

WinBUGS code

Fixed effects binomial likelihood with logit link

```
model{
    # *** PROGRAM STARTS
    for(i in 1:ns){
        # LOOP THROUGH STUDIES
        mu[i] ~ dnorm(0,.0001) # vague priors for all trial baselines
        for (k in 1:na[i]) {
            # LOOP THROUGH ARMS
            r[i,k] ~ dbin(p[i,k],n[i,k]) # binomial likelihood
        }
        # model for linear predictor
        logit(p[i,k]) <- mu[i] + d[t[i,k]] - d[t[i,1]]
        # expected value of the numerators
        rhat[i,k] <- p[i,k] * n[i,k]
        #Deviance contribution
        dev[i,k] <- 2 * (r[i,k] * (log(r[i,k])-log(rhat[i,k])))
            + (n[i,k]-r[i,k]) * (log(n[i,k]-r[i,k]) - log(n[i,k]-rhat[i,k])))
    }
    # summed residual deviance contribution for this trial
    resdev[i] <- sum(dev[i,1:na[i]])
}
totresdev <- sum(resdev[]) # Total Residual Deviance
d[1]<-0 # treatment effect is zero for reference treatment
# vague priors for treatment effects
for (k in 2:nt){ d[k] ~ dnorm(0,.0001) }
for (c in 1:(nt-1)) { for (k in (c+1):nt) {
    or[c,k] <- exp(d[k] - d[c])
    lor[c,k] <- (d[k]-d[c])
}
}

# ranking
for (k in 1:nt) {
    rk[k] <- rank(d[,k]) # assumes events are "bad"
    best[k] <- equals(rk[k],1) #calculate probability that
    treat k is best
}
```

```
}  
}
```

Random effects binomial likelihood with logit link

```
model{                                     # *** PROGRAM STARTS  
for(i in 1:ns){                             # LOOP THROUGH STUDIES  
  w[i,1] <- 0      # adjustment for multi-arm trials is zero for control arm  
  delta[i,1] <- 0      # treatment effect is zero for control arm  
  mu[i] ~ dnorm(0,.0001)      # vague priors for all trial baselines  
  for (k in 1:na[i]) {          # LOOP THROUGH ARMS  
    r[i,k] ~ dbin(p[i,k],n[i,k]) # binomial likelihood  
    logit(p[i,k]) <- mu[i] + delta[i,k] # model for linear predictor  
    rhat[i,k] <- p[i,k] * n[i,k] # expected value of the numerators  
#Deviance contribution  
    dev[i,k] <- 2 * (r[i,k] * (log(r[i,k])-log(rhat[i,k])))  
      + (n[i,k]-r[i,k]) * (log(n[i,k]-r[i,k]) - log(n[i,k]-rhat[i,k])))  
  }  
# summed residual deviance contribution for this trial  
  resdev[i] <- sum(dev[i,1:na[i]])  
  for (k in 2:na[i]) {          # LOOP THROUGH ARMS  
# trial-specific LOR distributions  
    delta[i,k] ~ dnorm(md[i,k],taud[i,k])  
# mean of LOR distributions (with multi-arm trial correction)  
    md[i,k] <- d[t[i,k]] - d[t[i,1]] + sw[i,k]  
# precision of LOR distributions (with multi-arm trial correction)  
    taud[i,k] <- tau *2*(k-1)/k  
# adjustment for multi-arm RCTs  
    w[i,k] <- (delta[i,k] - d[t[i,k]] + d[t[i,1]])  
# cumulative adjustment for multi-arm trials  
    sw[i,k] <- sum(w[i,1:k-1])/(k-1)  
  }  
}  
}  
totresdev <- sum(resdev[])      # Total Residual Deviance  
d[1]<-0      # treatment effect is zero for reference treatment
```

```

# vague priors for treatment effects

for (k in 2:nt){ d[k] ~ dnorm(0,.0001) }

sd ~ dunif(0,5)      # vague prior for between-trial SD

tau <- pow(sd,-2)    # between-trial precision = (1/between-trial variance)

# pairwise ORs and LORs for all possible pair-wise comparisons
for (c in 1:(nt-1)) { for (k in (c+1):nt) {
  or[c,k] <- exp(d[k] - d[c])
  lor[c,k] <- (d[k]-d[c])
}
}

# ranking
for (k in 1:nt) {
  rk[k] <- rank(d[,k]) # assumes events are "bad"
  best[k] <- equals(rk[k],1) #calculate probability that
  treat k is best
}
}

```

Fixed effects normal likelihood and identify link

```

model{
  # *** PROGRAM STARTS
  for(i in 1:ns){
    # LOOP THROUGH STUDIES
    mu[i] ~ dnorm(0,.0001) # vague priors for all trial baselines
    for (k in 1:na[i]) {
      # LOOP THROUGH ARMS
      var[i,k] <- pow(se[i,k],2) # calculate variances
      prec[i,k] <- 1/var[i,k] # set precisions
      y[i,k] ~ dnorm(theta[i,k],prec[i,k]) # binomial likelihood
    }
  }
  # model for linear predictor
  theta[i,k] <- mu[i] + d[t[i,k]] - d[t[i,1]]

  #Deviance contribution
  dev[i,k] <- (y[i,k]-theta[i,k])*(y[i,k]-theta[i,k])*prec[i,k]
}

```

```

# summed residual deviance contribution for this trial
  resdev[i] <- sum(dev[i,1:na[i]])
}

totresdev <- sum(resdev[])          #Total Residual Deviance

d[1]<-0      # treatment effect is zero for control arm

# vague priors for treatment effects
for (k in 2:nt){ d[k] ~ dnorm(0,.0001) }

for (c in 1:nt-1){
  for (k in 2:nt) {
    IC[c,k] <- d[k] - d[c]
  }
}

# ranking
for (k in 1:nt) {
  rk[k] <- nt + 1- rank(d[,k])
  best[k] <- equals(rk[k],1)
}
}

```

Random effects normal likelihood and identify link

```

model{
  # *** PROGRAM STARTS
  for(i in 1:ns){
    # LOOP THROUGH STUDIES
    w[i,1] <- 0 # adjustment for multi-arm trials is zero for control arm
    delta[i,1] <- 0 # treatment effect is zero for control arm
    mu[i] ~ dnorm(0,.0001) # vague priors for all trial baselines
    for (k in 1:na[i]) {
      # LOOP THROUGH ARMS
      var[i,k] <- pow(se[i,k],2) # calculate variances
      prec[i,k] <- 1/var[i,k] # set precisions
      y[i,k] ~ dnorm(theta[i,k],prec[i,k]) # binomial likelihood
      theta[i,k] <- mu[i] + delta[i,k] # model for linear predictor
    }
  }
  #Deviance contribution
  dev[i,k] <- (y[i,k]-theta[i,k])*(y[i,k]-theta[i,k])*prec[i,k]
}

```

```

# summed residual deviance contribution for this trial
resdev[i] <- sum(dev[i,1:na[i]])

for (k in 2:na[i]) { # LOOP THROUGH ARMS

# trial-specific LOR distributions

delta[i,k] ~ dnorm(md[i,k],taud[i,k])

# mean of LOR distributions, with multi-arm trial correction

md[i,k] <- d[t[i,k]] - d[t[i,1]] + sw[i,k]

# precision of LOR distributions (with multi-arm trial correction)

taud[i,k] <- tau *2*(k-1)/k

# adjustment, multi-arm RCTs

w[i,k] <- (delta[i,k] - d[t[i,k]] + d[t[i,1]])

# cumulative adjustment for multi-arm trials

sw[i,k] <- sum(w[i,1:k-1])/(k-1)

}

}

totresdev <- sum(resdev[]) #Total Residual Deviance

d[1]<-0 # treatment effect is zero for control arm

# vague priors for treatment effects

for (k in 2:nt){ d[k] ~ dnorm(0,.0001) }

sd ~ dunif(0,5) # vague prior for between-trial SD

tau <- pow(sd,-2) # between-trial precision = (1/between-trial variance)

for (c in 1:nt-1){

for (k in 2:nt) {

IC[c,k] <- d[k] - d[c]

}

}

# ranking

for (k in 1:nt) {

rk[k] <- nt + 1- rank(d[,k])

best[k] <- equals(rk[k],1)

}

}

```