

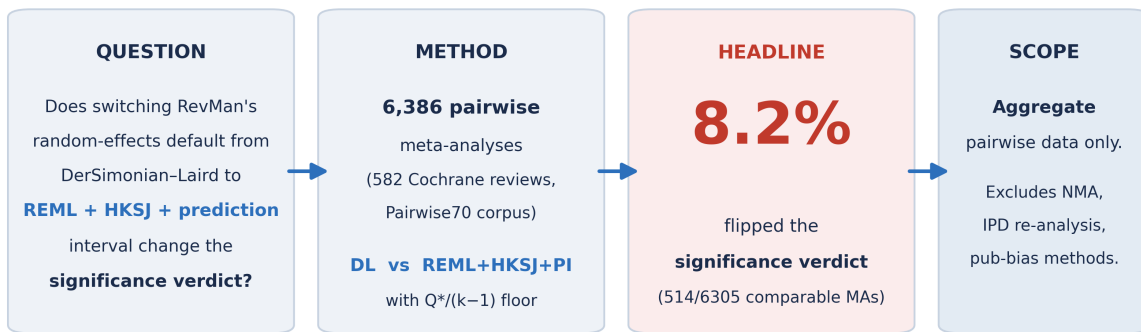
Modern random-effects methods change the significance judgement of Cochrane pairwise meta-analyses in 8.2% of cases

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Primary estimand: Tier-1 significance-flip rate (DerSimonian–Laird → REML+HKSJ+PI) across Cochrane pairwise meta-analyses.

Do modern random-effects defaults change what Cochrane meta-analyses conclude?



Effect concentrates in small-k and non-reproducible reviews; non-reproducible meta-analyses ≈ 2× more method-sensitive. Largest effect: continuous, small-k analyses.

Visual abstract.

Does modernising RevMan's random-effects defaults from DerSimonian–Laird to REML+HKSJ with a prediction interval change the significance judgement of Cochrane pairwise meta-analyses? We re-analysed 6,386 loadable pairwise meta-analyses from 582 Cochrane reviews in the Pairwise70 corpus via the MetaAudit loader. For each meta-analysis we compared DL against REML+HKSJ+PI with a $Q^*/(k-1)$ floor and classified three flip tiers (significance, direction, clinically-important). Across the full corpus **8.2%** of comparable meta-analyses flipped significance, **0.6%** flipped direction, and **3.9%** of the MID-available subset exceeded the clinically-important threshold. The effect concentrated in small-k and non-reproducible reviews; non-reproducible meta-analyses were approximately twice as method-sensitive as reproducible ones at every stratum examined. Method choice alone changes the significance judgement in roughly **one in twelve** Cochrane pairwise reviews, with the largest effect in continuous small-k analyses. Findings apply to aggregate pairwise data only; network meta-analyses, IPD reanalysis, and publication-bias methods are out of scope for v0.1.

FIGURES

DerSimonian-Laird → REML + HKSJ + PI flip rate by tier

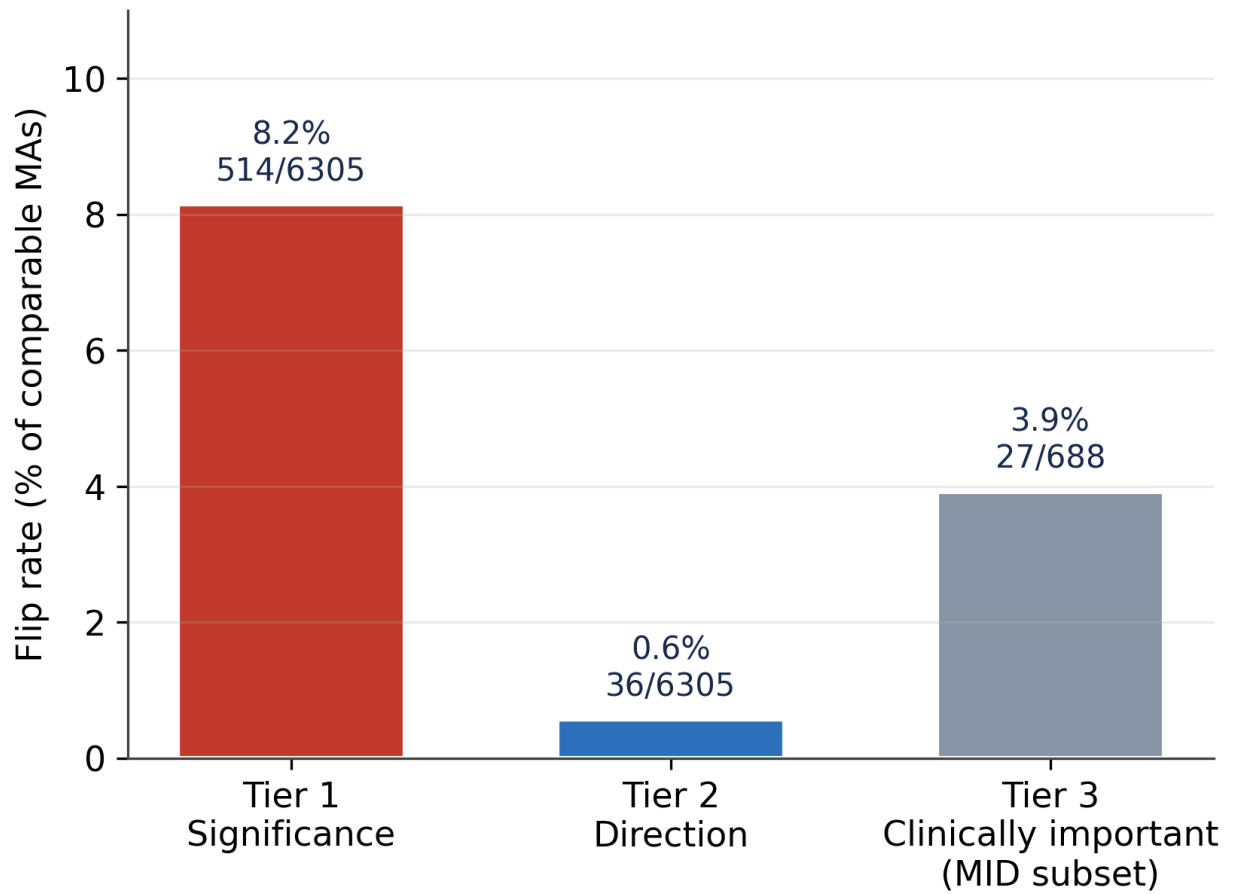


Figure 1. DL → REML+HKSJ+PI flip rate by tier (comparable-MA denominator).

Method sensitivity concentrates in small-k analyses

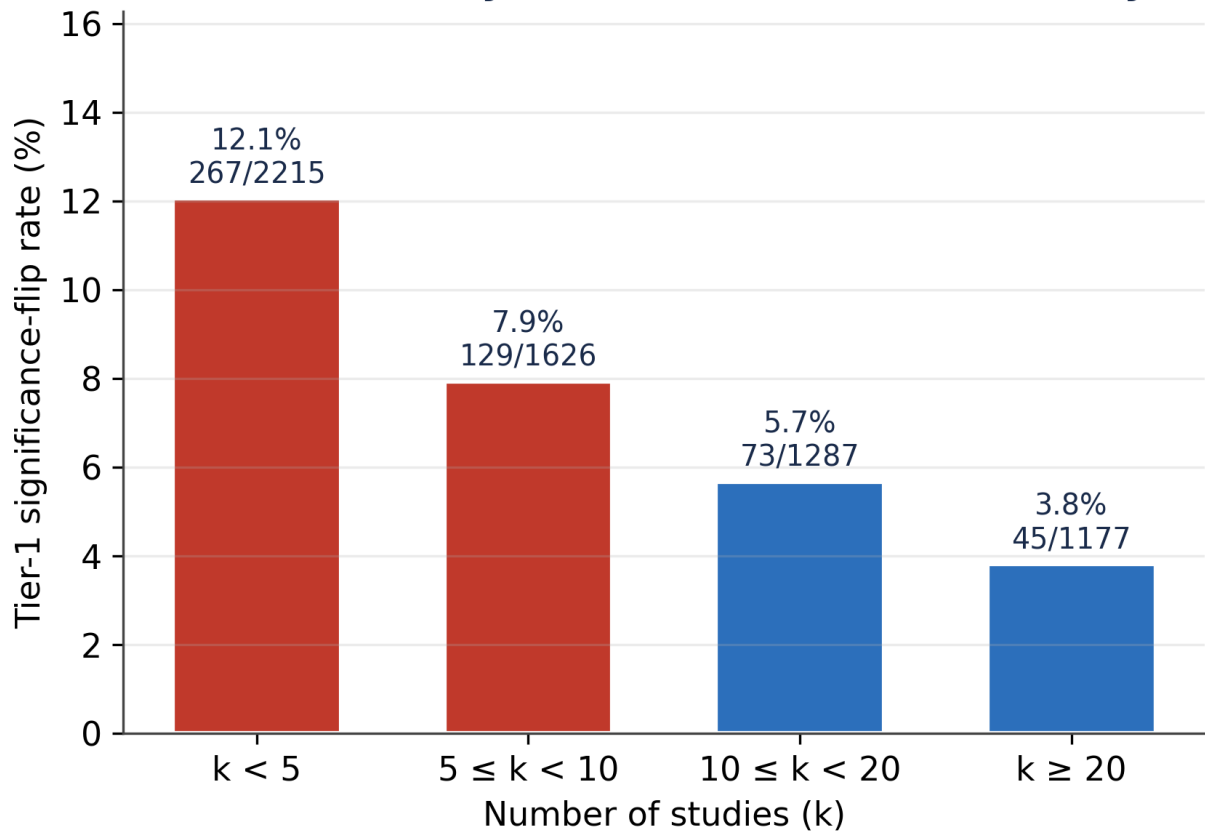


Figure 2. Tier-1 significance-flip rate by number of studies k.

Non-reproducible MAs are more method-sensitive overall: 15.7% (non-repro) vs 7.2% (repro)

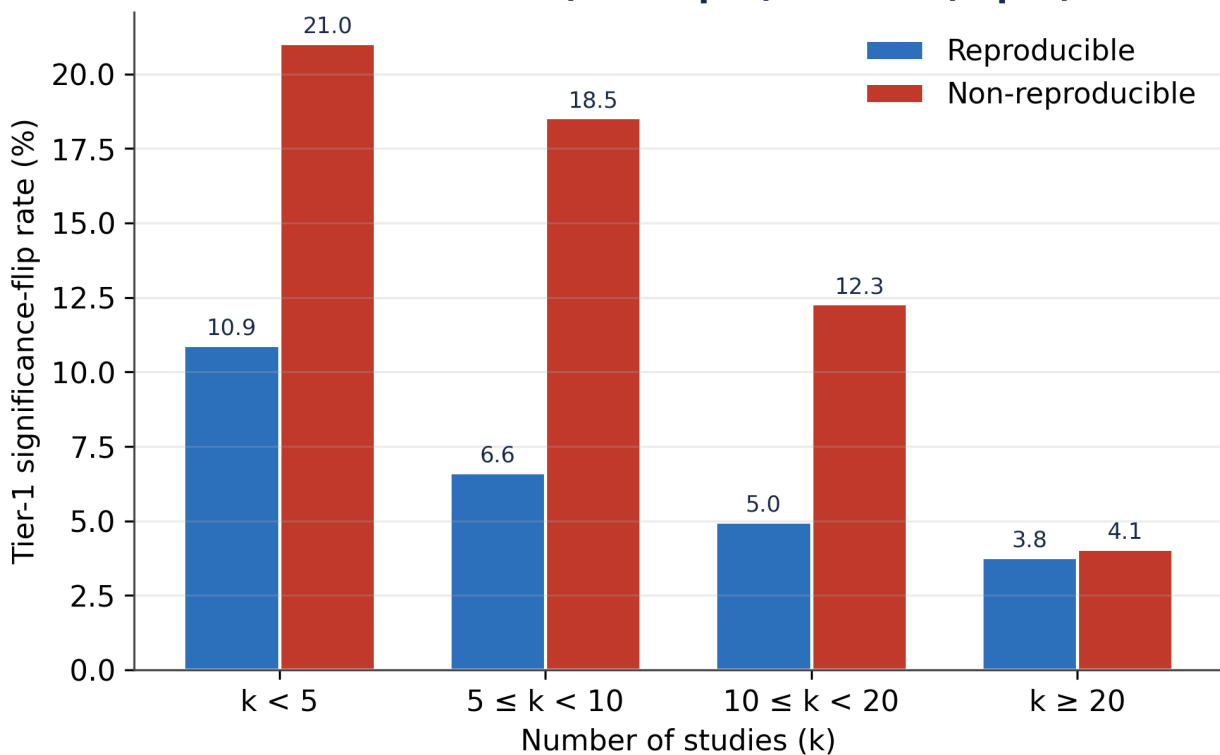


Figure 3. Tier-1 flip rate, reproducible vs non-reproducible MAs.

METHODS NOTE

Comparator pooling used REML τ^2 ; HKSJ inference with a $\max(1, Q^*/(k-1))$ multiplier floor (HKSJ never narrows below the REML+Wald reference); HKSJ critical value t_{k-1} ; and a 95% prediction interval ($k \geq 3$) from `metafor::predict.rma` using t_{k-1} per Cochrane Handbook v6.5. Baseline: DerSimonian–Laird τ^2 with Wald (z) intervals (RevMan default). Reproducibility labels merged from the companion repro-floor-atlas. Computation via `metafor` (R). Tier-1 flip = change in whether the 95% interval includes the null.

DATA & CODE AVAILABILITY

Public aggregate records only (Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews, via the Pairwise70 corpus extracted by the MetaAudit pipeline); no patient-level data. Code: github.com/mahmood726-cyber/cochrane-modern-re. Ethics not required. Funding: none. Competing interests: none declared.

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