

1 **APPENDIX 17C: GRADE PROFILES FOR ECONOMIC EVIDENCE**

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3 **Clinical/ economic question: 3) Psychosocial interventions**

Manual-assisted cognitive behaviour therapy (MACT) vs. Treatment as usual (TAU)							
Study & country	Limitations	Applicability	Other comments	Incremental cost (£)	Incremental effect (QALYs)	ICER (£/QALY)	Uncertainty
Byford et al. 2003 UK	Minor Limitations ¹	Directly Applicable ²	Primary outcome used in economic analysis was proportion of patients experiencing a repeat episode of self-harm during 12-month follow-up. QALYs were also estimated from EQ-5D utility scores.	-£1,188 ³	-0.0118	ICER per QALY gained was £100,658 using TAU	Cost-effectiveness acceptability curves (CEACs) showed >90% probability that MACT was more cost-effective than TAU
Byford et al. 1999 UK	Minor limitations ⁴	Partially applicable ⁵	Array of outcome measures used rather single measure, including: suicidal ideation, hopelessness scale, family assessment device	-£458 ⁶	NA	NA	One way sensitivity analyses around key resource use and cost variables, with no overall effect on the base case results

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¹ Unclear whether deaths by suicide were included in QALY calculations; no costs to patients' family/carers included

² Voluntary sector, community accommodation, criminal justice system and patient productivity costs included; Unclear whether utility scores obtained from UK population sample

³ Inflated from 1999/2000 to 2008/09 prices using HCHS Pay and Prices inflation indices (Curtis, 2009)

⁴ Short time horizon (6 months); educational sector costs included; one way deterministic sensitivity analyses conducted

⁵ No synthesis of costs and outcomes performed by authors

⁶ Inflated from 1997/1998 to 2008/09 prices using HCHS Pay and Prices inflation indices (Curtis, 2009)