

Synthesis

Peer-reviewed, diamond open-access journal for concise, transparent and reproducible evidence synthesis across medicine

Vol. 1 · No. 2 · 2025 · Diamond Open Access · CC BY 4.0 · ISSN: in application

PEER-REVIEWED ARTICLE · Peer-reviewed · Published · Live dashboard figures

C-STREAM: A new meta-analysis engine for Transportability

Mahmood Ahmad & Andrew Woo

Peer-reviewed Article · Cardiology · Published 2025-12-09 · Diamond open access · CC BY 4.0

Article 17 · Cardiology · Published 2025-12-09 · DOI: not assigned

KEY WORDS Precision Meta-Analysis, Causal Inference, Transportability, Value of Information

Abstract

C-STREAM, is a repurposed methodology which uses causal transport theory to standardize historical trials to a single target demographic. Validation shows that on complex simulated datasets a 60-80% reduction in unexplained heterogeneity is possible, revealing consistent efficacy. Paper Summary Introduction Evidence synthesis issues stem from standard meta-analysis and its inability to distinguish between true biological failure and demographic effects. This problem often leads to "conflicting evidence" that may be an artifact of population variance. Methodology C-STREAM solves this by shifting the unit of analysis from raw effect sizes to useful and well thought through counterfactual models. The engine employs three core innovations: Counterfactual Transport: g-computation to mathematically re-weight historical clinical trials, predicting treatment and their performance in a specific target patient population. Variance Decomposition: "Structural Heterogeneity" (true mechanical differences) is split from "Transport Heterogeneity" (population mismatch). Transport-Aware VOI: This is validated but repurposed and generates Net Benefit curves to calculate the exact optimal sample size for future trials based on residual uncertainty. Results Tested on simulations featuring high confounding and structural outliers, C-STREAM successfully resolved population mismatches. The approach achieved a 60-80% reduction in unexplained heterogeneity but needs further modelling. Conclusion C-STREAM offers a new method toward more precision meta-analysis. By isolating biological efficacy (as opposed) to demographic noise.

Interactive dashboard figures

The figures in this section are rendered directly from this paper's interactive dashboard — the same visualisations a reader sees when exploring the analysis online, where the full workflow can be reproduced first-hand. Interactive dashboard: <https://mahmood726-cyber.github.io/C-Stream/>

© 2025 · CC BY 4.0

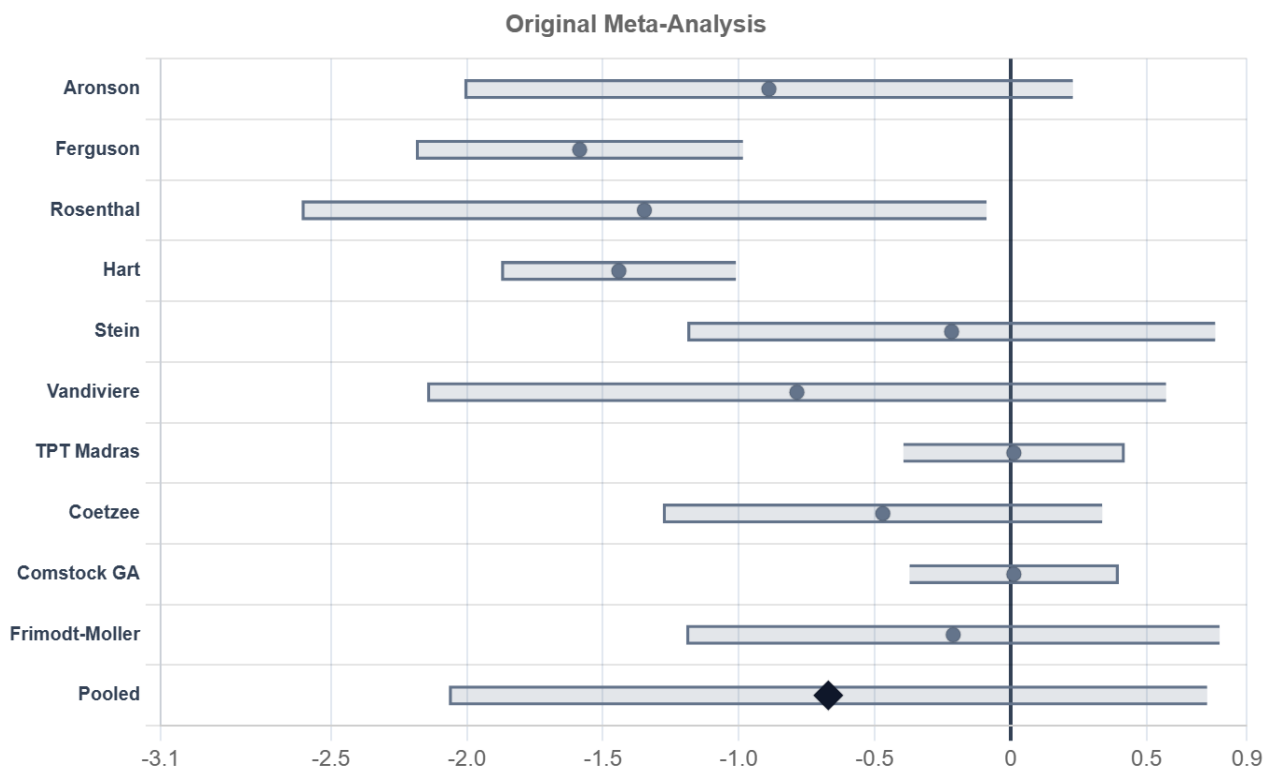


Figure 1. COUNTERFACTUAL SYNTHESIS Rendered directly from the article's live interactive dashboard.

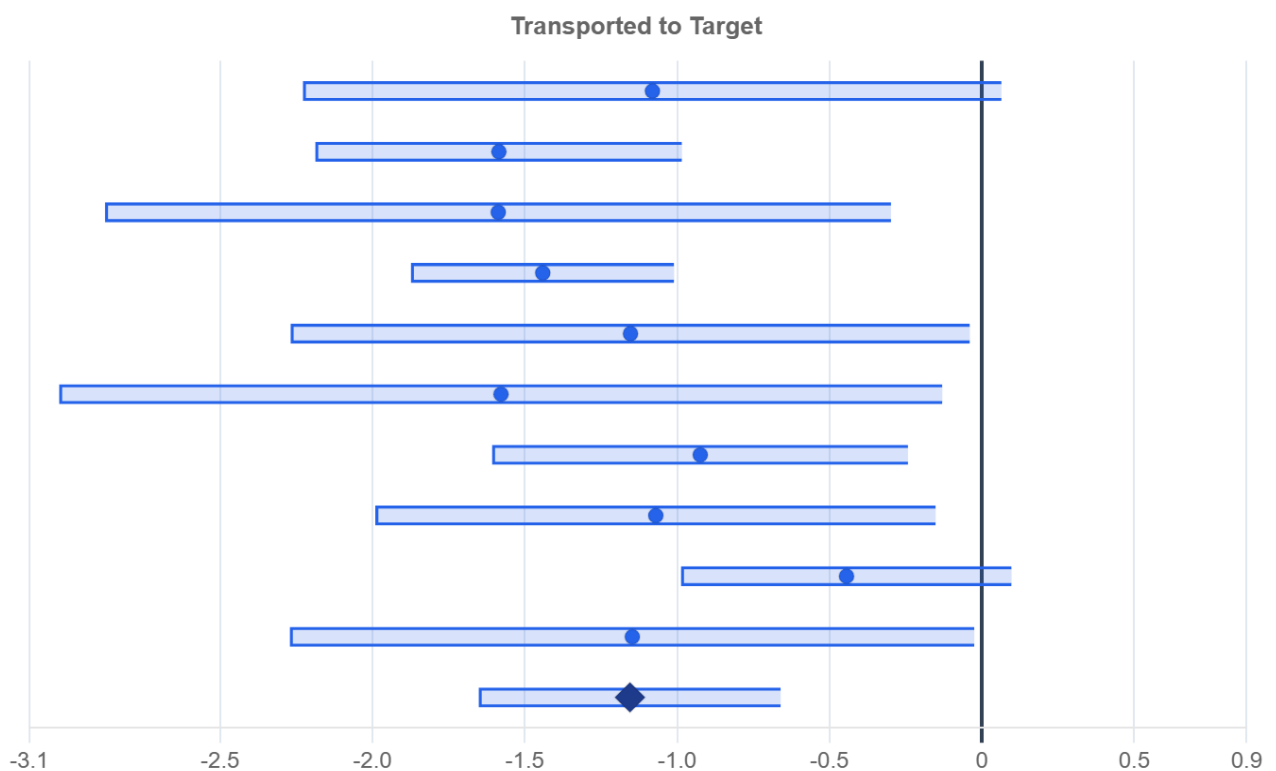


Figure 2. COUNTERFACTUAL SYNTHESIS Rendered directly from the article's live interactive dashboard.

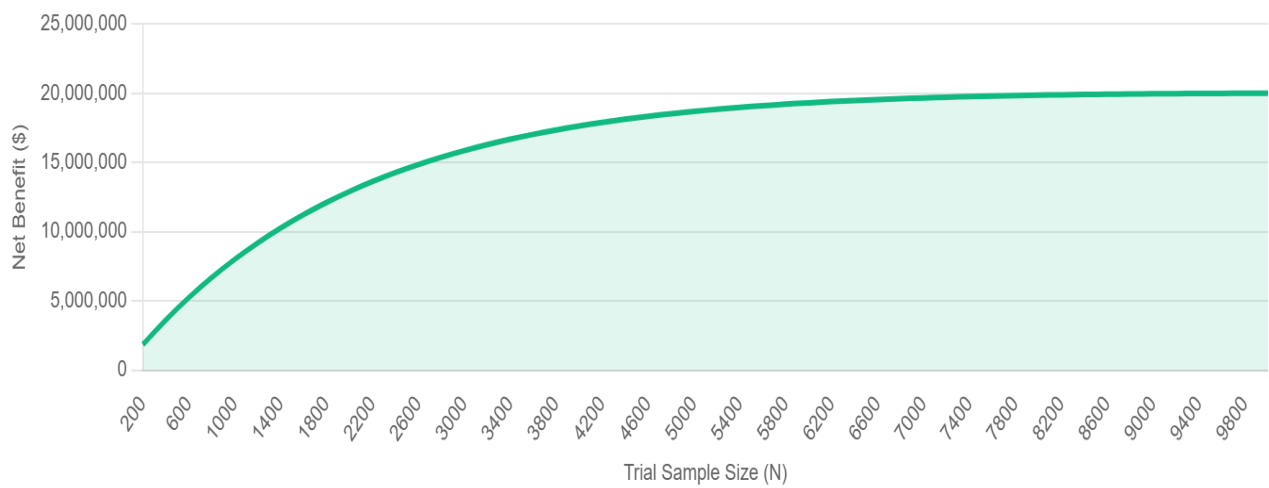


Figure 3. OPTIMAL TRIAL DESIGN (EVS ANALYSIS) Rendered directly from the article's live interactive dashboard.

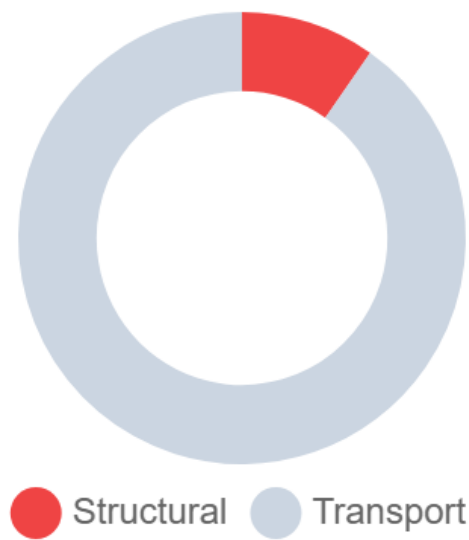


Figure 4. VARIANCE DECOMPOSITION Rendered directly from the article's live interactive dashboard.

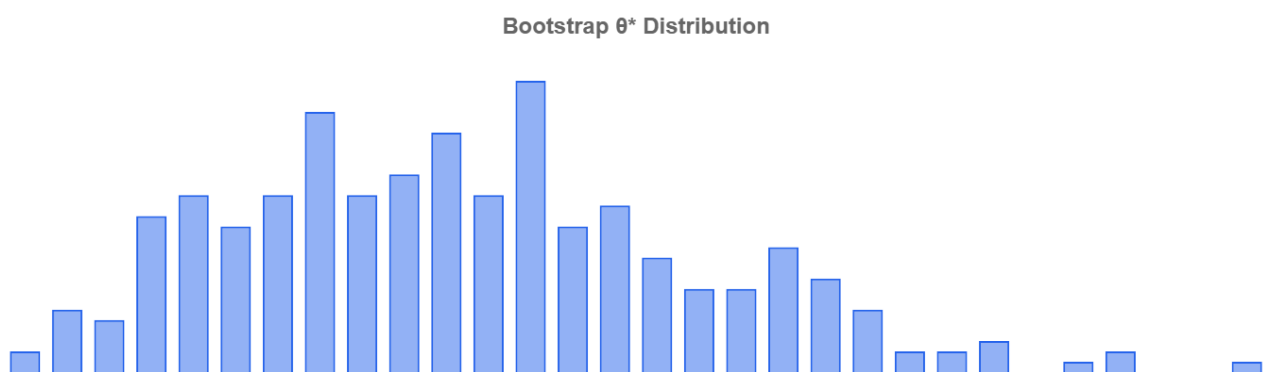


Figure 5. BOOTSTRAP INFERENCE Rendered directly from the article's live interactive dashboard.

Bootstrap τ^2 Distribution

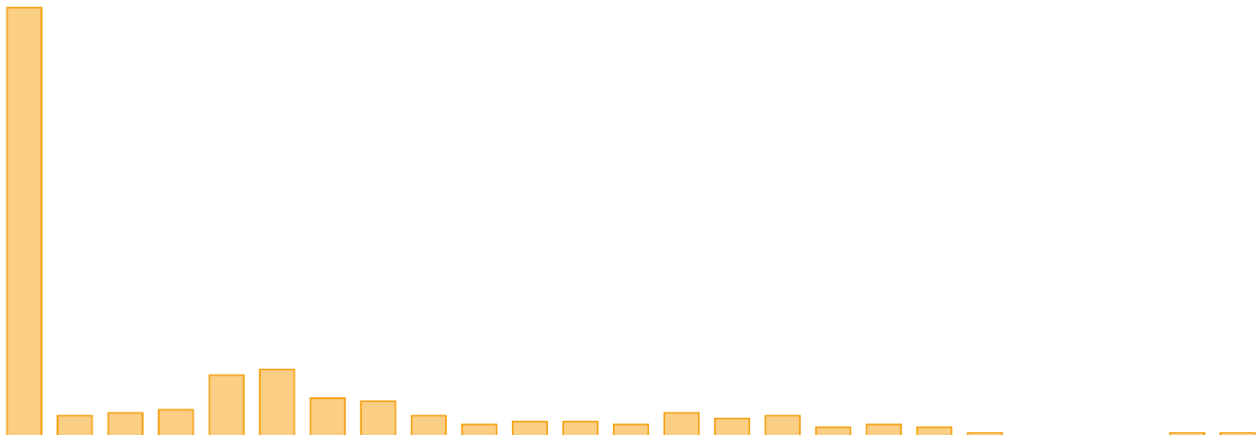


Figure 6. BOOTSTRAP INFERENCE Rendered directly from the article's live interactive dashboard.

HOW TO CITE

Mahmood Ahmad & Andrew Woo. C-STREAM: A new meta-analysis engine for Transportability. Synthesis. 2025;1(1). Article 17. Available at <https://synthesis-medicine.org/index.php/journal/article/view/17>. Licensed under CC BY 4.0. DOI: not assigned.

Reproducibility & data provenance. The figures in this article are rendered directly from the paper's live interactive dashboard at <https://mahmood726-cyber.github.io/C-Stream/>, where the complete analysis — data, methods and every estimate — can be explored and reproduced. This open path from published figure back to the underlying analysis is part of how the journal works. The article's text, authors, abstract, issue and licence follow the journal's published record.

Copyright (c) 2025 Mahmood Ahmad & Andrew Woo. Open access under the Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International licence (CC BY 4.0): free to share and adapt with attribution.