

Supplementary Online Content

Greenhawt M, Shaker M. Determining levers of cost-effectiveness for screening infants at high risk for peanut sensitization before early peanut introduction. *JAMA Netw Open*. 2019;2(12):e1918041. doi:10.1001/jamanetworkopen.2019.18041

eTable. NIAID Addendum Guidelines for Early Peanut Introduction

eFigure 1. Deterministic Sensitivity Analyses

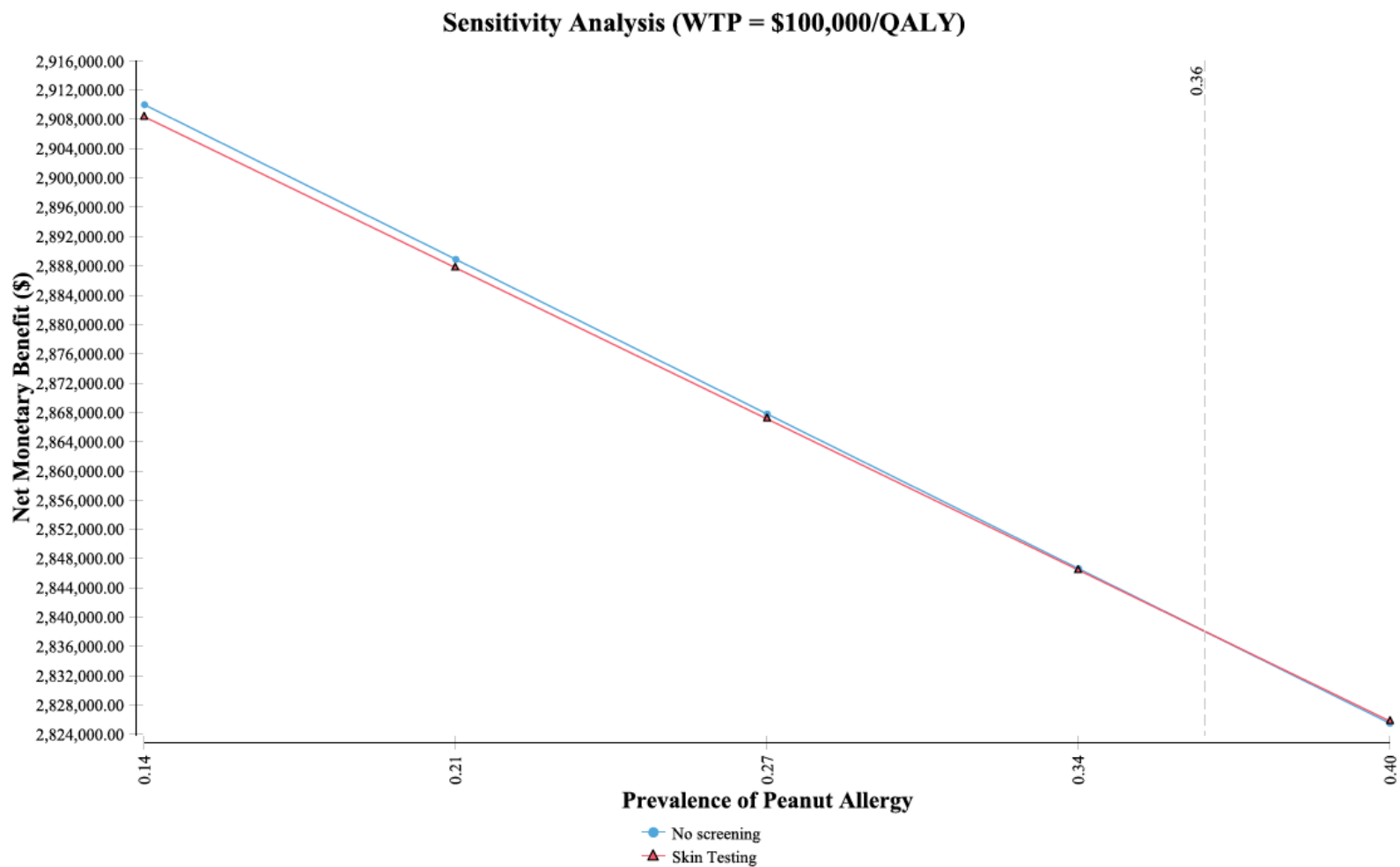
eFigure 2. Cost-effectiveness Acceptability

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

eTable. NIAID Addendum Guidelines for Early Peanut Introduction

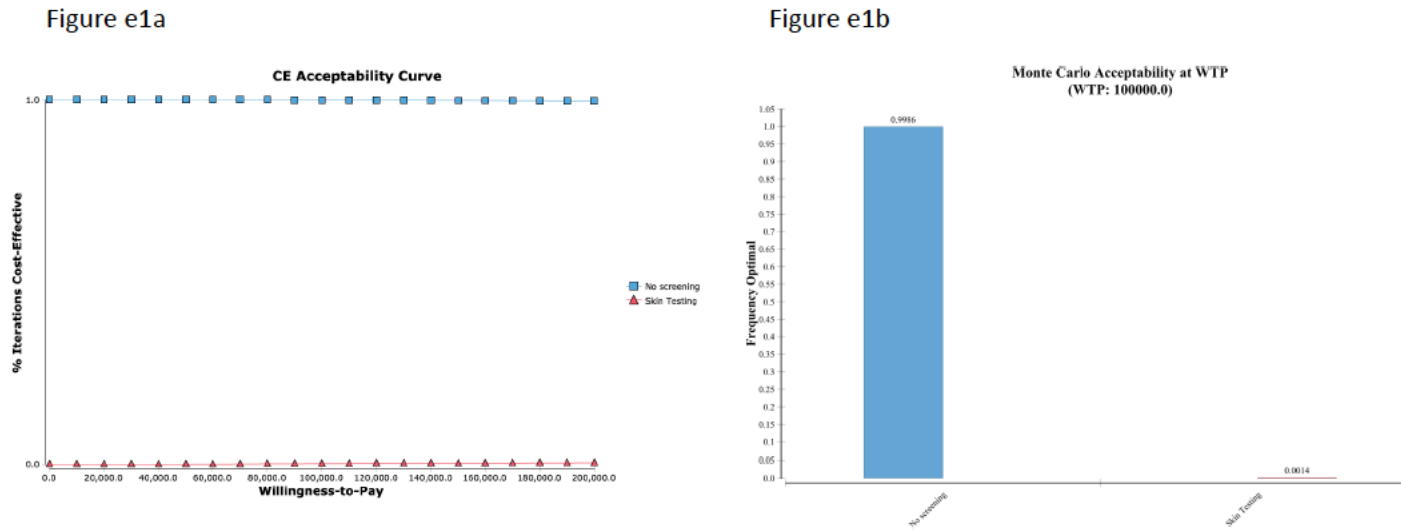
Addendum Guideline	Infant Criteria	Recommendations	Earliest Recommended Age of Peanut Introduction
1	Severe eczema, egg allergy or both	Strongly consider evaluation by sIgE and/or SPT, and if necessary an oral food challenge. Based on test results, introduce peanut containing foods	4 to 6 months
2	Mild to moderate eczema	Introduce peanut-containing foods	Around 6 months
3	No eczema or any food allergy	Introduce peanut-containing foods	Timing of introduction is age appropriate and in accordance with family preferences and cultural practices

eFigure 1. Deterministic Sensitivity Analyses



One-way sensitivity analysis of peanut allergy prevalence at equivalent rates and disutilities of index and accidental anaphylaxis rates with SPT sensitivity of 0.85 and specificity of 0.99.

eFigure 2. Cost-effectiveness Acceptability



In probabilistic sensitivity analyses over a 20 year horizon (n=10,000) a skin test screening strategy was not cost-effective in 99.9% of simulations (WTP = \$100,000/QALY)