**Figure 7**. Influence of time horizon on the incremental cost effectiveness of ranibizumab vs. other interventions for CSDME
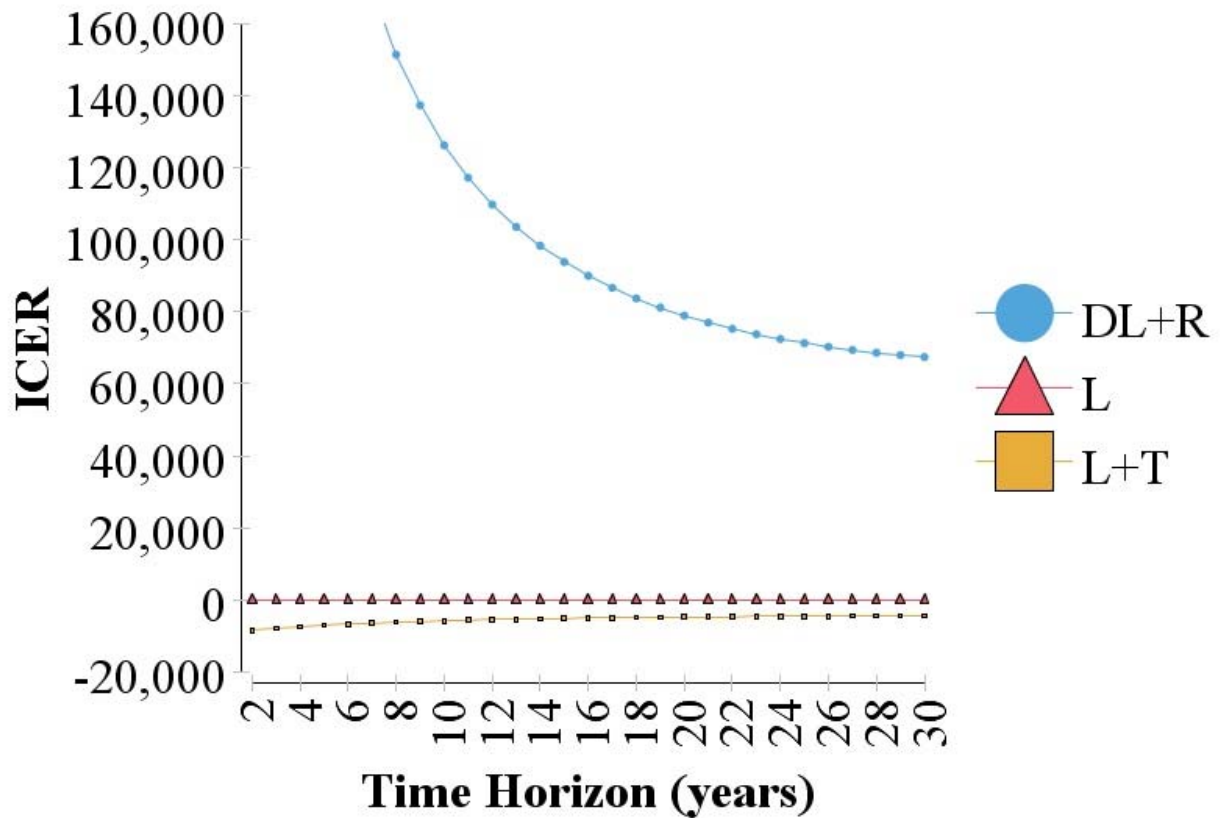


Figure 7 shows how the time horizon (in years) affects cost-effectiveness of ranibizumab therapy. If participants were in the model for 10 years, the incremental cost effectiveness for DL +R would be about $120,000, and if they were in the model for 20 years, the incremental cost effectiveness for DL+R would be about $80,000.00. As the time horizon increases, the anti-VEGF therapies become more cost-effective. Shorter time horizons still have the high costs of the initial therapy, but little time to experience improved vision. The negative ICER for triamcinolone means that it is dominated by the other therapies.

ICER = incremental cost effectiveness; VEGF = vascular endothelial factor; L = laser photocoagulation only; L+T = laser + intravitreal triamcinolone group; DL+R = delayed laser + ranibizumab group; CSDME = clinically significant diabetic macular edema