

1. How were correlation coefficients converted?

Firstly,

We convert from a correlation (r) to a standardized mean difference (d) using

$$d = \frac{2r}{\sqrt{1-r^2}}.$$

The variance of d computed in this way (converted from r) is

$$V_d = \frac{4V_r}{(1-r^2)^3}.$$

and then,

We can convert from the standardized mean difference d to the log odds ratio (*LogOddsRatio*) using

$$\text{LogOddsRatio} = d \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{3}},$$

Where π is the mathematical constant (approximately 3.14159). The variance of *LogOddsRatio* would then be

$$V_{\text{LogOddsRatio}} = V_d \frac{\pi^2}{3}$$

2. How were Cohen's d values converted to ORs?

We can convert from the standardized mean difference d to the log odds ratio (*LogOddsRatio*) using

$$\text{LogOddsRatio} = d \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{3}},$$

Where π is the mathematical constant (approximately 3.14159). The variance of *LogOddsRatio* would then be¹

$$V_{\text{LogOddsRatio}} = V_d \frac{\pi^2}{3}$$

1. Borenstein M, Hedges LV, Higgins JP, et al. *Introduction to meta-analysis*: John Wiley & Sons, 2009: 47-48.