Adverse cardiovascular events and mortality in men during testosterone treatment: an individual patient and aggregate data meta-analysis

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Summary
Background Testosterone is the standard treatment for male hypogonadism, but there is uncertainty about its cardiovascular safety due to inconsistent findings. We aimed to provide the most extensive individual participant dataset (IPD) of testosterone trials available, to analyse subtypes of all cardiovascular events observed during treatment, and to investigate the effect of incorporating data from trials that did not provide IPD.

Methods We did a systematic review and meta-analysis of randomised controlled trials including IPD. We searched MEDLINE, MEDLINE In-Process & Other Non-Indexed Citations, MEDLINE Epub Ahead of Print, Embase, Science Citation Index, the Cochrane Controlled Trials Register, Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews, and Database of Abstracts of Review of Effects for literature from 1992 onwards (date of search, Aug 27, 2018). The following inclusion criteria were applied: (1) men aged 18 years and older with a screening testosterone concentration of 12 nmol/L (350 ng/dL) or less; (2) the intervention of interest was treatment with any testosterone formulation, dose frequency, and route of administration, for a minimum duration of 3 months; (3) a comparator of placebo treatment; and (4) studies assessing the pre-specified primary or secondary outcomes of interest. Details of study design, interventions, participants, and outcome measures were extracted from published articles and anonymised IPD was requested from investigators of all identified trials. Primary outcomes were mortality, cardiovascular, and cerebrovascular events at any time during follow-up. The risk of bias was assessed using the Cochrane Risk of Bias tool. We did a one-stage meta-analysis using IPD, and a two-stage meta-analysis integrating IPD with data from studies not providing IPD. The study is registered with PROSPERO, CRD42018111005.

Findings 9871 citations were identified through database searches and after exclusion of duplicates and of irrelevant citations, 225 study reports were retrieved for full-text screening. 116 studies were subsequently excluded for not meeting the inclusion criteria in terms of study design and characteristics of intervention, and 35 primary studies (5601 participants, mean age 65 years, [SD 11]) reported in 109 peer-reviewed publications were deemed suitable for inclusion. Of these, 17 studies (49%) provided IPD (3431 participants, mean duration 9·5 months) from nine different countries while 18 did not provide IPD data. Risk of bias was judged to be low in most IPD studies (71%). Fewer deaths occurred with testosterone treatment (six [0·4%] of 1621) than placebo (12 [0·8%] of 1537) without significant differences between groups (odds ratio [OR] 0·46 [95% CI 0·17–1·24]; p=0·13). Cardiovascular risk was similar during testosterone treatment (120 [7·5%] of 1601 events) and placebo treatment (110 [7·2%] of 1519 events; OR 1·07 [95% CI 0·81–1·42]; p=0·62). Frequently occurring cardiovascular events included arrhythmia (52 of 166 vs 47 of 176), coronary heart disease (33 of 166 vs 33 of 176), heart failure (22 of 166 vs 28 of 176), and myocardial infarction (10 of 166 vs 16 of 176). Overall, patient age (interaction 0·97 [99% CI 0·92–1·03]; p=0·17), baseline testosterone (interaction 0·97 [0·82–1·15]; p=0·69), smoking status (interaction 1·68 [0·41–6·88]; p=0·35), or diabetes status (interaction 2·08 [0·89–4·82; p=0·025] were not associated with cardiovascular risk.

Interpretation We found no evidence that testosterone increased short-term to medium-term cardiovascular risks in men with hypogonadism, but there is a paucity of data evaluating its long-term safety. Long-term data are needed to fully evaluate the safety of testosterone.

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Testosterone treatment is most often given to men aged 40–65 years. Testosterone has potentially favourable effects on cardiovascular risk such as increased lean-to-fat body mass and improved insulin sensitivity and glycaemia. Conversely, testosterone treatment increases haematocrit, might lower high-density lipoprotein (HDL) cholesterol, and some studies have observed increased cardiovascular event risk. The US Food & Drugs Administration (FDA) has mandated a box label warning of potential cardiovascular risks for all testosterone products. Uncertainty regarding the safety of testosterone might unduly influence decision making regarding the management of men with hypogonadism who could otherwise derive substantial benefits from treatment. We designed highly sensitive search strategies to identify reports of published, ongoing, and unpublished randomised controlled trials assessing the clinical effectiveness of testosterone treatment in men with hypogonadism. Searches were restricted to reports published in English from 1992. We searched major electronic databases (MEDLINE, Embase, Science Citation Index, and CENTRAL), clinical trial registries, and contacted clinical experts. We focused on trials with at least 3-month treatment duration and mean baseline total testosterone of 12 nmol/L or less (or equivalent) before treatment. We established a collaborative group of investigators of all identified trials (35 trials) and collected individual patient data (IPD) from 17 trials (3431 participants in total). In general, the risk of bias of IPD trials was low.

**Added value of this study**

This individual IPD meta-analysis allowed us to conduct a reliable assessment of the frequency of mortality and cardiovascular events (including subtypes) during testosterone treatment in men with hypogonadism. Few deaths have occurred during trials of testosterone in men. Furthermore, testosterone treatment is not associated with an increased risk of any recorded cardiovascular event subtype in the short to medium term. The only detected adverse effects of testosterone were oedema and a modest lowering of HDL cholesterol.

**Implications of all the available evidence**

Men with hypogonadism should be counselled that there is no current evidence that testosterone treatment increases cardiovascular risk in the short to medium term. Long-term safety of testosterone is not yet established; an FDA-mandated study is ongoing.

The steroid hormone testosterone is fundamental to male physical development and sexual behaviour. Deficiency of testosterone causes male hypogonadism, including diminished secondary sexual characteristics, sexual dysfunction, muscle wasting and weakness, osteoporosis, and reduced quality of life. Testosterone treatment is the standard of care for reversing the consequences of hypogonadism. Testosterone sales increased 12-fold globally from USD$150 million in 2000 to $1-8 billion in 2011. During this period, testosterone has been used increasingly in men aged 40–65 years, and has been over-prescribed by some clinicians. Despite the increasing use of testosterone, the USA Endocrine Society, American College of Physicians, and Endocrine Society of Australia have independently concluded that the cardiovascular safety of testosterone has not been adequately established. Furthermore, the European Urology Association (EAU) and the European Academy of Andrology (EAA) have recommended the assessment of cardiovascular risk before initiation of testosterone therapy.

Testosterone exerts diverse effects on cardiovascular physiology. Some physiological testosterone effects could potentially reduce cardiovascular risk, including coronary vasodilatation and increased coronary blood flow, improved vascular reactivity, increased muscle mass, reduced whole body and visceral fat mass, shorter QTc interval, and normalisation of glycaemia during lifestyle interventions for prediabetes. Other testosterone actions could increase cardiovascular risk, including increased haematocrit, reduced high density lipoprotein (HDL) cholesterol, induction of platelet aggregation by stimulation of thromboxane A2, sodium and water retention, and smooth muscle proliferation and increased expression of vascular cell adhesion molecules.

Two large observational studies have reported increased risks of myocardial infarction, stroke, and death in men taking testosterone compared with non-users, but the study designs have been widely criticised. Furthermore, a placebo-controlled trial was stopped early by its data and safety monitoring board following increased cardiovascular events in men aged 65 years and older who received 6 months of testosterone treatment. Other controlled trials have not observed significant effects of testosterone on cardiovascular events, but none were sufficiently powered to detect excess cardiovascular risks. Nevertheless, the US Food and Drug Administration (FDA) mandated box label warnings of potential cardiovascular risks for all testosterone products. The FDA also restricted testosterone approval to hypogonadism caused by documented pituitary or testicular disease, specifically excluding age-related hypogonadism. Following the FDA’s advisory about potential cardiovascular risk, testosterone prescription sales have declined in the USA. Conversely, the European Medicines Agency, EAU, and EAA have concluded that when hypogonadism is properly diagnosed and managed, there is currently no consistent evidence that testosterone therapy causes...
increased cardiovascular risk.\cite{7,8,19} Uncertainty about the cardiovascular safety of testosterone might be unduly influencing decision making regarding the management of men with hypogonadism who might otherwise derive substantial benefits from the treatment.

Previous meta-analyses of cardiovascular safety of testosterone treatment have been restricted to published, aggregate data, limiting the ability to confirm quality and categorisation of source data, or analyse whether specific clinical benefits or adverse effects are associated with distinct subgroups such as patient age, baseline total and free testosterone, smoking, and diabetes status.\cite{20,24,25}

To address ongoing uncertainty about the safety of testosterone, the Testosterone Efficacy and Safety Consortium was established as a global collaboration of principal investigators of testosterone trials. We report results of the most extensive individual participant dataset (IPD) of testosterone trials available and aimed to analyse subtypes of all cardiovascular events observed during treatment, and analyse the effect of incorporating data from trials not providing IPD.

**Methods**

**Search strategy and selection criteria**

In this systematic review and meta-analysis, placebo-controlled trials evaluating the effects of at least 3 months of testosterone treatment in men with low testosterone were considered for inclusion. The following criteria were used for study selection: (1) men aged 18 years and older with a screening testosterone concentration of 12 nmol/L (350 ng/dL) or less. Studies restricted to conditions not resulting from hypogonadism likely to affect cardiovascular or thrombotic risk (eg, cancer, HIV, cirrhosis, Klinefelter syndrome, type 1 diabetes), or studies restricted to men with congenital hypogonadotropic hypogonadism were not deemed suitable for inclusion. (2) The intervention of interest was treatment with any drugs to increase androgen levels (eg, human chorionic gonadotropin, selective oestrogen receptor modulators) or concomitant interventions were not included. (3) A comparator of placebo treatment. (4) Studies assessing the pre-specified primary or secondary outcomes of interest.

Highly sensitive search strategies were applied by an information specialist on Aug 27, 2018, to the following databases: MEDLINE, MEDLINE In-Process & Other Non-Indexed Citations, MEDLINE Epub Ahead of Print, Embase, Science Citation Index, and the Cochrane Controlled Trials Register, Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews, and Database of Abstracts of Review of Effects (appendix pp 1–2). Furthermore, the Health Technology Assessment databases were searched for evidence syntheses. Recent conference proceedings of key professional organisations in the fields of endocrinology, cardiology, and men’s health were also searched. Searches were restricted to reports published from 1992. Articles published in languages other than English were translated when possible. Reference lists of included studies were checked, and expert panellists assembled for this review were contacted for further potentially relevant reports. We did not consider unpublished evidence or evidence published in a non-commercial form.

Two reviewers independently screened titles and abstracts of all citations identified by the search strategies (MC and MB or MA-M). All potentially relevant reports were retrieved in full and assessed by one reviewer (MC) with 10% independently checked by a second reviewer (MA-M). Additionally, all selected reports were independently assessed by a clinical expert (CNJ or RQ). Any disagreements during the selection process were resolved by consensus. This study was done according to Centre for Reviews and Dissemination guidance for undertaking reviews in health care and the Cochrane Handbook for Systematic Reviews of Interventions.\cite{29,30} Results were reported according to the PRISMA IPD checklist.\cite{31} Methods were pre-specified in a research protocol.

**Data collection and risk of bias assessment**

MC extracted details of study design, interventions, participants, and outcome measures from published articles using a bespoke data extraction form. In cases of multiple duplications, the most recent or complete article was selected for data extraction. MA-M cross-checked a random sample of 10% of selected studies. Extracted data were further checked for accuracy by the project statistician (JH). Anonymised IPD was requested from investigators of all identified trials, following the completion of a Data Sharing Agreement. A Standard Operating Procedure ensured secure receipt and storage of all IPD. Data sets received were checked for accuracy with published data and discrepancies were clarified with the collaborator. If this was not possible, the research team discussed discrepancies and decided whether data should be included. When applicable, variables were standardised to the same scale.

Primary outcomes were all-cause mortality and cardiovascular or cerebrovascular events, or both, at any time during the study period, irrespective of whether they were assessed as primary or secondary outcomes in the individual trials. Physiological markers were reported as secondary outcomes (appendix p 3). At baseline, data on age, body-mass index (BMI), ethnicity, hormone concentrations, cardiovascular history, and other medical history were extracted. We also collected data on additional outcomes including diabetes and prostate cancer (appendix p 4). Many secondary outcomes (eg, blood pressure) were measured serially. All but two eligible studies had durations of 12 months or less; to aid data comparison between studies, secondary outcomes were assessed at 12 months or the time-point closest to 12 months. Primary outcomes and additional secondary outcomes were compared between studies, with tests for heterogeneity and publication bias.

See Online for appendix
outcomes were categorised independently by two clinical review authors (CJ, RQ). All American College of Cardiology (ACC) cardiovascular endpoints for clinical trials (death, heart failure, myocardial infarction, unstable angina, coronary intervention, and peripheral vascular disease)12 were assessed; we also assessed any other cardiovascular endpoints reported within disclosed IPD. Stroke was the only reported cerebrovascular event. For simplicity, in the text of this Article, a reference to cardiovascular events indicates both cardiovascular and cerebrovascular events. A full list of secondary outcomes is available in the appendix (p 3).

The risk of study bias was assessed independently by MC and MA-M using the original version of the Cochrane Collaboration’s risk of bias tool for randomised controlled trials.13 Follow-up enquiries were made with collaborators providing IPD for cases in which details required were unclear or not reported. The following domains were assessed: selection bias, performance bias, detection bias, attrition bias, reporting bias, and other biases.

Data analysis
All analyses were done according to intention-to-treat and at the participant level, in accordance with a pre-specified statistical analysis plan (appendix pp 5–17). Both one-stage and two-stage meta-analyses were undertaken as IPD were not available from all included studies. For the one-stage meta-analysis, we used a fixed-effects logistic regression model accounting for clustering and allowing a separate intercept per study, with treatment effects presented as odds ratios (ORs) for the primary outcomes due to non-convergence of a random-effects analysis.

Secondary continuous outcomes were analysed using a random-effects linear regression accounting for clustering and allowing separate baseline adjustment per study as well as a separate residual variance using restricted maximum likelihood (REML). Effect estimates were presented as mean differences. Estimated between-study variance, $\tau^2$, is reported to assess heterogeneity. For the two-stage meta-analysis, IPD were analysed separately for each study. For the first stage, primary outcomes were analysed with logistic regression (while linear regression was adjusted for baseline value) and with REML for secondary outcomes. For studies without IPD, we obtained effect estimates and standard errors according to current methodological recommendations.14 The second stage pooled the effect estimates using a random-effects model with REML. For models not converging using REML, we used a random-effects model using the DerSimonian and Laird method.14 No adjustment for zero events was required due to the use of a parametric model and because both the one-stage and two-stage analysis approaches use information from across all the studies.

Heterogeneity was assessed by use of the $I^2$ statistic. Counter-enhanced funnel plots and Peters’ test for asymmetry were used for primary outcomes to assess small-study effects and publication bias.15 A $\chi^2$ test was used to assess additional secondary outcomes. For cardiovascular (or cerebrovascular) events, pre-specified subgroup analyses according to current methodological recommendations were done to assess effects of diabetes diagnosis, smoking status, testosterone, and free testosterone concentrations.

A post-hoc subgroup analysis was done for age and baseline cardiovascular or cerebrovascular event status.16 We also did sensitivity analyses according to age (<50, 50–75, >75 years), testosterone concentrations (<8, 8–10, >10 nmol/L), and free testosterone concentrations.
concentrations (<180, 180–220, >220 pmol/L). Analysis of mortality was unfeasible due to the limited number of total recorded deaths. Due to low numbers of mortality events, we did a sensitivity analysis using the Mantel-Haenszel method and including unknown cause of death for cardiovascular (or cerebrovascular) events.

Treatment effects were presented with 95% CIs apart from in the subgroup analyses, for which stricter levels of significance (99% CIs) were used. No adjustment for multiple secondary outcomes was performed. To allow direct comparison, SF-36 and SF-12 scores were transformed into T-scores. All statistical analyses were done with Stata software (version 16). The study is registered on the PROSPERO database, CRD42018111005.

Role of the funding source
The funder of the study had no role in the study design, data collection, data analysis, data interpretation or writing of the report.

Results
9871 citations were identified through all database searches, and following the removal of 4268 duplicates, 5603 titles and abstracts were screened for inclusion; 5378 study reports were subsequently excluded as they did not meet the eligibility criteria, and 225 were retrieved for full-text assessment. A total of 116 studies were then excluded because they did not meet the inclusion criteria in terms of study design and characteristics of the intervention and 35 primary studies (5601 participants) reported in 109 peer-reviewed publications were deemed suitable for inclusion. IPD were sought from the investigators of the 35 clinical studies. 17 studies (49%) from nine countries provided IPD (3431 participants; figure 1; appendix pp 18–24) and the remaining 18 studies did not provide IPD.

Among the 17 studies that provided IPD, 1750 participants were allocated to the testosterone group and 1681 to the placebo group. Mean participant age was 65 years (SD 11) and most participants were White (testosterone, 838 [88·9%] of 943; placebo, 817 [87·5%] of 1046; placebo, 888 [87·6%] of 1014) and the remaining 18 studies were non-IPD studies, the overall risk of bias was judged to be low for 12 (71%) of the 17 IPD studies and unclear for the remaining five studies. For the 18 non-IPD studies, the overall risk of bias was judged to be low for three (17%) studies, unclear for 14 (78%) studies and high for one (6%) study.

The funder of the study had no role in the study design, data collection, data analysis, data interpretation or writing of the report.
Tables 1. Baseline characteristics of the participants enrolled in the 17 individual participant dataset studies

| Physiological marker | Number of studies | Testosterone treatment group | Placebo group |
|----------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|--------------|
| Testosterone, nmol/L | 16                | 9.21 (2.85; 1387)             | 9.21 (2.83; 1318) |
| Free testosterone, pmol/L | 12      | 196.02 (66.46; 120)          | 198.92 (70.87; 116) |
| Fasting glucose, mmol/L | 12     | 6.55 (2.18; 1421)            | 6.66 (2.36; 1353) |
| Cholesterol, mmol/L | 15              | 4.71 (1.12; 1670)             | 4.73 (1.10; 1606) |
| Low-density lipoproteins, mmol/L | 15 | 2.81 (1.02; 1644) | 2.78 (1.00; 1584) |
| High-density lipoproteins, mmol/L | 15 | 1.20 (0.36; 1664) | 1.21 (0.39; 1599) |
| Triglycerides, mmol/L | 15              | 1.87 (1.39; 1653)             | 1.91 (1.50; 1584) |
| Haemoglobin, g/L | 14             | 145.26 (12.64; 160)          | 144.30 (12.89; 151) |
| HbA1c (%) | 10            | 6.35 (1.08; 1067)             | 6.36 (1.12; 1059) |
| Haematocrit (%) | 16            | 43.29 (3.68; 1694)           | 42.99 (3.83; 1621) |
| Systolic blood pressure, mm Hg | 12 | 133.13 (17.30; 130)       | 133.52 (16.62; 127) |
| Diastolic blood pressure, mm Hg | 12 | 77.71 (10.74; 1300)  | 77.08 (10.72; 1274) |

Data are mean (SD) with number of participants, or n/N (%). IIEF=International Index of Erectile Function. *Type 1, 2, and unknown type.

13 (72%) studies, and high for two (11%) studies (appendix pp 28–34).

14 (82%) studies provided IPD on mortality. The one-stage analysis indicated that fewer deaths were reported in the testosterone group (six [0.4%] of 1621) than in the placebo group (12 [0.8%] of 1537) with no significant differences between groups (OR 0.46 [95% CI 0.17–1.24]; p=0.13). Causes of death included myocardial infarction, cancer, and ruptured aortic aneurysm; in three studies (seven deaths in total) cause was undetermined (table 2). The two-stage analysis (figure 2A) and Mantel-Haenszel sensitivity analysis showed similar results (appendix p 35). Both contour-enhanced funnel plots as well as Peters’ test on small-study effects for IPD (Peters’ test p=0.82), aggregate, and all studies combined (Peters’ test p=0.70), showed no significant small-study bias. There was no evidence of treatment-covariate interaction for diabetes or smoking status, age, or baseline cardiovascular or cerebrovascular events (appendix p 37). Furthermore, pre-specified analysis showed no evidence that baseline total or free testosterone were associated with risks of cardiovascular or cerebrovascular event risk during testosterone treatment. However, post-hoc sensitivity analyses suggested that cardiovascular or cerebrovascular event risk favoured testosterone treatment when free testosterone was between 180 and 220 pmol/L (appendix p 40).

Regarding physiological markers, as expected, the one-stage analysis showed evidence of higher serum total testosterone concentrations in the testosterone group than the placebo group (mean difference 7.24 nmol/L [95% CI 5.07–9.41]; p<0.0001; τ²=17.01; table 3). Similar findings were observed for free testosterone but with substantial heterogeneity. Furthermore, the one-stage analysis showed evidence of lower HDL cholesterol in the testosterone group than the placebo group (mean difference −0.06 nmol/L [95% CI −0.08 to −0.04]; p<0.0001; τ²=0.0). Both serum total cholesterol and triglycerides were significantly lower in the testosterone group than the placebo group; there was evidence of some difference and a degree of homogeneity (mean difference for total cholesterol, −0.15 nmol/L [95% CI −0.20 to −0.10]; p<0.001; τ²=0.00 and mean difference for triglycerides, −0.09 nmol/L [95% CI −0.18 to −0.00]; p=0.04; τ²=0.01). Significant differences were observed for haemoglobin and haematocrit. For fasting glucose sensitivity, HbA1c, and blood pressure, there was no difference between treatment groups. However, fasting glucose and HbA1c analyses were not limited to patients with diabetes. Results for the one-stage analysis for the remaining physiological marker outcomes are presented in the appendix (p 41). The two-stage analysis showed similar results to the one-stage analysis; however, for some outcomes there was a difference between the studies with and without IPD (appendix p 42–61).

Results of additional outcomes are presented in table 4. In the testosterone group, 14 (1.9%) of 752 men had new diabetes or diabetes complications, but there was no evidence of difference between groups (χ² test, p=0.05). Similarly, there was no evidence of difference between groups in terms of incidence of prostate cancer, hypertension, venous thromboembolism, and non-stroke cerebrovascular pathology. More men treated with testosterone had oedema and high haematocrit than treated with placebo.
Discussion

Our IPD meta-analysis of more than 3000 patients with hypogonadism from randomised placebo-controlled trials done by 17 research groups indicates that testosterone treatment is not associated with increased risk of various subtypes of cardiovascular events compared with placebo in the short to medium term. The small total number of deaths within our IPD analysis precluded a meaningful evaluation of the impact of testosterone treatment on mortality; furthermore, there was little available data evaluating the cardiovascular safety of testosterone beyond a 12-month duration of administration. Testosterone treatment did not have adverse effects on blood pressure or glycaemic markers compared with placebo; furthermore, it did not increase thrombotic events despite increased haematocrit. Testosterone treatment was associated with a modest lowering of total and HDL cholesterol and triglyceride concentrations compared with placebo.

Men with hypogonadism included in this IPD analysis had a higher prevalence of cardiovascular risk factors compared with the general population. Despite these risk factors, the overall incidence of cardiovascular events was not significantly higher during testosterone treatment than for placebo. Because most trials do not publish details of individual adverse events, the exact frequency of cardiovascular events occurring during testosterone treatment, up until this point, has been unclear. Two previous meta-analyses, which used different inclusion and exclusion criteria, have quantified the total numbers of reported cardiovascular events of any subtype, during testosterone therapy.21,22 Xu and colleagues21 reported 210 (3·8%) cardiovascular events among 5464 men from 27 trials while Corona and colleagues22 reported 180 (6·0%) cardiovascular-related events among 2994 men from 27 trials when Coron and colleagues22 reported 210 (3·8%) cardiovascular events among 5464 men from 75 trials. Within our IPD analysis, two masked clinical investigators identified a total of 342 cardiovascular events from the included IPD, which to date is the highest published rate of cardiovascular events. There is currently no consensus on the components of cardiovascular endpoint constituting a major adverse cardiovascular event, which might prohibit the comparison, replication, and aggregation of data.29 Here, we have reported every cardiovascular event (including those classified by ACC32) encountered within several clinical trials providing IPD. Focusing on all cardiovascular events has enabled us to evaluate all aspects of cardiovascular safety for clinicians and patients, without making assumptions about the mechanisms of any potential association between testosterone and cardiovascular disease.

The most frequently recorded cardiovascular event categories in the identified trials were arrhythmia, coronary heart disease (without further description provided), heart failure, cerebrovascular events, and myocardial infarction. We have also identified and reported frequencies of stable angina, peripheral vascular disease, aortic aneurysm, and aortic dissection, which have not been reported by any previous meta-analysis.12–21,24,25,27–30 None of the cardiovascular event subtypes were significantly more common in patients assigned to testosterone treatment than in patients assigned to placebo. Neither patient age nor the previous diagnosis of cardiovascular events were associated with an increased risk of cardiovascular events. Several thresholds for serum total testosterone (ranging between 8 and 12 nmol/L) have been proposed for the diagnosis of hypogonadism.30 A post-hoc subgroup analysis showed a
lower risk of cardiovascular events with testosterone treatment when calculated free testosterone was 180–220 pmol/L. However, no overall association was observed between cardiovascular events and either free or total serum testosterone at baseline or during testosterone treatment. No clear factors associated with cardiovascular risk were identified during testosterone treatment. Two previous studies (one of which is included in our IPD analysis) have reported that testosterone treatment is associated with reduced mortality in hypogonadal men with type 2 diabetes.61,62 Our IPD analysis reported a non-significant increase in cardiovascular event risk in men.

Figure 2: Two-stage IPD meta-analysis for all-cause mortality (A) and cardiovascular or cerebrovascular events (B)

IPD=individual participant dataset. OR=odds ratio. REML=restricted maximum likelihood.
with diabetes during testosterone treatment, suggesting potential heterogeneity in the results of participating studies. In summary, our findings indicate that testosterone treatment did not increase risks of any subtype of cardiovascular event in men with hypogonadism and did not identify any patient characteristics that were associated with a significantly increased risk of cardiovascular events during testosterone treatment. Furthermore, we observed a similar mortality rate during testosterone treatment when compared with placebo, which was reassuring. A meta-analysis of several observational studies reported an association between low endogenous testosterone concentrations and increased risk of cardiovascular events, suggesting, notwithstanding the possibility of reverse causality, that testosterone therapy might result in some beneficial effects on the cardiovascular system. According to the results of our analysis, the overall short to medium-term effect of testosterone seems neutral.

In view of the lack of consistent cardiovascular event classification, adjudication, or reporting within trials, we did a masked analysis of each individual adverse event by two independent clinicians to classify cardiovascular events from all IPD studies objectively. We successfully obtained data from 3431 (61.3%) of the 5601 participants included in eligible published trials, but IPD from some studies could not be included due to data loss, retirement of lead investigators, or unwillingness of pharmaceutical sponsors (Bayer AG, Kyowa Kirin) to disclose them. To assess the effect of studies for which IPD were not available, we extracted appropriate aggregate study-level data and incorporated them alongside the IPD using two-stage IPD random-effect meta-analyses. Our aggregate meta-analysis suggested that outcome data were not significantly discrepant between our IPD and non-IPD studies. Nevertheless, we cannot exclude that a high number of unreported cardiovascular events in the non-IPD studies could ultimately change the conclusions of our analysis. The very small total number of deaths recorded during testosterone trials limits our ability to analyse why they occurred. The mean follow-up of 12-month duration of testosterone treatment was associated with a significantly greater increase in coronary artery non-calcified plaque progression to accrue. This is important, since the Testosterone Trials observed that a 12-month duration of testosterone treatment did not increase risks of any cardiovascular events during testosterone treatment. Nevertheless, we cannot exclude that a high number of unreported cardiovascular events in the non-IPD studies could ultimately change the conclusions of our analysis. The very small total number of deaths recorded during testosterone trials limits our ability to analyse why they occurred. The mean follow-up of 12-month duration of testosterone treatment was associated with a significantly greater increase in coronary artery non-calcified plaque progression to accrue. This is important, since the Testosterone Trials observed that a 12-month duration of testosterone treatment did not increase risks of any cardiovascular events during testosterone treatment. Nevertheless, we cannot exclude that a high number of unreported cardiovascular events in the non-IPD studies could ultimately change the conclusions of our analysis. The very small total number of deaths recorded during testosterone trials limits our ability to analyse why they occurred. The mean follow-up of 12-month duration of testosterone treatment was associated with a significantly greater increase in coronary artery non-calcified plaque progression to accrue. This is important, since the Testosterone Trials observed that a 12-month duration of testosterone treatment did not increase risks of any cardiovascular events during testosterone treatment.
However, we observed no significant associations between existing (baseline) cardiovascular or cerebrovascular events and risks of future events during the first 9-5 months after initiation of testosterone treatment.

The secondary objective of this IPD analysis was to assess the physiological effects of testosterone treatment. Testosterone had no significant effect on HbA\(_\text{lc}\). Testosterone reduced serum fasting glucose concentrations in cases for which this was recorded, but this effect became non-significant when patients with known diabetes were excluded. Consistent with some published studies, minor reductions in serum total cholesterol, HDL cholesterol, and triglycerides were observed. Testosterone significantly elevated haematocrit and haemoglobin, which is in keeping with its role of suppressing hepcidin, a tonic, negative regulator of haematopoiesis. Furthermore, testosterone treatment was associated with a five-times higher risk of polycythemia. However, only five cases of deep vein thromboses were recorded during testosterone treatment, compared with seven in the placebo group. We observed no overall effect of testosterone on systolic or diastolic blood pressure.

An important strength of this IPD meta-analysis is its large size compared with individual testosterone trials, which have provided limited and situation-dependent information on cardiovascular safety. This IPD meta-analysis draws data from multiple, geographically diverse studies with approximately five-times more participants than the largest single participating trial. Definitive conclusions about the long-term cardiovascular safety of testosterone therapy cannot be made without results of an adequately powered clinical trial. However, this study has allowed us to more precisely estimate the incidence of cardiovascular events associated with testosterone treatment, which might be generalisable to patients worldwide. Furthermore, utilising previously collected data, we have actively reduced research waste. We did not detect any significant funnel plot asymmetry in our analyses, suggesting that publication bias is not likely to be present in the overall IPD set. Several meta-analyses of published aggregate data have investigated the cardiovascular safety of testosterone treatment in men. Xu and colleagues analysed cardiovascular episodes of any type within the international statistical classification of diseases (ICD-10) and observed an increased cardiovascular risk during testosterone treatment.\(^5\) By contrast, Corona and colleagues and Diem and colleagues did three separate meta-analyses of five-point major cardiovascular event subtypes during testosterone treatment; neither myocardial infarction, stroke, nor mortality risks were associated with testosterone therapy.\(^2,21\) Guo and colleagues observed a reduction in total cholesterol during testosterone therapy, but did not analyse lipid subtypes, or cardiovascular event risk.\(^27\) Most of these meta-analyses failed to observe increased cardiovascular event risk with testosterone; however, many guidelines recommend that cardiovascular risk is considered when commencing testosterone treatment.

The current study has several strengths compared with all previous meta-analyses. Firstly, our access to unpublished cardiovascular events, which were independently adjudicated by investigators masked to the treatment allocation, allows for more robust scrutiny of cardiovascular safety. Secondly, we have been able to investigate whether subgroups of patients have distinct cardiovascular risk profiles during testosterone administration. Some previous meta-analyses of published data have comprised studies in which the relatively high baseline serum testosterone concentrations have allowed non-hypogonadal patients to be included.\(^1,2,26,27\) By contrast, this IPD meta-analysis is restricted to patients with serum testosterone <12 nmol/L (350 ng/dL) using a validated mass spectrometry or immunoassays; this threshold was chosen after consideration that all current clinical guidelines on testosterone treatment recommend serum testosterone thresholds of between 8 and 12 nmol/L to ensure the inclusion of hypogonadal men exclusively. Variation among testosterone assay measurements limits the extent to which results from different studies can be compared.\(^62\) Our IPD approach was further strengthened by subgroup analyses to assess whether any observed effect of testosterone was consistent across subgroups of patients. We did not observe any significant association between baseline testosterone and risks of any adverse outcome. Unlike some other meta-analyses, we excluded studies of patient groups with distinct risk profiles such as cancer, HIV, and cirrhosis;\(^22,27\) or those with less than 3 months of testosterone exposure.\(^28\) Finally, our analysis compared physiological markers in a more standardised manner compared with previous meta-analyses, by analysing the outcome at the timepoint closest to 12 months of testosterone treatment, regardless of whether that data had been previously published. Two meta-analyses have reported that testosterone improves glycaemic parameters in men.\(^3,4,9\) Furthermore, Corona and colleagues reported an improvement in blood pressure during testosterone treatment.\(^9\) However, our study suggests that testosterone has no significant effects on either blood pressure or glycaemic indices.

Results of this meta-analysis have potentially important implications for the management of men with hypogonadism. Worldwide prescribing of testosterone...
for hypogonadism is increasing; however, conflicting messages on testosterone safety might have caused variations in treatment among patients. We have conducted the most comprehensive study to date investigating the safety of testosterone treatment of hypogonadism. Testosterone treatment did not increase cardiovascular event risk in the short term to medium term. Furthermore, we did not identify subgroups with high cardiovascular risk. An ongoing trial (NCT03518034) is investigating the longer-term safety of testosterone, and future studies are needed to analyse the risk–benefit and cost-effectiveness of testosterone therapy. However, the current results provide some reassurance about the short-term to medium-term safety of testosterone to treat male hypogonadism.

Contributors
MB, CNJ, KG, LA, WSD, NO, RQ, and SBlit were involved in conceptualisation and study design. MC, CNJ, MB, FW, and RQ were involved in data collection and management. MC and MA-M extracted data. SBlit, PJS, SSE, MG, TGT, EJGil, YVdR, MHE-V, EJGia, GH, SR, JS, KLIH, KGA, GBB, JIE, HMT, CHCK, WST, LSEM, RJR, RSS, SR, SMA, and LVM were involved in trial data collection and data transfer. JH formatted the data and did the statistical analyses. LA provided statistical advice. JH, MC, CNJ, MB, FW, WSD, NO, and RQ wrote the first draft of the manuscript. JH, MC, MB, CNJ, KG, LA, WSD, RH, NO, FW, RQ, SBlit, SBlit, PJS, SSE, MG, TGT, EJGil, EJGia, GH, and KGA revised the manuscript. PM did the literature searches and formatted the manuscript. JH and MB verified the underlying data. All authors have critically reviewed and approved the final manuscript version. All authors had full access to all the data in the study and accept responsibility to submit for publication.

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Data sharing
The statistical analysis plan used for this study is included in the appendix (pp 5–17). All aggregate patient data are presented either in the manuscript or appendix. Individual patient data cannot be made publicly available because they are protected by a confidentiality agreement.

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