Analyses were run with each treatment group, weighted by the number of patients randomized to that group. The statistical significance of the overall model F-test indicates a more

In each analysis shown, the lower bound of the 95% confidence interval

In Figure 1, the linear regression based on 130 treatment groups from

Sherrill B, Hirst C, Wu Y, Amonkar MM, Stein Sh

METHODS

We identified studies by searching the current literature; a 2006 PubMed search yielded 590 studies. Using reference lists from included studies, we identified a total of 68 studies. A meta-analysis was conducted using a random-effects model and summarized data from all included studies. Correlations were calculated using the method of Deeks et al.

RESULTS

The regression equation:

b = Increase in survival associated with a 1-month increase in TTP or PFS

The simple linear regression equations were:

Increased overall survival (OS) is the gold standard for
determining differences in treatments. Surrogate measures of survival such as lengthened
time to progression endpoints and survival in metastatic
cancer have been validated in a variety of cancers, allowing for
the conduct of trials in metastatic disease settings.

In various cancers, researchers have demonstrated the relationship between disease progression and OS by pooling data across studies:

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A literature search was conducted based on predefined inclusion/exclusion criteria.

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