

Supplementary Online Content

Halpern J, Chughtai B, Ghomrawi H. Cost-Effectiveness of common diagnostic approaches for evaluation of asymptomatic microscopic hematuria [published online April 17, 2017]. *JAMA Intern Med*. doi:10.1001/jamainternmed.2017.0739

eTable. Incremental Cost per Cancer Detected (ICCD) For Diagnostic Strategies Among Subgroups

eFigure. One-Way Sensitivity Analysis

This supplementary material has been provided by the authors to give readers additional information about their work.

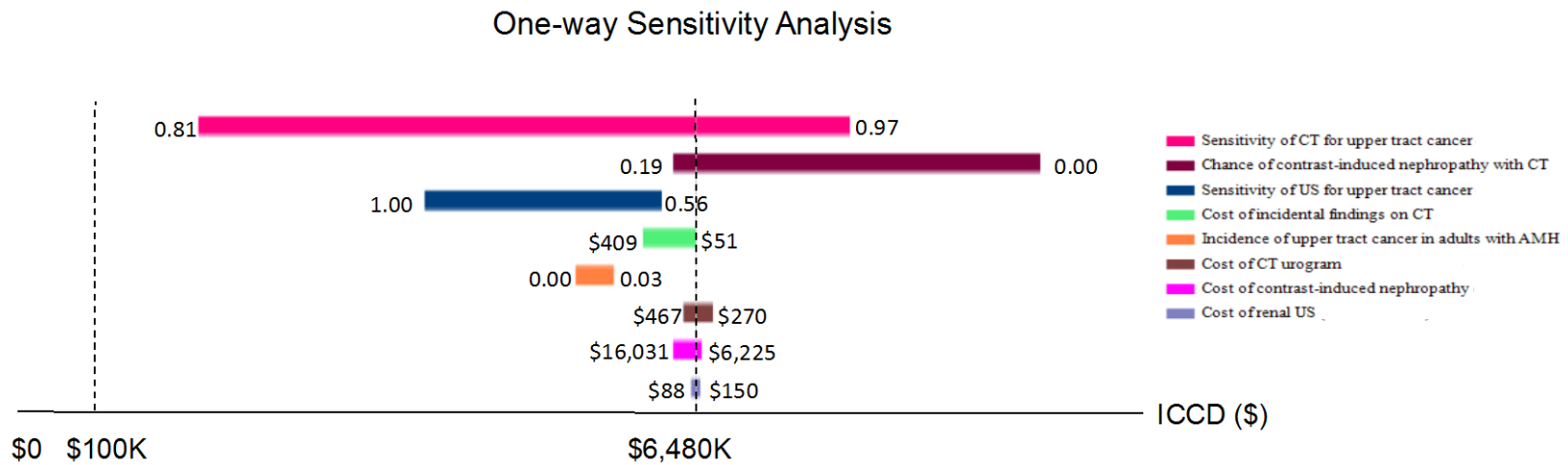
eTable: Incremental Cost per Cancer Detected (ICCD) For Diagnostic Strategies Among Subgroups

Strategy	Males			Smokers			Age > 50		
	Δ cancers	Δ cost	ICCD	Δ cancers	Δ cost	ICCD	Δ cancers	Δ cost	ICCD
No evaluation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CT only	382	\$9,298,200	Dominated	332	\$9,298,700	Dominated	302	\$9,299,100	Dominated
Cystoscopy only	384	\$2,320,200	\$6,047	334	\$2,309,000	\$6,918	303	\$2,302,200	\$7,594
US + cystoscopy	39	\$1,219,100	\$31,107	34	\$1,219,500	\$35,773	31	\$1,219,700	\$39,383
CT + cystoscopy	2	\$8,036,100	\$3,720,417	2	\$8,036,000	\$4,297,326	2	\$8,036,000	\$4,727,059

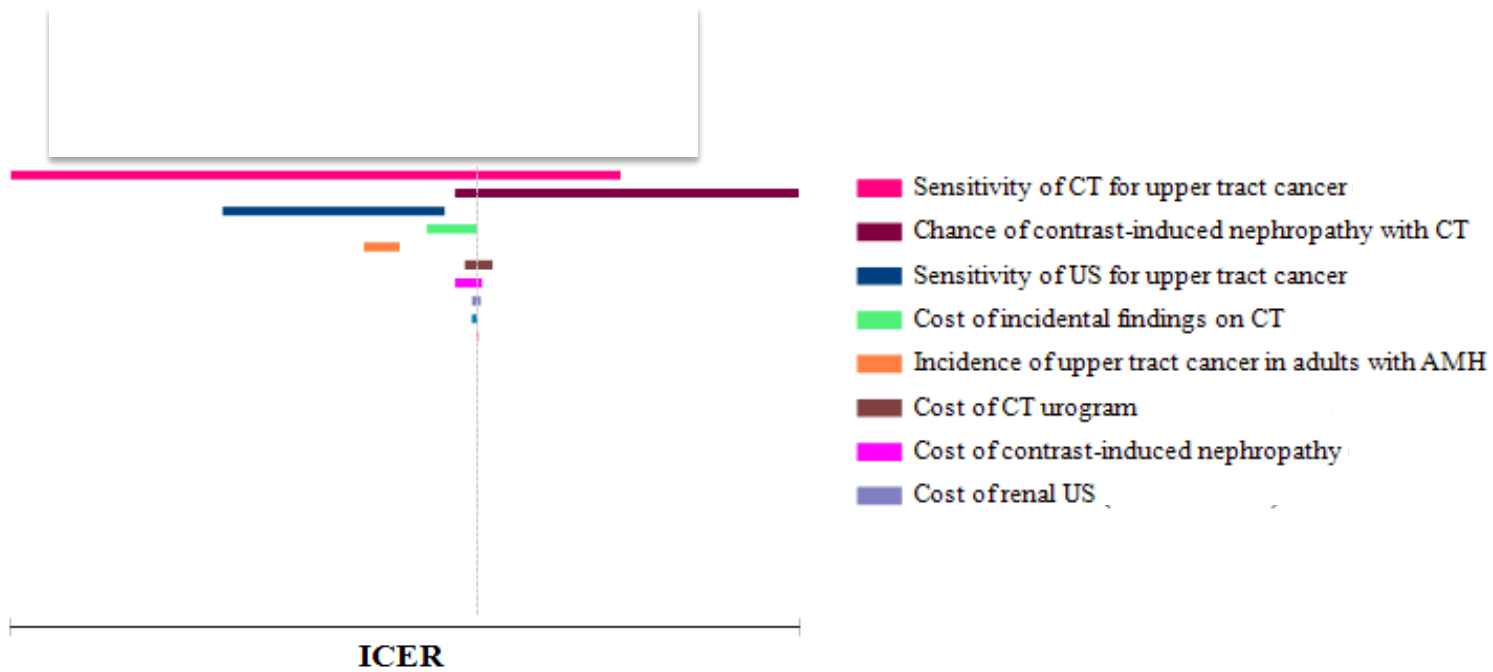
*Cancers detected and costs are reported as rate per 10,000 patients

CT = computed tomography; US = renal ultrasound; dominated = less effective and more expensive than another intervention;

eFigure.



Note: US and cystoscopy remained the optimal strategy across all one-way sensitivity analysis, as ICCD for CT and cystoscopy was above the \$100K willingness-to-pay threshold throughout
 ICCD = incremental cost per cancer detected; K = thousand



eFigure 1: Incremental cost-effectiveness ratio (ICER) tornado diagram for comparison of computed tomography (CT) and cystoscopy versus ultrasound (US) and cystoscopy