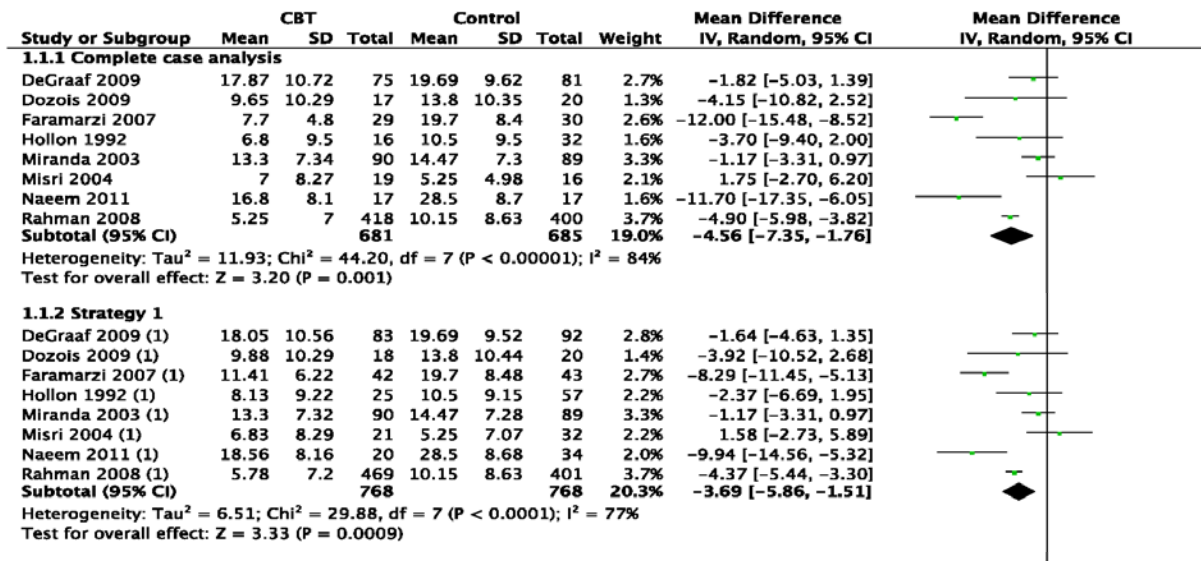
Heterogeneity: Tau² = 5.23; Chi² = 25.37, df = 7 (P = 0.0007); I² = 72%
 Test for overall effect: Z = 0.35 (P = 0.72)

1.1.5 Strategy 4

DeGraaf 2009 (4)	18.89	10.56	83	17.96	9.52	92	2.8%	0.93 [-2.06, 3.92]
Dozois 2009 (4)	10.7	10.29	18	13.8	10.44	20	1.4%	-3.10 [-9.70, 3.50]
Faramarzi 2007 (4)	14.14	6.22	42	15.33	8.48	43	2.7%	-1.19 [-4.35, 1.97]
Hollon 1992 (4)	14.61	9.22	25	8.2	9.15	57	2.2%	6.41 [2.09, 10.73]
Miranda 2003 (4)	13.3	7.32	90	14.47	7.28	89	3.3%	-1.17 [-3.31, 0.97]
Misri 2004 (4)	9.05	8.29	21	5.25	7.07	32	2.2%	3.80 [-0.51, 8.11]
Naeem 2011 (4)	18.56	8.16	20	16.88	8.68	34	2.0%	1.68 [-2.94, 6.30]
Rahman 2008 (4)	7.78	7.2	469	10.14	8.63	401	3.7%	-2.36 [-3.43, -1.29]
Subtotal (95% CI)			768			768	20.3%	0.36 [-1.65, 2.37]

Heterogeneity: Tau² = 5.23; Chi² = 25.37, df = 7 (P = 0.0007); I² = 72%
 Test for overall effect: Z = 0.35 (P = 0.72)





1.1.4 Strategy 3

DeGraaf 2009 (3)	18.89	10.56	83	17.96	9.52	92	2.8%	0.93 [-2.06, 3.92]	
Dozois 2009 (3)	10.7	10.29	18	13.8	10.44	20	1.4%	-3.10 [-9.70, 3.50]	
Faramarzi 2007 (3)	14.14	6.22	42	15.33	8.48	43	2.7%	-1.19 [-4.35, 1.97]	
Hollon 1992 (3)	14.61	9.22	25	8.2	9.15	57	2.2%	6.41 [2.09, 10.73]	
Miranda 2003 (3)	13.3	7.32	90	14.47	7.28	89	3.3%	-1.17 [-3.31, 0.97]	
Misri 2004 (3)	9.05	8.29	21	5.25	7.07	32	2.2%	3.80 [-0.51, 8.11]	
Naeem 2011 (3)	18.56	8.16	20	16.88	8.68	34	2.0%	1.68 [-2.94, 6.30]	
Rahman 2008 (3)	7.78	7.2	469	10.14	8.63	401	3.7%	-2.36 [-3.43, -1.29]	
Subtotal (95% CI)			768			768	20.3%	0.36 [-1.65, 2.37]	

Heterogeneity: Tau² = 5.23; Chi² = 25.37, df = 7 (P = 0.0007); I² = 72%

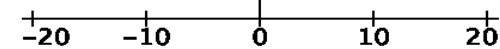
Test for overall effect: Z = 0.35 (P = 0.72)

1.1.5 Strategy 4

DeGraaf 2009 (4)	18.89	10.56	83	17.96	9.52	92	2.8%	0.93 [-2.06, 3.92]	
Dozois 2009 (4)	10.7	10.29	18	13.8	10.44	20	1.4%	-3.10 [-9.70, 3.50]	
Faramarzi 2007 (4)	14.14	6.22	42	15.33	8.48	43	2.7%	-1.19 [-4.35, 1.97]	
Hollon 1992 (4)	14.61	9.22	25	8.2	9.15	57	2.2%	6.41 [2.09, 10.73]	
Miranda 2003 (4)	13.3	7.32	90	14.47	7.28	89	3.3%	-1.17 [-3.31, 0.97]	
Misri 2004 (4)	9.05	8.29	21	5.25	7.07	32	2.2%	3.80 [-0.51, 8.11]	
Naeem 2011 (4)	18.56	8.16	20	16.88	8.68	34	2.0%	1.68 [-2.94, 6.30]	
Rahman 2008 (4)	7.78	7.2	469	10.14	8.63	401	3.7%	-2.36 [-3.43, -1.29]	
Subtotal (95% CI)			768			768	20.3%	0.36 [-1.65, 2.37]	

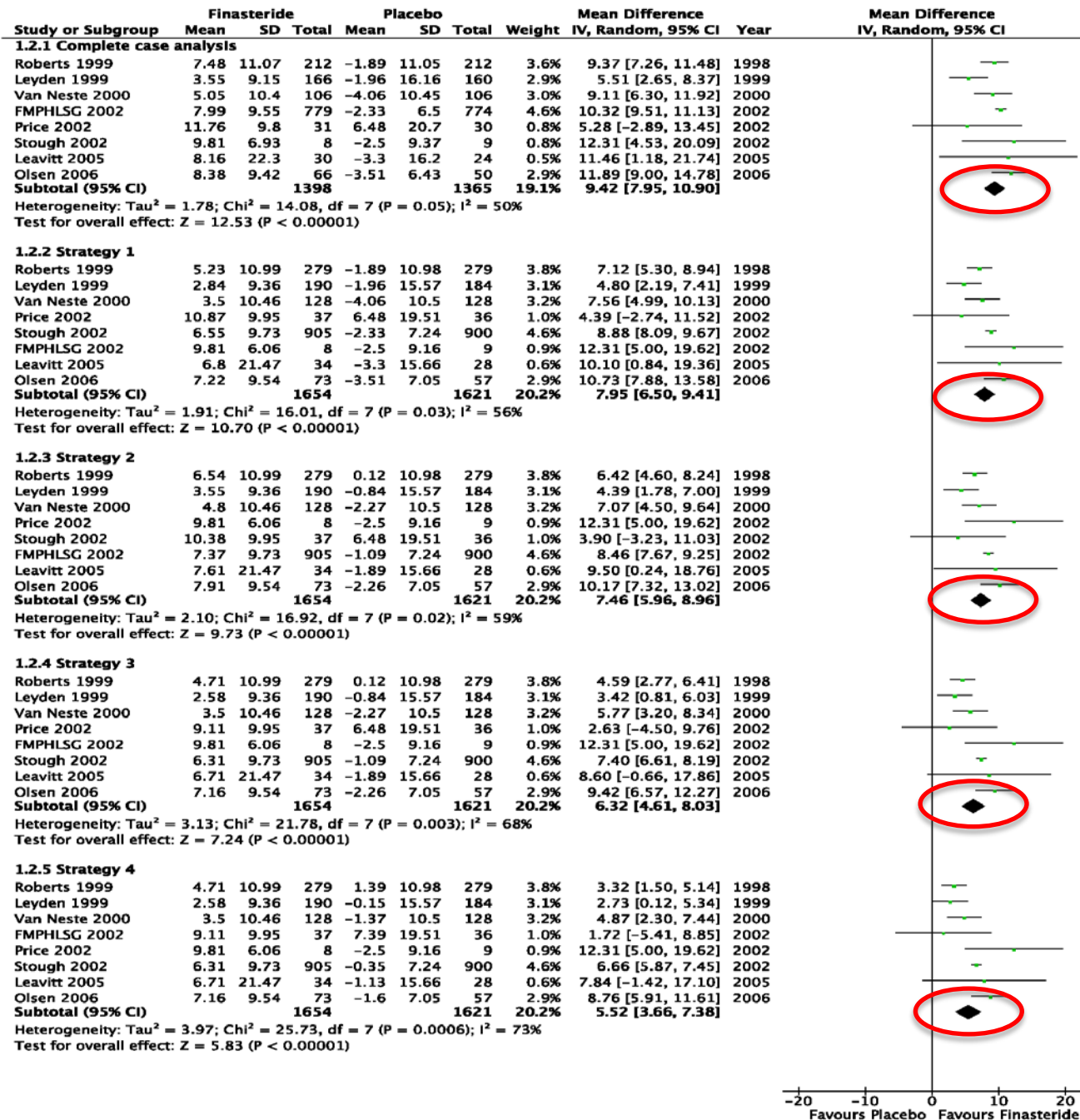
Heterogeneity: Tau² = 5.23; Chi² = 25.37, df = 7 (P = 0.0007); I² = 72%

Test for overall effect: Z = 0.35 (P = 0.72)



Application of approach: 2

- Finasteride therapy versus placebo on improvement in scalp hair for men with androgenetic alopecia
- 8 RCTs
- Median missing participant data rate = 14% (range 0% to 24%)



-20 -10 0 10 20
Favours Placebo Favours Finasteride

Discussion

CBT review:

- Effect diminished, lost significance as strategies became more stringent
- Rate down for risk of bias

Finasteride review:

- Even most stringent: effect important, statistical sig remains
- Do not need to rate down for risk of bias

Conclusions

- Approach involving progressively more stringent assumptions about results in participants with missing data
- Provides guidance on rigorously determining the extent to which missing data increases risk of bias in systematic reviews
- To the extent that results change with the sensitivity analyses, risk of bias as a result of missing data increases



ELSEVIER

Journal of Clinical Epidemiology ■ (2013) ■

**Journal of
Clinical
Epidemiology**

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Addressing continuous data for participants excluded from trial analysis:
a guide for systematic reviewers

Shanil Ebrahim^{a,b}, Elie A. Akl^{a,c,d}, Reem A. Mustafa^{a,e}, Xin Sun^{a,f}, Stephen D. Walter^a,
Diane Heels-Ansdell^a, Pablo Alonso-Coello^g, Bradley C. Johnston^{a,h,i,j}, Gordon H. Guyatt^{a,k,*}