

# Handbook

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# Economic Evaluation

# PREFACE

This handbook is designed for use in the Economic Evaluation course at the College of Public Health, National Taiwan University. The course introduces key concepts in economic evaluation, including the rationale for conducting these evaluations, methods for valuing health outcomes, approaches to calculating costs, and the role of trials as a platform for economic evaluation . It also covers foundational principles of economic evaluation, with a focus on cost-effectiveness analysis (CEA), cost-utility analysis (CUA), cost-benefit analysis (CBA), and their application in decision-making processes.

The course is tailored for healthcare practitioners and is suitable for both Master's and PhD students aiming to specialize in economic evaluation or pursue careers in health technology assessment (HTA).

This handbook provides practical exercises using Excel and TreeAge to build decision tree, Markov models, and Microsimulation Model, three of the most commonly used techniques in economic evaluation. By the end of the course, students will have the foundational skills needed to apply these tools in real-world economic evaluations.

We would like to extend our gratitude to Professor Ming-Chin Yang for his invaluable guidance, which has enriched this year's course significantly with great depth and inspiration.

## 前言

本手冊專為臺灣大學公共衛生學院經濟評估課程設計使用。該課程介紹經濟評估之關鍵概念，包括進行經濟評估之背景理論與實務、健康結果估算的方法、成本計算的方法，臨床試驗作為經濟評估之平台，經濟評估建模與敏感度分析，醫療科技評估國際比較，特別強調成本效益分析(CEA)、成本效用分析(CUA)、成本效益分析(CBA)，以及其在決策過程中之應用。

本課程專為臺大碩士與博士學生設計，無論是從事經濟評估研究，或是有意從事健康經濟與結果(Health Economics and Outcomes Research, HEOR)或醫療科技評估(Health Technology Assessment, HTA)工作的學生都可以從中受益。

本手冊提供使用Excel和TreeAge進行決策樹模型(Decision Tree), 馬可夫模型(Markov Model)與微觀模擬(Microsimulation Model)模型建構之實用練習，這兩者為經濟評估中最常用之技術。透過活用之練習，學生將具備應用該工具進行實際經濟評估之基礎技能，也能輕鬆地應對較為複雜之模型分析。

誠摯感謝楊銘欽老師的建議，使今年的課程更加深入與具有啟發性！

# ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

We acknowledge the valuable resources provided by TreeAge, including both their general manual and online materials, which have greatly supported the learning experience in this course.

We would also like to express our gratitude to the teaching assistants who have contributed to the continuous development of the course. As an evolving, incremental online course, each year brings new insights and improvements to the content.

Disclaimer: All examples used in this course are based on hypothetical data and not real cases.

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## 致謝

我們感謝TreeAge所提供之寶貴資源，包括其線上資料與操作手冊，這些對於課程之學習體驗提供莫大的支持。

我們也要向在本課程持續發展與研議，做出貢獻的助教們表達感謝。隨著課程步調與發展逐步穩定，每年都為內容帶來新的見解與改進。

聲明：所有本課程所使用之範例均基於假設數據，並非真實案例。

2024年助教群 |



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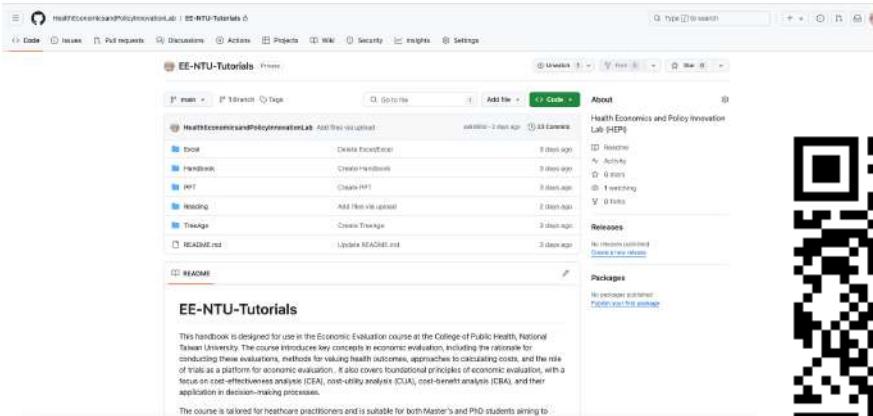
## □ 內容介紹 : Material, GitHub, NTU Cool

Course Material	Quantity	Location
Handbook (Printed)	1	Distributed in class
Handbook (PDF)	1	GitHub / NTU Cool
Slide Deck	1	GitHub/NTU Cool
Reading	4	GitHub/NTU Cool
Excel Template: Decision Tree	1	GitHub
Excel Template: Markov Model	1	GitHub
TreeAge Template: Decision Tree	1	GitHub
TreeAge Template: Markov Model	1	GitHub
TreeAge Microsimulation Template	1	GitHub
Class Participation Exercises	1	NTU Cool
Individual Assignment	1	NTU Cool



Source: 嘉嘉的 Shiba Says

## □ 內容介紹：Material, GitHub, NTU COOL



The screenshot shows a GitHub repository named 'EE-NTU-Tutorials'. The repository page includes a list of files: 'Ebook', 'Handbook', 'PPT', 'Reading', 'TreeAge', and 'README.md'. Each file has a small icon, a name, and a timestamp. To the right of the repository details, there is an 'About' section for 'Health Economics and Policy Innovation Lab (HEPIL)' which has 13 forks and 0 stars. Below that is a 'Releases' section with a note 'No releases created. Create a new release.' and a 'Packages' section with a note 'No packages published. Publish your first package.' A large QR code is positioned to the right of the repository details.

TreeAge實習課教材與資料皆上傳至NTU COOL與GitHub

## □ 單元一：模型結構 Decision Tree/ Markov/Microsimulation

我們介紹三個比較常見的模型：

- (1) Decision Tree
- (2) Markov Model
- (3) Patient-level simulation (又稱microsimulation)

## Decision Analytic Modeling

- Building mathematical relationships to quantify possible outcomes of interest resulting from different alternative options
- Purpose:
  - Integrate evidence on clinical and economic outcomes into a consistent framework to inform decisions about clinical practices and healthcare resource allocations
  - Allow for variability and uncertainty associated with all decisions

- 建立HTA模型可以幫助我們量化不同治療方案之效果與成本
- 好的模型應該同時考慮不同方案的差異與不確定性因素

## Stages in Developing a Decision Model (1)

### 1. Specifying the decision problem

- Defining population, interventions, comparators and outcomes
- Specifying the perspective (payers, healthcare providers, society)
- Specifying the time span of decision

### 2. Defining the model boundaries (simplification)

- Should we model the effect of certain comorbidities on the outcomes?
- Should we take into account the effect of past events on the outcomes?
- Should we simulate treatment compliance?

建模一般包含以下五個步驟：

- (1) 明確界定決策問題
- (2) 定義模型界限與簡化問題範疇
- (3) 選擇適當的模型結構
- (4) 參數整理與統合分析
- (5) 納入不確定性

## Stages in Developing a Decision Model (2)

### 3. Selecting an appropriate modelling paradigm and developing structure

		Cohort level		Individual level	
		Continuous state	Discrete state	Markovian	Non-Markovian
No interaction among objects	Implicit time	-	• <b>Decision tree</b>	• <b>Patient-level decision tree</b>	
	Explicit time	-	• <b>Markov model</b>	• <b>Patient-level Markov model</b>	• Discrete time simulation • Discrete event simulation
Interaction among objects	Discrete or continuous time	System dynamics	• Markov chain model	• Individual event history model	• Discrete event simulation • Individual-based simulation

- 以上是模型類別的大致方法，依照個人/群體；時間特性、健康狀態變化、互動性、考慮個人差異及屬性來區分。
- 我們專注在三個「紅色」的模型，大概涵蓋至少8成以上的研究。

## Stages in Developing a Decision Model (3)

### 4. Identifying and synthesizing evidence, and analysing data

- Use entirety of existing evidence or representative the entire evidence
- Search electronic databases (e.g. Medline, Embase, Cochrane Library)
- Systematic review and meta-analysis
- In the presence of large data (representative of the target population):
  - Survival analysis or logit models to estimate probabilities
  - Generalized linear models for resource utilization
  - Mixture model for costs and health utility
  - Other regression analysis

關於參數：

1. 可以使用統合分析：透過系統性文獻回顧，或採用關鍵證據或專家意見。
2. 也可進行資料分析，例如：使用存活分析健保資料分析。

## Stages in Developing a Decision Model (4)

### 5. Capturing uncertainty

- Variability
- Parameter uncertainty
- Decision uncertainty
- Heterogeneity

模型納入不確定性之分析：

- 包括參數不確定性、人群差異性與異質性
- 不確定分析可以提升模型之可靠度與彈性

## Two Common Modelling Techniques Used in Health Economic Evaluation

- Decision tree
  - Problem involving chance events that occur over a short time horizon
- Markov modelling
  - Problem involving risk that is on-going over time

兩個常見的模型建立技術：

1. 決策樹(Decision Tree)
2. 馬可夫模型(Markov Model)

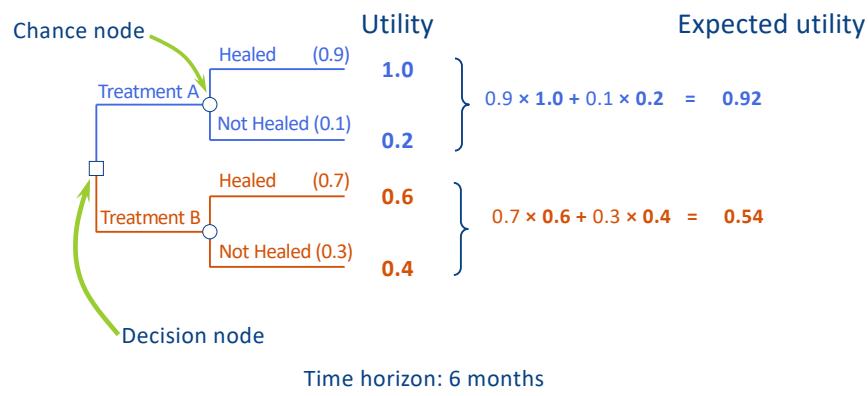
## Approach 1- Decision Tree

- A method for estimating the expected payoff of various different options
- Outcomes of a decision are not perfectly known
  - Health of child after mother smoked during pregnancy
- but the probability of each outcome is
  - 80% likely to have a respiratory problem
- Thus decision analysis is a technique for helping decision makers identify the best option

決策樹為幫助決策者辨識最佳決策方案的方法，透過估算不同選項的預期收益和各結果的發生機率，讓決策者在結果不確定的情況下做出最佳決策。例如，孕期吸菸對孩子健康的影響機率。

## Key Elements of Decision Analysis

- Probabilities: Likelihood of an event occurring
- Payoffs: Cost and outcomes assigned to each 'state of the world'
- Expected value: The sum of the probability of each possible outcome multiplied by the outcome value (or payoff).



決策分析包含以下重要元素：機率、支付價格、期望值

## Common Steps in Building a Decision Tree

1. Define the problem
2. Structure the tree
3. Estimate the costs and the consequences of each stage in the tree (payoffs)
4. Assign probabilities and folding (rolling) back to calculate expected values
5. Calculate the incremental cost-effectiveness ratio
6. Conduct sensitivity analysis
7. Validate

建立決策樹模型包含以上7個步驟

## Define the Problem

- Some key questions:
  - What are the major issues?
  - What is the perspective?
  - What are the alternatives/options?
  - What is the analytical horizon?
    - Longer term horizons may require other approaches: Markov models, simulations

界定問題：包含主要探討議題、觀點、替代方案、分析視角

## Structuring a Decision Tree

- Decision tree built from left to right in a logical sequence
  1. List decision options (Decision nodes)
  2. Identify the sequences of events (pathways) resulting from the decision options (Chance nodes)
  3. Identify terminal events (Terminal nodes)
- Ensure all pathways are mutually exclusive and exhaustive

決策樹從左至右建立模型，包括決策、機會及終端節點，所有路徑需互斥(各自獨立)且完整，以清楚呈現結果

## Case Study of Decision Tree: Communicable Disease

- A communicable disease spreads to Taiwan. There is a risk of mortality from infection with the disease
- Currently no vaccine is available in Taiwan
- A vaccine has been developed, which is effective in reducing risk of infection for the next year
- After that, the disease mutates and the vaccine is no longer effective

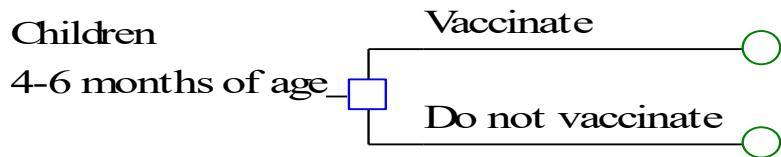
決策樹分析之案例研究：傳染性疾病  
若傳染病傳入台灣，需研發疫苗，可減少一年內感染風險，  
但一年後因病毒變異將失效

## Objective of Case Study

- To estimate the *potential* costs and outcomes associated of the introduction of the vaccine compared to having no vaccine in the Taiwanese setting
- The comparator is *no vaccine*
- The perspective of the analysis is *societal*
- **A short-term (1 year) decision analysis**

該案例研究的目標為評估引入疫苗相較於無疫苗情況下的潛在成本和結果

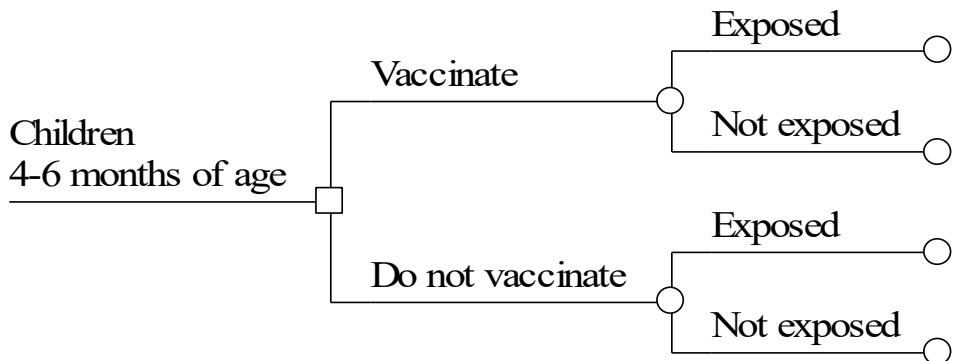
## Building the Decision Tree



- Root node summarises patient population.
- Decision node drawn as a square (represents alternative actions under control of decision maker).
- The 2 alternatives - vaccinate and do not vaccinate - are represented as branches.

根據節點描述患者群體，決策節點用方形表示。兩個選項「接種」與「不接種」分別為決策的分支

## Building the Decision Tree



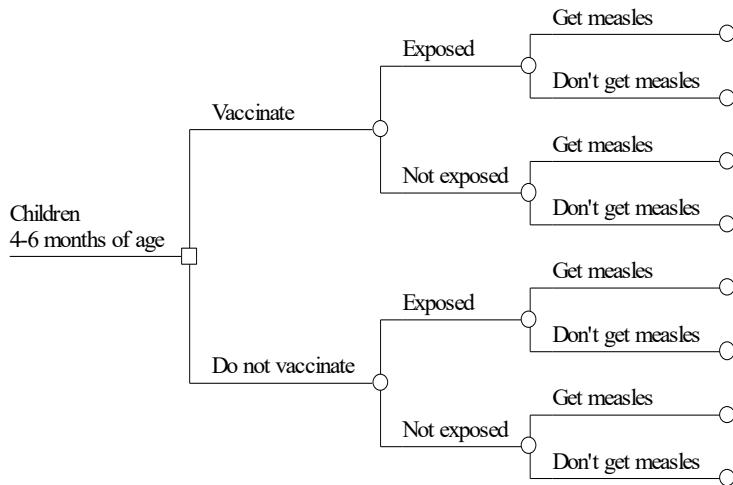
Chance nodes identify one or more of several possible events that are beyond the control of the decision maker.

Probabilities are associated with events depicted at chance nodes.

At any given chance node, probabilities of events must sum to one - mutually exclusive and exhaustive events.

機會節點表示決策者無法控制的多重可能事件具不同的發生機率。在每個機會節點上，所有事件的機率總和需等於一，確保這些事件互斥(各自獨立)且完整。每個機會節點能完整描述在特定情況下的所有可能結果，讓決策樹能更準確地反映不同選項的潛在風險和效益，幫助決策者評估每種情境的可能性並進行合理的選擇。

## Building the Decision Tree



For each branch of exposed/not exposed, chance of getting measles or not is represented by a chance node

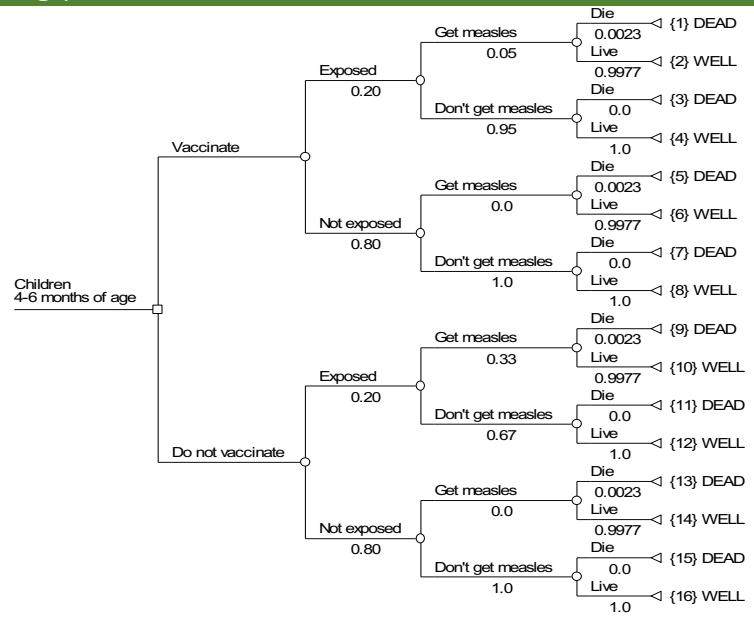
在每個「暴露/未暴露」分支中，感染麻疹的機率用機會節點表示

## Estimating probabilities

- Gathering information to fill the tree

Event	Probabilities
<b>Vaccinate/do not vaccinate</b>	
Exposed	0.2000
Not exposed	0.8000
<b>Vaccinate</b>	
Exposed	
Get measles	0.0500
Do not get measles	0.0950
Not exposed	
Get measles	0.0000
Do not get measles	1.0000
<b>Do not vaccinate</b>	
Exposed	
Get measles	0.3300
Do not get measles	0.6700
Not exposed	
Get measles	0.0000
Do not get measles	1.0000
<b>Death</b>	
Get measles	
Die	0.0023
Live	0.9977
Do not get measles	
Die	0.0000
Live	1.0000

## Estimating probabilities



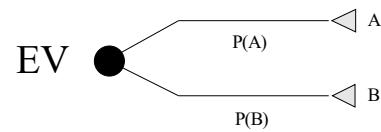
## Rolling Back and Expected Values

- Analysing the decision tree
  - for each pathway, all the probabilities are multiplied together (*rolling back the decision tree*)
  - the products of pathway probabilities and outcomes are summed for each decision option (*weighted average*)
  - the weighted average is the *expected value* of that outcome for the specified decision option

在分析決策樹的過程中，需回溯(Roll Back)每條路徑並將相對應的機率相乘，並將每個決策選項的所有路徑機率與其結果相乘後的數值相加，計算出加權平均。此加權平均值即為特定決策選項的期望值，代表在此選擇下可能得到的預期結果。

## Rolling Back- Estimating Expected Value

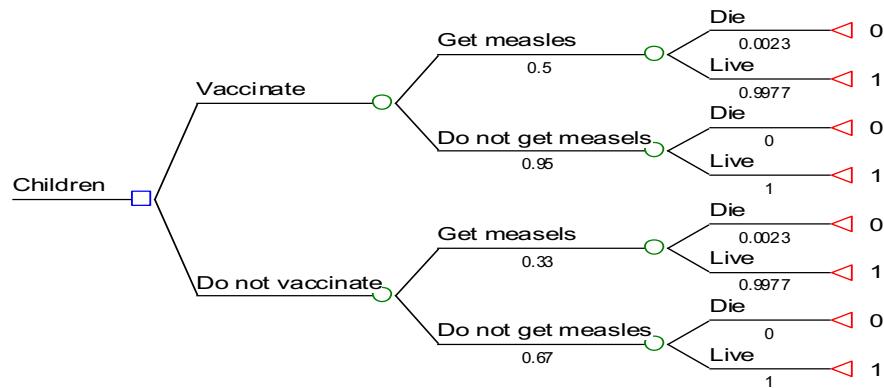
- Calculating the expected value (EV) at a particular chance node: multiply along pathways, then sum across pathways



$$EV = P(A) \times A + P(B) \times B$$

## Rolling Back- Estimating Expected Value (Cont'd)

Assume utility of 1 for live and 0 for die

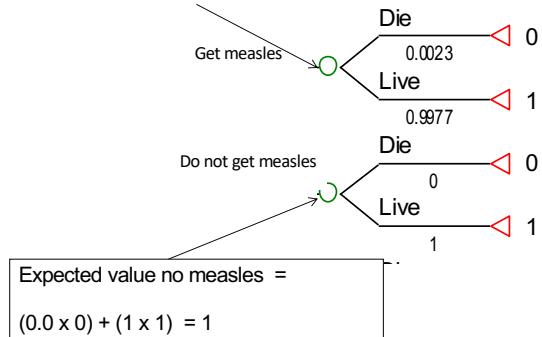


效用值(Utility) : 1代表存活 ; 0代表死亡

## Rolling Back- Estimating Expected Value (Cont'd)

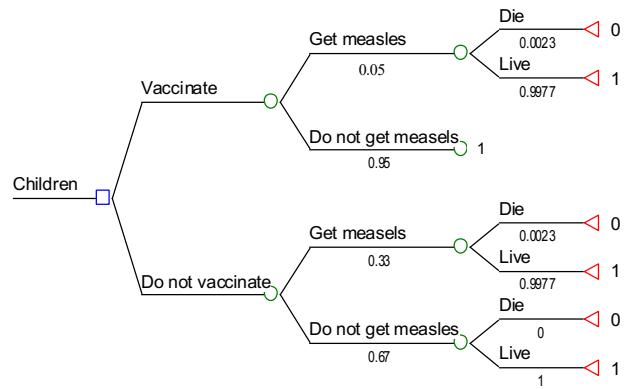
Assume utility of 1 for live and 0 for die

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Expected value measles} = \\ (0.0023 \times 0) + (0.9977 \times 1) = 0.9977\end{aligned}$$



## Rolling Back- Estimating Expected Value (Cont'd)

Assume utility of 1 for live and 0 for die



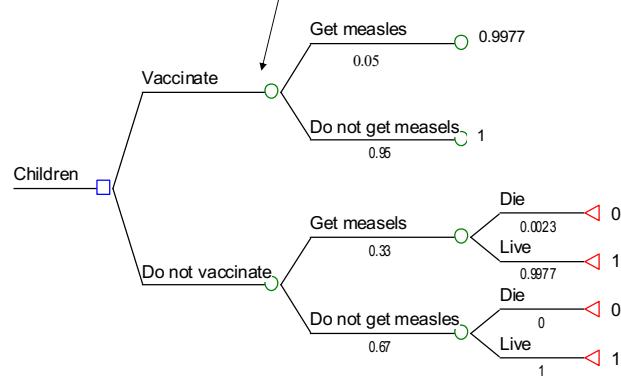
## Rolling Back- Estimating Expected Value (Cont'd)

Assume utility of 1 for live and 0 for die

Expected value at this chance node =

$$(0.05 \times 0.9977) + (0.95 \times 1) = 0.99989$$

The expected value of vaccinating is 0.99989

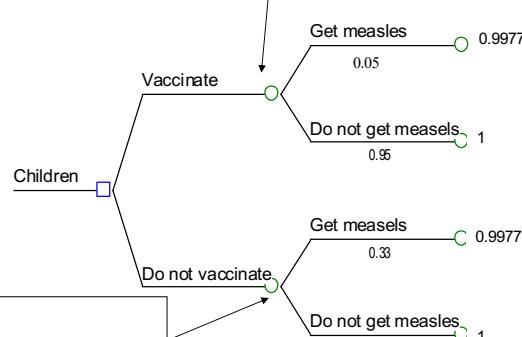


## Rolling Back- Estimating Expected Value (Cont'd)

Assume utility of 1 for live and 0 for die

Expected value at this chance node =  
 $(0.05 \times 0.9977) + (0.95 \times 1) = 0.99989$

The expected value of vaccinating is 0.99989



Expected value at chance node:

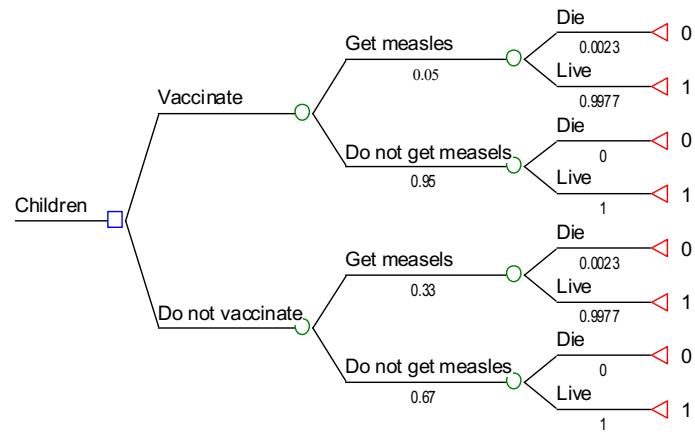
$$(0.33 \times 0.9977) + (0.67 \times 1) = 0.99924$$

The expected value of not vaccinating is 0.99924

## Rolling Back- Estimating Expected Value (Cont'd)

Assume utility of 1 for live and 0 for die

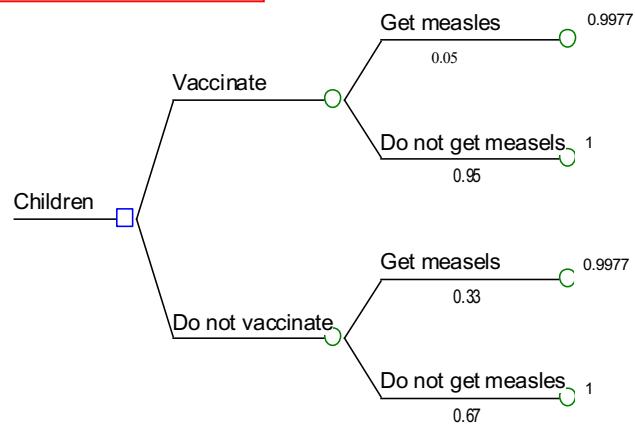
Started with this...



## Rolling Back- Estimating Expected Value (Cont'd)

Assume utility of 1 for live and 0 for die

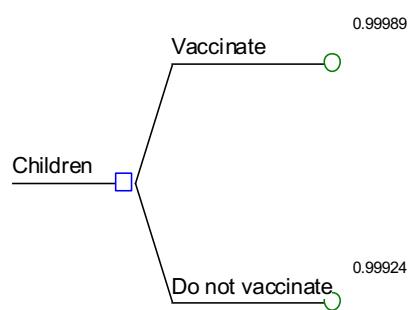
Roll back #1...



## Rolling Back- Estimating Expected Value (Cont'd)

Assume utility of 1 for live and 0 for die

Roll back #2...



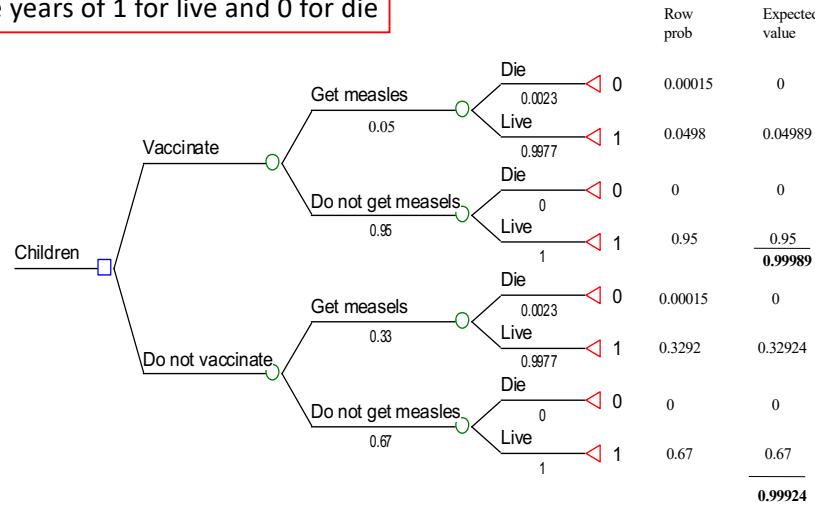
## Incremental Outcomes

- Difference in expected probability of getting measles and dying between a strategy of becoming vaccinated or not being vaccinated
  - Deaths avoided =  $0.9999 - 0.9992 = 0.0007$ 
    - 7 deaths avoided per 10,000 children vaccinated
  - Measles cases prevented =  $0.33 - 0.05 = 0.27$ 
    - 27 cases prevented per 100 children vaccinated

增量結果：接種疫苗與未接種疫苗策略在感染麻疹及死亡的機率上有顯著差異，用以評估疫苗效益

## Other Method of Estimating Payoffs

Assume life years of 1 for live and 0 for die



這是依照每個分支(branch) 機率的算法

## Approach 2- Markov Model

A decision-analytic technique that involves a **Markov process**, a **modelling** technique derived from matrix algebra, which describes the **transitions** a cohort of patients make among a number of **health states** during a series of short intervals or **cycles**.

- 馬可夫模型(Markov Model)：運用馬可夫過程以描述患者群體健康狀態，會隨著時間而轉變。
- 此模型來自「矩陣代數」。
- 我們在Excel會進行練習，同學就能清楚知道如何做出Markov Model Trace (馬可夫軌跡圖)。

矩陣代數：用於描述系統在不同狀態間的轉移過程，透過「轉移矩陣」表示從一個狀態到另一狀態的轉移概率。每一狀態分佈可由當前狀態向量乘以轉移矩陣得出，經過多步驟的轉移則可使用矩陣的幕次計算。在長期的穩定狀態下，系統的狀態分佈達到不再變動的狀態。馬可夫模型的矩陣代數廣泛應用於醫學和經濟學等領域，用以評估策略在長期下的預期效益，並幫助決策者了解系統隨時間變化的行為。

## Key Elements of Markov Models

- Conventional tree describes the ways in which a patient (or cohort) in one health state might end up in other health states over a fixed time period
- Markov model is concerned with health state transitions over time
  - Repeats a series of short intervals or cycles

- Decision tree: 描述患者（或群體）在固定時間內從一種健康狀態轉移到其他健康狀態的可能路徑。
- Markov model: 患者的健康狀態會隨著時間推移而產生變化。

## Key Elements of Markov Models

- **Health states**

- The health state defines how a patient is counted for a given cycle.
- Health states have to be mutually exclusive and exhaustive
- This status determines their costs, their risks and any other benefits/ payoffs.

- **Transition probabilities**

- These are the probabilities that a patient will move from one health state to another in a given cycle.

- **State rewards (no longer called payoffs)**

- Accumulated for each cycle that a patient resides in a health state
- Payoffs can also be assigned to specific events in the model (as opposed to just time spent in the health state)

- **Termination condition**

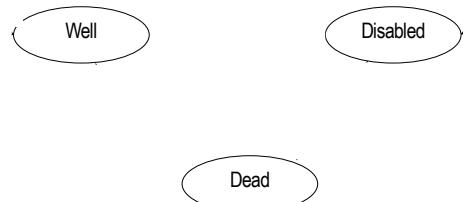
- The number of Markov cycles that the patient cohort is followed for

Markov Model的關鍵元素：

1. 健康狀態
2. 轉移機率
3. 狀態回饋
4. 終端情況

## Key Elements of Markov Models

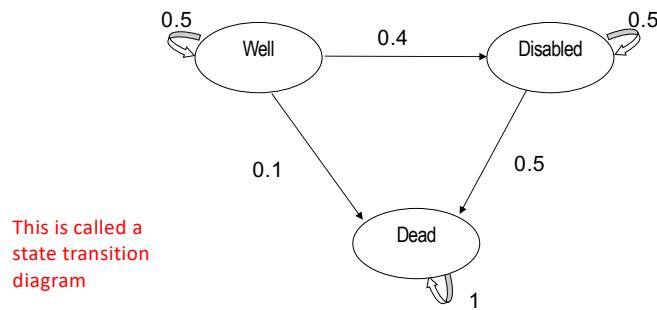
- Health states
  - The health state defines how a patient is counted for a given cycle.
  - Health states have to be **mutually exclusive** and **exhaustive**
  - Determines their costs, their risks and any other benefits/ payoffs.



## Key Elements of Markov Models

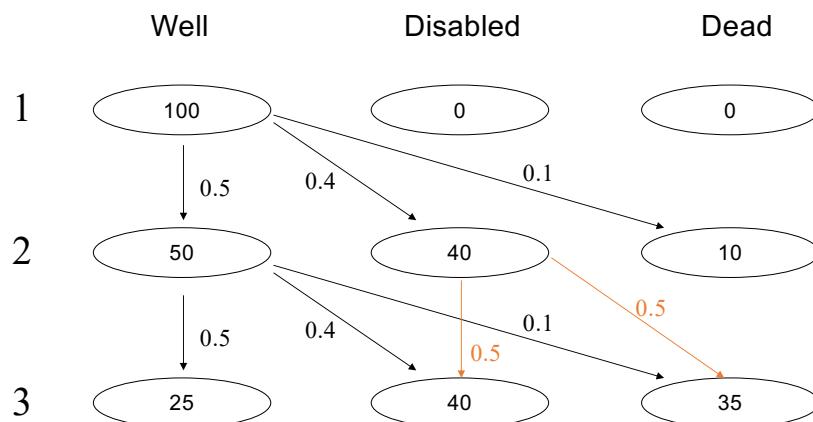
- Transition probabilities

- These are the probabilities that a patient will move from one health state to another in a given cycle.



- State transition diagram: 狀態轉移地圖
- 我們會練習如何用treeage畫此圖

## Health State Transitions



## Key Elements of Markov Models

- Termination condition
  - The number of Markov cycles that the patient cohort is followed for

Cycle	State A	State B	State C	State D	Total
0	1000	0	0	0	1000
	$1000 \times 0.721$	$1000 \times 0.202$	$1000 \times 0.067$	$1000 \times 0.01$	
1	721	202	67	10	1000
2	520	263	181	36	1000
3	375	258	277	90	1000
4	270	226	338	166	1000
5	195	186	363	256	1000
6	140	147	361	351	1000
7	101	114	340	445	1000
8	73	87	308	532	1000
9	53	65	271	611	1000
10	38	48	234	680	1000
11	27	36	197	739	1000
12	20	26	164	789	1000
13	14	19	135	831	1000
14	10	14	110	865	1000
15	7	10	89	893	1000
16	5	7	72	916	1000
17	4	5	57	934	1000
18	3	4	45	948	1000
19	2	3	36	959	1000
20	1	2	28	968	1000

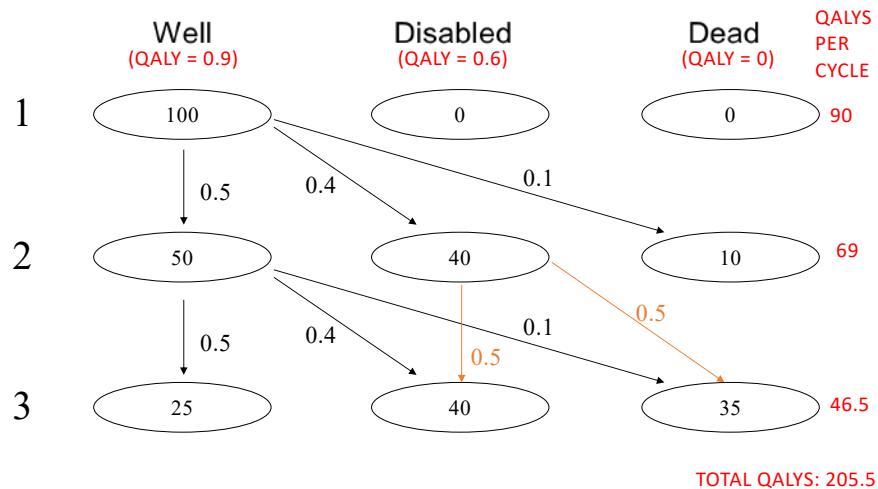
**Fig. 9.6** The results of the Markov trace for the monotherapy group in the HIV example.  
The trace assumes a starting cohort of 1000 beginning in State A.

## Analysing a Markov Model

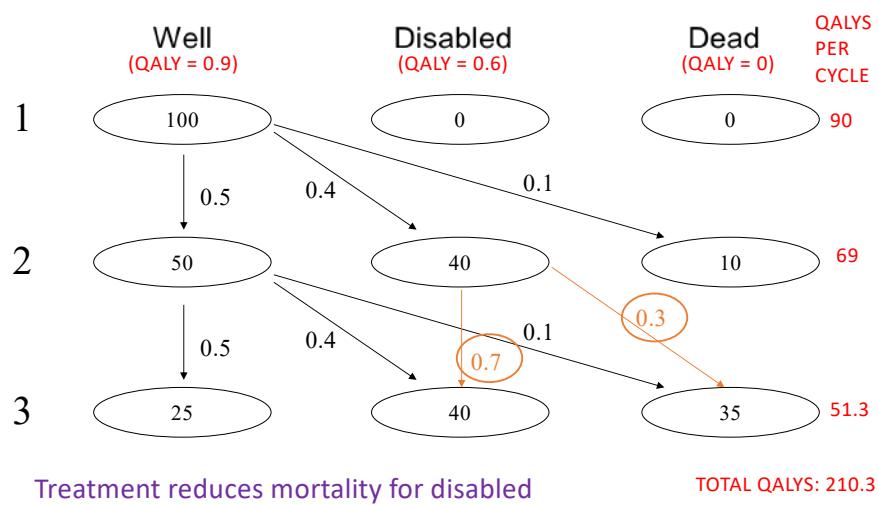
- The Markov trace tells us the proportion of patients in each health state at each time point
- From there, the expected costs and benefits accruing in each cycle can be calculated
- Summing all the costs and benefits across the cycles will provide the total expected cost/benefits
- Compare Markov outcomes for treatment versus control to estimate ICER

馬可夫追蹤圖描述不同時間點處於各健康狀態的患者比例，藉此計算每個週期的預期成本與效益。將各週期的數據相加而得到總預期成本與效益，進而比較治療組與控制組的模型結果，計算增量成本效益比（ICER），協助評估不同治療策略的經濟效益。

## Health State Transitions: Control



## Health State Transition: Treatment



## Key Practical Modeling Message

- **Keep model as simple as possible**
  - What question are you answering?
- **Use a multi-disciplinary team to build model**
  - Can't simplify if don't know your issue
- **Good modelling takes time and resources**
  - Iterative – normally don't get it right first time
- **Don't overlook your data**
  - Garbage in – garbage out
- **Presentation of results of model as transparent as possible**
  - Back of the Envelope!
- **Use sensitivity analysis to check robustness of results**
- **Validation a process rather than a 'tick the box'**

關鍵的實用建模訊息：

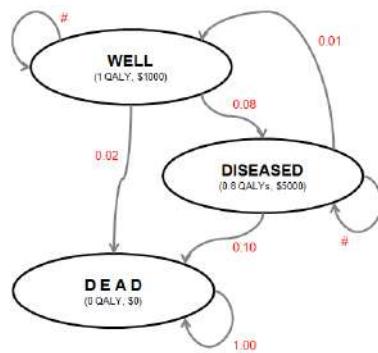
1. 模型盡可能簡單化
2. 與跨學科團隊建構模型
3. 良好的建模需要時間和資源
4. 不要忽視數據的重要性
5. 模型結果的呈現應該盡可能透明
6. 使用敏感度分析以檢視結果的穩健性
7. 驗證是一個過程，而非單純的「打勾確認」

## Key Elements of Markov Models

- The “Markov property”
  - Memoryless

The model does not take into account of all previous health states, just the one immediately before.

    - *“The behaviour of the process subsequent to any cycle depends only on its description in that cycle”* (Sonnenberg and Beck, 1993)
  - Not necessarily ideal in all health applications



馬可夫模型不具記憶性，僅考慮當前狀態，不會追溯過往健康狀態。每個周期後的行為僅描述當下所造成影響

## Determine Transition Probabilities

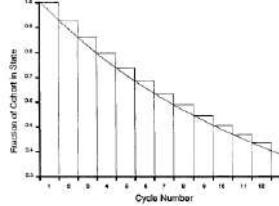
- Most available information about transitions between health states expressed as a *rate* and *not a probability*
  - A rate is a number of events per unit time (e.g. infection attack rate per 100 person years)
  - A probability is a quantity that is unitless (time is built into it)
  - A rate  $r$  can be used to estimate a transition probability  $p$  of an event occurring over a time interval  $t$  based on the following formula:

$$p = 1 - e^{-rt}$$
$$r = -\ln(1-p)/t$$

健康狀態轉換多用比率表示，可透過上圖公式將比率轉為機率，並包含時間因素

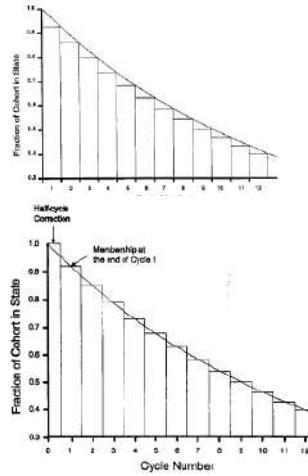
## Half- Cycle Correction

Payoffs attributed to the population in the health state at beginning of the cycle  
→ Markov model overestimates true effect



**Half-cycle correction:** Only half the payoff is accumulated in the very first cycle of the model, and in the very last cycle of the model. The implicit over and underestimates of the discrete cycle cancel each other out (approximately).

Payoffs at end of the cycle → Markov model underestimates true effect



## 半週期修正 (Half-cycle Correction)

在馬可夫模型中，若在週期開始時就計算收益，可能會高估真實效果，若在週期結束時計算，則可能低估真實效果。

- 半週期修正的概念為該方案中一半的收益，是在模型的第一個及最後一個週期中所累積的。
- 以此方式減少週期離散化帶來的高估與低估誤差達到近似的校正效果。

## COHORT VERSUS MICROSIMULATIONS (1)

- **Cohort simulation**

Model a group of hypothetical patients at the same time

Time horizon is fixed

Computationally less intensive

- **Individual or microsimulations (Monte Carlo)**

Individuals are modeled through the Markov models one at a time

Time for each patient can be short or long

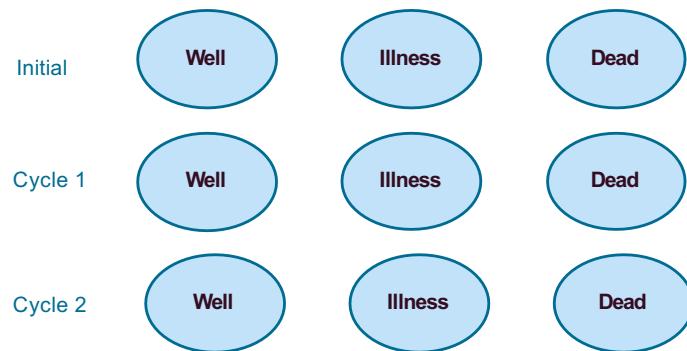
Computationally intensive

個體或微觀模擬：將個體逐一透過馬可夫模型進行模擬，每位患者的模擬時間可長可短，但計算量較大

## COHORT VERSUS MICROSIMULATIONS (1)

Cohort simulation

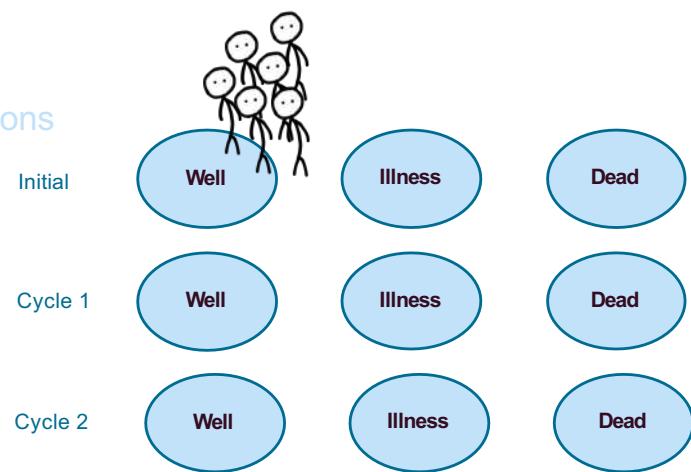
Individual or microsimulations



## COHORT VERSUS MICROSIMULATIONS (2)

Cohort simulation

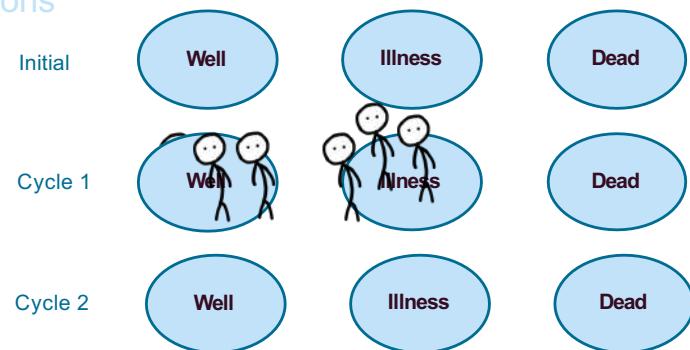
Individual or microsimulations



## COHORT VERSUS MICROSIMULATIONS (3)

### Cohort simulation

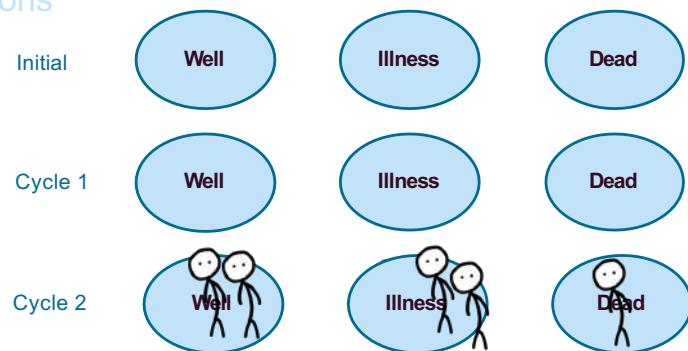
Individual or microsimulations



## COHORT VERSUS MICROSIMULATIONS (4)

### Cohort simulation

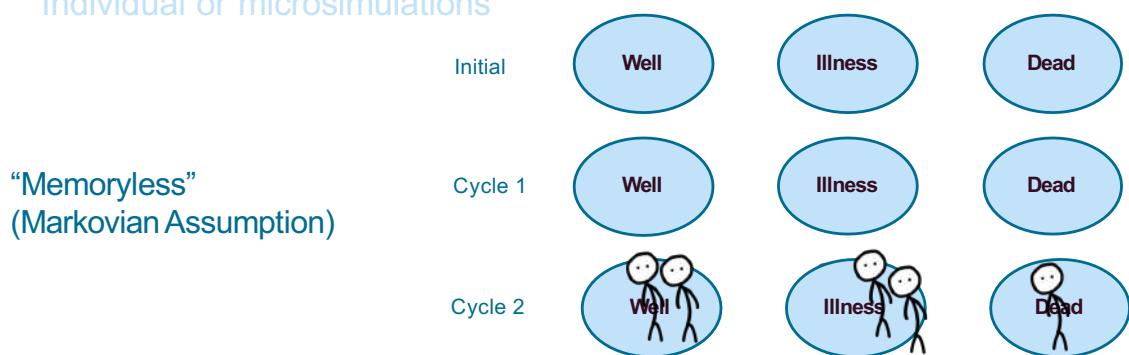
Individual or microsimulations



## COHORT VERSUS MICROSIMULATIONS (5)

### Cohort simulation

Individual or microsimulations

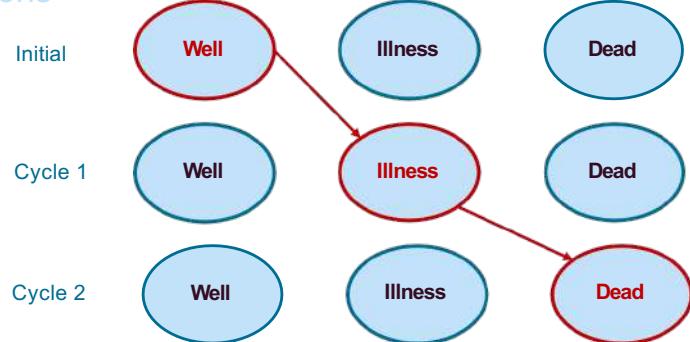


## COHORT VERSUS MICROSIMULATIONS (6)

Cohort simulation

Individual or microsimulations

Tunnel states are used to force  
the model to consider the  
previous state



“Memoryless”  
(Markovian Assumption)

Tunnel state(隧道狀態):使馬可夫模型考慮患者之前的健康狀態確保過去狀態影響

## COHORT VERSUS MICROSIMULATIONS (7)

Cohort simulation

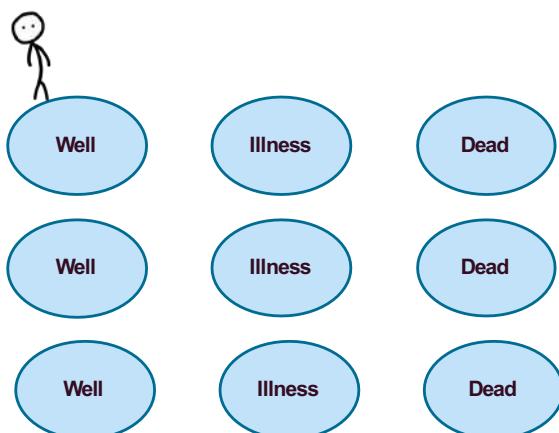
Individual or microsimulations

- “First order” Monte Carlo
- Generate variance around the cost and benefits

Initial

Cycle 1

Cycle 2

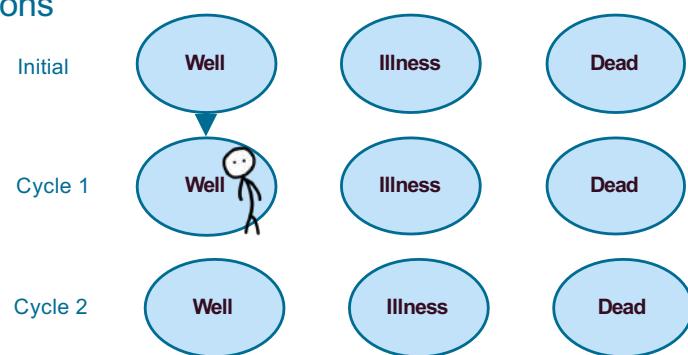


微觀模擬可以將個人因素納入考量，例如：基因  
微觀模擬每次跑Markov Model，只會分析一個人，  
不像Cohort一次可分析一整群人

## COHORT VERSUS MICROSIMULATIONS (8)

Cohort simulation

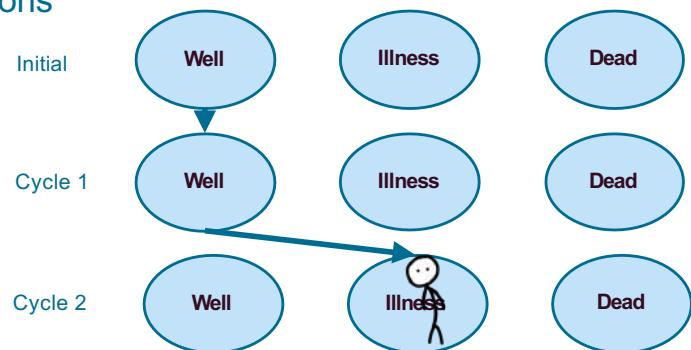
Individual or microsimulations



## COHORT VERSUS MICROSIMULATIONS (9)

Cohort simulation

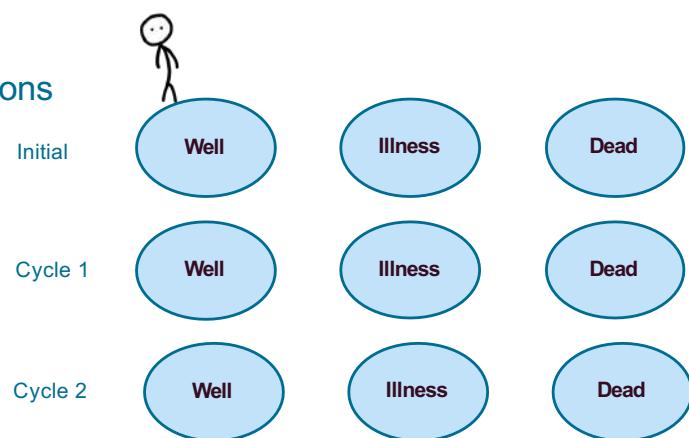
Individual or microsimulations



## COHORT VERSUS MICROSIMULATIONS (10)

Cohort simulation

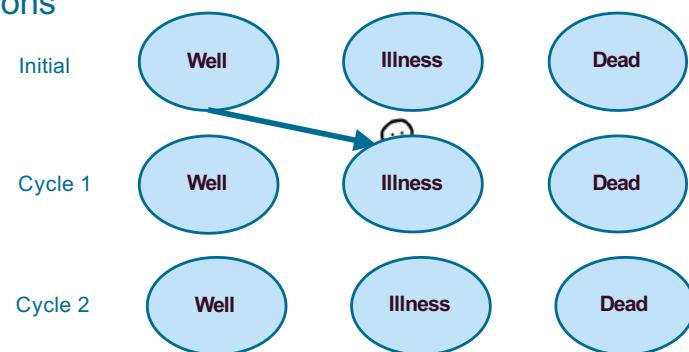
Individual or microsimulations



## COHORT VERSUS MICROSIMULATIONS (11)

Cohort simulation

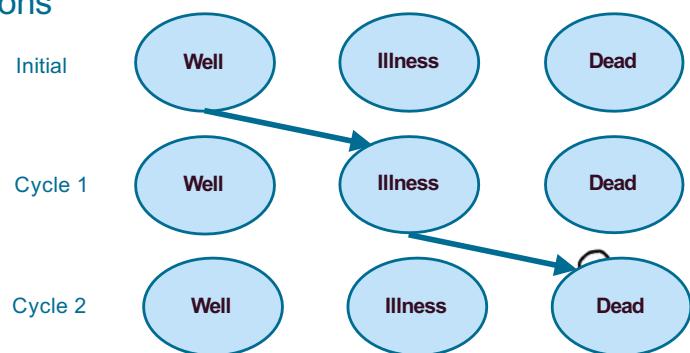
Individual or microsimulations



## COHORT VERSUS MICROSIMULATIONS (12)

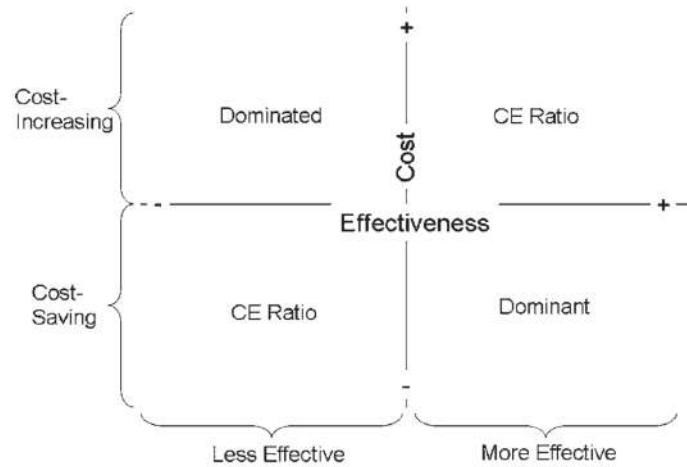
Cohort simulation

Individual or microsimulations



## □ 單元二：結果呈現方式

## 實例 1- Decision Tree Diagram/ Schematic



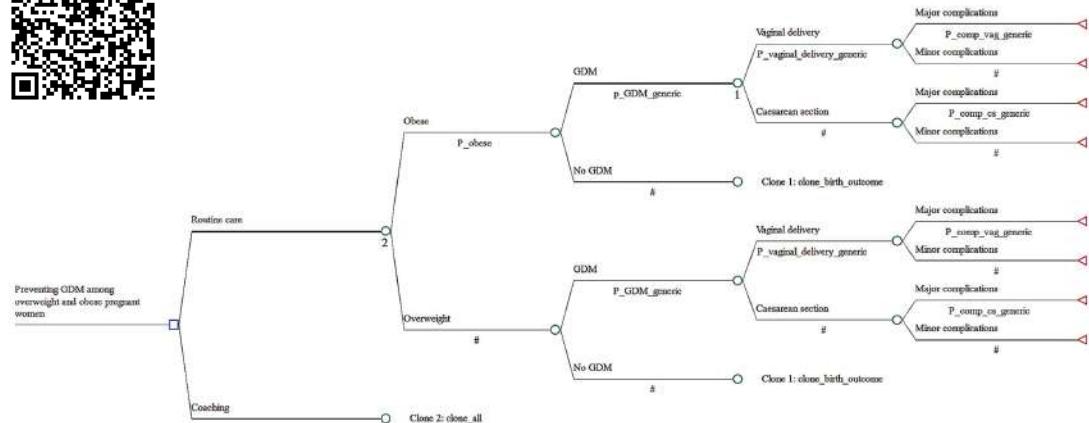
Source: Cohen et al (2008) J Am Coll Cardiol.

我們跑完結果分析之後，要做出圖表以呈現結果。

以下是幫同學整理比較常用的圖表，我們這本手冊都會教如何製作這些圖表

上圖是所謂的Cost-effectiveness Plane 有四個象限 (quadrants)

## 實例 1- Decision Tree Diagram/ Schematic



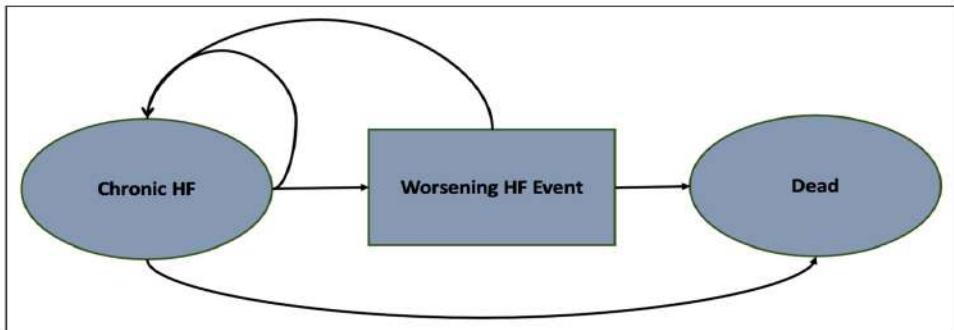
**Fig. 1** Simplified diagram of the decision tree model used to analyze the cost-effectiveness of coaching to prevent GDM

Source: de Jersey et al (2024) Cost Effectiveness and Resource Allocation

請同學閱讀文章 (Figure 1): <https://resource-allocation.biomedcentral.com/articles/10.1186/s12962-024-00520-9> (可掃描上圖QR code)

上圖為TreeAge所繪製，在這個tree作者給他上下對應，所以下面的 coaching branch直接用clone的 (TreeAge有這個功能 )  
同學請不要擔心TreeAge的價錢，他有試用版，金額不算太高，未來工作公司應該也可以購買

## 實例 2- Markov Model Diagram/ Schematic



**Figure 1.** Diagram of the Markov model.

Patients occupy health states, shown in the ovals and boxes. Patients transition from different health states represented as arrows based on transition probabilities derived from participant-level data from DAPA-HF and DELIVER. Worsening HF events include hospitalization for HF and urgent HF visits. DAPA-HF indicates Dapagliflozin and Prevention of Adverse Outcomes in Heart Failure; DELIVER, Dapagliflozin Evaluation to Improve the Lives of Patients With Preserved Ejection Fraction Heart Failure; and HF, heart failure.

Source: Bhatt et al, (2024) Journal of the American Heart Association

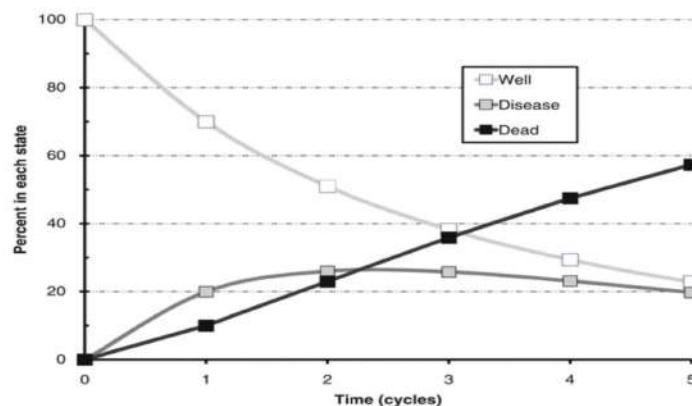
請同學閱讀文章 (Figure 1):

<https://www.ahajournals.org/doi/full/10.1161/JAHA.123.032279> (可掃描上圖QR code)

關於 Markov diagram裡面的health state，可以參考之前其他類似的研究，或者是可以跟chatgpt聊一聊  
上圖中的state transition其實不難，可能是因為data沒那麼多，所以精簡一點  
未來有比較多的data，再用多一點state也不遲！

### 實例 3- Markov Trace

Fig. 5.3



Graphical depiction of the Markov trace for a simple Markov model

Source: Cost-effectiveness modelling for health technology assessment. Adis publisher (2015)

Markov trace 是很常見的圖表，用以呈現每週期有多少人在哪個健康狀態

在上圖中，本來有100個人，經過五個週期後，剩下20人健康、20人生病、60人死亡

我們會說明如何在Excel做這個圖，重點是每一週期都要加起來要同樣人數

## 實例 4- ICER

**Table 3** Within-trial cost-effectiveness analysis

Cost-effectiveness	Costs (95% CI) [P(most costly)]	QALYs (95% CI) [P(most effective)]	Inc Costs (95% CI)		Inc QALY (95% CI)	ICER
			Inc Costs (95% CI)	Inc QALY (95% CI)		
<b>Dyad</b>						
Services as usual	£1,988.61 (146.79, 2615.43) [0.037]	2.58680 (2.54927, 2.62129) [0.06]				
E-SEE Steps	£2,609.46 (2312.07, 2951.04) [0.963]	2.61775 (2.60252, 2.6342) [0.94]	£620.85 (-103.32, 1288.70)	0.03095 (-0.00830, 0.07094)	£20,061.02	
<b>Primary carer</b>						
Services as usual	£942.44 (604.51, 1461.11) [0.052]	1.31392 (1.27465, 1.35166) [0.044]				
E-SEE Steps	£1,368.26 (1142.31, 1639.19) [0.948]	1.34818 (1.33322, 1.36373) [0.956]	£445.82 (-136.90, 890.20)	0.03427 (-0.00643, 0.07679)	£13,010.68	
<b>Child</b>						
Services as usual	£1,000.28 (746.07, 1322.25) [0.143]	1.27420 (1.26722, 1.28191) [0.868]				
E-SEE Steps	£1,177.33 (1034.65, 1340.39) [0.856]	1.26957 (1.26629, 1.27261) [0.132]	£177.05 (-175.88 484.85)	-0.00463 (-0.01333, 0.00331)	Dominated	



Source: Cox et al. (2022) BMC Health Service Research

請同學閱讀文章 (Table 3):

<https://bmchealthservres.biomedcentral.com/articles/10.1186/s12913-022-08220-x> (可掃描上圖QR code)

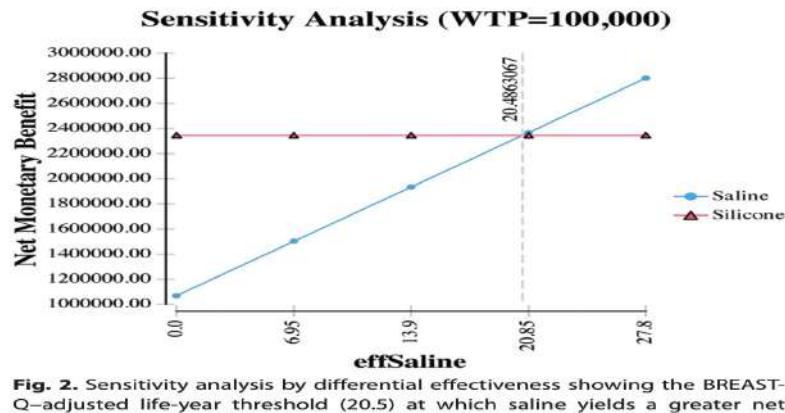
這就是很常見的COST, QALY, Incremental Cost, Incremental QALY, ICER的 Table

Excel裡面就每個都寫一下公式 (這些公式大家應該在國中小就學習過囉)

TreeAge都有內建好了，只要知道按哪個鈕就好 (跟 Outlook, SPSS一樣)

複習：ICER = (differences in costs)/(differences in QALY)

## 實例 5- Net Monetary Benefit



**Fig. 2.** Sensitivity analysis by differential effectiveness showing the BREAST-Q-adjusted life-year threshold (20.5) at which saline yields a greater net monetary benefit. The net monetary benefit calculation combines cost, effectiveness (*eff*), and willingness-to-pay (*WTP*) (set at \$100,000) into a single measurement (created using TreeAge Pro 2017).

Source: Siotos et al. (2019) Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery



這個我們上課還沒教  $NMB = (Incremental Benefit \times Threshold) - Incremental Cost$   
NMB在成本利益 (cost-benefit analysis) 分析中常見

白話文來說 淨貨幣效益 (Net Monetary Benefit, NMB) 是一種統計方法，用於將一項干預措施的價值轉化為貨幣形式，當已知單位效益（例如健康結果或生活質量調整年數，QALY）的支付意願閾值時使用。以下是簡易的解釋：

- 簡單定義：淨貨幣效益表示一項干預措施的貨幣價值，當我們知道每單位效益（例如 QALY）的支付意願閾值時，NMB 將健康效益和資源使用轉換為貨幣來比較，不需使用比例（例如增量成本效益比 ICER）。
- 計算公式:  $NMB = (\text{增量效益}) * (\text{支付意願閾值}) - (\text{增量成本})$
- 解釋：
  - 增量淨貨幣效益：比較不同干預措施時，計算它們的 NMB 差異。
  - 若增量 NMB 為正值，表示在給定支付意願閾值下，干預措施是具有成本效益的，意即所獲效益的成本低於決策者願意支付的最高金額。

請同學閱讀文章 (Figure 2):

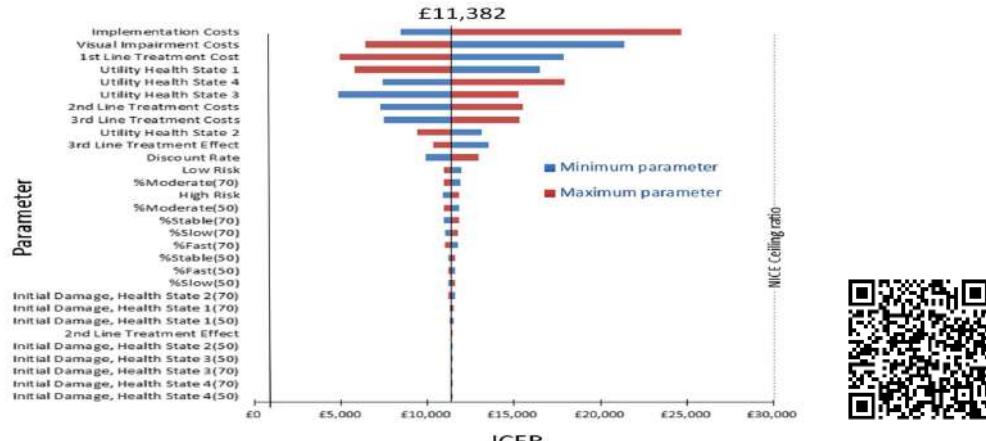
[https://journals.lww.com/plasreconsurg/fulltext/2019/02000/cost\\_effectiveness\\_analysis\\_of\\_silicone\\_versus.7.aspx](https://journals.lww.com/plasreconsurg/fulltext/2019/02000/cost_effectiveness_analysis_of_silicone_versus.7.aspx) (可掃描上圖QR code)

上圖是一種 sensitivity analysis：隨著 effectiveness 的差別（X 軸），NMB 的變化  
請記得： $NMB = (E \times WTP) - C$

直觀上來說 隨著 Saline 的 effectiveness 增加 NMB 也會上升 --- 藍色線  
但 Silicone 的 effectiveness 並沒有變化（這是 one-way sensitivity analysis）所以 NMB 就 silicone 是固定的 --- 紅色線

我們上課會教如何在 one-way PSA 後用 TreeAge 做這個圖

## 實例 6- Tornado Diagram



**Fig. 4** Tornado Diagram measuring the impact in variation in parameters for the health economic model with included visual impairment costs (ICER = £11,382). Maximum and minimum limits for parameters were identified. ICERs were derived and ordered in terms of impact (greatest to lowest ICER variation)

Source: Bodhna et al (2016) BMC Health Service Research

請同學閱讀文章 (Figure 4):

<https://bmchealthservres.biomedcentral.com/articles/10.1186/s12913-016-1849-9> (可掃描上圖QR code)

Tornado 主要是可以知道哪些變數會影響結果

這裡可以看得出來 Implementation Costs 是很重要的參數

在TreeAge軟體分析後呈現的pattern：藍色是Positive的，紅色是Negative的  
這篇文章中：比較組是頻率較密集的眼睛檢查，對照組是現在正常的頻率。

(請看paper的Figure 1)

所以說如果檢查眼睛很貴，成本變貴了，ICER就會比較高

不過呢，有點意外的是，就算檢查費很貴，在這篇文章中ICER也低於NICE的30,000英鎊threshold (例如一條bar，implementation costs到最高，ICER也是差不多25,000)

所以作者的結論是，很符合成本效益！

## 實例 7- Cost-Effectiveness Scatterplot

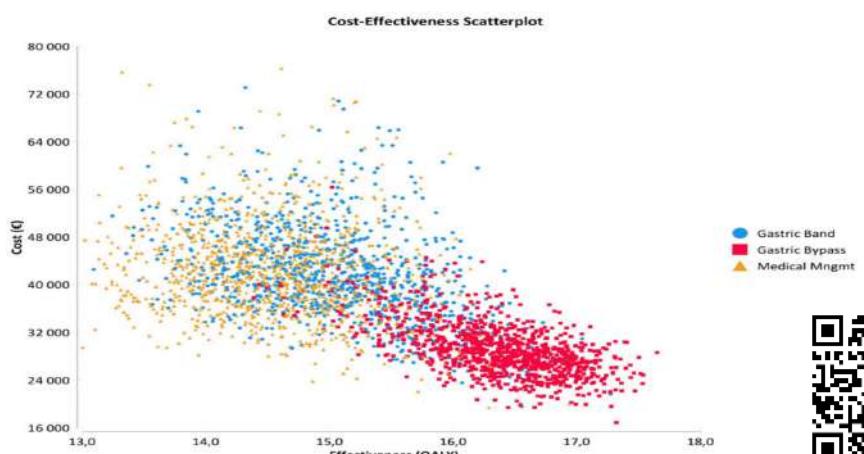


Fig. 2 Cost-effectiveness scatter plot

Source: Faria et al (2013) Obesity Surgery



請同學閱讀文章 (Figure 2):

<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s11695-012-0816-8>  
(可掃描上圖QR code)

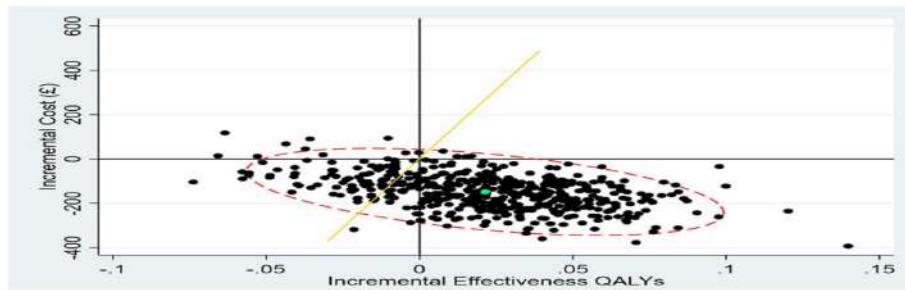
上圖很容易理解，即很簡單明瞭地把治療方案的成本和效益標示出來

這裡每個方案的點都很多，這是這裡呈現每個simulation之後的結果

此圖很清楚的呈現Gastric Bypass效用較高 成本較低

## 實例 8- Cost-Effectiveness Scatterplot

**Figure 1.** Incremental cost-effectiveness scatterplot of self-management compared with clinic-based care for 10 000 sampled individuals (5% of values shown). The dotted red line denotes the 95% confidence interval, the green coloured dot denotes the mean and the yellow line denotes the willingness to pay threshold.



Source: Manoukian et al (2024) Value in Health

上一頁的scatterplot是用各個治療方案的成本和效益做outcome

請同學閱讀文章 (Figure 1):

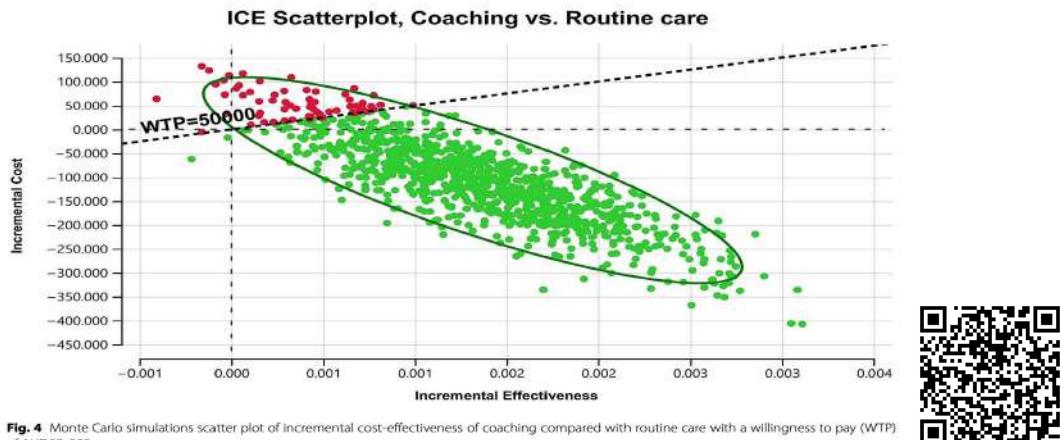
[https://www.valueinhealthjournal.com/article/S1098-3015\(24\)00118-9/fulltext](https://www.valueinhealthjournal.com/article/S1098-3015(24)00118-9/fulltext) (可掃描上圖QR code)

這一頁的scatterplot是用直接用ICER 做outcome (e.g.比較兩個方案 )

以上圖表顯示兩個方案之比較：比較組 (self-management programme) 成本較低，效果兩個方案沒有顯著差異

大部分的ICER點都在右下象限，所以相比起來符合成本效益機會比較大

## 實例 9- Monte Carlo Simulation of Incremental Cost-Effectiveness



請同學閱讀文章 (Figure 4): <https://resource-allocation.biomedcentral.com/articles/10.1186/s12962-024-00520-9> (可掃描上圖QR code)

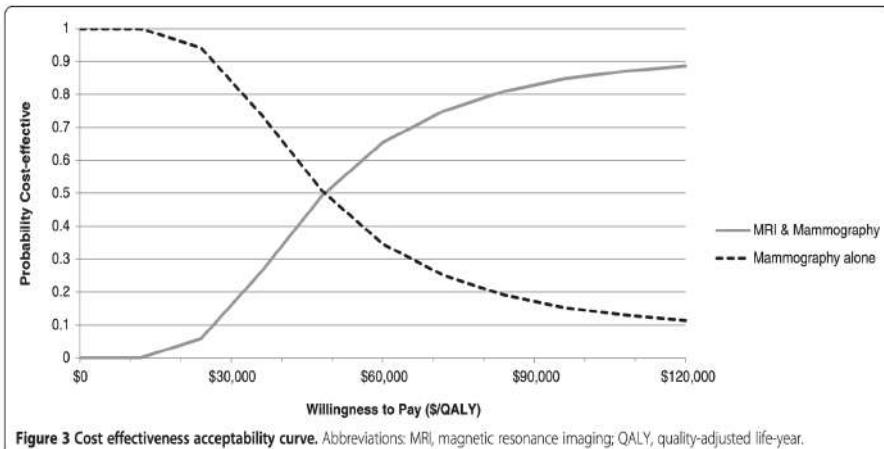
這裡比較營養師 coaching vs routine care 對產婦預防妊娠糖尿病  
畫橢圓型的部分表示：95%模擬出來的結果對應圖上在哪裡  
這個 scatter plot 顯示出 coaching 比較有效、也比較便宜，在大約93%的模擬  
結果中

以上模擬結果是依照Willingness-to-pay(WTP) 閾值澳幣50,000 (請同學看  
WTP斜率 )

這個圖是可以在TreeAge中是可以在敏感性分析後，直接叫用軟體繪圖，同學  
不用擔心

如果是用Excel那就要先算出個別點，在用excel中寫一下指令

## 實例 10- Cost-Effectiveness Acceptance Curve(s)



Source: Pataky et al (2013) BMC Cancer

請同學閱讀文章 (Figure 3): <https://link.springer.com/article/10.1186/1471-2407-13-339> (可掃描上圖QR code)

Cost-effectiveness acceptance curve (CEAC)大概是現在最常見的圖了 所以這裡我們用兩個例子

第一個例子是在說如果兩個方案符合成本效益的可能性

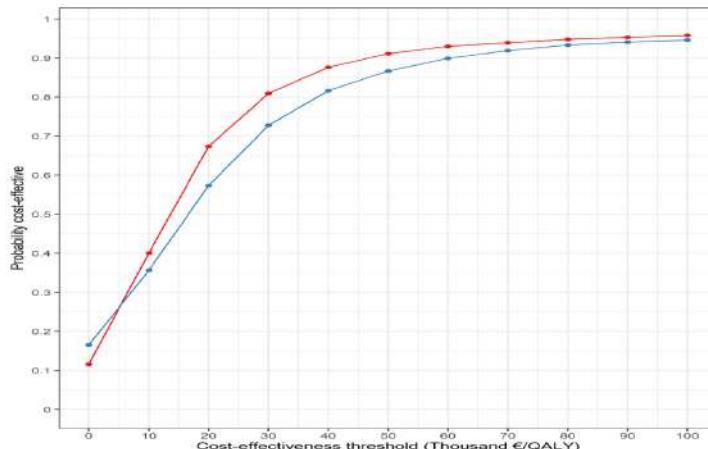
第二個例子（在下一頁）是在說新方案符合成本效益的可能性

其實這兩個是幾乎一樣的 只是第一個例子把對照組也畫出來了

這裡的X座標是Willingness-to-pay

直觀上來說就是如果願意多付一點錢換到一QALY，比較有效的治療方案就會較可能被選擇

## 實例 11- Cost-Effectiveness Acceptance Curve(s)



Perspective  
— Healthcare  
— Societal

Figure 3. Cost-effectiveness acceptability curve. At a cost-effectiveness threshold of €50,000/QALY, EVT was cost-effective in 87% of replications from a societal perspective, and in 91% of replications from a healthcare perspective.

Source : Pinckaers et al (2024) European Stroke Journal

請同學看一下文章 (Figure 3):

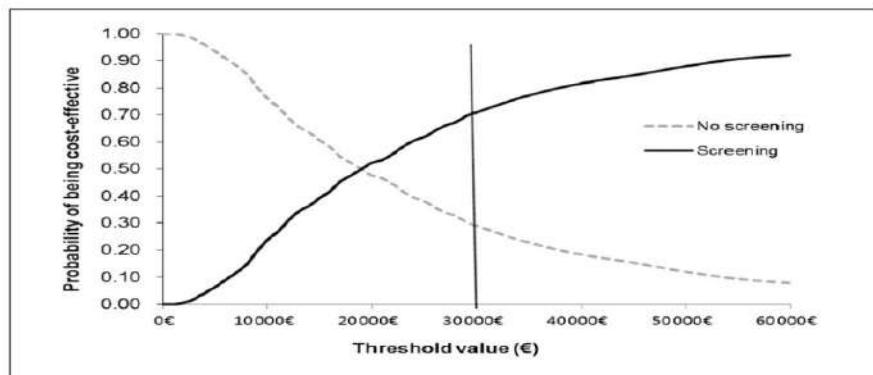
[https://PMC11318439/pdf/10.1177\\_23969873231220464.pdf](https://PMC11318439/pdf/10.1177_23969873231220464.pdf) (可掃描上圖QR code)

上圖顯示出對照組 endovascular treatment (EVT) 符合成本效益的機會  
這個研究使用了兩個觀點 ( 健康照護觀點與社會觀點 )

所以有兩條曲線是這個原因

上面的圖中顯示 如果以健康照護觀點 ( 其實在這個例子，社會觀點結果也差不多 ) 套用歐洲閾值 €50,000 threshold, EVT 大概9成以上的模擬結果會是符合  
成本效益的

## 實例 12- Cost-Effectiveness Acceptance Curve(s)



**FIGURE 2**  
Cost-effectiveness acceptability curves. Note: Threshold value of €30 000 = US\$40 000.



Source : Vallejo-Torres et al (2015) Pediatrics

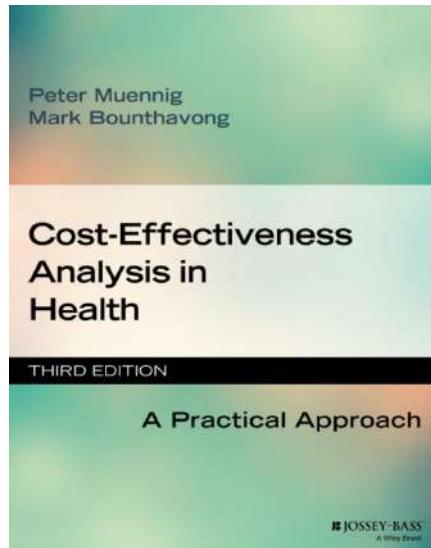
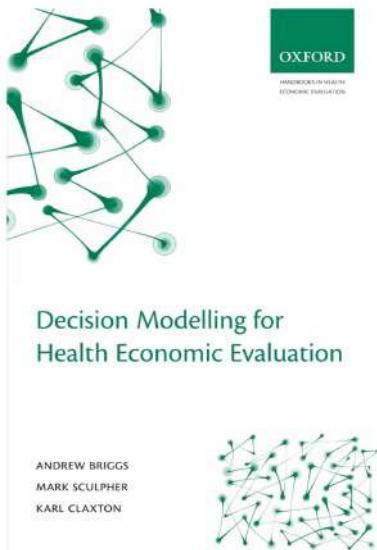
請同學看一下文章 (Figure 2):

<https://publications.aap.org/pediatrics/article/136/2/e424/33779/Cost-Effectiveness-Analysis-of-a-National-Newborn> (可掃描上圖QR code)

這是一樣的，除了加上一條willingness-to-pay的直線並標記閾值，就能知道新治療方案符合成本效益的機會

□ 單元三：Decision Tree Modelling in Excel

## Decision Tree Modelling in Excel (1)



接下來這個單元，將使用excel來做決策模型，市面上教科書也有相關內容；其中比較好的是以上這兩本 (Authors: Andrew Briggs 和 Peter Muennig ) 同學們有興趣可以自學，大概一本三至四天左右可以讀完。

我們講義安排Excel和TreeAge兩者都會進行 Decision Tree 和 Markov modelling 說明與練習，需要做圖的部分只在TreeAge教授，TreeAge也會教到microsimulation，但會比較難在excel做執行。

## Decision Tree Modelling in Excel (2)

ORIGINAL RESEARCH ARTICLE

Pharmacoeconomics 1997 Nov; 12(9): 565-572  
1170-4959(97)0011-0565\$9.00/0  
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### Economic Evaluation of Oral Sumatriptan Compared with Oral Caffeine/Ergotamine for Migraine

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4 Department of Neurology, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, Canada

#### Summary

We conducted an economic comparison of oral sumatriptan with oral caffeine/ergotamine in the treatment of patients with migraine. Cost-effectiveness, cost-utility and cost-benefit analyses were conducted from societal and health-departmental perspectives. A decision tree was used. Utilities were assigned to health states using the Quality of Well-Being Scale. Simple and probabilistic sensitivity analyses were also carried out.

From a societal perspective, using sumatriptan instead of caffeine/ergotamine resulted in an incremental cost-effectiveness ratio of -25 Canadian dollars (\$Can) per attack aborted, an incremental cost-utility ratio of -\$Can7507 per quality-adjusted life-year (QALY), and a net economic benefit of \$Can42 per patient per year (1995 values). From the perspective of the health department, the incremental cost-effectiveness ratio was \$Can98 per attack aborted, the incremental cost-utility ratio was -\$Can100 per QALY, and the grade of recommendation based on past decisions regarding health technology for adoption into health insurance plans was "moderate". Sensitivity analysis showed that the results were robust to relatively large changes in the input variables.

The incremental health benefits obtained from using oral sumatriptan rather than oral caffeine/ergotamine were achieved at moderately acceptable incremental costs, if past decisions on the adoption of other health technologies are used as a guide.

Source: Evans et al (1997) Pharmacoeconomics

第一個練習相對簡單，同學們可以不用自己做，但要看懂並理解。

請同學們下載並仔細讀完以上文章(Evans et al 1997)，可至 GitHub 下載  
[Excel\\_decisiontree\\_reverengineeringEvans\(1997\).pdf](#)

## Decision Tree Modelling in Excel (3)

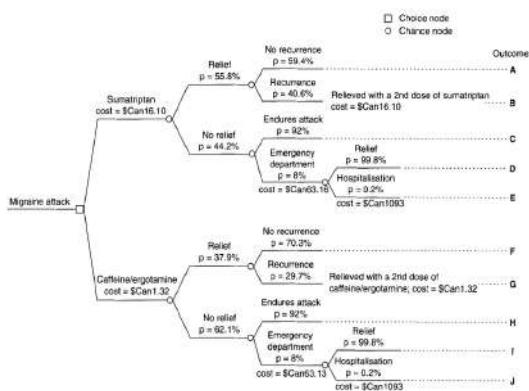


Fig. 1. Decision tree used in the model.

Outcome	Probability (%)	Cost (\$Can)	Expected cost (\$Can)	Utility	Expected utility
<b>Sumatriptan</b>					
A	33.1	16.10	5.34	1.00	0.33
B	22.7	32.20	7.29	0.99	0.26
C	40.7	16.10	6.55	-0.30	-0.12
D	3.5	79.26	2.80	0.10	0.0035
E	0.007	1172	0.08	-0.30	-0.00031
Total	100		22.06		0.42
<b>Caffeine/ergotamine</b>					
F	26.6	1.32	0.35	1.00	0.27
G	11.3	2.64	0.30	0.99	0.10
H	57.1	1.32	0.75	-0.30	-0.17
I	3.0	64.45	3.20	0.10	0.0030
J	0.010	1157	0.11	-0.30	-0.000305
Total	100		4.71		0.20

### Results

#### Base-Case Evaluation

The outcome values of the decision tree are shown in table VI. Assuming an incremental effect with the use of sumatriptan of ( $55.8 - 37.9\% = 17.9\%$ ), the incremental cost was \$Can17.34, and the incremental utility was 0.22.

Table VII shows the incremental cost-effectiveness and cost-utility ratios, and the net economic benefit associated with using sumatriptan in place of caffeine/ergotamine.

From the societal perspective, the use of oral sumatriptan resulted in net savings as well as improved health outcomes, as evidenced by the negative cost-effectiveness and cost-utility ratios and the positive net economic benefit.

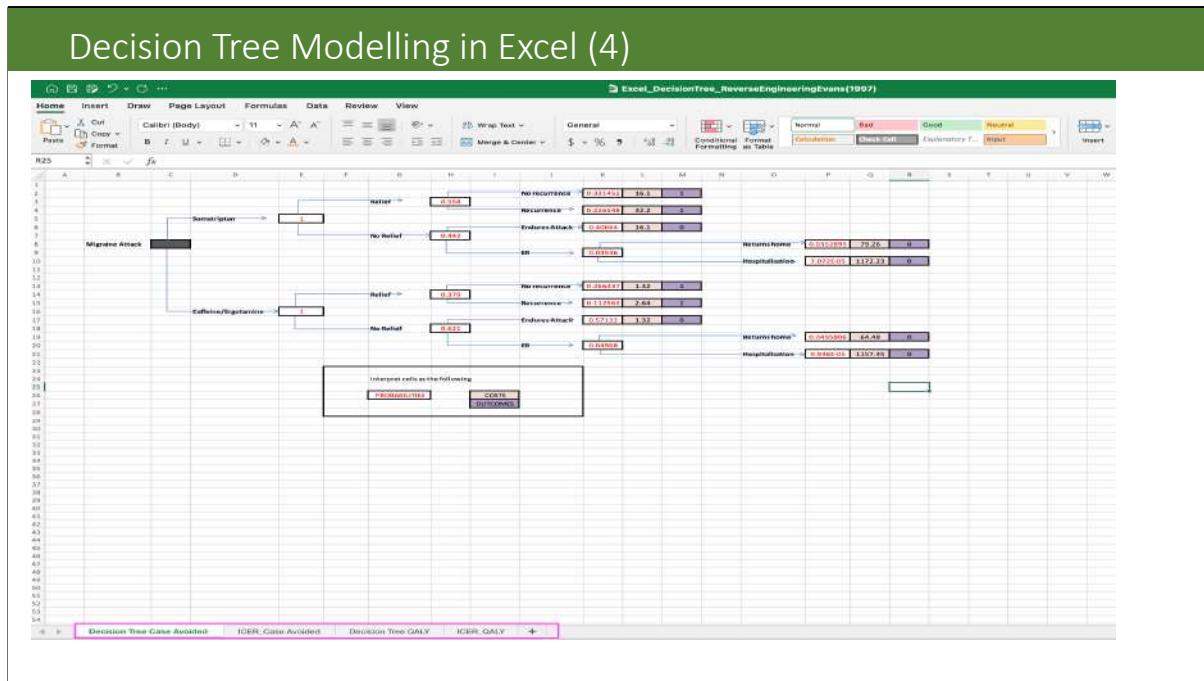
From the health-departmental perspective, the use of oral sumatriptan resulted in net costs for improved health outcomes. The cost-effectiveness ratio was \$Can98 per attack aborted, and the cost-utility ratio was \$Can29,366 per QALY. This cost-utility ratio translates into a 'moderate' recommendation for adoption according to Laupacis et al.<sup>141</sup> (table IV).

#### Sensitivity Analyses

The simple sensitivity analysis (table VIII) showed that from the health-departmental perspective, the results are not sensitive to changes in the various input variables. However, from the societal perspective, the results were sensitive to large changes in relative effectiveness. A threshold analysis indicated that the net economic benefit

以上是該decision tree 研究主要的參數  
有兩個偏頭痛治療方式 效果很不同 請看Figure 1

這研究有CEA和CUA 比較兩種治療  
在CEA 要算出 incremental cost per migrant attack aborted (是個比較臨床的outcome)  
在CUA要算出 incremental cost per QALY



上圖Excel中做出4個tabs，前兩個是用來計算CEA (cost per migraine cases avoided)，後兩個是用來計算 CUA (cost per QALY)。

同學們可以先看一下 Tab 1和3，其實幾乎是一樣的，因為tree的結構都一樣，唯一的差別是 payoff不一樣；

在第一個tab是用case avoided，在第三個tab則是用utility valueProbability和成本，在兩個tabs都是一樣的。

## Decision Tree Modelling in Excel (5)

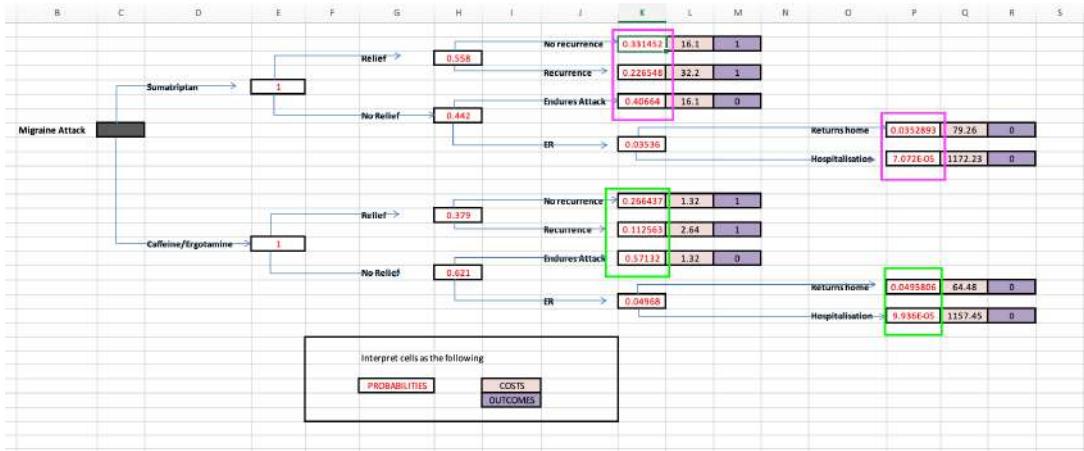


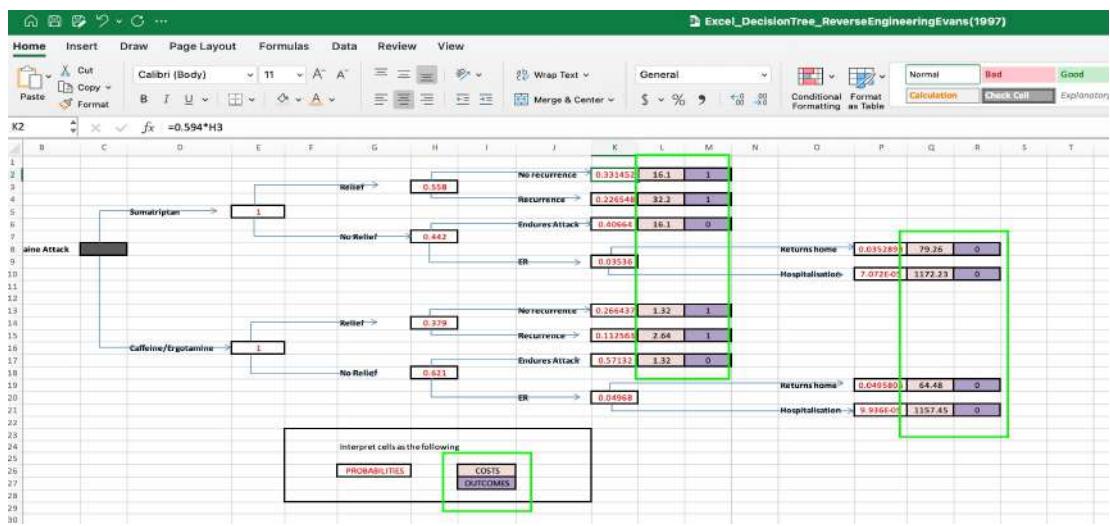
Table 3 應該滿容易理解，關於decision tree 要注意的就上方的branches probabilities 和下方的branches probabilities，相加起來要各自等於一  
同學們可以看一下column K 和 P的 formula (同學們或許有些 excel 實務操作的經驗 )

舉例來說  $K_2 = 0.556 * 0.594$  (也就是說 Probabilities of relief \* probability of no recurrence)

0.556 和 0.594的數值在Figure 1可以看到

這裡我們標註粉紅色的部分，相加起來要等於1 綠色的部分相加起來也要等於1

## Decision Tree Modelling in Excel (6)



先輸入每個路徑可能的成本和結果 - 對照Figure 1  
 成本在後面的branch要加上之前的所有成本，舉例來說Q10 = 16.1+63.13+1093 就是藥的價錢 + 急診室 + 住院費，這才是整個 branch之總成本

## Decision Tree Modelling in Excel (7)

The screenshot shows an Excel spreadsheet titled "Decision Tree-Case Avoided". The ribbon at the top includes Home, Insert, Draw, Page Layout, Formulas, Data, Review, View, and several tabs for styling and calculations. The main content consists of two tables and some associated formulas.

**Table 1: Summarization**

	Summarization			Catheter/Ergonovine		
	Prob	Cost	Outcomes	Prob	Cost	Outcomes
All cases	1.000			1.000		
Initial Refill	0.330			0.370		
No Recurrence	0.331452	\$ 16.30	1.00	0.296452	\$ 1.32	1.00
Recurrence	0.338548	\$ 41.20	3.00	0.413548	\$ 2.64	3.00
Refill	0.442			0.631		
Catheter Attack	0.400000	\$ 16.10	1.00	0.50	\$ 1.32	1.00
Hospitalisation	0.000000			0.000000		
Refill	0.031289	\$ 79.20	1.00	0.049049	\$ 68.40	1.00
Hospitalisation	0.070740	\$ 1,172.20	3.00	0.108045	\$ 1,157.40	3.00

**Table 2: Expected Values**

	Summarization			Catheter/Ergonovine		
	Prob	Cost	Outcomes	Prob	Cost	Outcomes
No Recurrence	0.331452	\$ 16.10	1.00	0.370000	\$ 1.32	1.00
Recurrence	0.338548	\$ 41.20	3.00	0.413548	\$ 2.64	3.00
Refill	0.442000	\$ 79.20	1.00	0.631000	\$ 1.32	1.00
Hospitalisation	0.000000			0.000000		
<b>EXPECTED VALUES</b>		\$ 22.00	0.50		\$ -0.71	0.38

Cell A10 contains the formula: =IF(C10>0, "ICER\_Case\_Avoided", "ICER\_GALY").

第二個Tab 要計算ICER，這裡以方框標示出來的部分，其實就是上一頁的數值，只是把他讀出來而已

## Decision Tree Modelling in Excel (8)

The screenshot shows a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet titled "Excel\_DecisionTree\_ReverseEngineeringEvans(1997)". The spreadsheet contains two main sections: "Sumatriptan" and "Caffeine/Engotamine".

**Sumatriptan:**

	Prob	Cost	Outcomes
All cases	1.000		
Initial Relief	0.558		0.379
No Recurrence	0.331452	\$ 16.10	1.00
Recurrence	0.226548	\$ 32.20	1.00
No Relief	0.442		0.621
Endures Attack	0.40664	\$ 16.10	-
ER	0.035		0.050
Relief	0.035289	\$ 79.26	-
Hospitalisation	7.07E-05	\$ 1,172.23	-

**Caffeine/Engotamine:**

	Prob	Cost	Outcomes
All cases	1.000		
Initial Relief			
No Recurrence	0.266437	\$ 1.32	1.00
Recurrence	0.112563	\$ 2.64	1.00
Endures Attack	0.40664	\$ 16.10	-
Relief	0.035289	\$ 79.26	-
Hospitalisation	7.07E-05	\$ 1,172.23	-

**EXPECTED VALUES:**

	Prob	Cost	Outcomes
Sumatriptan		\$ 22.06	0.56
Caffeine/Engotamine		\$ 4.71	0.38

**ICER\_Case\_Avoided:**

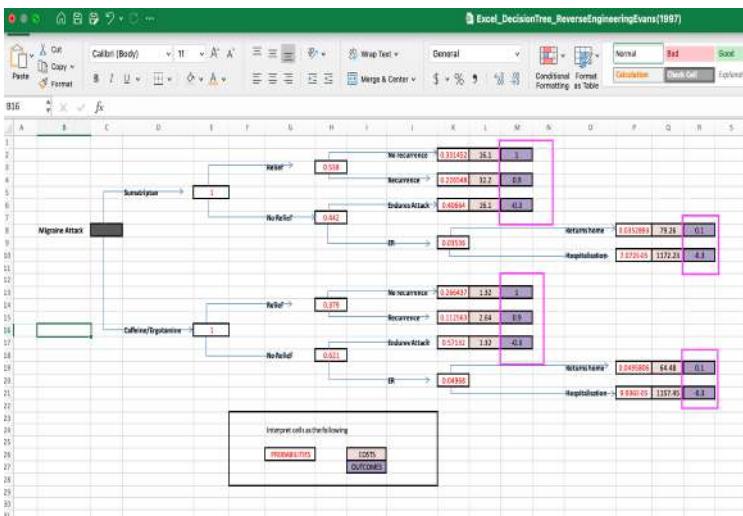
Cell M18 contains the formula:  $=\{N13-R13\}/\{O13-S13\}$ . The value in this cell is highlighted with a pink border.

這裡就可以開始計算ICER，比較兩個方案的cost的差別(e.g. N13- R13) 除上 outcome的差別 (e.g. O13- S13)

把所有的branch相加後，就可以算出在兩個方案都算出expected costs and outcomes (N13, O13, R13, S13)

答案ICER=96.888 和 paper 裡面的 98有點差別，但沒關係那是因為有小數如果到目前大家都還跟得上，第一個ICER就算結束囉😊

## Decision Tree Modelling in Excel (9)

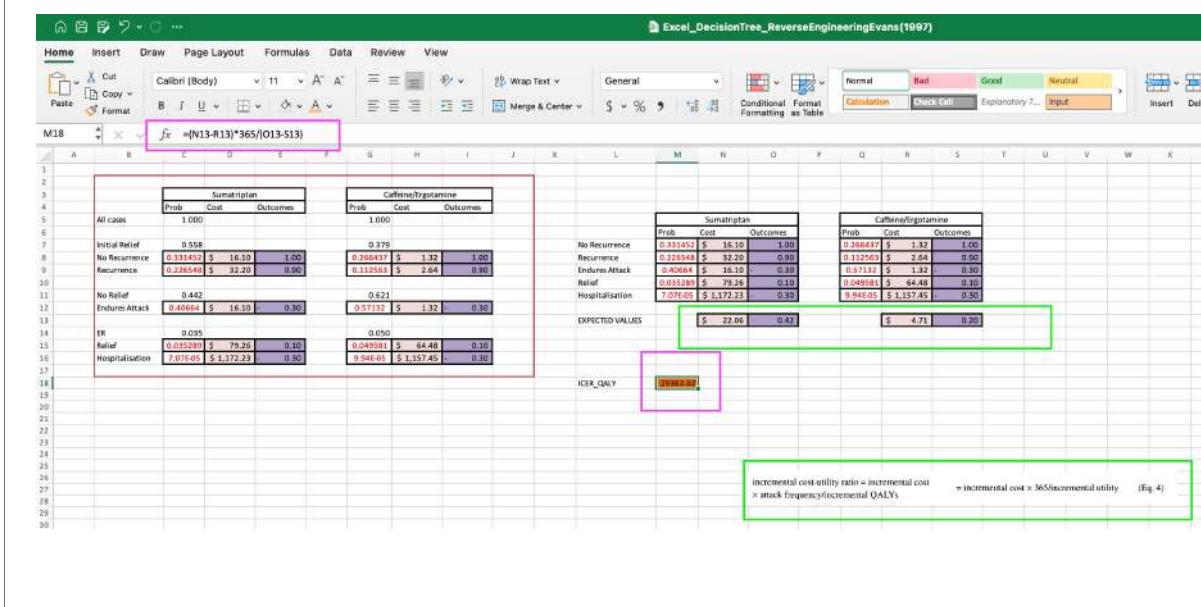


**Table II.** Table of utilities (outcomes are shown in figure 1)

Outcome	Mean utility	Standard deviation
A	1.0	0.00
B	0.9	0.01
C	-0.3	0.10
D	0.1	0.10
E	-0.3	0.10
F	1.0	0.00
G	0.9	0.01
H	-0.3	0.10
I	0.1	0.10
J	-0.3	0.10

接下來我們來計算CUA= Cost per QALY，所以做一個新的tree，其實和前一個幾乎一樣，只是outcome變成utility (上面slide紫色框列的地方)。關於這些utility怎麼來的，可以查看該篇paper的Table 2，這裡我們所看到utility呈現負值，可推論 migraine 主觀感覺非常痛苦。

## Decision Tree Modelling in Excel (10)



那我們建立一個新的tab，再來計算ICER只是這次用的是 cost per QALY，  
ICER公式標示在紫色方框，請同學們特別注意，因為這裡的公式考慮到一年  
migrant發生次數(請看equation 4)，  
所以做了個很巧妙的轉化，在分子乘上365，這裡我們答案29365和paper中的  
29366就很接近了。

□ 單元四：Building Markov Model in Excel

## □ 單元四： Markov Model in Excel

**情境：**  
小李想用Markov Model 了解2007年~2015年  
iPhone、Samsung或他牌，各個品牌市佔率的變化。

請開啟一個空白的Excel檔案，並輸入以下的值建立表格：

	A	B	C	D	E
1		To			
2		Iphone	Samsung	Others	轉移機率 ( Transition Probability ) 總和應為1
3	From	Iphone	90%	10%	0%
4	Samsung		60%	20%	20%
5	Others		40%	10%	50%

箭頭指向 'Iphone' 列下的三行資料，標註為「轉移機率 ( Transition Probability ) 總和應為1」。

箭頭指向 'Others' 列下的三行資料，標註為「品牌忠誠度」。

馬可夫模型可以用以分析品牌市場佔有率的變化。

解釋轉移矩陣(**Transition Probability**)中每一列代表的意義，即從當前品牌轉移到其他品牌的機率總和應為 1。

如果品牌沒有轉換，即「品牌忠誠度」之意，例如：上圖excel表格中之橘色網底方格(iPhone-iPhone)。

## Markov Model in Excel (2)

### 【概念說明】

建立另一個表格 ( I~L ) , 如右圖  
 假設第一年有1000人使用Samsung ,  
 且設定一個Cycle是一年 , 一直到2015年  
 針對不同品牌將數量乘以轉移機率。

	A	B	C	D	E
1			To		
2			Iphone	Samsung	Others
3	From	Iphone	90%	10%	0%
4		Samsung	60%	20%	20%
5		Others	40%	10%	50%

以2008年iPhone為例：

$$0 * 90\% + 1000 * 60\% + 0 * 40\% = 600$$

(1000人中有600人拿iPhone)

	I	J	K	L
1	Cycle	Iphone	Samsung	Others
2	2007	0.0	1000.0	0.0
3	2008	600.0	200.0	200.0
4	2009	740.0	120.0	140.0
5	2010	794.0	112.0	94.0
6	2011	819.4	111.2	69.4
7	2012	831.9	111.1	56.9
8	2013	838.2	111.1	50.7
9	2014	841.3	111.1	47.6
10	2015	842.9	111.1	46.0

這裡先說明如何進行轉移機率運算，後續將再利用Excel中的函數示例。

首先開啟Excel建立表格，假設一開始是1000個人都使用三星手機，而每個品牌之前都有不同的轉移機率。

計算這1000人當中每年使用的手機廠牌之變化將如何呈現。我們先從2008年開始算！

## Markov Model in Excel (3)

【概念說明】  
接下來看看2009年要怎麼算？

	A	B	C	D	E
1			To		
2			Iphone	Samsung	Others
3	From	Iphone	90%	10%	0%
4		Samsung	60%	20%	20%
5		Others	40%	10%	50%

以2009年iPhone為例：

$$600 \times 90\% + 200 \times 60\% + 200 \times 40\% = 740$$

(1000人中有740人拿iPhone)

	I	J	K	L
1	Cycle	Iphone	Samsung	Others
2	2007	0.0	1000.0	0.0
3	2008	600.0	200.0	200.0
4	2009	740.0	120.0	140.0
5	2010	794.0	112.0	94.0
6	2011	819.4	111.2	69.4
7	2012	831.9	111.1	56.9
8	2013	838.2	111.1	50.7
9	2014	841.3	111.1	47.6
10	2015	842.9	111.1	46.0

再來看看2009年怎麼算，就是用2008年算出來的各品牌人數，分別乘上轉移機率，就會得到2009年的人數。

## Markov Model in Excel (4)

不過一個一個算太複雜了！  
可以使用Excel內建的Function。  
公式長這樣：  
 $=MMULT(J2:L2,$C$3:$E$5)$

	A	B	C	D	E
1					
2					
3	From	Iphone	Iphone	Samsung	Others
4			90%	10%	0%
5		Samsung	60%	20%	20%
	Others	40%	10%	50%	

↑  
加入金錢符號鎖定欄位

	I	J	K	L
1	Cycle	Iphone	Samsung	Others
2	2007	0.0	1000.0	0.0
3	2008			
4	2009			
5	2010			
6	2011			
7	2012			
8	2013			
9	2014			
10	2015			

在J3年這格輸入  
 $=MMULT(J2:L2,$C$3:$E$5)$   
按enter

鎖定欄位快捷鍵：Mac是Fn+F4 / Windows是 F4

可以使用Excel的函數公式計算會更有效率 =MMULT()

## Markov Model in Excel (5)

不過一個一個算太複雜了！  
可以使用Excel內建的Function。  
公式長這樣：  
**=MMULT(J2:L2,\$C\$3:\$E\$5)**

	A	B	C	D	E
1			To		
2					
3	From	Iphone	Iphone	Samsung	Others
4			90%	10%	0%
5		Samsung	60%	20%	20%
6		Others	40%	10%	50%

	I	J	K	L
1	Cycle	Iphone	Samsung	Others
2	2007	0.0	1000.0	0.0
3	2008	600.0	200.0	200.0
4	2009			
5	2010			
6	2011			
7	2012			
8	2013			
9	2014			
10	2015			

鎖定欄位快捷鍵：Mac 是Fn+F4 / Windows是 F4

可以使用Excel的函數公式計算會更有效率 =MMULT()

## Markov Model in Excel (6)

不過一個一個算太複雜了！  
可以使用Excel內建的Function。  
公式長這樣：

=MMULT(J2:L2,\$C\$3:\$E\$5)

	A	B	C	D	E
1					
2			To		
3	From	Iphone	Iphone	Samsung	Others
4			90%	10%	0%
5		Samsung	60%	20%	20%
	Others		40%	10%	50%

結果就出來拉！

	I	J	K	L
1	Cycle	Iphone	Samsung	Others
2	2007	0.0	1000.0	0.0
3	2008	600.0	200.0	200.0
4	2009	740.0	120.0	140.0
5	2010	794.0	112.0	94.0
6	2011	819.4	111.2	69.4
7	2012	831.9	111.1	56.9
8	2013	838.2	111.1	50.7
9	2014	841.3	111.1	47.6
10	2015	842.9	111.1	46.0

鎖定欄位快捷鍵：Mac 是Fn+F4 / Windows是 F4

可以使用Excel的函數公式計算會更有效率 =MMULT()

## Markov Model in Excel (7) – 生(老)病死

情境：

最近國健署想要降低台灣人的肥胖率，以避免心血管疾病發生，因此投入每個人500元的成本去健身房運動，看看未來50年的狀況，透過Markov Model來進行成本效益分析：

- Population: 1000位健康的人
- Intervention: 上健身房
- Comparator: usual care

STEP1：先替Usual Care組建立兩張表格，計算每個cycle在不同的健康狀態裡分別有多少人。

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
1	Transition matrix				Cycle	Healthy	Sick	Dead
2	Healthy	Sick	Dead		1	1000	0	0
3	Healthy	0.91	0.07	0.02	2	=MMULT(G2:I2,\$B\$3:\$D\$5)		
4	Sick	0	0.95	0.05	3	2. 初始值是1000位健康的人，		
5	Dead	0	0	1	4	G2:I2分別輸入1000,0,0		
6					5	3. 接著在G2這格輸入上列公式		
7					6	=MMULT(G2:I2,\$B\$3:\$D\$5)		
8					7	4. 按enter，複製往下拉到Cycle第		
9					8	50年		

衛生福利部國民健康署(下稱國健署)想要降低台灣國人的肥胖率，以避免心血管疾病發生，因此投入每個人500元的成本去健身房運動。

透過Markov Model來進行成本效益分析，假設有1000位原本是身體健康的人，在常規的照護之下，各自有不同的機率從健康到死亡。

要注意的是...生病的人變回完全健康的機率是0，而死亡的人也不可能起死回生；另外也要注意每一列(From)的機率加起來要等於1。

同樣使用MMULT()函數公式進行計算。

## Markov Model in Excel (8) – 生(老)病死

情境：

最近國健署想要降低台灣人的肥胖率，以避免心血管疾病發生，因此投入每個人500元的成本去健身房運動，看看未來50年的狀況，透過Markov Model來進行成本效益分析：

- Population: 1000位健康的人
- Intervention: 上健身房
- Comparator: usual care

STEP1：先替Usual Care組建立兩張表格，計算每個cycle在不同的健康狀態裡分別有多少人。

數值結果如下，供參照

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
1	Transition matrix					Cycle	Healthy	Sick	Dead
2		Healthy	Sick	Dead		1	1000	0	0
3	Healthy	0.91	0.07	0.02		2	910	70	20
4	Sick	0	0.95	0.05		3	828.1	130.2	41.7
5	Dead	0	0	1		4	753.571	181.657	64.772
6						5	685.74961	225.32412	88.92627
7						6	624.032145	262.060387	113.907468
8						7	567.869252	292.639618	139.49113
9						8	516.761019	317.758484	165.480496

衛生福利部國民健康署(下稱國健署)想要降低台灣國人的肥胖率，以避免心血管疾病發生，因此投入每個人500元的成本去健身房運動。

透過Markov Model來進行成本效益分析，假設有1000位原本是身體健康的人，在常規的照護之下，各自有不同的機率從健康到死亡。

要注意的是...生病的人變回完全健康的機率是0，而死亡的人也不可能起死回生；另外也要注意每一列(From)的機率加起來要等於1。

同樣使用MMULT()函數公式進行計算。

## Markov Model in Excel (9) – 生(老)病死

STEP 2：另外要計算COSTs和QALY，在同張表單裡面建立下列表格1、2。

表格1

	A	B	C
10	Costs	QALY	
11	Healthy	50	0.9
12	Sick	1000	0.6
13		1.建立表格1	
14			
15	Discount Rate	3%	

Cost這樣算

F	G	H
Cycle	Healthy	Sick
1	1000	0
2	910	70
3	828.1	130.2
4	753.571	181.657
5	685.74961	225.32412
6	624.032145	262.060387
7	567.869252	292.639618
8	516.761019	317.758484

參照上一張表格Cycle 2的人數：

- Healthy =  $910 \times 50 = 45,500$
- Sick =  $70 \times 1000 = 70,000$
- Total Cost =  $115,500$

表格2

M2	L	M	N	O
1	Costs	Healthy	Sick	Total
2		50000	0	50000
3				
4				
5				
6				
7				
8				
9				
10				

2. 建立表格2
3. 在M2輸入公式  
 $=G2*B$11$
4. 在N2輸入公式  
 $=H2*B$12$
5. 在O2輸入公式  
 $=M2+N2$
6. 複製往下拉到cycle 50

要做成本效益分析，要先計算COSTs和QALY。

以第二年為例，就是以第二年人數，分別乘上健康和生病的所花費的單價，再加起來，就是該年的總成本。

死亡是沒有所謂的成本跟QALY的！

## Markov Model in Excel (10) – 生(老)病死

STEP 2：另外要計算COSTs和QALY，在同張表單裡面建立下列表格1、2。

表格1

	A	B	C
10	Costs	QALY	
11	Healthy	50	0.9
12	Sick	1000	0.6
13			
14			
15	Discount Rate	3%	

Cost這樣算

F	G	H
Cycle	Healthy	Sick
1	1000	0
2	910	70
3	828.1	130.2
4	753.571	181.657
5	685.74961	225.32412
6	624.032145	262.060387
7	567.869252	292.639618
8	516.761019	317.758484

參照上一張表格Cycle 2的人數：

- Healthy =  $910 \times 50 = 45,500$
- Sick =  $70 \times 1000 = 70,000$
- Total Cost =  $115,500$

表格2 結果如下，數字供參照

L	M	N	O
1 Costs	Healthy	Sick	Total
2	50000	0	50000
3	45500	70000	115500
4	41405	130200	171605
5	37678.55	181657	219335.55
6	34287.4805	225324.12	259611.601
7	31201.6073	262060.387	293261.994
8	28393.4626	292639.618	321033.08
9	25838.051	317758.484	343596.535
10	23512.6264	338043.831	361556.458
11	21396.49	354059.317	375455.807
12	19470.8059	366311.437	385782.243
13	17718.4334	375254.993	392973.427
14	16123.7744	381298.05	397421.825
15	14672.6347	384806.432	399479.067
16	13352.0976	386107.799	399459.897
17	12150.4088	385495.346	397645.754
18	11056.872	383231.151	394288.023
19	10061.7535	379549.214	389610.967
20	9156.19569	374658.208	383814.404

要做成本效益分析，要先計算COSTs和QALY。

以第二年為例，就是以第二年人數，分別乘上健康和生病的所花費的單價，再加起來，就是該年的總成本。

死亡是沒有所謂的成本跟QALY的！

## Markov Model in Excel (11) – 生(老)病死

STEP 2 : 算完COST。  
另外要算QALY，方法一樣。

	A	B	C
10		Costs	QALY
11	Healthy	50	0.9
12	Sick	1000	0.6
13		1.保留表格1	
14			
15	Discount Rate	3%	

R2	Q	R	S	T	
1	QALY	Healthy	Sick	Total	
2		900	0	900	+ ↴
3		819	42	861	
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					
9					
10					

2.建立表格3  
 3.在R2輸入公式  
 $=G2*\$C\$11$   
 4.在N2輸入公式  
 $=H2*\$C\$12$   
 5.在O2輸入公式  
 $=S2+T2$   
 6.複製往下拉到cycle 50

QALY這樣算

F	G	H
Cycle	Healthy	Sick
1	1000	0
2	910	70
3	828.1	130.2
4	753.571	181.657
5	685.74961	225.32412
6	624.032145	262.060387
7	567.869252	292.639618
8	516.761019	317.758484

QALY亦同，以第二年為例，就是以第二年人數，分別乘上健康和生病的QALY，再加起來，就是該年的總QALY。  
死亡是沒有所謂的成本跟QALY的。

## Markov Model in Excel (12) – 生(老)病死

STEP 2 : 算完COST。  
另外要算QALY，方法一樣。

	A	B	C
10		Costs	
11	Healthy	50	0.9
12	Sick	1000	0.6
13			1.保留表格1
14			
15	Discount Rate		3%

結果如下，數字供參照

R2	Q	R	S	T
1	QALY	Healthy	Sick	Total
2		900	0	900
3		819	42	861
4		745.29	78.12	823.41
5		678.2139	108.9942	787.2081
6		617.174649	135.194472	752.369121
7		561.628931	157.236232	718.865163
8		511.082327	175.583771	686.666097
9		465.084917	190.655091	655.740008
10		423.227275	202.826299	626.053574

QALY這樣算

F	G	H
Cycle	Healthy	Sick
1	1000	0
2	910	70
3	828.1	130.2
4	753.571	181.657
5	685.74961	225.32412
6	624.032145	262.060387
7	567.869252	292.639618
8	516.761019	317.758484

死亡是沒有所謂的成本跟QALY

## Markov Model in Excel (13) – 生(老)病死

### STEP 3：計算成本和QALY折現

	A	B	C
10	Costs	QALY	
11	Healthy	50	0.9
12	Sick	1000	0.6
13			
14			
15	Discount Rate	3%	

Discount factor 這樣算

Excel的Function:

$$=POWER(1/(1+\$B\$15),\$F2-1)$$

	F	G	H	I
1	Cycle	Healthy	Sick	Dead
2	1	1000	0	0
3	2	910	70	20
4	3	828.1	130.2	41.7
5	4	753.571	181.657	64.772
6	5	685.74961	225.32412	88.92627
7	6	624.032145	262.060387	113.907468
8	7	567.869252	292.639618	139.49113
9	8	516.761019	317.758484	165.480496
10	9	470.252528	338.043831	191.703641

V	W	X	Y	Z
1 Discount factor	1	Discounted Costs	Discounted QALY	
2		50000	900	
3			835.9223301	
4			776.1428975	
5			720.4069269	
6			668.4702193	
7			620.0994041	
8				
9				
10				

4. V2:Z2框起來往下複製拉到cycle 第50年

接下來要考慮折現率3%，首先要先計算每一年的折現因子是多少？

可以直接使用excel的函數公式，再接著再把每一年算出的COSTs或QALY分別乘上每一年的折現因子，就可以囉～

## Markov Model in Excel (14) – 生(老)病死

### STEP 3 : 計算成本和QALY折現

	A	B	C
10	Costs	QALY	
11	Healthy	50	0.9
12	Sick	1000	0.6
13			
14			
15	Discount Rate	3%	

Discount factor 這樣算

Excel的Function:

$$=POWER(1/(1+\$B\$15),\$F2-1)$$

	F	G	H	I
1	Cycle	Healthy	Sick	Dead
2	1	1000	0	0
3	2	910	70	20
4	3	828.1	130.2	41.7
5	4	753.571	181.657	64.772
6	5	685.74961	225.32412	88.92627
7	6	624.032145	262.060387	113.907468
8	7	567.869252	292.639618	139.49113
9	8	516.761019	317.758484	165.480496
10	9	470.252528	338.043831	191.703641

結果如下請參考

V	W	X	Y	Z
1 Discount factor		Discounted Costs		Discounted QALY
2	1	50000		900
3	0.970873786	112135.9223		835.9223301
4	0.942595909	161754.171		776.1428975
5	0.915141659	200723.0992		720.4069269
6	0.888487048	230661.5445		668.4702193
7	0.862608784	252970.3721		620.0994041
8	0.837484257	268860.1505		575.0720461
9	0.813091511	279375.4261		533.1766341
10	0.789409234	285416.0065		494.2124723

接下來要考慮折現率3%，首先要先計算每一年的折現因子是多少？

可以直接使用excel的函數公式，再接著再把每一年算出的COSTs或QALY分別乘上每一年的折現因子，就可以囉～

## Markov Model in Excel (15) – 生(老)病死

STEP 4 : 計算Usual Care的Total、平均 COST、QALY

	V	W	X	Y	Z
1	Discount factor		Discounted Costs		Discounted QALY
2		1	50000		900
3	0.970873786		112135.9223		835.9223301
4	0.942595909		161754.171		776.1428975
5	0.915141659		200723.0992		720.4069269
6	0.888487048		230661.5445		668.4702193
7	0.862608784		252970.3721		620.0994041
8	0.837484257		268860.1505		575.0720461
9	0.813091511		279375.4261		533.1766341
10	0.789409234		285416.0065		494.2124723
		Total Discounted	=SUM(X2:X51)	Total Discounted	=SUM(Z2:Z51)
		Average Discounted	=X52/G2	Average Discounted	=Z52/G2
結果如右		Total Discounted	7573928.394	11996.60304	
		Average Discounted	7573.928394	11.99660304	

將新方案和比較品50個cycle的總成本、總QALY算出來後除以1000人（第7的G2）（用公式去帶比較方便）。再計算出ICER值，就可以知道是否具有成本效益。

## Markov Model in Excel (16) – 生(老)病死

試試看用同樣的方法，接著計算Intervention組，Costs變成多了500元。

Transition matrix (Intervention)			
	Healthy	Sick	Dead
Healthy	0.95	0.03	0.02
Sick	0	0.95	0.05
Dead	0	0	1
	Costs	QALY	
Healthy	550	0.9	
Sick	1000	0.6	
Discount Rate	3%		

新方案的做法和原本Usual care的方法一樣，只是新方案多投入了500元的成本進去

## Markov Model in Excel (17) – 生(老)病死

情境：

最近國健署想要降低台灣人的肥胖率，以避免心血管疾病發生，因此投入每個人500元的成本去健身房運動，看看未來50年的狀況，透過Markov Model來進行成本效益分析：

- Population: 1000位健康的人
- Intervention: 上健身房
- Comparator: usual care

STEP1：先替Intervention組建立兩張表格，計算每個cycle在不同的健康狀態裡分別有多少人。

	AE	AF	AG	AH	AI	AJ	AK	AL	AM
1	Transition matrix					Cycle	Healthy	Sick	Dead
2		Healthy	Sick	Dead			1	1000	0
3	Healthy	0.95	0.03	0.02			2	=MMULT(AK2:AM2,\$AF\$3:\$AH\$5)	
4	Sick	0	0.95	0.05			3	2. 初始值是1000位健康的人，	
5	Dead	0	0	1			4	AK2:AM2分別輸入1000,0,0	
6							5	3. 接著在AK2這格輸入上列公式	
7							6	=MMULT(AK2:AM2,\$AF\$3:\$AH\$5)	
8							7	4. 按enter，複製往下拉到Cycle第50年	

衛生福利部國民健康署(下稱國健署)想要降低台灣國人的肥胖率，以避免心血管疾病發生，因此投入每個人500元的成本去健身房運動。

透過Markov Model來進行成本效益分析，假設有1000位原本是身體健康的人，在常規的照護之下，各自有不同的機率從健康到死亡。

要注意的是...生病的人變回完全健康的機率是0，而死亡的人也不可能起死回生；另外也要注意每一列(From)的機率加起來要等於1。

同樣使用MMULT()函數公式進行計算。

STEP1：先替Intervention組建立兩張表格，計算每個cycle在不同的健康狀態裡分別有多少人。

## Markov Model in Excel (18) – 生(老)病死

情境：

最近國健署想要降低台灣人的肥胖率，以避免心血管疾病發生，因此投入每個人500元的成本去健身房運動，看看未來50年的狀況，透過Markov Model來進行成本效益分析：

- Population: 1000位健康的人
- Intervention: 上健身房
- Comparator: usual care

STEP1：先替Intervention組建立兩張表格，計算每個cycle在不同的健康狀態裡分別有多少人。

數值結果如下，供參照

	AE	AF	AG	AH	AI	AJ	AK	AL	AM
1	Transition matrix					Cycle	Healthy	Sick	Dead
2		Healthy	Sick	Dead			1	1000	0
3	Healthy	0.95	0.03	0.02			2	950	30
4	Sick	0	0.95	0.05			3	902.5	57
5	Dead	0	0	1			4	857.375	81.225
6							5	814.50625	102.885
7							6	773.780938	122.175938
8							7	735.091891	139.280569
9							8	698.337296	154.369297

衛生福利部國民健康署(下稱國健署)想要降低台灣國人的肥胖率，以避免心血管疾病發生，因此投入每個人500元的成本去健身房運動。

透過Markov Model來進行成本效益分析，假設有1000位原本是身體健康的人，在常規的照護之下，各自有不同的機率從健康到死亡。

要注意的是...生病的人變回完全健康的機率是0，而死亡的人也不可能起死回生；另外也要注意每一列(From)的機率加起來要等於1。

同樣使用MMULT()函數公式進行計算。

STEP1：先替Intervention組建立兩張表格，計算每個cycle在不同的健康狀態裡分別有多少人。

## Markov Model in Excel (19) – 生(老)病死

表格2

STEP 2：另外要計算COSTs和QALY，在同張表單裡面建立下列表格1、2

表格1

	AE	AF	AG
10			
11	Healthy	Costs	QALY
12	Sick	550 1000	0.9 0.6
13			
14			
15	Discount Ratt	3%	

1.建立表格1

	AP	AQ	AR	AS
1	Costs	Healthy	Sick	Total
2		550000	0	550000
3				
4				
5				
6				
7				
8				
9				
10				

- 2.建立表格2
- 3.在AQ2輸入公式  
 $=AK2*$AF$11$
- 4.在AR2輸入公式  
 $=AL2*$AF$12$
- 5.在AS2輸入公式  
 $=AQ2+AR2$
- 6.複製往下拉到cycle 50

Cost這樣算

AJ	AK	AL
Cycle	Healthy	Sick
1	1000	0
2	950	30
3	902.5	57
4	857.375	81.225
5	814.50625	102.885
6	773.780938	122.175938
7	735.091891	139.280569
8	698.337296	154.369297

參照上一張表格Cycle 2的人數：

- Healthy =  $950 \times 550 = 522,500$
- Sick =  $30 \times 1000 = 30,000$
- Total Cost =  $552,500$

死亡是沒有所謂的成本跟QALY

STEP 2：另外要計算COSTs和QALY，在同張表單裡面建立下列表格1、2

## Markov Model in Excel (20) – 生(老)病死

STEP 2：另外要計算COSTs和QALY，在同張表單裡面建立下列表格1、2

表格1

	AE	AF	AG
10		Costs	QALY
11	Healthy	550	0.9
12	Sick	1000	0.6
13			
14			
15	Discount Rate	3%	

Cost這樣算

AJ	AK	AL
Cycle	Healthy	Sick
1	1000	0
2	950	30
3	902.5	57
4	857.375	81.225
5	814.50625	102.885
6	773.780938	122.175938
7	735.091891	139.280569
8	698.337296	154.369297

參照上一張表格Cycle 2的人數：

- Healthy =  $950 \times 550 = 522,500$
- Sick =  $30 \times 1000 = 30,000$
- Total Cost =  $552,500$

表格2 結果如下，數字供參考

	AP	AQ	AR	AS
1	Costs	Healthy	Sick	Total
2		550000	0	550000
3		522500	30000	552500
4		496375	57000	553375
5		471556.25	81225	552781.25
6		447978.438	102885	550863.438
7		425579.516	122175.938	547755.453
8		404300.54	139280.569	543581.109
9		384085.513	154369.297	538454.81
10		364881.237	167600.951	532482.188

要做成本效益分析，要先計算COSTs和QALY

以第二年為例，就是以第二年人數，分別乘上健康和生病的所花費的單價，再加起來，就是該年的總成本

死亡是沒有所謂的成本跟QALY

STEP 2：另外要計算COSTs和QALY，在同張表單裡面建立下列表格1、2

## Markov Model in Excel (21) – 生(老)病死

STEP 3 : 算完COST。  
另外要算QALY，方法一樣

	AE	AF	AG
10		Costs	QALY
11	Healthy	550	0.9
12	Sick	1000	0.6
13			1.保留表格1
14			
15	Discount Rate	3%	

	AU	AV	AW	AX
1	QALY	Healthy	Sick	Total
2		900	0	900
3		855	18	873
4				
5				
6				
7				
8				
9				
10				

- 2.建立表格3  
 3.在AV2輸入公式  
 $=AK2*$C$11$   
 4.在AW2輸入公式  
 $=AL2*$C$12$   
 5.在O2輸入公式  
 $=AV2+AW2$   
 6.複製往下拉到cycle 50

QALY這樣算

- 例：參照Cycle 2的人數  
 • Healthy =  $950 \times 0.9 = 855$   
 • Sick =  $30 \times 0.6 = 18$   
 • Total QALY = 873

AJ	AK	AL
Cycle	Healthy	Sick
1	1000	0
2	950	30
3	902.5	57
4	857.375	81.225
5	814.50625	102.885
6	773.780938	122.175938
7	735.091891	139.280569
8	698.337296	154.369297

QALY亦同，以第二年為例，就是以第二年人數，分別乘上健康和生病的QALY，再加起來，就是該年的總QALY  
 死亡是沒有所謂的成本跟QALY

STEP 3 : 算完COSTs，另外要算QALY，方法一樣。

## Markov Model in Excel (22) – 生(老)病死

結果如下，數字供參照

STEP 3 : 算完COST。  
另外要算QALY，方法一樣

	AE	AF	AG
10		Costs	QALY
11	Healthy	550	0.9
12	Sick	1000	0.6
13			
14			
15	Discount Rate	3%	

QALY這樣算

AJ	AK	AL
Cycle	Healthy	Sick
1	1000	0
2	950	30
3	902.5	57
4	857.375	81.225
5	814.50625	102.885
6	773.780938	122.175938
7	735.091891	139.280569
8	698.337296	154.369297

例：參照Cycle 2的人數

- Healthy =  $910 \times 0.9 = 819$
- Sick =  $70 \times 0.6 = 42$
- Total QALY = 861

	AU	AV	AW	AX
1	QALY	Healthy	Sick	Total
2		900	0	900
3		855	18	873
4		812.25	34.2	846.45
5		771.6375	48.735	820.3725
6		733.055625	61.731	794.786625
7		696.402844	73.3055625	769.708406
8		661.582702	83.5683413	745.151043
9		628.503566	92.6215782	721.125145
10		597.078388	100.560571	697.638959

QALY亦同，以第二年為例，就是以第二年人數，分別乘上健康和生病的QALY，再加起來，就是該年的總QALY。  
死亡是沒有所謂的成本跟QALY

STEP 3 : 算完COSTs，另外要算QALY，方法一樣。

## Markov Model in Excel (23) – 生(老)病死

### STEP 4 : 計算成本和QALY折現

	AE	AF	AG				
10		Costs	QALY				
11	Healthy	550	0.9				
12	Sick	1000	0.6				
13							
14							
15	Discount Rate	3%					

Discount factor 這樣算  
Excel的Function:  
 $=POWER(1/(1+$AF$15), $AJ2-1)$

	AZ	BA	BB	BC	BD	
1	Discount factor	1		Discounted Costs		Discounted QALY
2				550000		900
3		0.970873786		536407.767		847.5728155
4		0.942595909		521609.0112		797.8603073
5		0.915141659		505873.1504		750.7570509
6		0.888487048				706.1576222
7		0.860608784				663.9572326
8	1.在AZ2輸入			Cycle 1的Total cost*V2		624.0522672
9				( =AS2*AZ2 )		586.3407338
10						550.7226363

1. 在AZ2輸入  
2. 在BB2輸入  
3. 在BD2輸入  
4. AZ2:BD2框起來往下複製拉到cycle 第50年

$=POWER(1/(1+$AF$15), $AJ2-1)$

	AJ	AK	AL	AM
1	Cycle	Healthy	Sick	Dead
2	1	1000	0	0
3	2	950	30	20
4	3	902.5	57	40.5
5	4	857.375	81.225	61.4
6	5	814.50625	102.885	82.60875
7	6	773.780938	122.17938	104.043125
8	7	735.091891	139.280569	125.627541
9	8	698.337296	154.369297	147.293407
10	9	663.420431	167.600951	168.978618

接下來要考慮折現率3%，首先要先計算每一年的折現因子是多少？可以直接使用excel的函數公式，再接著再把每一年算出的COSTs或QALY分別乘上每一年的折現因子，就可以囉～

### STEP 4 : 計算成本和QALY折現

## Markov Model in Excel (24) – 生(老)病死

### STEP 4 : 計算成本和QALY折現

	AE	AF	AG
10		Costs	QALY
11	Healthy	550	0.9
12	Sick	1000	0.6
13			
14			
15	Discount Rate	3%	

Discount factor 這樣算  
Excel的Function:

=POWER(1/(1+\$AF\$15),\$AJ2-1)

結果如下請參考

	AZ	BA	BB	BC	BD	Discounted QALY
1	Discount factor	1		Discounted Costs		900
2				550000		847.5728155
3		0.970873786		536407.767		797.8603073
4		0.942595909		521609.0112		750.7570509
5		0.915141659		505873.1504		706.1576222
6		0.888487048		489435.0294		663.9572326
7		0.862608784		472498.6656		624.0522672
8		0.837484257		455240.6207		586.3407338
9		0.813091511		437813.0352		550.7226363
10		0.789409234		420346.3565		

	AJ	AK	AL	AM
1	Cycle	Healthy	Sick	Dead
2	1	1000	0	0
3	2	950	30	20
4	3	902.5	57	40.5
5	4	857.375	81.225	61.4
6	5	814.50625	102.885	82.60875
7	6	773.780938	122.175938	104.043125
8	7	735.091891	139.280569	125.627541
9	8	698.337296	154.369297	147.293407
10	9	663.420431	167.600951	168.978618

接下來要考慮折現率3%，首先要先計算每一年的折現因子是多少？可以直接使用excel的函數公式，再接著再把每一年算出的COSTs或QALY分別乘上每一年的折現因子，就可以囉～

### STEP 4 : 計算成本和QALY折現

## Markov Model in Excel (25) – 生(老)病死

### STEP 5 : 計算Intervention的Total、平均 COST、QALY

	AZ	BA	BB	BC	BD
1	Discount factor		Discounted Costs		Discounted QALY
2		1	550000		900
3	0.970873786		536407.767		847.5728155
4	0.942595909		521609.0112		797.8603073
5	0.915141659		505873.1504		750.7570509
6	0.888487048		489435.0294		706.1576222
7	0.862608784		472498.6656		663.9572326
8	0.837484257		455240.6207		624.0522672
9	0.813091511		437813.0352		586.3407338
10	0.789409234		420346.3565		550.7226363
		Total Discounted	=SUM(BB2:BB51)		=SUM(BD2:BD51)
		Average Discounted	=BB52/AK2		=BD52/AK2
結果如右		Total Discounted	11343537.84		14016.06521
		Average Discounted	11343.53784		14.01606521

將新方案和比較品50個cycle的總成本、總QALY算出來後除以1000人用公式去帶比較方便。

再計算出ICER值，就可以知道是否具有成本效益。

### STEP 5 : 計算Intervention的Total、平均 COST、QALY

## Markov Model in Excel (26) – 生(老)病死

### STEP 6 : 計算Usual Care和 Intervention的ICER

	A	B	C	D	E
57	Strategy	Average Discounted Cost	Average Discounted QALY	Incremental Cost	Incremental QALY
58	A (Usual Care)	7573.928394	11.99660304	3769.609449	2.019462173
59	B (Intervention)	11343.53784	14.01606521		
60					
61	ICER	1866.640286			

ICER : Incremental 成本 / Incremental QALY  
 $= (D58/E58)$

把剛才分別計算出 Intervention和Usual care 的 Average Discounted Cost 和 Average Discounted QALY 帶入(輸入=所在的儲存格位置)

Incremental 成本 : 新方案 - 舊方案  
 $= (B59-B58)$

Incremental QALY : 新方案 - 舊方案  
 $= (C59-C58)$

將新方案和比較品50個cycle的總成本、總QALY算出來後除以1000人（用公式去帶比較方便）。再計算出ICER值，就可以知道是否具有成本效益。

### STEP 6 : 計算Usual Care和 Intervention的ICER

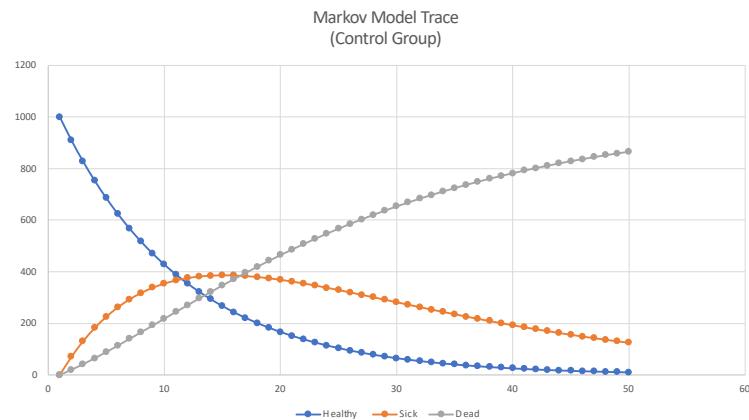
## Markov Model in Excel (27) – 生(老)病死



很多研究都曾附上Markov trace圖，比較新舊方案的差異。

## Markov Model in Excel (28) – 生(老)病死

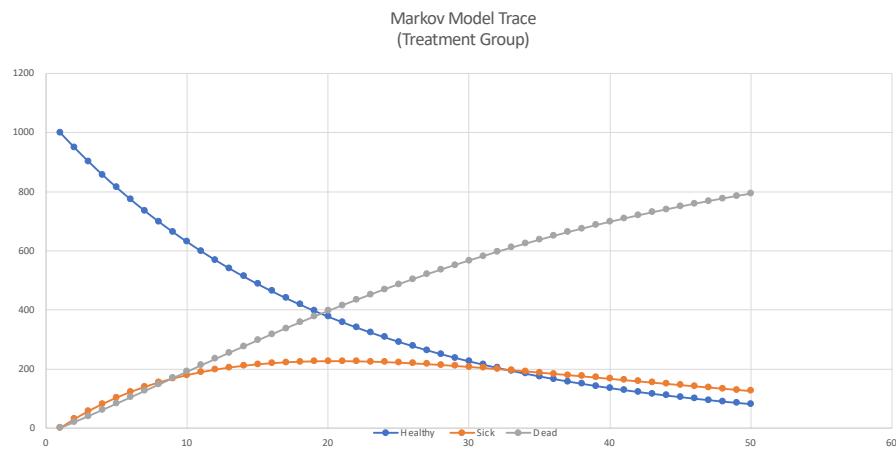
可以分別做出Comparator跟Intervention的Markov Trace圖：



三條線的人數加總一定會等於1000人

## Markov Model in Excel (29) – 生(老)病死

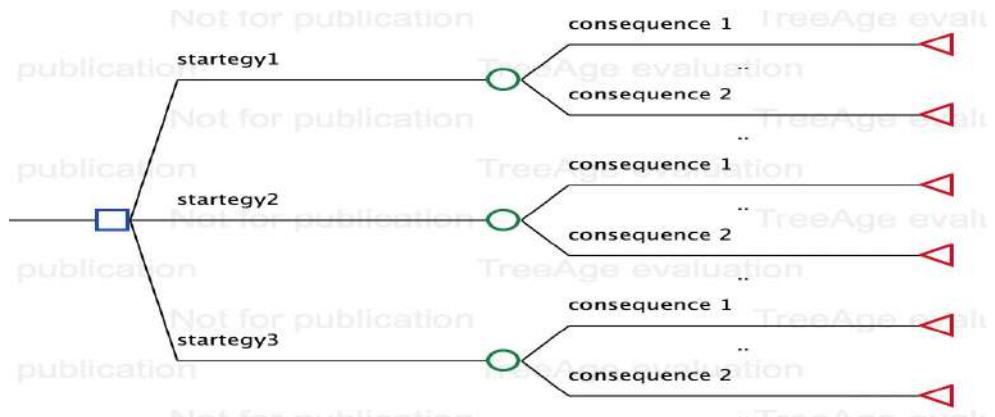
可以分別做出Comparator跟Intervention的Markov Trace圖：



三條線的人數加總一定會等於1000人

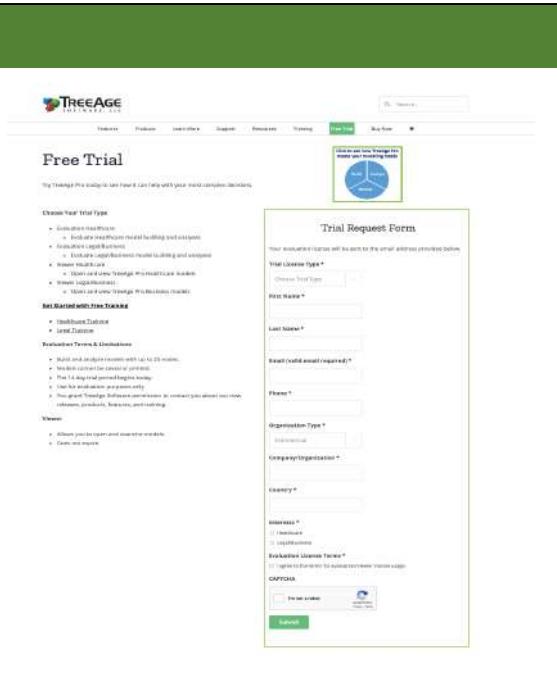
## □ 單元五：TreeAge Workbench

### Tree structure



## TreeAge 下載

1. 至 TreeAge(以下網址)填寫資料申請試用版  
<https://www.treeage.com/trial-download/>

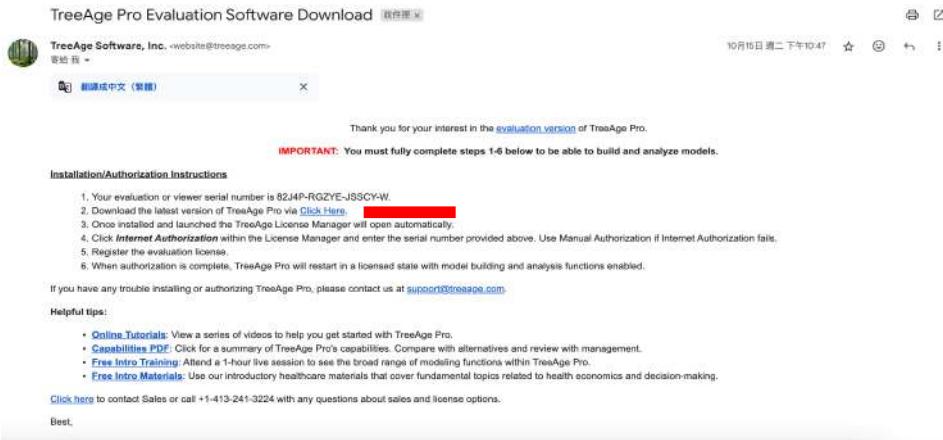


The screenshot shows the 'Trial Request Form' page on the TreeAge website. At the top, there's a banner with the text 'Get TreeAge Pro today! Use it now & save 10% off your initial purchase decisions.' Below the banner, there are sections for 'Choose Your Trial Type' (with options like 'Evaluation institution', 'Evaluation organization', 'Evaluation agent/bureau', 'Evaluation agency/bureau', 'Evaluation individual/academic', 'Open and Close TreeAge Pro institutions available', 'TreeAge Software', and 'TreeAge Pro Education available'), 'Ask Questions with Tree Trial', 'Evaluation Terms & Conditions' (with a note about trial duration), and 'Where' (with a note about location). On the right side, there's a large form titled 'Trial Request Form' with fields for 'Trial License Type' (dropdown), 'First Name' (text input), 'Last Name' (text input), 'Email (required)' (text input), 'Phone' (text input), 'Organization Type' (dropdown), 'Company/Organization' (text input), 'Country' (dropdown), 'Address' (text input), 'City' (text input), 'State/Province' (dropdown), and 'Evaluation License Terms' (checkboxes for 'I agree to the terms for evaluation software license usage' and 'I agree to the terms for evaluation software license usage'). A CAPTCHA section with 'I'm not a robot' and 'Submit' buttons is at the bottom.

到TreeAge網站點選上方「Free Trial」進入申請免費試用

## TreeAge 下載

2. 至信箱收信,依指示下載軟體安裝, 點Click Here



填寫完資料後，便可到所填信箱收信，依照指示進行安裝

## TreeAge 下載

### 3. Download 符合您電腦的版本

#### TreeAge Pro 2024, R2 Healthcare

TreeAge Pro Healthcare 2024, Release 2.1. [Click here](#) for feature details.

Requires license or maintenance to be active through July 1, 2024.

Note that this page provides installers for TreeAge Pro Healthcare, intended for Healthcare Modelers and not for Business Analysts or Attorneys.

#### TreeAge Pro Healthcare - Windows

You can install directly over older versions of TreeAge Pro.

[Download](#)

If you install TreeAge Pro in an existing folder, that folder and its contents will be deleted.

We recommend you use the default installation path.

If clicking on the download link does not work, please right click on link and open in a new tab or browser.

#### TreeAge Pro Healthcare - Mac (Intel Chip)

This installer is for Macs using Intel chips.

[Download](#)

You can install directly over older versions of TreeAge Pro.

Mac OS Catalina, Mojave, High Sierra, Sierra and Maverick are no longer supported.

If clicking on the download link does not work, please right click on link and open in a new tab or browser.

#### TreeAge Pro Healthcare - Mac (Apple Silicon Chip)

This installer is for Macs using Apple Silicon (M1/M2) chips.

[Download](#)

You can install directly over older versions of TreeAge Pro.

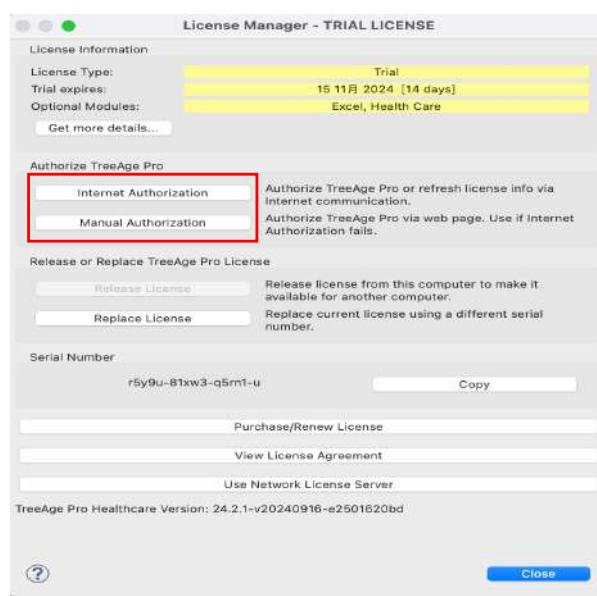
Mac OS Catalina, Mojave, High Sierra, Sierra and Maverick are no longer supported.

If clicking on the download link does not work, please right click on link and open in a new tab or browser.

依照你的電腦型號與規格下載相對應軟體版本

## TreeAge 下載

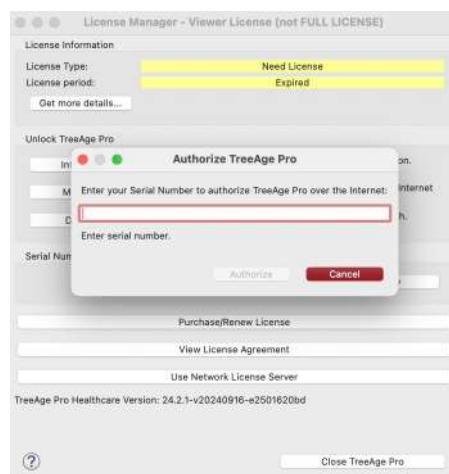
4.手動授權  
Internet Authorization或  
Manual Authorization都可以，  
但Internet容易遭防火牆擋下，  
建議點選Manual Authorization



授權：點選Internet Authorization或Manual Authorization(若遇到防火牆問題)

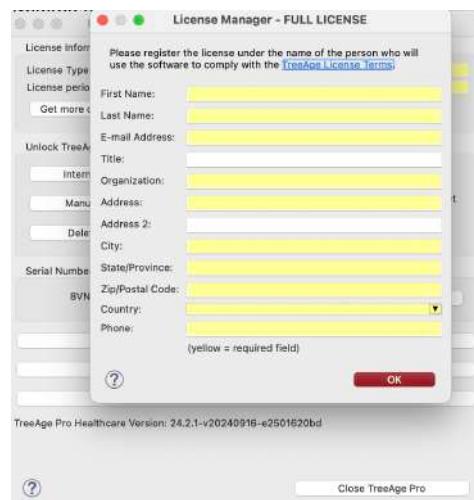
## TreeAge 下載

5. 複製Serial Number並貼上

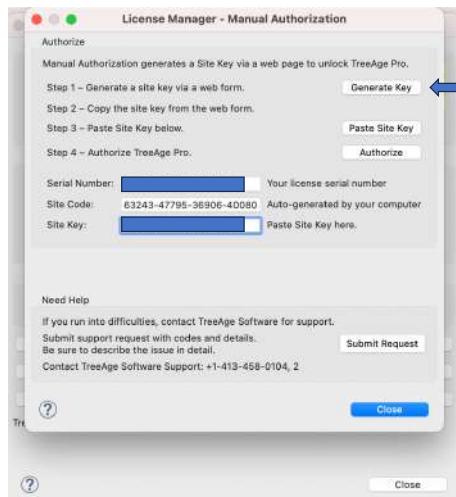


## TreeAge 下載

6. 填寫黃色網底必填欄位之資料後  
按OK(Save)



## TreeAge 下載

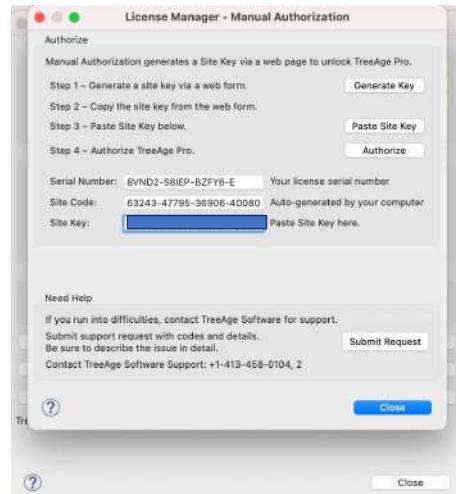


7. Generate Key ,跳到下面網站把資料填完

The screenshot shows the 'Enter User Details' form. It prompts the user to register the license under the name of the person who will use the software. The form includes fields for 'Last Name' (highlighted in red), 'First Name', 'Title', 'Department', and 'Phone'. A note at the top states: 'Please register the license under the name of the person who will use the software to comply with the TreeAge License Terms.'

## TreeAge 下載

8.複製綠色底的全部號碼，  
回到TreeAge,貼上到Site Key  
按Authorize



## TreeAge 下載



**Workbench**

The screenshot displays the TreeAge Pro Healthcare 2024 software interface. The main area shows a decision tree diagram with nodes for Medicine and Surgery, each leading to Success and Failure branches. The left side is labeled "Tree editor" and the right side is labeled "View". Below the tree is a table of variables. The right side also includes a "Project View, Model Validation And Model Overview" section.

**Tree editor:**

```

graph LR
    Start(( )) --> Medicine[Medicine]
    Start --> Surgery[Surgery]
    Medicine -- Success --> p5_Medicine[p5.Medicine]
    Medicine -- Failure --> Medicine_annual["cMedicine_annual | {leF*uf}"]
    Surgery -- Success --> p5_Surgery[p5.Surgery]
    Surgery -- Failure --> cSurgery["cSurgery | {leS*uf}"]
  
```

**Variables Table:**

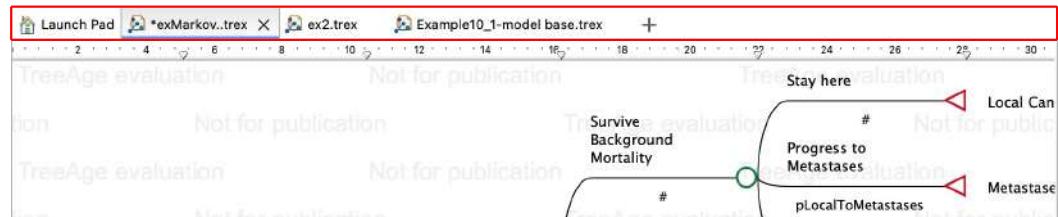
Name	Root Definition	Description	Calculated Value	Show	Edit on Web	Category
cMedicine_annual	ds_cMedicine_annual	Cost of Medicine per year	7,000	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
cSurgery	ds_cSurgery	Cost of Surgery	50,000	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
leF	8	Life Expectancy Post Treatment...	8	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
leS	12	Life Expectancy Post Treatment...	12	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
p5_Medicine	ds_p5_medicine	Probability of success with Med...	0.8	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
p5_Surgery	ds_p5_surgery	Probability of success with Surg...	0.75	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
uf	0.70	Utility Failure Post Treatment	0.7	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
us	0.85	Utility Success Post Treatment	0.85	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**Project View, Model Validation And Model Overview:**

- Business
- Discrete Event Simulation
- Get Started
- Healthcare
- Healthcare Training Examples
- Legal
- Oil
- Other

左方的工作區域為決策樹編輯區域，右方為分析評估變項，下方區域為變項名稱/定義描述與量化數值

## Workbench-Tree Diagram Editor

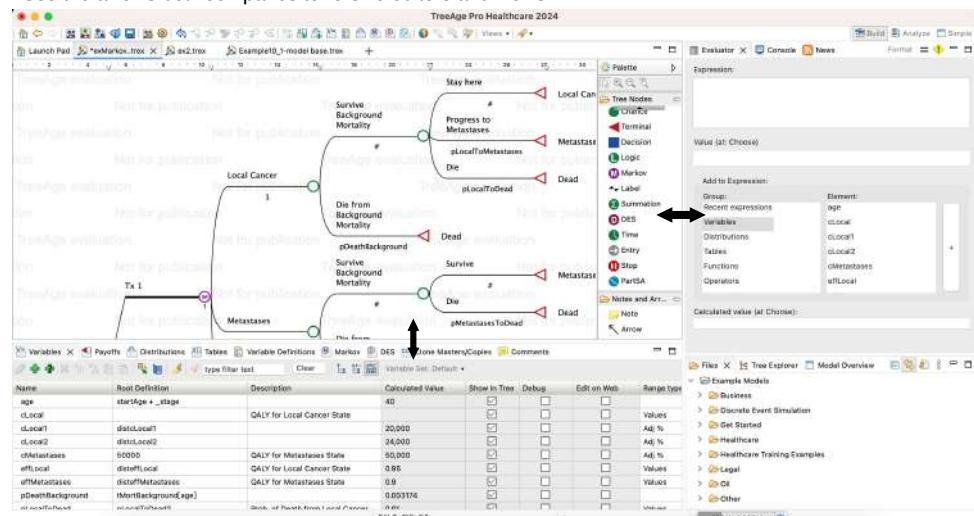


You can open multiple Tree Diagram Editors to edit multiple models. You can also open multiple synchronized editors for the same model. When multiple editor windows are open, the inactive windows will appear as tabs at the top of the active window.

上圖為工作區域編輯視窗

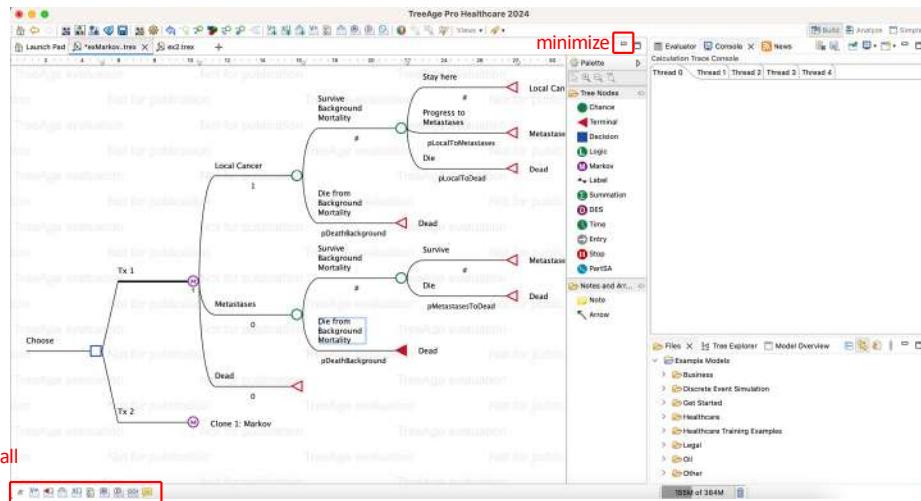
## Workbench

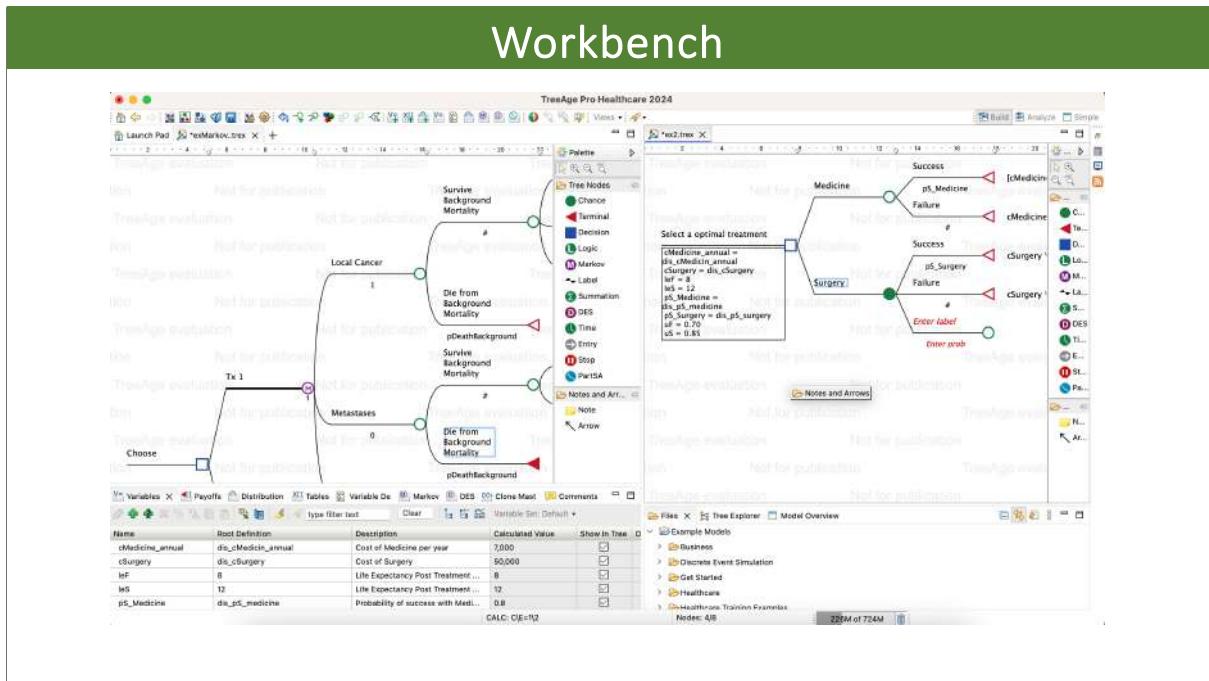
Use the arrows between panes to re-size editors and views.



可使用視窗之間的箭頭來調整編輯器的大小

# Workbench

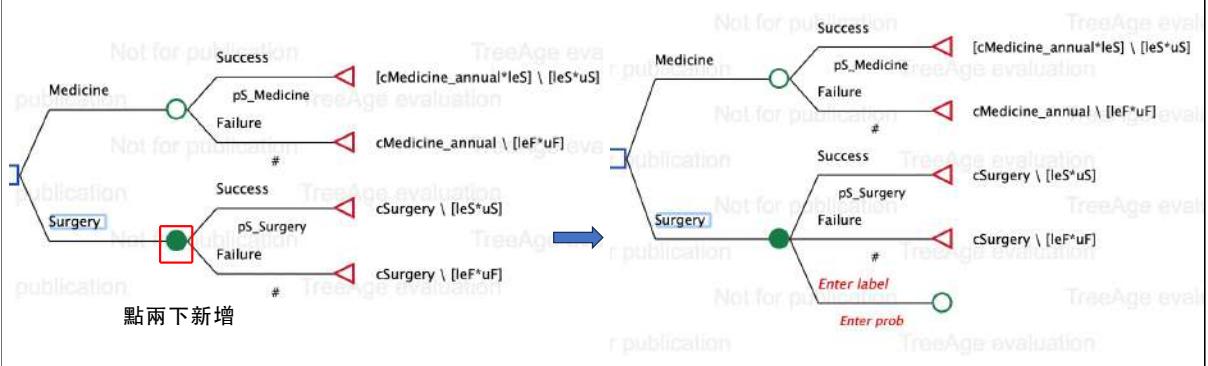




Split the Tree Editor to look at two models (or outputs) side by side.

- Click on a Tree Editor pane tab and hold down the mouse button.
- Drag the tab to the left, right, top, or bottom of the Tree Editor pane.
- A bold line will appear down the center of the Tree Editor. Release the mouse button and the moved tab will appear in a separate section or the Tree Editor pane.
- To move back, click and drag the tab back to its original location.
  
- 將樹狀編輯器視窗分割，以並排檢視兩個模型（或輸出）。
- 點擊樹狀編輯器視窗，並按住滑鼠左鍵。
- 將標籤拖動到樹狀編輯器視窗的左側、右側、頂部或底部。
- 當中央出現粗線時，鬆開滑鼠按鍵，該標籤將顯示在樹狀編輯器視窗獨立區域。
- 若要移回原位，點擊並將視窗拖回其原始位置。

## Workbench



點擊節點兩次即可新增branch

## Node Types

### Decision

- Point where a choice must be made from the options available

### Chance

- Point where there are two or more possible event outcomes

### Terminal

- non-Markov: End point for a scenario within the model
- Markov: End point for a cycle

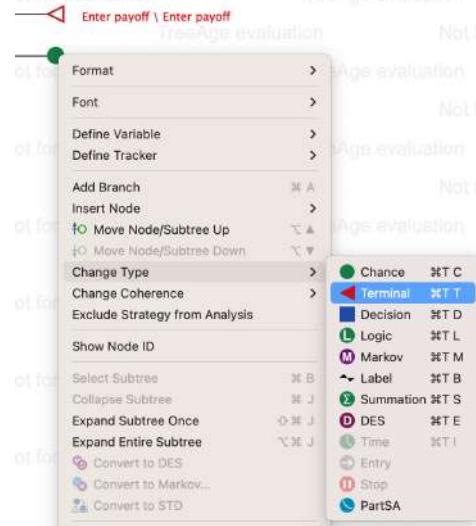
### Markov

- Indicates the start of Markov model



## Change Node Types

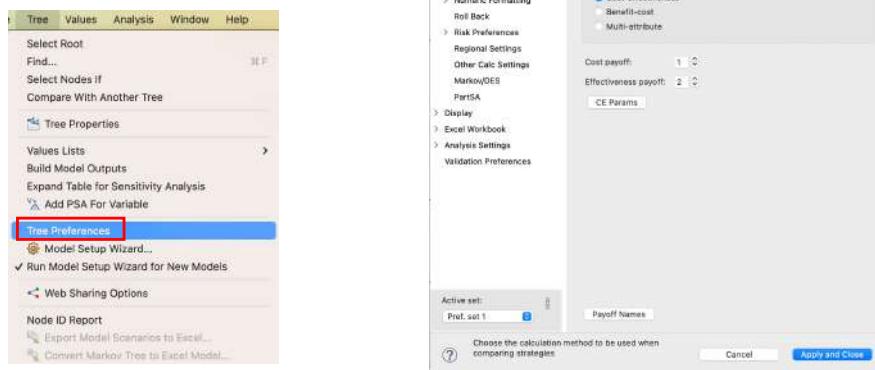
按住Node/右鍵/Change Type



更改決策節點類型，例如：機會節點 (Chance)、終端節點 (Terminal)等

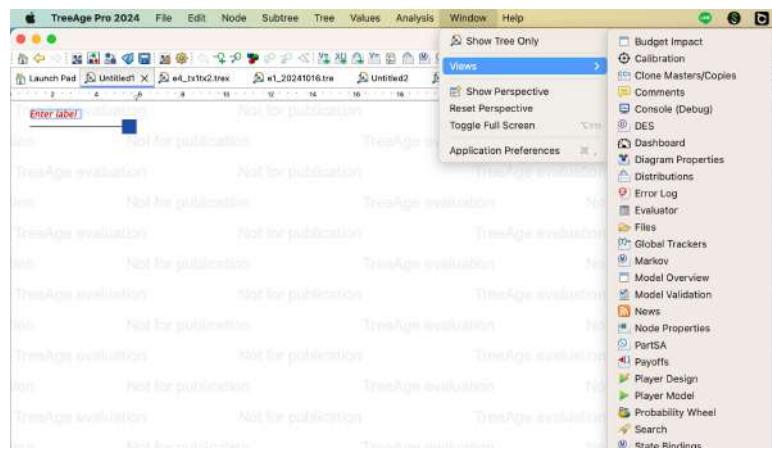
## Tree Preferences

- To compare strategies on the basis of cost-effectiveness
- Calculation Method: Cost-effectiveness
- Two active payoffs (cost and effectiveness)
- Willingness-to-Pay (WTP)



在Tree Preferences (決策樹偏好設定)中可調整計算方法、成本與效益值、支付意願價格等

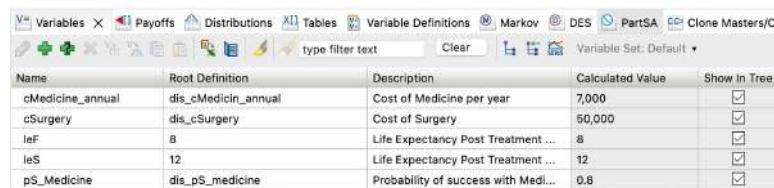
## Views



Views 為展示、分析和解釋模型結果的工具，提供不同的報表、圖表來閱覽模型的輸出結果，包括成本效益分析、敏感度分析等之視覺化圖表呈現

## Variable Properties View

- most numeric values should be entered as variables
- variables assign a name to a numeric value (parameter) or a formula within the model variables
- variables can then be referenced throughout the model to return the appropriate value

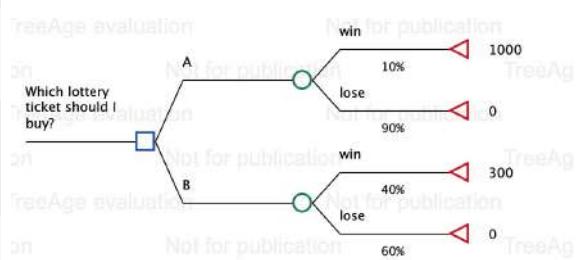


Name	Root Definition	Description	Calculated Value	Show In Tree
cMedicine_annual	dis_cMedicin_annual	Cost of Medicine per year	7,000	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
cSurgery	dis_cSurgery	Cost of Surgery	50,000	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
leF	B	Life Expectancy Post Treatment ...	8	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
leS	12	Life Expectancy Post Treatment ...	12	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
pS_Medicine	dis_pS_medicine	Probability of success with Medi...	0.8	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

□ 單元六：  
Markov Model in TreeAge

## Example 1: A decision about playing a lottery

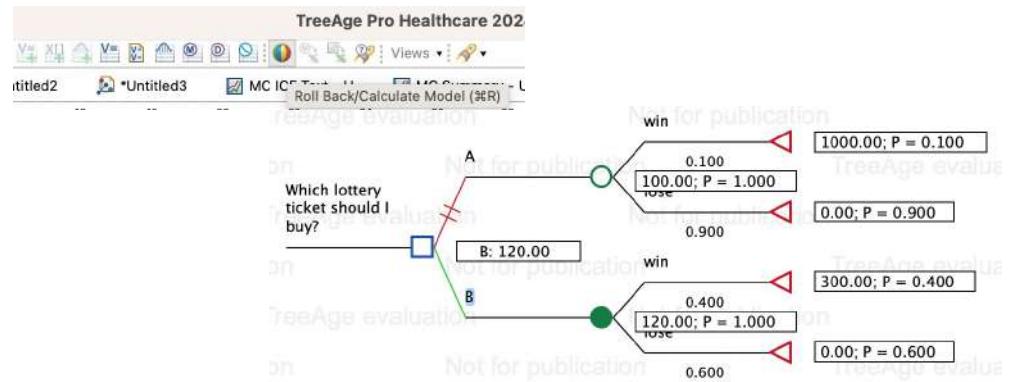
STEP	EX1	
Decision Problem		Which lottery ticket should I buy?
Structure the tree	Decision alternatives	Lottery A Lottery B
	Outcomes of each Alternatives	Lottery A Win/Lose Lottery B Win/Lose
Estimate probabilities for each outcome		Lottery A Win(10%)/Lose(90%) Lottery B Win(40%)/Lose(60%)
Assign a value to each outcome		Lottery A Win(\$1000)/Lose(\$0) Lottery B Win(\$300) /Lose(\$0)



表格將以樂透是否中獎進行舉例說明

## Example 1: A decision about playing a lottery

- Analyze the tree to get the **expected value** for each strategy and to choose the optimal strategy.



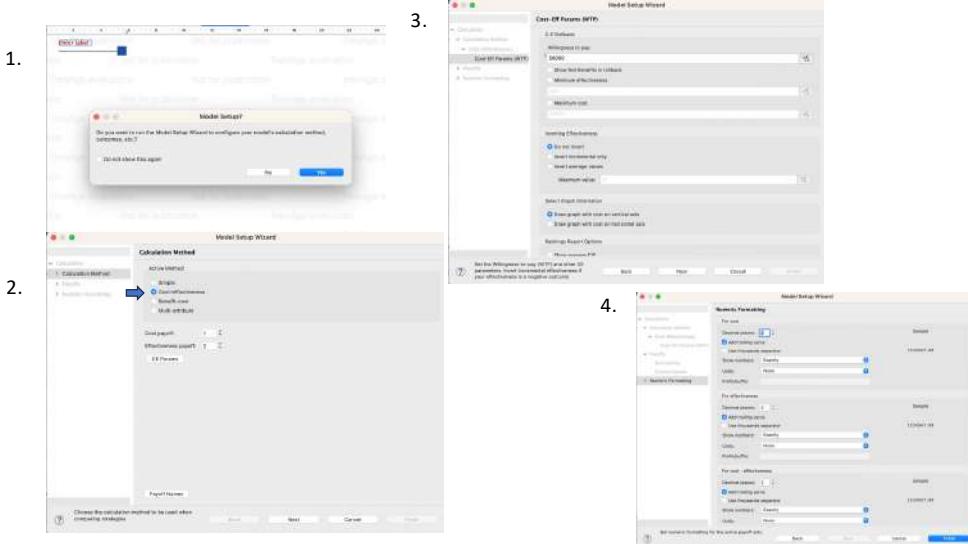
## Example 2:Select a optimal treatment

- Before you build any model, you need to have a firm understanding of the **goals** and **measurable outcomes** within the model.
- To establish this understanding, answer the following 3 questions

Question	Answer for this example
What is the underlying problem?	Patients with disease X have historically only had one treatment option. A new treatment has become available. We want to identify the most cost-effective treatment for patients with disease X.
What are our strategies/options?	1. Medicine (new treatment) 2. Surgery (standard of care)
How do we measure the outcomes associated with these strategies?	Cost is measured in NT\$ Effectiveness is measured in QALYs

在建立模型之前，應充分考量：問題、策略與選擇以及如何測量結果

## Example 2-Model Setup

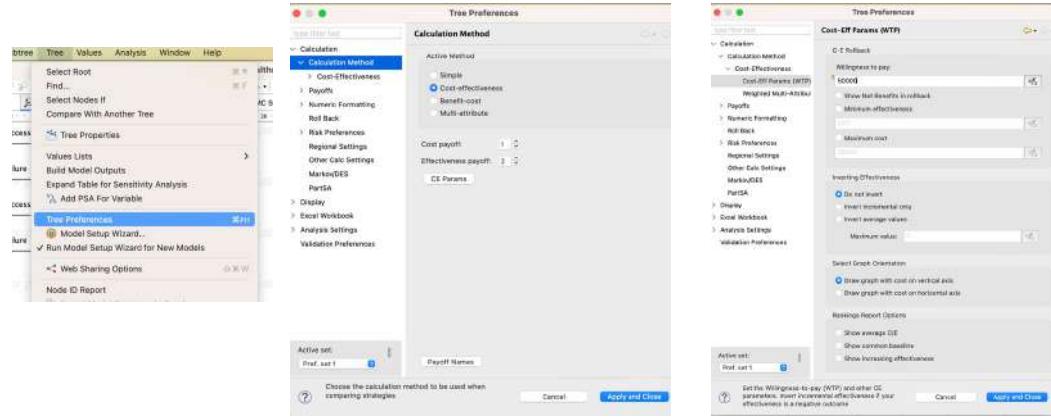


此決策樹使用成本效益分析來比較手術和藥物治療，兩種治療都可能無法根除腫瘤

1. 從啟動面板創建一個新的決策樹，系統會跳出我們通過模型設置向導來設置計算偏好，按下Yes
2. 在這個模型中，我們將計算方法設為成本效益分析
3. 將願付價格 (Willingness to Pay, WTP) 設為50,000，其他設定按Next跳過即可
4. 最後按下 Finish

## Example 2-Model Setup

- Set Calculation Method as "Cost-effectiveness"
- Set the Willingness to pay

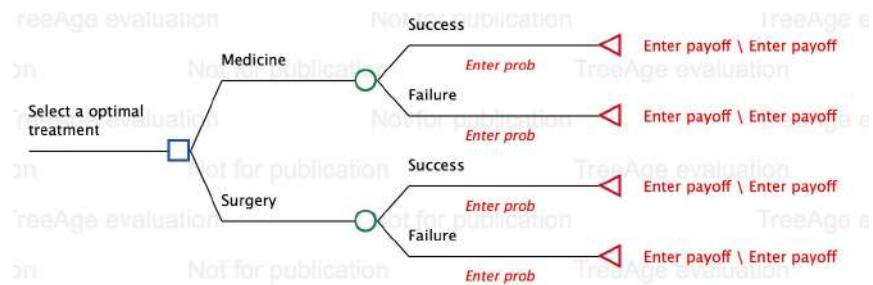


如果前面設定錯誤，可以上述說明進行修改

1. 點Tree / Tree Preference
2. 點左邊 Calculate Method / 選Cost-Effectiveness
3. Cost-Effectiveness點開/選下面WTP / 設置為50000
4. 最後點下面 Apply and Close 就完成了

## Example 2-Model Setup

- Develop the model
  - define patient pathways for each strategy



在任何模型中，我們需要將策略添加為決策節點的分支，點兩下節點或使用工具欄添加分支，然後標標記命名這些策略；每個策略接著會展開成不同的患者路徑，機會節點代表著在某些點上，患者可能經歷兩種或多種事件的情況。

## Example 2-Parameter definition and estimation

Parameter	Variable Name	
Probability of success with Surgery	pS_Surgery	0.78
Probability of success with Medicine	pS_Medicine	0.85
Cost of Surgery	cSurgery	50,000
Cost of Medicine per year*	cMedicine_annual	7,000
Life Expectancy Post Treatment Success	leS	13
Life Expectancy Post Treatment Failure	leF	9
Utility Success Post Treatment	uS	0.83
Utility Failure Post Treatment	uF	0.65

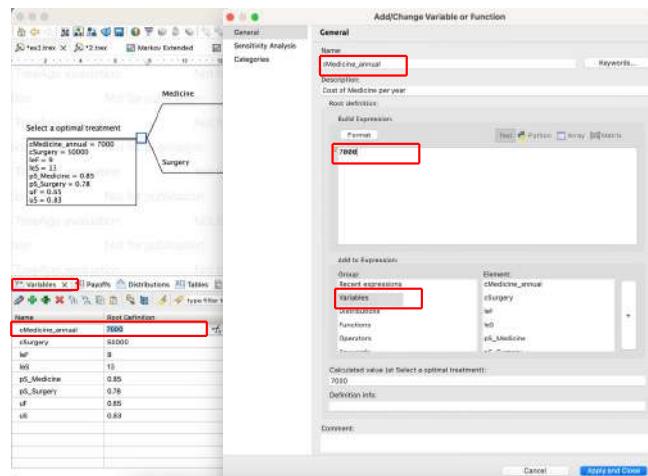
\* Medicine costs 7,000 per year for the treatment over the course of a patient's lifetime. But if a patient fails on Medicine, treatment is stopped after Year 1.

Parameter 系指模型中的變數或常數，用於定義和量化模型中的不同輸入數據。參數可以代表各種數值，例如：轉換機率、成本、效益等，並在模型計算時被引用。

使用參數可以使模型更加靈活，以利進行敏感度分析，了解不同參數對結果的影響，進而改善決策分析的結果。

## Example2-Add variables at the root node

- these variable definitions will be used throughout the model

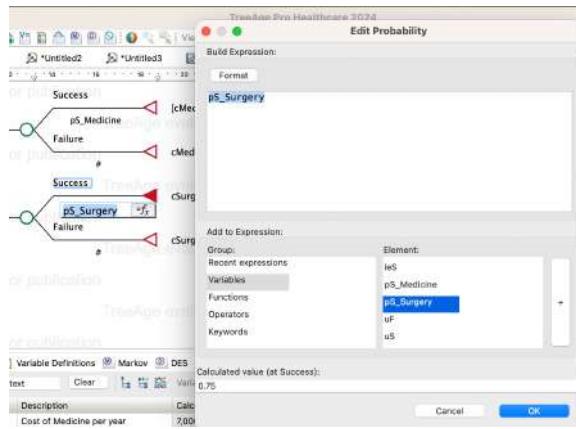


點選位在工作區域下方的Variables，建立變數以輸入數值模型，請同學們對應上一頁的表格，輸入8個數值

- 選擇Variables，點擊綠色加號來創建新變數
- 並為新變數命名，然後在根據定義輸入其值
- 點選Variables
- Apply and Close
- 完成8項數值

## Example 2-Add probabilities at each chance node branch

For each chance node, probabilities must sum to 1. In TreeAge, the complement to each known is represented by a "#"



定義模型中分支的機率，例如：手術成功的機率

1. 點2下設定機率的地方
2. 點選Variables，選擇對應的機率（這是我們前面設定的）
3. 在另一個分支下方（手術失敗的機率），我們輸入井字號（#），表示互補機率，系統會自動計算1減去該概率的值
4. 設定完4個機率

## Example 2- Define outcome measures

Treatment	Consequence	Costs*	Effectiveness (QALYs)
Medicine	success	cMedicine_annual*leS =7,000*13	leS*uS =13*0.83
	failure	cMedicine_annual =7,000	leF*uF =9*0.65
Surgery	success	cSurgery=50,000	leS*uS =13*0.83
	failure	cSurgery=50,000	leF*uF =9*0.65

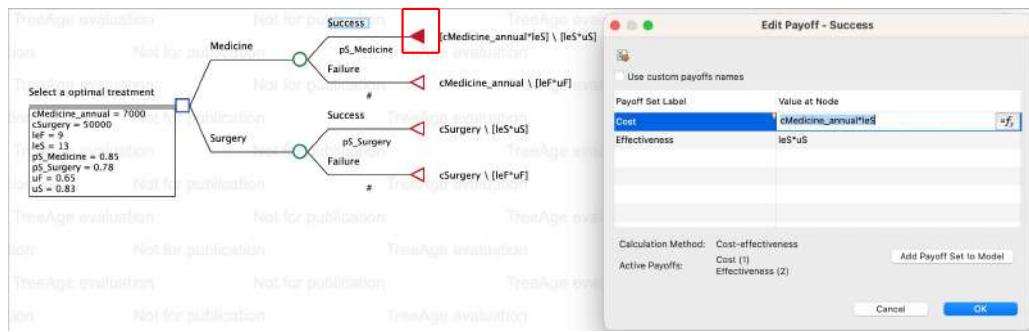
\* Medicine costs 7,000 per year for the treatment over the course of a patient's lifetime. But if a patient fails on Medicine, treatment is stopped after Year 1.

在TreeAge 中定義 outcome measures的步驟如下：

1. 設定結果變數：在模型中定義關鍵的結果變數，例如：成本、效益 ( QALY 或其他健康結果指標 )。
2. 分配結果數值：在終端節點 ( terminal nodes ) 中，為每個可能結果輸入相對應之成本和效益數值，確保所建立的模型可以針對不同情境來計算結果。
3. 設置總和或期望值公式：在模型中，定義計算整體結果（例如：總成本或總效益）的公式，能從根節點分析並獲得期望值。
4. 設定敏感度分析和視覺化圖表\*\*：使用 TreeAge 提供的視覺化圖表和敏感度分析工具，可以針對我們所設定的 outcome measures 進行評估，判斷不同策略的效果並改進策略。

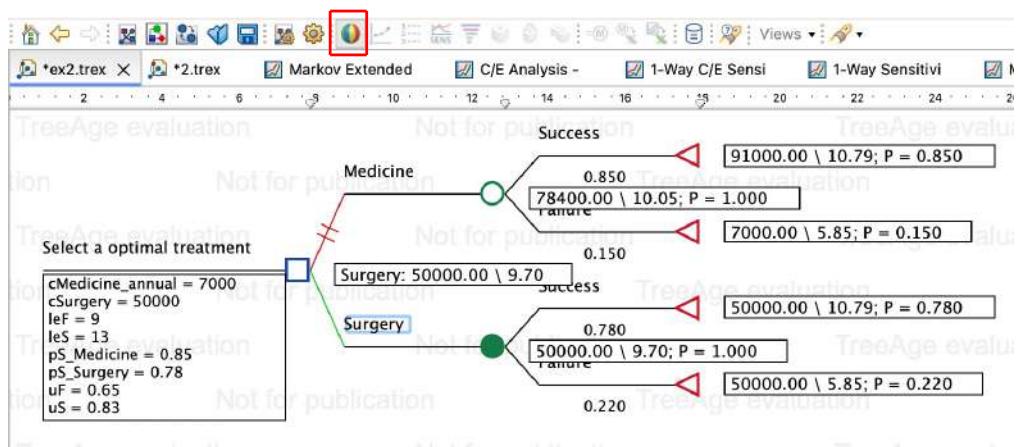
上方表格為說明該藥物的治療費用每年為 7,000 元，患者在整個生命週期中持續接受治療；但如果患者在使用該藥物的第一年治療失敗，則會停止治療。

## Example 2- Add outcome measures



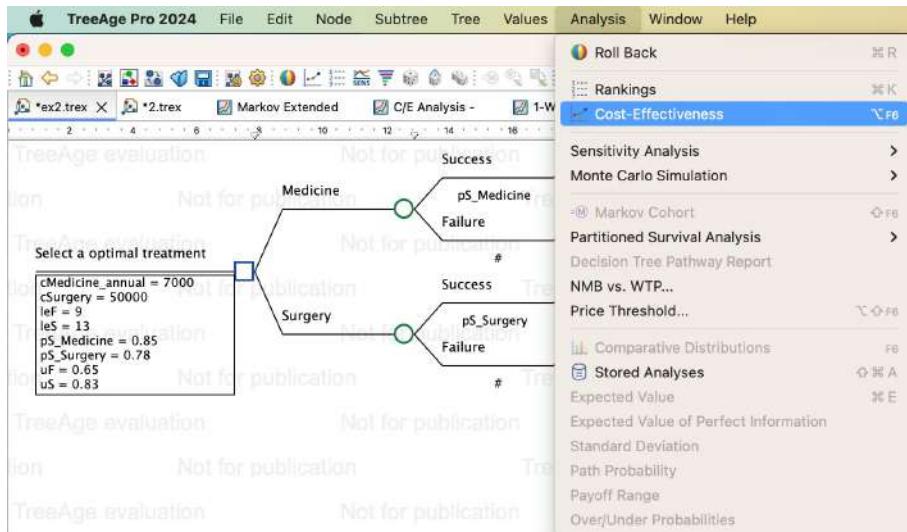
要結束一個情境，只需將機會節點更改為「終端節點 (Terminal)」。當我們在建立並設定模型參數時，已經在初始設定的偏好中選擇了計算成本效用，因此我們只需要將上表的數值對應後填入。

## Example 2- Analyze the tree (run Roll Back)



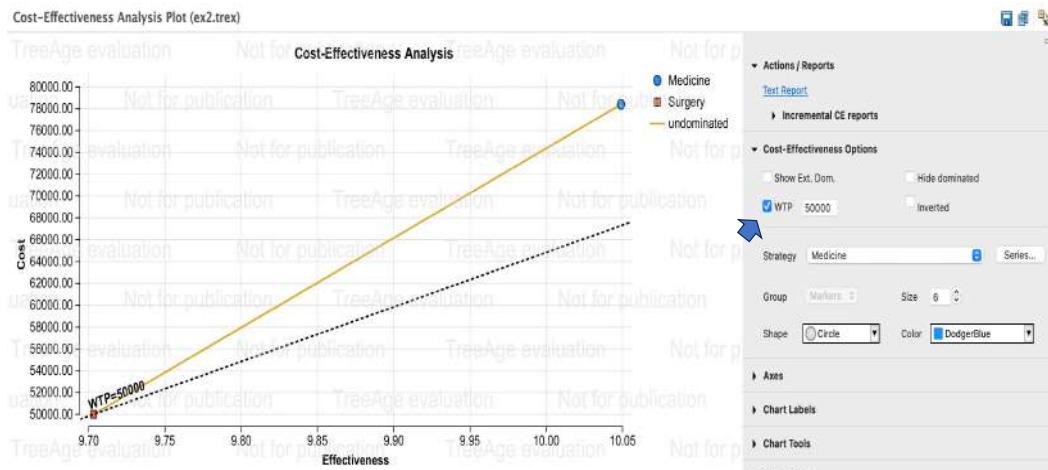
記得在每次設定完後，點選「Roll Back」以查看計算出的數值

## Example 2- Analyze the tree (run Cost-Effectiveness)



做任何操作前，先取消Roll Back，再點選 Analysis / Cost-Effectiveness

## Example 2- Analyze the tree (run Cost-Effectiveness and add WTP)

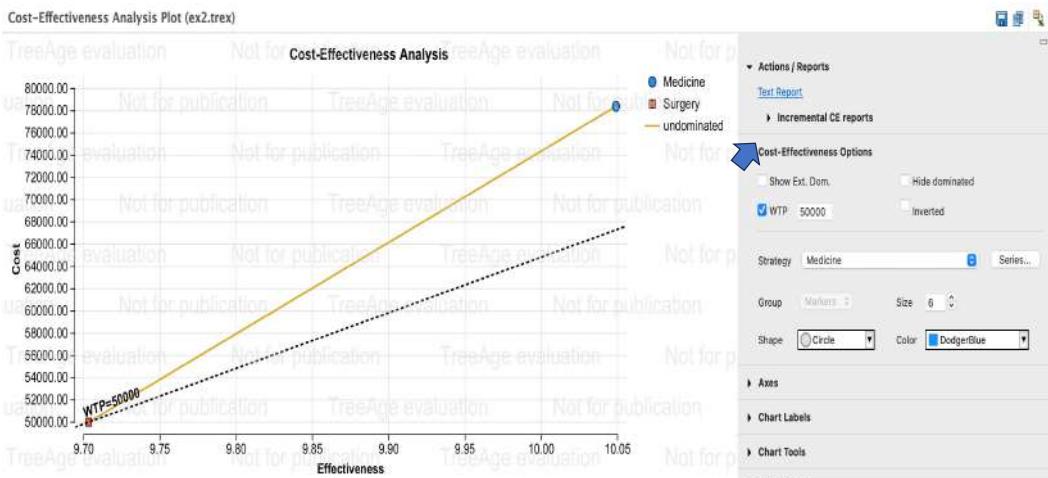


該條曲線是成本效益前沿(cost effectiveness frontier)，連接兩個策略。

垂直距離表示增加的成本，水平方向表示增量效果，這使得斜率的為 ICER ( 增量成本效益比 ) 。

通常會將ICER值與我們的支付意願(WTP)進行比較。

## Example 2- Analyze the tree (run Rankings)



要查看數值的成本效益分析結果，點右邊 Text Report

## Example 2- Analyze the tree (run Rankings)

Cost-Effectiveness Rankings Report (ex2.trex)							
Category	Strategy	Cost	Incr. Cost	Effectiveness	Incr. Effectiveness	ICER (IC/IE)	NMB
All (no dominance)							
undominated	Surgery	50000.00		9.70			435160.00
undominated	Medicine	78400.00	28400.00	10.05	0.35	82128.40	424050.00

The optimal strategy will have the highest Net Benefit value

- Net Monetary Benefits (NMB) = Effectiveness \* WTP - Cost
- Net Health Benefits (NHB) = Effectiveness - Cost / WTP

What if the willingness to pay threshold is 100,000/QALY?

<產生排序報表>

Mac: Rankings

Windows: Text Report

此份報告呈現了成本和效果的預期值。

如果ICER小於支付意願，則模型建議轉向更有效的策略；相反，如果ICER大於支付意願，則應保留較便宜的策略。

Triage Pro支持使用淨貨幣收益 ( NMB ) 來選擇在固定支付意願下的最佳策略。具有最高淨貨幣收益值的策略是最具成本效益的（選大的）。

這種方法總是與將ICER與支付意願進行比較所得到的最佳策略相同。

□ 單元七：  
Sensitivity Analysis 敏感度分析

## Example 2-One-way Sensitive Analysis

The screenshot shows a software window titled "Sensitivity Analysis". In the top right, there's a "General" tab and a "Sensitivity Analysis" tab which is selected. Under "Sensitivity Analysis", the "Low value" is set to 6650 and the "High value" is set to 7350. The "Range type" is set to "Values" with "Add %" checked. Below this, under "Deterministic correlated variables", there's a list of variables: pS\_Surgery, pS\_Medicine, cSurgery, mS, wF, uF, and uS. At the bottom right of the dialog are "Cancel" and "Apply and Close" buttons.

Below the dialog, there's a table titled "Variable" with columns "Variable" and "Value(range)". The table contains the following data:

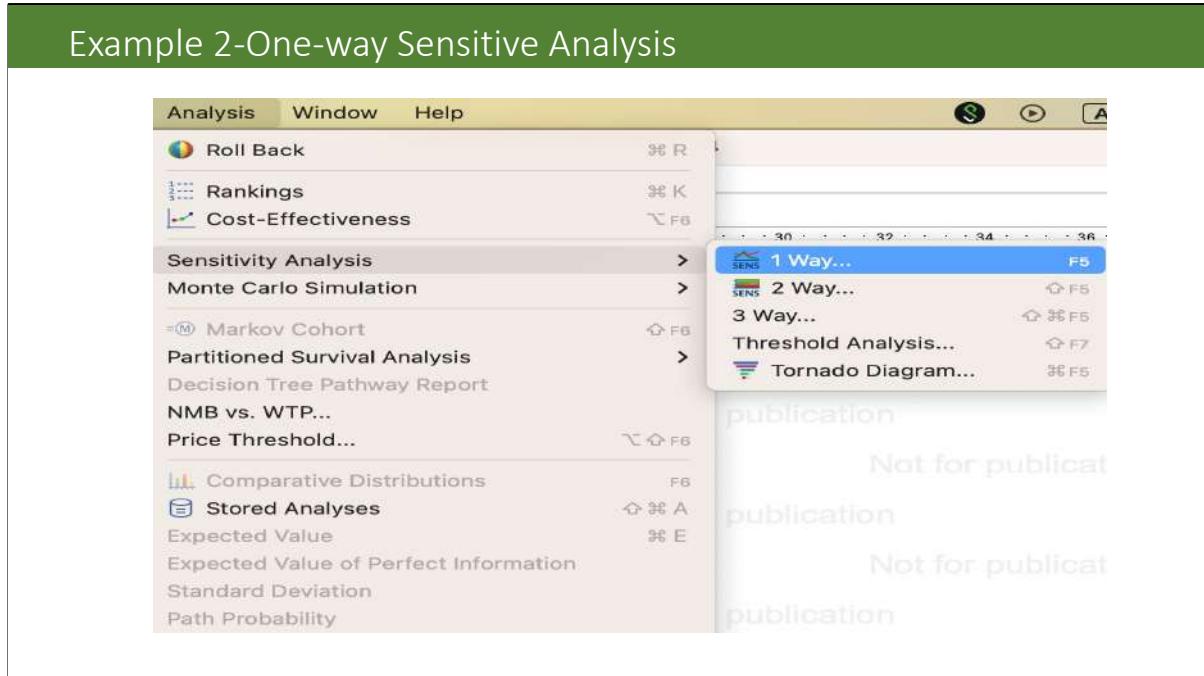
Variable	Value(range)
pS_surgery	0.78 (0.72-0.82)
pS_medicine	0.85 (0.84-0.93)
cSurgery	5,0000 (45,000-55,000)
cMedicine_annual	7,000 (6,650-7,350)

At the bottom left, there's a toolbar with icons for Variables, Payoffs, Distributions, Variable Definition, and other functions. Below the toolbar, there's a "Variables" section with a table:

Name	Root Definition
cMedicine_annual	7000
cSurgery	50000

1. 點Variables
2. 選擇要分析的值
3. 點左邊Sensitivity Analysis
4. 對應上表編輯數值
5. Apply and Close
6. 完成4項設定

## Example 2-One-way Sensitive Analysis

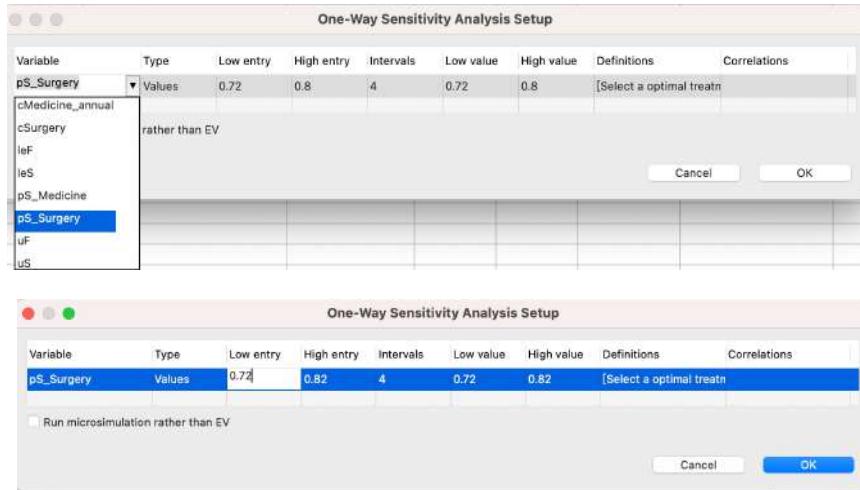


敏感度分析將研究當你在一個範圍內變化單個參數時，基準情況結果如何改變。

在任何給定參數的範圍內，可能會出現稱為成本效益閾值的策略變化。

1. 點Analysis
2. 選Sensitivity Analysis
3. 選1Way

## Example 2-One-way Sensitive Analysis



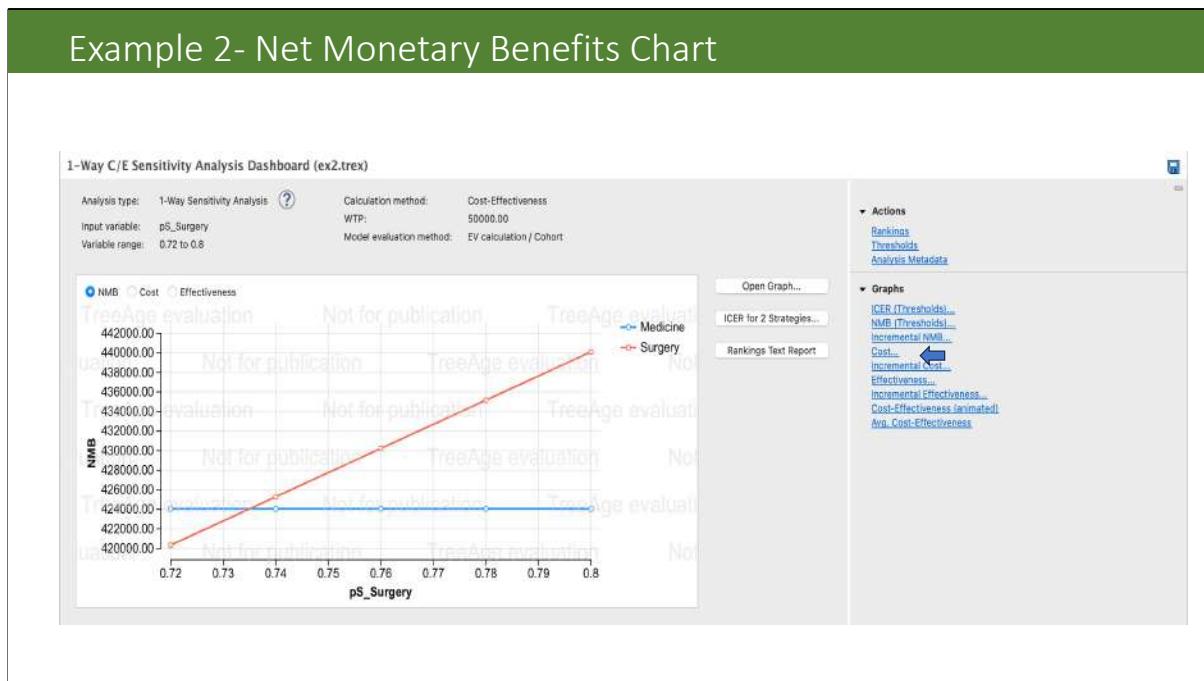
下拉選單選擇要分析的Variables

這邊選pS\_Surgery

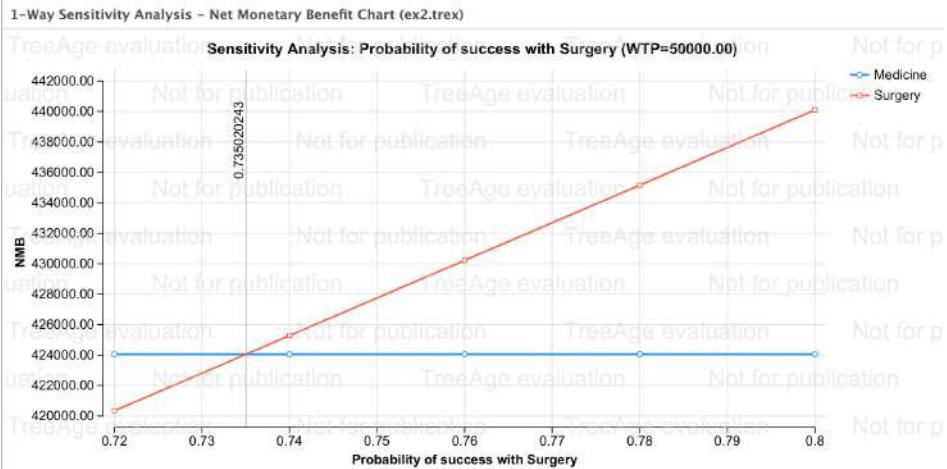
按ok

如果前面設定錯誤，還可以更改，如上圖，或可以直接在這邊設定。

## Example 2- Net Monetary Benefits Chart



## Example 2-One-way Sensitive Analysis-Net Monetary Benefits Chart



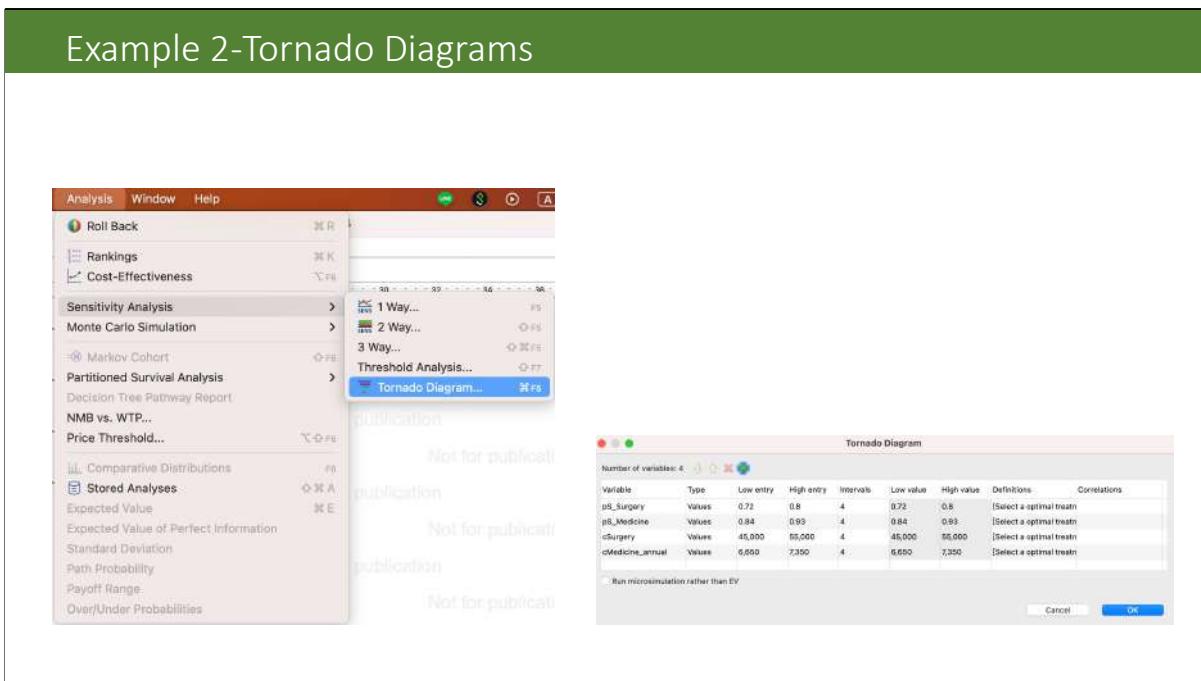
圖說：隨著手術治療效果(x軸)越好，其NMB值(y軸)就越大

## Example 2-One-way Sensitive Analysis

1-Way Sensitivity Analysis – C/E Text Report (ex2.trex)										
	pS_Surgery	Strategy	Cost	Incr. Cost	Effectiveness	Incr. Effectiveness	ICER	NMB	C/E	Dominance
Medicine is the optimal strategy	0.72									
	0.72	Surgery	50000.00	0.00	9.41	0.00	0.00	420340.00	5315.30	
	0.72	Medicine	78400.00	28400.00	10.05	0.64	44222.98	424050.00	7801.77	
Surgery is the optimal strategy	0.74									
	0.74	Surgery	50000.00	0.00	9.51	0.00	0.00	425280.00	5260.06	
	0.74	Medicine	78400.00	28400.00	10.05	0.54	52263.53	424050.00	7801.77	
	0.76									
	0.76	Surgery	50000.00	0.00	9.60	0.00	0.00	430220.00	5205.95	
	0.76	Medicine	78400.00	28400.00	10.05	0.44	63877.64	424050.00	7801.77	
	0.78									
	0.78	Surgery	50000.00	0.00	9.70	0.00	0.00	435160.00	5152.94	
	0.78	Medicine	78400.00	28400.00	10.05	0.35	82128.40	424050.00	7801.77	
	0.8									
	0.8	Surgery	50000.00	0.00	9.80	0.00	0.00	440100.00	5101.00	
	0.8	Medicine	78400.00	28400.00	10.05	0.25	114979.76	424050.00	7801.77	

pS-Surgery等於0.72，選擇Medicine；大於等於0.74則選Surgery

## Example 2-Tornado Diagrams



在Analysis 中，選擇Sensitivity Analysis / Tornado Diagram。

龍捲風分析將各種單向敏感性分析的結果結合起來，突顯出參數對增量成本效益的影響。

模型中影響最大的參數以視覺方式呈現，強調關鍵的閾值。

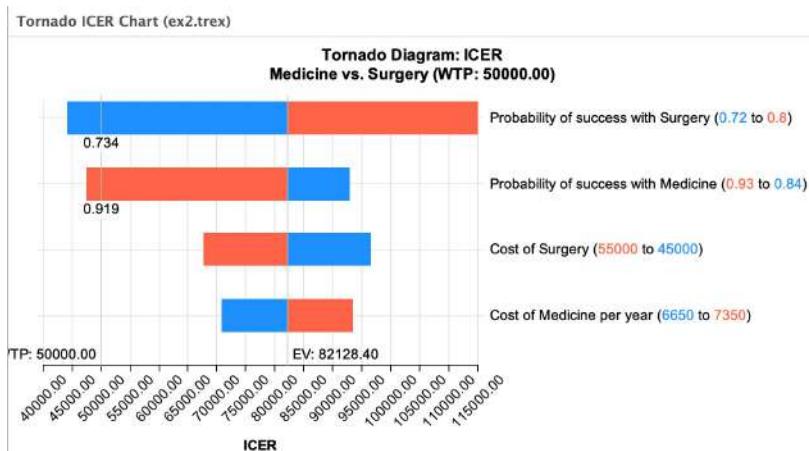
## Example 2-Tornado Diagrams



點上ICER Chart

## Example 2-Tornado Diagrams

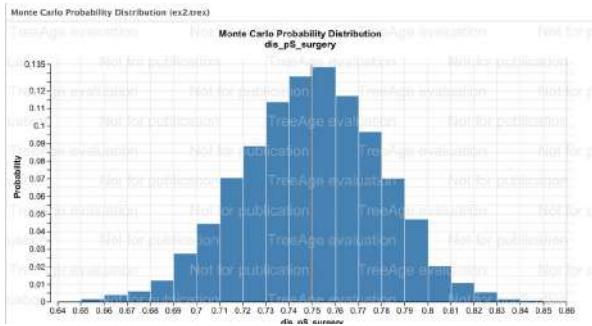
A set of one-way sensitivity analysis brought together in a single graph



圖表顯示了與每個參數的不確定性範圍相關的 ICER範圍。對於每個參數，對 ICER 影響最大的參數顯示在最上面。最上面的條是變數  $p$  ( Probability of success with Surgery)，它對 ICER 影響最大。

## Example 2- Probabilistic Sensitivity Analysis(PSA)

- Uncertainty always exists in multiple parameters in a model



- Different **parameter combinations** could impact the optimal strategy
- PSA results estimate the total impact of uncertainty on the model, or the confidence that can be placed in the analysis results.

## Example 2- Probabilistic Sensitivity Analysis(PSA)

- PSA involves sampling model parameter values from **distributions** imposed on variables in the model.
- Data sources for parameter estimation
  - primary data, secondary data, and expert opinion.
- Choosing distributions for parameters

Distribution	interval	parameter
Beta distribution	[0,1]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Transition probabilities</li><li>• utility</li></ul>
Gamma distribution	[0, +∞]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Cost</li><li>• disutility</li></ul>
log-normal distribution		<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Cost</li><li>• Treatment effects</li><li>• disutility</li></ul>

當我們擁有一組基於估算模型輸入的模型結果時，我們通常希望衡量整體不確定性對結果的影響。

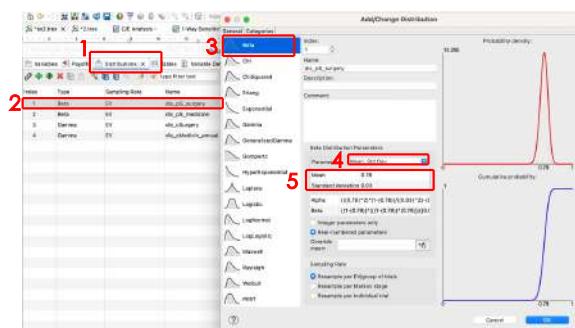
我們可以使用機率敏感性分析來做到這一點，簡稱 **PSA**。

**PSA** 進行一系列模型重新計算，每次使用一組不同的參數分佈樣本。

一些重新計算將確認我們的基準情況，而另一些則不會。確認我們基準情況的重新計算越多，我們對結果的信心就越高。

## Example 2-PSA- Set up distributions for 4 parameters

Variable	New name	Type	Mean	SD
pS_surgery	dis_pS_surgery	Beta	0.78	0.03
pS_medicine	dis_pS_medicine	Beta	0.85	0.02
cSurgery	dis_cSurgery	Gamma	50,000	3,000
cMedicine_annual	dis_cMedicine_annual	Gamma	7,000	600



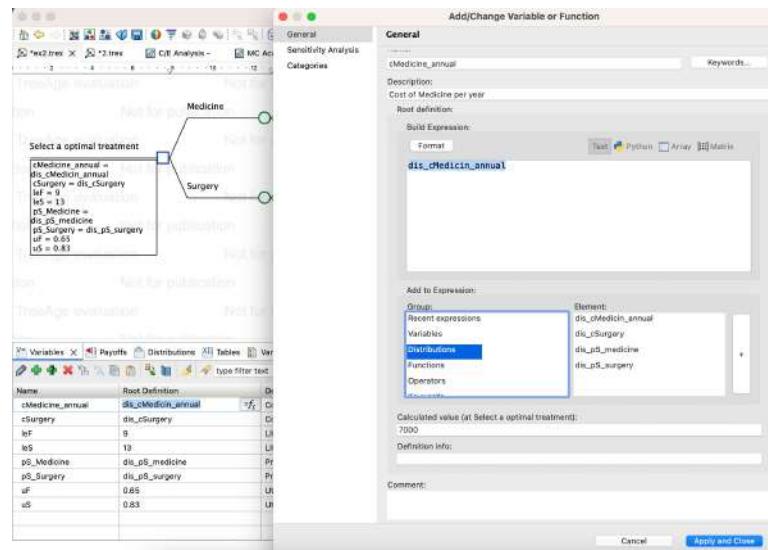
在模型中，我們將重點關注四個參數的不確定性。

為了對這些參數進行機率敏感度分析（PSA），我們需要為這四個參數選擇分佈。

然後，我們可以從這些分佈中進行抽樣，而不是使用基準情況的點估計。

依步驟設定 4 項 Distribution

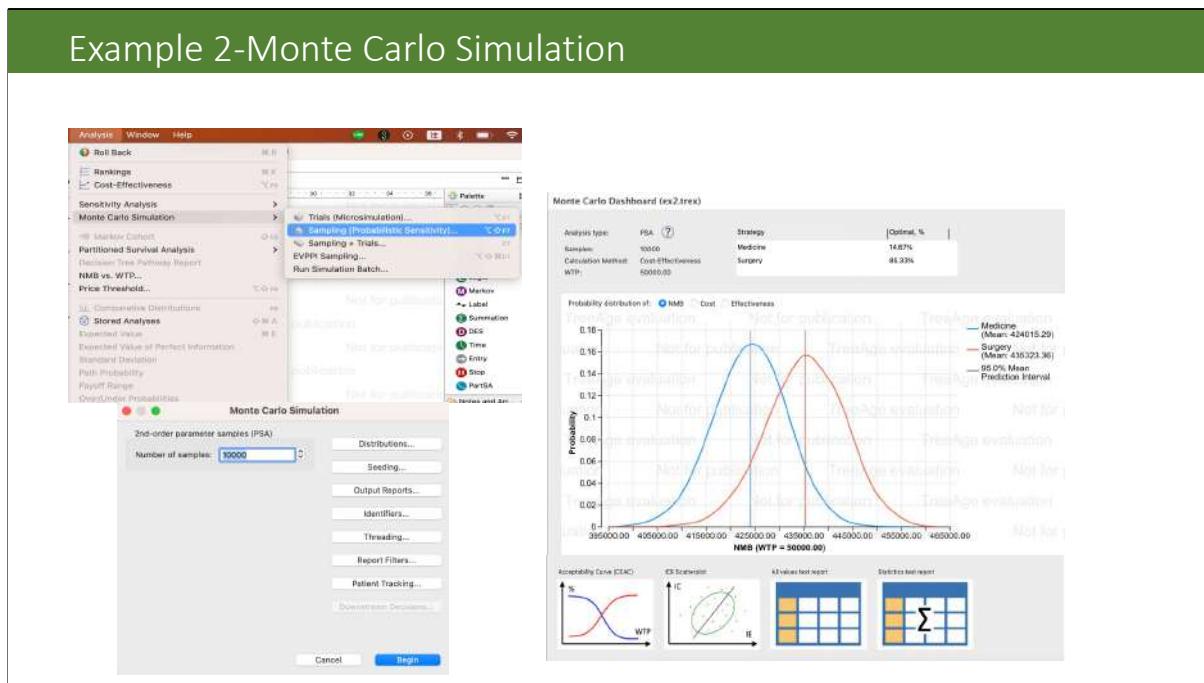
## Example 2-PSA- Set up distributions for 4 parameters



一旦創建了 distribution，模型需要引用這些distribution。我們將編輯root definition，並將其設置為等於對應上表的 distribution。

我們不會用分佈替換變數，因為替換變數為分佈將意味著我們無法再進行確定性敏感度分析，同時保留變數仍然允許我們進行這項分析。

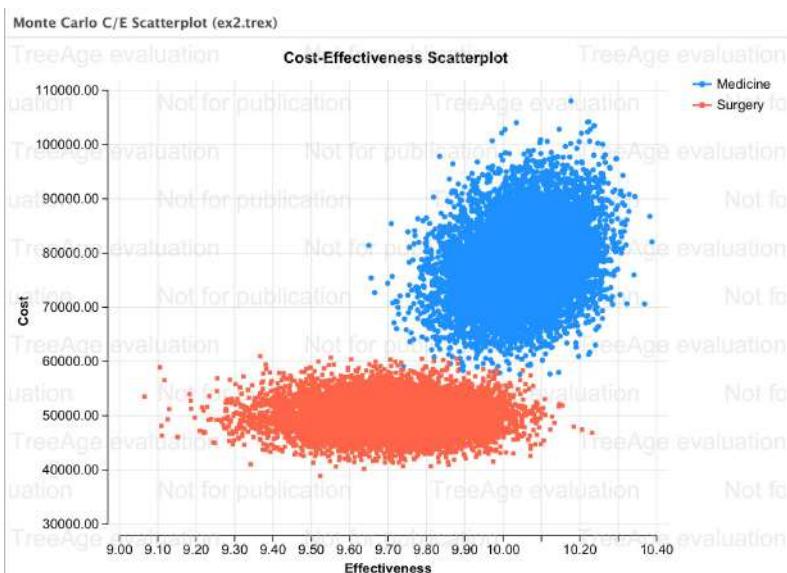
## Example 2-Monte Carlo Simulation



選擇Analysis /

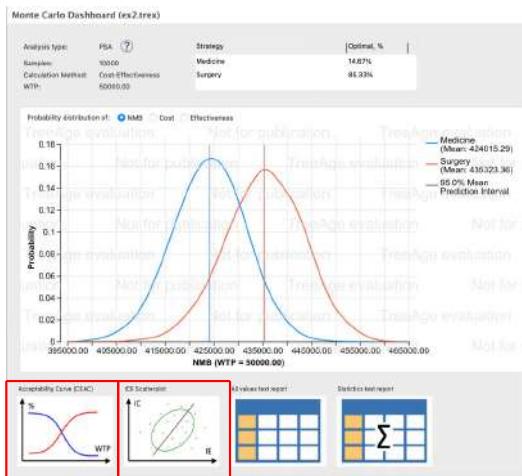
接下來，我們選擇樣本數量，設置為1000，然後運行分析。因為是抽樣，所以後面數據不一定會完全一樣，但不會差太多。

## Example 2-Monte Carlo Simulation



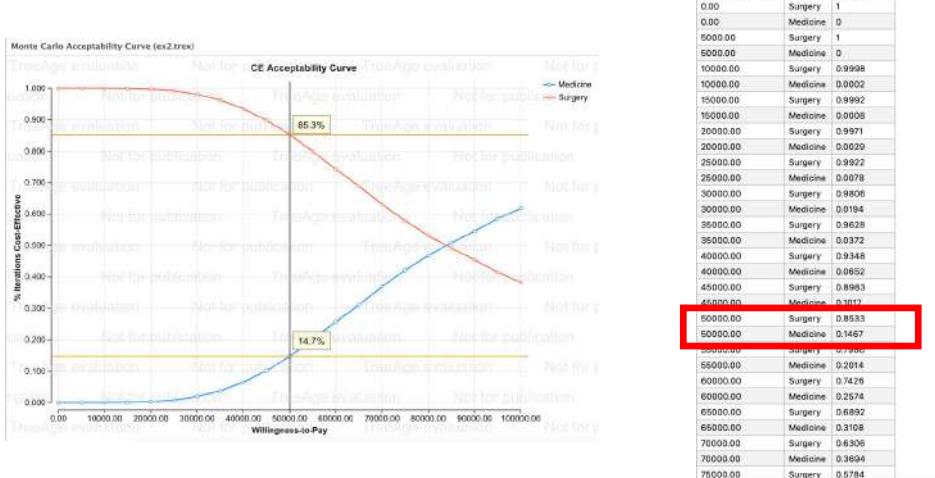
我們生成成本效益散布圖(Scatterpoint)，以查看不同樣本參數集所產生的輸出變異性，此圖呈現不確定性的整體影響

## Example 2-Monte Carlo Simulation



分別點選這下方兩個圖

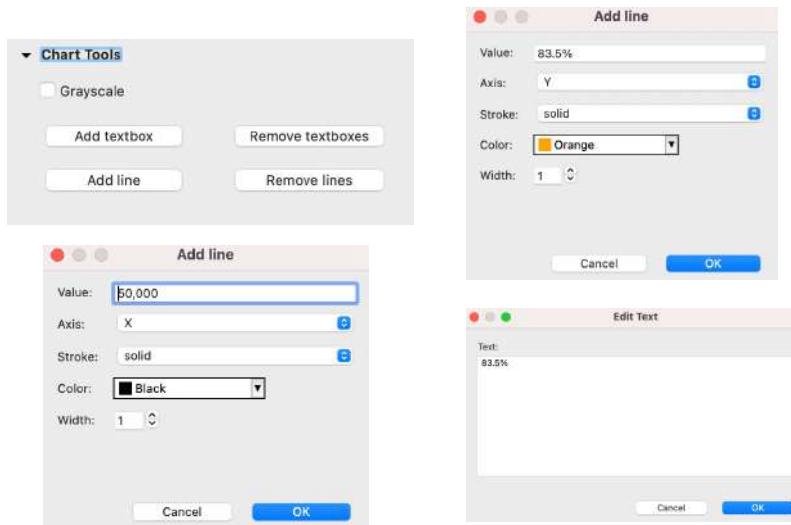
## Example 2-Monte Carlo Simulation-Acceptability Curve



我們可以使用可接受性曲線查看在不同支付意願範圍內策略之間的分布情況，特別是可以看到支持每個策略的模型計算百分比。

曲線和數值請閱讀下一頁說明

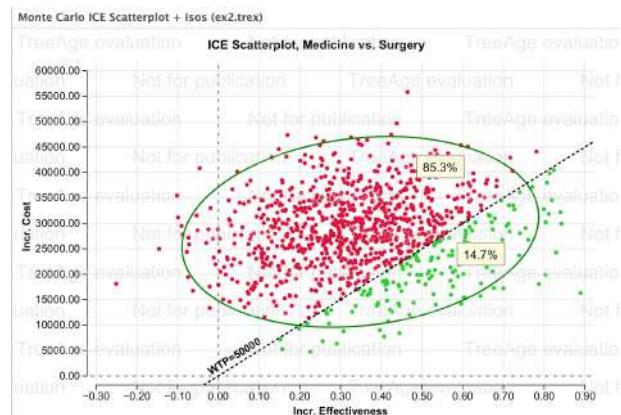
## Example 2-Monte Carlo Simulation- ICE Scatterplot : Medicine vs Surgery



1. 點開右邊Chart Tools
2. 選Add Line
3. 拉開Axis 選X, Value 設50000 (WTP)
4. 拉開Axis 選Y Value 設83.5%
5. 重複另Value 設14.7%
6. 顏色拉開可選
7. 點 Add textbox 分別輸入83.5%和14.7%

## Example 2-Monte Carlo Simulation- ICE Scatterplot : Medicine vs Surgery

-85.3% favored the less expensive strategy ,Surgery, as depicted by the dots above and to the left o the WTP line on the graph.



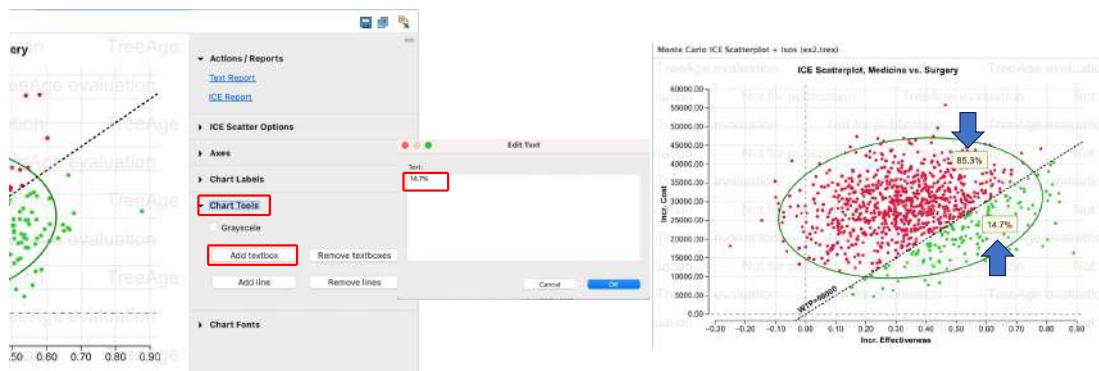
在這個模型中，我們只有兩個策略，但比較最昂貴和最便宜的策略會產生正增量結果。每個點代表一次單獨的迭代，顯示增加成本與增加效果的關係。

在所有的模型計算中，85.3% 的結果支持選擇成本較低的策略，即為手術，這一點可以從圖表中 WTP ( 支付意願 ) 線上方和左側的點來看出。

這些點代表了那些增加成本效果比 ( ICER ) 小於願付價格的情況，顯示手術的效果優於其他較昂貴的策略。

因此，這一比例表明，大多數情況下，手術被認為是更具成本效益的選擇。

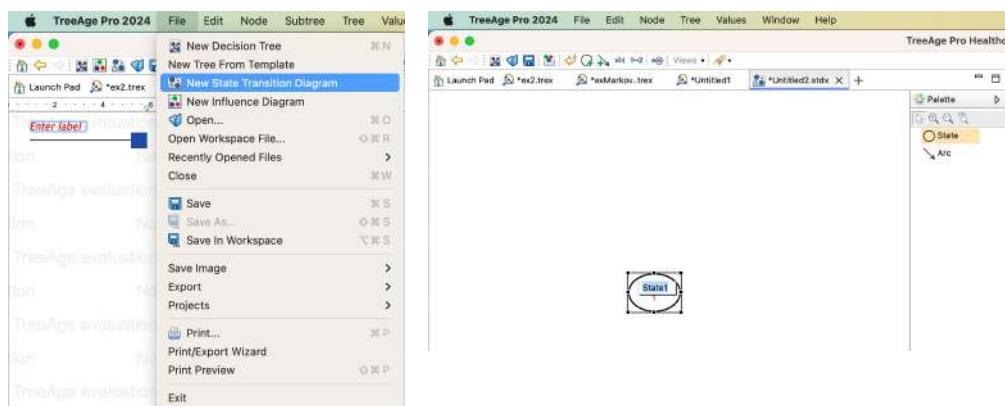
## Example 2-Monte Carlo Simulation- ICE Scatterplot : Medicine vs Surgery



### 編輯數值

1. 點開右邊Chart Tools
2. 點下方Add Textbox
3. 分別輸入數值
4. 可以移動數值方塊

## Example 3-Markov Model



## Example 3-Markov Model

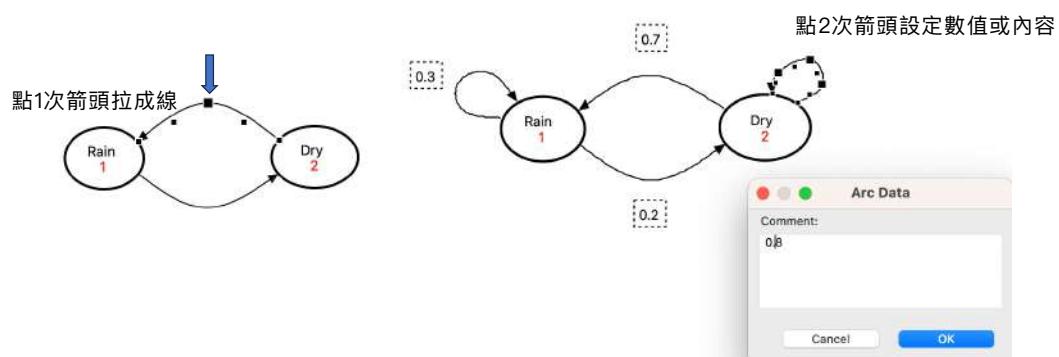


## Example 3-Markov Model

點箭頭

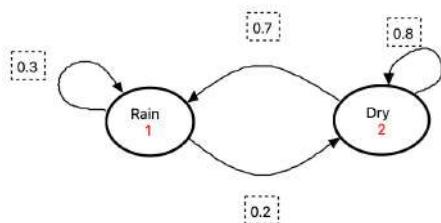


### Example 3-Markov Model



## Example 3-Markov Model

- A Markov Model is a stochastic model used to **model randomly changing systems** where it is assumed that future states depend only on the current state, not on the events that occurred before it (**Markov property or memorylessness**).



## Key Elements of Markov Models

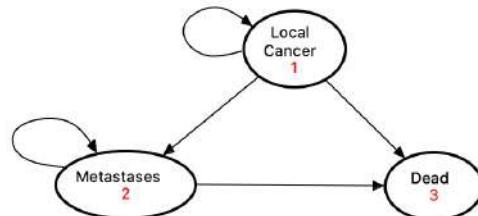
- **States**: ex. well 、 ill 、 dead 、 head 、 tail 、 sunny 、 rain...)
- **Transitions** : individuals transit from one state to the another , each transition has a probability (transition probabilities /rates)
- **Cycle**: transition happen over a period of time
- **Cost & effectiveness** : each state can have a cost and /or effectiveness associated to it (called rewards in Markov model, payoffs in decision model)

Markov Models重要元素包含：健康狀態、轉移機率、週期、成本與效益

## Example 3-Markov Model

### Developing the Markov model

- **State**
- **Transitions**
- **Cycle**

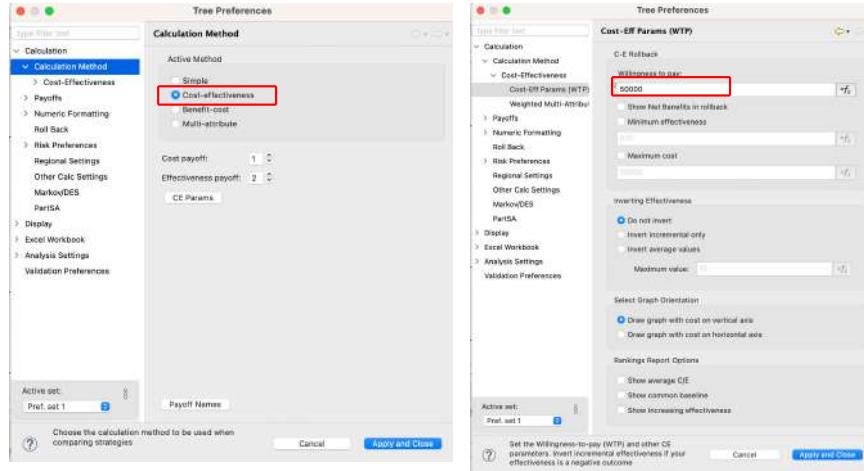


Length of each cycle: 1year

Total cycles : 20 years (time horizon)

## Example 3-Markov Model-Set calculation Method as “Cost-effectiveness”

### Tree\Tree Preferences\Calculation Method



1. 從啟動面板創建一個新的決策樹，系統會跳出我們通過模型設置向導來設置計算偏好，按下Yes
2. 在這個模型中，我們將計算方法設為成本效益分析
3. 並將願付價格 (willingness to pay) 設為50,000，其他設定按Next跳過即可
4. 最後按下Finish

Or

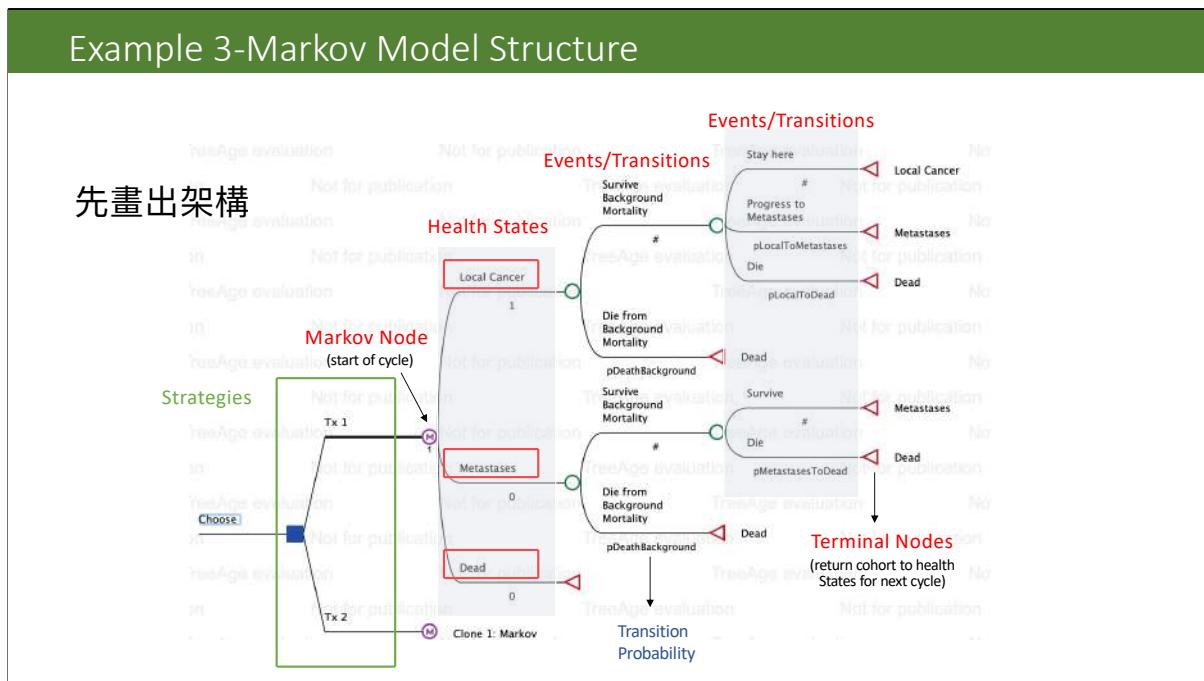
點Tree / Tree Preference

點左邊 Calculate Method / 選Cost-Effectiveness

Cost-Effectiveness點開/選下面WTP / 設置為50000

點下面 Apply and Close 就完成了！

## Example 3-Markov Model Structure

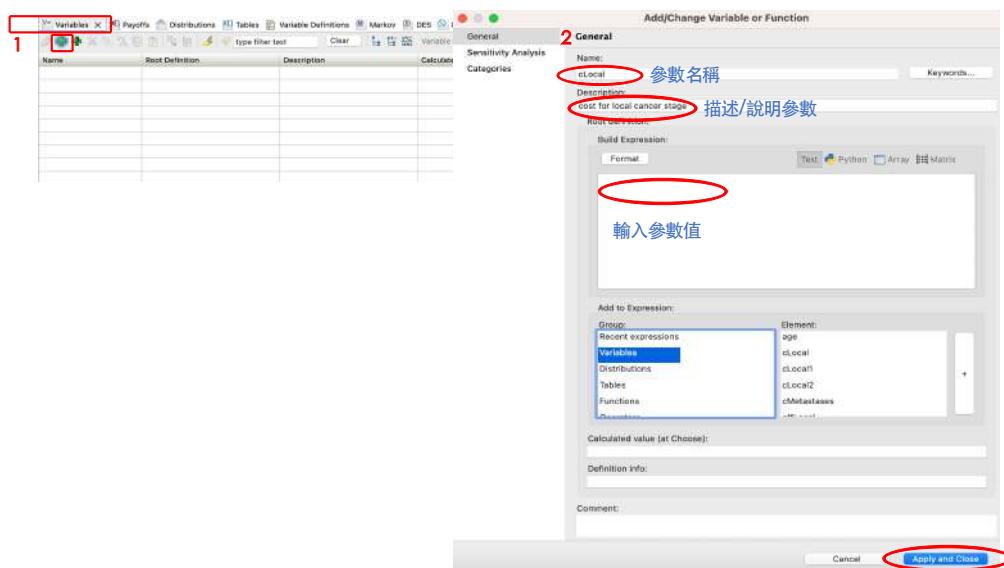


我們將重點關注治療一 Markov 模型中的計算，使用 Markov 群體報告進行群體分析。Markov 群體分析將患者群體導入模型，這樣可以驗證群體流動以及每週期的成本和效用累積

## Example 3-Markov Model Structure

Parameter	Variable name	Value
age in each cycle	Age	startAge+_stage
cost for local cancer stage	cLocal	
	TX1:cLocal1	20,000
	TX2:cLocal2	23,000
cost for metastases stage	cMetastases	50,000
QALY for local cancer state	effLocal	0.96
QALY for metastases state	effMetastases	0.88
probability of death from other causes	pDeathBackground	
probability of death from local cancer	pLocalToDead	
	TX1:pLocalToDead1	0.04
	TX2:pLocalToDead2	0.02
probability of metastases from local cancer	pLocaltoMetastases	0.16
probability of death from metastases	pMetastasesToDead	0.1
	startAge	50
number of years for model(time horizon)	totalCycles	20

### Example 3-Add variables and their value at the root node



透過建立變數以添加數值模型輸入，對應上一頁的表格，輸入8個數值。

1. 選擇Variables，點擊綠色加號來創立新變數
2. 並為新變數命名，然後在根據定義輸入其值
3. 點選Variables
4. Apply and Close
5. 完成15項數值

### Example 3-Add variables and their value at the root node

Name	Root Definition	Description	Calculated Value
age	startAge + _stage		50
cLocal		QALY for Local Cancer State	
cLocal1	20000		20,000
cLocal2	23000		23,000
cMetastases	50000	QALY for Metastases State	50,000
effLocal	0.96	QALY for Local Cancer State	0.96
effMetastases	0.88	QALY for Metastases State	0.88
pDeathBackground			
pLocalToDead		Prob. of Death from Local Cancer	
pLocalToDead1	0.04		0.04
pLocalToDead2	0.02		0.02
pLocalToMetastases	0.16	Prob. of Progression from Local ...	0.16
pMetastasesToDead	0.1	Prob. of Death from Local Cancer	0.1
startAge	50		50
totalCycles	20	Number of years for model	20

對照表格，檢查是否正確

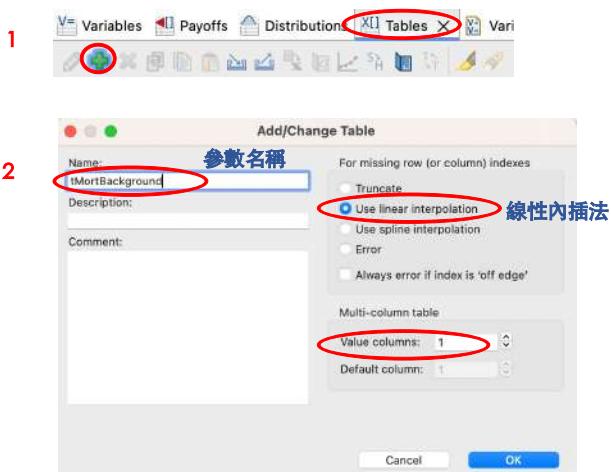
### Example 3- Time-dependence variables

#### Life Tables (Background Mortality)

age	mortality
0	0.0080000
1	0.0003150
5	0.0001700
15	0.0008150
25	0.0010360
35	0.0020160
45	0.0043320
55	0.0094090
65	0.0225500
75	0.0546310
85	0.1459330
95	0.2500000
120	1.0000000

打開Excel

### Example 3-Markov Model Structure- create a Table for Background Mortality

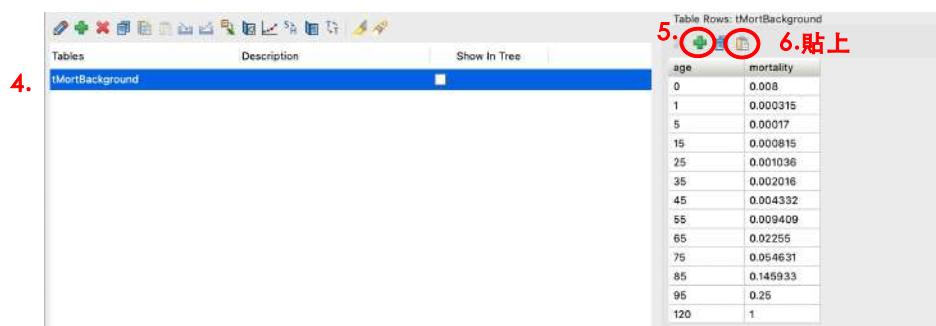


3.到Excel全選複製

	A	B
1	age	mortality
2	0	0.0080000
3	1	0.0003150
4	5	0.0001700
5	15	0.0008150
6	25	0.0010360
7	35	0.0020160
8	45	0.0043320
9	55	0.0094090
10	65	0.0225500
11	75	0.0546310
12	85	0.1459330
13	95	0.2500000
14	120	1.0000000
15		

## Example 3-Markov Model Structure

create a Table for Background Mortality



Tables Description Show In Tree

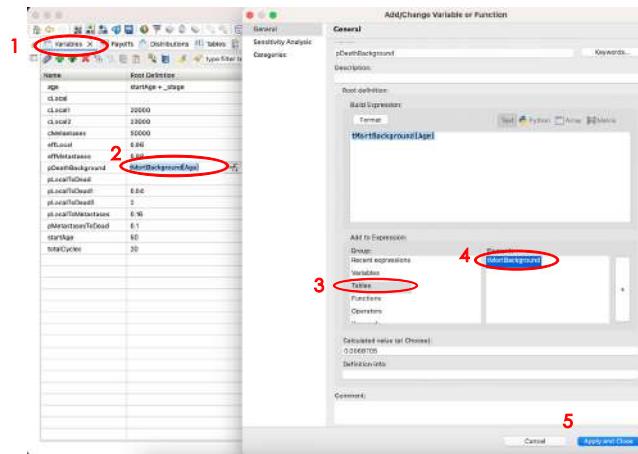
4.

5. 6. 貼上

age	mortality
0	0.008
1	0.000315
5	0.00017
15	0.000815
25	0.001036
35	0.002016
45	0.004332
55	0.009409
65	0.02255
75	0.054631
85	0.144933
95	0.25
120	1

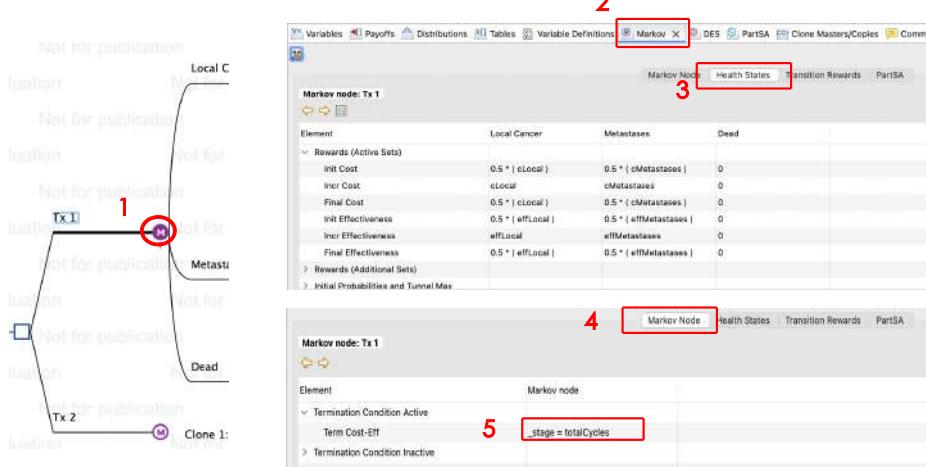
### Example 3-Add value definition(pMortBackground[age] for pDeathBackground)

```
-startAge=50  
-age= startAge+_stage
```



## Example 3-Markov Model Structure

- The half-cycle correction ( $0.5 * \text{outcome}$ ) can improve the accuracy of the results.
- Set termination:\_stage=totalCycles



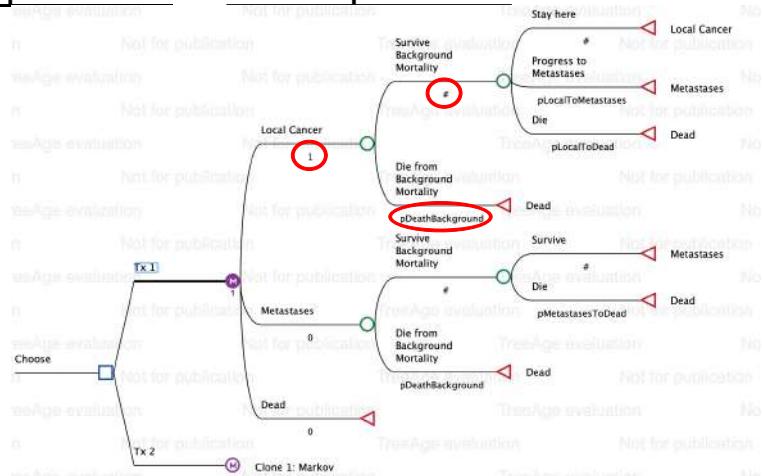
該模型現在遵循疾病進展，但我們仍需要添加成本和效用數值

們可以透過 Markov State來完成這一步，並在任何健康狀態或事件節點上累積成本和效用

- 需選擇Markov節點
- 然後在 Markov State中輸入圖中相應的數值

## Example 3-Markov Model Structure

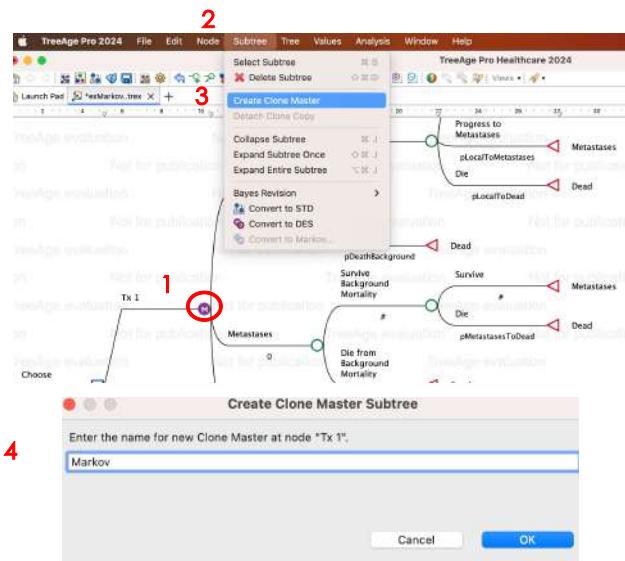
- Add initial probabilities and transition probabilities



每個患者路徑結束一個週期，選擇該路徑的患者必須返回到一個健康狀態以開始下一個週期。當你用終端節點結束每條路徑時，請選擇一個健康狀態作為下一週期的開始狀態。

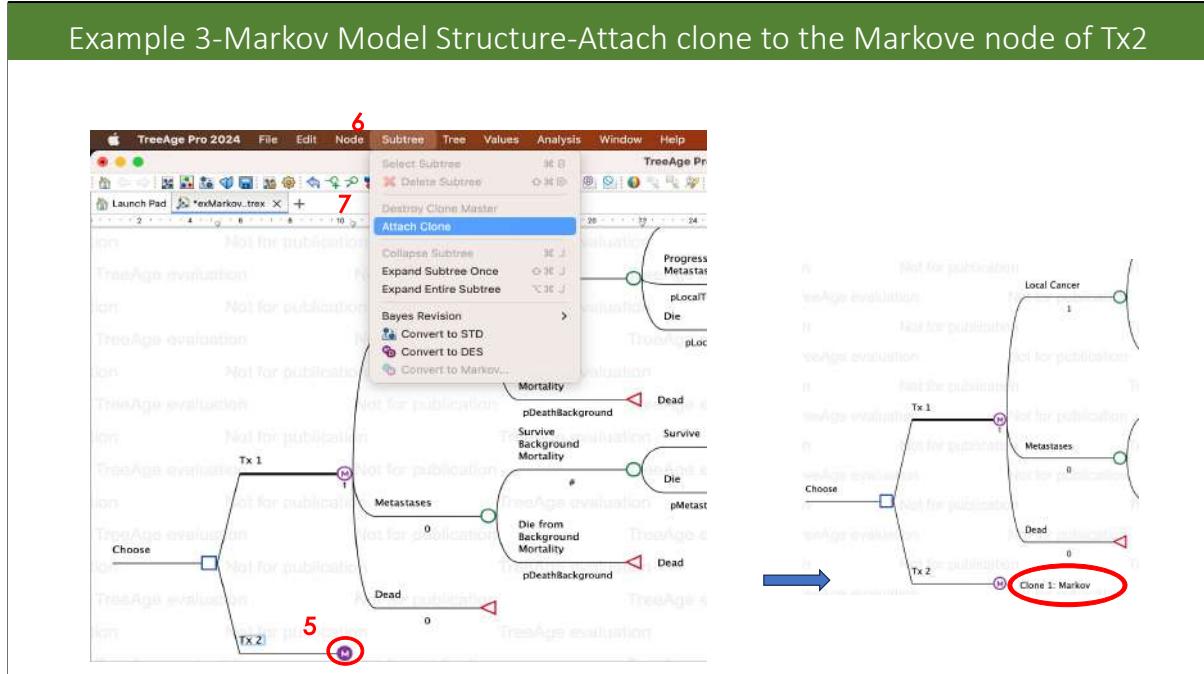
- 點2下設定機率的地方
- 選取Variables,選擇對應的機率（這是我們前面設定的）
- 在另一個分支下方，我們輸入井號（#），表示互補機率，系統會自動計算1減去該概率的值。
- 設定完以上機率

## Example 3-Markov Model Structure-Create clone master



1. 點選Tx1Markov節點
2. 點Subtree
3. 點Create Clone Master
4. 輸入名稱

## Example 3-Markov Model Structure-Attach clone to the Markov node of Tx2



1. 點選Tx2Markov節點
2. 點Subtree
3. 點Attach Clone Master

## Example 3-Markov Model Structure-Define variables

-Tx1: cLocal=cLocal1, pLocalToDead=pLocalToDead1

The screenshot shows a software interface for defining variables in a Markov model. On the left, there is a state transition diagram labeled 'Tx1' with three states: 'Metastases' (green circle), 'Dir' (blue circle), and 'Mc' (red circle). Transitions are labeled with values 0 and 1. On the right, a 'Variables' table lists variables with their root definitions and descriptions. A 'General' tab of a dialog box is open, showing the variable 'cLocal' with a value of 20000 and a description 'QALY for Local Cancer State'. The dialog also includes tabs for 'Sensitivity Analysis' and 'Categories'. Red numbers 1 through 6 are overlaid on the interface to highlight specific elements:

- 1**: A red circle around the 'Tx1' state transition diagram.
- 2**: A red box around the 'Variables' table.
- 3**: A red number next to the 'Root Definition' column in the 'Variables' table.
- 4**: A red number next to the 'Add to Expression' dropdown menu.
- 5**: A red number next to the 'Variables' item in the 'Add to Expression' dropdown menu.
- 6**: A red number next to the 'Apply and Close' button at the bottom of the dialog.

Name	Root Definition	Description
age	startAge + _stage	
cLocal	3   $=f_x$	QALY for Local Cancer State
cLocal1	20000	
cLocal2	23000	
cMetastases	50000	QALY for Metastases State
effLocal	0.95	QALY for Local Cancer State
effMetastases	0.9	QALY for Metastases State
pDeathBackground	tMortBackground[age]	
pLocalToDead		Prob. of Death from Local C
pLocalToDead1	0.02	

## Example 3-Markov Model Structure-Define variables

-Tx2: cLocal= cLocal2, pLocalToDead=pLocalToDead2

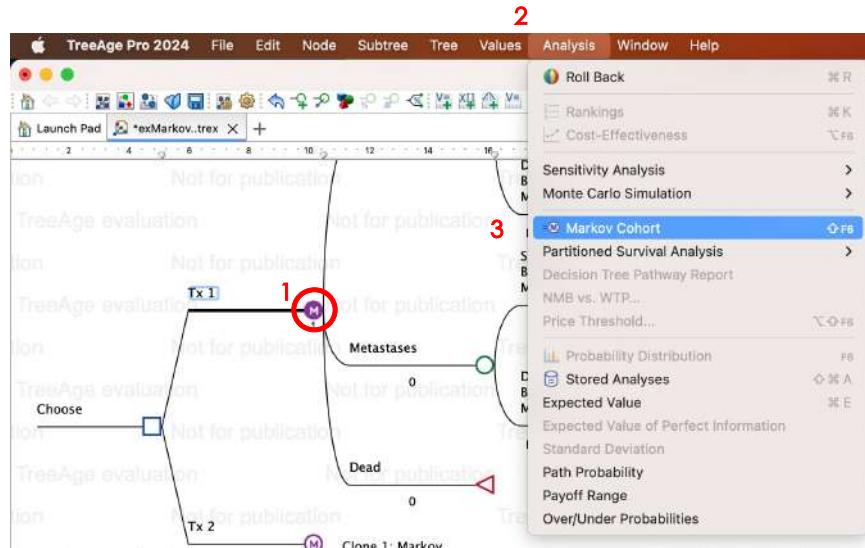
The screenshot shows a software interface for defining variables in a Markov model. On the left, there is a tree diagram labeled "TreeAge evaluation" with a node "Tx 2". A red circle labeled "1" is around the "Tx 2" node. Below the tree diagram is a table of variables:

Name	Root Definition	Description
age	startAge + _stage	
cLocal	3	QALY for Local Cancer State
cLocal1	20000	
cLocal2	23000	
cMetastases	50000	QALY for Metastases State
effLocal	0.95	QALY for Local Cancer State
effMetastases	0.9	QALY for Metastases State
pDeathBackground	tMortBackground[age]	
pLocalToDead		Prob. of Death from Local Cancer
pLocalToDead1	0.02	

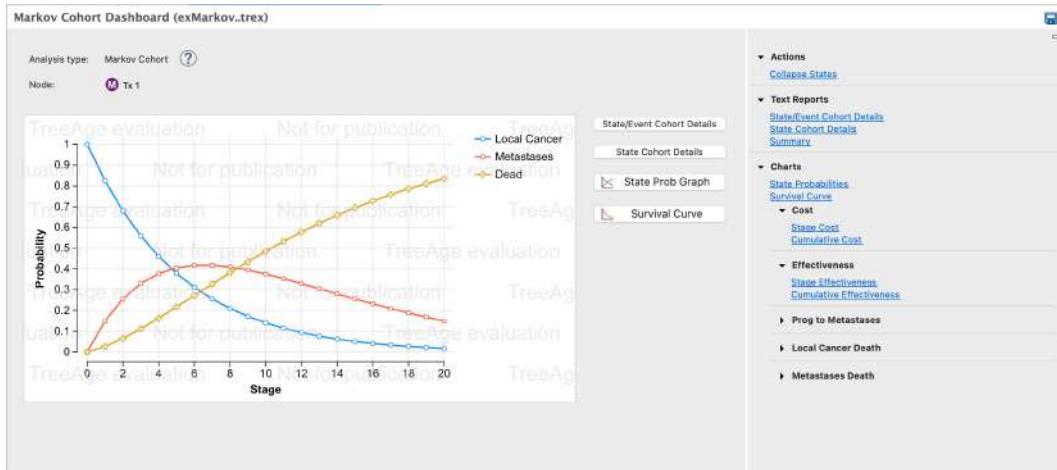
A red box labeled "2" highlights the "Variables" tab in the toolbar. A red circle labeled "3" is around the value "3" in the "cLocal" row.

On the right, a "Add/Change Variable or Function" dialog is open. It has tabs for "General", "Sensitivity Analysis", and "Categories". The "General" tab shows "Name: cLocal", "Description: QALY for Local Cancer State", and "Root definition: 3". A red circle labeled "4" is around the "Root definition" field. The "Add to Expressions" section shows "Variables" with "cLocal" selected, and a red circle labeled "5" is around "cLocal". A red circle labeled "6" is at the bottom right of the dialog.

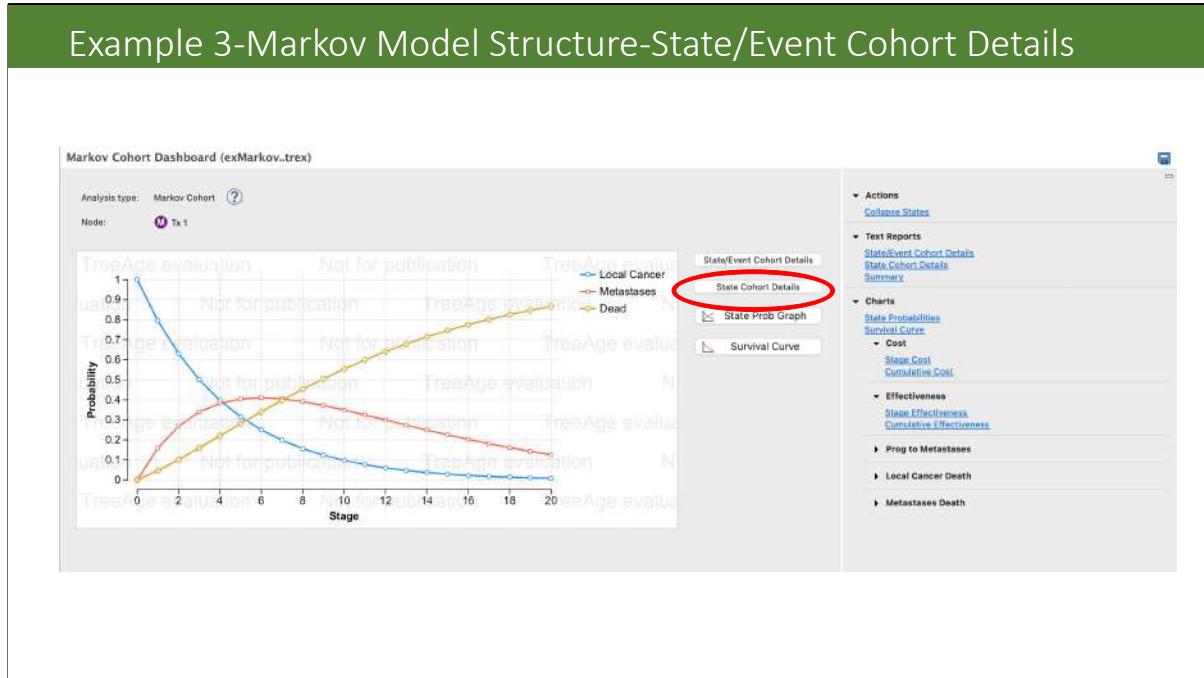
## Example 3-Markov Model Structure-Check the model



## Example 3-Markov Model Structure-Check the model



## Example 3-Markov Model Structure-State/Event Cohort Details



### Example 3-Markov Model Structure-State/Event Cohort Details

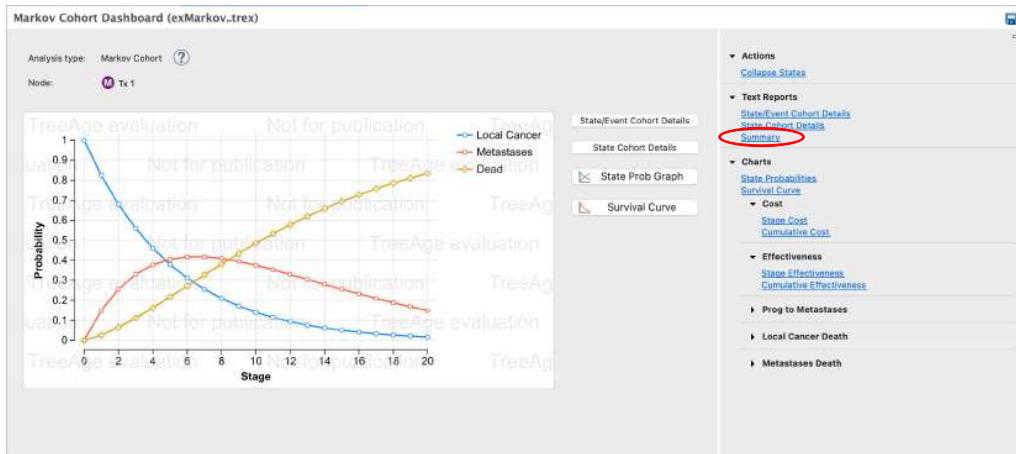
50yr background mortality=0.007

Markov Cohort Extended Report C/E (exMarkov.trex)																
State/Transition	Stage	Cohort %	Cost Entry	Cost	Cum Cost	Effectiveness Entry	Effectiveness	Cum Effectiveness	Prog to Metastases Entry	Prog to Metastases	Cum Prog to Metastases	Local Cancer Death Entry	Local Cancer Death	Cum Local Cancer Death	Metastases Death Entry	
Summary	0	1.000	10,000	10,000		0.48	0.48		0.159	0.159	0.159	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.000	
+ Local Cancer	0	1.000	10,000	10,000		0.48	0.48		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	
+ Metastases	0	0.000	26,000	0		0.44	0.00		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	
Dead	0	0.000	0	0		0.00	0.00		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	
Summary	1		23,835	33,835		0.90		1.38		0.126	0.285		0.032	0.071		
+ Local Cancer	1	0.795	20,000	15,890		0.98	0.76		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	
+ Metastases	1	0.159	50,000	7,945		0.98	0.14		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	
Dead	1	0.047	0	0		0.00	0.00		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	
Summary	2		26,025	89,860		0.84		2.22		0.100	0.385		0.025	0.096		
+ Local Cancer	2	0.631	20,000	12,618		0.98	0.61		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	
+ Metastases	2	0.268	50,000	13,407		0.88	0.24		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	
Dead	2	0.101	0	0		0.00	0.00		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	
Summary	3		26,994	86,854		0.78		3.00		0.079	0.465		0.020	0.116		
+ Local Cancer	3	0.601	20,000	10,015		0.98	0.48		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	
+ Metastases	3	0.340	50,000	16,979		0.88	0.30		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	
Dead	3	0.160	0	0		0.00	0.00		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	
Summary	4		27,070	113,923		0.72		3.72		0.063	0.528		0.016	0.132		
+ Local Cancer	4	0.397	20,000	7,945		0.98	0.38		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	
+ Metastases	4	0.362	50,000	18,125		0.88	0.34		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	
Dead	4	0.220	0	0		0.00	0.00		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	
Summary	5		26,508	140,431		0.66		4.38		0.050	0.678		0.012	0.144		
+ Local Cancer	5	0.315	20,000	6,299		0.98	0.30		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	
+ Metastases	5	0.404	50,000	20,209		0.88	0.36		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	
Dead	5	0.281	0	0		0.00	0.00		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	
Summary	6		25,505	165,936		0.60		4.98		0.040	0.617		0.010	0.154		
+ Local Cancer	6	0.250	20,000	4,992		0.98	0.24		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	
+ Metastases	6	0.410	50,000	20,513		0.88	0.36		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	
Dead	6	0.340	0	0		0.00	0.00		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	

Half correction

模型中的機率與群體百分比相對應，因此在每個週期中，每個健康狀態中的群體百分比由模型中的機率決定。  
 整個群體根據治療一中健康狀態的初始機率從局部癌症狀態開始。

## Example 3-Markov Model Structure-Summary

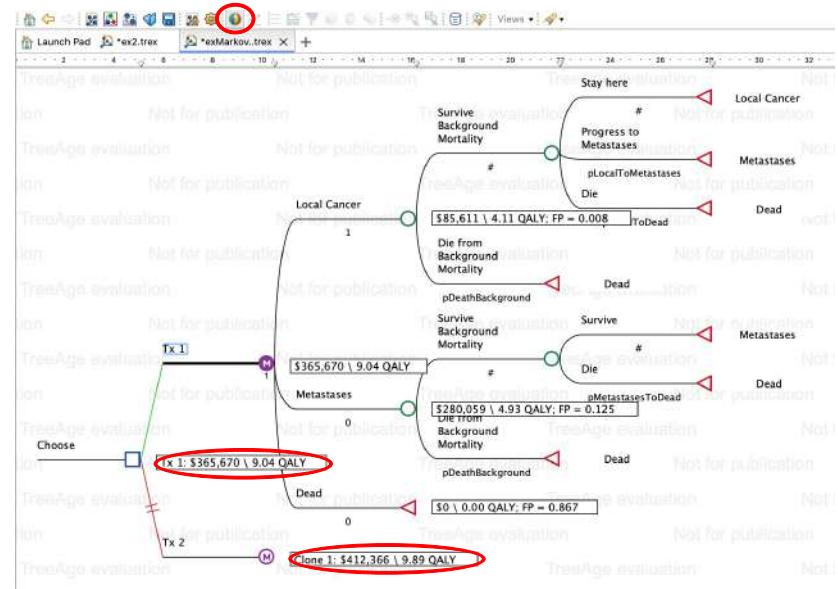


點選右方工作區域的 “Summary”

## Example 3-Markov Model Structure-Summary

Markov Cohort Summary Report (exMarkov.trex)													
Stage	% - Local Cancer	% - Metastases	% - Dead	Cost	Cum Cost	Effectiveness	Cum Effectiveness	Prog to Metastases	Cum Prog to Metastases	Local Cancer Death	Cum Local Cancer Death	Metastases Death	Cum Metastases Death
0	1.000	0.000	0.000	10,000	10,000	0.48	0.48	0.159	0.159	0.040	0.040	0.000	0.000
1	0.795	0.159	0.047	23,835	33,835	0.90	1.38	0.126	0.285	0.032	0.071	0.016	0.016
2	0.631	0.268	0.101	26,025	59,860	0.84	2.22	0.100	0.385	0.025	0.098	0.027	0.042
3	0.501	0.340	0.160	26,994	86,854	0.78	3.00	0.079	0.465	0.020	0.116	0.034	0.076
4	0.397	0.382	0.220	27,070	113,923	0.72	3.72	0.063	0.528	0.018	0.132	0.038	0.114
5	0.315	0.404	0.281	26,508	140,431	0.66	4.38	0.050	0.578	0.012	0.144	0.040	0.154
6	0.250	0.410	0.340	25,505	165,936	0.60	4.98	0.040	0.617	0.010	0.154	0.041	0.195
7	0.198	0.405	0.398	24,190	190,126	0.55	5.53	0.031	0.648	0.008	0.162	0.040	0.235
8	0.156	0.391	0.453	22,680	212,805	0.49	6.02	0.025	0.673	0.006	0.168	0.039	0.273
9	0.123	0.372	0.505	21,063	233,869	0.45	6.47	0.019	0.692	0.005	0.173	0.037	0.310
10	0.097	0.349	0.554	19,408	253,276	0.40	6.87	0.015	0.708	0.004	0.177	0.034	0.344
11	0.076	0.325	0.599	17,761	271,037	0.36	7.23	0.012	0.720	0.003	0.180	0.032	0.376
12	0.060	0.299	0.641	16,160	287,197	0.32	7.55	0.009	0.729	0.002	0.182	0.029	0.405
13	0.047	0.274	0.679	14,827	301,824	0.29	7.83	0.007	0.737	0.002	0.184	0.027	0.432
14	0.037	0.249	0.714	13,180	315,004	0.25	8.09	0.006	0.742	0.001	0.186	0.024	0.457
15	0.029	0.225	0.746	11,827	326,831	0.23	8.31	0.005	0.747	0.001	0.187	0.022	0.479
16	0.023	0.202	0.775	10,574	337,404	0.20	8.51	0.004	0.750	0.001	0.188	0.020	0.498
17	0.018	0.181	0.801	9,404	346,809	0.18	8.69	0.003	0.753	0.001	0.188	0.018	0.516
18	0.014	0.161	0.825	8,321	355,131	0.15	8.84	0.002	0.755	0.001	0.189	0.016	0.531
19	0.011	0.142	0.847	7,328	362,459	0.14	8.98	0.002	0.757	0.000	0.189	0.014	0.545
20	0.008	0.125	0.867	3,212	365,670	0.06	9.04	0.000	0.757	0.000	0.189	0.000	0.545

## Example 3-Markov Model Structure-Roll Back



## Example 3-Markov Model Structure-Ranking

- 取消Roll Back/Analysis/Ranking

Cost-Effectiveness Rankings Report (exMarkov..trex)										
Category	Strategy	Cost	Incr. Cost	Effectiveness	Incr. Effectiveness	ICER (IC/IE)	NMB	Prog to Metastases	Local Cancer Death	Metastases Death
All (no dominance)										
undominated	Tx 1	\$365,670		9.04 QALY			\$86,248	0.757	0.189	0.545
undominated	Tx 2	\$412,366	\$46,695	9.89 QALY	0.86 QALY	\$54,515	\$82,381	0.831	0.104	0.589

Willingness to Pay (WTP) for a unit of benefit = 50,000

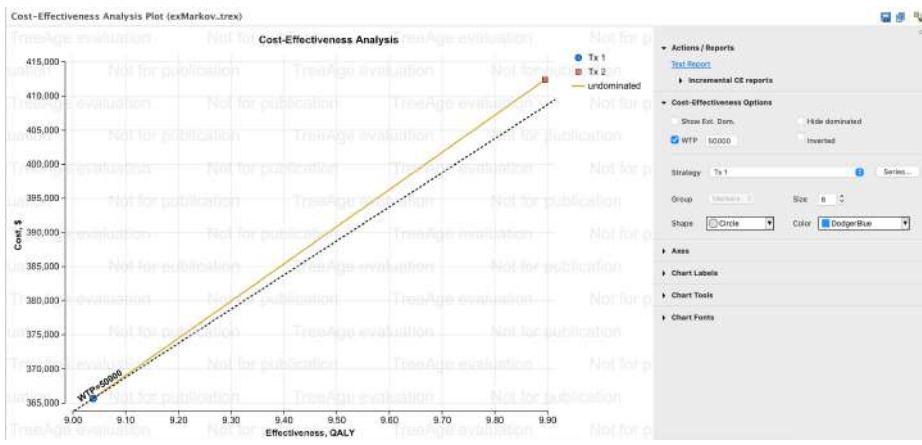
Net Monetary Benefits (NMB) = Effectiveness \* WTP - Cost 淨貨幣效益

(Tx1: 9.04\*50,000-365,670)

Net Health Benefits (NHB) = Effectiveness - Cost / WTP 淨健康效益

## Example 3-Markov Model Structure-Results of cost-effectiveness

- Results of cost-effectiveness  
Analysis / cost-effectiveness/WTP

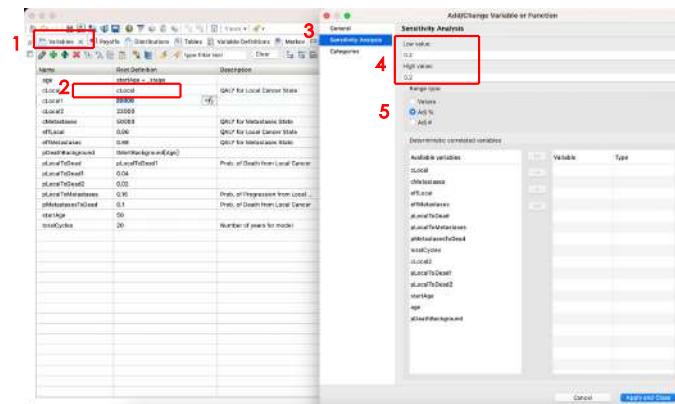


## Example 3-Markov Model Structure-One way Sensitive analysis

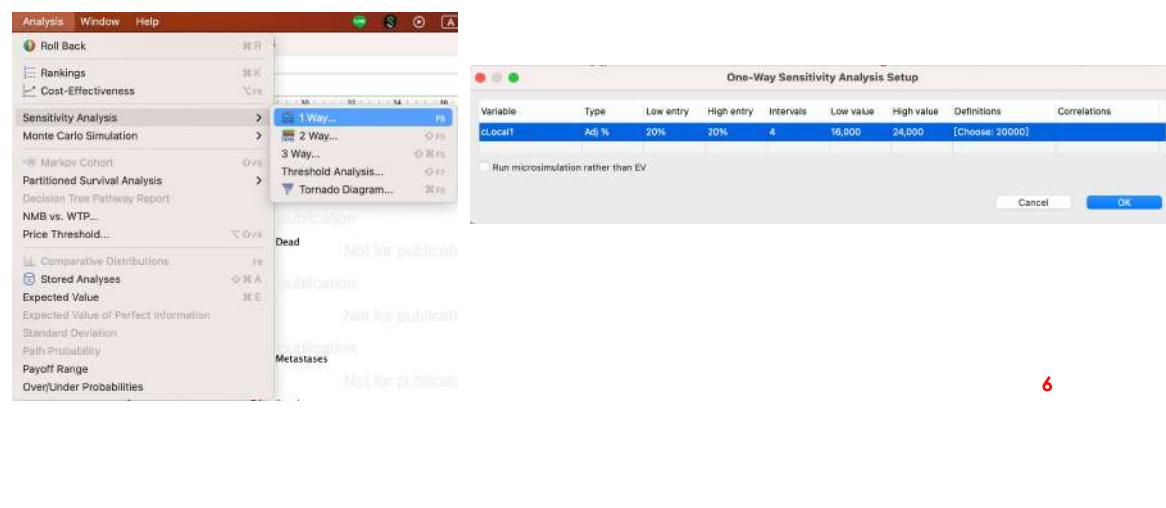
- One way Sensitive analysis

Define low/ high value

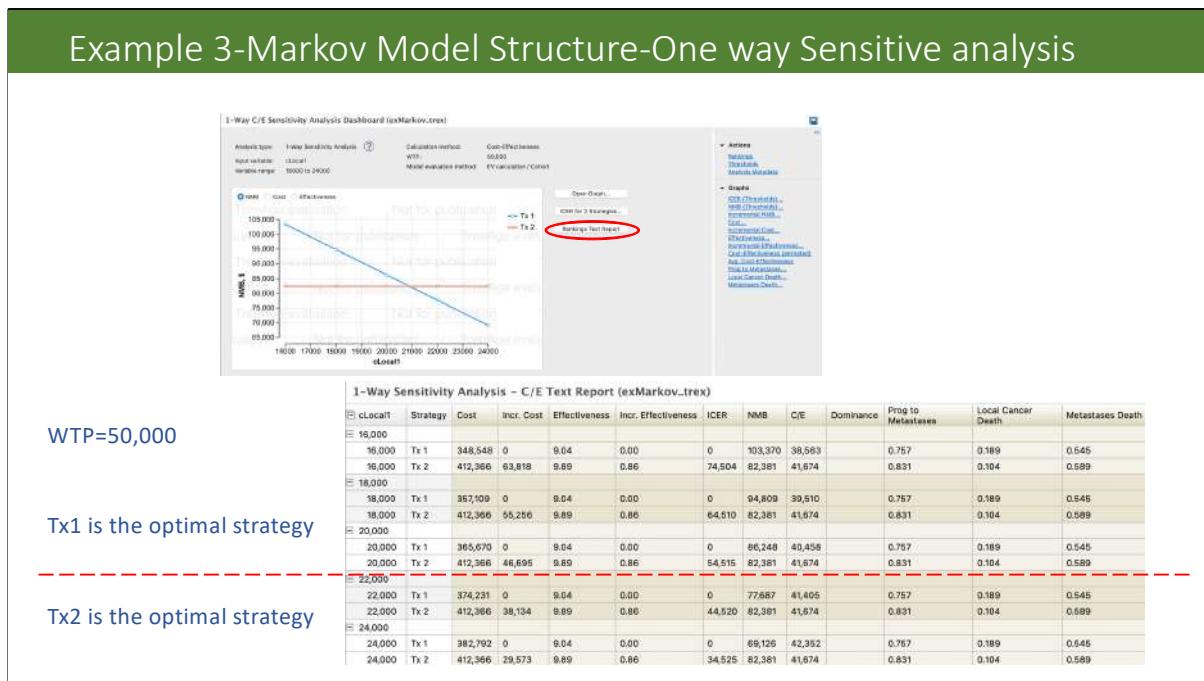
variable	value
cLocal1	20000(+/-20%)
cLocal2	23000(+/-20%)
cMetastases	50000(+/-20%)



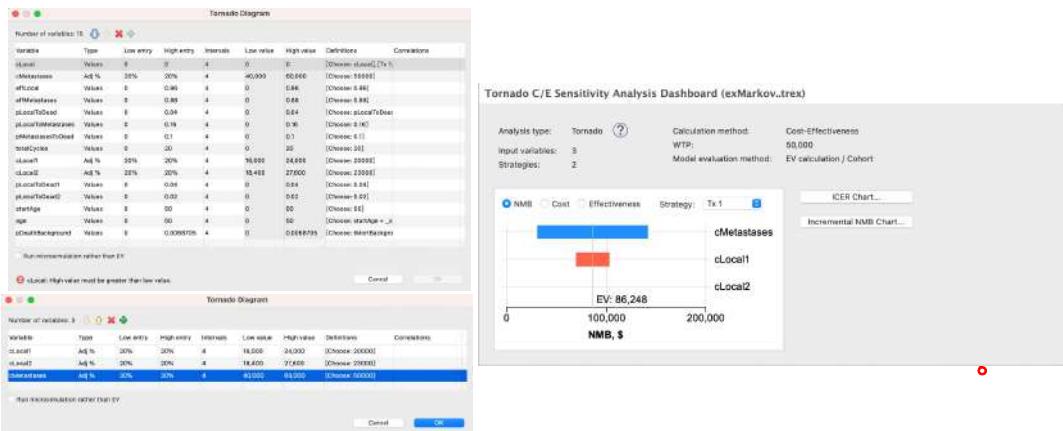
## Example 3-Markov Model Structure-One way Sensitive analysis



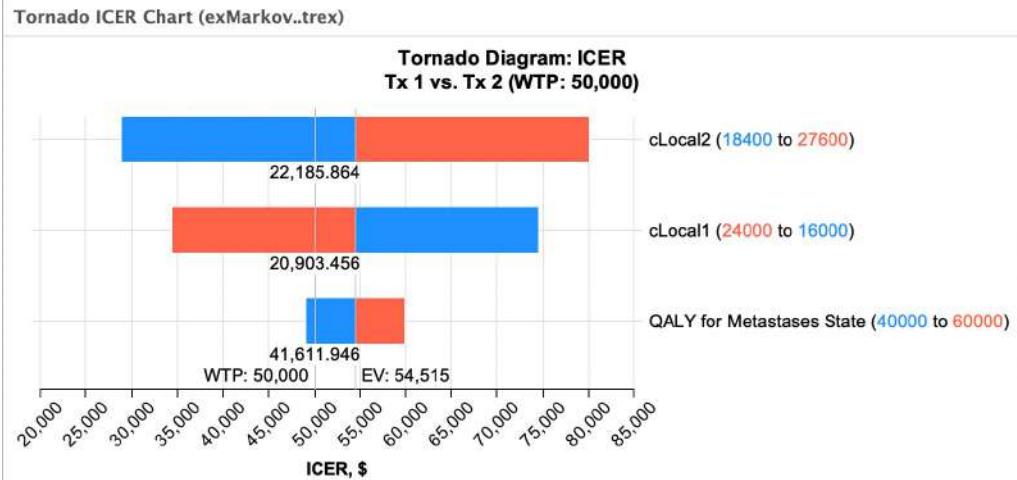
## Example 3-Markov Model Structure-One way Sensitive analysis



## Example 3-Markov Model Structure-Tornado Diagrams



## Example 3-Markov Model Structure-Tornado Diagrams



上圖 Tornado ICER 是用於比較兩種治療方案 (Tx 1 和 Tx 2) 的增量成本效果比 (ICER)，並顯示不同變數對 ICER 的影響。圖表顯示了三個變數 (cLocal2、cLocal1 和 QALY for Metastases State) 對 ICER 的敏感度分析。每個變數的藍色和紅色區域表示該變數在不同範圍內的影響，範圍數值括號內顯示（例如，cLocal2 從 18,400 到 27,600）。ICER 基於 50,000 美元的支付意願 (WTP) 線進行分析。當 ICER 小於 WTP 時，表示該策略更具成本效益！

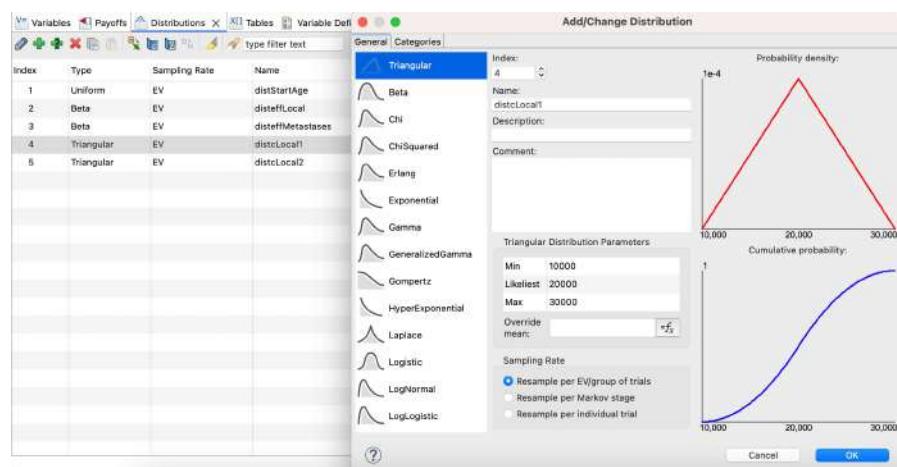
## Example 3-PSA-Set up distribution for 5 variables

Variable	New name	distribution	parameters
StartAge	distStartAge	Uniform	Min=5 ,Max=30
effLocal	disteffLocal	Beta	Mean=0.96,SD=0.03
effMetastases	disteffMetastases	Beta	Mean=0.88, SD=0.02
cLocal1	distcLocal1	Triangular	min=10,000 ,Likeliest=20,000,Max=30,000
cLocal2	distcLocal2	Triangular	min=16,000, Likeliest=23,000,Max=34,000

1  
  
2

Index	Type	Sampling Rate	Name	Description
1	Uniform	EV	distStartAge	
2	Beta	EV	disteffLocal	
3	Beta	EV	disteffMetastases	
4	Triangular	EV	distcLocal1	
5	Triangular	EV	distcLocal2	

## Example 3-PSA-Set up distribution for 5 variables



## Example 3-PSA-Change 5 variable's root definition

The screenshot shows a software interface with two main windows. On the left is a table titled 'Variables' with columns 'Variable' and 'New name'. On the right is a 'General' tab of a 'Add/Change Variable or Function' dialog.

**Variables Table:**

Variable	New name
StartAge	distStartAge
effLocal	disteffLocal
effMetastases	disteffMetastases
cLocal1	distcLocal1
cLocal2	distcLocal2

**Root Definition Dialog (General Tab):**

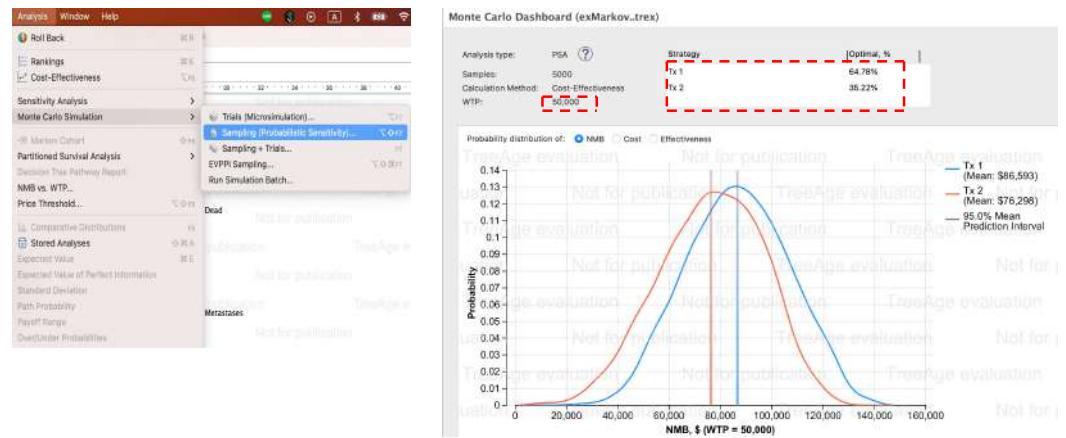
- Name:** effMetastases
- Description:** QALY for Metastases State
- Root definition:** disteffMetastases
- Add to Expression:**
  - Recent expressions
  - Variables: distcLocal1, distcLocal2, disteffLocal, disteffMetastases, distStartAge
  - Distributions: (empty)
  - Tables: (empty)
  - Functions: (empty)
- Calculated value (at Choose):** 0.9
- Definition info:** (empty)
- Comment:** (empty)

Red numbers 1 through 4 are overlaid on the interface to highlight specific elements:

- Number 1 is above the 'Variables' table.
- Number 2 is next to the 'effMetastases' entry in the 'Variables' table.
- Number 3 is next to the 'Distributions' button in the 'Add to Expression' section.
- Number 4 is next to the 'disteffMetastases' entry in the 'Variables' table.

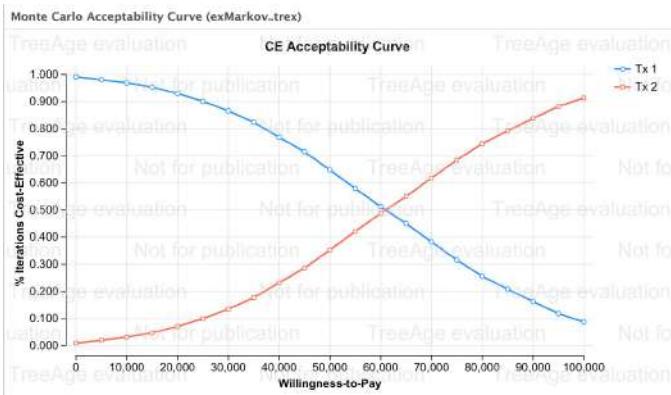
## Example 3-PSA-Monte Carlo Dashboard

Analysis/Monte Carlo Simulation/ Sampling/sample:5000



## Example 3-PSA-Monte Carlo Acceptability Curve

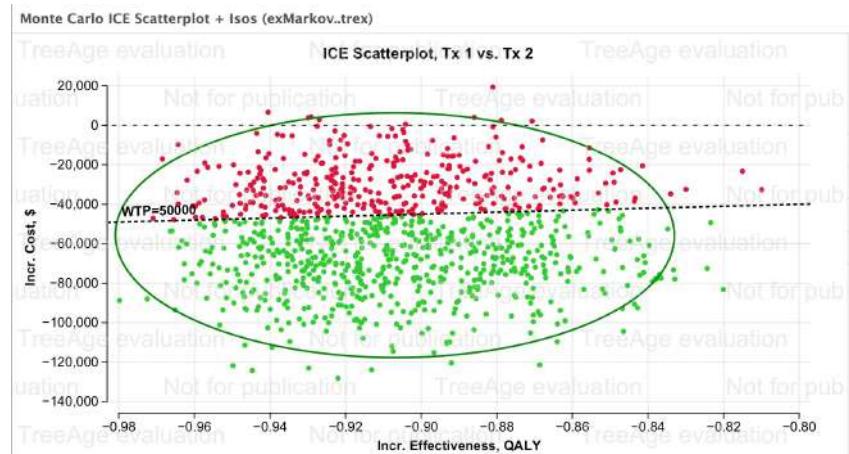
### CEAC/Text Report



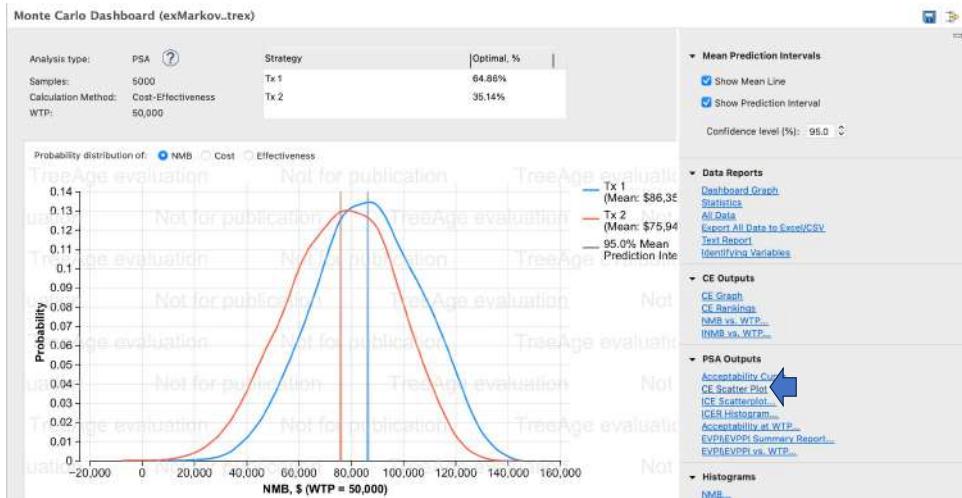
Monte Carlo Acceptability Text (e:		
Willingness-to-Pay	Strategy	Acceptability
0	Tx 1	0.991
0	Tx 2	0.009
5,000	Tx 1	0.9802
5,000	Tx 2	0.0198
10,000	Tx 1	0.9664
10,000	Tx 2	0.0336
15,000	Tx 1	0.953
15,000	Tx 2	0.047
20,000	Tx 1	0.9296
20,000	Tx 2	0.0704
25,000	Tx 1	0.9008
25,000	Tx 2	0.0992
30,000	Tx 1	0.8654
30,000	Tx 2	0.1346
35,000	Tx 1	0.8234
35,000	Tx 2	0.1768
40,000	Tx 1	0.7684
40,000	Tx 2	0.2316
45,000	Tx 1	0.7148
45,000	Tx 2	0.2854
50,000	Tx 1	0.6478
50,000	Tx 2	0.3522
55,000	Tx 1	0.5792
55,000	Tx 2	0.4208
60,000	Tx 1	0.5126
60,000	Tx 2	0.4874
65,000	Tx 2	0.5496
65,000	Tx 1	0.4504
70,000	Tx 2	0.6174
70,000	Tx 1	0.3826
75,000	Tx 2	0.6842

## Example 3-PSA-Monte Carlo ICE Scatterplot : Tx1 vs.Tx2

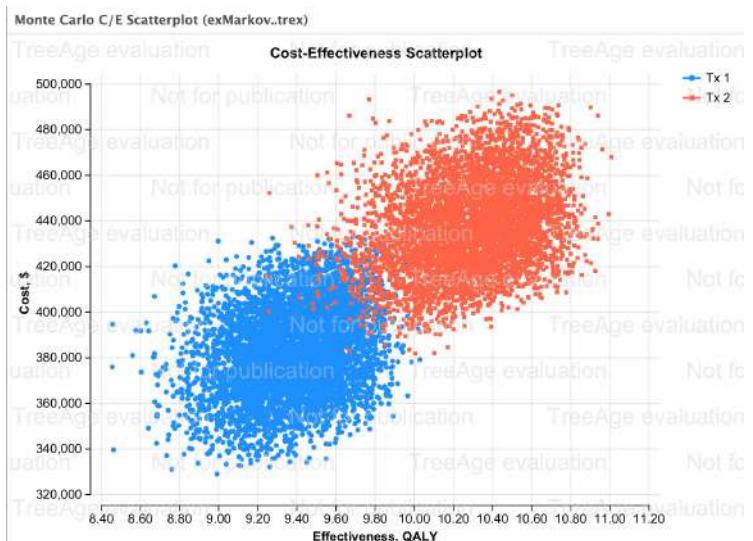
64.78% favored Tx1



## Example 3-PSA



### Example 3-PSA-C/E Scatterplot



上圖為成本效益散佈圖，呈現出兩種治療方案 (Tx 1 與 Tx 2) 的成本與效果比較。

橫軸為效果 (QALY 生品質調整生命年數)，縱軸為成本 (美元)。藍色點代表治療方案 Tx 1，紅色點代表 Tx 2。可以觀察到 Tx 1 的成本較低且效果略低，而 Tx 2 的成本和效果都較高。

## Example 3- Discount

The Global Discounting worksheet has the discount rate which needs to be applied to each payoff, each cycle (\_stage). The discount rate formula is given below:

$$\frac{1}{(1+rate)^{\text{stage}}}$$

•**No Discount:** The value of the payoff before discounting based on State Details worksheets. All payoffs will have a No Discount column.

•**Discounted:** This only appears if the payoff is discounted. It is the payoff amount for this cycle with discounting applied.

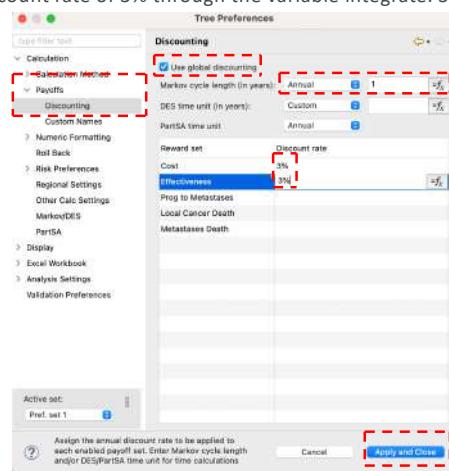
•**Cum Disc:** This is the cumulative value of the payoffs as the cycle (\_stage) increases. If the payoff has been discounted it uses the discounted values.

## Example 3- Discount

If the Markov Model has Global Discounting turned on, then the *Strategy Results* worksheet changes and there is an additional *Global Discounting* worksheet.

In the Health Care Tutorial Example, Markov Conversion Model Discounting .trex, global discounting is already setup on for the cost and effectiveness payoffs with a discount rate of 3% through the variable integrate. See below.

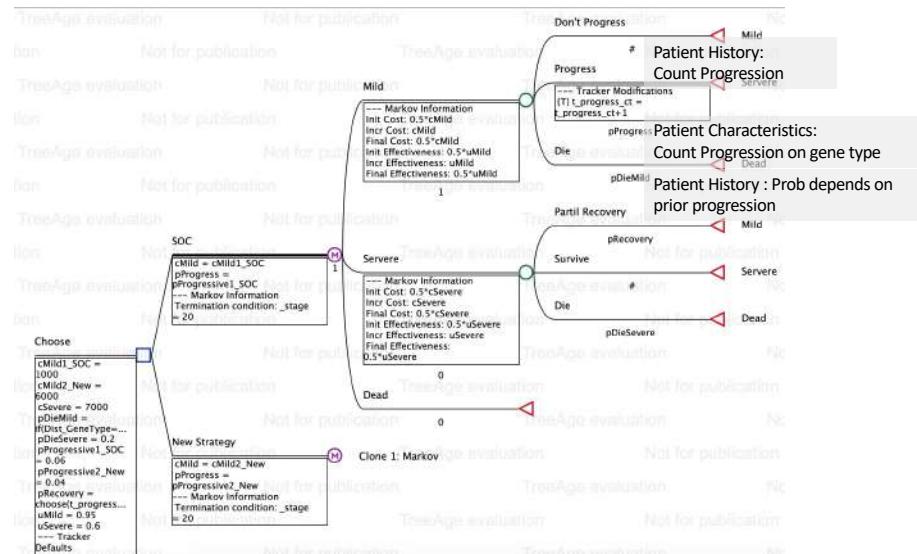
Tree/TreePreferences/Payoffs/Discounting



點Tree / 選 Tree Preferences / Payoffs /  
Discounting  
依照上圖設定

## □ 單元八: TreeAge Microsimulation

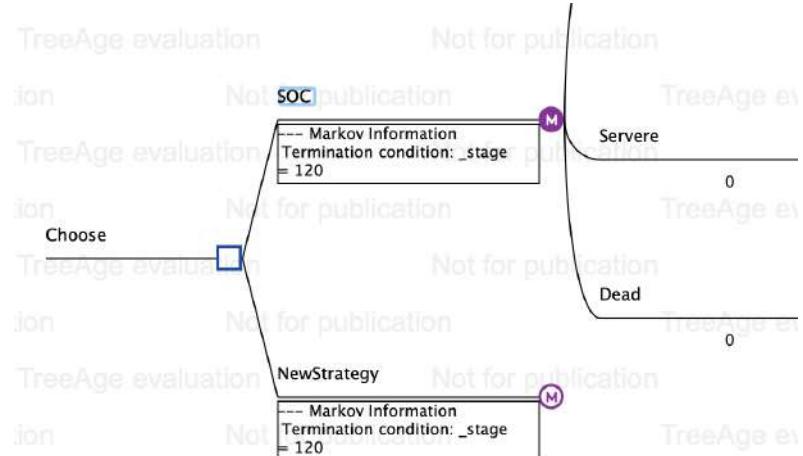
## Example 4-Patient Level Simulation



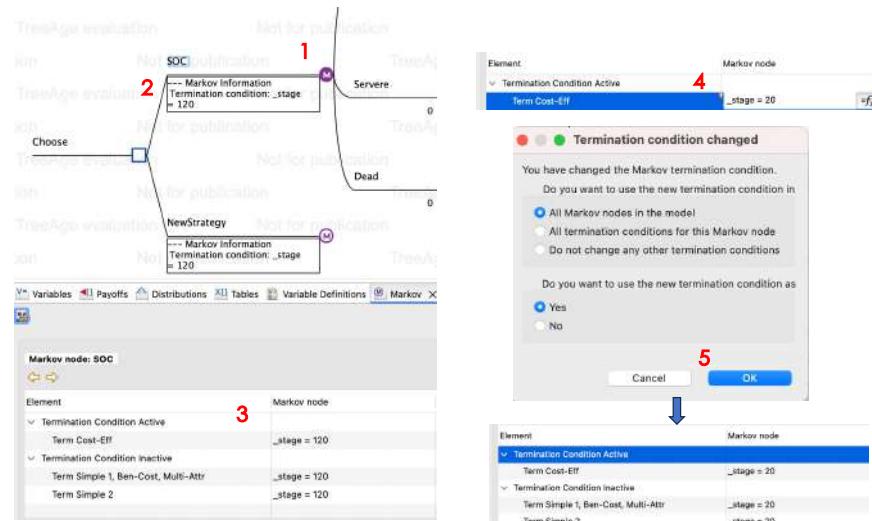
病人特徵（如基因類型）和進展歷史會影響模型中的結果。例如，不同基因類型改變死亡機率，而先前的進展事件會影響恢復的可能性。

某些疾病需要比群體模型更高的靈活性，擴展了群體模型，以更靈活地代表複雜的疾病進展。具體來說，患者模擬允許您添加患者特徵，例如：年齡、性別、種族，以及患者病史，包括不良事件、疾病進展和感染等，病人特徵（如基因類型）和進展歷史會影響模型中的結果。例如，不同基因類型改變死亡概率，而先前的進展事件會影響恢復的可能性。這些特定的患者級數據可影響模型中的任何數值，如：機率、成本和效用。

## Example 4-Patient Level Simulation



## Example 4-Patient Level Simulation



## Example 4-Patient Level Simulation

The screenshot shows a software interface for defining variables in a patient-level simulation. The interface includes a decision tree diagram and a variable definition dialog.

**Decision Tree Diagram:**

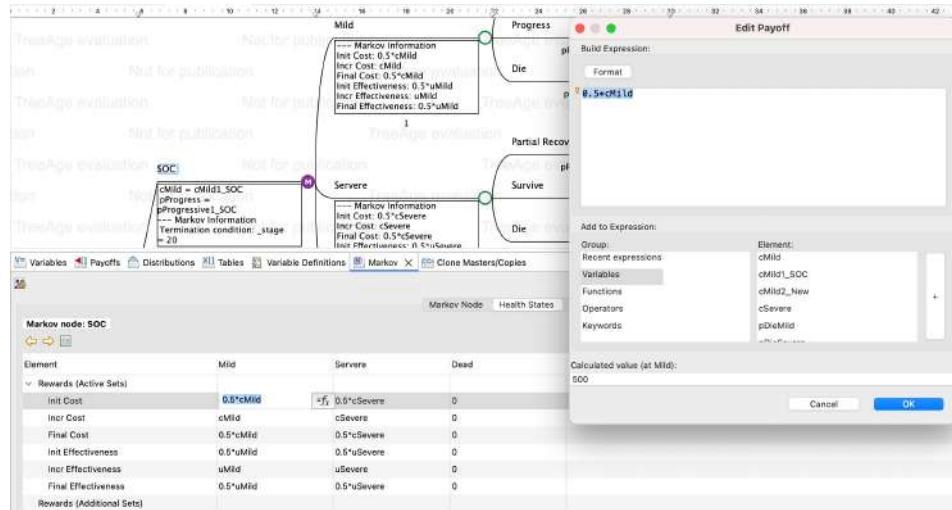
- SOC Node:** A decision node labeled "SOC". It has two branches: one labeled "cMild=cMild1\_SOC" and another labeled "NewStrategy".
- NewStrategy Node:** A decision node labeled "NewStrategy". It has two branches: one labeled "cMild=cMild1\_New" and another labeled "pProgress=pProgress1\_New".
- Variables Table:**

SOC	NewStrategy
cMild=cMild1_SOC	cMild=cMild1_New
pProgress=pProgress1_SOC	pProgress=pProgress1_New

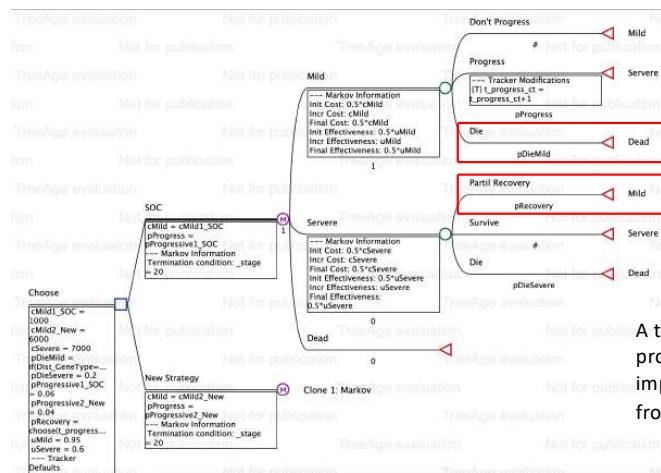
**Variable Definition Dialog (Define Variable: cMild):**

- Node:** SOC
- Build Expression:** Format: Text
- Value:** cMild1\_SOC
- Variable Table:** Shows the variable being defined: Name: cMild, Definition: cMild1\_SOC, Definition Info: ---Defined @ SOC---
- Add to Expression:** Group: Recent expressions, Element: cMild1\_SOC
- OK Button:** The button at the bottom right of the dialog.

## Example 4-Patient Level Simulation



## Example 4-Patient Level Simulation

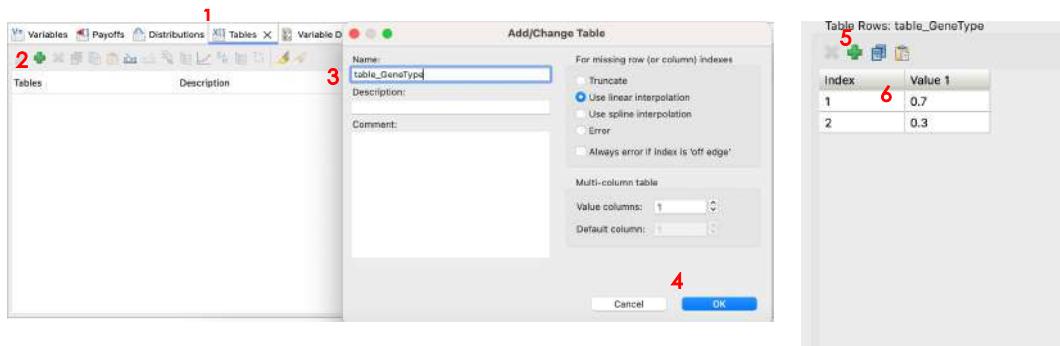


The model includes demographic data on gene types, affecting probabilities like death risk.

A tracker counts how often a patient progresses through different stages, impacting probabilities like recovery from severe states.

## Example 4-Patient Level Simulation

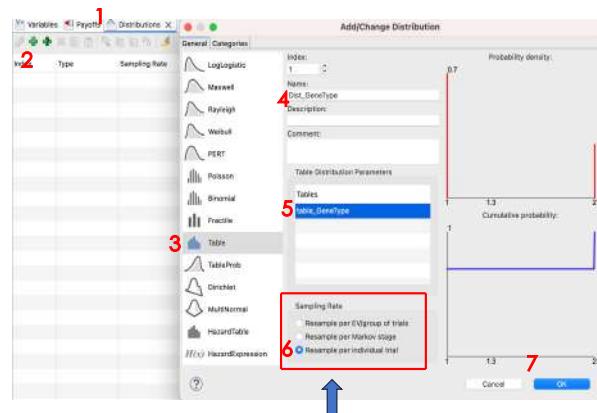
This is loaded in a table seventy percent of the population have gene type one and thirty percent of the population have gene type two the table gene type stores the demographic data in the model.



在此模型中，我們遇到了一個問題，即死亡機率取決於患者的基因類型，因此模型需要知道患者的特徵。  
我們有描述患者人群基因類型的數據，這些數據存儲在表格中，顯示70% 的人群為基因類型一，30% 的人群為基因類型二。表格“gene type”在模型中儲存這些人口統計數據，並使用分布來為每位患者分配特定的基因類型。

## Example 4-Patient Level Simulation

根據人口統計數據中基因類型的分佈，使用一個分佈來為每位患者分配一個特定的基因類型。我們使用的分佈來源於一張表格，該表格總結並表示了適當的基因類型分佈。



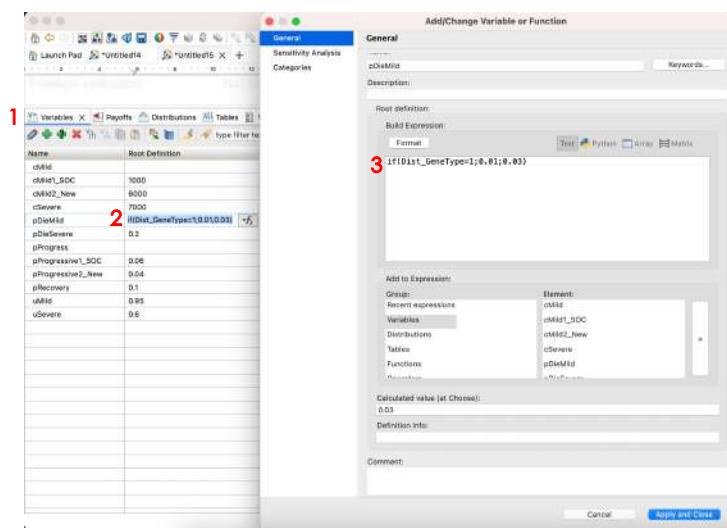
當模型運行時，將根據分佈為每位模擬患者分配一個基因類型。隨後，每當基因類型在模型中對患者產生影響時，就可以參照該分佈。

## Example 4-Patient Level Simulation

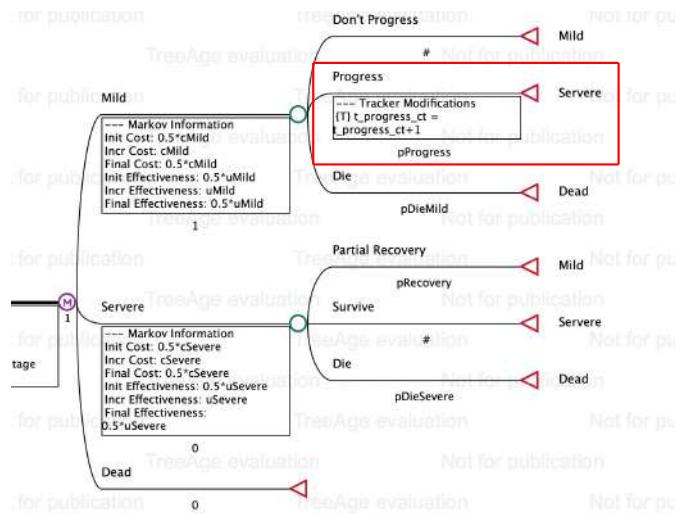
在模型中，如果要根據患者特徵（如基因類型）動態調整某個事件（如死亡）的機率，可以使用條件語句 if 函數來改變機率。這樣可以根據不同的基因類型或特徵設定不同的機率數值。

GeneType=1,pDieMild=0.01

GeneType=2,pDieMild=0.03

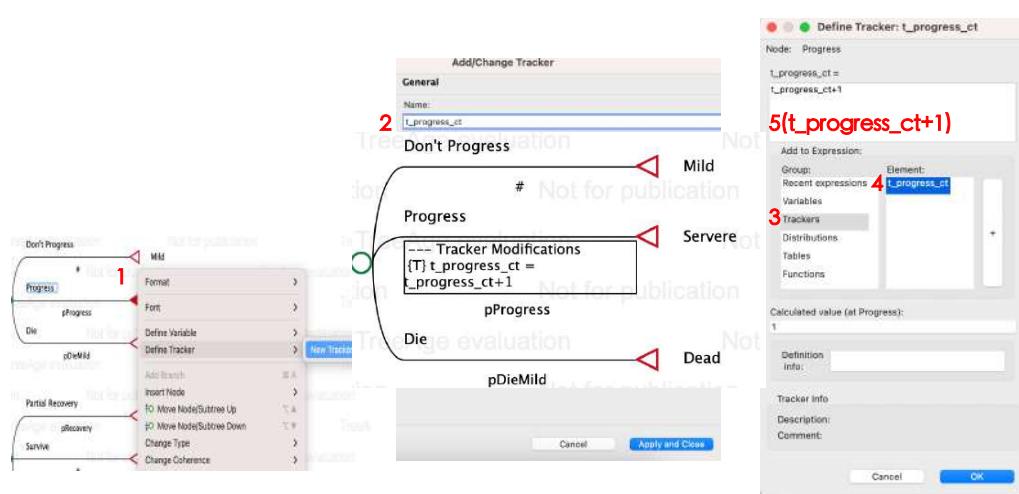


## Example 4-Patient Level Simulation-The Tracker



在這個模型中，患者從「輕度」狀態進展到「重度」狀態的次數會影響他們從重度狀態恢復的機率。因此，我們需要追蹤並記錄患者從輕度到重度的進展次數，以便用於動態調整恢復的機率。

## Example 4-Patient Level Simulation-The Tracker

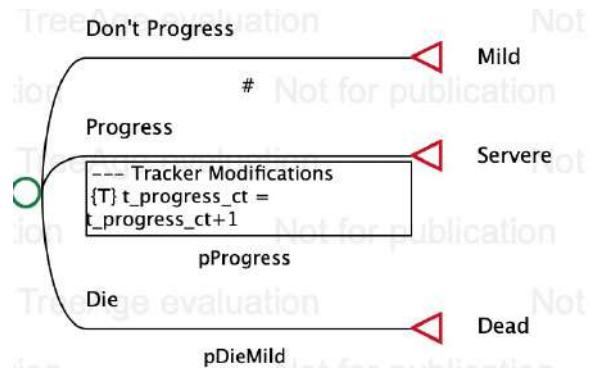


在此模型中，患者從輕度進展到重度的次數會影響其從重度狀態恢復的機率，因此我們需要使用追蹤器(Tracker)記錄這種進展病史。Tracker可以記錄任何類型的患者病史，包括事件是否發生、發生次數和最後一次發生的時間。

在進展事件模式中，我們創建了一個Tracker來計數患者的進展次數。

## Example 4-Patient Level Simulation-The Tracker

Trackers record progression history, increasing by one each time a patient progresses. The progression count is referenced to adjust recovery probabilities, with limits set as progression increases.

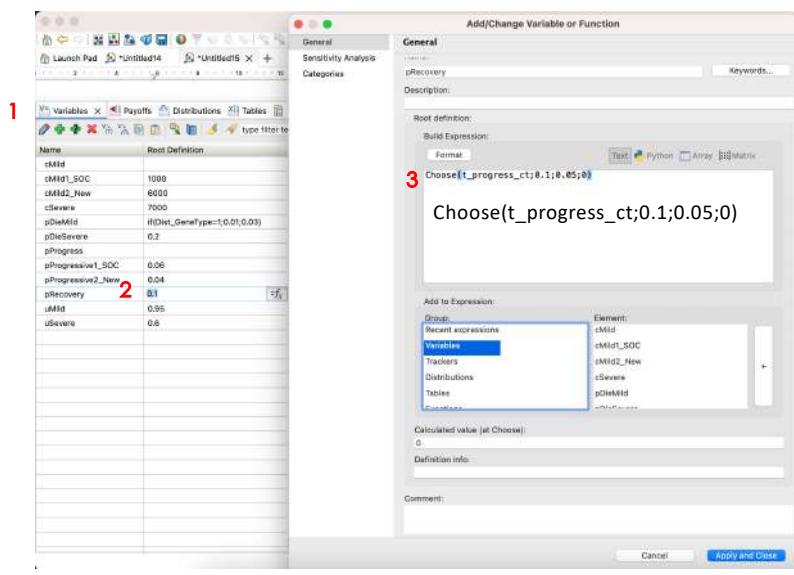


每次試驗通過該節點時， $t_{progress}$  的值增加一，生成進展次數

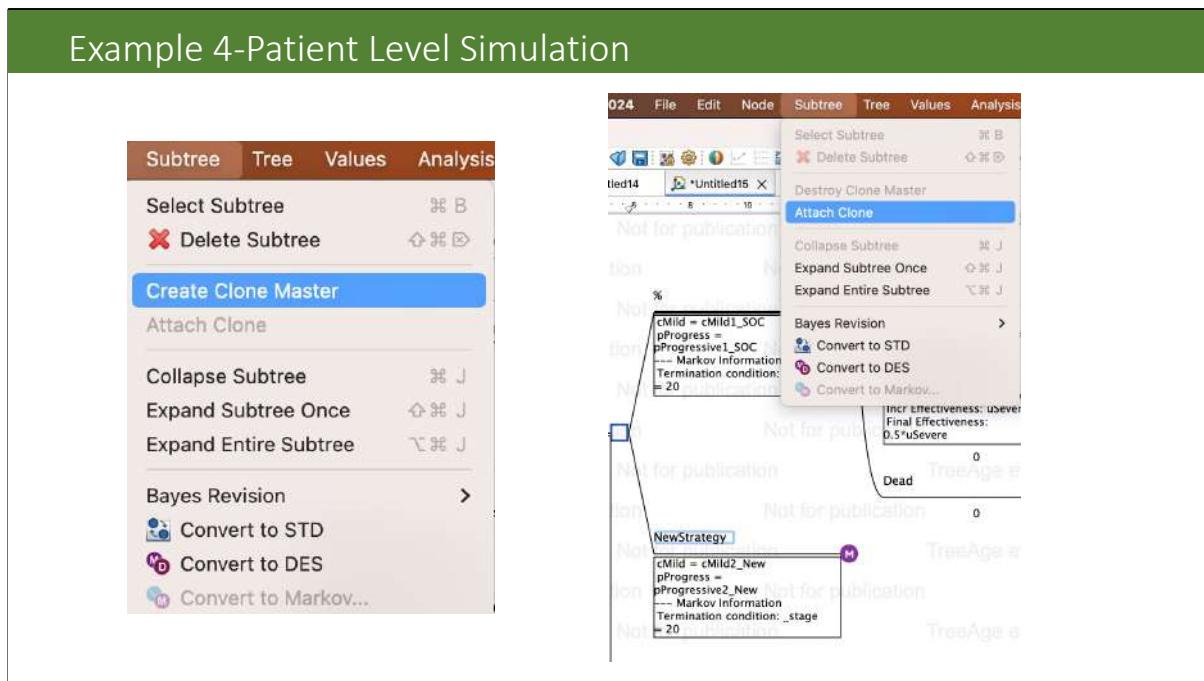
## Example 4-Patient Level Simulation-The Tracker

t\_progress\_ct=1,pRecovery=0.1  
t\_progress\_ct=2,pRecovery=0.05  
t\_progress\_ct=3,pRecovery=0

當追蹤器為1時，將返回值0.1；  
當追蹤器為2時，將返回值0.05；  
當追蹤器進展計數為3時，恢復率將為0，且不再可能恢復。

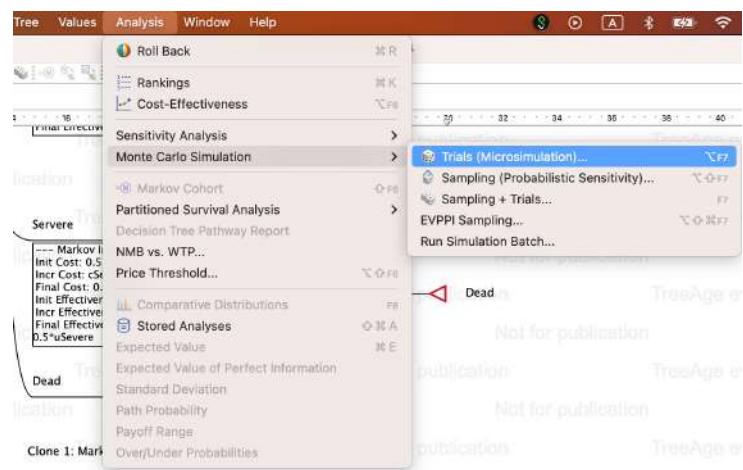


## Example 4-Patient Level Simulation



## Example 4-Patient Level Simulation

Simulated patients go through the model, with pathways chosen based on probabilities. Monte Carlo simulations with 10,000 trials generate average cost and effectiveness data for comparison between strategies.



## Example 4-Patient Level Simulation

Monte Carlo Summary Text Report (Untitled15)			
Attribute	Statistic	SOC	NewStrategy
Cost	Mean	26805.80	89637.45
Cost	Std Deviation	18408.36	39025.75
Cost	Minimum	500.00	3000.00
Cost	2.5%	1500.00	9000.00
Cost	10%	7500.00	27000.00
Cost	Median	20000.00	118000.00
Cost	90%	51500.00	122900.00
Cost	97.5%	77000.00	126500.00
Cost	Maximum	137000.00	137000.00
Cost	Sum	268058000.00	896374500.00
Cost	Size (n)	10000.00	10000.00
Cost	Variance	338867786.36	1523087082.50
Cost	SQRT(Variance/Size)	33886.78	152308.71
Cost	SQRT(Variance/Size)	164.08	390.27
Cost	95% Lower Bound	26445.00	88872.54
Cost	95% Upper Bound	27166.60	90402.36
Eff	Mean	12.21	13.37
Eff	Std Deviation	6.25	6.20
Eff	Minimum	0.47	0.47
Eff	2.5%	1.07	1.07
Eff	10%	2.98	3.33
Eff	Median	13.57	16.52
Eff	90%	19.00	19.00
Eff	97.5%	19.00	19.00
Eff	Maximum	19.00	19.00
Eff	Sum	122063.30	133685.63
Eff	Size (n)	10000.00	10000.00
Eff	Variance	39.05	38.48
Eff	Variance/Size	0.00	0.00
Eff	SQRT(Variance/Size)	0.06	0.06
Eff	95% Lower Bound	12.08	13.29

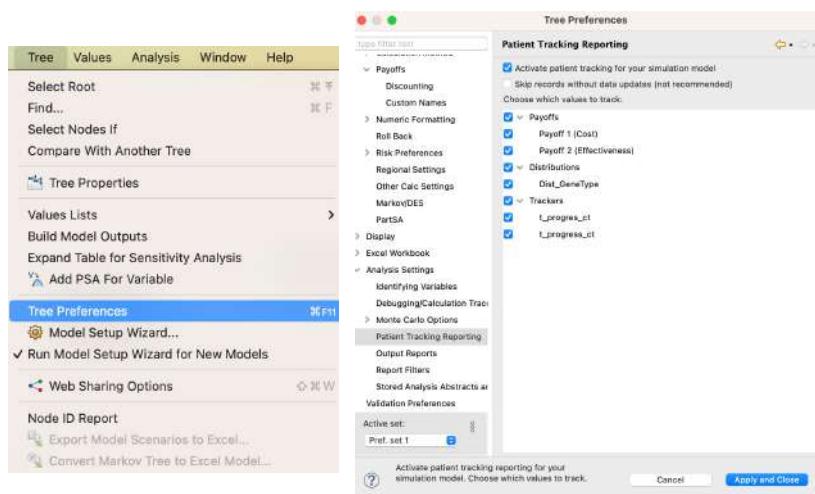
  

Monte Carlo C/E Rankings Report (Untitled15)							
Category	Strategy	Cost	Incr. Cost	Effectiveness	Incr. Effectiveness	ICER (IC/IE)	NMB
All (no dominance)							
undominated	SOC	26805.80		12.21		-26805.80	
undominated	NewStrategy	89637.45	62831.65	13.37	1.16	54061.17	-89637.45

得到患者模擬結果，就可以使用每位患者的平均值通過排名和成本效益比較策略。圖表中的排名格式與群體分析結果相同，仍然會得到增量成本效益比 ( ICER ) 和淨貨幣效益 ( NMB ) 值，以識別最具成本效益的策略。

## Example 4-Patient Level Simulation

在Markov cohort中，患者追蹤報告展示了單個患者及整體cohort flow情況，確保了模型的透明性。要啟用患者追蹤功能，需要在Tree preferences中的分析選項裡進行設置。運行分析後，我們將能夠獲取新的患者追蹤報告以進行檢查。



## Example 4-Patient Level Simulation

The screenshot displays three windows related to a Patient Level Simulation:

- Left Window (1):** A sidebar menu with sections like "Mean Prediction Intervals", "Data Reports", "CS Outputs", and "Histograms". Under "Data Reports", the "Patient tracking reports..." option is highlighted.
- Middle Window (2):** A "Patient tracking parameters" dialog box. It shows a "Report type" section with "Trial" selected. Below it, under "Strategy", the text "SOC" is entered into a dropdown field. The window has a red number "2" at the top center.
- Right Window (3):** A "Monte Carlo Summary Text Report (Untitled15)" window. It contains two tables: one for "Cost" and one for "Eff". The "Cost" table includes columns for Attribute, Statistic, %, and NewStrategy. The "Eff" table includes columns for Attribute, Statistic, %, and NewStrategy. The window has a red number "3" at the top center.

每位患者都將透過模型累積總成本和效果值，然後將個別患者結果匯總為平均值，以提供每位患者的平均成本和效果

## Example 4-Patient Level Simulation

Individual trails unique paths through the model

Monte Carlo Patient Tracking Trial Report (Untitled15)									
Trial: 1 of 10000	Go	Go	Go	Go	Go	Go	Go	Go	Go
State/Transition	Stage	Cost	Cum Cost	Effectiveness	Cum Effectiveness	Distribution	Dist_Genotype	Tracker_t_progress_ct	Tracker_t_progress_ct
Mild	0	500.00	500.00	0.47	0.47	2	0	0	0
► Dont Progress	0	0.00	500.00	0.00	0.47	2	0	0	0
Mild	1	1000.00	1500.00	0.95	1.42	2	0	0	0
► Dont Progress	1	0.00	1500.00	0.00	1.42	2	0	0	0
Mild	2	1000.00	2500.00	0.95	2.38	2	0	0	0
► Dont Progress	2	0.00	2500.00	0.00	2.38	2	0	0	0
Mild	3	1000.00	3500.00	0.95	3.33	2	0	0	0
► Dont Progress	3	0.00	3500.00	0.00	3.33	2	0	0	0
Mild	4	1000.00	4500.00	0.95	4.28	2	0	0	0
► Dont Progress	4	0.00	4500.00	0.00	4.28	2	0	0	0
Mild	5	1000.00	5500.00	0.95	5.23	2	0	0	0
► Dont Progress	5	0.00	5500.00	0.00	5.23	2	0	0	0
Mild	6	1000.00	6500.00	0.95	6.18	2	0	0	0
► Progress	6	0.00	6500.00	0.00	6.18	2	0	1	1
Servere	7	7000.00	13500.00	0.60	6.78	2	0	1	1
► Survive	7	0.00	13500.00	0.00	6.78	2	0	1	1
Servere	8	7000.00	20500.00	0.60	7.38	2	0	1	1
► Survive	8	0.00	20500.00	0.00	7.38	2	0	1	1
Servere	9	7000.00	27500.00	0.60	7.97	2	0	1	1
► Survive	9	0.00	27500.00	0.00	7.97	2	0	1	1
Servere	10	7000.00	34500.00	0.60	8.57	2	0	1	1
► Survive	10	0.00	34500.00	0.00	8.57	2	0	1	1
Servere	11	7000.00	41500.00	0.60	9.17	2	0	1	1
► Survive	11	0.00	41500.00	0.00	9.17	2	0	1	1
Servere	12	7000.00	48500.00	0.60	9.77	2	0	1	1
► Survive	12	0.00	48500.00	0.00	9.77	2	0	1	1
Servere	13	7000.00	55500.00	0.60	10.37	2	0	1	1
► Die	13	0.00	55500.00	0.00	10.37	2	0	1	1
► Dead	14	0.00	55500.00	0.00	10.37	2	0	1	1

## Example 4-Patient Level Simulation

**Patient tracking parameters**

Report type  
 Cohort  
 Trial  
 All Data - Time/Nodes by Data Item  
 Trial - Data Items by Time Period  
 Data Item - Trials by Time Period

Strategy  
 SOC

**Cohort report for patient level simulation model**

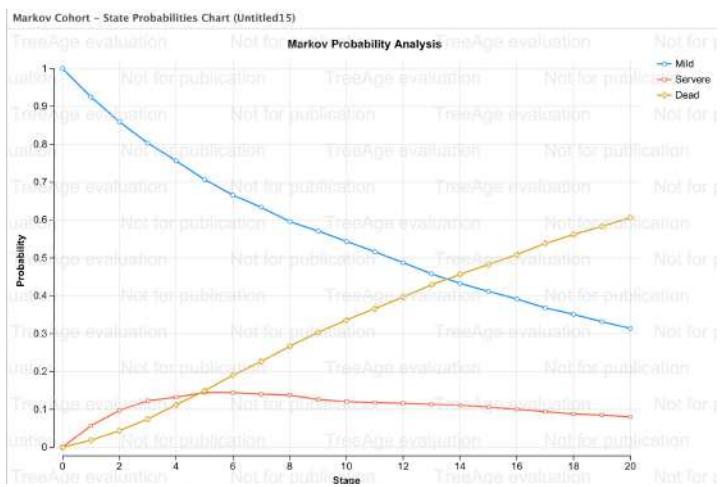
Monte Carlo Patient Tracking Cohort Report (Untitled15)

State/Transition	Stage	Cohort %	Cost	Cum	Effectiveness	Cum	Tracker	Tracker Progress_M
Summary	0		600.00	600.00	0.47	0.47	0	0.0569
● Mild	0	1.000	600.00					
● Severe	0	0.000	0.00					
◀ Dead	0	0.000	0.00					
Summary	1		1323.20	1923.20	0.91	1.98	0	0.1125
● Mild	1	0.925	924.90					
● Severe	1	0.057	398.30					
◀ Dead	1	0.018	0.00					
Summary	2		1838.30	3823.50	0.87	2.26	0	0.1657
● Mild	2	0.860	859.60					
● Severe	2	0.087	678.70					
◀ Dead	2	0.043	0.00					
Summary	3		1881.40	5823.90	0.84	3.10	0	0.2123
● Mild	3	0.803	603.20					
● Severe	3	0.123	656.20					
◀ Dead	3	0.074	0.00					
Summary	4		1681.10	6704.00	0.80	3.90	0	0.2639
● Mild	4	0.756	756.10					
● Severe	4	0.132	914.00					
◀ Dead	4	0.112	0.00					
Summary	5		1717.20	8421.20	0.76	4.88	0	0.3071
● Mild	5	0.707	707.10					
● Severe	5	0.144	1010.10					
◀ Dead	5	0.149	0.00					
Summary	6		1673.70	10094.90	0.72	5.37	0	0.3444
● Mild	6	0.662	662.70					
● Severe	6	0.144	1006.00					
◀ Dead	6	0.190	0.00					
Summary	7		1614.20	11709.10	0.68	6.06	0	0.3841
● Mild	7	0.833	613.50					
● Severe	7	0.167	1000.00					
◀ Dead	7	0.000	0.00					

我們還可以將所有個體  
(例如SOC下)匯總到  
Cohort model模型中。  
這可能會代表每個策略的  
cohort flow。

## Example 4-Patient Level Simulation-Patient Tracking

For each strategy for a micro simulation model the state probability graph shows an equivalent output as you get with a cohort model.



## Congratulations

🎉 恭喜！你成功完成了這本厚重的手冊！🎉

你現在已經是成本效益分析的模型高手了！  
能看懂文獻中絕大部分的模型，走路都有風～

📊💪 未來的你：  
當別人提到 Markov 模型、決策樹或敏感度分析時，  
你可以自信滿滿地說：「這些我都懂！」

👏 為自己鼓掌吧，學習過程辛苦了！👏



Source: Shiba Says