Auto-generated report from BCEAweb

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Probabilistic Sensitivity Analysis

This section presents the results of Probabilistic Sensitivity Analysis (PSA). PSA is used to assess the impact of parameter uncertainty on the decision-making process.

Info-rank plot

This section presents the results of the Info-rank plot. This is an extension of the Tornado plot, which is used to identify the most important parameters. Instead of using deterministic sensitivity analysis, however, the Info-rank plot is based on the analysis of the Expected Value of Partial Perfect Information (EVPPI).

For each parameter and value of the willingness-to-pay threshold k, a barchart is plotted to describe the ratio of EVPPI (specific to that parameter) to EVPI. This represents the relative 'importance' of each parameter in terms of the expected value of information.

**Info–rank plot for willingness to pay = 20100**

Proportion of total EVPI
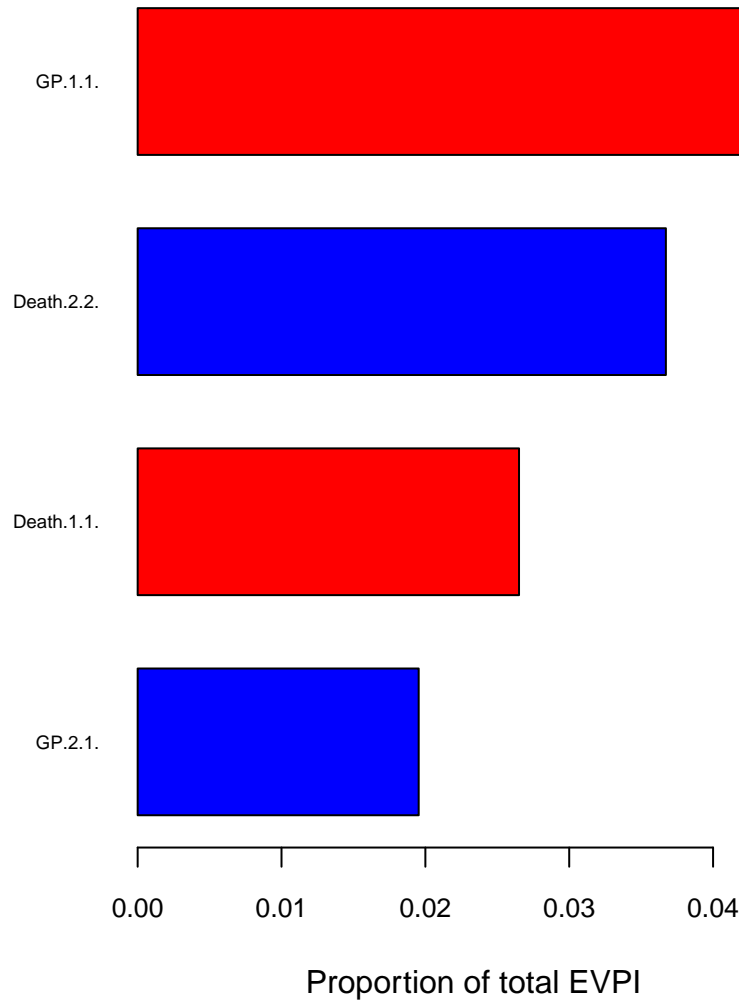
Expected value of perfect partial information

This section presents the results of the analysis of the Expected Value of Partial Perfect Information (EVPPI). The analysis considers specifically the set of *important* parameters $\phi = $ (Death.1.1.). The resulting EVPPI describes the value of learning about ϕ, while all the other parameters remain uncertain at the current level of knowledge.

Estimation of the EVPPI

The EVPPI has been estimated using Gaussian Process regression with a total running time of 0 seconds. The following graph shows the EVPPI as a function of the willingness-to-pay k.

Expected Value of Perfect Partial Information


EVPI

EVPPI for Death 1

Willingness to pay
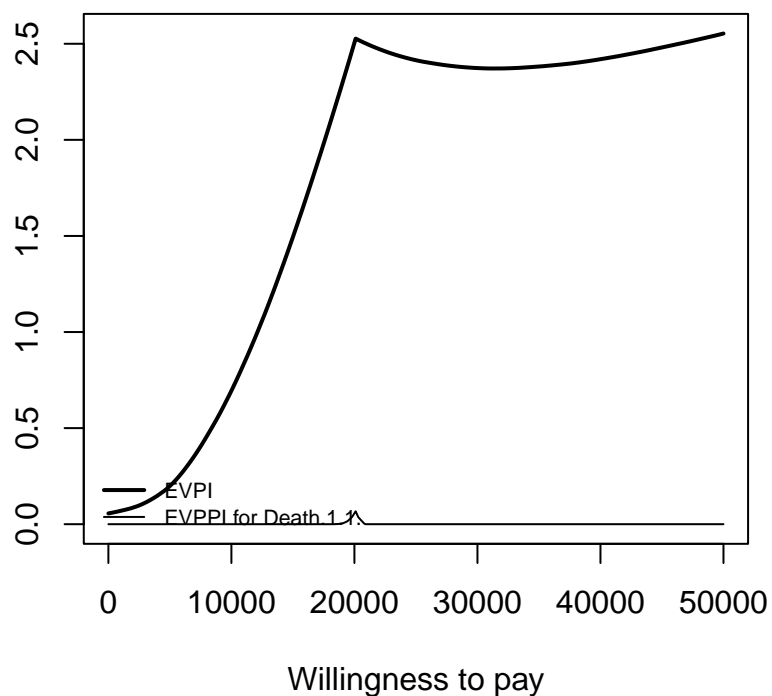
Diagnostics

The following graphs can be used to assess the model and method used to perform the calculations. The *Residual Plot* shows the model residuals, separately for the costs and the effects. A scatter plot with no evident pattern indicates satisfactory fit.

Since the calculation methods are based on some form of underlying normality of the process describing the distribution of the Net Benefits, the *Q-Q Plot* for both costs and effects should show points lying on top of the 45 degrees line. Substantial departure from linearity in this graph indicate poor model fitting.
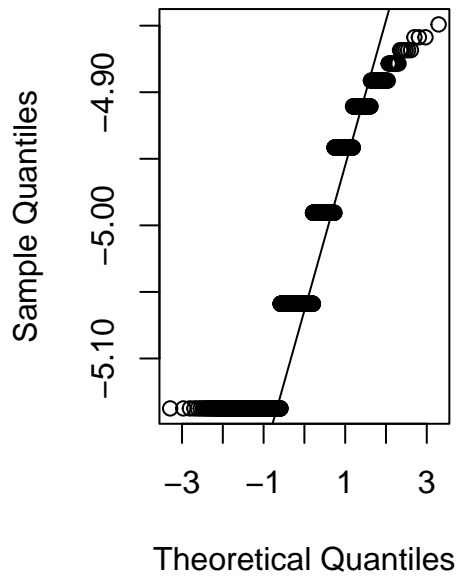
Residual plot for costs
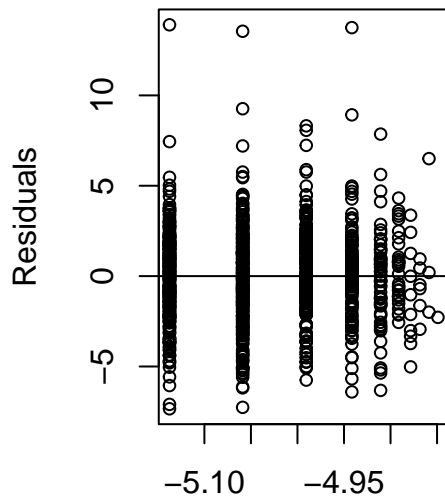
Residual plot for effects
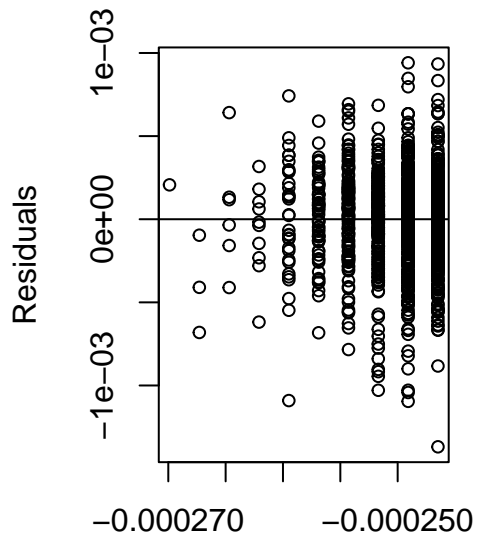
Normal Q–Q plot (costs)

Normal Q–Q plot (effects)