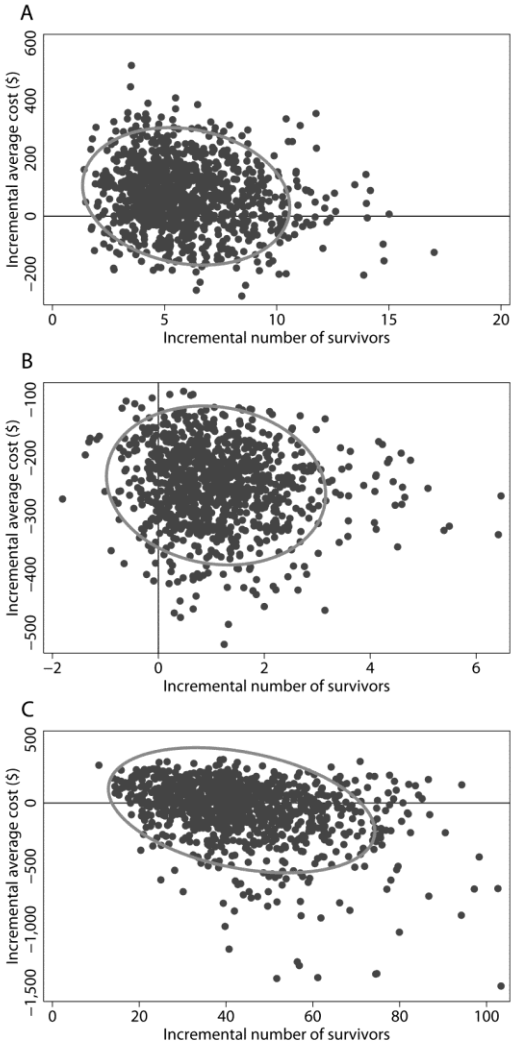

FIG S1 Probabilistic Sensitivity Analysis. The probabilistic sensitivity analysis was conducted by resampling the parameter values 1,000 times. The ellipse represents the 95th percent confidence region, indicating the region where 95 percent of cost effectiveness results fall. (A) Probabilistic sensitivity analysis of EET vs. T2DT. Points above the horizontal line represent points where EET is more costly than T2DT, while points below the line are representative of when T2DT is more costly than EET. EET is more costly than T2DT 71.3% of the time. The incremental number of survivors is always positive, indicating that EET is always more effective than T2DT. (B) Probabilistic sensitivity analysis of FET vs. T2DT. Points to the right of the vertical line represent points where FET is more effective than T2DT, while points below the line are representative of when T2DT is more effective than FET. FET is more effective than T2DT 89.15% of the time. The incremental cost is always negative, indicating that FET is always less costly than T2DT. (C) Probabilistic sensitivity analysis of T2DT vs. BCDT. Points above the horizontal line represent points where T2DT is more costly than BCDT, while points below the line are representative of when BCDT is more costly than T2DT. T2DT is less costly than BCDT 51% of the time. The incremental number of survivors is always positive, indicating that T2DT is always more effective than BCDT.

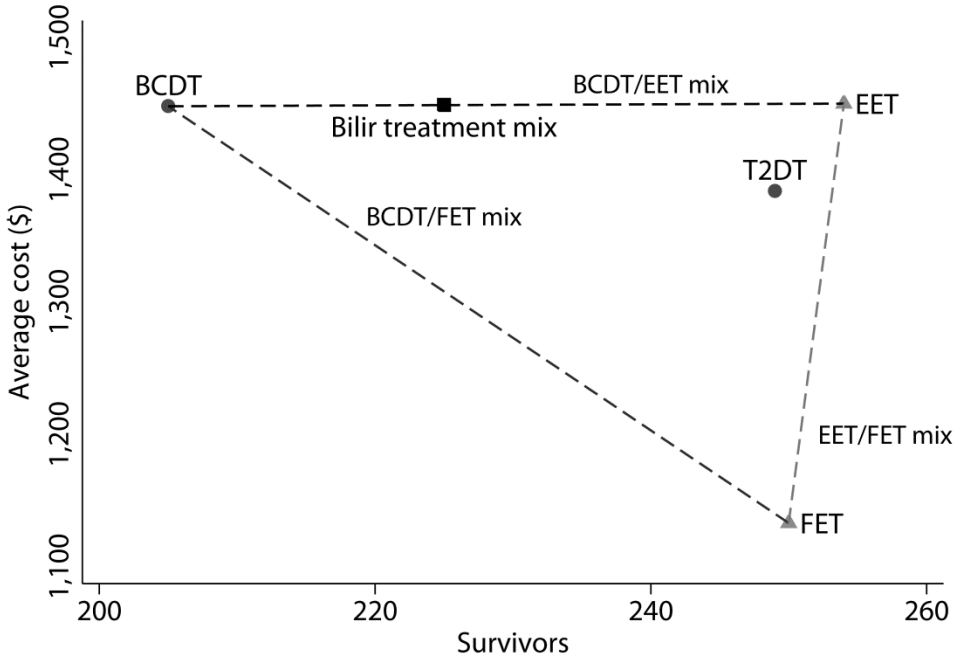

FIG S2 Cost-Effectiveness of Mixed Treatment Strategies. The dashed lines represent a mix of the two connected treatment strategies. The treatment mix used by Bilir et al (34) of 60% BCDT and 40% EET is indicated by the solid square. T2DT dominates the BCDT/EET treatment mix when the BCDT portion of the mix is greater than 12%. The EET/FET treatment mix dominates T2DT when the EET portion is below 21%.