

Supplementary Online Content

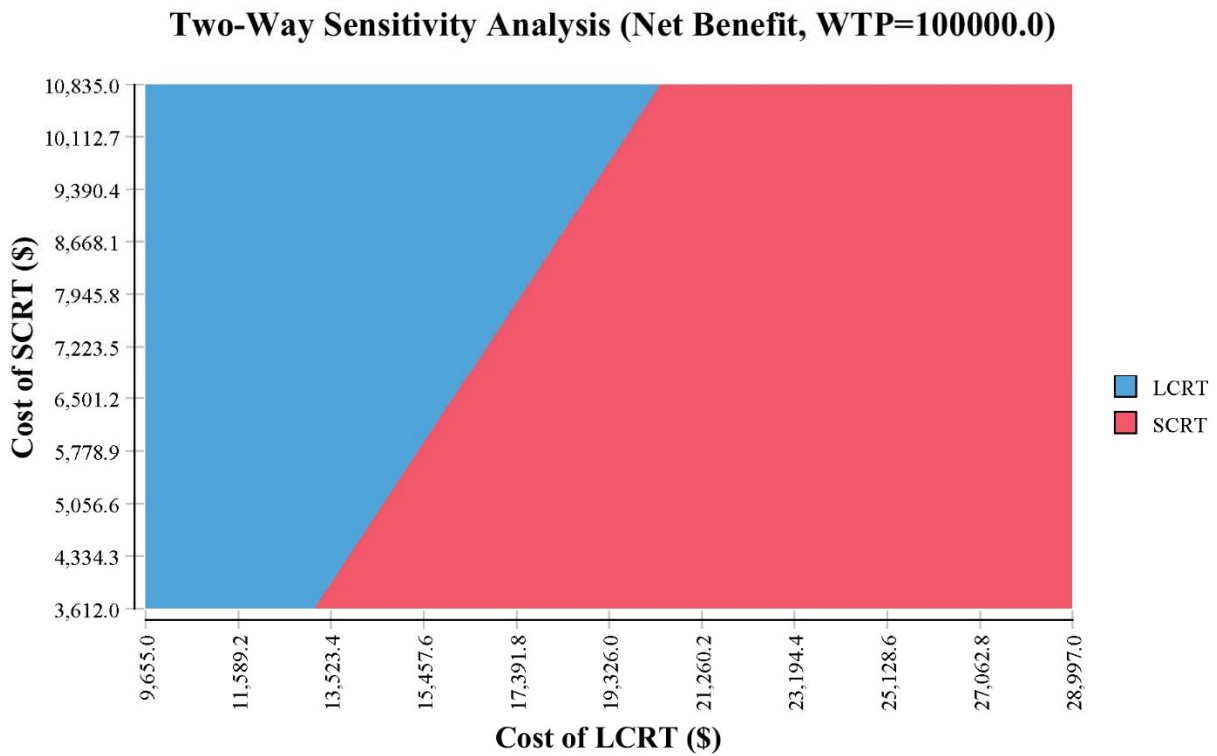
Raldow AC, Chen AB, Russell M, et al. Cost-effectiveness of short-course radiation therapy vs long-course chemoradiation for locally advanced rectal cancer. *JAMA Network Open*. 2019;2(4):e192249. doi:10.1001/jamanetworkopen.2019.2249

eFigure 1. Two-Way Sensitivity Analysis (Willingness to Pay = \$100,000) Varying the Costs of SCRT and LCRT

eFigure 2. Probabilistic Sensitivity Analysis (1,000,000 Trials) Varying All Uncertain Parameters of the Model Simultaneously

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

eFigure 1. Two-way sensitivity analysis (willingness to pay = \$100,000) varying the costs of SCRT and LCRT. The costs of SCRT and LCRT were \$7,223 and \$19,311, respectively, in the basic model. The figure shows the most cost-effective approach (SCRT in red or LCRT in blue) depending on the costs of SCRT and LCRT. Abbreviations: LCRT, long-course chemoradiation; SCRT, short course radiation therapy



eFigure 2. Probabilistic sensitivity analysis (1,000,000 trials) varying all uncertain parameters of the model simultaneously. The graph indicates the percentage of trials in which a strategy is cost-effective at various willingness to pay thresholds. For example, at a willingness to pay of \$100,000 per quality-adjusted life year, SCRT was cost effective in 63.5% of simulations. Abbreviations: LCRT, long-course chemoradiation; SCRT, short course radiation therapy

