

# INPLASY

## Correlation meta-analysis between subjective dysphagia questionnaire and videofluoroscopy

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### ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

**Support** - No financial support.

**Review Stage at time of this submission** - Completed but not published.

**Conflicts of interest** - None declared.

**INPLASY registration number:** INPLASY202370013

**Amendments** - This protocol was registered with the International Platform of Registered Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis Protocols (INPLASY) on 04 July 2023 and was last updated on 04 July 2023.

### INTRODUCTION

**Review question / Objective** it is crucial to identify dysphagia at an early stage to prevent aspiration pneumonia. Videofluoroscopy is an objective diagnostic method, but its usage may be restricted due to concerns about radiation exposure and its higher cost compared to subjective questionnaires. Therefore, our goal was to assess the correlation between the results obtained from subjective questionnaires and videofluoroscopy through a meta-analysis.

**Condition being studied** Patients with dysphagia detected by subjective dysphagia questionnaire and also examined by objective videofluoroscopy.

### METHODS

**Search strategy** The PubMed and Embase databases were searched for original papers up to December 2022.

**Participant or population** Patients with dysphagia.

**Intervention** patients receiving subjective dysphagia questionnaire and objective videofluoroscopy.

**Comparator** This study did not have comparator group.

**Study designs to be included** Cross sectional studies.

**Eligibility criteria** The inclusion criteria: (a) study investigates a correlation between a subjective questionnaire, such as EAT-10 and SSQ, and objective examination (videofluoroscopy); (b) study provides Pearson or Spearman correlation coefficients; and (c) study was written in English.

**Information sources** PubMed and embase.

**Main outcome(s)** Correlation between subjective dysphagia questionnaires and videofluoroscopy.

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**Quality assessment / Risk of bias analysis**

Quality In Prognosis Studies (QUIPS) tool.

**Strategy of data synthesis** Equation 1: Fisher's z scale value =  $0.5 \times \ln \left[ \frac{(1+r)}{(1-r)} \right]$ , where r is the reported correlation coefficients from the studies. Equation 2:  $\rho = \frac{(e^{2z}-1)}{(e^{2z}+1)}$ , where z is the Fisher's z scale value.

**Subgroup analysis** Different subjective questionnaires.

**Sensitivity analysis** Using multi-level model.

**Language restriction** English.

**Country(ies) involved** Taiwan.

**Keywords** dysphagia, questionnaire, videofluoroscopy.

**Contributions of each author**

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