Positive association between CD44 gene rs13347 C>T polymorphism and risk of cancer in Asians: a systemic review and meta-analysis

Jinan Shi1
Yin Duan2
Lei Pan2
Xiaoxi Zhou3

1Department of Medical Oncology, Zhejiang Hospital, 2Department of Breast Surgery, Zhejiang Provincial Traditional Chinese Medical Hospital, 3Department of Respiratory Medicine, Zhejiang Hospital, Hangzhou, Zhejiang Province, People’s Republic of China

Background: Cluster of differentiation 44 (CD44) is an important surface marker of cancer stem cells in a variety of tumors. A number of previous studies have been conducted to investigate the association between CD44 gene rs13347 C>T polymorphism and cancer risk in humans; nevertheless, the results remain controversial. We therefore performed this meta-analysis to confirm the role of this polymorphism in susceptibility to human cancer.

Materials and methods: The studies published up to December 2015 were searched in PubMed, Web of Science, and China National Knowledge Infrastructure databases. Twelve eligible case–control studies were identified, involving a total of 6,982 cases and 7,430 controls. Pooled odds ratio (OR) and corresponding 95% confidence interval (CI) were calculated using a fixed or random-effect model to estimate the strength of the association.

Results: The results of the overall analyses indicated that CD44 gene rs13347 polymorphism was significantly associated with cancer risk in Asians (CT vs CC: OR = 1.35, 95% CI = 1.12–1.62; TT vs CC: OR = 1.99, 95% CI = 1.52–2.60; TT vs CT vs CC: OR = 1.41, 95% CI = 1.16–1.71; and TT vs CC + CT: OR = 1.74, 95% CI = 1.41–2.14), especially in Chinese population (CT vs CC: OR = 1.42, 95% CI = 1.16–1.75; TT vs CC: OR = 2.13, 95% CI = 1.58–2.86; TT + CT vs CC: OR = 1.50, 95% CI = 1.21–1.87; and TT vs CC + CT: OR = 1.80, 95% CI = 1.43–2.26). In stratified analyses by cancer types, there was evidence for an association between this polymorphism and nasopharyngeal cancer and breast cancer, respectively.

Conclusion: The results of this meta-analysis suggest that the CD44 gene rs13347 C>T polymorphism is associated with elevated risk of human cancer in Asians, especially in Chinese population. Further well-designed studies on a larger population covering other ethnicities should be carried out to validate our results.

Keywords: cancer, CD44, polymorphism, meta-analysis

Background
Cancer is currently a serious public health burden in the world, which results from interactions between accumulations of genetic mutation and environmental risk factors.1-2 In recent years, a small subgroup of cancer cells, called cancer stem cells (CSCs), have been proved to be responsible for tumor initiation, progression, metastasis, recurrence, and drug resistance and cause cancer heterogeneity.3 Thus, eliminating CSCs is considered to be efficient and critical in cancer therapy.4 Several cell surface markers have been found to identify CSCs, and overexpression of these markers, such as cluster of differentiation 44 (CD44), CD24, CD133, CD166, and ALDH1A1, indicates severe clinical features and poor prognosis in a number of cancers.5-10 Among these cell surface markers, CD44 is one of the most frequently...
reported markers, which was utilized to isolate CSCs from other cancer cells.\textsuperscript{11–13} CD44, a transmembrane glycoprotein, is ubiquitously expressed in many cell types.\textsuperscript{14} As a cell surface receptor for hyaluronate and osteopontin, CD44 is involved in many biological and physiological processes including cell migration, hematopoiesis, lymphocyte homing, embryonal development, and apoptosis.\textsuperscript{14,15} Besides its regulation of cellular processes, CD44 plays a critical role in tumor cell proliferation, differentiation, invasion, and migration, which contributes to the progression and metastasis of tumors.\textsuperscript{16–19} Therefore, overexpression of CD44 leads to the development of tumors and poor prognosis of several human malignancies.\textsuperscript{20–22} In addition, it has been reported that CD44+ cancer cells represent enhanced resistance to chemotherapy in the nude mice-engrafted tumor model.\textsuperscript{23,24} Recent studies have revealed that the genetic variants of CD44 gene could influence tumor cell growth and migration,\textsuperscript{25,26} which were associated with the risk prediction and prognosis of various human cancers.\textsuperscript{27–29}

The gene encoding CD44 is located on chromosome 11p13.\textsuperscript{30} A growing number of studies have been carried out to investigate the effects of several CD44 gene single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) on cancer risk. Among them, the rs13347 C>T polymorphism, located on the 3’-untranslated region (3’-UTR) of CD44 gene, is the most frequently studied.\textsuperscript{20,31,32} This SNP might influence the CD44 gene expression, since it has been reported that subjects carrying TT and CT genotypes had remarkably higher levels of CD44 protein than those carrying CC genotype in breast cancer, nasopharyngeal carcinoma, and acute myeloid leukemia.\textsuperscript{28,31,33}

To date, a number of case–control studies have been conducted to evaluate the role of CD44 gene rs13347 polymorphism in predisposition to several human cancers.\textsuperscript{28,29,32–35} Nevertheless, the results from different articles remain controversial. To clarify the association between CD44 gene rs13347 polymorphism and risk of cancer, we performed this meta-analysis by integrating data from eligible published studies.

Materials and methods

Search strategy

Relevant reports were retrieved by searching the electronic databases: PubMed, Web of Science, and China National Knowledge Infrastructure (CNKI; from inception to December 20, 2015), using the following keywords: (“CD44”) and (“tumor” or “cancer” or “carcinoma” or “neoplasm” or “malignancy”) and (“polymorphism” or “polymorphisms” or “SNP” or “variant” or “variation”). The search was filtered to English-language journals in PubMed. Besides, we also performed a manual search among the references of the relevant publications and related articles. The studies with overlapping data by the same investigators or based on the same population were checked prudently, and the most recent articles covering the largest numbers of cases and controls would be included.

Inclusion and exclusion criteria

The eligible studies in this meta-analysis were required to strictly follow the predetermined criteria: 1) use a case–control study design, 2) evaluate the association between CD44 rs13347 C>T polymorphism and risk of cancer, and 3) report an estimation of odds ratio (OR) and 95% confidence interval (CI), or sufficient data to allow calculation of these two statistics. The main exclusion criteria were studies 1) that did not use a case–control design (eg, case reports, letters, animal studies, reviews, and editorials), 2) that are duplicate of previous publications, 3) that involve inherited cancers, 4) with sample size of cases or controls <100, and 5) in which genotype distribution of controls is not in agreement with the Hardy–Weinberg equilibrium.

Data extraction

All the eligible studies were reviewed by two authors independently to extract useful data. The following information were collected: the name of the first author, the year of publication, the ethnicity of study population, the country of origin, sample size of cases and controls, source of controls (hospital based or population based), genotyping method, and genotype distributions of cases and controls. The disagreements in this step were solved by rechecking the original data to reach a consensus.

Statistical analysis

Hardy–Weinberg equilibrium was estimated by the goodness-of-fit test based on the chi-square test in the control group of each study.\textsuperscript{36} Pooled analysis was conducted to estimate the strength of the association between CD44 rs13347 C>T polymorphism and cancer risk, using an OR with a corresponding 95% CI. The pooled ORs were calculated by comparisons with a codominant model (CT vs CC and TT vs CC), a dominant model (TT + CT vs CC), and a recessive model (TT vs CC + CT). The values of the pooled ORs were tested by the Z-test.\textsuperscript{37} Stratified analyses were further performed based on country (People’s Republic of China or India), specific cancer types (nasopharyngeal cancer, gallbladder cancer, or breast cancer), source of controls.
(hospital based or population based), and genotyping method (TaqMan or matrix-assisted laser desorption/ionization time-of-flight). Heterogeneity among the included studies was evaluated by the chi-square-based Q-test.\(^\text{38}\) Pooled ORs were calculated using a fixed (Mantel–Haenszel method\(^\text{39}\)) or a random (DerSimonian–Laird method\(^\text{40}\)) effective model, according to the absence \((P<0.10\) and \(I^2<50\%\)) or presence \((P<0.10\) or \(I^2>50\%\)) of heterogeneity. Sensitivity analyses were performed by omitting one study each time to evaluate the stability of the results. The potential publication bias of the included studies was assessed by Begg’s funnel plots graphically and Egger’s test quantitatively.\(^\text{41}\)

All the statistical calculations were carried out with Stata/SE software Version 12.0 (StataCorp LP, College Station, TX, USA), using two-sided \(P\)-values, and \(P<0.05\) was considered to be significant.

**Results**

Literature search and characteristics of eligible studies

A total of 890 potential relevant records were retrieved through the search strategy described previously. Eight hundred and seventy records were excluded after title or abstract scanning. After full-text reviewing, eight studies were excluded. Finally, 12 studies were eligible for pooled analysis. The flow process of detailed literature search and study selection is shown in Figure 1.

There were 12 case–control studies included in this meta-analysis,\(^\text{28,29,31–35,42–46}\) involving a total of 6,982 cases and 7,430 controls. All the studies were conducted on an Asian population. Among them, nine originated from the People’s Republic of China and the other three from India. There was no study conducted on Caucasians or Africans. Cancer types included bladder cancer, non-small-cell lung cancer, gallbladder cancer, colorectal cancer, nasopharyngeal cancer, hepatocellular carcinoma, oral cancer, breast cancer, and acute myeloid leukemia. The distribution of genotypes in all the control groups was in agreement with Hardy–Weinberg equilibrium. The characteristics of each eligible study are listed in Table 1.

**Quantitative synthesis**

The pooled results of the present meta-analysis are shown in Table 2 and Figure 2. There was an association between \(CD44\) gene rs13347 polymorphism and risk of cancer in the overall analyses. Significantly elevated cancer risk was revealed in the codominant genetic model \((CT vs CC: OR = 1.35, 95\%\)
CI = 1.12–1.62 and TT vs CC: OR = 1.99, 95% CI = 1.52–2.60), dominant model (TT + CT vs CC: OR = 1.41, 95% CI = 1.16–1.71), and recessive model (TT vs CC + CT: OR = 1.74, 95% CI = 1.41–2.14). In the subgroup analyses stratified by country, there was evidence in Chinese population for an association between this SNP and cancer risk (CT vs CC: OR = 1.42, 95% CI = 1.16–1.75; TT vs CC: OR = 2.13, 95% CI = 1.58–2.86; TT + CT vs CC: OR = 1.50, 95% CI = 1.21–1.87; and TT vs CC + CT: OR = 1.80, 95% CI = 1.43–2.26). According to the source of control, both population based and hospital based subgroups were linked to cancer risk. For specific cancer types, increased risk among studies of nasopharyngeal cancer and breast cancer was observed in several genetic models.

Test for heterogeneity and sensitivity analysis

There was significant heterogeneity in the overall comparisons under all the genetic models (CT vs CC: P < 0.001 and I² = 82.4% for heterogeneity, TT vs CC: P < 0.001 and I² = 67.7% for heterogeneity, TT + CT vs CC: P < 0.001 and I² = 85.8% for heterogeneity, and TT vs CC + CT: P = 0.031 and I² = 48.3% for heterogeneity; Table 2). The source of heterogeneity was investigated by covariates, such as country, cancer type, source of control, and genotype method. According to subgroup analyses, country and cancer type might be the source of heterogeneity. To explore the main origin of heterogeneity, a meta-regression analysis was performed in the comparison TT vs CC, which indicated that cancer type contributed to the most proportion in heterogeneity. Moreover, two studies on nasopharyngeal cancer were under suspicion. After omitting these two studies, the pooled OR was not altered (TT vs CC: OR = 1.74, 95% CI = 1.39–2.16), whereas the heterogeneity remarkably decreased (TT vs CC: P = 0.110 and I² = 34.7% for heterogeneity).

Sensitivity analysis was performed, and the pooled ORs were not influenced qualitatively in all the genetic models by removing any single study, which indicated that the pooled results of this meta-analysis were statistically stable (Figure 3).

Publication bias

The potential publication bias of the eligible studies was assessed by Begg’s funnel plots graphically and Egger’s test statistically. The shapes of funnel plots in all the genetic models did not indicate any evidence of an obvious asymmetry (Figure 4). Meanwhile, Egger’s test revealed that there was no publication bias either (CT vs CC: P = 0.139, TT vs CC: P = 0.755, TT + CT vs CC: P = 0.186, and TT vs CC + CT: P = 0.975).

**Table 1** Characteristics of eligible studies in the meta-analysis

| ID | Reference Year | Country Source of control Cancer type Genotyping method Sample size (case/control) Genotype (case/control) HWE |
|----|----------------|------------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|
| 1  | Weng et al 2015 | People’s Republic of China HB Bladder TaqMan 275/275 138/143 111/117 26/15 0.153 |
| 2  | Liu et al 2015  | People’s Republic of China PB NSCLC TaqMan 234/468 179/337 51/121 4/10 0.823 |
| 3  | Yadav et al 2016 | India PB Gallbladder TaqMan 610/250 378/162 201/80 31/8 0.620 |
| 4  | Wu et al 2015    | People’s Republic of China HB Colorectal MALDI-TOF 946/989 416/578 441/348 89/63 0.279 |
| 5  | Lou et al 2014   | People’s Republic of China HB Nasopharyngeal TaqMan 272/489 104/288 126/174 42/27 0.915 |
| 6  | Chou et al 2014  | People’s Republic of China HB Hepatocellular TaqMan 203/561 110/295 72/223 21/43 0.924 |
| 7  | Chou et al 2014  | People’s Republic of China HB Oral TaqMan 599/561 287/295 262/223 50/43 0.924 |
| 8  | Sharma et al 2014 | India NA Gallbladder TaqMan 405/200 293/154 104/42 8/4 0.572 |
| 9  | Wu et al 2015    | People’s Republic of China PB AML MALDI-TOF 421/461 163/254 196/171 62/36 0.340 |
| 10 | Tulsyan et al 2013 | India HB Breast TaqMan 258/241 191/178 60/57 7/6 0.577 |
| 11 | Xiao et al 2013  | People’s Republic of China PB Nasopharyngeal MALDI-TOF 906/943 386/606 418/297 102/40 0.637 |
| 12 | Jiang et al 2013 | People’s Republic of China PB Breast MALDI-TOF 1,853/1,992 812/1,146 850/727 190/119 0.795 |

Abbreviations: PB, population based; HB, hospital based; NA, not available; HWE, Hardy–Weinberg equilibrium; AML, acute myeloid leukemia; NSCLC, non-small-cell lung cancer; MALDI-TOF, matrix-assisted laser desorption/ionization time-of-flight.
Table 2 Pooled analysis of association between CD44 rs13347 C>T polymorphism and cancer risk in Asians

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Study</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>CT vs CC</th>
<th>TT vs CC</th>
<th>TT + CT vs CC</th>
<th>TT vs CC + CT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>OR (95% CI)</td>
<td>P*</td>
<td>F(%)</td>
<td>OR (95% CI)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overall</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>1.35 (1.12–1.62)</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
<td>82.4</td>
<td>1.99 (1.52–2.60)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People's Republic of China</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>1.42 (1.16–1.75)</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
<td>84.7</td>
<td>2.13 (1.58–2.86)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1.11 (0.89–1.37)</td>
<td>0.619</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>1.36 (0.77–2.39)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cancer type</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nasopharyngeal</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2.15 (1.82–2.54)</td>
<td>0.613</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>4.10 (2.99–5.61)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gallbladder</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1.16 (0.90–1.49)</td>
<td>0.473</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>1.46 (0.75–2.84)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breast</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1.32 (0.80–2.19)</td>
<td>0.020</td>
<td>81.5</td>
<td>2.17 (1.71–2.76)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Source of control</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PB</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1.45 (1.08–1.95)</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
<td>86.9</td>
<td>2.39 (1.65–3.47)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HB</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1.26 (0.96–1.65)</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
<td>80.8</td>
<td>1.79 (1.20–2.67)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Genotyping method</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TaqMan</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1.12 (0.91–1.37)</td>
<td>0.006</td>
<td>64.8</td>
<td>1.56 (1.03–2.35)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MALDI-TOF</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1.80 (1.64–1.97)</td>
<td>0.115</td>
<td>49.4</td>
<td>2.58 (1.93–3.45)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes: N, number of studies; P*, P-value of Q-test for heterogeneity. Abbreviations: PB, population based; HB, hospital based; MALDI-TOF, matrix-assisted laser desorption/ionization time-of-flight; OR, odds ratio; CI, confidence interval.

Discussion

Cancer is a group of heterogeneous diseases that result from genetic and environmental factors, as well as their interactions. According to CSC theory, CSCs can drive cancer initiation, progression, and metastasis. As an important CSC surface maker in variant tumors, CD44 is reportedly a risk factor and poor prognostic molecular marker in various cancers. The expression of CD44 in primary tumors has been revealed to be associated with the origin of CD44 on the development of different cancer types.

To our knowledge, the present meta-analysis, including 6,982 cases and 7,430 controls from 12 case–control studies, is the first comprehensive study to assess the association between CD44 gene rs13347 polymorphism and human cancer risk by pooling all the data from eligible studies. The results were conflicting. The possible reason may be that the effects of CD44 on the development of different cancer types are not the same.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Study ID</th>
<th>OR (95% CI)</th>
<th>Weight (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Weng et al (2015)</td>
<td>1.80 (0.91, 3.54)</td>
<td>7.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liu et al (2015)</td>
<td>0.75 (0.23, 2.44)</td>
<td>3.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yadav et al (2016)</td>
<td>1.66 (0.75, 3.69)</td>
<td>6.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wu et al (2015)</td>
<td>1.96 (1.39, 2.78)</td>
<td>11.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lou et al (2014)</td>
<td>4.31 (2.53, 7.34)</td>
<td>9.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chou et al (2014) hepatocellular</td>
<td>1.31 (0.74, 2.31)</td>
<td>8.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chou et al (2014) oral</td>
<td>1.20 (0.77, 1.85)</td>
<td>10.43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sharma et al (2014)</td>
<td>1.05 (0.31, 3.55)</td>
<td>3.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wu et al (2015)</td>
<td>2.68 (1.70, 4.23)</td>
<td>10.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tulsyan et al (2013)</td>
<td>1.09 (0.36, 3.30)</td>
<td>4.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xiao et al (2013)</td>
<td>4.00 (2.72, 5.90)</td>
<td>11.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jiang et al (2012)</td>
<td>2.25 (1.76, 2.88)</td>
<td>12.86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overall (I²=67.7%, P=0.000)</td>
<td>1.99 (1.52, 2.60)</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 2 Forest plot of the association between CD44 gene rs13347 C>T polymorphism and risk of cancer in the overall analysis (TT vs CC).
Note: Weights are from random effects analysis.
Abbreviations: OR, odds ratio; CI, confidence interval.

Figure 3 Sensitivity analysis of the association between CD44 gene rs13347 C>T polymorphism and risk of cancer in the overall analysis (TT vs CC).
Abbreviation: CI, confidence interval.
and the interactions between different environmental factors and host might also influence the susceptibility to different cancer types.

Some limitations of the present meta-analysis should be pointed out. First, the pooled results were calculated based on unadjusted estimates, which limited us to perform a more precise assessment on adjusted estimates by several important factors such as sex, age, lifestyle, etc. Thus, the baseline information restricted further evaluation of the potential interactions, because malignancy predisposition might be influenced by gene–gene and gene–environment interactions. Second, most of the included studies just focused on the relationship between CD44 gene rs13347 polymorphism and cancer risk, which made it hard to assess the effects of CD44 gene haplotypes composed of different CD44 gene SNPs on carcinogenesis.

There was evidence that CD44 gene rs187115 A>G and rs115214213 T>C polymorphisms were associated with cancer risk. Thus, the status of other CD44 gene polymorphisms might cover up the effects of rs13347 T>C polymorphism, which could lead to controversial results among different studies.

Despite these limitations, advantages in this meta-analysis should also be acknowledged. First, the statistical power was remarkably increased since we pooled a substantial number of cases and controls. Second, the quality of all the eligible studies met the inclusion criteria completely and strictly. Third, there was no publication bias observed through Begg’s funnel plots and Egger’s test, which indicated that the pooled outcomes should be unbiased.

**Conclusion**

The results of the present meta-analysis were robust and credible. The relationship between CD44 gene rs13347 polymorphism and cancer risk was assessed, and this SNP was associated with elevated cancer risk in Asians. To draw a more conclusive result, further studies should be conducted with more detailed information on individuals and environmental factors, concerning the effects of different haplotypes and other SNPs and enrolling properly identified cases and well-matched controls, especially in other ethnicities including Africans and Caucasians, to validate the role of CD44 gene rs13347 C>T polymorphism in carcinogenesis.

**Acknowledgment**

This work was granted by National Natural Science Foundation of China (grant no 91229104).

**Disclosure**

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

**References**

OncoTargets and Therapy 2016:9

Publish your work in this journal

OncoTargets and Therapy is an international, peer-reviewed, open access journal focusing on the pathological basis of all cancers, potential targets for therapy and treatment protocols employed to improve the management of cancer patients. The journal also focuses on the impact of management programs and new therapeutic agents and protocols on patient perspectives such as quality of life, adherence and satisfaction. The manuscript management system is completely online and includes a very quick and fair peer-review system, which is all easy to use. Visit http://www.dovepress.com/testimonials.php to read real quotes from published authors.

Submit your manuscript here: http://www.dovepress.com/oncotargets-and-therapy-journal

3500

24. Wang SJ, Bourguignon LY. Role of hyaluronan-mediated CD44
28. Wang SJ, Bourguignon LY. Role of hyaluronan-mediated CD44
23. Marhaha R, Klingeplitz, Nuebel T, Nazarensk I, Buechler MW, Zoeller M.
22. Dong C, Ye DX, Zhang WB, Pan HY, Zhang ZY, Zhang L. Overexpression of
c-fos promotes cell invasion and migration via CD44 pathway in oral
19. Udagabe L, Brownlee GR, Nilsson SK, Brown TJ. The over-expression of
17. Marhaha R, Zoller M. CD44 in cancer progression: adhesion, migration
16. Zoller M. CD44: can a cancer-initiating cell profit from an abundantly
15. Ponta H, Sherman L, Herrlich PA. CD44: from adhesion molecules to
12. Lou F, Ma HN, Xu L, Chen M, Zhu YB. Two polymorphisms of
11. Sterne JA, Gavaghan D, Egger M. Publication and related bias in meta-
10. Higgins JP, Thompson SG, Deeks JJ, Altman DG. Measuring inconsi-
8. Higgin JP, Thompson SG, Deeks JJ, Altman DG. Measuring inconsi-
5. Sterne JA, Gavaghan D, Egger M. Publication and related bias in meta-
4. Higgins JP, Thompson SG, Deeks JJ, Altman DG. Measuring inconsi-
1. Sterne JA, Gavaghan D, Egger M. Publication and related bias in meta-

For personal use only.