

# INPLASY

## Network meta-analysis of the efficacy and safety of traditional Chinese medicine injection combined with radiotherapy for esophageal cancer

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### ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

**Support** - Not have.

**Review Stage at time of this submission** - Data analysis.

**Conflicts of interest** - None declared.

**INPLASY registration number:** INPLASY2023120041

**Amendments** - This protocol was registered with the International Platform of Registered Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis Protocols (INPLASY) on 10 December 2023 and was last updated on 10 December 2023.

### INTRODUCTION

**Review question / Objective** The purpose of this study is to analyze and compare the efficacy of different traditional Chinese medicine injections combined with radiotherapy in the treatment of esophageal malignant tumors, and to provide the optimal choice of traditional Chinese medicine injections according to different efficacy indicators. Choice of research methods for network meta-analysis.

**Condition being studied** The treatment of esophageal malignant tumors.

### METHODS

**Participant or population** Patients with esophageal cancer malignancy.

**Intervention** Different TCM injections.

**Comparator** Radiotherapy alone.

**Study designs to be included** RCT.

**Eligibility criteria** Patients with a definite diagnosis of esophageal cancer by international diagnostic criteria for cancer treated with radiotherapy alone.

**Information sources** Cnki, Wan Fang, Wei Pu, Sinomed, Yiigle, PubMed, Cochrane Library, Embase, Web of Science.

**Main outcome(s)** Effective rate Incidence of gastrointestinal adverse reactions incidence of bone marrow suppression incidence of radiation esophagitis/pneumonitis incidence of immune cell changes.

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## Quality assessment / Risk of bias analysis

Cochrane.

**Strategy of data synthesis** In this study, the odds ratio (OR) was used for dichotomous variables. OR), continuous variables were expressed as mean different, MD), 95% confidence interval was used for interval estimation (confidence interval, CI). Using R software rendering partial risk The heterogeneity test was performed by leaning on the graph. Using Stata software based on 14.0 Network meta-analysis frequency learning framework, and the use of the network Set of commands to describe evidence network diagram, comparative – correcting funnel figure, two ratio The forest figure, the league table and sort cumulative probability (surface under the cumulative ranking (SUCRA) chart. When the closed loop exists Need to inconsistencies in the inspection, but as a result of this study included There is no closed loop between various interventions, namely between all drug intervention Pairwise comparisons of were all from indirect comparisons and therefore did not require dissimilarity The results of the pathogenicity test can be directly summarized under the consistency model Statistical analysis.

**Subgroup analysis** No subgroup analysis program.

**Sensitivity analysis** Sensitivity analysis using stata software, by removing a piece of literature after effect quantity sensitive to reflect the changes of the article.

**Country(ies) involved** China.

**Keywords** Esophageal cancer; Network meta-analysis; Randomized controlled trial; Traditional Chinese medicine injection; Radiation therapy.

### Contributions of each author

Author 1 - Cheng Bilin.

Author 2 - Tang Zhengfang.