

A Description of the IVI-RA Model

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June 30, 2017

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1 Overview

This document describes version 0.1 of IVI’s rheumatoid arthritis (RA) cost-effectiveness model. The IVI-RA model is an individual patient simulation (IPS) that simulates patients one at a time. The model reflects a range of perspectives (e.g., health care sector, societal) and structural assumptions. All told, there are 336 different model structures, which allows analysts to account for structural uncertainty. Parameter uncertainty is quantified with probabilistic sensitivity analysis (PSA).

The model is available as an [R](#) package with documentation available [online](#). The source code can be viewed or downloaded at our [GitHub repository](#). The IPS was primarily written in C++ so that PSA and analyses of structural uncertainty can be run in a reasonable amount of time. The model can either be run using R (see [documentation](#)) or [online](#) with our user-friendly R Shiny web application.

This document is structured as follows. We begin by discussing treatment strategies that can be modeled in [Section 2](#). [Section 3](#) outlines the competing model structures. [Section 5](#) describes the statistical techniques used to estimate the model parameters and the data sources used. [Section 4](#) examines the data needed to define a population and run an analysis. Finally, [Section 6](#) describes the simulation techniques used to implement the RA family of models and quantify uncertainty.

2 Treatment strategies

The primary purpose of the model is to evaluate the cost-effectiveness of treatments for RA. Since patients typically use multiple treatments over a lifetime, the model is capable of simulating a treatment sequence of any arbitrary length. Treatments that can be included in a sequence include conventional disease-modifying anti-rheumatic drugs (cDMARDs) such as methotrexate as well as the following biologic DMARDs (bDMARDs):

- **Tumor necrosis factor (TNF) inhibitors:** etanercept, adalimumab, certolizumab, golimumab
- **non-TNF inhibitors:** abatecept, tocilizumab, rituximab
- **Janus kinase/signal transducers and activators of transcription (JAK/STAT) inhibitors:** tofacitinib

At the end of a sequence, patient switch to non-biologic therapy (NBT), which encompasses a range of therapies that do not affect the rate of disease progression and are not associated with adverse events.

3 Competing model structures

The IVI-RA model is a discrete-time IPS with 6 month cycles that can be run using a number of different model structures. Like most RA cost-effectiveness models, the model measures changes in disease severity using the Health Assessment Questionnaire (HAQ) Disability Index score ([Tosh et al. 2011](#); [Carlson et al. 2015](#); [Stephens et al. 2015](#); [Stevenson et al. 2016](#); [Institute for Clinical and Economic Review 2017](#); [Stevenson et al. 2017](#)). In particular, at the start of the simulation, each patient is assigned a baseline HAQ score. Subsequently, the impact of the disease measured by the HAQ trajectory over time is modeled as a function of a sequence of treatments ([Figure 1](#)). In the absence of treatment, HAQ deteriorates at a certain rate as depicted by the dashed line in

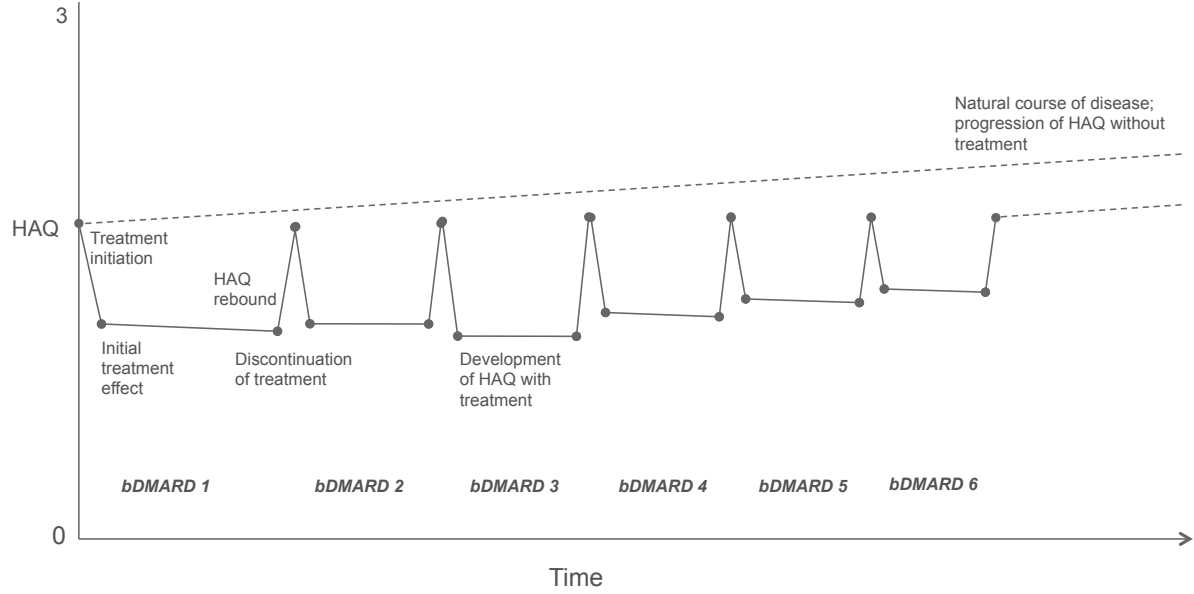


Figure 1: Model structure regarding development of HAQ with sequential biologic treatment

the figure. Treatment is separated into two distinct phases: an initial phase of up to 6 months, consistent with data reported from randomized controlled trials (RCTs), and a maintenance phase thereafter until discontinuation.

During the initial treatment phase HAQ is modeled as a change from baseline. Three possible model structures labeled **H1-H3** are possible. In **H1**, treatment influences HAQ through its effect on the American College of Rheumatology (ACR) response criteria, which is similar to the structure used in other US based cost-effectiveness models (e.g. [Carlson et al. 2015](#); [Institute for Clinical and Economic Review 2017](#)). ACR response is measured using four mutually exclusive categories: no response (defined as less than 20% improvement), ACR 20-50% improvement, ACR 50-70% improvement, and ACR 70% improvement or greater. The rationale for using ACR response rather than HAQ directly is that the evidence base relating treatment to ACR response is larger than the evidence based relating treatment to HAQ. **H2** follows the National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (NICE) cost-effectiveness model ([Stevenson et al. 2016, 2017](#)) and models the effect of treatment on HAQ indirectly through its effect on ACR response and, in turn, the three categories of the European League Against Rheumatism (EULAR) response (no response, moderate response, or good response). Finally, since modeling the effect of treatment on HAQ through intermediary variables may mediate treatment response, in **H3**, treatment impacts HAQ directly. The three scenarios are summarized below:

- **H1:** Treatment \rightarrow ACR \rightarrow HAQ
- **H2:** Treatment \rightarrow ACR \rightarrow EULAR \rightarrow HAQ
- **H3:** Treatment \rightarrow HAQ

The probability of switching treatment during the initial treatment phase is modeled using 6 possible structures labeled **S1-S6**. **S1** follows a common approach where ACR non-responders discontinue

treatment (e.g. [Carlson et al. 2015](#); [Institute for Clinical and Economic Review 2017](#)). One drawback of this approach is that it is not consistent with current treat-to-target guidelines in the United States ([Singh et al. 2016](#)). **S2** and **S3** consequently model treatment switching as a function of disease activity (remission, low, moderate, high) ([Anderson et al. 2012](#)). ACR response predicts the change in disease activity from baseline which, along with baseline disease activity, predicts absolute disease activity. The probability of switching treatment is increasing in the severity of disease (i.e., the probability is lowest in remission and greatest with high disease activity). **S2-S4** measure disease activity using the Disease Activity Score with 28-joint counts (DAS28) ([Prevoo et al. 1995](#)), Simplified Disease Activity Index (SDAI) ([Smolen et al. 2003](#); [Aletaha and Smolen 2005](#)), and Clinical Disease Activity Index (CDAI) ([Aletaha et al. 2005](#)) respectively.

S5 is similar to **S2-S4**, but models the effect of treatment on changes in DAS28 directly, rather than indirectly through ACR response. We also aimed to model the direct effect of treatment on SDAI and CDAI, but sufficient clinical trial data is not available. Finally, since in the UK, the EULAR response is recommended by the British Society for Rheumatology and the British Health Professionals in Rheumatology ([Deighton et al. 2010](#)), **S6** is based on EULAR response. In particular, following the NICE model, we assume that EULAR non-responders discontinue treatment while moderate and good responders continue treatment ([Stevenson et al. 2016](#)). The reasoning is that rules stipulated by NICE require a DAS28 improvement of more than 1.2 to continue treatment which is associated with moderate or good EULAR response. The 6 treatment switching scenarios are summarized below:

- **S1:** Treatment \rightarrow ACR \rightarrow Switch
- **S2:** Treatment \rightarrow ACR \rightarrow Δ DAS28 \rightarrow DAS28 \rightarrow Switch
- **S3:** Treatment \rightarrow ACR \rightarrow Δ SDAI \rightarrow SDAI \rightarrow Switch
- **S4:** Treatment \rightarrow ACR \rightarrow Δ CDAI \rightarrow CDAI \rightarrow Switch
- **S5:** Treatment \rightarrow Δ DAS28 \rightarrow DAS28 \rightarrow Switch
- **S6:** Treatment \rightarrow ACR \rightarrow EULAR \rightarrow Switch

Not all model structures **S1-S6** can be used with each of **H1-H3**. If **H1** is used, then **S1-S5** are available, but **S6** is not because EULAR response is not simulated. In **H2**, **S1-S6** are all available while in **H3** only **S5** can be used since ACR response is not simulated. The 12 possible model structures and the number of each structure are outlined in [Table 1](#).

Table 1: Model structures for initial treatment phase

	S1	S2	S3	S4	S5	S6
H1	1	2	3	4	5	-
H2	6	7	8	9	10	11
H3	-	-	-	-	12	-

Notes: Rows denote the model structure used to relate treatment to HAQ and columns denote the model structure used to predict treatment switching. Each number denotes a unique model structure (i.e. 1 corresponds to H1 and S1 and 8 corresponds to H2 and S3) and the "-" denotes a model structure combination that is not possible. There are 12 possible model structures for the initial treatment phase.

In the maintenance phase, two model structures can be used to simulate the long-term progression of HAQ. First, as is common in cost-effectiveness analyses of therapies for RA, HAQ is assumed to progress at a constant linear rate over time (see [Tosh et al. 2011](#); [Wailoo et al. 2008](#)). However, since emerging evidence suggests that the rate of HAQ progression is non-linear ([Gibson et al. 2015](#)), our second scenario simulates HAQ progression using a non-linear mixture model ([Norton et al. 2014](#)) with 4 distinct HAQ trajectories and a rate of HAQ progression that decreases over time within each trajectory. Upon discontinuation of treatment, the HAQ score rebounds by a proportion of the improvement experienced at the end of the initial 6-month period with that treatment.

The duration of the maintenance phase (i.e., time to discontinuation of maintenance treatment) is simulated using parametric time-to-event distributions. When structure **S6** is used, the time-to-event distributions are stratified by EULAR response category. Patients with good response at the end of the initial treatment phase stay on treatment longer, on average, than patients with a moderate response. In contrast, when **S1** is used, time to treatment discontinuation is simulated using a single time-to-event curve because we have been unable to obtain curves stratified by ACR response categories. Likewise, when **S2-S5** we use a single time-to-event curve because we have not obtained curves stratified by disease activity level. In each case, time to discontinuation can be simulated using one of 7 possible distributions (exponential, Weibull, Gompertz, normal, gamma, log-logistic, generalized gamma).

In line with [Stevenson et al. \(2016\)](#) the adverse events included in the model are limited to serious infections; we assume that only serious infections have a significant cost impact and increased risk over background rates to be meaningful to include ([Ramiro et al. 2017](#)). While on a treatment, a patient experiences a serious infection if the individual’s sampled time to the adverse event is shorter than the sampled time to treatment discontinuation.

Baseline HAQ scores (and changes in HAQ scores from baseline) are used to determine mortality relative to age/sex specific rates for the US general population (assumed to have a HAQ score of 0). Treatment therefore has an indirect effect on mortality through its effect on HAQ.

Individual HAQ scores at a particular point in time were also used to simulate EQ-5D utility scores (0-1 range), which, in turn, were used to simulate quality-adjusted life-years (QALYs). However, since a number of different methods have been used to convert HAQ into utility, our model contains two different possible mapping algorithms. Our preferred algorithm is the [Alava et al. \(2013\)](#) mixture model, which uses a much larger sample size than other statistical models and has been shown to have better predictive accuracy. Other algorithms are typically estimated using clinical trial data (e.g. [Carlson et al. 2015](#); [Stephens et al. 2015](#)) and consequently have limited generalizability. The second utility algorithm available within our model is based on a linear regression analysis of real-world data by [Wailoo et al. \(2006\)](#) that has been used in a few previous cost-effectiveness analyses (e.g. [Wailoo et al. 2008](#); [Institute for Clinical and Economic Review 2017](#)).

Annual hospitalization days and productivity losses are simulated as a function of HAQ. Health sector costs considered in the models are related to drug acquisition and administration, adverse events, general management of RA, and hospitalization. Non-health sector costs considered are limited to work related productivity loss.

Patient preferences for treatment attributes have a direct effect on long-term treatment duration and utility. Patients with treatments that more closely match their preferences have longer treatment duration and higher utility. Treatment attributes that are incorporated into the models include route of administration and frequency of administration.

The flow diagram in [Figure 2](#) describes the flow of a single patient through the simulation. Each

patient begins the simulation by initiating treatment and ends the simulation with death. The rectangles in the figure represent “processes” determining the effect of treatment on disease progression and the diamonds represent “decisions” that determine whether a patient will switch to a new treatment.

The influence diagram in [Figure 3](#) summarizes the assumed structural relationships among different variables in the model. Each arrow represents the direct effect of one parameter on another. Dashed lines represent relationships that depend on the structural assumptions used. [Figure 3a](#) focuses on the effect of treatment on disease progression and adverse events while [Figure 3b](#) looks at the variables influencing the primary health and cost outcomes.

Model outcomes depend on patient characteristics, which have a direct effect on HAQ progression, mortality, and utility. The primary health outcome is the quality-adjusted life-year (QALY) which depends on mortality and utility. Total costs consist of health care sector costs and productivity losses. The components of health sector costs include drug acquisition and administration costs, general management and monitoring costs, adverse event costs, and hospitalization costs. Analyses from a societal perspective would include productivity losses while analyses from a health care sector perspective would not. The value of treatment is estimated using the net-monetary benefit (NMB), which is calculated by multiplying QALYs by a willingness to pay threshold and subtracting costs ($NMB = QALYs \cdot WTP - Costs$).

[Table 2](#) summarizes the competing model structures, which are conditional on the perspective of the decision maker. In total, there are $12 \times 2 \times 7 \times 2 = 336$ possible model structures.

Table 2: Competing model structures

Component of model structure	Possible combinations
Initial effect of treatment on HAQ (H1-H3) and switching (S1-S6)	12
HAQ progression linear or non-linear	2
Probability distribution for treatment duration	7
Utility algorithm	2

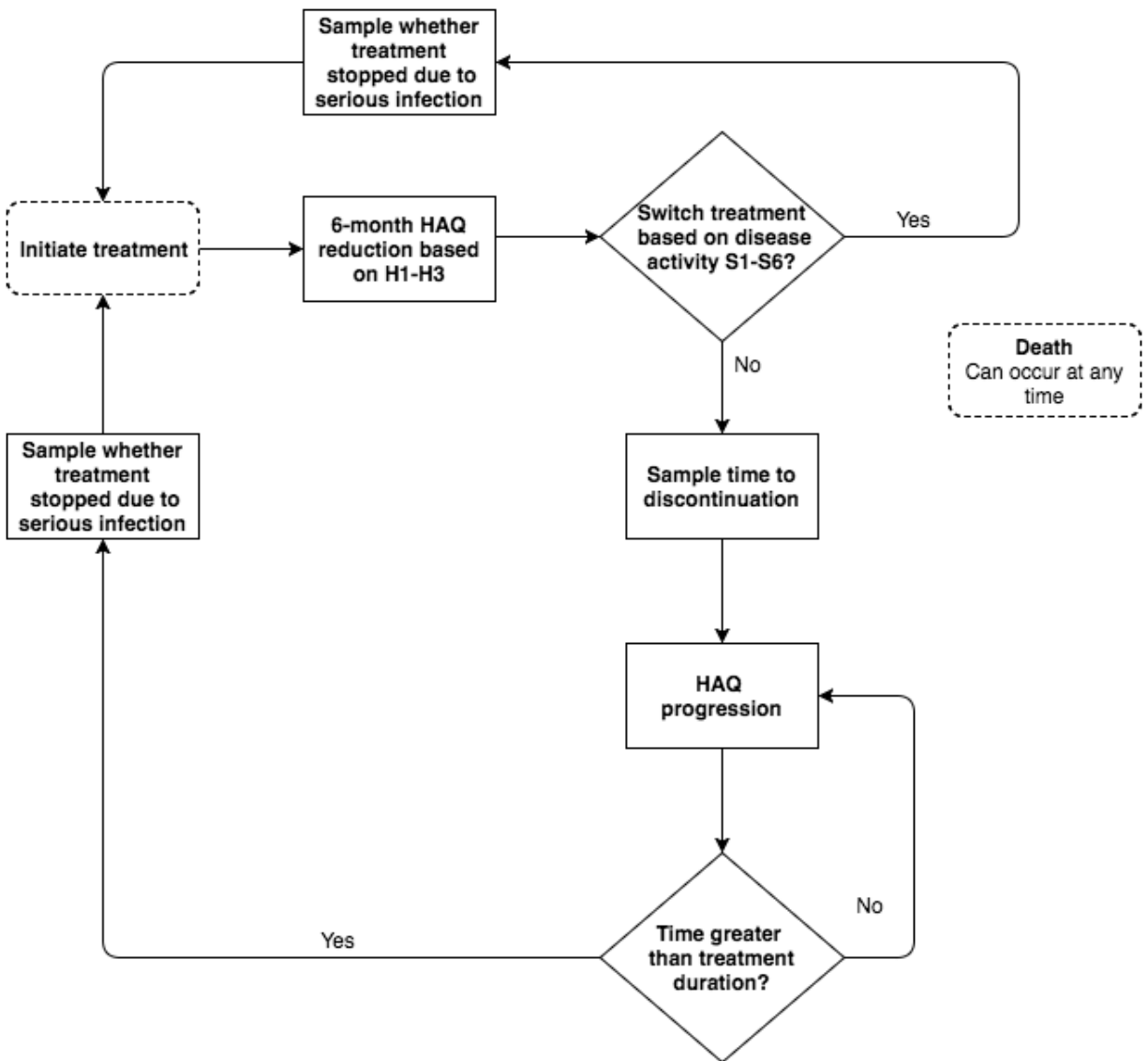
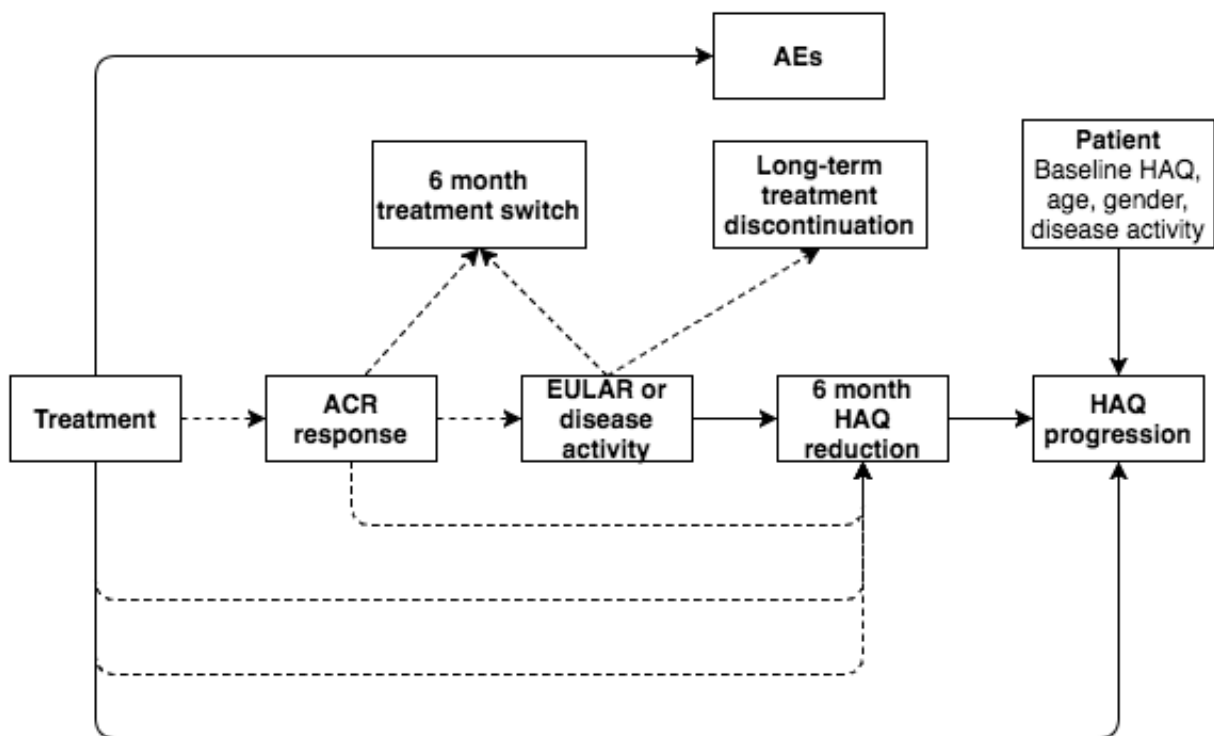
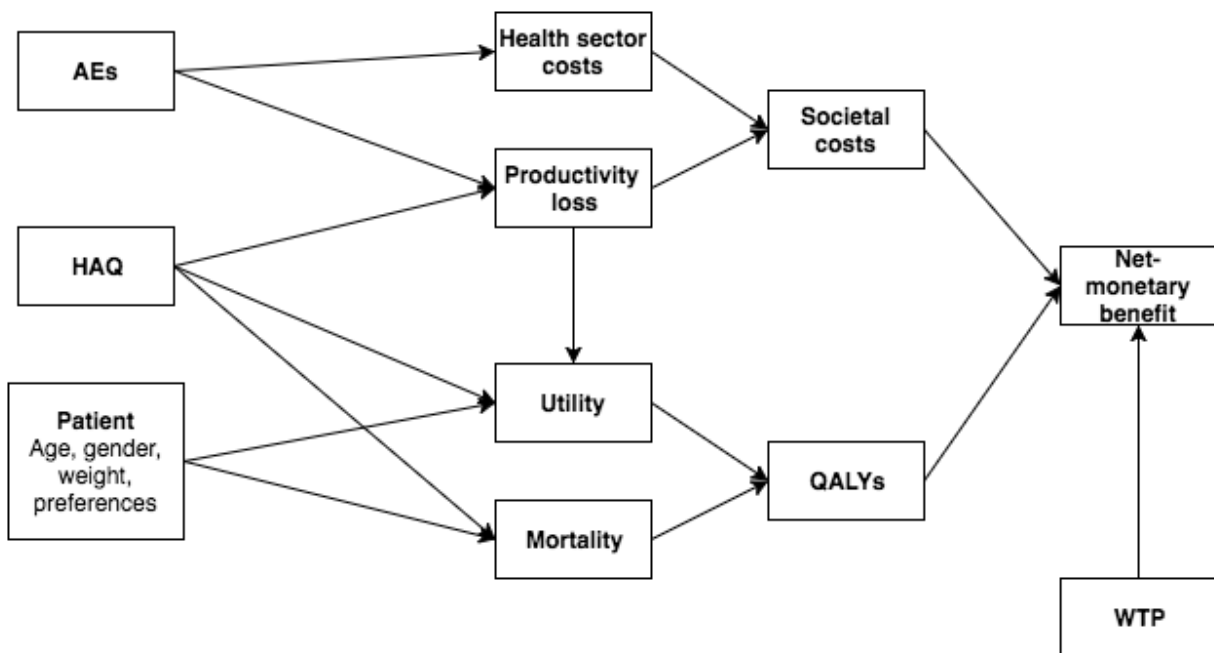


Figure 2: Flow diagram of the simulation for a single patient



(a) Treatment effects



(b) Model outcomes

Figure 3: Influence diagram outlining structural relationships

Notes: ACR: American College of Rheumatology; EULAR: European League Against Rheumatism; HAQ: Health Assessment Questionnaire; QALY: AEs: adverse events; QALYs: quality-adjusted life-years; WTP: willingness to pay. Disease activity refers to the Disease Activity Score with 28-joint counts (DAS28) or the Simplified Disease Activity Index (SDAI).

4 Populations

5 Source data and parameter estimation

5.1 Comparative treatment efficacy from NMA

The effect of treatment on ACR response, DAS28, and HAQ at 6 months are estimated using a Bayesian network meta-analysis (NMA) of published randomized controlled trials (RCTs) (see [Section C.1](#)).

5.2 Treatment switching at 6 months

5.2.1 ACR response and change in disease activity

There are currently no established mappings between mutually exclusive ACR response categories and DAS28, SDAI, or CDAI ([Madan et al. 2015](#)). However, [Aletaha and Smolen \(2005\)](#) provides evidence on the relationship between overlapping ACR response categories (ACR 20/50/70) and mean changes in each of the three disease activity measures. Results are reported for three cohorts—the Leflunomide datasets, the inception cohort, and the routine cohort—with 1,839, 91, and 279 patients respectively. We transformed mean changes by overlapping ACR response categories to mean changes by mutually exclusive ACR response categories (ACR < 20, ACR 20-50, ACR 50-70, ACR 70+) by using the number of patients in each mutually exclusive ACR response category as described in [Section B.1](#). [Smolen et al. \(2003\)](#) provided the number of patients in each ACR response category in the Leflunomide dataset and [Aletaha et al. \(2005\)](#) provided the number of patients in the inception cohort. Mean changes by the mutually exclusive ACR response categories are shown in [Table 3](#).

Table 3: Relationship between ACR response and change in disease activity measures

ACR response	Mean change at 6 months			
	Leflunomide dataset		Inception cohort	
	SDAI	SDAI	CDAI	DAS28
<20	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
20-50	-30.284	-13.700	-11.300	-1.550
50-70	-35.234	-14.882	-12.873	-1.543
70+	-41.000	-30.100	-27.600	-3.310

We did not include estimates from the routine cohort for two reasons. First, we were unable to find information on the number of patients in each ACR response category. Second, patients in the routine cohort had considerably lower disease activity levels ([Aletaha and Smolen 2005](#); [Aletaha et al. 2005](#)) and our main population of interest (see [Section 4](#)) consists of patients with high disease activity at baseline. Mean DAS28 in the inception cohort and routine cohort were 5.62, and 4.09 respectively, while the mean DAS 28 ranged from 6.3 to 7 across the clinical trials making up the Leflunomide dataset.

5.2.2 ACR response and change in EULAR response

ACR responses were translated into EULAR response probabilities based on evidence of their relationship reported in [Stevenson et al. \(2016\)](#) and obtained from the US Veterans Affairs Rheumatoid Arthritis (VARA) registry ([Table 4](#)).

Table 4: Relationship between ACR response and EULAR response

ACR response	EULAR response		
	None	Moderate	Good
<20	755	136	57
20-50	4	27	26
50-70	2	2	10
70+	0	2	2

Notes: The VARA registry is a multicentre, US database of veterans age 19 and older. Each cell represents the number of patients in the database in a given category.

5.2.3 Probability of switching treatment

The probability of stopping treatment depends on the model structure used. If **S1** or **S6** is used, then patients stop treatment when there is no ACR response or no EULAR response, and continue treatment otherwise. If switching depends on SDAI, CDAI, or DAS28, then we model the probability of treatment switching and adjust it according to the level of disease activity. We estimated a baseline probability of treatment switching at 6 months using a Kaplan-Meier curve from an analysis from the Consortium of Rheumatology Researchers of North America (CORRONA) database (see [Section 5.6.1](#) for more details). The patient population tended to have moderate disease activity (mean CDAI = 16.0) and at 6 months, 16.3% of patients were found to discontinue treatment, which is consistent with ranges from the literature ([Souto et al. 2015](#)).

Differences in discontinuation by disease activity level were estimated from the logistic regression reported in [Zhang et al. \(2011\)](#) (which also analyzed patients from the CORRONA database). Disease activity was measured using the CDAI (<10 (low), 10-22 (moderate), ≥ 22 (high)). One issue is that the probability of discontinuation estimated from the CORRONA database (16.3%) reflects outcomes for patients that, on average, have moderate disease activity, while [Zhang et al. \(2011\)](#) use low disease activity as the reference group. We therefore adjusted the probability of discontinuation downwards to reflect low disease activity using the inverse of the odds ratio for moderate disease activity from [Zhang et al. \(2011\)](#) (see [Section A.1](#) for an explanation of how we adjust probabilities using odds ratios). This resulted in a probability of discontinuation of 9.12% at 6 months.

We used the probability of discontinuation for patients with low disease activity and the odds ratios from [Zhang et al. \(2011\)](#) to form a logistic regression equation. The intercept was set so that the probability of discontinuation for patients with low disease activity was 9.12% and the odds ratios from [Zhang et al. \(2011\)](#) were converted to log odds ratios. The coefficients are shown in [Table 5](#).

In our simulation, we use the absolute level of disease activity at 6 months (not at baseline) to make predictions. We define low, moderate, and high disease activity when using DAS28 and SDAI as in [Anderson et al. \(2012\)](#).

Table 5: Coefficients from a logistic regression of the probability of switching treatment at 6 months

Variable	Estimate	95% CI	
		Lower	Upper
Intercept	-2.299	-2.329	-2.269
CDAI <10 (low)	0.000	0.000	0.000
CDAI 10-22 (moderate)	0.663	0.307	1.012
CDAI \geq 22	1.221	0.820	1.621

Notes: Coefficients are log odds ratios. CDAI <10 (low) is a reference category.

5.3 Change in HAQ at 6 months

As in [Institute for Clinical and Economic Review \(2017\)](#), ACR responses from the NMA were translated into HAQ scores based on evidence from the ADACTA trial reported in [Carlson et al. \(2015\)](#) ([Table 6](#)).

Table 6: Relationship between ACR response and change in HAQ at 6 months

ACR response	HAQ change	
	Mean	Standard error
<20	-0.11	0.06765
20-50	-0.44	0.05657
50-70	-0.76	0.09059
70+	-1.07	0.07489

Source: [Carlson et al. \(2015\)](#)

The relationship between EULAR response and HAQ is based on analyses conducted by [Stevenson et al. \(2016\)](#) using the BSRBR database. Their analysis is based on predictions from a mixture model with covariates set to sample means. Moderate and good EULAR response are associated with -0.317 (SE = 0.048) and -0.672 (SE = 0.112) changes in HAQ scores respectively ([Table 7](#)).

Table 7: Relationship between EULAR response and HAQ

EULAR response	Mean	SE
None	0.000	0.000
Moderate	-0.317	0.048
Good	-0.672	0.112

[Table 8](#) compares the impact of treatment on HAQ using model structures **H1-H3**.

Table 8: Response at 6 months for 1st line treatment

Treatment	ACR response				EULAR response			Mean HAQ decrease
	<20	20-50	50-70	70+	None	Moderate	Good	
cDMARDs	0.70 (0.68-0.73)	0.17 (0.15-0.20)	0.08 (0.07-0.10)	0.04 (0.03-0.05)	0.59 (0.54-0.63)	0.21 (0.17-0.26)	0.20 (0.15-0.24)	0.20 (0.00-0.80)
ABT IV + MTX	0.39 (0.30-0.49)	0.24 (0.22-0.27)	0.19 (0.15-0.22)	0.18 (0.12-0.24)	0.36 (0.28-0.44)	0.29 (0.20-0.39)	0.35 (0.25-0.47)	0.33 (0.00-0.83)
ADA + MTX	0.41 (0.33-0.49)	0.24 (0.21-0.27)	0.18 (0.15-0.22)	0.17 (0.11-0.23)	0.37 (0.30-0.45)	0.28 (0.20-0.38)	0.35 (0.25-0.45)	0.32 (0.00-0.83)
ETN + MTX	0.37 (0.28-0.47)	0.24 (0.21-0.27)	0.19 (0.16-0.23)	0.19 (0.13-0.27)	0.34 (0.26-0.42)	0.29 (0.20-0.41)	0.36 (0.26-0.49)	0.34 (0.00-0.84)
GOL + MTX	0.39 (0.29-0.51)	0.24 (0.21-0.27)	0.19 (0.14-0.23)	0.18 (0.11-0.26)	0.36 (0.27-0.45)	0.29 (0.20-0.39)	0.35 (0.26-0.48)	0.33 (0.00-0.83)
IFX + MTX	0.41 (0.31-0.53)	0.24 (0.21-0.27)	0.18 (0.14-0.22)	0.16 (0.10-0.24)	0.37 (0.28-0.47)	0.28 (0.19-0.38)	0.34 (0.25-0.46)	0.32 (0.00-0.83)
TCZ + MTX	0.40 (0.21-0.61)	0.24 (0.20-0.27)	0.18 (0.11-0.24)	0.18 (0.07-0.35)	0.36 (0.21-0.53)	0.29 (0.19-0.42)	0.35 (0.22-0.52)	0.33 (0.00-0.83)
CZP + MTX	0.26 (0.18-0.35)	0.23 (0.20-0.26)	0.22 (0.19-0.25)	0.29 (0.21-0.38)	0.25 (0.17-0.33)	0.33 (0.20-0.47)	0.42 (0.28-0.57)	0.39 (0.00-0.84)
ABT SC + MTX	0.40 (0.30-0.49)	0.24 (0.21-0.27)	0.19 (0.15-0.23)	0.17 (0.12-0.25)	0.36 (0.28-0.44)	0.29 (0.20-0.39)	0.35 (0.25-0.46)	0.33 (0.00-0.83)
RTX + MTX	0.44 (0.31-0.58)	0.24 (0.21-0.27)	0.17 (0.12-0.22)	0.15 (0.08-0.24)	0.39 (0.28-0.50)	0.28 (0.19-0.37)	0.33 (0.23-0.45)	0.31 (0.00-0.83)
TOF + MTX	0.42 (0.31-0.53)	0.24 (0.21-0.27)	0.18 (0.14-0.22)	0.16 (0.10-0.24)	0.37 (0.29-0.46)	0.28 (0.20-0.38)	0.34 (0.24-0.45)	0.32 (0.00-0.83)

Notes: 95% credible intervals are in parentheses. Estimates are based on 6-month simulations of 1,000 patients and 1,000 parameters sets for each therapy. cDMARDs = conventional disease-modifying antirheumatic drugs; MTX = methotrexate; ABT IV = abatacept intravenous; ADA = adalimumab; ETN = etanercept; GOL = golimumab; IFX = infliximab; TCZ = tocilizumab; CZP = certolizumab pegol; ABT SC = abatacept subcutaneous; RTX = rituximab; TOF = tofacitinib. ACR = American College of Rheumatology; EULAR = European League Against Rheumatism; HAQ = Health Assessment Questionnaire.

5.4 HAQ progression in the absence of bDMARD treatment

The natural course of HAQ progression in the absence of bDMARDs develops over time according to an estimated natural course for patients remaining on cDMARDs or following discontinuation of the last bDMARD of the sequence. The natural course of HAQ can either be assumed to change at a constant linear rate or be modeled using a non-linear mixture model.

5.4.1 Constant linear rate of progression

The rate of progression in the linear case is based on the observational study by [Wolfe and Michaud \(2010\)](#). They assessed the development of HAQ over time at six month intervals for up to 11 years among 3,829 RA patients who switched from non-biologic treatment to biologic treatment and participated in the National Data Bank for Rheumatic Diseases (NDB) longitudinal study of RA outcomes. The annual HAQ progression rate prior to biologic therapy was 0.031 (95% confidence interval (95%CI): 0.026 to 0.036) and is assumed to reflect the course of progression of HAQ in the absence of bDMARD.

Based on the same data, [Michaud et al. \(2011\)](#) reported overall and age-specific specific HAQ progression rates. The differences between the overall and age specific rates are as follows: <40: -0.020 (95%CI: -0.0223 to -0.0177); 40-64: -0.008 (95%CI: -0.0101 to -0.0059); ≥ 65 0.017 (95%CI: 0.0136 to 0.0204). These estimates are applied to the overall progression rate of 0.031 to obtain age specific HAQ progression rates.

Table 9: Annual linear progression of HAQ in the absence of bDMARDs beyond 6 months

	Estimate	95% CI		Reference
		Lower	Upper	
Overall progression rate				
MTX or non-biologic treatment	0.031	0.026	0.036	Wolfe and Michaud (2010)
Change in overall progression rate by age				
<40	-0.020	-0.028	-0.012	Michaud et al. (2011)
40-64	-0.008	-0.010	-0.006	Michaud et al. (2011)
65+	0.017	0.013	0.021	Michaud et al. (2011)

Notes: 95% confidence intervals are calculated using a normal distribution. Confidence intervals for changes in HAQ progression rates by age assume no covariance between the overall progression rate and the age-specific rates reported by [Michaud et al. \(2011\)](#).

5.4.2 Non-linear mixture model

The rate of progression in the non-linear case is based on a mixture model approach that has increasingly been used to model HAQ progression over time ([Stevenson et al. 2016](#); [Norton et al. 2013, 2014](#)). These models suggest that different subgroups have distinct HAQ trajectories and that the rate of worsening of HAQ progression decreases over time. Parameter estimates are based on We use the statistical model estimated on the Early Rheumatoid Arthritis Cohort Study (ERAS) cohort, which has a high percentage of patients receiving methotrexate and a very small percentage receiving biologics. Following [Stevenson et al. \(2016\)](#), explanatory variables in the statistical model that are not used in the IPS will be set to their mean values in the ERAS cohort. Uncertainty in the parameters of the mixture model are based on standard errors since [Norton et al. \(2013\)](#) did not report the full covariance matrix needed to model the covariance between the parameters.

5.5 HAQ trajectory with bDMARD maintenance treatment

Based on the NDB longitudinal study, [Wolfe and Michaud \(2010\)](#) estimated the overall annual HAQ progression rate among RA patients who had switched to biologic treatment at -0.001 (95CI: -0.004 to 0.002). In a separate analysis, also based on NDB data, [Michaud et al. \(2011\)](#) reported annual HAQ progression rates by treatment adjusted for baseline HAQ score, age, sex, education, smoking, BMI, comorbidity, and RA onset. The average HAQ rate among patients on a biologic was -0.001 as well, which instills confidence that the reported HAQ progression rates for different bDMARDs as reported by [Michaud et al. \(2011\)](#) can be directly compared with the overall annual HAQ progression rate of 0.031 reported by [Wolfe and Michaud \(2010\)](#). Accordingly, bDMARD specific HAQ progression rates by [Michaud et al. \(2011\)](#) are used in the model. For bDMARD treatments evaluated in the model for which no HAQ progression rate was reported by [Michaud et al. \(2011\)](#), the overall biologic rate of -0.001 is used.

5.6 Duration of maintenance treatment

5.6.1 CORRONA Database

Time to treatment discontinuation for patients on maintenance treatment for model structures **S1-S5** is based on analyses from the CORRONA database ([Strand et al. 2013](#)). The analysis sample consisted of 6,209 patients age 18 or older treated between 2002 and 2011 receiving either TNF inhibitors or other bDMARDs. The mean age was 57.6 years, 43% of patients were biologic naive, the mean CDAI was 16, and just over 26% of patients had high disease activity ($\text{CDAI} \geq 22$).

7 parametric survival models (exponential, Weibull, Gompertz, gamma, log-logistic, lognormal, and generalized gamma) were estimated on individual patient data reconstructed from a Kaplan-Meier curve from the CORRONA analysis using the algorithm developed in [Guyot et al. \(2012\)](#). We compared fit using the Akaike Information Criteria (AIC) and Bayesian Information Criteria (BIC) ([Table 10](#)). The generalized gamma had the lowest AIC and BIC, so we consider it to be the preferred model. A plot of the generalized gamma distribution against the Kaplan-Meier curve is shown in [Figure 4](#). As can be seen in the plot, the shape of the survival curve estimated using a generalized gamma distribution tracks the Kaplan-Meier curve closely.

Table 10: AIC and BIC for parametric models of treatment duration from the CORRONA database

Distribution	AIC	BIC
Exponential	33,240	33,246
Weibull	33,182	33,196
Gompertz	32,963	32,977
Gamma	33,222	33,236
Log-logistic	32,848	32,861
Lognormal	32,650	32,663
Generalized gamma	32,507	32,527

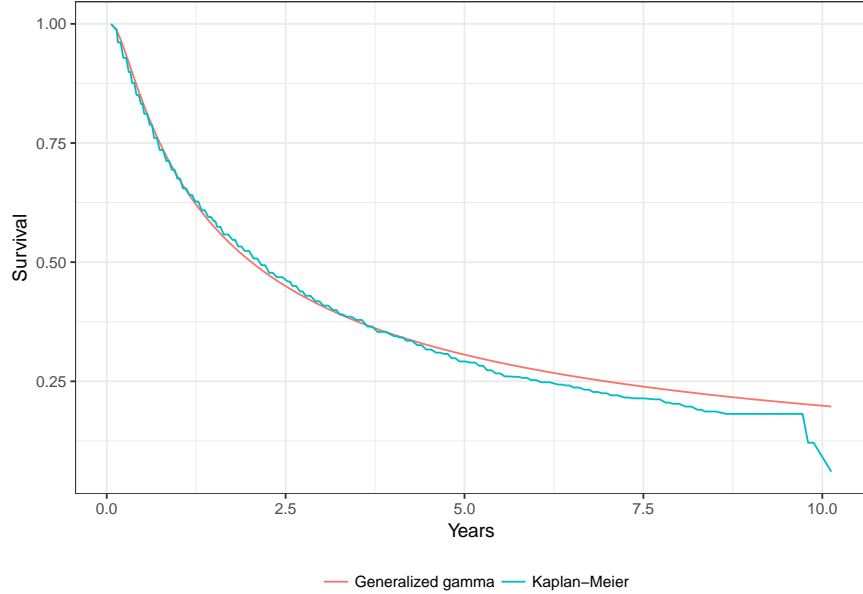


Figure 4: Generalized gamma and Kaplan-Meier time to treatment discontinuation curves using reconstructed individual patient data from the CORRONA database

We considered estimating separate time to discontinuation curves for each therapy, but did not for a number of the reasons cited in [Stevenson et al. \(2016\)](#). The majority of the literature focuses on anti-TNFs (e.g., infliximab, etanercept, and adalimumab) (e.g. [Gomez-Reino and Carmona 2006](#); [Yazici et al. 2009](#); [Pan et al. 2009](#)), which makes it difficult to estimate discontinuation curves for the other therapies. Furthermore, studies comparing rates of discontinuation across therapies tend to be observational because clinical trials are of short duration and do not reflect real-world patient populations. However, although observational studies provide accurate predictions on time to discontinuation, it is difficult to avoid bias from confounding when estimating differences across treatments because patients are not randomized into treatment and control groups ([Souto et al. 2015](#)) .

Unlike during the initial treatment phase, we do not condition rates of treatment discontinuation on the level of disease activity. The reason for this is that we could not find studies stratifying treatment duration curves by DAS28, SDAI, or CDAI. As a result, model structures **S1-S5** assume that conditional on continuing treatment beyond the first 6 months, duration does not depend on baseline disease activity, the change in disease activity from baseline, or whether the patient was biologic naive or experienced.

We also lack data on treatment duration for patients on cDMARDs. Following [Stevenson et al. \(2016\)](#), we assume that, conditional on continuing treatment at 6 months, treatment duration for bDMARDs is applicable to treatment duration for cDMARDs. This is, in turn, based on the assumption that cDMARDs are not likely to be more toxic than biologics used in combination with cDMARDs.

5.6.2 BSRBR Database

In model structure **S6**, we stratify our time to treatment discontinuation by EULAR response based on analyses of the British Society for Rheumatology Biologics Registers (BSRBR) database

(Stevenson et al. 2016). As with the CORRONA based estimates, we fit 7 parametric survival models using individual patient data reconstructed from survival curves using the Guyot et al. (2012) algorithm. We used the survival curves reported in Stevenson et al. (2016) to create the patient data. The Akaike Information Criteria (AIC) and Bayesian Information Criteria (BIC) of each model by EULAR response category (moderate, good) are shown in Table 11.

Table 11: AIC and BIC for parametric models of treatment duration by EULAR response

Distribution	Moderate EULAR response		Good EULAR response	
	AIC	BIC	AIC	BIC
Exponential	38,840	38,847	15,126	15,132
Weibull	38,478	38,492	15,090	15,101
Gompertz	38,099	38,112	15,066	15,077
Gamma	38,587	38,600	15,098	15,110
Log-logistic	38,142	38,155	15,062	15,073
Lognormal	37,988	38,001	15,047	15,059
Generalized gamma	37,869	37,889	15,048	15,065

One concern is that the BSRBR is representative of the UK but not the US. As a result, we also estimate “adjusted” survival models appropriate for US based analyses. The adjustment is made in six steps using the analyses from the CORRONA database described in Section 5.6.1.

1. Calculate a hazard function based on a survival curve from an analysis of the CORRONA database. In particular, reconstruct individual patient data from the survival curve Guyot et al. (2012) and fit a spline-based survival model. Then use the spline-based model to estimate the hazard function $h(t)_{corrona}$.
2. Calculate a hazard function based on the BSRBR. To do so, first calculate hazard functions for both moderate and good EULAR responders using the same method described in step 1. Then calculate an overall hazard function with the proportion of moderate and good responders in the BSRBR analysis. Given that the number of moderate responders is 5,492 and the number of good responders is 2,417 the overall hazard function is $h(t)_{bsrbr} = \frac{5,492}{7,909}h(t)_{bsrbr,moderate} + \frac{2,417}{7,909}h(t)_{bsrbr,good}$.
3. At each point in time, calculate the ratio of the CORRONA and BSRBR hazard functions: $HR(t) = h(t)_{corrona}/h(t)_{bsrbr}$.
4. Apply the hazard ratio in step 3 to the BSRBR hazard functions for each EULAR response category. That is $h(t)_{bsrbr,moderate,adj} = h(t)_{bsrbr,moderate} \cdot HR(t)$ and $h(t)_{bsrbr,good,adj} = h(t)_{bsrbr,good} \cdot HR(t)$.
5. Generate survival curves using the hazard functions from step 4. Specifically, given a general hazard function $h(t)$, calculate the cumulative hazard functions, $H(t) = \int_{z=0}^t h(z)dz$, convert this to a survival function using $S(t) = \exp(-H(t))$, and reconstruct individual patient data using the survival curve.
6. Fit parametric survival models to the individual patient data generated in step 5.

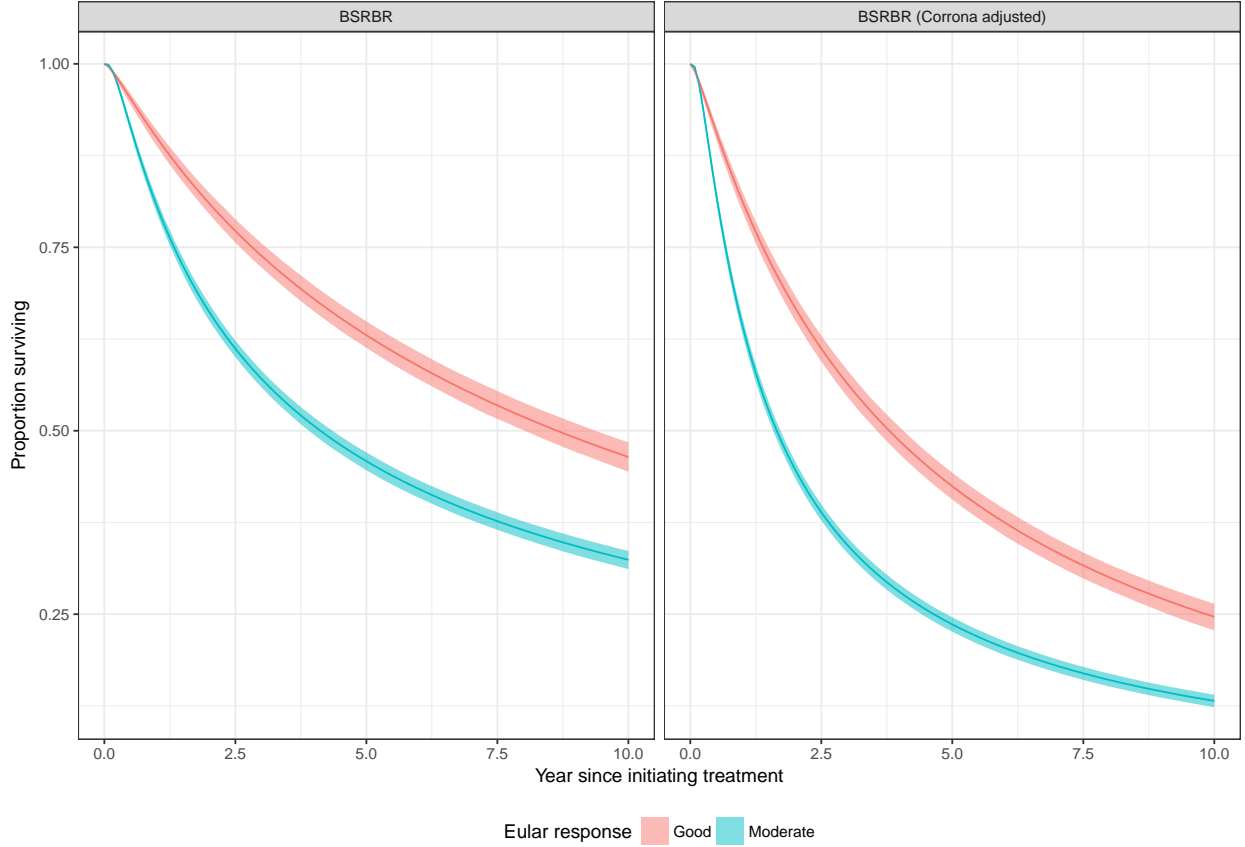


Figure 5: Generalized gamma survival curve of treatment duration using reconstructed individual patient data based on analyses from Stevenson et al. (2016) by EULAR response category

Both adjusted and unadjusted survival curves by EULAR response fit using a generalized gamma distribution are shown in Figure 5. AIC and BIC for the parametric models fit in step 6 do the adjusted individual patient data are shown in Table 12.

Table 12: AIC and BIC for CORRONA adjusted parametric models of treatment duration by EULAR response

Distribution	Moderate EULAR response		Good EULAR response	
	AIC	BIC	AIC	BIC
Exponential	42,304	42,310	18,098	18,103
Weibull	41,946	41,959	18,051	18,062
Gompertz	41,569	41,582	18,039	18,050
Gamma	42,098	42,111	18,063	18,074
Log-logistic	41,406	41,419	18,037	18,049
Lognormal	41,235	41,248	18,004	18,016
Generalized gamma	41,110	41,129	18,000	18,017

5.7 Rebound post treatment

Since no data exists on the size of the HAQ rebound post treatment, we vary its size as a proportion of the initial 6-month HAQ decline. 1 is used as an upper bound, which implies that the HAQ rebound is equal to the improvement experienced at the end of the initial 6-month period with that treatment. 0.5 is used as a lower bound based on expert opinion.

5.8 Serious infections

Based on the NMA by [Singh et al. \(2011\)](#) and in accordance with [Stevenson et al. \(2016\)](#), we assume a rate of 0.035 (95% CI: 0.027 to 0.046) infections per person-year with all bDMARDs and a rate of 0.026 (no CI reported) infections per person-year with cDMARDs. The rate of infection is assumed to be equal across bDMARDs because the published results for specific bDMARDs are estimated with very little precision. The standard error on the infection rate for bDMARDs is assumed to be the same as the standard error for cDMARDs since no standard error was reported for bDMARDs in [Singh et al. \(2011\)](#).

Table 13: Probability of serious infection

	Probability		
	Mean	95% CI	
		Lower	Upper
MTX or non-biologic treatment	0.0608	0.0410	0.0810
Biologic treatment	0.1148	0.0830	0.1520

Notes: Probabilities are estimated by simulating 1,000 patients and 1,000 parameter sets. Treatment duration is simulated using a generalized gamma distribution.

Table 14: Probability of serious infection with methotrexate by distribution used to model treatment duration

Distribution	Mean probability
Exponential	0.0606
Weibull	0.0606
Gompertz	0.0608
Gamma	0.0611
Log-logistic	0.0612
Lognormal	0.0604
Generalized gamma	0.0608

Notes: Probabilities are estimated by simulating 1,000 patients and 1,000 parameter sets.

5.9 Utility

[Alava et al. \(2013\)](#) developed a non-linear mixture model relating EQ-5D utility to HAQ, pain and age/sex. We simulate this mixture model for every patient in the model to obtain the distribution of utility over time. Since pain is not explicitly captured in our cost-effectiveness model, an individual's

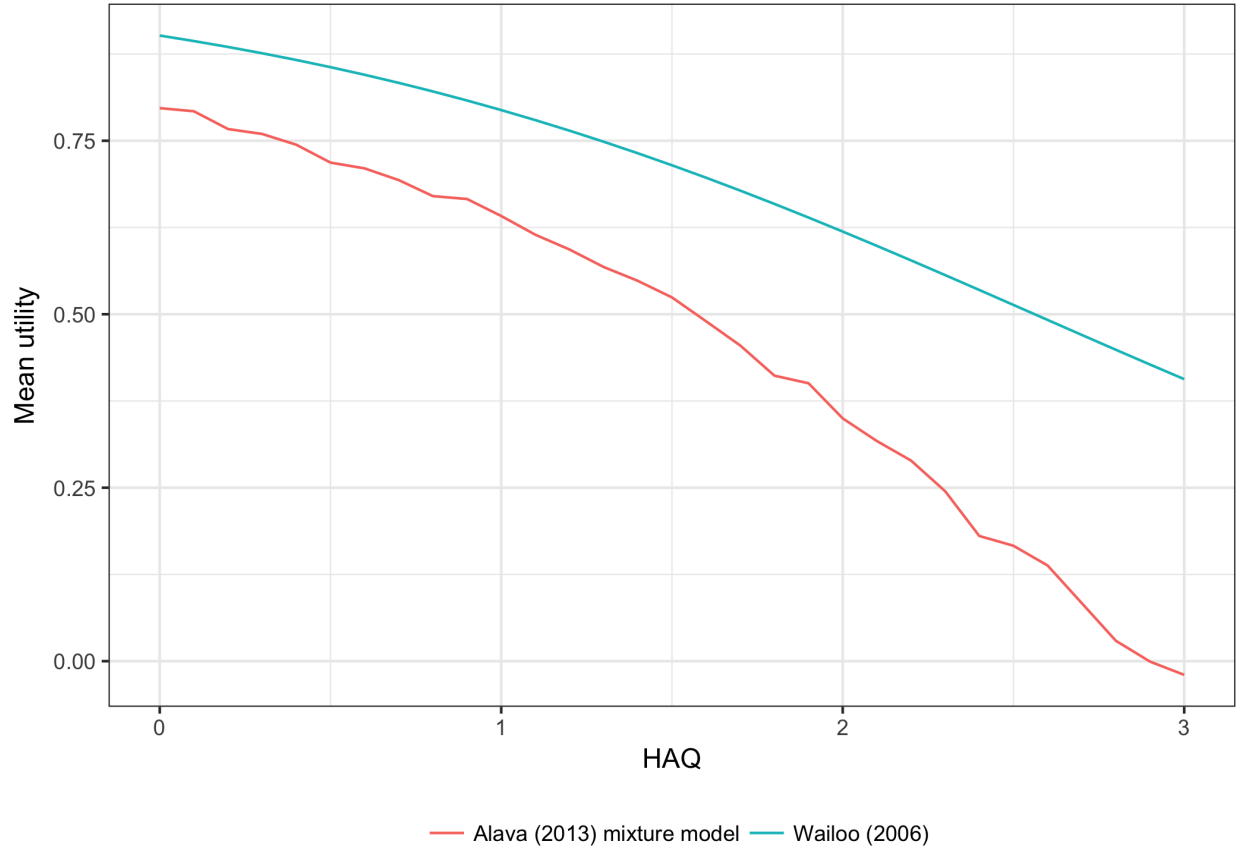


Figure 6: Simulated mean utility by current HAQ

pain score is first sampled given that individual’s HAQ score and the stochastic relationship between pain and HAQ. Disutility due to serious infections is assumed to be 0.156 for the duration of the month of infection based on prior studies (Stevenson et al. 2016; Oppong et al. 2013). However, given the weak evidence for this estimate, the disutility of an infection is allowed to vary by 20% in either direction.

Figure 6

5.10 Mortality

The probability of death is simulated as a function of age/sex specific mortality from U.S. lifetables (Arias 2015), baseline HAQ, and changes in HAQ from baseline. Wolfe et al. (2003) estimate an odds ratio for the effect of HAQ on mortality of 2.22, which is applied to the absolute mortality rates of the general population (HAQ score of 0). To capture the effect of treatment on mortality, we assume that, for every 0.25-unit increase in HAQ score, subsequent 6-month mortality increases according to the hazard ratios reported in Michaud et al. (2012).

Figure 7

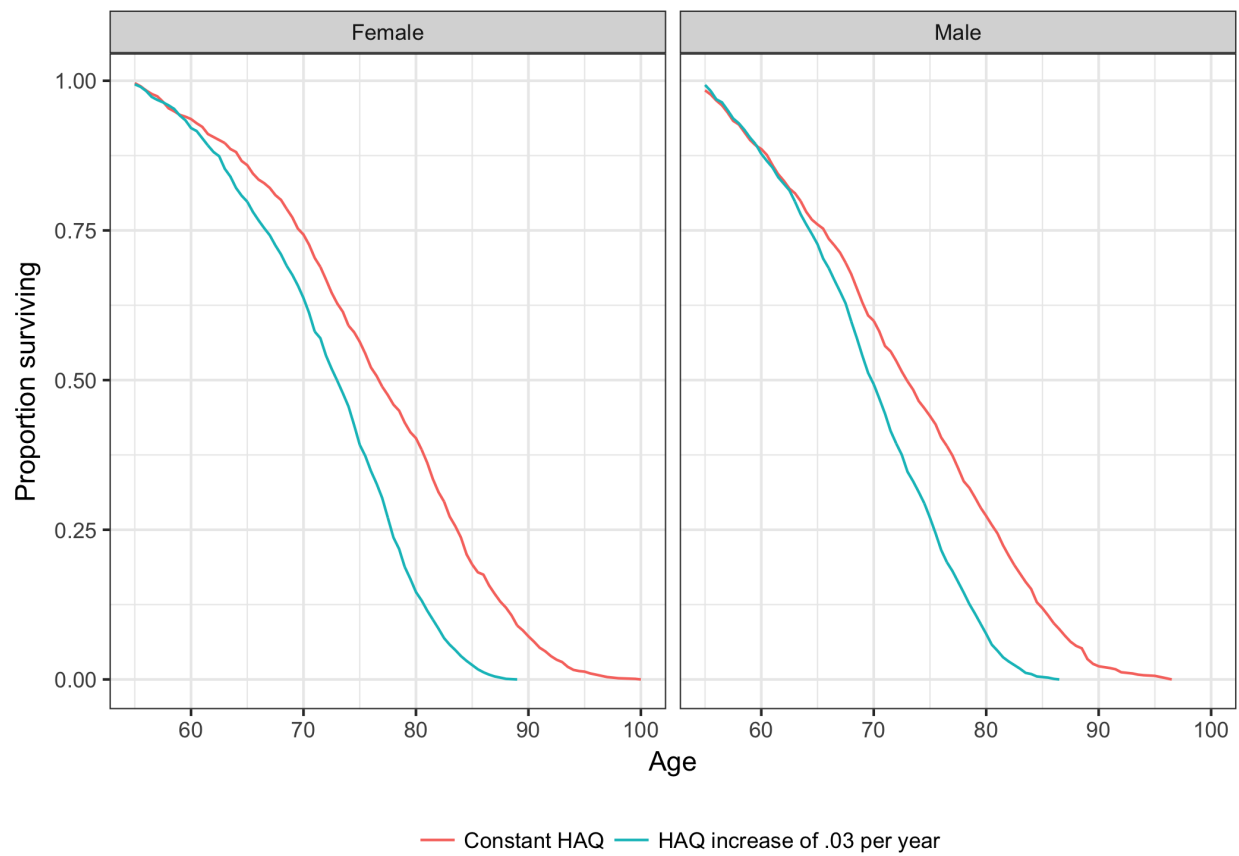


Figure 7: Simulated survival curve for a patient age 55 with a baseline HAQ of 1 by change in HAQ per year

Table 15: Mortality parameters

	Estimate	95% CI		Reference
		Lower	Upper	
Impact of baseline HAQ on mortality				
Log odds of mortality	0.798	0.586	1.009	Wolfe et al. (2003)
Impact of change in HAQ from baseline on mortality				
Log hazard ratio 0-6 months	0.113	0.077	0.157	Michaud et al. (2012)
Log hazard ratio >6-12 months	0.148	0.104	0.191	Michaud et al. (2012)
Log hazard ratio >12-24 months	0.148	0.095	0.191	Michaud et al. (2012)
Log hazard ratio >24-36 months	0.191	0.131	0.247	Michaud et al. (2012)
Log hazard ratio >36 months	0.174	0.104	0.239	Michaud et al. (2012)

Notes: 95% confidence intervals are calculated using normal distributions on the log odds and log hazard ratio scales.

5.11 Cost

Drug costs are based on WACs; discounts can be applied by reducing WACs for specific bDMARDs. Costs related to physician visits, chest X-rays, tuberculosis tests, and inpatient hospital days are based on Claxton et al. (2016). The annual number of hospital days relates to the HAQ score according to Carlson et al. (2015). Cost of any serious infection are assumed to be equal to the cost of pneumonia hospitalization at \$5,873, based on Medicare reimbursement rates. Wolfe et al. (2005) provide an estimate of annual income loss in relation to HAQ scores: \$4,372 (95% CI: 2,078 to 6,607; 2002 dollars) change per unit HAQ change. These estimates are inflated to 2016 dollars.

Table 16: Resource use parameters

	Estimate	95% CI		Reference
		Lower	Upper	
Days in hospital per year				
HAQ: 0-<0.5	0.260	0.000	1.725	Carlson et al. (2015)
HAQ: 0.5-<1	0.130	0.000	1.409	Carlson et al. (2015)
HAQ: 1-<1.5	0.510	0.015	1.850	Carlson et al. (2015)
HAQ: 1.5-<2	0.720	0.092	1.979	Carlson et al. (2015)
HAQ: 2-<2.5	1.860	1.013	2.960	Carlson et al. (2015)
HAQ: >2.5	4.160	3.238	5.196	Carlson et al. (2015)
Cost per day in hospital	1,251	904	1,652	Carlson et al. (2015)
General management cost				
Chest x-ray	109	97	121	Claxton et al. (2016)
X-ray visit	53	45	61	Claxton et al. (2016)
Outpatient follow-up	187	159	215	Claxton et al. (2016)
Mantoux tuberculin skin test	30	30	30	Claxton et al. (2016)
Productivity loss				
Linear regression coefficient - HAQ	5,853	2,861	8,845	Wolfe et al. (2005)

Notes: 95% confidence intervals for hospital days per year by HAQ score and hospital cost per day are calculated by using the methods of moments to generate the parameters of the gamma distribution given a mean and standard error. The 95% confidence intervals for general management costs are based on normal distributions as assumed in Claxton et al. (2016). 95% confidence interval for productivity loss are calculated using a normal distribution and inflated to 2016 dollars.

Table 17: Drug acquisition and administration cost

Drug	Dose and frequency of administration	Strength and dosage form	Number of doses first 6 months	Number of doses per year beyond the first 6 months	Wac per unit	Infusion cost	Cost for the first 6 months	Cost per year beyond the first 6 months
Etanercept	50 mg QW	50 mg/0.98 mL syringe or pen injector	26	52	1,110.50	0	28,873	57,746
Adalimumab	40 mg EOW	40 mg/0.8 mL syringe or pen injector	13	26	2,220.62	0	28,868	57,736
Infliximab	3 mg/kg at 0, 2, and 6 weeks, 3mg/kg Q8W, 6 mg/kg Q6W after 6 months	100 mg vial	5	8	1,113.27	164	17,519	51,853
Golimumab	50 mg QM	50 mg/0.5 mL syringe or pen injector	6	12	3,811.18	0	22,867	45,734
Certolizumab pegol	400 mg at weeks 0, 2, 4 then 200 mg Q2W	400 mg kit or syringe kit (200 mg 2)	8	26	3,679.87	0	29,438	47,838
Abatacept IV	750 mg IV at weeks 0, 2, 4 then Q4W	250mg vial	8	13	931.16	164	23,659	38,447
Abatacept SC	125 mg SC QW with IV loading dose	125mg/ml syringe	26	52	957.14	0	24,885	49,771
Tocilizumab	162 mg SC EOW	162 mg/0.9 mL syringe	13	26	898.31	0	11,678	23,356
Rituximab	1000 mg at weeks 0, 2; then Q24 W	500 mg/50ml vial	4	4	4,176.10	164	34,064	36,903
Tofaticinib citrate	5 mg BID	5mg tablet	364	728	63.26	0	23,026	46,053
Methotrexate monotherapy	15mg QW	15 mg injection	26	52	32.42	0	842	1,685
Hydroxychlorquine sulfate	400mg daily	200 mg tablet	182	364	3.18	0	1,157	2,315
Sulfazalazine	1-2 g daily	500 mg tablet	182	364	0.47	0	342	684

Notes: Costs do not include rebates or discounts. Cost for infliximab are calculated by assuming that 'r male.prop'% of patients are male and that the weight of men and women are 'r wtmale' kg and 'r wtfemale' kg respectively. Tocilizumab is dosed weekly if weight is greater than 100 kg; costs for tocilizumab reported in the table are for patients weighing less than 100 kg. IV = intravenous; SC = subcutaneous; WAC = wholesale acquisition cost.

5.12 Patient preferences for treatment attributes

6 Simulation and uncertainty analysis

6.1 Individual patient simulation

The IPS is a discrete-time simulation that simulates individual patients one at a time. Model cycle, denoted by t , were chosen to be 6-months long to be consistent with most RCT and real-world data evidence. [Algorithm 1](#) describes the main components of the IPS for a single patient and a given treatment in a treatment sequence. The full simulation cycles through each treatment in a sequence and through each simulated patient.

Algorithm 1 Main components of the individual patient simulation

1. **Initial treatment effect** ($t = 0$)

- (a) Simulate clinical response (SDAI or EULAR), time to serious infection T_{si} , and death.
 - i. **If** no clinical response, **then** stop treatment. Treatment switch caused by a serious infection if time to serious infection occurred during cycle 0 (i.e. $T_{si} = 0$). Change in HAQ is assumed to be 0.
Else if clinical response, **then** continue treatment. Simulate change in HAQ and time to treatment discontinuation T .
 - ii. **If** patient died, **then** move to next patient.

2. **Maintenance phase** (for $t > 0$ and $t \leq T$)

- (a) Simulate death (see [Section B.4](#)) and change in HAQ.
- (b) **If** patient died, **then** move to next patient.
- (c) **If** $t = T$, **then** switch treatment. Treatment switch caused by a serious infection if time to serious infection occurred during or before cycle T (i.e. $T_{si} \leq T$).

6.2 Parameter uncertainty

Parameter uncertainty is quantified using PSA, which propagates uncertainty in the model input parameters throughout the model by randomly sampling the input parameters from their joint probability distribution. Probability distributions are determined according to the distributional properties of the statistical estimates, which, in turn, depend on the statistical techniques used and the distributions of the underlying data. The probability distribution used for each parameter in our model is shown in Table ?. In addition, the table summarizes the mean, standard deviation, and 2.5% and 97.5% quantiles from a random sample of size 1,000 from the joint probability distribution.

6.3 Structural uncertainty

6.4 Implementation

Appendices

A Mathematical methods

A.1 Using odds ratios to adjust probabilities

Let p_1 be a baseline probability, β be a vector of log odds ratios, and x be a vector of regressors. We apply the log odds ratios to p_1 to generate a new probability p_2 with the logistic equation,

$$p_2 = \frac{1}{1 + \exp[-(\text{logit}(p_1) + x^T \beta)]}, \quad (1)$$

where,

$$\text{logit}(p) = \log\left(\frac{p}{1-p}\right) \quad (2)$$

A.2 Converting rates and probabilities

B Individual Patient Simulation

B.1 Mapping ACR response to changes in disease activity

Let DA denote disease activity, n_1 the number of patients with ACR 20-50 response, n_2 the number of patients with ACR 50-70 response, n_3 the number of patients with ACR 70 response, and N the number of patients with an ACR response greater than or equal to 20%. Mean changes in SDAI, CDAI, and DAS28 by overlapping ACR response categories are converted to mean changes by mutually exclusive ACR response categories as follows:

- **ACR 70:** Mean changes by ACR 70 were reported directly in [Aletaha and Smolen \(2005\)](#).
- **ACR 50-70:** Mean change in disease activity given ACR 50-70 response is calculated by solving for $\mathbb{E}[DA|50 \leq ACR < 70]$:

$$\mathbb{E}[DA|ACR \geq 50] = \frac{n_2}{N} \cdot \mathbb{E}[DA|50 \leq ACR < 70] + \frac{n_3}{N} \cdot \mathbb{E}[DA|ACR \geq 70] \quad (3)$$

- Mean change in disease activity given ACR 20-50 response is calculated by solving for $\mathbb{E}[DA|20 \leq ACR < 50]$

$$\mathbb{E}[DA|ACR \geq 20] = \frac{n_1}{N} \cdot \mathbb{E}[DA|20 \leq ACR < 50] + \frac{n_2 + n_3}{N} \cdot \mathbb{E}[DA|ACR \geq 50] \quad (4)$$

B.2 Non-linear HAQ trajectory

Norton et al. (2014) model HAQ progression using a latent class growth model (LCGM). The probability that individual i is a member of class c at time t is modeled using a multinomial logistic regression

$$P(C_{it} = c) = \frac{\exp(w_{it}^T \delta_c)}{\sum_{s=1}^4 \exp(w_{it}^T \delta_s)}, \quad (5)$$

where δ_s is the vector of regression coefficients associated with class s and w_i is the corresponding design matrix for individual i . The variables included in w_i are age, gender, baseline DAS28, symptom duration, rheumatoid factor, ACR criteria, and socioeconomic status.

B.3 Effect of age on linear HAQ progression

B.4 Simulating death

Death is simulated for each patient during each model cycle based on age, gender, baseline HAQ, and change in HAQ from baseline. A 0/1 death indicator is randomly drawn using the following procedure:

1. Use the annual probability of death (q_x) from lifetables based on patient age and gender.
2. Adjust the probability of mortality, p_m , using odds of mortality, OR , of a change in baseline HAQ.

$$p_m = \frac{1}{1 + \exp[-(\text{logit}(q_x) + HAQ \cdot \log(OR))]} \quad (6)$$

3. Convert the mortality probability, p_m , into a mortality rate, r_m .

$$r_m = -\log(1 - p_m) \quad (7)$$

4. Adjust the mortality rate using the estimated hazard ratio of mortality, HR of a change in HAQ from baseline, ΔHAQ .

$$r_m = r_m \cdot \exp[\log(HR) \cdot \Delta HAQ] \quad (8)$$

5. Convert the mortality rate into a probability given a 6-month cycle length.

$$p_m = 1 - \exp[-r_m * (6/12)] \quad (9)$$

6. Randomly draw a 0/1 death indicator, d , given the probability of death, p_m .

$$d \sim \text{Bin}(1, p_m) \quad (10)$$

B.5 Simulating utility

B.5.1 Mixture model

Utility was simulated in a two stages using the mixture model estimated by [Alava et al. \(2013\)](#). In the first stage, we sampled pain for a given individual in a particular model cycle based on the HAQ score. In the second stage, we simulated utility as a function of HAQ, pain and age/sex.

Simulating pain

To simulate pain from HAQ, we used the summary statistics for pain and HAQ reported in [Sarzi-Puttini et al. \(2002\)](#). Pain was measured with the visual analog scale (VAS) with mean $\mu_{pain} = 61.65$ and standard deviation $\sigma_{pain} = 19.10$, while HAQ was reported to have mean $\mu_{haq} = 1.39$ and standard deviation $\sigma_{haq} = 0.59$.

We then estimated the correlation between pain and HAQ by digitally scanning the curve depicting the (linear) relationship between pain and HAQ (Figure 114) shown in [Stevenson et al. \(2016\)](#). Using the scanned data, we regressed pain on HAQ using simple ordinary least squares (OLS). The correlation between pain and HAQ, estimated as $\rho = 0.52$, was calculated by rearranging the OLS estimate for the slope, β , of the regression model,

$$\rho = \beta \cdot \frac{\sigma_{haq}}{\sigma_{pain}}. \quad (11)$$

Pain was simulated using these parameters by assuming that pain was normally distributed conditional on HAQ,

$$pain|haq = h \sim N\left(\mu_{pain} + \rho \frac{\sigma_{pain}}{\sigma_{haq}}(h - \mu_{haq}), \sigma_{pain}^2(1 - \rho^2)\right). \quad (12)$$

However, since the VAS is constrained to lie between 0 and 100, pain was drawn from a truncated normal distribution with a lower limit of 0 and an upper limit of 100.

Simulating utility

After simulating pain, we simulated utility with a mixture model. Within each class c , the HAQ score for patient i in period t was modeled as,

$$y_{it|C_{it}} = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } y_{it|C_{it}}^* > 0.883 \\ y_{it|C_{it}}^* & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \quad (13)$$

$$y_{it|C_{it}}^* = \alpha_{ic} + x_{it}^T \beta_c + \epsilon_{it} \quad (14)$$

$$\alpha_{ic} = \gamma_{ic} + z_i^T \gamma_i^0 + \mu_i \quad (15)$$

The probability of class membership was modeled using a multinomial logit model,

$$P(C_{it} = c) = \frac{\exp(w_{it}^T \delta_c)}{\sum_{s=1}^4 \exp(w_{it}^T \delta_s)}. \quad (16)$$

We sampled from the mixture model as follows.

1. For each individual i , sample the error term, $\mu_i \sim N(0, \sigma_\mu^2)$.

B.5.2 Wailoo utility algorithm

B.6 Sampling parameters for PSA

C Network Meta-Analysis

C.1 Bayesian NMA for initial treatment effects

C.1.1 Systematic literature review

Population

- Adult (>18 years) patients with moderate to severe RA who have had inadequate response to cDMARDs

Interventions and comparators

- Biologics as monotherapy or in combination with cDMARDs (adalimumab, certolizumab pegol, etanercept, golimumab, infliximab, abatacept, rituximab, tocilizumab, sarilumab, tofacitinib, baricitinib)
- Triple therapy (MTX, HCQ, and SSZ)
- cDMARDs alone or in combination (MTX, HCQ, SSZ or LEF)

Outcomes

- ACR20/ACR50/ACR70
- DAS28
- Total sharp score
- HAQ-DI score
- SF-36 PCS and MCS
- EQ-5D (VAS and utility scores)
- AEs leading to drop-outs
- Randomized controlled trials

Other

- Studies published in English
- Primary study available as full text published manuscript only; no study available as a conference abstract only was included with the exception of abstracts pertaining to investigational products, baricitinib and sarilumab

C.1.2 Criteria for studies to be selected from the systematic literature review and included in the NMA

The following criteria were used to select relevant studies to be included in the NMA:

Population

- Adult (>18 years) patients with moderate to severe RA who have had inadequate response to cDMARDs and are bDMARD-naïve

Interventions

- Biologics as monotherapy or in combination with cDMARDs (adalimumab, certolizumab pegol, etanercept, golimumab, infliximab, abatacept, rituximab, tocilizumab, sarilumab, tofacitinib, baricitinib)

Comparators

- cDMARDs
- Any active comparator that allows for an indirect comparison between the bDMARDs of interest

Outcomes

- ACR20/ACR50/ACR70 at 6 months follow-up

C.1.3 Identified evidence base

Figure 8 summarizes the study identification and selection process. Of the 181 studies included in the large systematic literature review, 79 studies concerned the bDMARD-naïve population (table NMA studies). There were 66 studies evaluating 36 interventions for which ACR response criteria were reported at 6 months (with a tolerability window of ± 4 weeks). The corresponding evidence network is presented in Figure 9. For the network meta-analysis the following were deemed to be clinically equivalent and were pooled.

- “INF 3mg/kg q8w” or “INF 5mg/kg q8w” or “INF 6mg/kg q8w”
- “ETN 50mg qw” or “ETN 25mg biw”
- “ABA 10mg/kg q4wa or”ABA SC 125mg qw”
- “CER 200mg q2w+MTX” or “CER 400mg q4w+MTX”
- DMARDs including methotrexate, sulfasalazine, hydroxychloroquine, leflunomide at any dosage; studies which only described DMARD therapy as conventional or nonbiologic

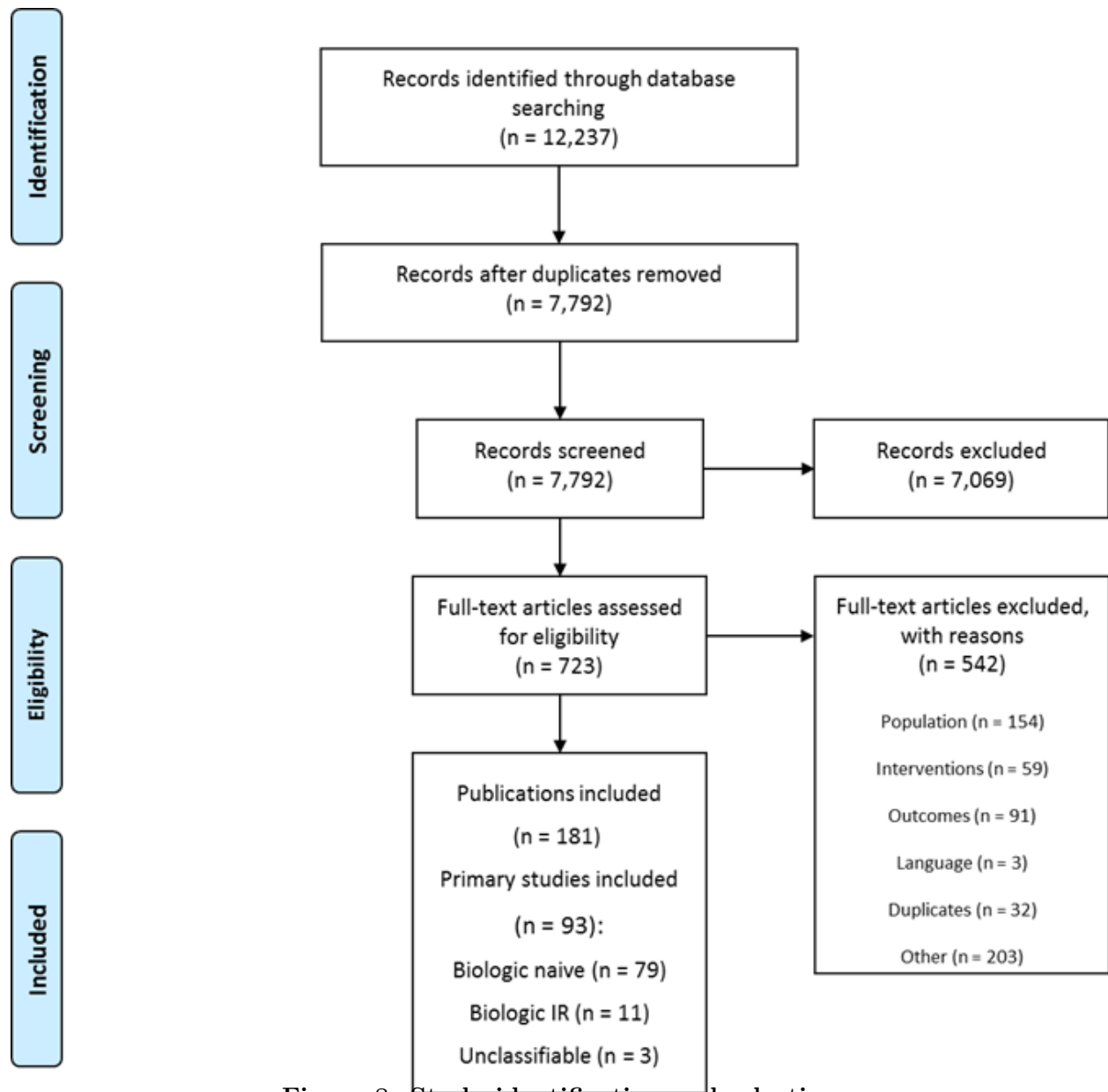


Figure 8: Study identification and selection

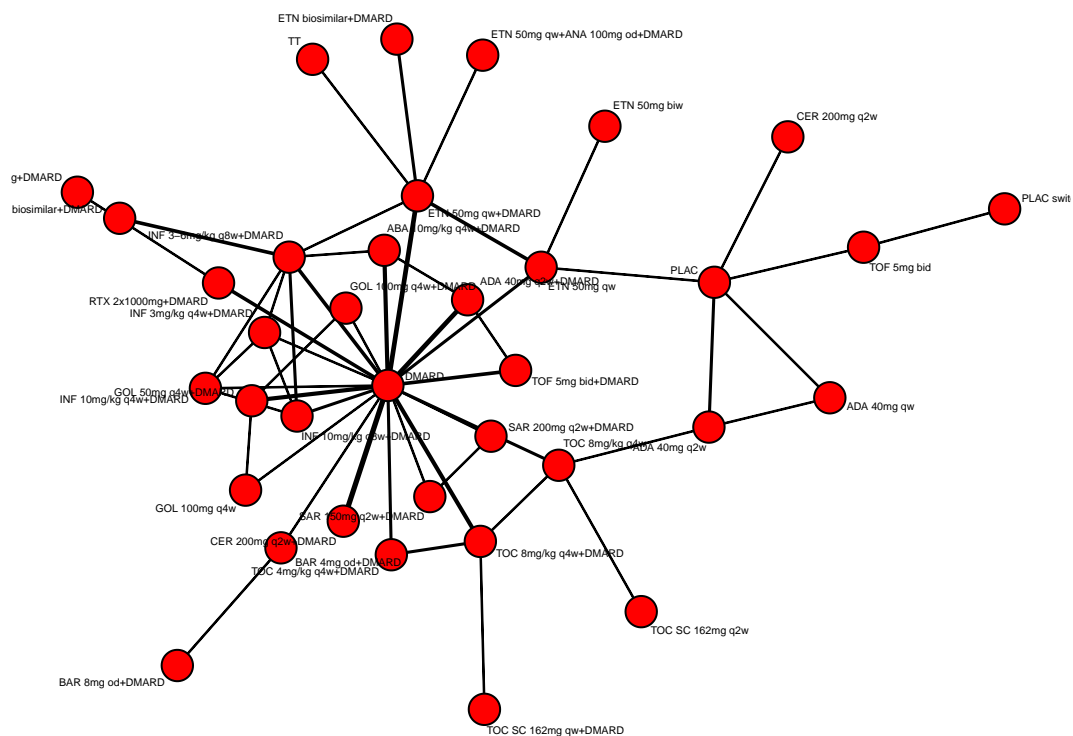


Figure 9: Bayesian random effects NMA network diagram for patients naive to bD-MARDs

C.1.4 Network meta-analysis to obtain ACR 20/50/70 response

The probability of ACR20/50/70 responses was estimated using a Bayesian (random effects) network meta-analyses model for ordered categorical data (Dias et al. 2013). The model assumes that there is an underlying continuous variable (ACR20/50/70) categorized by specifying different cutoffs corresponding to the point at which an individual moves from one category to the next in each trial. The advantage of this approach over an analysis that considers ACR categories separately is that all possible outcomes are analyzed simultaneously based on the same randomized controlled trials, allowing for consistent estimates by category. To avoid influencing the observed results by prior belief, uninformative prior distributions were used for the estimated model parameters. The relative treatment effects for each bDMARD versus cDMARDs estimated on the probit scale were transformed into absolute probabilities of the nonoverlapping ACR response categories by combining them with the average results for cDMARDs. The posterior distributions of parameters of interest were summarized by the median as a reflection of the point estimate and 95% credible intervals, constructed from the 2.5 and 97.5 percentiles. Analyses were performed with the Markov chain Monte Carlo method using the JAGS software package (<http://mcmc-jags.sourceforge.net/>).

C.2 Network meta-analysis to obtain HAQ

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