

COMBINING EVIDENCE FROM MULTIPLE COHORTS:

INDIVIDUAL-PARTICIPANT-DATA META-ANALYSES

Univ.-Prof. Dr. Peter Willeit MPhil PhD

Medical University of Innsbruck, University of Cambridge

Austrian Cohort Research Days, Vienna, 25-26 April 2023

Individual-participant-data meta-analyses

- AIM: To produce results on a whole body of evidence by combining findings across studies
- APPROACH: Raw individual data for each study are obtained and used for synthesis
- STRENGTHS:





Fig 1 | Number of distinct, applied meta-analyses of individual participant data published up to March 2009, * as identified by a systematic review of Medline, Embase, and the Cochrane Library. "Six articles published in 2009 were identified up to 5 March, when the review was conducted

BMJ 2010;340:c221

• CHALLENGES: Complexity, time, methodology in data management and statistics

IPD meta-analyses since 2010



UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE: Emerging Risk Factors Collaboration (130 studies, n=2.5M)



- MEDICAL UNIVERSITY OF INNSBRUCK:
 - Lipoprotein(a) Studies Collaboration: Residual risk on statin therapy (Lancet 2018)
 - Prospective Studies of Atherosclerosis Consortium: Carotid IMT as surrogate marker in clinical trials (Circulation 2020)

3

4

Austrian Cohort Research Days, Vienna, 25-26 April 2023

Proof-ATHERO consortium – Overview



To study the development of atherosclerosis over life, better understand the influence of risk factors on atherosclerosis, and investigate clinical consequences of atherosclerosis.

INCLUSION CRITERIA:

- Prospective design
- Repeat assessment of atherosclerosis measures
- Concomitant assessment of cardiovascular risk factors
- Assessment of incident cardiovascular outcomes



Austrian Cohort Research Days, Vienna, 25-26 April 2023



5

6

• SUMMARY OF DATA: 74 studies, 106K participants, mean age 59 years (SD 10), 50% female, 17270 incident cardiovascular events and 13270 deaths over 830K person-years of follow-up.

Austrian Cohort Research Days, Vienna, 25-26 April 2023

Proof-ATHERO consortium – Example



To study whether the intervention effects on progression of <u>carotid</u> <u>intima media thickness (cIMT)</u> are associated with intervention effects on <u>cardiovascular risk</u>.

• RATIONALE:

From a clinical and trialist's perspective, a surrogate marker could:

- allow for more efficient clinical trial designs
- save costs
- speed up development and licensing of new therapies.
- FULL PAPER: See Circulation 2020;142:621-642.



Proof-ATHERO consortium – Example



METHODS:

- Added literature data
- Assessment of intervention effects in each trial
- Pooling across studies using a Bayesian meta-regression approach

• FINDINGS:

- A 10 µm/year reduction in cIMT progression was associated with a relative risk for CVD of 0.91 (95% CI 0.87-0.94).
- No evidence for differences by type of intervention, duration of follow-up, or proportion of females.

Austrian Cohort Research Days, Vienna, 25-26 April 2023

IPD meta-analyses – Conclusion



- The use of individual-participant data instead of aggregate data in meta-analysis has many potential advantages, but such meta-analyses are long-term endeavours.
- At the Medical University of Innsbruck, we are coordinating consortia focusing on cardiovascular epidemiology.
- In the Proof-ATHERO consortium, we showed that cIMT progression can serve as a useful surrogate marker in clinical trials and thereby enhance their efficiency.

• (FURTHER) NEEDS:

- Additional funding: currently funded by FWF (P 32488)
- Additional staff: recruiting individuals with the required know-how
- Additional eligible studies: in Austria, currently restricted to SAPHIR



