



CDK 4/6 Inhibitors in Hormone Receptor-Positive Advanced Breast Cancer: A Meta-Analysis

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Abstract

Aim: For decades, endocrine therapy (ET) has been the standard of care in the management of hormone-positive, HER2-negative advanced breast cancer. The addition of cyclin-dependent kinase 4/6 (CDK4/6) inhibitors to ET has significantly improved progression-free survival (PFS) for patients with that disease subtype. A meta-analysis to quantify the magnitude of benefit in all patients' population and in relevant subgroups is warranted.

Methods: Comprehensive literature search identified 8 eligible randomized controlled trials (RCTs) comprising 4,580 patients and were included in the meta-analysis. Seven studies were placebo-controlled. All analyses were based on fixed-effects models.

Results: In five RCTs in the first-line setting, CDK4/6 inhibitors were associated with 44% improvement in PFS, (hazard ratio [HR]=0.56; 95% confidence interval [CI] 0.50 to 0.62; P<0.0001). Furthermore, in the second-line setting (3 RCTs), CDK4/6 inhibitors demonstrated a 47% improvement PFS (HR of 0.53; 95% CI 0.46 to 0.60; P<0.0001). Irrespective of patients' subgroups, the benefit achieved with CDK4/6 inhibitors was consistent in either the first- or second-line setting. Compared with controls, CDK4/6 inhibitors achieved higher Objective Response Rate (ORR) and the pooled Odds Ratio (OR) was 1.97 (95% CI, 1.68-2.30; P<0.0001), with numerically higher OR in the second-line setting.

Conclusion: Combining CDK4/6 inhibitors with standard ET significantly improved PFS and ORR in hormone-positive, HER2-negative advanced breast cancer. The benefit was achieved in all patients' subgroups.

Keywords: Breast cancer; Advanced; CDK4/6 inhibitor

Introduction

Hormonal Receptor (HR)-positive breast cancer is the most common disease subtype as it represents 60% to 80% of all malignant breast neoplasms [1], moreover, emerging data suggest that the incidence of HR-positive disease may be also rising in premenopausal women [2].

In recent years, the outcome of patients with advanced HR-positive disease has improved by combining Endocrine Therapy (ET) with targeted agents that enhance the activity of ET and overcome resistance. The first class of such agents has been the mTOR inhibitors, however, the extent of benefit has been influenced by the chosen agent from this class [3,4].

Currently, we now have three Cyclin-Dependent Kinase 4/6 (CDK4/6) inhibitors, i.e. palbociclib, abemaciclib, and ribociclib, approved for the management of HR-positive HER2-negative advanced breast cancer in combination with ET in the first and second-line settings [5-7]. Moreover, based on data driven from a single-arm study, abemaciclib was approved as single agent in heavily pretreated patients who have never had CDK4/6 inhibitors [8].

To assess the benefit achieved with the use of CDK4/6 inhibitor, a meta-analysis was reported [9]. However, this meta-analysis only included 6 randomized clinical trials (RCTs) [5-7,10-14], while two RCTs were recently published and their data were not included. The two studies incorporated large data sets (MONALEESA-7 [15], 672 patients; and MONALEESA-3 [16], 726 patients).

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Received Date: 17 Sep 2018

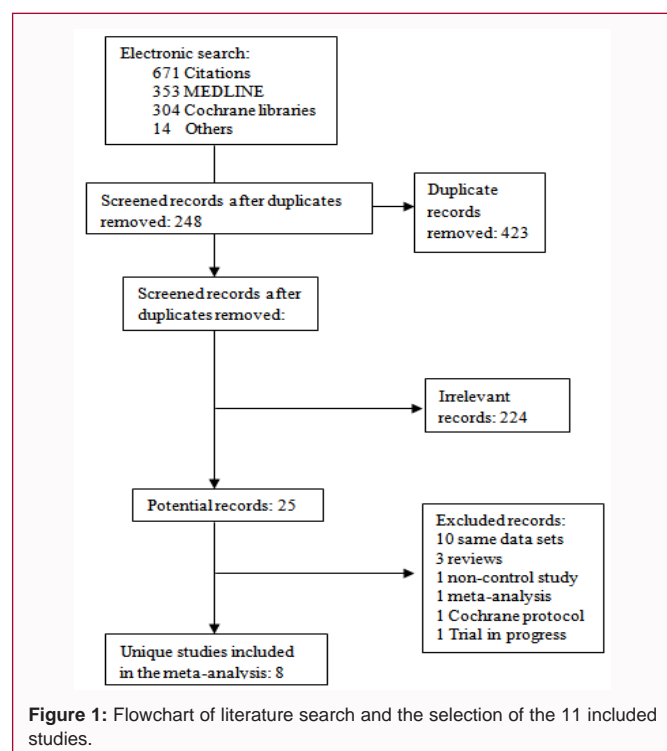
Accepted Date: 11 Oct 2018

Published Date: 15 Oct 2018

Citation:

Ibrahim EM, Eldahna WM, Abulkhair OA, Al-Mansour MM, Al-Foheid MO. CDK 4/6 Inhibitors in Hormone Receptor-Positive Advanced Breast Cancer: A Meta-Analysis. *Ann Radiat Ther Oncol*. 2018; 1(2): 1015.

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We believe that performing an updated meta-analysis with inclusion of more data would better quantify the benefit associated with the use of CDK4/6 inhibitors, and it would more accurately determine the advantage achieved in relevant patients' subgroups.

Materials and Methods

Search strategy

We identified relevant studies using an electronic literature search of the following databases: MEDLINE, EMBASE, and the Cochrane Library. We also searched for relevant abstracts in conference proceedings of the American Society of Clinical Oncology, San Antonio Breast Conference, and the European Society for Medical Oncology.

We used Medical Subject Heading terms or keywords: "breast cancer", "Cyclin-Dependent Kinase 4 and 6 (CDK4/6) or CDK4/6 inhibitor or palbociclib or ribociclib or abemaciclib", "clinical trial [mh] or Randomized Controlled Trial (RCT) [mh]". Throughout the search processes we targeted randomized trials for the three approved CDK4/6 inhibitors, i.e. palbociclib, ribociclib, and abemaciclib.

Selection criteria

We included all studies that met the following criteria: (i) published in English language; (ii) included patients with hormone receptor (HR)-positive and HER-2 negative advanced or metastatic breast cancer; (iii) investigated the efficacy of CDK4/6 inhibitor; (iv) reported hazard ratio (HR) for PFS or overall survival (OS), or reported adequate data allowing the HR to be computed; (v) based on RCT; and (vi) published as original articles or abstracts. For published duplicate data, we included most recent data, the study with mature follow-up, or the most applicable study. However, we included studies that have used the same data set but reported additional outcome.

Quality of the included studies

The quality of the studies was assessed by the Jadad scale [17].

In this model, randomization, double-blinding, and the reporting of withdrawals and dropouts were recorded; each scored one point (optimal score of three).

Data extraction

Two authors (EMI and WME) independently inspected identified item and applied the inclusion/exclusion criteria. All authors reviewed and discussed potential eligible articles. For each identified study we extracted the following fields: the study name, first author's last name, publication year, brief study description, study design, number of patients, patients median age, menopausal status, de novo vs. recurrent disease, Disease-Free Interval (DFI), prior therapy, metastatic sites, follow-up duration, objective response data (ORR), median PFS, and HR and its 95% Confidence Interval (CI).

Outcome measures

The primary outcome was the pooled analysis of HR and its 95% CI for PFS for patients receiving CDK4/6 inhibitor-containing regimens vs. those in control arms in the first- and second-line settings. PFS was defined as defined as the time from randomization to either the first documented disease progression or death from any cause. The secondary outcome was to examine the pooled effect for various subgroups classified based on pertinent clinicopathologic criteria. We also computed the pooled Odds Ratio (OR) for ORR of patients in experimental vs. those in control groups. In the current meta-analysis we didn't analyze toxicity or quality of life data.

Statistical analysis

The pooled estimate of the HR and its 95% CI was computed. A HR less than 1 favored CDK4/6 inhibitor. Pooled OR and its 95% CI for ORR were calculated using the Mantel-Haenszel method [18]. If the HR was not provided in the original publication, the natural log HR and its standard error were calculated from the Kaplan-Meier survival curves or by the indirect method described by Parmar et al. [19]. Where appropriate, we also used the built-in calculator of the Review Manager for Windows software version 5.3.5 to compute pertinent data (The Cochrane Collaboration, Oxford, UK). We used fixed-effects models because of the assumption that the effect sizes in our meta-analysis differ only because of sampling error and all studies share a common mean [20,21]. We performed subgroup analyses to assess the potential contribution of various variables to the main outcome.

Heterogeneity between trials and groups of trials was tested using X^2 statistics [22] and measured with the I^2 statistic which represents the proportion of total variation in study estimates that is due to heterogeneity [23]. Statistically significant heterogeneity was defined as an X^2 P-value less than 0.1 or an I^2 statistic greater than 50%. We planned to perform meta-regression analysis to determine to what extent the effects of clinical variables could explain any demonstrated heterogeneity.

All statistical tests were two-sided and a statistical test result with a P-value of less than 0.05 was defined as significant. We used Comprehensive Meta-analysis software (Biostat, version 3.3.070, Englewood New Jersey, USA) for all analyses.

Examining publication bias

A funnel plot estimating the precision of trials (plots of logarithm of the HR against its inverse standard error) was examined for asymmetry to determine publication bias [24]. Because of the small number of included studies we used fail-safe N [25], and trim and

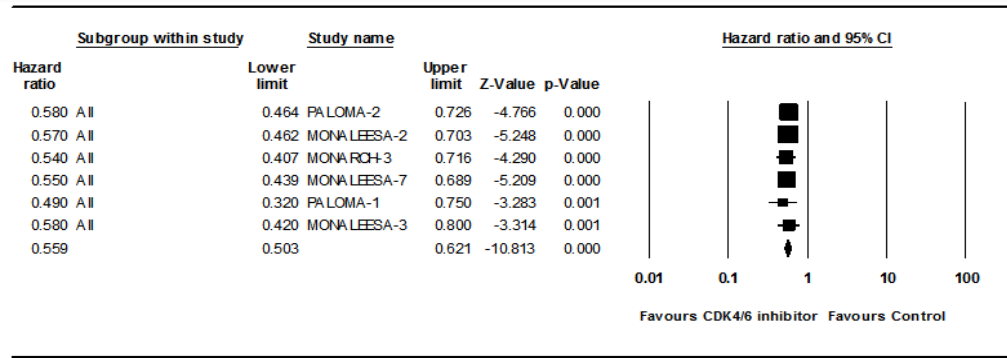


Figure 2: Forest plot of the hazard ratio for progression-free survival for studies in first-line setting. Squares represent the HR of each single study (size of the square reflects the study-specific statistical weight); horizontal lines represent 95% confidence intervals; diamonds represent the pooled estimates, based on a fixed-effects model. All statistical tests were two-sided, CDK4/6 and cyclin-dependent kinase 4/6.

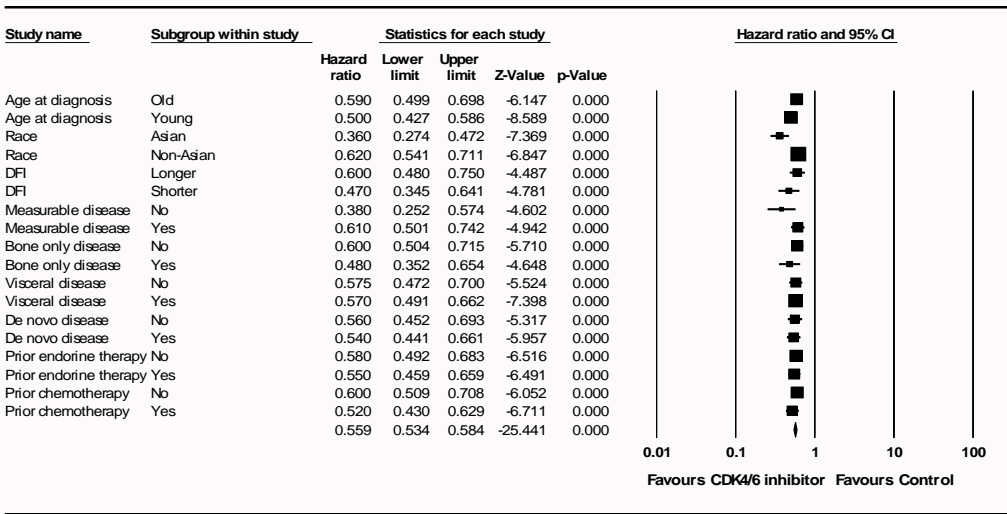


Figure 3: Forest plot of the hazard ratio for progression-free survival for subgroup analysis for studies in first-line setting. Squares represent the HR of each single study (size of the square reflects the study-specific statistical weight); horizontal lines represent 95% confidence intervals; diamonds represent the pooled estimates, based on a fixed-effects model. All statistical tests were two-sided, CDK4/6 and cyclin-dependent kinase 4/6.

fill methods to quantify publication bias [26]. The first method determines how many missing studies needed to be incorporated in the analysis before the P-value becomes non-significant. While the latter gives the approximate number of studies to be imputed to make the funnel plot symmetric.

Results

Figure 1 shows the results of literature search. Because of the design, it is of note that we excluded two important studies. The first is a phase II study where abemaciclib was used as a single agent [8], the second is the trend study where patients progressed on one or two prior ET were randomized to receive either palbociclib alone, or palbociclib in combination with the ET [27].

On the other hand, targeted research identified five [5-7,11,15,28], and three eligible studies [12-14,16] where CDK4/6 inhibitors were combined with ET vs. ET only in the first- and second-line, respectively. Table 1 and 2 show patients and disease characteristics of the eight included studies. All patients had hormone-positive and HER2-negative advanced or metastatic breast cancer disease. A total of 2,664 patients were included in the first-line studies (1,526 in experimental and 1,139 patients in control arms), whereas

1,916 patients were enrolled to the second-line studies (1,277 in experimental and 639 patients in control arms).

First-line studies (Table 1)

Palbociclib, abemaciclib, and ribociclib were the CDK4/6 inhibitor used in PALOMA-1 (Palbociclib: Ongoing Trials in the Management of Breast Cancer) and PALOMA-2, MONARCH-3, and MONALEESA-2 (Mammary Oncology Assessment of LEE011's [Ribociclib's] Efficacy and Safety) and MONALEESA-7, respectively. Except for the MONALEESA-7 study, all first-line studies entirely included postmenopausal patients with a median age of about 63 years. Patients in MONALEESA-7 were all premenopausal and have a median age of 43 and 45 years among ribociclib and placebo groups, respectively [15].

Almost half of the patients received prior adjuvant or neoadjuvant chemotherapy and a similar proportion received prior adjuvant or neoadjuvant ET. About 40% to 50% of the included patients had visceral metastases, while approximately one-fifth had bone-only disease. All patients received non-steroidal aromatase inhibitors as the ET partner except for about 175 patients received tamoxifen in the MONALEESA-7 trial. In all studies the primary end point was PFS.

Table 1: Patients and disease characteristics of included studies in first-line setting (5 studies).

					Experimental/Control							
Study, design	Year	Stratification	Experimental	Control	Number	Median age (m)	Premenopausal %	Prior adj (neo) adjuvant CTX%	Prior adj (neo) adjuvant ET%	Visceral disease %	Bone only disease %	Median follow-up (m)
PALOMA-1 [10,11] Randomized, open-label, phase 2. Global, multicenter	2016		LET+PAL	LET+PLB	84/81	NR	0/0	48/54 (any systemic therapy)		44/53	20/25	29.6
PALOMA-2 [5] Randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled, phase 3 trial. Global, multicenter	2016	Visceral disease (Yes/No), DFI (de novo, ≤ 12 m, 12 m), prior therapy	LET+PAL	LET+PLB	444/222	62/61	0/0	48/49.1	56.1/56.8	48/50	23/22	23
MONARCH-3 [6] Randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled, phase 3 trial. Global, multicenter	2017	Metastatic site, prior therapy	NSAI+ABE	NSAI+PLB	328/165	63/63	0/0	38.1/40	45.7/48.5	52/54	21/24	17.8
MONALEESA-2 [7,28] Randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled, phase 3 trial. Global, multicenter	2016 2018	Visceral disease (Yes/No)	LET+RIB	LET+PLB	334/334	62/63	0/0	43.7/43.4	52.4/51.2	59/59	21/23	26.4
MONALEESA-7 [15] Randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled, phase 3 trial. Global, multicenter	2018	Visceral disease (Yes/No), prior CTX (advanced disease), T vs. NSAI	T or NSAI +PLA (all+goserelin)	T or NSAI+PLB (all+goserelin)	335/337	43/45	100/100	41/41 14/14 (CTX for advanced disease)	38/42	58/56	24/23	19.2

ABE, Abemaciclib; CTX, Chemotherapy; DFI, Disease-Free Interval; LET, Letrozole; m, Months; NR, Not Reported; NSAI, Non-Steroidal Aromatase Inhibitor; PAL, Palbociclib; PLB, Placebo; RIB, Ribociclib; T, Tamoxifen.

Table 2: Patients and disease characteristics of included studies in second-line setting (3 studies).

					Experimental/Control								
Study, design	Year	Stratification	Experimental	Control	Number	Median age (m)	Premenopausal %	Prior CTX%	Prior ET%	Visceral disease%	Bone only disease%	Median follow-up (m)	
PALOMA-3 [12,14] Randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled, phase 3 trial. Global, multicenter	2015	Visceral disease (Yes/No), ET sensitivity, menopausal status	FUL+PAL	FUL+PLB	347/174	57/56	21/21	40/43 (adjuvant/neoadjuvant)	100/100 (adjuvant/neoadjuvant)	59/60	21/23	8.9	
	2016							33/37 (advanced disease)					
MONARCH-2 [13] Randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled, phase 3 trial. Global, multicenter	2017	Metastatic site, ET resistance (primary vs. secondary)	FUL+ABE	FUL+PLB	446/223	59/62	16/19	60/60 (adjuvant/neoadjuvant)	71/66.8 (adjuvant/neoadjuvant)	55/57	28/26	19.5	
MONALEESA-3 [16] Randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled, phase 3 trial. Global, multicenter	2018	Visceral disease (Yes/No), ET for advanced disease (Yes/No)	FUL+RIB	FUL+PLB	484/242	63/63	0/0	56.6/54 (adjuvant/neoadjuvant)	59.7/58.7 (adjuvant/Neoadjuvant)	61/60	21/21	21	
									22.7/16.5 (advanced disease)				

ABE: Abemaciclib; CTX: Chemotherapy; ET: Endocrine Therapy; FUL: Fulvestrant; m: Months; PAL: Palbociclib; PLB: Placebo; RIB: Ribociclib

Second-line studies (Table 2)

Approximately one-fifth of patients in the PALOMA-3 and MONARCH-2 studies were premenopausal or perimenopausal [13,14], while all patients in the MONALEESA-3 were postmenopausal [16]. Prior adjuvant/neoadjuvant chemotherapy or ET was offered to 40% to 60% and 60% to 100% of patients, respectively. About 60% of the included patients had visceral metastases, while 21% to 26% had bone-only disease. All patients had fulvestrant as the ET partner. It is worth noting that in the MONALEESA-3 study, 238 and 129 treatment-naïve patients in the ribociclib and placebo groups respectively were included, and therefore, their data were incorporated into the pooled analysis of the first-line studies.

Quality of the included studies

Assessment of the methodologic quality of the included studies concerning randomization, double-blinding, and the description of withdrawals and dropouts showed that all studies attained optimal Jadad score of 3 except the PALOMA-1 study as it was an open-label trial (2-point score).

Analysis of PFS for first-line studies

Table 3 shows the median duration of PFS of CDK4/6 inhibitor-containing arms vs. that in control arms. Meta-analysis to estimate the pooled effect of PFS for first-line studies is shown in Figure 2. The fixed effects model showed that CDK4/6 inhibitor was associated with 44% improvement in PFS (HR=0.56; 95% CI 0.50 to 0.62; P<0.0001).

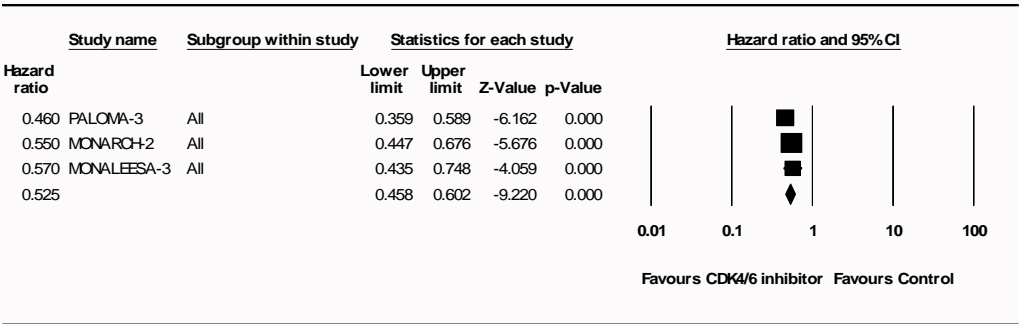


Figure 4: Forest plot of the hazard ratio for progression-free survival for studies in second-line setting. Squares represent the HR of each single study (size of the square reflects the study-specific statistical weight); horizontal lines represent 95% confidence intervals; diamonds represent the pooled estimates, based on a fixed-effects model. All statistical tests were two-sided, CDK4/6 and cyclin-dependent kinase 4/6.

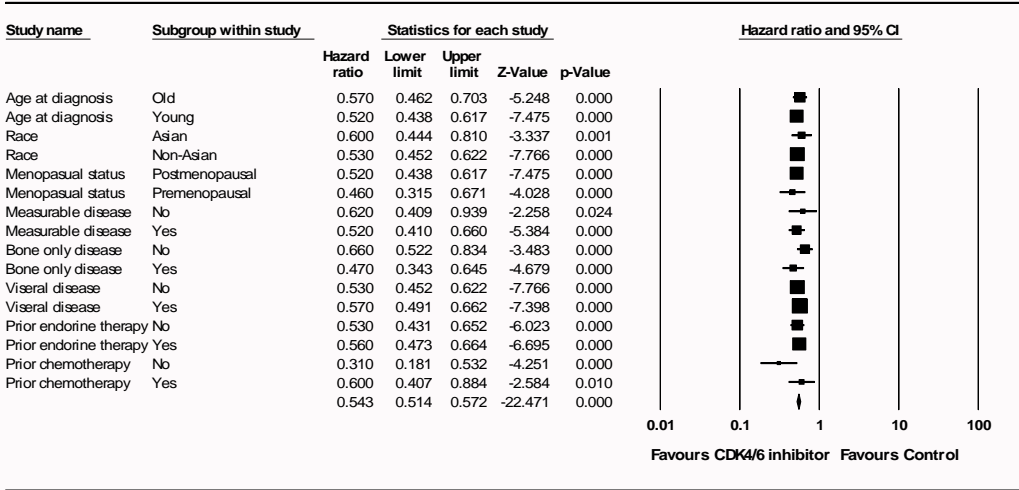


Figure 5: Forest plot of the hazard ratio for progression-free survival for subgroup analysis for studies in second-line setting. Squares represent the HR of each single study (size of the square reflects the study-specific statistical weight); horizontal lines represent 95% confidence intervals; diamonds represent the pooled estimates, based on a fixed-effects model. All statistical tests were two-sided, CDK4/6 and cyclin-dependent kinase 4/6.

The analysis included the effect size achieved in the treatment-naïve patients from the MONALEESA-3 study. Excluding the later date resulted into a HR=0.56 (95% CI 0.50 to 0.63; P<0.0001). The model showed no heterogeneity (I²=0%; P=0.99).

Subgroup analyses for first-line studies

Several subgroup analyses were made, and it demonstrated a consistent statistically significant benefit attained with CDK4/6 inhibitor in all subgroups (Figure 3). Of note is the favorable outcome regardless de novo or recurrent disease, presence or absence of visceral disease, and prior ET or chemotherapy or no prior therapy. Although the benefit of CDK4/6 inhibitor was shown regardless of the length of DFI, different studies have used different cutoff duration. It was also shown that Asian population achieved numerically greater benefit compared with non-Asian patients (HR=0.36 vs. 0.62). Such data were derived from four studies for Asians [5-7,11,15,28] and three studies for non-Asian patients [5,6,11,15].

Publication bias

There was no evidence of publication bias. The shape of the funnel plot was symmetrical. Quantitatively, the fail-safe N method showed that 172 studies are required to accept the null hypothesis, and the trim and fill procedure indicated that there is zero study required to be imputed to make the funnel plot symmetric.

Analysis of PFS for second-line studies

Table 3 shows the median duration of PFS of CDK4/6 inhibitor-containing arms vs. that in control arms. Meta-analysis to estimate the pooled effect of the PFS for second-line studies is shown in Figure 4. The fixed effects model showed that CDK4/6 inhibitor was associated with 47% improvement in the risk of progression (HR=0.53; 95% CI 0.46 to 0.60; P<0.0001). The model showed no heterogeneity (I²=0%; P=0.44).

Subgroup analyses for second-line studies

Several subgroup analyses were made, and it demonstrated a consistent benefit attained with CDK4/6 inhibitor in all subgroups (Figure 5). Only the PALOMA-3 study reported on difference in HR based on the DFI of ≤ 24 months vs. >24 months (HR=0.84; 95% CI 0.41-1.75 vs. HR = 0.45; 95% CI 0.30-0.67, respectively). All three studies provided data for Asian vs. non-Asian population and the pooled analysis showed similar benefit (HR=0.60 vs. 0.53, respectively).

Publication bias

The shape of the funnel plot was symmetrical. Quantitatively, the fail-safe N method showed that 63 studies are required to accept the null hypothesis, while the trim and fill indicated that there is zero study needed to make the funnel plot symmetric. Therefore, there was

Table 3: Median progression-free survival.

Study		Median PFS (months)	
		Experimental	Control
First-line	PALOMA-1		
	All patients	20.2	10.2
	<65 years	18.8	7.7
	≥ 65 years	26.2	12.9
	PALOMA-2	24.8	14.5
	MONARCH-3	NR	14.7
	MONALEESA-2	25.3	16
	MONALEESA-7	23.8	13
Second-line	PALOMA-3	9.5	4.6
	MONARCH-2	16.4	9.3
	MONALEESA-3	20.5	12.8

PFS, Progression-Free Survival

no evidence of publication bias.

Overall survival (OS)

OS was not analyzed as none of the included study reported mature OS data.

Analysis of ORR in first- and second-line trials

As shown in Table 4 the ORR was consistently higher in CDK4/6 inhibitor-containing arms as compared with that in the placebo arms with significant OR in all analyses. The pooled OR was 1.97 (95% CI, 1.68 to 2.30; $P < 0.0001$). Moreover, the ORs were higher in the second-line setting as compared with the ORs in the first-line studies. In none of the comparison was a heterogeneity detected with $I^2 = 0\%$ and non-significant P values were computed in all comparisons.

Discussion and Conclusion

The current meta-analysis clearly demonstrated that the addition of CDK 4/6 inhibitors to standard ET represents a new standard of care in HR-positive HER2-negative advanced breast cancer in the first- or second-line setting. CDK 4/6 inhibitors were associated with

significant improvement in ORR and PFS and the benefit was across all analyzed subgroups, emphasizing use of CDK4/6 inhibitors for a broad range of patients. Such advantage was shown regardless of age, menopausal status, de novo vs. recurrent disease, DFI, presence or absence of visceral disease, and prior ET or chemotherapy or no prior therapy. Similar to the benefit gained in postmenopausal patients, premenopausal and perimenopausal have also benefited from CDK4/6 inhibitor in both first and second-line settings [13-15].

It was also intriguing to observe a greater benefit attained in Asian population as compared with non-Asian patients in the first-line setting. On the other hand, both races achieved an almost similar benefit in the second-line setting. It is well known that ethnicity could partially explain differences in drug effect. In the CLEOPATRA study, the incidence of febrile neutropenia of grade 3 or higher associated with pertuzumab, trastuzumab, and docetaxel in Asian patients was 26% compared with a 10% incidence among non-Asians. This observation suggests that pertuzumab may have more effect on Asians as the incidence of febrile neutropenia was 16% and 10% among Asian and non-Asian patients, respectively with the use of trastuzumab and docetaxel only [29].

Despite the remarkable benefit achieved with the introduction of CDK 4/6 inhibitors in the management of in HR-positive HER2-negative advanced breast cancer, there are several issues to be addressed. Firstly, this class of drugs is associated with a wide range of significant, albeit, manageable toxicity such as neutropenia, fatigue and diarrhea specifically linked to abemaciclib, or QTc prolongation related to ribociclib [30]. Secondly, while there has been consistent PFS benefit in all subgroups, the effect on OS is still unknown and longer follow-up or additional studies may provide the answer. Thirdly, the cost of CDK4/6 inhibitors; Recently, Mamiya et al. [31] reported a simulation model that showed that the addition of palbociclib to letrozole in the first-line setting would cost an estimated \$768,498 per additional Quality-Adjusted Life Year (QALY) gained. While the addition of palbociclib to fulvestrant, patients with prior endocrine therapy would cost an estimated \$918,166 per QALY.

One of the best ways to offset such high cost is to identify patients

Table 4: Analysis of objective response rates.

	Studies	Objective response rate % All disease sites		Objective response rate % Measurable disease	
		Experimental	Control	Experimental	Control
First-line	PALOMA-1				
	≤ 65 years	82.5	63		
	>65 years	72.2	42.1		
	PALOMA-2	42.1	34.7	55.3	44.4
	MONARCH-3	48.2	34.5	59.2	43.8
	MONALEESA-2	42.5	28.7	54.5	38.8
	MONALEESA-7	41	30	51	36
Odds ratio (95% CI)		1.82 (1.40-2.37)		1.78 (1.34-2.36)	
Second-line	PALOMA-3	19	9	25	11
	MONARCH-2	35.2	16.1	48.1	21.3
	MONALEESA-3	32.4	21.5	40.9	28.7
Odds ratio (95% CI)		2.54 (1.81-3.56)		2.03 (1.27-3.24)	
First- and second-line					
Odds ratio (95% CI)		1.97 (1.68-2.30)			

CI, Confidence Interval

that would most benefit from the addition of CDK 4/6 inhibitors to standard ET. No predictive biomarkers have been identified so far. Patient selection based on amplification of cyclin D1 or loss of p16 was not found predictor of benefit [10]. In a small randomized study (74 patients), Arnedos et al. [32] used palbociclib for 14 days prior to breast cancer surgery and they reported that early decrease of retinoblastoma gene phosphorylation correlates to palbociclib effect on cell proliferation as reflected by changes in Ki67 level.

In conclusion, using CDK4/6 inhibitors in advanced HR-positive, HER-2 negative disease is a new standard of care. Future research-and many is ongoing-should be able to answer essential questions about predictor biomarkers, overcoming primary and secondary resistance to CDK4/6 inhibitors, the optimal sequence to apply, comparative analysis of agents, potential use of CDK4/6 inhibitors in other settings, i.e. adjuvant and neoadjuvant and in HER-2 positive disease, and the combination of CDK4/6 inhibitors with chemotherapy or other agents.

Declarations

Competing interests

All authors declare no financial or non-financial competing interests.

Authors' contribution

Author	Conception and Design	Literature Search	Review Retrieved Records	Acquisition of Data	Analysis and Interpretation of Data	Manuscript Writing and Approval
EMI	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
WME	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	Yes
OAA	Yes	-	Yes	Yes	-	Yes
MMA	Yes	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
MOA	Yes	-	Yes	Yes	-	Yes

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