

Evaluating the Literature on Pre-operative Androgen Stimulation for Hypospadias Repair Using the Fragility Index

Which Can We Trust – Randomized Controlled Trials or Observational Studies?

PRESENTER: BRUCE LI, MD-C

CO-AUTHORS: ISAAC KONG, MD-C; MELISSA MCGRATH, BASC

SUPERVISOR: LUIS H. BRAGA, MD PHD

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McMaster University - Dept. of Surgery/Urology, Hamilton, Ontario

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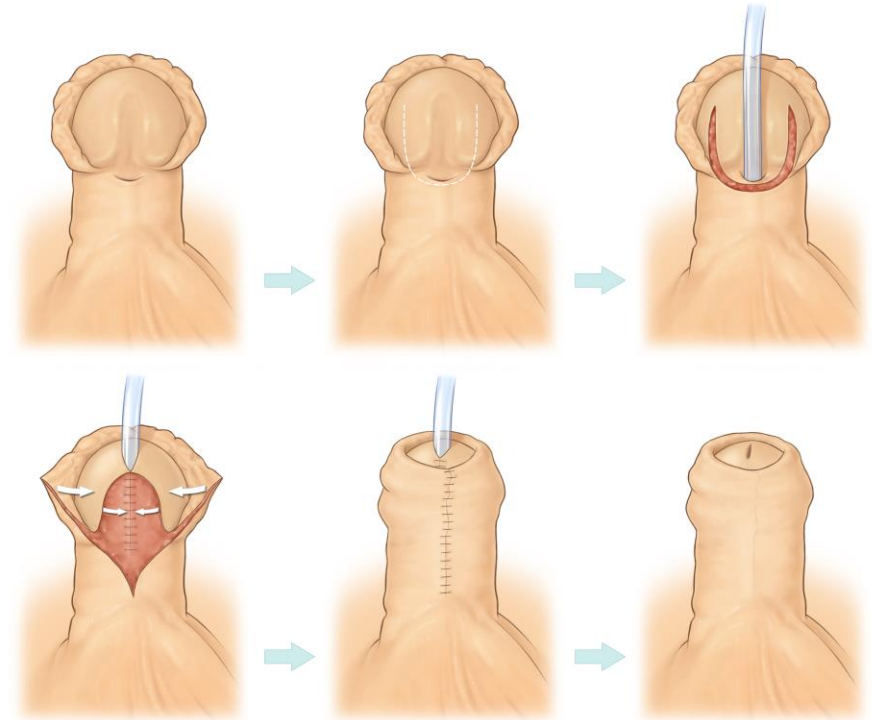
Pre-operative Androgen Stimulation (PAS) in Hypospadias Repair

Why?

- The aim of hypospadias surgery is to reconstruct the urethra to the tip of the glans while achieving an acceptable functional and cosmetic result

Controversy surrounding use of PAS

- + Promote phallic growth → **easier correction and theoretically better surgical outcomes**
- Repressive effect on healing process leading to **increased risk of post-operative complications**



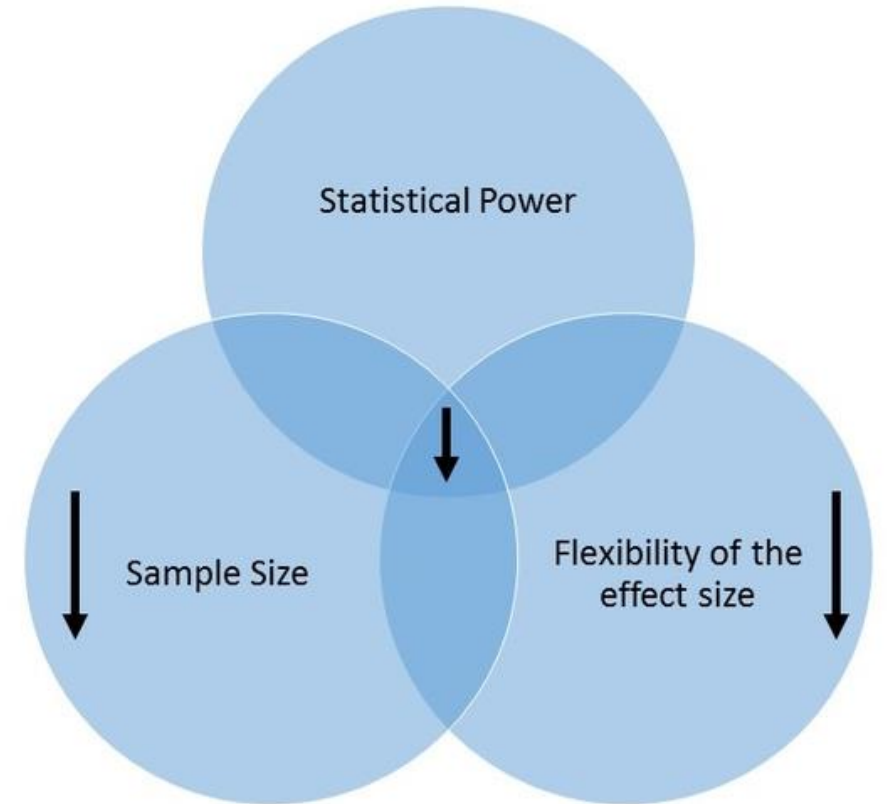
Pre-operative Androgen Stimulation (PAS) in Hypospadias Repair

Problem?

- Current hypospadias literature involving PAS suffers from small sample sizes and therefore, are underpowered

→ Small variations in results represent a large proportion of the sample and may change statistical significance

= unreliable results



The Fragility Index by **McMaster University**

Fragility Index (FI): number of additional events needed to occur in either the control or experimental group in order to lose statistical significance ($p > 0.05$) as a **measure of statistical robustness** by Walsh et al, 2014.

Let's consider an example...

RCT #1	Myocardial infarction			
	Yes	No		P-value
Drug A	Yes	1	99	0.02
	No	9	91	

RCT #2	Myocardial infarction			
	Yes	No		P-value
Drug A	Yes	200	3800	0.02
	No	250	3750	

Sample size = 200 patients

RR = 0.11 (0.01 — 0.86)

Sample size = 8000 patients

RR = 0.80 (0.67 — 0.96)

The Fragility Index by **McMaster University**

RCT #1	Myocardial infarction			
	Yes	No		P-value
Drug A	Yes	1 (+1)	99 (-1)	0.02
	No	9	91	



RCT #1	Myocardial infarction			
	Yes	No		P-value
Drug A	Yes	2	98	0.06
	No	9	91	

FI of RCT #1 = 1

RCT #2	Myocardial infarction			
	Yes	No		P-value
Drug A	Yes	200 (+9)	3800 (-9)	0.02
	No	250	3750	



RCT #2	Myocardial infarction			
	Yes	No		P-value
Drug A	Yes	209	3791	0.06
	No	250	3750	

FI of RCT #2 = 9

Methods

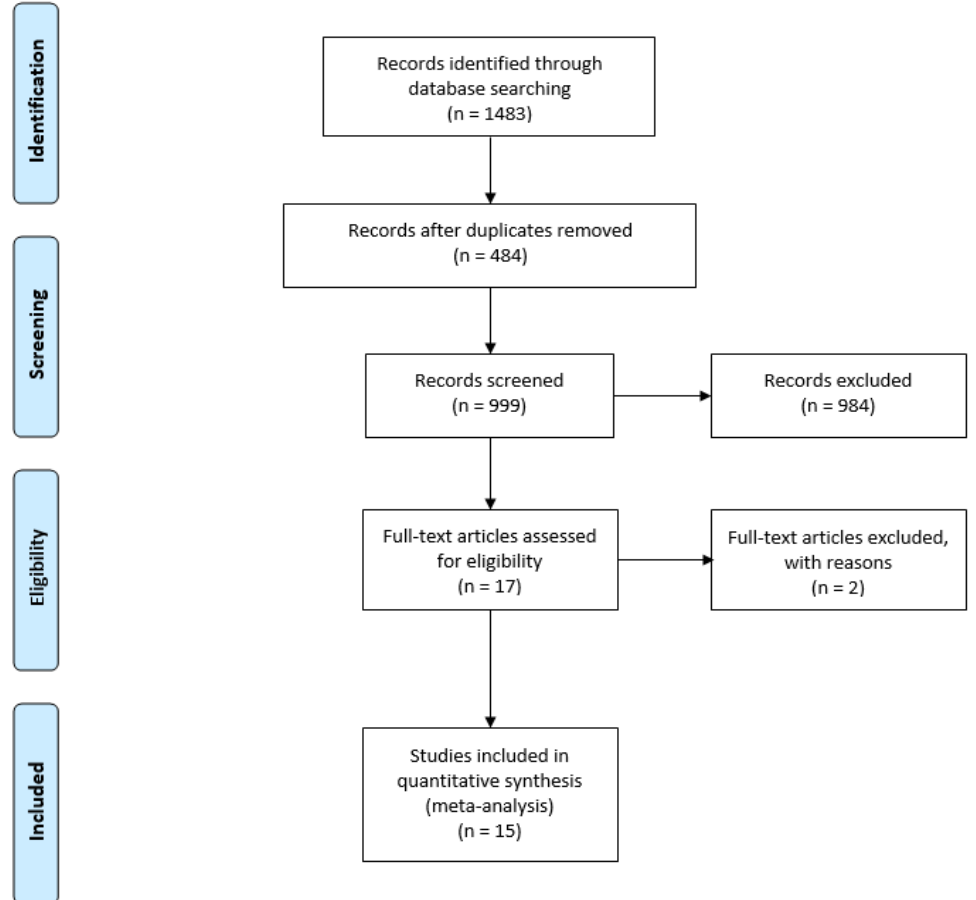
- MEDLINE and Embase database search
- ESPU and SPU abstracts were hand searched

Inclusion Criteria:

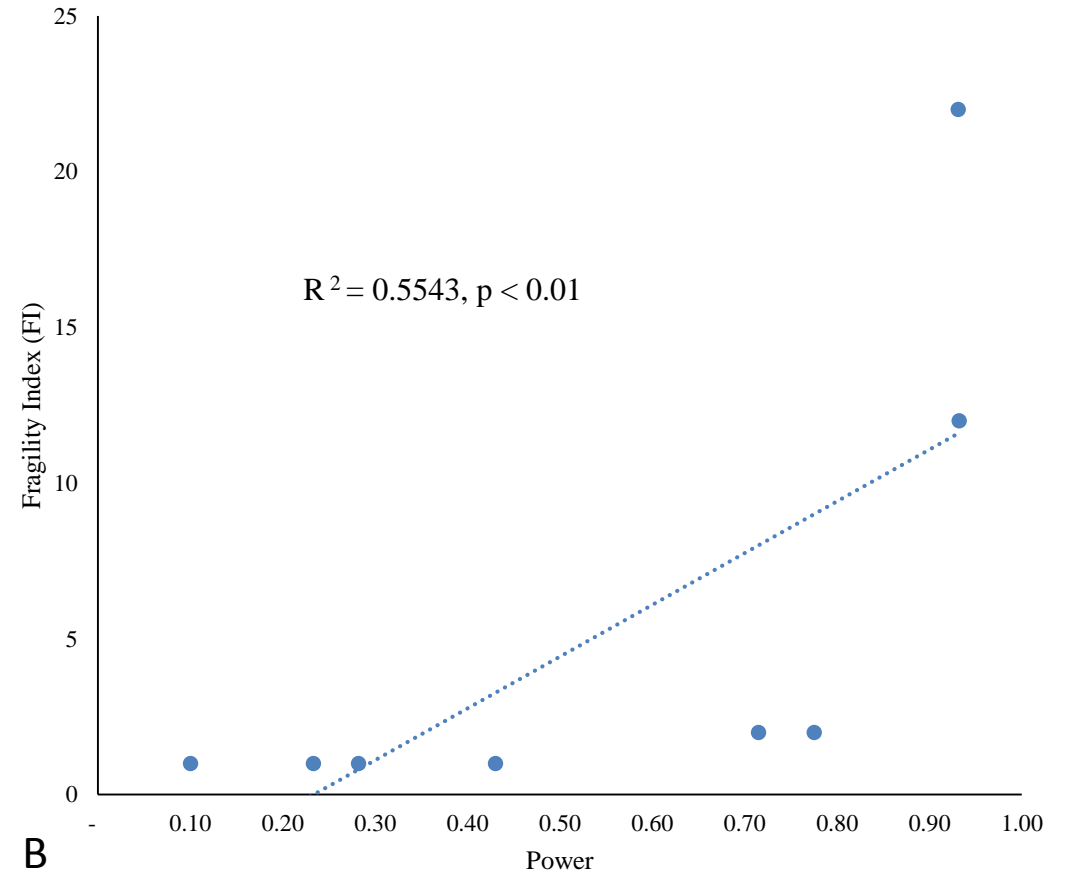
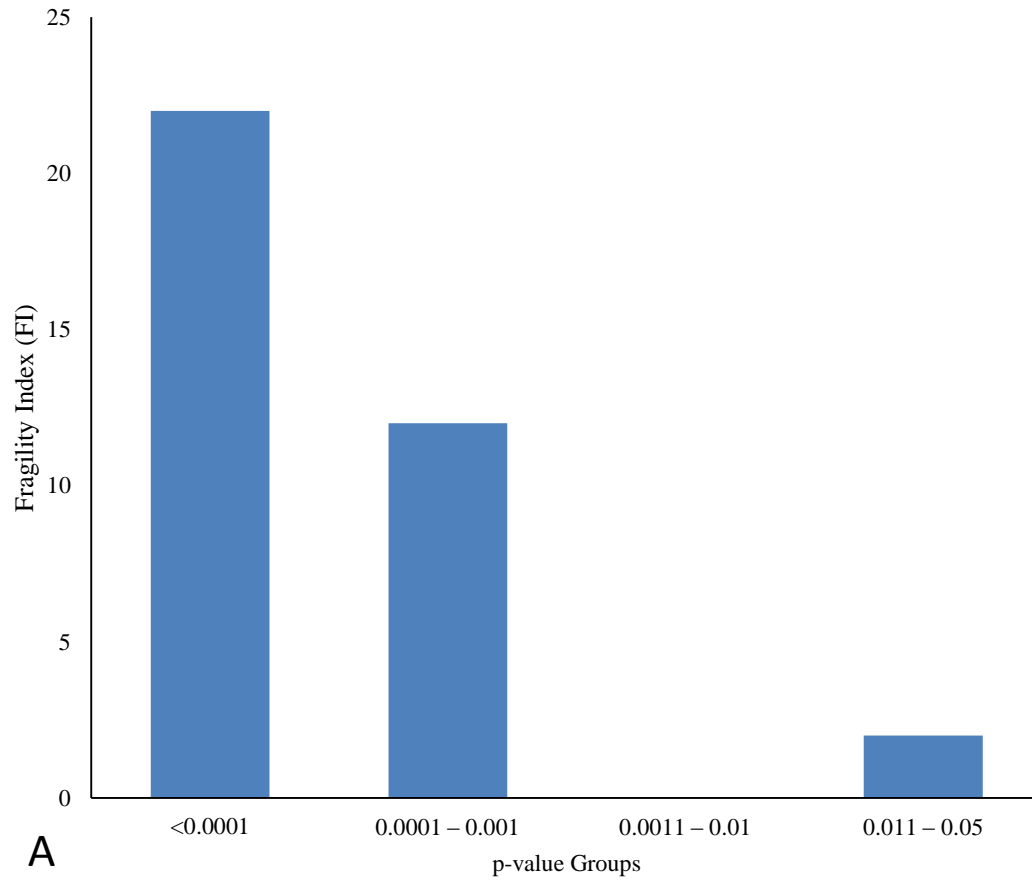
1. At least two (2) groups comparing pre-operative testosterone, androgen, or DHT use to no hormone use in the context of hypospadias repair
2. Results including difference in overall or specific complications of hypospadias repair*
3. Age between 0 – 18
4. Publication date between 1990 – 2019

*Note: Complications were defined as: fistula, stricture/stenosis, diverticula, and dehiscence

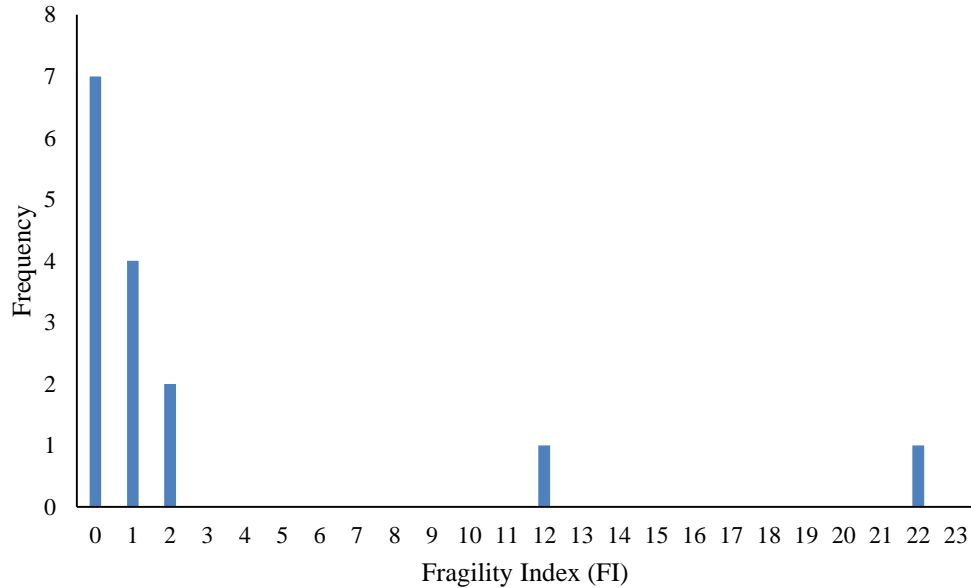
- FI, relative risk (RR), 95% confidence intervals (CI), corresponding p-values, and post-hoc power were calculated



Results

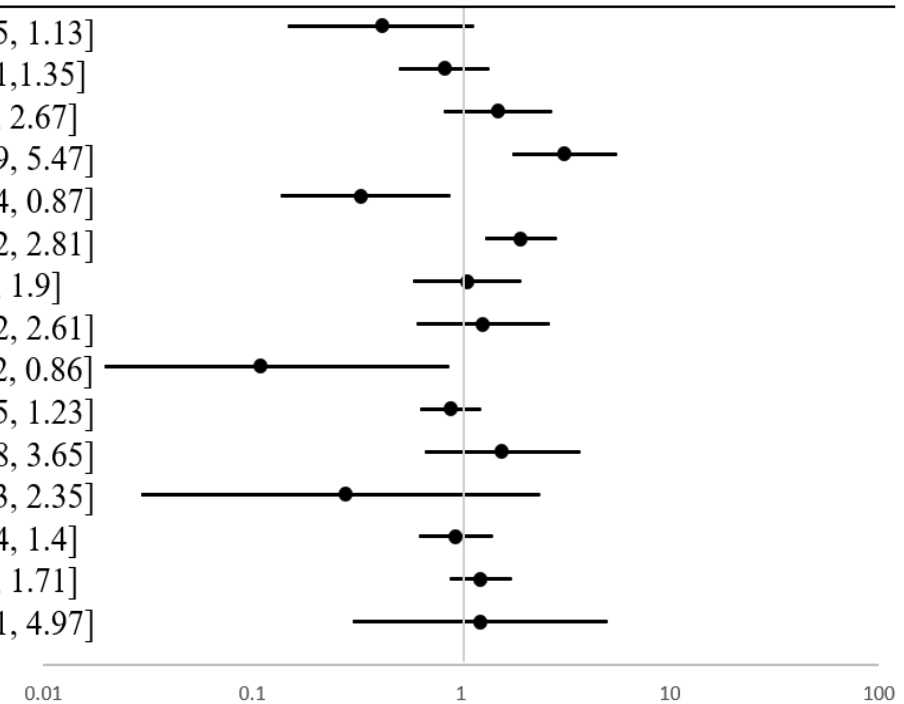


Results



Mean FI of observational studies similar to that of RCTs (3.7 vs. 1, $p = 0.44$)

Author	95% CI
Asgari, 2015	0.42 [0.15, 1.13]
Babu, 2018	0.83 [0.51, 1.35]
Braga, 2008	1.5 [0.84, 2.67]
Bush, 2014	3.13 [1.79, 5.47]
Chen, 2015	0.33 [0.14, 0.87]
de Mattos Silva, 2009	1.93 [1.32, 2.81]
Gnech, 2016	1.07 [0.6, 1.9]
Gorduza, 2011	1.27 [0.62, 2.61]
Kaya, 2008	0.11 [0.02, 0.86]
McNamara, 2015	0.89 [0.65, 1.23]
Menon, 2017	1.57 [0.68, 3.65]
Rigamonti, 2011	0.28 [0.03, 2.35]
Rynja, 2014	0.94 [0.64, 1.4]
Rynja, 2018	1.24 [0.9, 1.71]
Zampieri, 2010	1.24 [0.31, 4.97]



Discussion

In General

- FI was found to be positively correlated with power and negatively with p-value – **indicating ability to assess robustness of study results**

RCTs

- Weak protective effect or no harmful influence of PAS on complication rate
- Small FI → not robust results

Observational Studies

- Strong statistical significance based on power, p-value, and FI towards harmful effects of PAS on complication rate
- Methodological issues with observational studies



Future Directions

1. FI is an important parameter to consider when appraising hypospadias literature as a measure of the robustness of the study results
2. PAS literature is insufficient from a statistical or methodological standpoint to draw strong conclusions

Caution is warranted before changing clinical practice!

