COST-EFFECTIVENESS: EFFECTIVENESS ADJUSTED FOR PUBLICATION BIAS

Cost-effectiveness analysis. After adjusting for publication bias the estimated effectiveness of adrenocorticotropic hormone (ACTH) was 0.59 (95% CI: 0.48 to 0.69), while the estimated effectiveness of oral steroids was 0.62 (95% CI: 0.54 to 0.69).

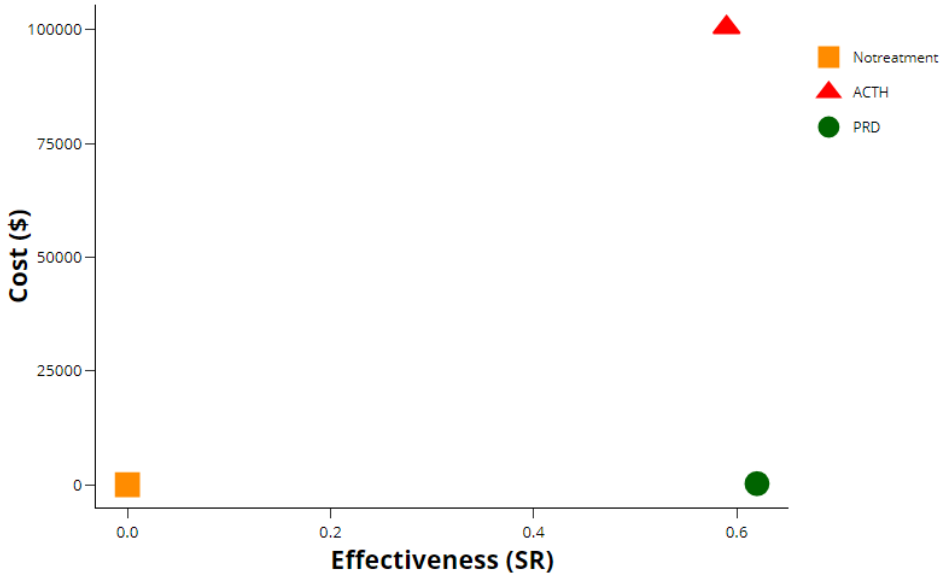
Entering these values at https://bchis.shinyapps.io/cost_effectiveness/ yielded the following results:

COST-EFFECTIVENESS TABLE

Names	Cost	Effectiveness	IE	IC	ICER
No treatment	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA
Prednisolone	210.00	0.62	0.62	210.00	338.71

***Strategies that are not cost-effective dissappear from the table**
Legend: IE: incremental effectiveness. IC: incremental cost. ICER: incremental cost-effectiveness ratio.

COST-EFFECTIVENESS PLOT



Legend: Notreatment: No treatment. ACTH: Intramuscular ACTH. PRD: Oral prednisolone. $: USA dollars. SR: Probability of spasms resolution.

Conclusion. Adjusting for publication bias showed that ACTH was no longer cost-effective because it costed more than prednisolone and it was less effective. The cost-effectiveness figure above showed this graphically: ACTH costed more and was less effective than oral prednisolone. ACTH was "dominated", that is, above the efficiency frontier line that would connect "No treatment" and "PRD".