

INPLASY PROTOCOL

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**Review Stage at time of this
submission:** Preliminary
searches.

Conflicts of interest:
None.

INTRODUCTION

Review question / Objective: The aim of this systematic review is to correlation between TCM Constitution Types and lung cancer.

Rationale: Methods: the literatures related to TCM constitution types of lung cancer

The correlation between TCM Constitution Types and Lung Cancer in different regions: A systematic review and meta-analysis

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Review question / Objective: The aim of this systematic review is to correlation between TCM Constitution Types and lung cancer.

Condition being studied: Traditional Chinese medicine believes that the internal cause of disease is closely related to the constitution, and the constitution determines whether the human body is pathogenic to a certain extent. At present, there are more and more clinical studies on lung cancer, but there are no more research reports on lung cancer related traditional Chinese medicine. In recent studies, it is found that the clinical incidence of lung cancer is closely related to TCM Constitution and TCM syndrome differentiation.

Information sources: PubMed, EMBASE, CENTRAL, China Biomedical Literature Database, Chinese National Knowledge Infrastructure (CNKI), Wanfang Data, and VIP will be systematically searched from inception to December 31, 2020. we will be Searched the following keywords: TCM constitution, Lung cancer, Systematic review, Meta-analysis. There is no restrictions on languages.

INPLASY registration number: This protocol was registered with the International Platform of Registered Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis Protocols (INPLASY) on 11 January 2021 and was last updated on 11 January 2021 (registration number INPLASY202110030).

patients were collected by retrieval strategy, and were conducted according to the standard statement of systematic review and meta-analysis report. The cross-sectional study was evaluated by agency for health research and quality, AHRQ. Finally, the bias was evaluated by funnel plot, Begg's and egger's test.

Condition being studied: Traditional Chinese medicine believes that the internal cause of disease is closely related to the constitution, and the constitution determines whether the human body is pathogenic to a certain extent. At present, there are more and more clinical studies on lung cancer, but there are no more research reports on lung cancer related traditional Chinese medicine. In recent studies, it is found that the clinical incidence of lung cancer is closely related to TCM Constitution and TCM syndrome differentiation.

METHODS

Search strategy: Search (("Lung Neoplasms"[MeSH] OR "lung cancer"[Mesh]) AND("constitution "[Mesh]) AND("Traditional Chinese Medicine"[Mesh] OR " Chinese medicine "[tiab])) NOT ((animals[mh] NOT humans[mh])).

Participant or population: Lung cancer patients.

Intervention: We will include patients with lung cancer as the research object, and pathological test results as the diagnostic criteria.

Comparator: This study was a cross-sectional study without control group.

Study designs to be included: Cross sectional study.

Eligibility criteria: We will include patients with lung cancer as the research object, and pathological test results as the diagnostic criteria.

Information sources: PubMed, EMBASE, CENTRAL, China Biomedical Literature Database, Chinese National Knowledge Infrastructure (CNKI), Wanfang Data, and VIP will be systematically searched from inception to December 31, 2020. we will be Searched the following keywords: TCM constitution, Lung cancer, Systematic review, Meta-analysis. There is no restrictions on languages.

Main outcome(s): Constitution type ratio.

Additional outcome(s): None.

Data management: Two researchers will independently screened titles, extraction of information, and cross-checked. any disagreement will be resolved through discussion or consultation with a third party. Data extraction will be included the following aspects: title of literature, first author, Year of publication, gender, age, cardiac function classification, and basic treatment, dose, frequency and course of treatment of shengmai injection.

Quality assessment / Risk of bias analysis: Two independent investigators will be assessed the risk of bias in the included studies, and any disagreement will be settled by a third party through consultation. The cross-sectional study was evaluated using the evaluation criteria recommended by the American agency for health care research and quality (AHRQ). The data sources, observation time and quality control were evaluated by 11 items. If the answer to an item is "no" or "unclear", no score will be given; if the answer is "yes". The study will be rated as poor, medium and high quality.

Strategy of data synthesis: Two researchers will be extracted the search results using the "meta" package in CMA (Comprehensive Meta-Analysis version V3). The rate and 95% confidence interval (CI) of different TCM Constitution Types in lung cancer population were calculated, and the main results will be shown by forest map. If $I^2 > 50\%$, it is considered that there is statistically significant heterogeneity. The possible sources of heterogeneity should be analyzed again. Finally, funnel plot, Begg's test and egger's test will be used to evaluate the bias.

Subgroup analysis: Subgroup analysis will be measured for study area: East China, North China, central China, Northwest China, South China and Northeast China.

Sensibility analysis: First, High risk articles were excluded before analysis; Second, the

fixed effect model was replaced by the effect model.

Language: No restriction.

Country(ies) involved: China.

Keywords: TCM constitution; Lung cancer; Systematic review; Meta-analysis.

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