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Letter

Diagnostic and prognostic value of microRNAs for cancers- strategies and approaches to improve the clinical utility

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We have come across the paper titled, "Diagnostic and prognostic value of microRNA-628 for cancers", published by Li et al. in the Journal of Cancer [1]. The publication is of great interest to us, and we would like to put forth a few strategies and approaches in regards to the publication in the spirit of scientific inquiry.

Is miRNA ubiquitous in all forms of cancer? We would like to applaud Li and associates in their attempt to highlight miR-628 as both a promising diagnostic, as well as prognostic marker. However, the clinical utility of such a study is affected by the authors' decision to place the focus of the study upon miR-628. An unstated assumption made by the authors is that this study considers all forms of cancer to be identical to each other. It is known that different types of cancer have different physiological and genetic markers. Therefore the consideration that miR-628 is ubiquitous in all forms of cancer is a major misleading notion. This assumption further accentuated by the authors' decision not to perform any subgroup analysis based on 'cancer types', while simultaneously having a small set of published study data to conduct a meta-analysis.

Analysis of heterogeneity for diagnostic test accuracy studies: We also believe that the statistical analysis could benefit from the inclusion of the Tau (T²)-squared (T²) statistic. Though the Chi-square and I-square statistical parameters are informative, they may be insufficient as they do not consider the

threshold effect. Considering the between-study heterogeneity in study parameters, and the application of a random-effects model for the meta-analysis, Tau-square (T²), as the parameter estimating variation or heterogeneity between the effects for test accuracy, may substantially improve the amount and clarity of the information obtained from Li et al.'s study [2]. Furthermore, we observed that the Z value had not been estimated, is the test statistic for testing null hypothesis and used to derive the P value, the addition of both of these statistical parameters is strongly suggested [3].

Statistical significance and effect size: Similarly, we would also like to highlight that statistical significance alone is not a sufficient parameter to judge the prognostic or diagnostic effectiveness of miR-628 in this study. Interpretation of effect size and its impact on the results of the study is crucial. Statistical significance as a resulting parameter is binary in its interpretation on the effect of any intervention and prognosis or diagnosis, whereas effect size allows for a much more nuanced interpretation of the observed results in a meta-analysis. Demonstration of effect size parameter, would, therefore, serve to improve the results presented in the study [4].

We understand that it may not be possible to retroactively add the suggestions we have proposed to the study already published by Li et al. However, it will most certainly benefit any future studies

conducted in the similar field. We have written this letter in order to highlight strategies and propose improvements, such that, both the authors of this study and other researchers working in this field, could consider these points and publish higher-quality systematic reviews and meta-analysis of prognostic and diagnostic test accuracy studies, thereby benefiting the cycle of future scientific discovery towards clinical translation.

Authors' contributions

RJ conceived of this critical review and led the development of the letter to the editor. RJ and CK wrote the first draft of the letter, and coordinated and integrated comments from co-authors, SS, and SB critically revised and edited successive drafts of the manuscript. All authors read and approved the final version of the manuscript.

Competing Interests

The authors have declared that no competing interest exists.

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