

Package: cdmeta (via r-universe)

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Title Confidence-Distribution-Based Inference for Random-Effects
Meta-Analysis

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Description Computational tools for
confidence-distribution-propagation-based inference in
random-effects meta-analysis. Implements
confidence-distribution propagation for frequentist inference
in random-effects meta-analysis. The package samples the
between-study variance from a confidence distribution based on
the exact distribution of Cochran's Q, samples the average
effect conditionally on each draw, and generates the true
effect in a future study. It provides prediction intervals and
confidence intervals for the average effect, between-study
variance, between-study standard deviation, and I². The methods
are described in Noma and Schwarzer (2026).

Depends R (>= 3.5.0)

Imports pimeta (>= 1.1.3)

Suggests metafor

URL <https://github.com/guido-s/cdmeta>

BugReports <https://github.com/guido-s/cdmeta/issues>

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Contents

af_vka	2
cdmeta	3
forest.cdmeta	5
hf_iron	9
plot.cdmeta	10
print.cdmeta	11
Index	12

af_vka	<i>Vitamin K antagonists for prevention of stroke in non-valvular atrial fibrillation</i>
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Description

A pairwise subset extracted from a network meta-analysis of antithrombotic treatments for prevention of stroke in patients with non-valvular atrial fibrillation. The dataset includes direct comparisons of vitamin K antagonists versus placebo or control, with study-specific log odds ratios and standard errors for the stroke outcome.

Usage

data(af_vka)

Format

A data frame with 6 rows and 11 variables:

- study_id** Study identifier.
- study** Trial name.
- treatment** Label for the treatment group.
- control** Label for the control group.
- treatment_events** Number of stroke events in the treatment group.
- treatment_total** Number of participants in the treatment group.
- control_events** Number of stroke events in the control group.
- control_total** Number of participants in the control group.
- yi** Study-specific log odds ratio comparing vitamin K antagonists with placebo or control.
- sei** Standard error of yi.
- vi** Sampling variance of yi, equal to sei^2.

Source

Dogliotti, A., Paolasso, E., and Giugliano, R. P. (2014). Current and new oral antithrombotics in non-valvular atrial fibrillation: a network meta-analysis of 79808 patients. *Heart*, **100**(5), 396–405. doi:[10.1136/heartjnl2013304347](https://doi.org/10.1136/heartjnl2013304347)

cdmeta	<i>Confidence-distribution-based inference for random-effects meta-analysis</i>
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Description

Performs unified confidence-distribution-based inference for random-effects meta-analysis. The function provides inference for the overall mean effect μ , heterogeneity variance τ^2 , heterogeneity standard deviation τ , heterogeneity proportion I^2 , and the effect in a future study θ_{new} .

Usage

```
cdmeta(
  y,
  se,
  alpha = 0.05,
  B = 25000,
  seed = NULL,
  parallel = FALSE,
  tau2_samples = NULL,
  i2_method = c("typical_se2", "mean_se2", "harmonic_mean_se2"),
  mu_dist = c("normal", "t"),
  df = NULL,
  qtype = 8,
  transf = NULL,
  transf_name = NULL,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

y	A numeric vector of study-specific effect estimates (e.g., MD, SMD, log OR, log RR, or log HR).
se	A numeric vector of within-study standard errors of y.
alpha	The significance level for interval estimation. Default is 0.05; the alpha/2th and 1-alpha/2th quantiles are used as the lower and upper limits of the interval estimates.
B	The number of Monte Carlo samples. When tau2_samples is not supplied, this value is also passed to <code>pimeta::pima()</code> as the number of bootstrap samples. Default is 25000.

seed	An optional numeric value that determines the random seed for reproducibility. Default is NULL.
parallel	Either FALSE for single-threaded computation or a positive integer specifying the number of threads passed to <code>pimeta::pima()</code> . Default is FALSE.
tau2_samples	An optional numeric vector of externally supplied τ^2 samples. If supplied, <code>pimeta::pima()</code> is not called.
i2_method	A character string specifying the reference within-study variance used for calculating I^2 . Available options are "typical_se2", "mean_se2", and "harmonic_mean_se2". Default is "typical_se2".
mu_dist	A character string specifying the distribution used for conditional sampling of the overall mean effect μ . Available options are "normal" and "t". Default is "normal".
df	The degrees of freedom used when <code>mu_dist = "t"</code> . If NULL, the default is $K - 1$, where K is the number of studies.
qtype	The quantile type used in <code>stats::quantile()</code> . Default is 8.
transf	An optional transformation function applied to effect-scale summaries. For example, <code>transf = exp</code> can be used when y is on the log odds ratio, log risk ratio, or log hazard ratio scale. The transformation is applied to μ , θ_{new} , and μ_{plugin} , but not to heterogeneity measures.
transf_name	An optional character string giving the name of the transformation function. For example, <code>transf_name = "exp"</code> . If NULL, the name is inferred when possible.
...	Additional arguments passed to <code>pimeta::pima()</code> .

Details

The function first obtains Monte Carlo samples of the between-study variance τ^2 . These samples are obtained either from `pimeta::pima(..., method = "boot")` or from a user-supplied vector `tau2_samples`.

Given sampled values of τ^2 , the function performs conditional sampling of the overall mean effect. If `mu_dist = "normal"`, then

$$\mu \mid \tau^2, y \sim N\{\hat{\mu}(\tau^2), V_{\mu}(\tau^2)\}.$$

If `mu_dist = "t"`, then a t distribution with `df` degrees of freedom is used instead. The predictive distribution for a future study effect is then generated as

$$\theta_{\text{new}} \mid \mu, \tau^2 \sim N(\mu, \tau^2).$$

For I^2 , the sampled τ^2 values are transformed using a reference within-study variance specified by `i2_method`.

If `transf` is supplied, all calculations are still performed on the original analysis scale of y . The transformation is applied after Monte Carlo sampling. Heterogeneity measures τ^2 , τ , and I^2 are not transformed.

Value

An object of class "cdmeta". The main components include the matched call, study and Monte Carlo counts, point estimates, interval estimates, Monte Carlo draws, input data, the pimeta result (when used), and transformation information.

See Also

[forest.cdmeta](#), [plot.cdmeta](#)

Examples

```
data(hf_iron)

fit_hf <- cdmeta(
  y = hf_iron$yi,
  se = hf_iron$sei,
  B = 10000,
  seed = 11111,
  transf = exp,
  transf_name = "exp"
)

fit_hf

forest(
  fit_hf,
  slab = hf_iron$study,
  at = log(c(0.25, 0.5, 1, 2, 4)),
  xlab = "Risk ratio",
  mark_summary_estimate = TRUE,
  mark_prediction_estimate = TRUE
)
```

forest.cdmeta

Forest plot for cdmeta objects

Description

Draws a forest plot from an object of class "cdmeta". The plot shows study-specific effect estimates and confidence intervals, the confidence-distribution-based summary estimate for the overall mean effect, and optionally the prediction interval for the effect in a future study.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'cdmeta'
forest(
  x,
  slab = NULL,
```

```

order = c("none", "increasing", "decreasing", "precision", "weight"),
level = NULL,
summary_stat = c("mean", "median"),
refline = 0,
xlab = "Effect size",
main = NULL,
atransf = NULL,
at = NULL,
alim = NULL,
xlim = NULL,
digits = 2,
ci_digits = digits,
weight_digits = 1,
show_weights = TRUE,
show_pi = TRUE,
show_het = TRUE,
header = TRUE,
annotate = TRUE,
cex = 0.85,
psize = NULL,
pch = 22,
box_col = "black",
box_bg = "white",
ci_col = "black",
summary_col = "black",
summary_bg = "gray20",
pi_col = "gray40",
refline_col = "gray70",
grid = TRUE,
grid_col = "gray90",
qtype = 8,
symmetric_shapes = TRUE,
mark_summary_estimate = FALSE,
mark_prediction_estimate = FALSE,
estimate_mark_col = "black",
estimate_mark_lwd = 1,
mar = c(4.5, 1, 3, 1),
...
)

forest(x, ...)

```

Arguments

x	An object of class "cdmeta".
slab	An optional character vector of study labels. If NULL, the names of x\$data\$y are used when available; otherwise generic study labels are created.
order	A character string specifying the order of studies in the plot. Available options

	are "none", "increasing", "decreasing", "precision", and "weight".
level	Confidence level used for study-specific and summary intervals. If NULL, $1 - \alpha$ is used.
summary_stat	Whether Monte Carlo means ("mean") or medians ("median") are used as point estimates for summary rows.
refline	Numeric location of the reference line.
xlab	Label for the x-axis.
main	Optional main title.
atransf	Optional function used to transform axis labels and printed estimates while plotting coordinates remain on the original analysis scale.
at	Optional numeric vector specifying tick-mark locations on the original analysis scale.
alim	Optional numeric vector of length 2 specifying plotting limits for the effect-size axis on the original analysis scale.
xlim	Optional numeric vector of length 2 specifying full plotting limits including the text columns.
digits	Number of digits used for axis labels.
ci_digits	Number of digits used for effect estimates and intervals.
weight_digits	Number of digits used for study weights.
show_weights	Logical indicating whether study weights are shown.
show_pi	Logical indicating whether the prediction interval is shown.
show_het	Logical indicating whether heterogeneity statistics are shown.
header	Logical indicating whether column headers are shown.
annotate	Logical indicating whether estimates and intervals are printed on the right side of the plot.
cex	Character expansion factor.
psize	Optional point sizes for study-specific estimates. If NULL, point sizes are proportional to random-effects inverse-variance weights.
pch	Plotting symbol for study-specific estimates.
box_col	Border color of study-specific points.
box_bg	Fill color of study-specific points.
ci_col	Color of study-specific confidence intervals.
summary_col	Border color of the summary diamond.
summary_bg	Fill color of the summary diamond.
pi_col	Color of the prediction interval.
refline_col	Color of the reference line.
grid	Logical indicating whether vertical grid lines are drawn.
grid_col	Color of the grid lines.
qtype	Quantile type used in <code>stats::quantile()</code> . Default is 8.

<code>symmetric_shapes</code>	Logical indicating whether the summary diamond and prediction-interval marker are drawn symmetrically around interval midpoints.
<code>mark_summary_estimate</code>	Logical indicating whether the actual summary point estimate is marked inside the summary diamond.
<code>mark_prediction_estimate</code>	Logical indicating whether the actual predictive point estimate is marked on the prediction-interval row.
<code>estimate_mark_col</code>	Color of the actual-estimate marks.
<code>estimate_mark_lwd</code>	Line width of the actual-estimate marks.
<code>mar</code>	Plot margins passed to <code>graphics::par()</code> .
<code>...</code>	Additional arguments passed to <code>graphics::plot()</code> .

Details

Study-specific confidence intervals are calculated using the normal approximation

$$y_i \pm z_{1-\alpha/2} se_i,$$

where $\alpha = 1 - level$. The summary interval for μ and the prediction interval are calculated from the Monte Carlo samples in the `cdmeta` object when available.

If the object was created with `transf = exp`, `forest()` uses this transformation automatically when `atransf = NULL`. Tick marks supplied through `at` remain on the original analysis scale.

Value

Invisibly returns a data frame containing the plotted study-specific estimates, standard errors, confidence intervals, and weights. Attributes contain the overall, prediction, and heterogeneity summaries on the original analysis scale.

See Also

[cdmeta](#)

Examples

```
data(hf_iron)
fit_hf <- cdmeta(
  y = hf_iron$yi,
  se = hf_iron$sei,
  B = 10000,
  seed = 11111,
  transf = exp,
  transf_name = "exp"
)
```

```
forest(
  fit_hf,
  slab = hf_iron$study,
  at = log(c(0.25, 0.5, 1, 2, 4)),
  xlab = "Risk ratio",
  mark_summary_estimate = TRUE,
  mark_prediction_estimate = TRUE
)
```

hf_iron	<i>Intravenous iron therapy for patients with heart failure and iron deficiency</i>
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Description

A dataset from a systematic review and meta-analysis of randomized trials evaluating intravenous iron therapy for patients with heart failure and iron deficiency. The outcome is represented by study-specific log risk ratios and their standard errors.

Usage

```
data(hf_iron)
```

Format

A data frame with 6 rows and 5 variables:

study_id Study identifier.

study Trial name.

yi Study-specific log risk ratio.

sei Standard error of yi.

vi Sampling variance of yi, equal to sei^2.

Source

Anker, S. D., et al. (2025). Systematic review and meta-analysis of intravenous iron therapy for patients with heart failure and iron deficiency. *Nature Medicine*, **31**, 2640–2646. doi:10.1038/s41591025036711

plot.cdmeta

*Plot the predictive distribution from a cdmeta object***Description**

Displays the Monte Carlo predictive distribution of the true effect in a future study and, optionally, its prediction interval.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'cdmeta'
plot(
  x,
  show_interval = TRUE,
  breaks = 40,
  main = NULL,
  xlab = NULL,
  hist_col = "grey85",
  border_col = "white",
  density_lwd = 2,
  pi_col = "firebrick",
  pi_lwd = 3,
  rug = FALSE,
  transf = NULL,
  transf_name = NULL,
  qtype = 8,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

x	An object of class "cdmeta".
show_interval	A logical value indicating whether a separate prediction- interval panel is shown below the predictive distribution.
breaks	Number of histogram breaks or another value accepted by <code>graphics::hist()</code> .
main	Optional main title.
xlab	Optional x-axis label.
hist_col	Fill color of histogram bars.
border_col	Border color of histogram bars.
density_lwd	Line width of the kernel density curve.
pi_col	Color used for prediction-interval and predictive-estimate marks.
pi_lwd	Line width used for the prediction interval.
rug	A logical value indicating whether a rug of Monte Carlo draws is added.
transf	Optional transformation function for the predictive draws.

transf_name	Optional character string naming transf.
qtype	The quantile type used in stats::quantile(). Default is 8.
...	Additional arguments passed to graphics::hist().

Value

The input object x, invisibly.

Examples

```
data(hf_iron)
fit_hf <- cdmeta(hf_iron$yi, hf_iron$sei, B = 10000, seed = 11111)
plot(fit_hf)
```

print.cdmeta	<i>Print a cdmeta object</i>
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Description

Prints point estimates, confidence intervals, and the prediction interval from an object of class "cdmeta".

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'cdmeta'
print(x, digits = 4, transf = NULL, transf_name = NULL, qtype = 8, ...)
```

Arguments

x	An object of class "cdmeta".
digits	The number of digits to print.
transf	An optional transformation function applied to effect-scale summaries for printing.
transf_name	An optional character string naming transf.
qtype	The quantile type used in stats::quantile(). Default is 8.
...	Additional arguments; currently not used.

Value

The input object x, invisibly.

Index

* datasets

af_vka, [2](#)

hf_iron, [9](#)

af_vka, [2](#)

cdmeta, [3](#), [8](#)

forest (forest.cdmeta), [5](#)

forest.cdmeta, [5](#), [5](#)

hf_iron, [9](#)

plot.cdmeta, [5](#), [10](#)

print.cdmeta, [11](#)