Appendix

Age-specific Cost Effectiveness of Using Intravenous Recombinant Tissue Plasminogen
Activator for Treating Acute Ischemic Stroke
Joo, Wang, and George

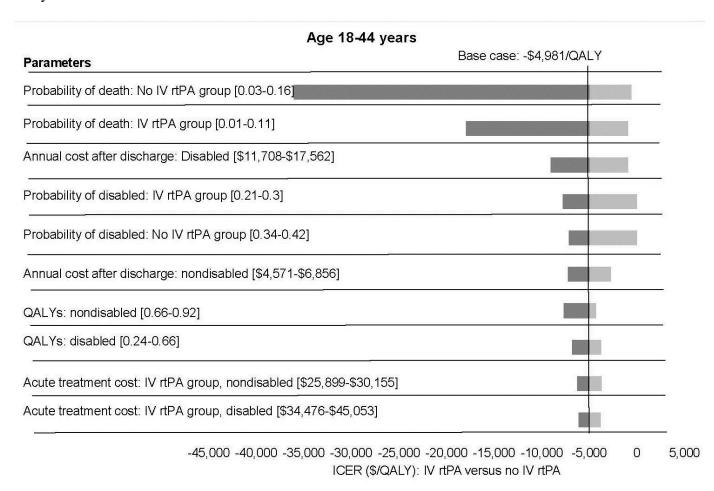
PROBABILISTIC SENSITIVITY ANALYSES

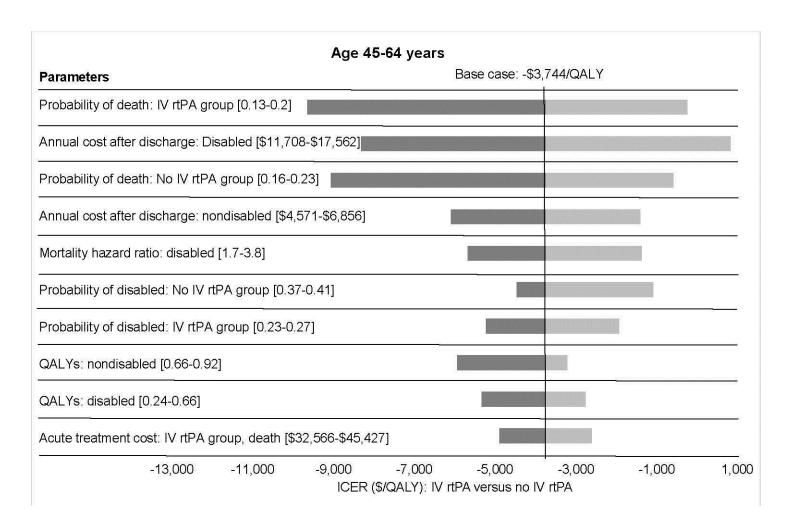
For probabilistic sensitivity analyses, a normal distribution for clinical inputs at 3 months after discharge was assumed. Distribution assumptions for all other inputs were shown in Table 2. For statistical distributions, parameters were estimated using the following formulas: Mean=(Low + $4 \times Base + High$)/6, SD=(High – Low)/6. High and Low are from the sensitivity range for one-way sensitivity analyses in Tables 1 and 2. For probabilistic sensitivity analyses, all input parameters were jointly varied over Monte Carlo simulations with 10,000 iterations following the derived statistical distributions.

 Maskery B, Coleman MS, Weinberg M, Zhou W, Rotz L, Klosovsky A, et al. Economic Analysis of the Impact of Overseas and Domestic Treatment and Screening Options for Intestinal Helminth Infection among US-Bound Refugees from Asia. *PLoS Negl Trop Dis*. 2016;10(8):e0004910.

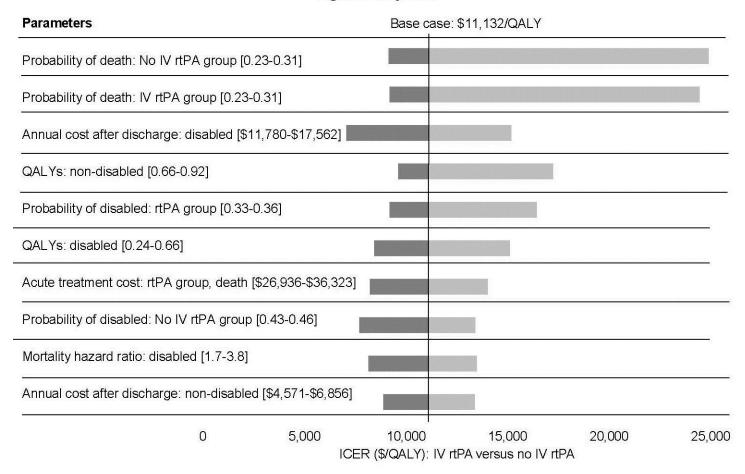
Appendix Figure 1. Tornado diagram of incremental cost-effectiveness ratios (ICERs), with one-way sensitivity analyses, by age group. The width of the horizontal bars show the variation in results when each parameters demonstrated in the left was varied over the ranges shown in the squared brackets. The ranges of changes are also shown in the Table 1 and 2.

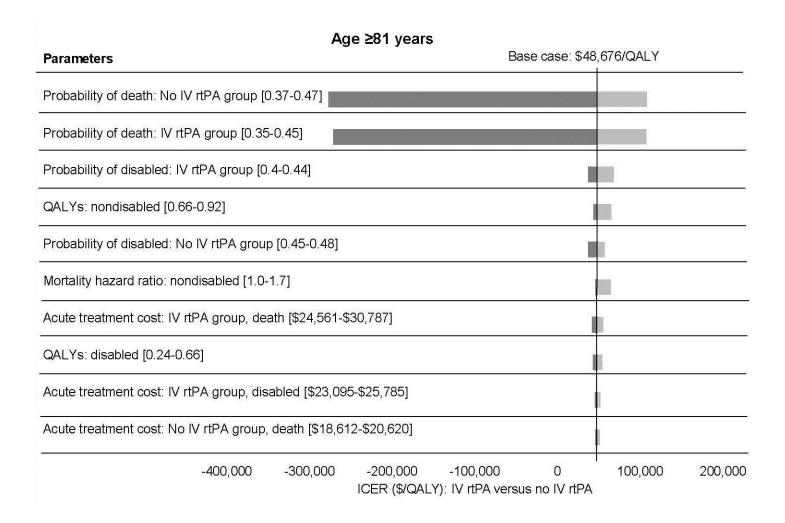
ICER, incremental cost-effectiveness ratio; IV rtPA, intravenous recombinant tissue plasminogen activator; QALY, quality-adjusted life-years.

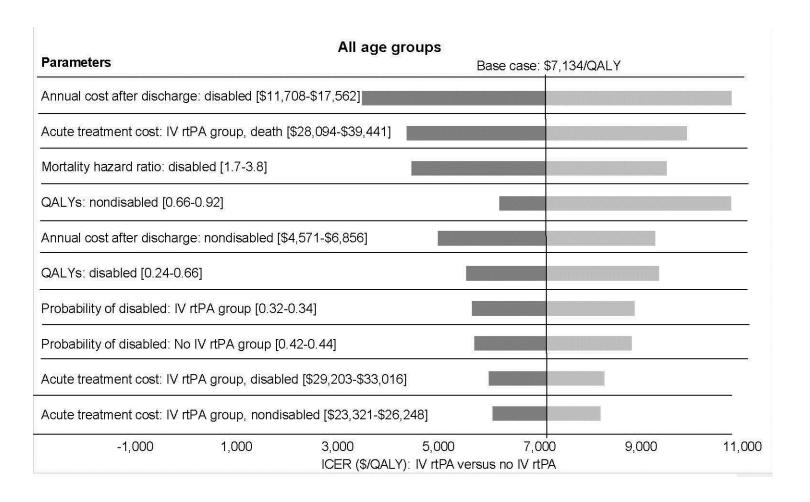




Age 65-80 years







Appendix Figure 2. Cost-effectiveness acceptability curves with probabilistic sensitivity analyses of the ICER of IV rtPA versus no IV rtPA for acute ischemic stroke, by age group.

IV rtPA, intravenous recombinant tissue plasminogen activator; QALY, quality-adjusted life-years

