

NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR HEALTH AND CARE EXCELLENCE

SINGLE TECHNOLOGY APPRAISAL

Adalimumab for treating moderate to severe hidradenitis suppurativa [ID812]

The following documents are made available to the consultees and commentators:

- 1. Response to consultee, commentator and public comments on the Appraisal Consultation Document (ACD)**
- 2. Consultee and commentator comments on the Appraisal Consultation Document** from:
 - AbbVie
 - The Hidradenitis Suppurativa Trust, *written by patient expert Tara Burton*
 - British Association of Dermatologists, *written by clinical expert Dr John Ingram, endorsed by the Royal College of Physicians*
- 3. Comments on the Appraisal Consultation Document from experts:**
 - Ceri Harris, Patient Expert, nominated by The Hidradenitis Suppurativa Trust
- 4. Comments on the Appraisal Consultation Document received through the NICE website**
- 5. Additional evidence as requested in the ACD** submitted by AbbVie
 - Results from network meta-analysis of outcomes used in the cost-effectiveness model – revised base case
 - Results from network meta-analysis of outcomes used in the cost-effectiveness model – scenario analyses
- 6. Evidence Review Group critique of additional evidence** submitted by AbbVie

Any information supplied to NICE which has been marked as confidential, has been redacted. All personal information has also been redacted.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR HEALTH AND CARE EXCELLENCE

Single Technology Appraisal

Adalimumab for treating moderate to severe hidradenitis suppurativa

Response to consultee, commentator and public comments on the Appraisal Consultation Document (ACD)

Definitions:

Consultees – Organisations that accept an invitation to participate in the appraisal including the companies, national professional organisations, national patient organisations, the Department of Health and the Welsh Government and relevant NHS organisations in England. Consultees can make a submission and participate in the consultation on the appraisal consultation document (ACD; if produced). All non-company consultees can nominate clinical experts and/or patient experts to verbally present their personal views to the Appraisal Committee. Company consultees can also nominate clinical experts. Representatives from NHS England and clinical commissioning groups invited to participate in the appraisal may also attend the Appraisal Committee as NHS commissioning experts. All consultees have the opportunity to consider an appeal against the final recommendations, or report any factual errors, within the final appraisal determination (FAD).

Clinical and patient experts and NHS commissioning experts – The Chair of the Appraisal Committee and the NICE project team select clinical experts and patient experts from nominations by consultees and commentators. They attend the Appraisal Committee meeting as individuals to answer questions to help clarify issues about the submitted evidence and to provide their views and experiences of the technology and/or condition. Before they attend the meeting, all experts must either submit a written statement (using a template) or indicate they agree with the submission made by their nominating organisation.

Commentators – Commentators can participate in the consultation on the ACD (if produced), but NICE does not ask them to make any submission for the appraisal. Non-company commentator organisations can nominate clinical experts and patient experts to verbally present their personal views to the Appraisal Committee. Commentator organisations representing relevant comparator technology companies can also nominate clinical experts. These organisations receive the FAD and have opportunity to report any factual errors. These organisations include comparator technology companies, Healthcare Improvement Scotland any relevant National Collaborating Centre (a group commissioned by NICE to develop clinical guidelines), other related research groups where appropriate (for example, the Medical Research Council and National Cancer Research Institute); other groups such as the NHS Confederation, the NHS Commercial Medicines Unit, the Scottish Medicines Consortium, the Medicines and Healthcare Products Regulatory Agency, the Department of Health, Social Services and Public Safety for Northern Ireland).

Public – Members of the public have the opportunity to comment on the ACD when it is posted on the Institute's web site 5 days after it is sent to consultees and commentators. These comments are usually presented to the appraisal committee in full, but NICE reserves the right to summarise and edit comments received during consultations, or not to publish them at all, where in the reasonable opinion of NICE, the comments are voluminous, publication would be unlawful or publication would be otherwise inappropriate.

Please note: Comments received in the course of consultations carried out by NICE are published in the interests of openness and transparency, and to promote understanding of how recommendations are developed. The comments are published as a record of the submissions that NICE has received, and are not endorsed by NICE, its officers or advisory committees.

Comments received from consultees

Consultee	Comment [sic]	Response
AbbVie	<p>Has all of the relevant evidence been taken into account?</p> <p>Symptoms experienced by patients with HS include recurrent inflamed lesions, pain, burning, itching and an odorous discharge.³ These symptoms have a devastating impact on patients’ lives both psychologically (e.g. embarrassment, stigma) and physically (e.g. restricted movement, leisure and activity).^{4,5}</p> <p>The skin is the largest visible part of the body and as well as playing an important role for psychological and physical functioning, it plays a key role for self-esteem and perception of self-image. Therefore, the symptoms of HS are much more than just the physical appearance of abscesses, fistulas and scarring. Esmann et al., (2001) concluded that HS has a large emotional impact on patients resulting in social isolation due to fear of stigmatization.⁴ Shame and irritation are also feelings frequently expressed by HS patients relating to smells, scars, itching and pain.⁴ Furthermore, HS has been associated with social isolation and difficulty in developing intimate relationships.⁴</p> <p>Many patients with HS also deal with additional psychological complications such as embarrassment and depression.⁵ Using the Major Depressive Index (MDI) tool, the proportion of HS patients with depression was estimated at 9%; approximately twice that of the general population.⁶ Another study showed that up to 21% of individuals with HS may have co-existent depression, according to the Beck Depression Inventory-Short Form (BDI-SF).⁷ A post-hoc analysis of the adalimumab Phase II HS trial also confirmed a high rate of depression, with overall 64 of 154 patients (41.6%) reporting co-morbid depression.⁸ This was comparable to another study (n=90) which reported 38.6% of HS patients affected by depression, as measured by the Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale (HADS).⁹</p> <p>Because of the high psychological burden observed in HS patients the benefit of a reduction in disease activity on the overall psychological status of these patients might not be realised immediately and as such AbbVie agrees with the conclusion of the ACD that “Improvements in the psychological burden of hidradenitis suppurativa may not be captured in the QALY calculations, because there is a time lag between</p>	Comments noted.

	<p>reducing disease activity and seeing a benefit on patient-reported outcomes”.</p> <p>HS is also associated with a number of inflammatory diseases, including inflammatory bowel disease, spondyloarthropathies and pyoderma gangrenosum. Squamous cell carcinoma rates are also higher in patients with HS than the general population.¹⁰ Patients with HS also have an increased risk of metabolic syndrome and suicide compared with the general population.^{4,11,12} The clinical experts consulted during the appraisal committee meeting also “noted that hidradenitis suppurativa is associated with increased mortality, which can be a result of physical complications such as sepsis, or people taking their own lives”.</p> <p>Since the additional improvements in the psychological burden of hidradenitis suppurativa may not have been captured in the QALY calculations and due to the potential impact on mortality (from HS directly ie., suicide or complications due to HS surgery) not being considered in the economic analysis, AbbVie believes that the ICERs upon which the recommendations have been based are likely to be overestimates.</p>	
<p>AbbVie</p>	<p>Are the summaries of clinical and cost effectiveness reasonable interpretations of the evidence?</p> <p>The ACD does not reasonably interpret some elements of cost-effectiveness associated with adalimumab.</p> <p><i>The ERG underestimates the cost of surgical-inpatient admissions</i></p> <p>The European guidelines published in 2015 recommend medical treatment either as monotherapy or in combination with radical surgery for widely spread lesions and surgery/laser for locally recurring lesions. Laser treatment is a potential treatment option early in the course of the disease. Surgery to remove unresponsive lesions is an option, local excision early in the disease and wide surgical excision later in the treatment pathway.¹³ Wide surgical excision is generally used in patients with more advanced disease; the skin areas affected by HS are removed in extensive skin surgery and the wounds are left to secondary healing, which can take up to 3 months. Although surgery may offer benefits in terms of patient satisfaction¹⁴ and HRQoL improvements,¹⁵ it increases the risk of infection, excessive bleeding, pain, prolonged healing and further scarring. In addition, surgery is associated with a high rate of recurrence and as it only treats the disease locally, it does not prevent the reappearance of lesions in other locations which means that patients may require multiple surgeries over time.^{15,16}</p> <p>An observational cross-sectional study funded by AbbVie retrospectively reviewed patient notes for 101 patients from 10 UK hospitals for the 5 years prior to July 2014-April 2015.¹⁷ Of those patients, 41% had surgery (86 surgeries over 5 years).</p>	<p>The FAD has been amended to reflect the discussions about the cost of surgical-inpatient admissions at the second appraisal meeting – see FAD sections 4.12 and 4.13.</p>

	<p>Of the 86 surgeries 13.9% (n=12) had surgical complications, and 34.1% (n=14) had recurrent surgery most of which was at the same site (78.6%, n=11). The median time to next surgery was 5 months and the median time to recurrence of disease was 10.2 months (range 0.2 -66 months).</p> <p>Market research including 315 patients with HS revealed that 79% of patients required surgical intervention as part of their disease management. Although local incision and drainage was the most common procedure, 38% of patients also reported having wide excisions. The common reasons cited by patients for wide excisional surgery was to reduce pain, to clear HS symptoms, and to reduce the impact of HS on their daily life.¹⁸</p> <p>The clinical experts consulted during this submission <i>“noted that people with hidradenitis suppurativa will have repeated and extensive surgeries over their lifetime, which is burdensome”</i>. The clinical experts also suggested that <i>“the ERG’s alternative assumptions about surgical procedures may have underestimated the costs, but could not present any alternative estimates”</i>.</p> <p>The ERG estimated a total cost of surgery of £1,525.74. This estimate assumed that 67% of all HS surgeries were intermediate procedures which were undertaken in a day case setting and that of the remaining HS surgeries, patients were assumed to have an average of 2 wide excisions over their lifetime (6%) with all the other remaining surgeries (27%) comprised of an equal mix of elective and non-elective intermediate skin procedures with an average length of stay (LOS) of 2 days.¹⁹</p> <p>AbbVie believes that the assumptions used by the ERG to estimate the cost of surgical-inpatient admissions are an underestimate due to the following reasons:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) The ERG assumed that 67% of all HS surgeries were intermediate procedures which were undertaken as a day case, however the value extracted by the ERG from the HES study “Secondary care management of hidradenitis suppurativa in England: A description of national patient pathways and resource use using hospital episode statistics data from 2007-2013” refers only to the patients who had a first recorded inpatient HS diagnosis code (index spell) during the study period. Instead the total number of inpatient spells reported during the study period was [REDACTED], of which [REDACTED] were elective admissions, [REDACTED] were non-elective and 31,875 were day cases (which indicates that the value used by the ERG in their calculations overestimates the proportion of day cases and as a result underestimates the total cost of surgical-inpatient admissions).²⁰ 2) Based on clinical expert opinion and market research data conducted by AbbVie it is unlikely that moderate to severe HS patients would only have on average 2 wide surgical excisions over their lifetime. <p>As such AbbVie believes that the alternative assumption about the cost of surgical-</p>	
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	<p>inpatient admissions used in the ERG's base case represent an underestimate of the cost of surgery for HS and as such including this in the cost effectiveness model overestimates the ICER.</p> <p>The full list of references is not included here. These are presented in the AbbVie response to consultation, which can be found in the Committee papers.</p>	
AbbVie	<p>Are the summaries of clinical and cost effectiveness reasonable interpretations of the evidence?</p> <p>The ACD does not reasonably interpret some elements of cost-effectiveness associated with adalimumab.</p> <p>Cost effectiveness results based on PIONEER II only</p> <p>The base case analysis used data from both Phase III pivotal trials (PIONEER I and II), however utility data was only available from one study (the PIONEER II clinical trial collected EQ-5D information as a measurement of HRQoL, while the PIONEER I trial did not collect EQ-5D data). As such AbbVie also presented a scenario analysis where data from only one trial, PIONEER II, was used. This resulted in an ICER which was higher than that presented in the base case analysis. The ACD states that <i>“the ICER for adalimumab increased to about £36,400 per QALY gained compared with supportive care (based on a deterministic analysis) when the efficacy data from PIONEER I data were excluded. The committee considered that this was counter-intuitive because the benefit with adalimumab was smaller in PIONEER I than in PIONEER II. This supported the committee’s concerns about the company’s inconsistent use of data sources instead of a meta-analysis, which contributed to the structural uncertainties in the model”</i>.</p> <p>The treatment effect observed in PIONEER I was smaller than that observed in PIONEER II. However the reason for the increase in the ICER can't be attributed to the inconsistent use of data sources instead of a meta-analysis as suggested by the Committee. The main reason for the difference in results is due to the fact that the proportion of patients responding to treatment with adalimumab is higher in PIONEER II compared to PIONEER I and, as a result, more patients continue treatment with adalimumab in the cost effectiveness model after week 12 (thus increasing the overall cost of treatment which increases the ICER).</p> <p>As such AbbVie does not believe that the cost effectiveness results are counter-intuitive when only results from the PIONEER II are used in the cost effectiveness model.</p>	<p>Comments noted. The text in section 4.13 of the ACD was unclear and has been misinterpreted. When describing the results as “counterintuitive”, the committee was referring to the reduction in the incremental quality-adjusted life years (QALYs) in the scenario analysis, rather than the increase in the incremental cost-effectiveness ratio (ICER). The committee considered it counterintuitive that adalimumab produced a lower QALY gain when the results from PIONEER I were excluded. This statement has been removed from the FAD because this scenario was not considered relevant when the committee were identifying the most plausible ICER (see FAD section 4.17).</p>
AbbVie	<p>Are the recommendations sound and a suitable basis for guidance to the NHS?</p>	<p>In its first appraisal meeting, the committee concluded that adalimumab may provide additional gains in health-related quality of life over those</p>

	<p>Due to the points discussed above, AbbVie does not believe that the provisional recommendations are sound or a suitable basis for guidance to the NHS.</p> <p>AbbVie believes that the Committee preferred base case overestimates the ICER by using a lower cost of surgery and by not taking into account the additional psychological benefit that adalimumab could provide (which are not currently captured in the QALY calculations). Furthermore the current analysis does not capture the potential benefits of adalimumab in improving work productivity which would be expected to be significant for HS patient considering that they are usually diagnosed in their early 20s.</p> <p>There is a clear unmet need for an effective licensed HS treatment in the UK for patients with moderate to severe HS. Adalimumab is the only licensed treatment for moderate to severe HS and represents a step change in the management of HS compared to current standard of care. Results from the pivotal Phase III trials (PIONEER I and II) have demonstrated that adalimumab significantly reduces the number of inflammatory lesions in HS patients, thereby reducing pain and improving overall HRQoL of patients with moderate to severe HS. Adalimumab has the potential to delay and prevent HS from developing to a stage where extensive skin surgery will be required or surgery might not be possible due to skin damage.</p>	<p>included in the quality-adjusted life year (QALY) calculations, for example psychological benefits – see ACD section 4.14 (corresponding to FAD section 4.18).</p> <p>The NICE reference case stipulates that the perspective on outcomes should be all direct health effects. If the inclusion of a wider set of costs or outcomes is expected to influence the results significantly, such analysis should be presented in addition to the reference case analysis. Productivity costs are not included in either the reference-case or non-reference-case analyses; see section 5.1.7–5.1.10 of the Guide to the methods of technology appraisal. However, the committee heard that returning to work has an important positive impact on psychological well-being and feelings of self-worth. The FAD has been amended to reflect this – see FAD section 4.18.</p> <p>The FAD has also been amended to reflect the discussions about the cost of surgical-inpatient admissions at the committee’s second appraisal meeting – see FAD sections 4.12 and 4.13.</p>
AbbVie	<p>Factual inaccuracies identified in the ACD: page 15 Section 3.18</p> <p>Description of inaccuracy</p> <p><i>“The ICER for adalimumab was greater than £20,000 per QALY gained, compared with supportive care, in the following scenarios:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> <i>time horizon shortened to 20 years or 30 years</i> <input type="checkbox"/> <i>data from PIONEER I excluded (model used only PIONEER II)</i> <input type="checkbox"/> <i>different imputation rule for missing data”</i> <p>Suggested amendment</p> <p><i>“The ICER for adalimumab was greater than £20,000 per QALY gained, compared with supportive care, in the following scenarios:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> <i>time horizon shortened to 20 years or 30 years</i> 	<p>Comment noted; NICE agrees that this was a factual inaccuracy in the ACD. NICE agrees that AbbVie’s suggested amendment is accurate, but this statement has been removed from the evidence section of the FAD because these scenarios were not considered relevant to the committee’s decision-making after the company submitted its revised base case.</p>

	<input type="checkbox"/> data from PIONEER I excluded (model used only PIONEER II) <input type="checkbox"/> different extrapolation method ”	
AbbVie	<p>Factual inaccuracies identified in the ACD: page 15 Section 3.18</p> <p>Description of inaccuracy</p> <p><i>“It noted that the ERG’s alternative calculation of transition probabilities beyond week 36 (in which extrapolation was based on data from the PIONEER trials and missing data were handled consistently) did not have a material effect on the ICER”.</i></p> <p>The scenario analysis in which extrapolation is only based on data from the PIONEER trials lowers considerably the ICER (pg. 195 Table 63 of submission of evidence).</p> <p>Suggested amendment</p> <p><i>““It noted that the ERG’s alternative calculation of transition probabilities beyond week 36 (different imputation rule for missing data) did not have a material effect on the ICER”.</i></p>	Comment noted. This statement has been removed from the FAD because this scenario was not considered relevant when the committee were identifying the most plausible ICER (see FAD section 4.17).
British Association of Dermatologists	<p>Has all of the relevant evidence been taken into account?</p> <p>We note that RCT data regarding adalimumab 40mg weekly therapy compared to placebo is also available from the phase II trial (Kimball et al 2012). Could any of this data be added to the results of PIONEER I and II for the purposes of modelling, or is this prevented by lack of HiSCR outcome data?</p>	Comment noted. The Hidradenitis Suppurativa Clinical Response (HiSCR) outcome was not a pre-specified endpoint in the phase II trial (M10-467).
British Association of Dermatologists	<p>There is some confusion about the source of evidence for current hidradenitis suppurativa (HS) clinical practice in the UK. Two surveys have been conducted but in some places are not differentiated:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ingram JR, McPhee M. Management of hidradenitis suppurativa: a UK survey of current practice. Br J Dermatol 2015; 173: 1070-2. 2. Abbvie-sponsored survey of management of moderate to severe HS, the full results of which have not yet been published in a peer reviewed journal. <p>The survey by Ingram and McPhee sets out the order of most frequently used medical therapies for HS (however note that while isotretinoin is included, evidence suggests that this is ineffective for most HS patients). The survey sponsored by Abbvie was used by the company to estimate the number of surgical procedures required in a HS patient’s lifetime.</p>	The FAD has been amended to reflect this – see FAD section 4.2.
British Association of Dermatologists	<p>Are the summaries of clinical and cost effectiveness reasonable interpretations of the evidence?</p>	The FAD has been amended to reflect the appraisal committee’s further discussions about the cost of

	<p>Yes, the summaries are comprehensive and reasonable. The report includes the issue of uncertainties surrounding surgery for HS, which remains difficult to estimate accurately. In particular, it may be that three or four wide excisions are required on average during the lifetime of a patient with moderate to severe HS, rather than the estimate of two wide excisions included in the ERG report.</p> <p>In terms of further clarification of the surgery and wound care issues, reduction in suppuration in those patients who respond to adalimumab should decrease wound dressings costs, which can be a substantial component of the costs of supportive care. In addition there should be a reduction in the number of smaller procedures, such as incision and drainage and narrow margin excisions. It is uncertain whether there would be any change to the number of wide excisions because we do not have enough experience of how adalimumab will be used in practice, with the potential to use both adalimumab and wide excision surgery in some patients.</p>	<p>surgical-inpatient admissions and the effect of adalimumab on this cost – see FAD sections 4.12 and 4.13.</p> <p>The cost of dressings is reflected in section 4.18 of the FAD.</p>
<p>British Association of Dermatologists</p>	<p>Are the recommendations sound and a suitable basis for guidance to the NHS?</p> <p>Regarding stopping rules, we agree that it is reasonable to continue adalimumab treatment for partial response, defined as a 25-50% reduction in inflammatory lesions, with no increase in abscesses or draining fistulas. We also agree that it is inappropriate to continue treatment for a further 12 weeks in non-responders, defined as a reduction of less than 25% in the number of inflammatory lesions. It is counterintuitive that, in the pharmacoeconomic model, removal of the rule to continue adalimumab therapy for 12 weeks in non-responders made adalimumab less cost effective.</p> <p>The BAD wishes to stress that moderate to severe HS represents a large unmet patient need in the NHS, particularly when surgery is impractical due to involvement of several different skin regions. At the moment, clinicians are required to submit individual funding requests for anti-tumour necrosis factor alpha (anti-TNFα) therapies to treat HS, which generates inequalities in HS care provision across the UK. Anti-TNFα therapy represents a step change in HS care and adalimumab is currently the only licenced intervention available for HS.</p>	<p>Regarding the comment “It is counterintuitive that, in the pharmacoeconomic model, removal of the rule to continue adalimumab therapy for 12 weeks in non-responders made adalimumab less cost effective” NICE is unclear about the basis for this conclusion; the removal of the rule to continue adalimumab therapy for 12 weeks in non-responders was not modelled in the company’s original submission or in the ERG’s original exploratory analyses. The committee considered that the ICER for adalimumab would reduce (that is, the cost effectiveness of adalimumab would increase) if people whose disease was not responding to treatment after 36 weeks stopped treatment immediately (see ACD section 4.13). The committee requested that the company remove this rule in its revised base-case analysis; see section 3.25 of the FAD for the results of the company’s revised base case.</p>
<p>Hidradenitis Suppurativa Trust</p>	<p>While a range of other treatments are used to try to obtain a disease control there is no evidence to suggest a preferred method of treatment, and no other treatment is currently licenced for use for HS patients. This cause’s extreme frustration to both healthcare professionals and patients as there is no robust evidence to indicate which would be a preferred method of treatment, meaning a lengthy trial and error process for the patient which in turn increases the stress that HS patient’s face</p>	<p>Comments noted. The views of clinical experts and patient representatives were considered by the appraisal committee when formulating its recommendations.</p>

	which could have a detrimental psychological impact.	
Hidradenitis Suppurativa Trust	I note that the cost of surgical-inpatient admissions was a key driver for cost effectiveness, but I also wonder whether it would be fair to include the trial and error basis of other treatments (orally and topical) that HS patients are frequently having to undertake. If a patient was able to obtain disease management using Adalimumab then the need for antibiotics, oral immune suppression therapies, and vitamin A derivatives, such as, Isotretinoin and even dressings and topical treatments would lessen. These extra costs which are all associated with HS patients would not be as high if disease control was obtained. There are also costs associated with psychological implications due to chronic disease burden that may be able to be alleviated once disease control has been established.	Comments noted. The committee concluded that adalimumab may provide additional gains in health-related quality of life over those included in the quality-adjusted life year (QALY) calculations, for example psychological benefits – see FAD section 4.18.
Hidradenitis Suppurativa Trust	I note and understand the importance of having appropriate clinical comparators for Adalimumab, however this is a very difficult area to address fully, and also a frustrating one, as every route of treatment differs, and I note that the committee questioned whether infliximab would be an appropriate comparator (4.3). Through my work for the HS Trust, and the connections that I have with patients throughout the UK, I am being informed that infliximab is being withdrawn from patients and patients are being told that this is no longer an option. HS patients will no longer be offered this as a possible treatment, and those currently on this medication will be taken off imminently. HS patients are now left in limbo. Patients literally have nothing to help guide them through this difficult journey and some feel that by going through this trial and error approach with medications does not help, but more so hinder them, with possibly future implications, for instance, building up a resilience to antibiotics etc	Comments noted.
Hidradenitis Suppurativa Trust	I note that the committee did not consider an added benefit of Adalimumab may be to reduce the need for surgery as there is no related evidence (4.14), however due to the all-round lack of information surrounding HS and treatments is it fair to reach such conclusions? Could another scenario also be assumed that by obtaining disease control this may provide an opportunity to have surgery to eradicate troublesome areas, which in the long term may prevent the need for any future surgery and will improve the quality of life and even allow a disabled person to return to work?	The FAD has been amended to reflect this – see FAD sections 4.13 and 4.18.
Hidradenitis Suppurativa Trust	It is clear that there are still many uncertainties that surround HS, particularly surrounding treatment and long term approaches for disease management, but from a patient's perspective, is it viable to NOT recommend adalimumab? By having adalimumab recommended, it may enable an improved quality of life which may include the following benefits to an individual;-	Comments noted. The committee considered the responses to the appraisal consultation document together with new evidence submitted by the company and agreed that adalimumab could be recommended for treating moderate to severe

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Less pain • Less wound care • Lower need for other medical interventions • Improved social life • Improved work life • Improved personal life • Improved relationships • Family development opportunities • Improved psychological well being • Back to employment/work life – enabling better career opportunities • Feelings of hopefulness, confidence, self-worth improve • Less disease burden • More time for other activities due to less time needed for wound care/cleaning/dressing/preparing • Lower disease burden on carers/family/friends • Less need for primary care interventions nursing/wound clinics/pain clinics/community nursing etc <p>Having a medicine licenced for use with HS, but then not recommended to be used will be soul destroying to patients. Like all medications it may not be for everyone, but to just have it as an option is life changing. This is a pinnacle moment for HS patients, carers, family and friends as this disease affects a much wider number of people.</p>	<p>hidradenitis suppurativa in people whose disease has not responded to conventional systemic therapy, and only if the company provides it with the discount agreed in the patient access scheme.</p>
<p>Hidradenitis Suppurativa Trust</p>	<p>I also wonder whether the long term role of adalimumab has been taken into consideration. Some HS patients may enter a natural remission state, or symptoms may calm post menopause for some women, and therefore opportunities may arise where patients can wean off of adalimumab if disease control or remission has been established. Therefore the need for continued use is not required, or the need for less frequent use may arise.</p>	<p>The FAD has been amended to reflect this – see FAD section 4.1.</p>
<p>Royal College of Physicians</p>	<p>We would like to formally endorse the response submitted by the British Association of Dermatologists.</p>	<p>Comments noted.</p>

Comments received from clinical experts and patient experts

Nominating organisation	Comment [sic]	Response
<p>Hidradenitis Suppurativa Trust</p>	<p>I have attempted to read though all the documentation, it is a weighty document and contains a lot of clinical and statistical jargon which is not my forte, even so the main areas of interest for me is the current recommendation that it will not be recommended.</p> <p>As someone who lives with this condition I am deeply concerned that without the approval, many people with HS will simply be left with no treatment, living very painful, isolating lives and not be able to partake in activities that the rest of the population take for granted.</p> <p>The reality for someone with HS is access to any support or treatment is a postcode lottery dependant on the clinical awareness of HS of the GP/Consultant/Doctor they come into contact with.</p> <p>I currently run the [REDACTED] HS support group and what quickly becomes apparent sadly is the 'brushing off' people with HS experience when trying to get a referral from their GP to a specialist. Often been told, sorry you have HS there is nothing we can do, here is some Hipiscrub. This is our reality. Those that are fortunate to have a good GP, there is a long slow process of referral and then you feel like you have to go through a cycle of trying every medication known to man to try and get some relief. So that's drugs for acne, leprosy and organ rejection, nothing that is identified for HS specifically. This lack of value to our plight and condition can be very distressing.</p> <p>So when we were told last July that Adalimumab was licensed for HS, it was like a ray of sunlight. It meant that those who were stage 2 and 3 could go to their GP and name a medication that could help. They would still have to go through hoops but it validates their condition and the pain and suffering they have experienced.</p> <p>I realize my concerns raised here are simply emotional, and what you need are hard facts, statistics and clinical outcomes. Which I feel Abbvie did not provide at the outset, which I personally feel very frustrated about as let down. But my plea and those of many suffering with HS is please, give us a chance, give us a choice and give us hope.</p> <p>I am currently on Infliximab, and have been for 6 months, it has made such a difference to me and my condition, with large portions of time pain free. But if the treatment starts to impact on my health and no longer work or I have a reaction and need to stop, this means I have run out of options. All I</p>	<p>Comments noted. The views of clinical experts and patient representatives were considered by the appraisal committee when formulating its recommendations.</p> <p>The committee considered the responses to the appraisal consultation document together with new evidence submitted by the company and agreed that adalimumab could be recommended for treating moderate to severe hidradenitis suppurativa in people whose disease has not responded to conventional systemic therapy, and only if the company provides it with the discount agreed in the patient access scheme.</p>

Nominating organisation	Comment [sic]	Response
	<p>will have is surgery and cudely have lumps cut out of me. As a result I will need time off work, potentially lose my job and be reliant on benefit. I am a single parent who fought to educate myself, putting myself through university as a mature student to better the life of my child and our future. This would be a huge step backwards for me and soul destroying.</p> <p>This may seem dramatic to you, but this is my life and the lives of 1-100 people living with HS. You have the power to give them hope and treatment, please think very hard before you make the decision to not recommend this treatment.</p>	

Comments received from members of the public

Role*	Comment [sic]	Response
Patient 1	<p>I've suffered HS for 17 years now and my quality of life well basically I don't have a life I am in pain every single day I miss doing things with my children because I have numerous open wounds over my body I live with the embarrassment of this every day of my life where I leak through my clothes on my bed,sofas etc if there is a slight glimmer of hope that something could help someone in my position possible have a little bit of a better quality of life I'm disappointed it's being considered to be stopped we need some kind of hope this disease will get better one day.</p>	<p>Comments noted. The views of patient representatives were considered by the appraisal committee when formulating its recommendations. The committee considered the responses to the appraisal consultation document together with new evidence submitted by the company and agreed that adalimumab could be recommended for treating moderate to severe hidradenitis suppurativa in people whose disease has not responded to conventional systemic therapy, and only if the company provides it with the discount agreed in the patient access scheme.</p>

* When comments are submitted via the Institute's web site, individuals are asked to identify their role by choosing from a list as follows: 'patient', 'carer', 'general public', 'health professional (within NHS)', 'health professional (private sector)', 'healthcare industry (pharmaceutical)', 'healthcare industry'(other)', 'local government professional' or, if none of these categories apply, 'other' with a separate box to enter a description.

Role	Comment [sic]	Response
Patient 2	<p>HS patients are often isolated and neglected due to the lack of medical support. There needs to be an appropriate patient pathway where we are considered as patients still. Hs effects me personally in a lot of way from work like to home life with my partner and son. I feel it stops me doing daily jobs some times and with my job role also stops me from being able to do this without horrific pain! Please support this!</p>	<p>Comments noted. The views of patient representatives were considered by the appraisal committee when formulating its recommendations. The committee considered the responses to the appraisal consultation document together with new evidence submitted by the company and agreed that adalimumab could be recommended for treating moderate to severe hidradenitis suppurativa in people whose disease has not responded to conventional systemic therapy, and only if the company provides it with the discount agreed in the patient access scheme.</p>
Patient 3	<p>Absolutely ridiculous! You are limiting what very few options we have and making it near on impossible to obtain funding - this has worked for patients over years which can be obtained from personal accounts. This decision needs to be reversed.</p>	<p>Comments noted. The views of patient representatives were considered by the appraisal committee when formulating its recommendations. The committee considered the responses to the appraisal consultation document together with new evidence submitted by the company and agreed that adalimumab could be recommended for treating moderate to severe hidradenitis suppurativa in people whose disease has not responded to conventional systemic therapy, and only if the company provides it with the discount agreed in the patient access scheme.</p>
Patient 4	<p>After it has been recognised that Hhmira can benefit those with the debilitating disease hidradenitis suppurativa it is sad that you are considering removing this again, if it can give relief and has already to sufferers I would appreciate you reviewing this decision, I have this disease and am at stage two, so far no drugs have worked for me and this may be an option for the future, and I am gutted to think it may not be available.</p>	<p>Comments noted. The views of patient representatives were considered by the appraisal committee when formulating its recommendations. The committee considered the responses to the appraisal consultation document together with new evidence submitted by the company and agreed that adalimumab could be recommended for treating moderate to severe hidradenitis suppurativa in people whose disease has not responded to conventional systemic therapy, and only if the company provides it with the discount agreed in the patient access scheme.</p>

Role	Comment [sic]	Response
Patient 5	<p>I was diagnosed with Hidradenitis Suppurativa in 1999 in my final year at university. I put my symptoms down to stress but I required surgery later that year and it was then I was informed I was suffering with HS and that I would need further surgeries in future. Currently I am near 50 surgeries, including flap grafts and split thickness grafts along with numerous excisions. I have been prescribed various drugs including, dapsons, rifampicin, isotretinoin and various antibiotics all without success. I was approved by NICE for Adalimumab and commenced treatment with noticeable reduction of flare ups. However, I needed to stop treatment for surgery and recently saw my dermatologist to discuss restarting the treatment. I was told of this meeting and its relevance to my recommencement of Adalimumab and I felt it necessary to include my input as a point of reference to your discussion on the future of treating hidradenitis Suppurativa. Please consider my only treatment at present of severe disease is inpatient surgery and base the cost against that of Adalimumab and its evidence based success from trials and patient reports. I am willing to discuss my situation further for clarification and to assist your need for information.</p>	<p>Comments noted. The FAD has been amended to reflect the discussions about the cost of surgical-inpatient admissions at the committee’s second appraisal meeting – see FAD sections 4.12 and 4.13.</p> <p>The views of patient representatives were considered by the appraisal committee when formulating its recommendations. The committee considered the responses to the appraisal consultation document together with new evidence submitted by the company and agreed that adalimumab could be recommended for treating moderate to severe hidradenitis suppurativa in people whose disease has not responded to conventional systemic therapy, and only if the company provides it with the discount agreed in the patient access scheme.</p>
NHS Professional	<p>Overall the decision not to approve would be very disappointing. The authors do not seem to understand how devastating this condition really is. Furthermore in patients with severe HS there is no real indication in the review that currently there are no available treatments which work. The TNF inhibitors are the first drugs which have some impact on patients severely affected as most dermatologists who treat these patients will have seen. This drug should be made available to clinicians without the requirement for lengthy form-filling which completely stagnates the running of NHS work, and severely disadvantages patients.</p>	<p>Comments noted. The views of clinical experts and patient representatives were considered by the appraisal committee when formulating its recommendations. The committee considered the responses to the appraisal consultation document together with new evidence submitted by the company and agreed that adalimumab could be recommended for treating moderate to severe hidradenitis suppurativa in people whose disease has not responded to conventional systemic therapy, and only if the company provides it with the discount agreed in the patient access scheme.</p>

Comments received from commentators

None

National Institute for Health and Care Excellence

Single Technology Appraisal

Adalimumab for treating moderate to severe hidradenitis suppurativa [ID812]

AbbVie's Response to the Appraisal Consultation Document

11 March 2016

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

AbbVie welcomes the opportunity to comment on the Appraisal Consultation Document (ACD).

AbbVie is disappointed with the preliminary decision not to recommend adalimumab within its marketing authorisation for treating moderate to severe hidradenitis suppurativa (HS) in people whose disease has not responded to conventional therapy.

HS has a considerable impact on a patient's health related quality of life (HRQoL) and activities of daily living. Given that the peak onset of HS is during the early 20s, HS can have a devastating impact on patients' lives: in forming relationships, ability to work and everyday activities.¹ Patients with HS also have to deal with psychological complications such as embarrassment and depression. Lack of awareness amongst the general public and in primary care delays presentation and diagnosis with HS patients experiencing significant delays in diagnosis (up to 12 years) during which they incur healthcare costs and undergo unnecessary treatments.²

Current HS treatments are used on an off-label basis and do not offer reliable disease control. There is limited published evidence on the effectiveness of these treatments and, therefore, clinical practice is driven primarily by expert opinion. Ineffective treatments can lead to the need for extensive surgery which can be associated with physical and psychosocial morbidities. A considerable number of HS patients who undergo surgical treatment experience disease persistence due to inadequate removal of involved tissue at the surgical site or due to the presence of disease at sites other than where surgery has been performed.

There is a clear unmet need for an effective licensed HS treatment. Adalimumab is the only licensed treatment for moderate to severe HS and represents a step change in the management of HS compared to current standard of care. Phase III randomised controlled trials have demonstrated that adalimumab significantly reduces the number of inflammatory lesions in HS patients, thereby reducing pain and improving overall HRQoL of patients with moderate to severe HS. Adalimumab has the potential to delay and prevent HS from developing into a stage where extensive skin surgery will be required or surgery might not be possible due to skin damage.

AbbVie's response to the ACD follows the general headings proposed by NICE for comments on the ACD.

AbbVie's position is that some of NICE's summaries of the cost effectiveness are not reasonable interpretations of the evidence provided and the following points will be discussed:

1. Cost of surgical-inpatient admissions

- AbbVie believes that alternative assumptions about the costs of surgical-inpatient admissions used in the ERG's base case are an underestimate of the cost of surgery for HS. These assumptions result in an over estimate of the incremental cost-effectiveness ratio (ICER).

2. Cost effectiveness results using data from the PIONEER II trial only

- AbbVie does not believe that the cost effectiveness results are counter-intuitive when only results from the PIONEER II trial are used in the cost effectiveness analysis and that the main reason for the increase in the ICER can be attributed to the higher treatment effect observed in PIONEER II.

As such AbbVie believes that the committee preferred base case overestimates the ICER by using a lower cost of surgery and by not taking into account the improvement in the psychological burden of hidradenitis suppurativa that adalimumab might provide to HS patients (not captured by the QALY in the current analysis). These points are further discussed within Section 1 and 2. Appendix 1 contains further points related to factual inaccuracies in the ACD.

We sincerely encourage the Committee to reconsider its draft guidance in light of these comments to the ACD and the additional evidence presented by AbbVie.

AbbVie believes that the new evidence presented as requested by the Committee demonstrates that adalimumab represents a cost effective use of NHS resources.

Response to the content of the ACD under the general headings proposed by NICE for comments on the ACD

1. Has all of the relevant evidence been taken into account?

AbbVie Response:

Symptoms experienced by patients with HS include recurrent inflamed lesions, pain, burning, itching and an odorous discharge.³ These symptoms have a devastating impact on patients' lives both psychologically (e.g. embarrassment, stigma) and physically (e.g. restricted movement, leisure and activity).^{4,5}

The skin is the largest visible part of the body and as well as playing an important role for psychological and physical functioning, it plays a key role for self-esteem and perception of self-image. Therefore, the symptoms of HS are much more than just the physical appearance of abscesses, fistulas and scarring. Esmann et al., (2001) concluded that HS has a large emotional impact on patients resulting in social isolation due to fear of stigmatization.⁴ Shame and irritation are also feelings frequently expressed by HS patients relating to smells, scars, itching and pain.⁴ Furthermore, HS has been associated with social isolation and difficulty in developing intimate relationships.⁴

Many patients with HS also deal with additional psychological complications such as embarrassment and depression.⁵ Using the Major Depressive Index (MDI) tool, the proportion of HS patients with depression was estimated at 9%; approximately twice that of the general population.⁶ Another study showed that up to 21% of individuals with HS may have co-existent depression, according to the Beck Depression Inventory-Short Form (BDI-SF).⁷ A post-hoc analysis of the adalimumab Phase II HS trial also confirmed a high rate of depression, with overall 64 of 154 patients (41.6%) reporting co-morbid depression.⁸ This was comparable to another study (n=90) which reported 38.6% of HS patients affected by depression, as measured by the Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale (HADS).⁹

Because of the high psychological burden observed in HS patients the benefit of a reduction in disease activity on the overall psychological status of these patients might not be realised immediately and as such AbbVie agrees with the conclusion of the ACD that *“Improvements in the psychological burden of hidradenitis suppurativa may not be captured in the QALY calculations, because there is a time lag between reducing disease activity and seeing a benefit on patient-reported outcomes”*.

HS is also associated with a number of inflammatory diseases, including inflammatory bowel disease, spondyloarthropathies and pyoderma gangrenosum. Squamous cell carcinoma rates are also higher in patients with HS than the general population.¹⁰ Patients with HS also have an increased risk of metabolic syndrome and suicide compared with the general population.^{4,11,12} The clinical experts consulted during the appraisal committee meeting also *“noted that hidradenitis suppurativa is associated with increased mortality, which can be a result of physical complications such as sepsis, or people taking their own lives”*.

Since the additional improvements in the psychological burden of hidradenitis suppurativa may not have been captured in the QALY calculations and due to the potential impact on mortality (from HS directly i.e., suicide or complications due to HS surgery) not being considered in the economic analysis, AbbVie believes that the ICERs upon which the recommendations have been based are likely to be overestimates.

2. Are the summaries of clinical and cost effectiveness reasonable interpretations of the evidence?

The ACD does not reasonably interpret some elements of cost-effectiveness associated with adalimumab.

2.1 The ERG underestimates the cost of surgical-inpatient admissions

The European guidelines published in 2015 recommend medical treatment either as monotherapy or in combination with radical surgery for widely spread lesions and surgery/laser for locally recurring lesions. Laser treatment is a potential treatment option early in the course of the disease. Surgery to remove unresponsive lesions is an option, local excision early in the disease and wide surgical excision later in the treatment pathway.¹³ Wide surgical excision is generally used in patients with more advanced disease; the skin areas affected by HS are removed in extensive skin surgery and the wounds are left to secondary healing, which can take up to 3 months. Although surgery may offer benefits in terms of patient satisfaction¹⁴ and HRQoL improvements,¹⁵ it increases the risk of infection, excessive bleeding, pain, prolonged healing and further scarring. In addition, surgery is associated with a high rate of recurrence and as it only treats the disease locally, it does not prevent the reappearance of lesions in other locations which means that patients may require multiple surgeries over time.^{15,16}

An observational cross-sectional study funded by AbbVie retrospectively reviewed patient notes for 101 patients from 10 UK hospitals for the 5 years prior to July 2014-April 2015.¹⁷ Of those patients, 41% had surgery (86 surgeries over 5 years). Of the 86 surgeries 13.9% (n=12) had surgical complications, and 34.1% (n=14) had recurrent surgery most of which was at the same site (78.6%, n=11). The median time to next surgery was 5 months and the median time to recurrence of disease was 10.2 months (range 0.2 -66 months).

Market research including 315 patients with HS revealed that 79% of patients required surgical intervention as part of their disease management. Although local incision and drainage was the most common procedure, 38% of patients also reported having wide excisions. The common reasons cited by patients for wide excisional surgery was to reduce pain, to clear HS symptoms, and to reduce the impact of HS on their daily life.¹⁸

The clinical experts consulted during this submission *“noted that people with hidradenitis suppurativa will have repeated and extensive surgeries over their lifetime, which is burdensome”*. The clinical experts also suggested that *“the ERG’s alternative assumptions about surgical procedures may have underestimated the costs, but could not present any alternative estimates”*.

The ERG estimated a total cost of surgery of £1,525.74. This estimate assumed that 67% of all HS surgeries were intermediate procedures which were undertaken in a day case setting and that of the remaining HS surgeries, patients were assumed to have an average of 2 wide excisions over their lifetime (6%) with all the other remaining surgeries (27%) comprised of an equal mix of elective and non-elective intermediate skin procedures with an average length of stay (LOS) of 2 days.¹⁹

AbbVie believes that the assumptions used by the ERG to estimate the cost of surgical-inpatient admissions are an underestimate due to the following reasons:

- 1) The ERG assumed that 67% of all HS surgeries were intermediate procedures which were undertaken as a day case, however the value extracted by the ERG from the HES study “Secondary care management of hidradenitis suppurativa in England: A description of national patient pathways and resource use using hospital episode statistics data from 2007-2013” refers only to the patients who had a first recorded inpatient HS diagnosis code (index spell) during the study period. Instead the total number of inpatient spells reported during the study period was [REDACTED], of which [REDACTED] were elective admissions, [REDACTED] were non-elective and 31,875 were day cases (which indicates that the value used by the ERG in their calculations overestimates the proportion of day cases and as a result underestimates the total cost of surgical-inpatient admissions).²⁰
- 2) Based on clinical expert opinion and market research data conducted by AbbVie it is unlikely that moderate to severe HS patients would only have on average 2 wide surgical excisions over their lifetime.

As such AbbVie believes that the alternative assumption about the cost of surgical-inpatient admissions used in the ERG’s base case represent an underestimate of the cost of surgery for HS and as such including this in the cost effectiveness model overestimates the ICER.

2.2 Cost effectiveness results based on PIONEER II only

The base case analysis used data from both Phase III pivotal trials (PIONEER I and II), however utility data was only available from one study (the PIONEER II clinical trial collected EQ-5D information as a measurement of HRQoL, while the PIONEER I trial did not collect EQ-5D data). As such AbbVie also presented a scenario analysis where data from only one trial, PIONEER II, was used. This resulted in an ICER which was higher than that presented in the base case analysis. The ACD states that *“the ICER for adalimumab increased to about £36,400 per QALY gained compared with supportive care (based on a deterministic analysis) when the efficacy data from PIONEER I data were excluded. The committee considered that this was counter-intuitive because the benefit with adalimumab was smaller in PIONEER I than in PIONEER II. This supported the committee’s concerns about the company’s inconsistent use of data sources instead of a meta-analysis, which contributed to the structural uncertainties in the model”*.

The treatment effect observed in PIONEER I was smaller than that observed in PIONEER II. However the reason for the increase in the ICER can't be attributed to the inconsistent use of data sources instead of a meta-analysis as suggested by the Committee. The main reason for the difference in results is due to the fact that the proportion of patients responding to treatment with adalimumab is higher in PIONEER II compared to PIONEER I and, as a result, more patients continue treatment with adalimumab in the cost effectiveness model after week 12 (thus increasing the overall cost of treatment which increases the ICER).

As such AbbVie does not believe that the cost effectiveness results are counter-intuitive when only results from the PIONEER II are used in the cost effectiveness model.

3. Are the recommendations sound and a suitable basis for guidance to the NHS?

AbbVie Response:

Due to the points discussed above, AbbVie does not believe that the provisional recommendations are sound or a suitable basis for guidance to the NHS.

AbbVie believes that the Committee preferred base case overestimates the ICER by using a lower cost of surgery and by not taking into account the additional psychological benefit that adalimumab could provide (which are not currently captured in the QALY calculations). Furthermore the current analysis does not capture the potential benefits of adalimumab in improving work productivity which would be expected to be significant for HS patient considering that they are usually diagnosed in their early 20s.

There is a clear unmet need for an effective licensed HS treatment in the UK for patients with moderate to severe HS. Adalimumab is the only licensed treatment for moderate to severe HS and represents a step change in the management of HS compared to current standard of care. Results from the pivotal Phase III trials (PIONEER I and II) have demonstrated that adalimumab significantly reduces the number of inflammatory lesions in HS patients, thereby reducing pain and improving overall HRQoL of patients with moderate to severe HS. Adalimumab has the potential to delay and prevent HS from developing to a stage where extensive skin surgery will be required or surgery might not be possible due to skin damage.

4. Are there any aspects of the recommendations that need particular consideration to ensure we avoid unlawful discrimination against any group of people on the grounds of race, gender, disability, religion or belief, sexual orientation, age, gender reassignment, pregnancy and maternity?

AbbVie Response:

No aspects of the recommendations need particular consideration under these grounds.

APPENDIX 1

Factual inaccuracies identified in the ACD

Section of ACD	Description of inaccuracy	Suggested amendment
<p>Page 15 Section 3.18</p>	<p><i>“The ICER for adalimumab was greater than £20,000 per QALY gained, compared with supportive care, in the following scenarios:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> <i>time horizon shortened to 20 years or 30 years</i> <input type="checkbox"/> <i>data from PIONEER I excluded (model used only PIONEER II)</i> <input type="checkbox"/> <i>different imputation rule for missing data”</i> <p>The ICER above 20,000 was based on a different extrapolation method rather than a different imputation rule for missing data.</p>	<p><i>“The ICER for adalimumab was greater than £20,000 per QALY gained, compared with supportive care, in the following scenarios:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> <i>time horizon shortened to 20 years or 30 years</i> <input type="checkbox"/> <i>data from PIONEER I excluded (model used only PIONEER II)</i> <input type="checkbox"/> <i>different extrapolation method ”</i>
<p>Page 28 Section 4.13</p>	<p><i>“It noted that the ERG’s alternative calculation of transition probabilities beyond week 36 (in which extrapolation was based on data from the PIONEER trials and missing data were handled consistently) did not have a material effect on the ICER”.</i></p> <p>The scenario analysis in which extrapolation is only based on data from the PIONEER trials lowers considerably the ICER (pg. 195 Table 63 of submission of evidence).</p>	<p><i>““It noted that the ERG’s alternative calculation of transition probabilities beyond week 36 (different imputation rule for missing data) did not have a material effect on the ICER”.</i></p>

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Single Technology Appraisal (STA)

Adalimumab for treating moderate to severe hidradenitis suppurativa

Comments on the ACD:-

- While a range of other treatments are used to try to obtain a disease control there is no evidence to suggest a preferred method of treatment, and no other treatment is currently licenced for use for HS patients. This cause's extreme frustration to both healthcare professionals and patients as there is no robust evidence to indicate which would be a preferred method of treatment, meaning a lengthy trial and error process for the patient which in turn increases the stress that HS patient's face which could have a detrimental psychological impact.

- I note that the cost of surgical-inpatient admissions was a key driver for cost effectiveness, but I also wonder whether it would be fair to include the trial and error basis of other treatments (orally and topical) that HS patients are frequently having to undertake. If a patient was able to obtain disease management using Adalimumab then the need for antibiotics, oral immune suppression therapies, and vitamin A derivatives, such as, Isotretinoin and even dressings and topical treatments would lessen. These extra costs which are all associated with HS patients would not be as high if disease control was obtained. There are also costs associated with psychological implications due to chronic disease burden that may be able to be alleviated once disease control has been established.

- I note and understand the importance of having appropriate clinical comparators for Adalimumab, however this is a very difficult area to address fully, and also a frustrating one, as every route of treatment differs, and I note that the committee questioned whether infliximab would be an appropriate comparator (Section 4.3). Through my work for the HS Trust, and the connections that I have with patients throughout the UK, I am being informed that infliximab is being withdrawn from patients and patients are being told that this is no longer an option. HS patients will no longer be offered this as a possible treatment, and those currently on this medication will be taken off imminently. HS patients are now left in limbo. Patients literally have nothing to help guide them through this difficult journey and some feel that by going through this trial and error approach with medications does not help, but more so hinder them, with possibly future implications, for instance, building up a resilience to antibiotics etc

- I note that the committee did not consider an added benefit of Adalimumab which may be to reduce the need for surgery as there is no related evidence (Section 4.14), however due to the all-round lack of information surrounding HS and treatments is it fair to reach such

conclusions? Could another scenario also be assumed that by obtaining disease control this may provide an opportunity to have surgery to eradicate troublesome areas, which in the long term may prevent the need for any future surgery and will improve the quality of life and even allow a disabled person to return to work?

- It is clear that there are still many uncertainties that surround HS, particularly surrounding treatment and long term approaches for disease management, but from a patient's perspective, is it viable to NOT recommend adalimumab? By having adalimumab recommended, it may enable an improved quality of life which may include the following benefits to an individual;-
 - Less pain
 - Less wound care
 - Lower need for other medical interventions
 - Improved social life
 - Improved work life
 - Improved personal life
 - Improved relationships
 - Family development opportunities
 - Improved psychological well being
 - Back to employment/work life – enabling better career opportunities
 - Feelings of hopefulness, confidence, self-worth improve
 - Less disease burden
 - More time for other activities due to less time needed for wound care/cleaning/dressing/preparing
 - Lower disease burden on carers/family/friends
 - Less need for primary care interventions nursing/wound clinics/pain clinics/community nursing etc

- I also wonder whether the long term role of adalimumab has been taken into consideration. Some HS patients may enter a natural remission state, or symptoms may calm post menopause for some women, and therefore opportunities may arise where patients can end adalimumab treatment or it may be administered less frequently, if disease control or remission has been established. Therefore the need for continued use is not essential.

- Having a medicine licenced for use with HS, but then not recommended to be used will be soul destroying to patients. Like all medications it may not be for everyone, but to just have an option is life changing. This is a pinnacle moment for HS patients, carers, family and friends as this disease affects a much wider number of people.

Adalimumab for treating moderate to severe hidradenitis suppurativa [ID812]

Comments on Appraisal Consultation Document, March 2016

John Ingram, on behalf of the British Association of Dermatologists

Has all of the relevant evidence been taken into account?

We note that RCT data regarding adalimumab 40mg weekly therapy compared to placebo is also available from the phase II trial (Kimball et al 2012). Could any of this data be added to the results of PIONEER I and II for the purposes of modelling, or is this prevented by lack of HiSCR outcome data?

There is some confusion about the source of evidence for current hidradenitis suppurativa (HS) clinical practice in the UK. Two surveys have been conducted but in some places are not differentiated:

- 1) Ingram JR, McPhee M. Management of hidradenitis suppurativa: a UK survey of current practice. *Br J Dermatol* 2015; 173: 1070-2.
- 2) Abbvie-sponsored survey of management of moderate to severe HS, the full results of which have not yet been published in a peer reviewed journal.

The survey by Ingram and McPhee sets out the order of most frequently used medical therapies for HS (however note that while isotretinoin is included, evidence suggests that this is ineffective for most HS patients). The survey sponsored by Abbvie was used by the company to estimate the number of surgical procedures required in a HS patient's lifetime.

Are the summaries of clinical and cost effectiveness reasonable interpretations of the evidence?

Yes, the summaries are comprehensive and reasonable. The report includes the issue of uncertainties surrounding surgery for HS, which remains difficult to estimate accurately. In particular, it may be that three or four wide excisions are required on average during the lifetime of a patient with moderate to severe HS, rather than the estimate of two wide excisions included in the ERG report.

In terms of further clarification of the surgery and wound care issues, reduction in suppuration in those patients who respond to adalimumab should decrease wound dressings costs, which can be a substantial component of the costs of supportive care. In addition there should be a reduction in the number of smaller procedures, such as incision and drainage and narrow margin excisions. It is uncertain whether there would be any change to the number of wide excisions because we do not have enough experience of how adalimumab will be used in practice, with the potential to use both adalimumab and wide excision surgery in some patients.

Are the recommendations sound and a suitable basis for guidance to the NHS?

Regarding stopping rules, we agree that it is reasonable to continue adalimumab treatment for partial response, defined as a 25-50% reduction in inflammatory lesions, with no increase in abscesses or draining fistulas. We also agree that it is inappropriate to continue treatment for a

further 12 weeks in non-responders, defined as a reduction of less than 25% in the number of inflammatory lesions. It is counterintuitive that, in the pharmacoeconomic model, removal of the rule to continue adalimumab therapy for 12 weeks in non-responders made adalimumab less cost effective.

The BAD wishes to stress that moderate to severe HS represents a large unmet patient need in the NHS, particularly when surgery is impractical due to involvement of several different skin regions. At the moment, clinicians are required to submit individual funding requests for anti-tumour necrosis factor alpha (anti-TNF α) therapies to treat HS, which generates inequalities in HS care provision across the UK. Anti-TNF α therapy represents a step change in HS care and adalimumab is currently the only licenced intervention available for HS.

Are there any aspects of the recommendations that need particular consideration to ensure we avoid unlawful discrimination against any group of people on the grounds of race, gender, disability, religion or belief, sexual orientation, age, gender reassignment, pregnancy and maternity?

No.

Single Technology Appraisal (STA)

Adalimumab for treating moderate to severe hidradenitis suppurativa [ID812]

Appraisal consultation document

Patient Expert - Ceri Harris

Comments on document.

I have attempted to read though all the documentation, it is a weighty document and contains a lot of clinical and statistical jargon which is not my forte, even so the main areas of interest for me is the current recommendation that it will not be recommended.

As someone who lives with this condition I am deeply concerned that without the approval, many people with HS will simply be left with no treatment, living very painful, isolating lives and not be able to partake in activities that the rest of the population take for granted.

The reality for someone with HS is access to any support or treatment is a postcode lottery dependant on the clinical awareness of HS of the GP/Consultant/Doctor they come into contact with.

I currently run the Cardiff HS support group and what quickly becomes apparent sadly is the 'brushing off' people with HS experience when trying to get a referral from their GP to a specialist. Often been told, sorry you have HS there is nothing we can do, here is some Hipiscrub. This is our reality. Those that are fortunate to have a good GP, there is a long slow process of referral and then you feel like you have to go through a cycle of trying every medication known to man to try and get some relief. So that's drugs for acne, leprosy and organ rejection, nothing that is identified for HS specifically. This lack of value to our plight and condition can be very distressing.

So when we were told last July that Adalimumab was licensed for HS, it was like a ray of sunlight. It meant that those who were stage 2 and 3 could go to their GP and name a medication that could help. They would still have to go through hoops but it validates their condition and the pain and suffering they have experienced.

I realize my concerns raised here are simply emotional, and what you need are hard facts, statistics and clinical outcomes. Which I feel Abbvie did not provide at the outset, which I personally feel very frustrated about as let down. But my plea and those of many suffering with HS is please, give us a chance, give us a choice and give us hope.

I am currently on Infliximab, and have been for 6 months, it has made such a difference to me and my condition, with large portions of time pain free. But if the treatment starts to impact on my health and no longer work or I have a reaction and need to stop, this means I have run out of options. All I will have is surgery and crudely have lumps cut out of me. As a result I will need time off work, potentially lose my job and be reliant on benefit. I am a single parent who fought to educate myself, putting myself through university as a mature student to better the life of my child and our future. This would be a huge step backwards for me and soul destroying.

This may seem dramatic to you, but this is my life and the lives of 1-100 people living with HS. You have the power to give them hope and treatment, please think very hard before you make the decision to not recommend this treatment.

Name	██████████ ██████████
Organisation	
Role	Patient
Job title	Homemaker
Location	England
Conflict	No
Disclosure	
Comments	1297 I've suffered HS for 17 years now and my quality of life well basically I don't have a life I am in pain every single day I miss doing things with my children because I have numerous open wounds over my body I live with the embarrassment of this every day of my life where I leak through my clothes on my bed, sofas etc if there is a slight glimmer of hope that something could help someone in my position possible have a little bit of a better quality of life I'm disappointed it's being considered to be stopped we need some kind of hope this disease will get better one day.
Submission date	02/03/2016

Name	██████████ ██████████
Organisation	
Role	Patient
Job title	Home Shopping Section Leader
Location	England
Conflict	No
Disclosure	
Comments	1298 HS patients are often isolated and neglected due to the lack of medical support. There needs to be an appropriate patient pathway where we are considered as patients still. HS effects me personally in a lot of way from work like to home life with my partner and son. I feel it stops me doing daily jobs some times and with my job role also stops me from being able to do this without horrific pain! Please support this!
Submission date	02/03/2016

Name	██████████ ██████████
Organisation	
Role	Project Manager
Job title	Patient
Location	
Conflict	No
Disclosure	

Comments	1299 Absolutely ridiculous! You are limiting what very few options we have and making it near on impossible to obtain funding - this has worked for patients over years which can be obtained from personal accounts. This decision needs to be reversed.
Submission date	02/03/2016

Name	████████████████████
Organisation	
Role	NHS Professional
Job title	Consultant Dermatology
Location	England
Conflict	No
Disclosure	I am organising a meeting on HS in march and abbvie are helping to sponsor this meeting to the tune of £250. They have no input to the programme.
Comments	1312 Overall the decision not to approve would be very dissappointing. The authors do not seem to understand how devastating this condition really is. Furthermore in patients with severe HS there is no real indication in the review that currently there are no available treatments which work. The TNF inhibitors are the first drugs which have some impact on patients severely affected as most dermatologists who treat these patients will have seen. This drug should be made available to clinicians without the requirement for lengthy form-filling which completely stagnates the running of NHS work, and severely disadvantages patients.
Submission date	09/03/2016

Name	████████████████████
Organisation	
Role	Patient
Job title	Civil Servant
Location	Northern Ireland
Conflict	No
Disclosure	
Comments	1319 After it has been recognised that Hhmira can benefit those with the debilitating disease hidradenitis suppurativa it is sad that you are considering removing this again, if it can give relief and has already to sufferers I would appreciate you reviewing this decision, I have this disease and am at stage two, so far no drugs have worked for me and this may be an option for the future, and I am gutted to think it may not be available.

Submission date	10/03/2016
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Name	[REDACTED]
Organisation	
Role	Patient
Job title	Music Lecturer (sick)
Location	England
Conflict	No
Disclosure	
Comments	<p>1320</p> <p>I was diagnosed with Hidradenitis Suppurativa in 1999 in my final year at university. I put my symptoms down to stress but I required surgery later that year and it was then I was informed I was suffering with HS and that I would need further surgeries in future. Currently I am near 50 surgeries, including flap grafts and split thickness grafts along with numerous excisions. I have been prescribed various drugs including, dapsons, rifampicin, isotretinoin and various antibiotics all without success. I was approved by NICE for Adaimumab and commenced treatment with noticeable reduction of flare ups. However, I needed to stop treatment for surgery and recently saw my dermatologist to discuss restarting the treatment. I was told of this meeting and its relevance to my recommencement of Adalimumab and I felt it necessary to include my input as a point of reference to your discussion on the future of treating hidradenitis Suppurativa. Please consider my only treatment at present of severe disease is inpatient surgery and base the cost against that of Adaimumab and its evidence based success from trials and patient reports. I am willing to discuss my situation further for clarification and to assist your need for information.</p>
Submission date	10/03/2016

National Institute for Health and Care Excellence
Single Technology Appraisal

Adalimumab for treating moderate to severe hidradenitis suppurativa [ID812]

**AbbVie's Response to the request for
further analyses in the Appraisal Consultation Document**

11 March 2016

Additional evidence requested by the Appraisal Committee in section 1 of the ACD

“The committee recommends that NICE requests further analyses from the company, as described in 1.3–1.6. This information should be made available for the second appraisal committee meeting.

The information should include a formal meta-analysis of the PIONEER I and II trials. Either meta-analyses of individual patient data or, if this is not feasible, full justification and a formal meta-analysis based on aggregate data. The analysis should include:

- *the primary and secondary outcomes common to the trials*
- *outcomes used in the cost-effectiveness analysis*
- *subgroup analyses based on the resulting pooled data.”*

AbbVie Response:

Meta-analysis of the primary and secondary outcomes from the PIONEER I and II trials

A meta-analysis of the PIONEER I and II trials was conducted using both individual level patient data and aggregate data. The meta-analysis of the individual patient data (IPD) was based on a one-stage-logistic-model using the maximum likelihood by Laplace approximation method in R software as described by Simmonds et al 2014¹. The aggregate data meta-analysis used a binomial likelihood logit link model in WinBUGS (as described in example 1a & 1b of the NICE DSU TSD2) for binary response and a normal likelihood identity link model in WinBUGS (as described in example 5a & 5b of the NICE DSU TSD2) for continuous outcomes².

The primary efficacy endpoint for Period A in the PIONEER I and II trials was the proportion of subjects achieving Hidradenitis Suppurativa Clinical Response (HiSCR) at Week 12. Since the randomization for study M11-313 was stratified by baseline Hurley Stage (II vs. III), and the randomization for study M11-810 was stratified by baseline Hurley Stage (II vs. III) and baseline concomitant use of antibiotics (Yes vs. No) the meta-analysis of the primary efficacy variable was carried out in the Intent-to-Treat population using the following 6 strata:

Strata	Study	Hurley Stage	Concomitant Antibiotics Use
1	M11-313	II	No
2	M11-313	III	No
3	M11-810	II	Yes
4	M11-810	II	No
5	M11-810	III	Yes
6	M11-810	III	No

The ranked secondary efficacy endpoints for Period A were analysed using the same method as used for the primary endpoint with one exception. The proportion of subjects

¹ Simmonds MC(1), Higgins JP(2). A general framework for the use of logistic regression models in meta-analysis. Stat Methods Med Res. 2014 May 12. pii: 0962280214534409.

² <http://www.nicedsu.org.uk/TSD2%20General%20meta%20analysis%20corrected%2015April2014.pdf>

achieving AN count of 0, 1 or 2 among patients with baseline Hurley Stage II was analysed without the Hurley Stage III stratum; the analysis within Hurley Stage II was pre-specified, and thus only one Hurley Stage was involved.

Table 1 and 2 present the results of the meta-analysis of the primary outcomes of the PIONEER I and II trials using both the IPD and aggregate data approach.

Table 1: HiSCR response (NRI) at week 12 (ITT population) from models based on individual patient data (IPD) by R

	Fixed effect model			Random effect model		
	Estimate	95% CI	P value	Estimate	95% CI	P value
Log Odds Ratio	1.061	(0.726,1.402)	<0.0001	1.061	(0.726,1.402)	<0.0001
Odds Ratio	2.888	(2.066,4.062)		2.888	(2.066,4.062)	
Variance(random effect)				0		
BIC	836.039			842.489		

Table 2: HiSCR response (NRI) at week 12 (ITT population) from Bayesian models based on aggregate data by WinBUGS

	Fixed effect model			Random effect model		
	Mean	95% CrI	SD	Mean	95% CrI	SD
Log Odds Ratio	1.074	(0.735,1.419)	0.174	1.174	(0.566,1.939)	0.351
Odds Ratio	2.927	(2.085,4.133)		3.235	(1.761,6.952)	
SD(random effect)				0.516	(0.023,1.676)	0.454
DIC	69.120			69.875		

The results of the random effect model based on individual patient data (IPD) by R (Table 1) produced a variance of 0. This could be attributed to a limitation of the maximum likelihood by Laplace approximation method in generating accurate estimates for between-trial variation when the number of trials is very small (2 trials in this case). As such for the secondary endpoints and for the subgroup analyses only the meta-analysis based on aggregate data in WinBUGS are presented as they might provide a more reliable estimate for the random effect model.

Tables 3-5 present the results of the meta-analysis of the ranked secondary outcomes of the PIONEER I and II trials based on aggregate data.

Table 3: AN response (achieved AN count of 0,1,2, NRI) at week 12 among patients with Hurley state II at baseline from Bayesian models based on aggregate data by WinBUGS

	Fixed effect model			Random effect model		
	Mean	95% CrI	SD	Mean	95% CrI	SD
Log Odds Ratio	0.457	(0.002,0.916)	0.234	0.482	(-1.541,2.573)	0.955
Odds Ratio	1.579	(1.002,2.499)		1.619	(0.214,13.105)	
SD				1.174	(0.048,4.170)	1.062
DIC	35.497			35.643		

Table 4: NRS30 response (achieved at least 30% reduction and at least 1 unit reduction from baseline in Patient's Global Assessment of Skin Pain at worst, NRI) at

week 12 among patients with baseline NRS \geq 3 from Bayesian models based on aggregate data by WinBUGS

	Fixed effect model			Random effect model		
	Mean	95% CrI	SD	Mean	95% CrI	SD
Log Odds Ratio	0.700	(0.274,1.129)	0.219	0.763	(-0.191,1.773)	0.487
Odds Ratio	2.014	(1.315,3.093)		2.145	(0.826,5.888)	
SD				0.826	(0.067, 2.327)	0.582
DIC	66.717			65.235		

Table 5: Change in MSS from baseline to week 12 (LOCF) for ITT population, from Bayesian models based on aggregate data by WinBUGS

	Fixed effect model			Random effect model		
	Mean	95% CrI	SD	Mean	95% CrI	SD
difference between treatment arms	-14.950	(-21.920,-8.028)	3.552	-15.160	(-22.47,-7.574)	3.789
SD				2.355	(0.127,4.840)	1.419
DIC	83.866			84.344		

Although not a ranked secondary endpoint results for the DLQI are also provided in Table 6.

Table 6: Change in DLQI from baseline to week 12 (LOCF) for ITT population, from Bayesian models based on aggregate data by WinBUGS

	Fixed effect model			Random effect model		
	Mean	95% CrI	SD	Mean	95% CrI	SD
difference between treatment arms	-2.502	(-3.520,-1.492)	0.517	-2.559	(-4.246,-0.960)	0.821
SD				0.937	(0.015,3.663)	0.937
DIC	40.118			41.039		

Meta-analysis of outcomes used in the cost-effectiveness analysis

Introduction

The transition probabilities (TPs) used in the economic model for the induction and maintenance period were recalculated using an ordered categorical NMA with treatment effects measured on the probit scale. The TPs model the movements of patients over time across 4 categories of response (high response, response, partial response, non-response). These movements occur at 5 different time points (2, 4, 8, 12 and 36 weeks after baseline).

The previous version of the model included additional transition times between 12 and 36 weeks, however for the NMA, it was necessary to consider the maintenance period (12-36 weeks) as a single transition as the sample size was too small to allow for the TPs for each response category to be estimated properly. Indeed, while 633 patients were followed in the 2 PIONEER studies until 12 weeks, only 350 of them entered the maintenance period. The patients in the adalimumab arm were furthermore split into 2 groups based on whether they discontinued treatment or not. This led to some response states being sparsely populated at some of the initial time points and not allowing the NMA to run satisfactorily.

Methodology

The ordered categorical NMA was run using the code shown in example 6 of the DSU TSD2 “A general linear modelling framework for pair-wise and network meta-analysis of randomised controlled trials”.

Vague non-informative normal priors with a mean of 0 and a variance of 1000 were given to the study effects (μ) and treatment effects (d). The z_{aux} node was given a uniform prior between 0 and 5.

The between-study standard deviation in the random-effects model was given a half-normal prior with a mean of 0 and a variance of 0.32^2 as recommended in DSU TSD3 “Heterogeneity: subgroups, meta-regression, bias and bias-adjustment”. A less informative uniform prior was initially tested, however due to the fact the between-study variance needed to be estimated based on only 2 studies, a half-normal distribution proved to be a better modelling choice.

A model was fitted for each starting health state and each transition time.

Implementation

The models were fitted to the data via Bayesian Markov chain Monte Carlo (MCMC) methods (Gibbs sampling) and implemented in WinBUGS, version 1.4.3.

They were run using 2 chains with different sets of initial values. For each analysis, an initial 20,000 iterations were run as a burn-in period to achieve convergence and then discarded. Results are based on a further 10,000 iterations (per chain), using a thinning interval of 10.

Convergence towards sensible posterior distributions was assessed visually at the end of each simulation using the history trace plots, the smoothed Kernel posterior density plots. Autocorrelation plots were also checked to ensure the chains were mixing well and the magnitude of the MC error was compared to the standard deviation of the posterior distributions to ensure enough iterations had been saved.

Both fixed-effect and random-effects models were run for each outcome. Their performances were compared using the total residual deviance and the Deviance Information Criterion (DIC). A total of 20,000 CODA samples were retained and utilised directly in the cost-effectiveness model.

The results of the ordered categorical NMA with treatment effects measured on the probit scale are presented in the Statistical Report “Statistical Analyses Output - Base case 11.March.2016”.

Meta-analysis of subgroups from the PIONEER I and II trials

The results of the meta-analysis of the PIONEER I and II trials for subgroups was conducted using the same method as the one used for the primary endpoint using aggregate data only. The analysis of HiSCR at Week 12 was performed for only those subgroups where the sample size allowed the analysis to be performed. Tables 7-15 present the results of the subgroup analysts using aggregate data from the random effect models.

Table 7: HiSCR response (NRI) at week 12 (ITT population) by Baseline AN counts

	Baseline AN<Median(9)			Baseline AN>= Median(9)		
	Mean	95% CrI	SD	Mean	95% CrI	SD

Log Odds Ratio	1.089	(-0.074,2.614)	0.666	1.676	(0.26,3.348)	0.759
Odds Ratio	2.971	(0.929,13.654)		5.344	(1.297,28.446)	
SD	1.071	(0.060,3.376)	0.832	1.448	(0.319,3.630)	0.823
DIC	60.766			63.439		

Table 8: HiSCR response (NRI) at week 12 (ITT population) by age

	Age < 40			Age >= 40		
	Mean	95% CrI	SD	Mean	95% CrI	SD
Log Odds Ratio	1.183	(0.124,2.478)	0.585	1.559	(0.647,2.752)	0.538
Odds Ratio	3.264	(1.132,11.917)		4.754	(1.910,15.674)	
SD	1.036	(0.097,2.956)	0.721	0.660	(0.020,2.634)	0.687
DIC	66.724			54.027		

Table 9: HiSCR response (NRI) at week 12 (ITT population) by gender

	Female			Male		
	Mean	95% CrI	SD	Mean	95% CrI	SD
Log Odds Ratio	1.193	(0.276,2.456)	0.547	1.464	(0.463,2.705)	0.569
Odds Ratio	3.297	(1.318,11.658)		4.323	(1.589,14.954)	
SD	0.829	(0.030,2.758)	0.718	0.750	(0.027,2.781)	0.718
DIC	65.209			55.246		

Table 10: HiSCR response (NRI) at week 12 (ITT population) by race

	white			non-white		
	Mean	95% CrI	SD	Mean	95% CrI	SD
Log Odds Ratio	1.092	(0.537,1.742)	0.312			
Odds Ratio	2.980	(1.711,5.709)				
SD	0.388	(0.013,1.342)	0.718			
DIC	65.225					

Note: The model for non-white can't be run because one stratum has 0 sample size for one treatment arm, and sample sizes are too small for other strata.

Table 11: HiSCR response (NRI) at week 12 (ITT population) by HS duration

	HS duration < Median (9.18 years)			HS duration >= Median (9.18 years)		
	Mean	95% CrI	SD	Mean	95% CrI	SD
Log Odds Ratio	1.093	(-0.065,2.546)	0.647	1.415	(0.752,2.124)	0.357
Odds Ratio	2.983	(0.937,12.756)		4.116	(2.121,8.365)	
SD	1.130	(0.087,3.145)	0.766	0.372	(0.015,1.354)	0.376
DIC	63.933			55.647		

Table 12: HiSCR response (NRI) at week 12 (ITT population) by weight

	Weight < Median (93 kg)			Weight >= Median (93 kg)		
	Mean	95% CrI	SD	Mean	95% CrI	SD
Log Odds Ratio	1.146	(0.087,2.440)	0.584	1.313	(0.522,2.241)	0.357

Odds Ratio	3.146	(1.091,11.473)		3.717	(1.685,9.403)	
SD	0.980	(0.099,2.794)	0.684	0.602	(0.026,2.009)	0.537
DIC	51.133			59.905		

Table 13: HiSCR response (NRI) at week 12 (ITT population) by BMI

	BMI < Median (32.06)			BMI >= Median (32.06)		
	Mean	95% CrI	SD	Mean	95% CrI	SD
Log Odds Ratio	1.004	(0.217,1.917)	0.429	1.500	(0.423,3.144)	0.683
Odds Ratio	2.729	(1.242,6.801)		4.482	(1.527,23.196)	
SD	0.608	(0.029,1.954)	0.517	1.021	(0.037,3.499)	0.884
DIC	60.396			61.287		

Table 14: HiSCR response (NRI) at week 12 (ITT population) by smoking status

	Not current smoker			Current smoker		
	Mean	95% CrI	SD	Mean	95% CrI	SD
Log Odds Ratio	1.542	(0.564,2.926)	0.597	1.172	(0.236,2.532)	0.574
Odds Ratio	4.674	(1.758,18.653)		3.228	(1.266,12.579)	
SD	0.803	(0.021,2.915)	0.761	0.856	(0.038,2.965)	0.748
DIC	56.554			63.882		

Table 15: HiSCR response (NRI) at week 12 (ITT population) by prior HS surgery status

	Prior HS surgery=No			Prior HS surgery=Yes		
	Mean	95% CrI	SD	Mean	95% CrI	SD
Log Odds Ratio	1.226	(0.523,2.105)	0.399			
Odds Ratio	3.408	(1.687,8.207)				
SD	0.627	(0.033,1.890)	0.493			
DIC	68.628					

Note: The model for prior HS surgery="Yes" can't be run because one stratum has 0 sample size for one treatment arm, and sample sizes are too small for other strata.

"A revised base-case deterministic and probabilistic cost-effectiveness analysis of adalimumab compared with supportive care should be provided, incorporating:

- the results of a formal meta-analysis of the PIONEER trials*
- the committee's preferred assumption about treatment continuation for people in the non-response health state at 36 weeks or later (see section 4.8)."*

AbbVie Response:

In order to implement the results of the meta-analysis into the cost effectiveness model some changes to the model structure were required. These changes are described in more detail in Appendix A.

Revised base case results including proposed PAS

The cost effectiveness model used to run the revised base case with the results of the meta-analysis was based on the ERG corrected model (ERG Exploratory Analysis 1).

Table 16 presents the results of the revised base-case deterministic cost-effectiveness analysis of adalimumab compared with supportive care including the results of the meta-analysis of the PIONEER trials (fixed effect model) and the committee's preferred assumption about treatment continuation for people in the non-response health state at 36 weeks or later.

Table 16: Base-case results (fixed effect model)

Technology	Total costs (£)	Total LYs	Total QALYs	Incremental costs (£)	Incremental LYs	Incremental QALYs	ICER (£) Incremental (QALYs)
SC	£128,648	22.92	11.63				
ADA	£140,349	22.92	12.58				
ADA vs. SC		-		£11,701	0.000	0.95	£12,338

Table 17 presents the results of the revised base-case probabilistic cost-effectiveness analysis of adalimumab compared with supportive care including the results of the meta-analysis of the PIONEER trials (fixed effect model) and the committee's preferred assumption about treatment continuation for people in the non-response health state at 36 weeks or later.

Table 17: Base-case probabilistic results (fixed effect model)

Technology	Total costs (£)	Total LYs	Total QALYs	Incremental costs (£)	Incremental LYs	Incremental QALYs	ICER (£) Incremental (QALYs)
SC	£128,396	22.92	11.64				
ADA	£141,109	22.92	12.60				
ADA vs. SC		-		£12,712	0.00	0.96	£13,183

Table 18 presents the results of the revised base-case deterministic cost-effectiveness analysis of adalimumab compared with supportive care including the results of the meta-analysis of the PIONEER trials (random effect model) and the committee's preferred assumption about treatment continuation for people in the non-response health state at 36 weeks or later.

Table 18: Base-case results (random effect model)

Technology	Total costs (£)	Total LYs	Total QALYs	Incremental costs (£)	Incremental LYs	Incremental QALYs	ICER (£) Incremental (QALYs)
SC	£128,647	22.92	11.63				
ADA	£140,342	22.92	12.58				
ADA vs. SC		-		£11,695	0.000	0.95	£12,336

Table 19 presents the results of the revised base-case probabilistic cost-effectiveness analysis of adalimumab compared with supportive care including the results of the meta-analysis of the PIONEER trials (random effect model) and the committee's preferred

assumption about treatment continuation for people in the non-response health state at 36 weeks or later.

Table 19: Base-case probabilistic results (random effect model)

Technology	Total costs (£)	Total LYs	Total QALYs	Incremental costs (£)	Incremental LYs	Incremental QALYs	ICER (£) Incremental (QALYs)
SC	£129,062	22.92	11.64				
ADA	£142,407	22.92	12.61				
ADA vs. SC		-		£13,345	0.00	0.98	£13,676

Three alternative scenario analyses, applied to the revised base case, should also be provided, in which

- Partial response is defined as 25% to 50% reduction in the total abscess and inflammatory nodule (AN) count and no increase in abscesses and draining fistulas.
- Transition probabilities beyond week 36 are based on the PIONEER trials instead of the open-label extension study, and missing data are handled consistently.
- Both assumptions above are combined”

AbbVie Response:

Scenario 1. Revised base case including new definition of partial responders

In order to provide a scenario analysis that included a new definition of partial responders (25% to 50% reduction in the total abscess and inflammatory nodule (AN) count and no increase in abscesses and draining fistulas) new transition probabilities (TPs) for the economic model for the induction and maintenance period were recalculated using the ordered categorical NMA with treatment effects measured on the probit scale (using the same methods as the one used for the base case analysis. Please refer to the Statistical Report “Statistical Analyses Output - Scenario analysis 11.March.2016” for the results of the meta-analysis). In addition all the generalised logit models used to extrapolate data beyond week 36 [for ADA (PIONEER I/II and OLE), SC and ADA discontinuers] were recalculated based on this new definition (Appendix B).

Table 20 presents the results of the revised base-case deterministic cost-effectiveness analysis of adalimumab compared with supportive care including the results of the meta-analysis of the PIONEER trials (fixed effect model), the committee’s preferred assumption about treatment continuation for people in the non-response health state at 36 weeks or later and using the new definition of partial responders.

Table 20: Revised base case including new definition of partial responders including proposed PAS (fixed effect model)

Technology	Total costs (£)	Total LYs	Total QALYs	Incremental costs (£)	Incremental LYs	Incremental QALYs	ICER (£) Incremental (QALYs)
SC	£125,241	22.92	11.86				
ADA	£130,234	22.92	12.52				
ADA vs. SC				£4,993	0.000	0.65	£7,656

Table 21 presents the results of the revised base-case deterministic cost-effectiveness analysis of adalimumab compared with supportive care including the results of the meta-analysis of the PIONEER trials (random effect model), the committee's preferred assumption about treatment continuation for people in the non-response health state at 36 weeks or later and using the new definition of partial responders.

Table 21: Revised base case including new definition of partial responders including proposed PAS (random effect model)

Technology	Total costs (£)	Total LYs	Total QALYs	Incremental costs (£)	Incremental LYs	Incremental QALYs	ICER (£) Incremental (QALYs)
SC	£125,243	22.92	11.86				
ADA	£130,225	22.92	12.51				
ADA vs. SC				£4,982	0.000	0.65	£7,646

Scenario 2. Revised base case including transition probabilities beyond week 36 from the PIONEER trials

For patients on ADA transition probabilities were estimated using a generalised logit model using the week 12-36 data from the PIONEER I and II clinical trials. Patients who received ADA in the induction period, who were week 12 responders, and who continued receiving ADA during week 12-36, were used to estimate the TPs of ADA treatment for the period beyond week 36 in the model. The dependent variable was the current health state, and the independent variables were the previous health state and the ADA dosing regimen (EW or EOW). Both patients receiving ADA EW and patients receiving ADA EOW were included in the generalised logit model, in order to increase the sample size and to maximize the utilised data. ADA EW specific TPs were estimated from the generalised logit model and applied to the cost effectiveness model. Missing values were imputed using the non-responder imputation (NRI) method to be consistent with the primary efficacy analysis imputation method specified in the clinical trial protocols.

Table 22 presents the results of the revised base-case deterministic cost-effectiveness analysis of adalimumab compared with supportive care including the results of the meta-analysis of the PIONEER trials (fixed effect model), the committee's preferred assumption about treatment continuation for people in the non-response health state at 36 weeks or later and using transition probabilities beyond week 36 from the PIONEER trials.

Table 22: Revised base case including transition probabilities beyond week 36 from the PIONEER trial including proposed PAS (fixed effect model)

Technology	Total costs (£)	Total LYs	Total QALYs	Incremental costs (£)	Incremental LYs	Incremental QALYs	ICER (£) Incremental (QALYs)
SC	£128,648	22.92	11.63				
ADA	£130,250	22.92	12.39				
ADA vs. SC	-			£1,602	0.000	0.76	£2,101

Table 23 presents the results of the revised base-case deterministic cost-effectiveness analysis of adalimumab compared with supportive care including the results of the meta-analysis of the PIONEER trials (random effect model), the committee's preferred assumption about treatment continuation for people in the non-response health state at 36 weeks or later and using transition probabilities beyond week 36 from the PIONEER trials.

Table 23: Revised base case including transition probabilities beyond week 36 from the PIONEER trial including proposed PAS (random effect model)

Technology	Total costs (£)	Total LYs	Total QALYs	Incremental costs (£)	Incremental LYs	Incremental QALYs	ICER (£) Incremental (QALYs)
SC	£128,647	22.92	11.63				
ADA	£130,247	22.92	12.39				
ADA vs. SC	-			£1,599	0.000	0.76	£2,098

Scenario 3. Revised base case including new definition of partial responders and transition probabilities beyond week 36 from the PIONEER trials

Table 24 presents the results of the revised base-case deterministic cost-effectiveness analysis of adalimumab compared with supportive care including the results of the meta-analysis of the PIONEER trials (fixed effect model), the committee's preferred assumption about treatment continuation for people in the non-response health state at 36 weeks or later, the new definition of partial responders and transition probabilities beyond week 36 from the PIONEER trials (with GLMs based on the new definition of partial responders).

Table 24: Revised base case including transition probabilities beyond week 36 from the PIONEER trials including proposed PAS (fixed effect model)

Technology	Total costs (£)	Total LYs	Total QALYs	Incremental costs (£)	Incremental LYs	Incremental QALYs	ICER (£) Incremental (QALYs)
SC	£125,241	22.92	11.86				
ADA	£126,380	22.92	12.43				
ADA vs. SC	-			£1,139	0.000	0.57	£2,014

Table 25 presents the results of the revised base-case deterministic cost-effectiveness analysis of adalimumab compared with supportive care including the results of the meta-analysis of the PIONEER trials (random effect model), the committee's preferred assumption about treatment continuation for people in the non-response health state at 36 weeks or later, the new definition of partial responders and transition probabilities beyond week 36 from the PIONEER trials (with GLMs based on the new definition of partial responders).

Table 25: Revised base case including transition probabilities beyond week 36 from the PIONEER trials including proposed PAS (random effect model)

Technology	Total costs (£)	Total LYs	Total QALYs	Incremental costs (£)	Incremental LYs	Incremental QALYs	ICER (£) Incremental (QALYs)
SC	£125,243	22.92	11.86				
ADA	£126,373	22.92	12.43				
ADA vs. SC	-			£1,131	0.000	0.57	£2,002

“The Committee also requires further clarification of the following:

- *Calculation of utility values (table 47 of the company submission). Include the number of patients used to inform the utility values, the percentage of responses at 12 and 36 weeks, and patient characteristics (Hurley stage, AN count, abscess and*

draining fistulae count, Modified Sartorius Score and Dermatology Life Quality Index). Provide this information separately for high response, response, partial response and non-response.”

AbbVie Response:

Table 26 displays the number of patients used to inform the utility values and their characteristics at week 12 and week 36. In particular, patients in the PIONEER II trial who contributed to the EQ-5D assessment at week 12 and week 36, respectively, were classified into 4 response categories. Summary statistics for the different measures at week 12 and 36 were estimated for each response group. In the trials, responses were not evaluated at baseline, and thus summary were not provided at baseline.

Table 26: Characteristics of patients contributed to utility measures

Variable	High Response (N=105) ¹	Response (N=76) ¹	Partial Response (N=79) ¹	Non-Response (N=105) ¹
Week 12²				
Number of patients contributing to EQ-5D at Week 12, (n, %) ³	78 (26%)	59 (19%)	66 (22%)	100 (33%)
Hurley Stage, (n, %) ⁴				
0				
1				
2				
3				
Total AN count, mean (SD)				
Abscess count, mean (SD)				
Draining fistula count, mean (SD)				
Modified sartorius score, mean (SD) ⁵				
Dermatology life quality index, mean (SD) ⁶				
Week 36²				
Number of patients contributing to EQ-5D at Week 36, (n, %) ³	52 (47%)	24 (22%)	28 (25%)	7 (6%)
Hurley Stage, (n, %) ⁴				
0				
1				
2				
3				
Total AN count, mean (SD)				
Abscess count, mean (SD)				
Draining fistula count, mean (SD)				
Modified sartorius score, mean (SD) ⁵				
Dermatology life quality index, mean (SD) ⁶				

Notes:

1. N indicated the number of patients who ever contributed to the utilities of high response, response, partial response, or non-response, respectively, at either Week 12 or Week 36.
2. Summary statistics for Week 12 were based on patients who have contributed to EQ-5D at Week 12; summary statistics for Week 36 were based on patients who have contributed to EQ-5D at Week 36; Statistics were evaluated among patients with non-missing values for each variable.

3. The proportion reported is the proportion of patients in each response category among patients who contributed to the EQ-5D data at the evaluation week.
4. Hurley stage 0 indicates complete clearness of the disease.
5. Modified sartorius score ranges from 0 to no maximum value, with higher value indicating worse disease.
6. Dermatology life quality index ranges from 0 to 30, with higher value indicating worse disease.

- *How resource use estimates were generated for each level of Hidradenitis Suppurativa Clinical Response (HiSCR). Provide:*
 - *results for each relevant physician survey question (including number of respondents, mean, range and standard deviation)*
 - *an explanation of how the responses were combined*
 - *an explanation of how the figures in table 51 of the company submission were derived.*

AbbVie Response:

Resource use in the model by health state was estimated based on a survey from a relatively large sample of physicians (n=40) who actively treat moderate to severe HS patients in the UK. Physicians were surveyed regarding the frequency of each type of resource use, stratified by health state as used in the economic analysis (i.e., by responder status). Estimates elicited from the experts were aggregated across respondents using descriptive statistics, and the mean of the answers provided were fed into the economic model. Results for each relevant physician survey question are provided in Appendix C (including number of respondents, mean and ranges) together with an explanation of how the responses were combined.

The resource use information in the survey was collected and estimated separately for patients with moderate and severe HS. Table 27 and 28 present the resource use rates by health states for moderate and severe patients respectively. In order to derive the figure presented in Table 51 of the company submission the values by disease severity (moderate and severe) were weighted based on the proportions of patients in each disease severity category, as observed in the PIONEER I and II trials (the proportion of moderate patients in the PIONEER I and II trials was 44.7% = 282/631).

Table 27: Resource use rates by health states for moderate patients

Resource	Average number of units per year			
	High Response	Response	Partial Response	Non-Response
Number of hospitalisations for HS surgeries	0.14	0.17	0.29	0.82
Outpatient visits due to HS surgery				
- Outpatient visits due to HS surgery	0.20	0.33	0.46	0.83
- Visits to wound-care due to HS surgery (presumed outpatients)	0.07	0.20	0.26	0.38
Number of hospitalisation non-surgery related	0.09	0.14	0.18	0.50
Non-surgical outpatient visits				
- Routine outpatient visits	2.97	3.54	4.13	4.63
- Visits to wound-care NOT due to HS surgery (presumed outpatients)	1.07	0.68	0.74	0.47
Emergency room visits	0.15	0.25	0.35	0.59

Table 28: Resource use rates by health states for severe patients

Resource	Average number of units per year			
	High Response	Response	Partial Response	Non-Response
Number of hospitalisations for HS surgeries	0.11	0.26	0.75	0.78
Outpatient visits due to HS surgery				
- Outpatient visits due to HS surgery	0.23	0.37	0.84	1.03
- Visits to wound-care due to HS surgery (presumed outpatients)	0.15	0.15	0.51	1.23
Number of hospitalisation non-surgery related	0.12	0.30	0.38	0.42
Non-surgical outpatient visits				
- Routine outpatient visits	3.22	3.48	4.69	4.73
- Visits to wound-care NOT due to HS surgery (presumed outpatients)	0.35	0.31	0.56	0.43
Emergency room visits	0.08	0.16	0.57	0.56

- *How data were selected from the open-label extension study to inform the transition probabilities in the cost-effectiveness analysis. Why were data from only weeks 0, 12 and 24 used? How many observations were used at each time point?*

AbbVie Response:

Patients in the open-label extension trial (OLE) who had received ADA treatments during the preceding PIONEER I and II clinical trials were selected for transition probability (TP) estimation. Patients who were week 12 non-responders in the preceding PIONEER I and II clinical trials were excluded to be consistent with the stopping rule in the model. In the OLE trial, data were collected with a 12-week interval. TPs were estimated using the generalised logit model using week 0, week 12, and week 24 data from the OLE trial (week 0 of OLE corresponded to week 36 of the PIONEER I and II clinical trials). Only data up to week 24 of the OLE trial was used since less than half the patients had follow-up longer than 24 weeks at the time of the data cut.

Table 29 presents the number of patients with observed response states at week 0, 12, 36, 48, and 60. At week 24, 48% (i.e., 1-52%) had missing values, and at week 36, 66% of patients had missing values. The missing values were driven by insufficient follow-up (as the trial is still ongoing). Given the high proportion of patients with missing values for week 36 and beyond, imputation for week 36 and onward could be less reliable. Therefore, only 24 weeks of data were used for analysis. In the base-case cost effectiveness model, LOCF imputation approach is used to impute missing values up to week 24, thus the number of observations contributing to the TP estimate is 58 patients at week 0, 12 and 24. In the response to clarifications questions, AbbVie also provided a sensitivity analysis using only observed values to estimate TP; in this sensitivity analysis, only patients with observed values at week 0, 12 and 24 contributed to the analysis.

Table 29: Number of patients by follow-up time in the OLE trial

Week	High Response	Response	Partial Response	Non-response	Total	Percentage with follow up
Week 0	■	■	■	■	■	■
Week 12	■	■	■	■	■	■

Week 24	■	■	■	■	■	■
Week 36	■	■	■	■	■	■
Week 48	■	■	■	■	■	■
Week 60	■	■	■	■	■	■

- *How the model was validated. Present the data in table 58 of the company submission by arm and provide a comparison of the model’s quality-adjusted life-year predictions by arm at 12 weeks and 36 weeks with those seen in the clinical trial.”*

AbbVie Response:

Tables 30 and 31 present the model validation for the adalimumab arm and supportive care arm, respectively. The table for the adalimumab arm is the same as Table 58 in the company’s submission report. The distributions for the adalimumab and supportive care arms in the cost effectiveness model (estimated after excluding natural death and reweighted to make the sum of proportions in the four response states equal to 100%) were similar to those observed from the trials.

Table 30: Validation of health states distributions for the ADA arm (same as Table 58 in the Submission Report)

Week	Observed from PIONEER I and PIONEER II				Predicted in the CEA			
	High response (%)	Response (%)	Partial response (%)	Non-response (%)	High response (%)	Response (%)	Partial response (%)	Non-Response (%)
0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
12	42.6%	33.8%	23.5%	0.0%	44.2%	30.2%	25.6%	0.0%
36	■	■	■	■	36.8%	20.6%	5.9%	36.7%

Table 31: Validation of health states distributions for the supportive care (SC) arm

Week	Observed from PIONEER I and PIONEER II				Predicted in the CEA			
	High response (%)	Response (%)	Partial response (%)	Non-response (%)	High response (%)	Response (%)	Partial response (%)	Non-Response (%)
0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
12	13.9%	12.9%	22.1%	51.1%	13.9%	12.9%	22.1%	51.1%
36*	■	■	■	■	10.7%	4.4%	7.6%	77.2%

*Only the PIONEER II trial contributed to week 36 data for the placebo arm given the PIONEER I do not have patients received PBO in both Period A and B. This is consistent with the model, where transition probabilities for the placebo arm from Week 12-36 were based on the PIONEER II trial only.

Table 32 compares the utility predictions by arm at week 12 and week 36 with those seen in the clinical trials. The utilities predicted in the cost effectiveness model were similar to the ones observed from the PIONEER II trial.

Table 32: Validation of utility by arms

	Observed in the PIONEER II trial	Predicted in the CEA when PIONEER II trial source is selected	Predicted in the CEA when PIONEER I and II trial sources are selected
Utility at Week 12 in ADA arm	0.700	0.714	0.710
Utility at Week 36 in ADA arm	0.661	0.625	0.643
Utility at Week 12 in SC arm	0.557	0.573	0.570
Utility at Week 36 in SC arm	0.520	0.525	0.524

Appendix A

Summary of cost effectiveness model changes

In order to implement the results of the meta-analysis into the cost effectiveness model four additional sheets were added; one for each set of meta-analysis (random and fixed effects for the base case and for the alternative definition of partial response). Each of these sheets have 20,000 coda iterations in them for each of the meta-analysis run (except for the partial response transition probabilities for weeks 12 to 36 in the scenario analysis, for which there are only 10,000 iterations). For the base case ICER the median transition probabilities are used, for the lower and upper bound used in the OWSA the 2.5th and 97.5th percentile are used. In the PSA a random iteration is chosen from the iterations provided. The values calculated in rows 3 to 6 of these meta-analysis sheets feed into the parameters sheet, which has been updated to process these data.

On the Transition Probabilities sheet, the 4-weekly transition probabilities for weeks 12 to 36 show as N/A if any of the meta-analyses are selected on the Base Case Results sheet. Instead, transition probabilities for week 12 to 36 are shown (Q88:V94 for SC, E112:N122 for ADA and E184:J190 for ADA discontinuers).

On the Markov Trace - ADA and Markov Trace – SC sheets cell F15 is either 16 or 36 weeks depending on whether or not one of the meta-analyses is selected. Also, in columns DV and DW on Markov Trace – ADA and column BU of Markov Trace – SC the table of transition probabilities selected is based on whether or not one of the meta-analyses is selected. If one of the meta-analyses is selected, cells BE15:BH15, BJ15, BK15:BN15, BP15:BS15, BU15:BX15, CX15:DA15 on the Markov Trace – ADA sheet and cells Q15:V15, X15:AA15, AC15:AF15, BB15:BE15 on the Markov Trace – SC sheet are multiplied by 6 (this cycle is 24 weeks instead of 4, which is 6 times as long).

The totals on the Markov Trace sheets on rows 874:876 are adapted so that if one of the meta analyses is selected, they count the cycle on row 15 as 24 weeks instead of 4, and they include 5 rows less, as 5 less cycles are used to get to the selected time horizon (for example if a 20 year time horizon is selected, the totals include values from up until 266 rather than row 271).

For the scenario analysis using partial responders new TPs were added in ADA TP sheet G214:J217, AL194:AO197, AL218:AO221 and SC TP sheet AL125:AO128.

Appendix B

Modelled TP extrapolation: TPs for ADA patients after Week 36 (PIONEER I & II)

		Week 36+ on SC				
From \ To		SC				
		Number of observations	High response	Response	Partial response	Non-response
ADA	High response	█	██	██	██	██
	Response	█	██	██	██	██
	Partial response	█	██	██	██	██
	Non-response	█	██	██	██	██

Modelled TP extrapolation: TPs for ADA discontinuers after Week 36 (PIONEER I & II)

		After Discontinuation Week 36+				
From \ To		SC				
		Number of observations	High response	Response	Partial response	Non-response
ADA / SC	High response	█	██	██	██	██
	Response	█	██	██	██	██
	Partial response	█	██	██	██	██
	Non-response	█	██	██	██	██

Modelled TP extrapolation: TPs for SC patients after Week 36 (PIONEER I & II)

		Week 36+ on SC				
From \ To		SC				
		Number of observations	High response	Response	Partial response	Non-response
SC	High response	█	██	██	██	██
	Response	█	██	██	██	██
	Partial response	█	██	██	██	██
	Non-response	█	██	██	██	██

Modelled TP extrapolation: TPs for ADA patients after Week 36 (OLE)*

		Week 36+ on ADA				
From \ To		SC				
		Number of observations	High response	Response	Partial response	Non-response
ADA	High response	█	██	██	██	██
	Response	█	██	██	██	██
	Partial response	█	██	██	██	██
	Non-response	█	██	██	██	██

*Based on an ordered logistic model

Appendix C

Estimation of number of events per patient per year for moderate patients based on data from the online physician questionnaire

	Moderate			
	High response N Mean (min/max)	Response N Mean (min/max)	Partial response N Mean (min/max)	Non-response N Mean (min/max)
Average number of patients (Q12a) (<i>c</i>)	N=40 3.68 (0,30)	N=40 5.73 (1,20)	N=40 4.08 (0,20)	N=40 1.95 (0,11)
Average number that had any inpatient procedures (Q13ai) (<i>b</i>)	N=40 0.30 (0,2)	N=40 0.63 (0,5)	N=40 0.83 (0,8)	N=40 0.83 (0,9)
Average number that had any outpatient procedures (Q13ai) N=40	N=40 0.38 (0,2)	N=40 0.80 (0,4)	N=40 0.70 (0,2)	N=40 0.48 (0,4)
Average number that had any hospitalisation not involving surgery (Q13aii)	N=40 0.23 (0,4)	N=40 0.55 (0,5)	N=40 0.58 (0,8)	N=40 0.65 (0,8)
Average number that had any H-S related A&E visit (Q13aii)	N=40 0.30 (0,3)	N=40 0.80 (0,4)	N=40 1.00 (0,5)	N=40 0.53 (0,5)
Average number that had any Surgery related visit to wound- care (Q13aii)	N=40 0.13 (0,1)	N=40 0.50 (0,3)	N=40 0.45 (0,2)	N=40 0.28 (0,2)

Average number that had any Non-Surgery related visit to wound-care (Q13a _{iii})	N=40 1.38 (0,30)	N=40 1.38 (0,15)	N=40 1.58 (0, 15)	N=40 0.95 (0,6)
Proportion that had any inpatient procedures (A)	8.2%	10.9%	20.2%	42.3%
Proportion that had any outpatient procedures	10.2%	14.0%	17.2%	24.4%
Proportion that had any hospitalisation not involving surgery	6.1%	9.6%	14.1%	33.3%
Proportion that had any H-S related A&E visit	8.2%	14.0%	24.5%	26.9%
Proportion that had any Surgery related visit to wound-care	3.4%	8.7%	11.0%	14.1%
Proportion that had any Non-Surgery related visit to wound-care	37.4%	27.5%	23.3%	16.7%
Average number of hospitalisations for those that underwent at least one in-patient HS surgical procedure (Q13b) (B)	N=8 1.75 (1,6)	N=14 1.57 (1,5)	N=18 1.44 (1,6)	N=16 1.94 (1,8)
Average out-patient visits involving HS surgical procedure for those that had at least one out-patient HS surgical procedure (Q13c)	N=12 1.92 (1,4)	N=20 2.35 (1,6)	N=22 2.68 (1,8)	N=12 3.42 (1,9)
Average number of hospitalisations for those that had at least one hospitalisation not involving HS surgical procedure (Q13d)	N=6 1.50 (1,4)	N=12 1.50 (1,4)	N=11 1.27 (1,3)	N=10 1.50 (1,3)
Average number of A&E visits for those that had at least one non-surgical A&E visit (Q13e)	N=8 1.88 (1,5)	N=17 1.76 (1,9)	N=24 1.42 (1,3)	N=11 2.18 (1,4)
Average number of wound care visits following surgery for those that had at least one visit to wound care (Q13f)	N=5 2.20 (1,5)	N=14 2.29 (1,4)	N=16 2.38 (1,12)	N=9 2.67 (1,5)
Average number of wound care visits non-surgery related for those that had at least one non-surgery related wound care visit (Q13g)	N=15 2.87 (1,7)	N=22 2.45 (1,7)	N=17 3.18 (1,10)	N=11 2.82 (1,5)
Average number of routine outpatient visits (Q13h)	N=29 2.97 (1,4)	N=39 3.54 (1,8)	N=38 4.13 (1,12)	N=24 4.63 (2,12)
Per patient per year				
Number of hospitalisations for HS surgeries (C)				
Number of outpatient visits due to HS surgery	0.14	0.17	0.29	0.82

Number of non-surgical hospitalisations	0.20	0.33	0.46	0.83
Number of A&E visits	0.09	0.14	0.18	0.50
Number of surgery-related wound-care visits	0.15	0.25	0.35	0.59
Number of non-surgery-related wound-care visits	0.07	0.20	0.26	0.38
Number of routine outpatient visits	1.07	0.68	0.74	0.47

Q= question from online survey

N= number of respondents

Min/Max=minimum/maximum

The number of events per patient per year (C) (as used in the cost-effectiveness model) were estimated by multiplying the estimated proportion of patients who had an event (A) by the average number of events estimated by the online physician questionnaire (B). This was done for all resource use items i.e., outpatient visits, non-surgical hospitalisations, A&E visits, surgery-related wound-care visits etc. (the estimated proportion of patients who had an event (A) was estimated by dividing the average number that had any event as reported in the questionnaire (Q13ai) (a) by the average number of patients seen by the physicians (Q12a) (c)).

Estimation of number of events per patient per year for severe patients based on data from the online physician questionnaire

	Severe			
	High response N Mean (min/max)	Response N Mean (min/max)	Partial response N Mean (min/max)	Non-response N Mean (min/max)
Average number of patients (Q12a)	N=40 2.95 (0,20)	N=40 3.88 (0,30)	N=40 3.08 (0,20)	N=40 1.78 (0,13)
Average number that had any inpatient procedures (Q13ai)	N=40 0.25 (0,3)	N=40 0.68 (0,5)	N=40 1.00 (0,8)	N=40 0.80 (0,9)
Average number that had any outpatient procedures (Q13ai)	N=40	N=40	N=40	N=40

	0.33 (0,3)	0.55 (0,2)	0.88 (0,5)	0.63 (0,5)
Average number that had any hospitalisation not involving surgery (Q13aai)	N=40 0.20 (0,1)	N=40 0.83 (0,15)	N=40 0.75 (0,7)	N=40 0.48 (0,8)
Average number that had any H-S related A&E visit (Q13aai)	N=40 0.20 (0,1)	N=40 0.45 (0,3)	N=40 0.78 (0,5)	N=40 0.50 (0,5)
Average number that had any Surgery related visit to wound-care (Q13aai)	N=40 0.20 (0,2)	N=40 0.23 (0,1)	N=40 0.55 (0,4)	N=40 0.63 (0,6)
Average number that had any Non-Surgery related visit to wound-care (Q13aai)	N=40 0.38 (0,3)	N=40 0.53 (0,9)	N=40 0.55 (0,4)	N=40 0.30 (0,2)
Proportion that had any inpatient procedures	8.5%	17.4%	32.5%	45.1%
Proportion that had any outpatient procedures	11.0%	14.2%	28.5%	35.2%
Proportion that had any hospitalisation not involving surgery	6.8%	21.3%	24.4%	26.8%
Proportion that had any H-S related A&E visit	6.8%	11.6%	25.2%	28.2%
Proportion that had any Surgery related visit to wound-care	6.8%	5.8%	17.9%	35.2%
Proportion that had any Non-Surgery related visit to wound-care	12.7%	13.5%	17.9%	16.9%
Average number of hospitalisations for those that underwent at least one in-patient HS surgical procedure (Q13b)	N=6 1.33 (1,2)	N=14 1.50 (1,3)	N=20 2.30 (1,12)	N=15 1.73 (1,5)
Average out-patient visits involving HS surgical procedure for those that had at least one out-patient HS surgical procedure (Q13c)	N=10 2.10 (1,5)	N=17 2.59 (1,5)	N=22 2.95 (1,7)	N=13 2.92 (1,8)
Average number of hospitalisations for those that had at least one hospitalisation not involving HS surgical procedure (Q13d)	N=5 1.80 (1,4)	N=10 1.40 (1,2)	N=14 1.57 (1,3)	N=9 1.56 (1,4)
Average number of A&E visits for those that had at least one non-surgical A&E visit (Q13e)	N=8 1.25	N=14 1.36	N=19 2.26	N=12 2.00

	(0,2)	(1,3)	(1,9)	(1,5)
Average number of wound care visits following surgery for those that had at least one visit to wound care (Q13f)	N=7 2.29 (1,5)	N=9 2.56 (1,5)	N=14 2.86 (1,4)	N=14 3.50 (1,6)
Average number of wound care visits non-surgery related for those that had at least one non-surgery related wound care visit (Q13g)	N=9 2.78 (1,7)	N=11 2.27 (1,7)	N=15 3.13 (1,10)	N=11 2.55 (1,5)
Average number of routine outpatient visits (Q13h)	N=23 3.22 (1,6)	N=29 3.48 (1,7)	N=35 4.69 (1,12)	N=22 4.73 (1,12)
Per patient per year				
Number of hospitalisations for HS surgeries				
Number of outpatient visits due to HS surgery	0.11	0.26	0.75	0.78
Number of non-surgical hospitalisations	0.23	0.37	0.84	1.03
Number of A&E visits	0.12	0.30	0.38	0.42
Number of surgery-related wound-care visits	0.08	0.16	0.57	0.56
Number of non-surgery-related wound-care visits	0.15	0.15	0.51	1.23
Number of routine outpatient visits	0.35	0.31	0.56	0.43

Q= question from online survey

N= number of respondents

Min/Max=minimum/maximum

The same methodology described above for the moderate patients was used to estimate the number of events per patient per year for the severe group.

Statistical outputs of ordered categorical NMA

Base Case Analysis

11 March 2016

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1. Overview

Summary statistics obtained from WinBUGS output are presented in Sections 3 and 4 for each time point and response level. Both fixed-effect and random-effects results are presented; a total of 17 models were fitted to the data. Results for the parameters monitored within the analysis are presented in tabular format and show the mean, standard deviation (SD), Monte Carlo (MC) error, 50th quantile (median), 2.5th quantile, 97.5th quantile, the burn-in period used and the number of iterations retained of which summary statistics are based upon. Model diagnostic plots are presented in Appendix A1 and Appendix A2 for fixed and random-effects results, respectively. These show the history trace plots for each chain and density plots for the relative treatment effect(s) (“d”) and the standard deviation (“sd”). Autocorrelation is also assessed for the relative treatment effect(s).

2. Methods

The ordered categorical NMA was run using the code shown in example 6 of the DSU TSD2. Vague non-informative normal priors with a mean of 0 and a variance of 1000 were given to the study effects (μ) and treatment effects (d). The z_{aux} node was given a uniform prior between 0 and 5. The between-study standard deviation in the random-effects model was given a half-normal prior with a mean of 0 and a variance of 0.32^2 as recommended in DSU TSD3. A less informative uniform prior was initially tested, however due to the fact the between-study variance needed to be estimated based on only 2 studies, a half-normal distribution proved to be a better modelling choice. A model was fitted for each starting health state and each transition time.

The models were fitted to the data via Bayesian Markov chain Monte Carlo (MCMC) methods (Gibbs sampling) and implemented in WinBUGS, version 1.4.3. They were run using 2 chains with different sets of initial values. For each analysis, an initial 20,000 iterations were run as a burn-in period to achieve convergence and then discarded. Results are based on a further 10,000 iterations (per chain), using a thinning interval of 10. Convergence towards sensible posterior distributions was assessed visually at the end of each simulation using the history trace plots, the smoothed Kernel posterior density plots. Autocorrelation plots were also checked to ensure the chains were mixing well and the magnitude of the MC error was compared to the standard deviation of the posterior distributions to ensure enough iterations had been saved. Both fixed-effect and random-effects models were run for each outcome. Their performances can be compared using the total residual deviance and the Deviance Information Criterion (DIC). A total of 20,000 CODA samples were retained and utilised directly in the cost-effectiveness model.

3. Fixed-effect models

3.1 Week 0-2

3.1.1 Non-response

Table 1: Summary Statistics

node	mean	sd	MC error	2.50%	median	97.50%	start	sample
A	0.4891	0.07628	6.14E-04	3.38E-01	0.489	0.6367	20001	20000
T[1,1]	0.3129	0.02697	2.17E-04	2.62E-01	0.3124	0.3678	20001	20000
T[1,2]	0.5779	0.04693	4.36E-04	4.85E-01	0.5783	0.6683	20001	20000
T[2,1]	0.1287	0.01905	1.50E-04	9.42E-02	0.1276	0.169	20001	20000
T[2,2]	0.3276	0.0453	4.28E-04	2.44E-01	0.326	0.4194	20001	20000
T[3,1]	0.04324	0.009687	7.76E-05	2.68E-02	0.04236	0.06459	20001	20000
T[3,2]	0.1521	0.03162	3.06E-04	9.69E-02	0.1498	0.22	20001	20000
TP[1,1]	0.6871	0.02697	2.17E-04	6.32E-01	0.6876	0.7379	20001	20000
TP[1,2]	0.1842	0.01515	1.19E-04	1.56E-01	0.1839	0.215	20001	20000
TP[1,3]	0.08547	0.01222	9.44E-05	6.34E-02	0.08485	0.1114	20001	20000
TP[1,4]	0.04324	0.009687	7.76E-05	2.68E-02	0.04236	0.06459	20001	20000
TP[2,1]	0.4221	0.04693	4.36E-04	3.32E-01	0.4217	0.5151	20001	20000
TP[2,2]	0.2503	0.01863	1.41E-04	2.15E-01	0.25	0.2878	20001	20000
TP[2,3]	0.1755	0.02169	1.78E-04	1.35E-01	0.1748	0.2196	20001	20000
TP[2,4]	0.1521	0.03162	3.06E-04	9.69E-02	0.1498	0.22	20001	20000
d[2]	-0.687	0.09377	9.10E-04	-8.74E-01	-0.6871	-0.5029	20001	20000
totresdev	23.24	3.119	2.48E-02	19.08	22.61	30.96	20001	20000
z[2]	0.6481	0.04954	3.75E-04	5.53E-01	0.6469	0.7483	20001	20000
z[3]	1.235	0.07178	5.41E-04	1.10E+00	1.233	1.378	20001	20000

Table 2: DIC

	Dbar	Dhat	pD	DIC
r	79.072	74.117	4.955	84.028
total	79.072	74.117	4.955	84.028

3.2 Week 2-4

3.2.1 Non response

Table 3: Summary Statistics

node	mean	sd	MC error	2.50%	median	97.50%	start	sample
A	0.6251	0.09524	6.95E-04	4.40E-01	0.6241	0.8124	20001	20000
T[1,1]	0.2669	0.03118	2.28E-04	2.08E-01	0.2663	0.3301	20001	20000
T[1,2]	0.4525	0.06484	6.00E-04	3.28E-01	0.452	0.5812	20001	20000
T[2,1]	0.1024	0.02125	1.66E-04	6.48E-02	0.1009	0.148	20001	20000
T[2,2]	0.2234	0.05252	5.01E-04	1.30E-01	0.2195	0.3357	20001	20000
T[3,1]	0.0307	0.01026	8.11E-05	1.42E-02	0.02941	0.05416	20001	20000
T[3,2]	0.08677	0.03094	3.01E-04	3.78E-02	0.08282	0.1573	20001	20000
TP[1,1]	0.7331	0.03118	2.28E-04	6.70E-01	0.7337	0.7917	20001	20000
TP[1,2]	0.1645	0.01913	1.34E-04	1.29E-01	0.1638	0.2037	20001	20000
TP[1,3]	0.07172	0.01514	1.12E-04	4.50E-02	0.07061	0.1043	20001	20000
TP[1,4]	0.0307	0.01026	8.11E-05	1.42E-02	0.02941	0.05416	20001	20000
TP[2,1]	0.5475	0.06484	6.00E-04	4.19E-01	0.548	0.672	20001	20000
TP[2,2]	0.2291	0.02739	2.03E-04	1.77E-01	0.2285	0.2845	20001	20000
TP[2,3]	0.1366	0.03007	2.46E-04	8.28E-02	0.1349	0.2009	20001	20000
TP[2,4]	0.08677	0.03094	3.01E-04	3.78E-02	0.08282	0.1573	20001	20000
d[2]	-0.504	0.1368	1.32E-03	-7.71E-01	-0.5035	-0.2383	20001	20000
totresdev	11.04	3.196	2.36E-02	6.856	10.38	18.88	20001	20000
z[2]	0.6519	0.07196	5.46E-04	5.17E-01	0.6499	0.7989	20001	20000
z[3]	1.266	0.1135	8.25E-04	1.05E+00	1.263	1.498	20001	20000

Table 4: DIC

	Dbar	Dhat	pD	DIC
r	56.85	51.837	5.013	61.863
total	56.85	51.837	5.013	61.863

3.2.2 Partial response

Table 5: Summary Statistics

node	mean	sd	MC error	2.50%	median	97.50%	start	sample
A	-0.5462	0.1858	1.45E-03	-9.17E-01	-0.5448	-0.187	20001	20000
T[1,1]	0.7044	0.06316	4.92E-04	5.74E-01	0.7071	0.8206	20001	20000
T[1,2]	0.8389	0.06391	5.51E-04	6.92E-01	0.8472	0.9399	20001	20000
T[2,1]	0.2191	0.06755	5.26E-04	1.06E-01	0.213	0.3697	20001	20000
T[2,2]	0.3801	0.1061	9.35E-04	1.87E-01	0.3747	0.5983	20001	20000
T[3,1]	0.05202	0.02803	2.11E-04	1.43E-02	0.04685	0.1212	20001	20000
T[3,2]	0.1254	0.0627	5.51E-04	3.58E-02	0.1142	0.2771	20001	20000
TP[1,1]	0.2956	0.06316	4.92E-04	1.80E-01	0.293	0.4258	20001	20000
TP[1,2]	0.4852	0.04249	3.01E-04	4.00E-01	0.4852	0.5683	20001	20000
TP[1,3]	0.1671	0.04689	3.57E-04	8.57E-02	0.1636	0.2684	20001	20000
TP[1,4]	0.05202	0.02803	2.11E-04	1.43E-02	0.04685	0.1212	20001	20000
TP[2,1]	0.1611	0.06391	5.51E-04	6.01E-02	0.1528	0.3083	20001	20000
TP[2,2]	0.4587	0.06121	4.95E-04	3.27E-01	0.4633	0.568	20001	20000
TP[2,3]	0.2547	0.05942	4.71E-04	1.41E-01	0.2535	0.3729	20001	20000
TP[2,4]	0.1254	0.0627	5.51E-04	3.58E-02	0.1142	0.2771	20001	20000
d[2]	-0.4782	0.1908	1.95E-03	-8.54E-01	-0.479	-0.1051	20001	20000
totresdev	7.868	3.178	2.41E-02	3.672	7.215	15.71	20001	20000
z[2]	1.342	0.1391	9.75E-04	1.08E+00	1.338	1.626	20001	20000
z[3]	2.226	0.182	1.23E-03	1.88E+00	2.223	2.588	20001	20000

Table 6: DIC

	Dbar	Dhat	pD	DIC
r	46.871	41.86	5.011	51.882
total	46.871	41.86	5.011	51.882

3.2.3 Response

Table 7: Summary Statistics

node	mean	sd	MC error	2.50%	median	97.50%	start	sample
A	-0.2995	0.302	2.43E-03	-8.96E-01	-0.2992	0.2899	20001	20000
T[1,1]	0.6128	0.1109	8.93E-04	3.86E-01	0.6176	0.815	20001	20000
T[1,2]	0.7718	0.1172	1.37E-03	5.02E-01	0.7902	0.9491	20001	20000
T[2,1]	0.3181	0.114	9.20E-04	1.23E-01	0.3091	0.5642	20001	20000
T[2,2]	0.5027	0.1578	1.88E-03	2.03E-01	0.5017	0.8036	20001	20000
T[3,1]	0.1048	0.06323	4.99E-04	2.17E-02	0.09158	0.2613	20001	20000
T[3,2]	0.2252	0.1243	1.44E-03	4.69E-02	0.2038	0.5185	20001	20000
TP[1,1]	0.3872	0.1109	8.93E-04	1.85E-01	0.3824	0.6141	20001	20000
TP[1,2]	0.2947	0.05339	3.92E-04	1.96E-01	0.2932	0.4029	20001	20000
TP[1,3]	0.2133	0.06349	4.96E-04	9.55E-02	0.2119	0.3419	20001	20000
TP[1,4]	0.1048	0.06323	4.99E-04	2.17E-02	0.09158	0.2613	20001	20000
TP[2,1]	0.2282	0.1172	1.37E-03	5.09E-02	0.2098	0.4983	20001	20000
TP[2,2]	0.2691	0.06785	6.53E-04	1.32E-01	0.2707	0.3987	20001	20000
TP[2,3]	0.2775	0.06412	6.03E-04	1.45E-01	0.2794	0.3988	20001	20000
TP[2,4]	0.2252	0.1243	1.44E-03	4.69E-02	0.2038	0.5185	20001	20000
d[2]	-0.5063	0.2791	3.88E-03	-1.05E+00	-0.5065	0.0404	20001	20000
totresdev	10.77	3.14	2.68E-02	6.638	10.14	18.68	20001	20000
z[2]	0.7982	0.1472	1.11E-03	5.34E-01	0.7906	1.108	20001	20000
z[3]	1.631	0.1902	1.37E-03	1.28E+00	1.625	2.018	20001	20000

Table 8: DIC

	Dbar	Dhat	pD	DIC
r	44.367	39.413	4.954	49.321
total	44.367	39.413	4.954	49.321

3.2.4 High Response

Table 9: Summary Statistics

node	mean	sd	MC error	2.50%	median	97.50%	start	sample
A	-1.281	0.4482	3.37E-03	-2.16E+00	-1.28	-0.4061	20001	20000
T[1,1]	0.8789	0.08697	6.60E-04	6.58E-01	0.8998	0.9845	20001	20000
T[1,2]	0.8938	0.09631	8.76E-04	6.34E-01	0.9233	0.994	20001	20000
T[2,1]	0.6787	0.1635	1.24E-03	3.16E-01	0.6995	0.9334	20001	20000
T[2,2]	0.7152	0.1775	1.74E-03	3.05E-01	0.7458	0.9669	20001	20000
T[3,1]	0.4807	0.1833	1.36E-03	1.43E-01	0.4792	0.8272	20001	20000
T[3,2]	0.5297	0.2068	2.03E-03	1.34E-01	0.5345	0.8997	20001	20000
TP[1,1]	0.1211	0.08697	6.60E-04	1.55E-02	0.1002	0.3423	20001	20000
TP[1,2]	0.2002	0.09801	7.44E-04	4.46E-02	0.1887	0.4165	20001	20000
TP[1,3]	0.198	0.06052	4.28E-04	8.63E-02	0.1955	0.3224	20001	20000
TP[1,4]	0.4807	0.1833	1.36E-03	1.43E-01	0.4792	0.8272	20001	20000
TP[2,1]	0.1062	0.09631	8.76E-04	6.05E-03	0.07675	0.3662	20001	20000
TP[2,2]	0.1786	0.1015	9.72E-04	2.51E-02	0.1655	0.4037	20001	20000
TP[2,3]	0.1855	0.06568	5.19E-04	5.88E-02	0.1842	0.318	20001	20000
TP[2,4]	0.5297	0.2068	2.03E-03	1.34E-01	0.5345	0.8997	20001	20000
d[2]	-0.142	0.3268	3.83E-03	-7.84E-01	-0.1416	0.4967	20001	20000
totresdev	13.11	3.16	2.67E-02	8.931	12.46	21	20001	20000
z[2]	0.7627	0.2252	1.76E-03	3.82E-01	0.7431	1.257	20001	20000
z[3]	1.337	0.252	2.02E-03	8.84E-01	1.322	1.867	20001	20000

Table 10: DIC

	Dbar	Dhat	pD	DIC
r	38.835	33.924	4.911	43.746
total	38.835	33.924	4.911	43.746

3.3 Week 4-8

3.3.1 Non response

Table 11: Summary Statistics

node	mean	sd	MC error	2.50%	median	97.50%	start	sample
A	0.6538	0.1035	7.48E-04	4.50E-01	0.6542	0.8564	20001	20000
T[1,1]	0.2577	0.03327	2.41E-04	1.96E-01	0.2565	0.3265	20001	20000
T[1,2]	0.4228	0.07176	5.64E-04	2.86E-01	0.4215	0.5657	20001	20000
T[2,1]	0.08012	0.0205	1.44E-04	4.49E-02	0.07825	0.1258	20001	20000
T[2,2]	0.173	0.05166	4.05E-04	8.56E-02	0.1679	0.2865	20001	20000
T[3,1]	0.03396	0.01238	9.31E-05	1.47E-02	0.03238	0.0624	20001	20000
T[3,2]	0.08666	0.0346	2.76E-04	3.36E-02	0.08192	0.1669	20001	20000
TP[1,1]	0.7423	0.03327	2.41E-04	6.74E-01	0.7435	0.8041	20001	20000
TP[1,2]	0.1776	0.02232	1.56E-04	1.36E-01	0.1768	0.2234	20001	20000
TP[1,3]	0.04616	0.01294	9.08E-05	2.45E-02	0.04488	0.07458	20001	20000
TP[1,4]	0.03396	0.01238	9.31E-05	1.47E-02	0.03238	0.0624	20001	20000
TP[2,1]	0.5772	0.07176	5.64E-04	4.34E-01	0.5785	0.7138	20001	20000
TP[2,2]	0.2498	0.0348	2.48E-04	1.83E-01	0.2495	0.3202	20001	20000
TP[2,3]	0.08635	0.02603	1.97E-04	4.29E-02	0.08394	0.1439	20001	20000
TP[2,4]	0.08666	0.0346	2.76E-04	3.36E-02	0.08192	0.1669	20001	20000
d[2]	-0.4558	0.157	1.34E-03	-7.61E-01	-0.4556	-0.1517	20001	20000
totresdev	7.038	3.146	2.40E-02	2.855	6.41	14.7	20001	20000
z[2]	0.7638	0.09099	6.04E-04	5.93E-01	0.7604	0.9497	20001	20000
z[3]	1.196	0.1277	9.66E-04	9.59E-01	1.192	1.46	20001	20000

Table 12: DIC

	Dbar	Dhat	pD	DIC
r	48.546	43.594	4.952	53.498
total	48.546	43.594	4.952	53.498

3.3.2 Partial response

Table 13: Summary Statistics

node	mean	sd	MC error	2.50%	median	97.50%	start	sample
A	-0.6872	0.1838	1.43E-03	-1.05E+00	-0.6884	-0.3244	20001	20000
T[1,1]	0.7505	0.05768	4.44E-04	6.27E-01	0.7544	0.8524	20001	20000
T[1,2]	0.8152	0.06623	6.21E-04	6.69E-01	0.8228	0.9229	20001	20000
T[2,1]	0.3049	0.07516	5.62E-04	1.68E-01	0.3013	0.4615	20001	20000
T[2,2]	0.392	0.102	9.41E-04	2.04E-01	0.3892	0.6001	20001	20000
T[3,1]	0.1318	0.04963	3.69E-04	5.28E-02	0.1253	0.2449	20001	20000
T[3,2]	0.1907	0.07574	6.82E-04	7.03E-02	0.1819	0.3624	20001	20000
TP[1,1]	0.2495	0.05768	4.44E-04	1.48E-01	0.2456	0.3728	20001	20000
TP[1,2]	0.4456	0.04213	2.99E-04	3.60E-01	0.4465	0.5247	20001	20000
TP[1,3]	0.1731	0.03816	2.82E-04	1.03E-01	0.1715	0.2523	20001	20000
TP[1,4]	0.1318	0.04963	3.69E-04	5.28E-02	0.1253	0.2449	20001	20000
TP[2,1]	0.1848	0.06623	6.21E-04	7.71E-02	0.1772	0.3315	20001	20000
TP[2,2]	0.4232	0.05339	4.31E-04	3.08E-01	0.4267	0.5186	20001	20000
TP[2,3]	0.2013	0.04299	3.60E-04	1.19E-01	0.2002	0.2881	20001	20000
TP[2,4]	0.1907	0.07574	6.82E-04	7.03E-02	0.1819	0.3624	20001	20000
d[2]	-0.2381	0.1747	1.92E-03	-5.81E-01	-0.2381	0.1039	20001	20000
totresdev	12.77	3.094	2.26E-02	8.631	12.15	20.42	20001	20000
z[2]	1.21	0.1189	8.31E-04	9.85E-01	1.206	1.447	20001	20000
z[3]	1.836	0.146	1.01E-03	1.56E+00	1.834	2.131	20001	20000

Table 14: DIC

	Dbar	Dhat	pD	DIC
r	54.108	49.151	4.957	59.065
total	54.108	49.151	4.957	59.065

3.3.3 Response

Table 15: Summary Statistics

node	mean	sd	MC error	2.50%	median	97.50%	start	sample
A	-1.236	0.3171	2.13E-03	-1.86E+00	-1.236	-0.6133	20001	20000
T[1,1]	0.8806	0.06208	4.21E-04	7.31E-01	0.8917	0.9682	20001	20000
T[1,2]	0.8843	0.07308	6.17E-04	7.00E-01	0.8991	0.9798	20001	20000
T[2,1]	0.6688	0.1208	8.44E-04	4.11E-01	0.6783	0.8739	20001	20000
T[2,2]	0.6812	0.1371	1.23E-03	3.83E-01	0.6936	0.9071	20001	20000
T[3,1]	0.33	0.1253	8.79E-04	1.16E-01	0.3199	0.5978	20001	20000
T[3,2]	0.3489	0.1459	1.30E-03	1.06E-01	0.3359	0.6619	20001	20000
TP[1,1]	0.1194	0.06208	4.21E-04	3.18E-02	0.1083	0.2698	20001	20000
TP[1,2]	0.2118	0.07132	5.23E-04	8.71E-02	0.2082	0.3617	20001	20000
TP[1,3]	0.3389	0.05136	3.47E-04	2.37E-01	0.339	0.4388	20001	20000
TP[1,4]	0.33	0.1253	8.79E-04	1.16E-01	0.3199	0.5978	20001	20000
TP[2,1]	0.1157	0.07308	6.17E-04	2.02E-02	0.1009	0.2997	20001	20000
TP[2,2]	0.2031	0.07648	6.87E-04	6.81E-02	0.1995	0.3604	20001	20000
TP[2,3]	0.3323	0.0554	3.89E-04	2.18E-01	0.3337	0.4365	20001	20000
TP[2,4]	0.3489	0.1459	1.30E-03	1.06E-01	0.3359	0.6619	20001	20000
d[2]	-0.04711	0.2231	2.45E-03	-4.84E-01	-0.04715	0.3956	20001	20000
totresdev	14.24	3.177	2.64E-02	10.09	13.57	22.03	20001	20000
z[2]	0.7733	0.1492	1.17E-03	5.06E-01	0.7656	1.086	20001	20000
z[3]	1.705	0.1839	1.40E-03	1.36E+00	1.697	2.084	20001	20000

Table 16: DIC

	Dbar	Dhat	pD	DIC
r	49.988	45.056	4.932	54.92
total	49.988	45.056	4.932	54.92

3.3.4 High Response

Table 17: Summary Statistics

node	mean	sd	MC error	2.50%	median	97.50%	start	sample
A	-1.069	0.3351	2.51E-03	-1.73E+00	-1.068	-0.4138	20001	20000
T[1,1]	0.8445	0.07802	5.98E-04	6.61E-01	0.8574	0.9579	20001	20000
T[1,2]	0.9383	0.05276	4.85E-04	7.97E-01	0.9533	0.9942	20001	20000
T[2,1]	0.659	0.1287	1.01E-03	3.84E-01	0.6703	0.8765	20001	20000
T[2,2]	0.8296	0.1091	1.06E-03	5.65E-01	0.8523	0.9733	20001	20000
T[3,1]	0.5485	0.1407	1.11E-03	2.68E-01	0.5532	0.8073	20001	20000
T[3,2]	0.7494	0.1352	1.34E-03	4.39E-01	0.77	0.9492	20001	20000
TP[1,1]	0.1555	0.07802	5.98E-04	4.22E-02	0.1427	0.3395	20001	20000
TP[1,2]	0.1855	0.06938	5.41E-04	6.90E-02	0.1789	0.3362	20001	20000
TP[1,3]	0.1105	0.03802	2.70E-04	4.71E-02	0.1068	0.1947	20001	20000
TP[1,4]	0.5485	0.1407	1.11E-03	2.68E-01	0.5532	0.8073	20001	20000
TP[2,1]	0.06169	0.05276	4.85E-04	5.78E-03	0.0467	0.203	20001	20000
TP[2,2]	0.1087	0.06468	6.19E-04	1.87E-02	0.09679	0.2635	20001	20000
TP[2,3]	0.08022	0.03861	3.41E-04	2.00E-02	0.07546	0.1674	20001	20000
TP[2,4]	0.7494	0.1352	1.34E-03	4.39E-01	0.77	0.9492	20001	20000
d[2]	-0.6097	0.2748	3.09E-03	-1.15E+00	-0.6085	-0.06836	20001	20000
totresdev	12.85	3.155	2.52E-02	8.681	12.2	20.56	20001	20000
z[2]	0.6318	0.1618	1.22E-03	3.49E-01	0.6198	0.9841	20001	20000
z[3]	0.9385	0.1796	1.40E-03	6.19E-01	0.9286	1.316	20001	20000

Table 18: DIC

	Dbar	Dhat	pD	DIC
r	42.391	37.521	4.87	47.261
total	42.391	37.521	4.87	47.261

3.4 Week 8-12

3.4.1 Non response

Table 19: Summary Statistics

node	mean	sd	MC error	2.50%	median	97.50%	start	sample
A	0.7098	0.1135	8.61E-04	4.88E-01	0.7094	0.9286	20001	20000
T[1,1]	0.2403	0.03513	2.65E-04	1.77E-01	0.239	0.3129	20001	20000
T[1,2]	0.2193	0.06199	5.05E-04	1.13E-01	0.2138	0.3533	20001	20000
T[2,1]	0.0964	0.02493	1.76E-04	5.33E-02	0.09435	0.1496	20001	20000
T[2,2]	0.08664	0.03672	2.88E-04	3.13E-02	0.08104	0.1747	20001	20000
T[3,1]	0.03927	0.01537	1.08E-04	1.56E-02	0.03718	0.07461	20001	20000
T[3,2]	0.035	0.02004	1.58E-04	8.85E-03	0.03073	0.08432	20001	20000
TP[1,1]	0.7597	0.03513	2.65E-04	6.87E-01	0.761	0.8235	20001	20000
TP[1,2]	0.1439	0.02263	1.76E-04	1.03E-01	0.1426	0.1909	20001	20000
TP[1,3]	0.05713	0.01672	1.20E-04	2.92E-02	0.05559	0.0936	20001	20000
TP[1,4]	0.03927	0.01537	1.08E-04	1.56E-02	0.03718	0.07461	20001	20000
TP[2,1]	0.7807	0.06199	5.05E-04	6.47E-01	0.7862	0.8871	20001	20000
TP[2,2]	0.1327	0.03233	2.63E-04	7.49E-02	0.1309	0.2008	20001	20000
TP[2,3]	0.05165	0.02143	1.63E-04	1.93E-02	0.04838	0.1015	20001	20000
TP[2,4]	0.035	0.02004	1.58E-04	8.85E-03	0.03073	0.08432	20001	20000
d[2]	0.08202	0.1807	1.66E-03	-2.73E-01	0.08299	0.4363	20001	20000
totresdev	10.14	3.15	2.23E-02	6.007	9.5	17.97	20001	20000
z[2]	0.6066	0.09489	6.75E-04	4.35E-01	0.6018	0.8063	20001	20000
z[3]	1.078	0.145	9.96E-04	8.13E-01	1.072	1.38	20001	20000

Table 20: DIC

	Dbar	Dhat	pD	DIC
r	46.753	41.839	4.914	51.667
total	46.753	41.839	4.914	51.667

3.4.2 Partial response

Table 21: Summary Statistics

node	mean	sd	MC error	2.50%	median	97.50%	start	sample
A	-0.5106	0.1537	1.09E-03	-8.13E-01	-0.5089	-0.2129	20001	20000
T[1,1]	0.6931	0.05338	3.80E-04	5.84E-01	0.6946	0.792	20001	20000
T[1,2]	0.7489	0.07222	5.96E-04	5.94E-01	0.7543	0.8733	20001	20000
T[2,1]	0.2826	0.06397	4.28E-04	1.68E-01	0.2795	0.4155	20001	20000
T[2,2]	0.3463	0.09073	7.26E-04	1.82E-01	0.3419	0.5346	20001	20000
T[3,1]	0.1032	0.03805	2.52E-04	4.31E-02	0.09819	0.1917	20001	20000
T[3,2]	0.141	0.05915	4.60E-04	4.95E-02	0.1331	0.2776	20001	20000
TP[1,1]	0.3069	0.05338	3.80E-04	2.08E-01	0.3054	0.4157	20001	20000
TP[1,2]	0.4105	0.03826	2.71E-04	3.35E-01	0.4102	0.4849	20001	20000
TP[1,3]	0.1794	0.03773	2.56E-04	1.10E-01	0.1775	0.2581	20001	20000
TP[1,4]	0.1032	0.03805	2.52E-04	4.31E-02	0.09819	0.1917	20001	20000
TP[2,1]	0.2511	0.07222	5.96E-04	1.27E-01	0.2457	0.4062	20001	20000
TP[2,2]	0.4025	0.04356	3.17E-04	3.14E-01	0.4032	0.4843	20001	20000
TP[2,3]	0.2053	0.04535	3.38E-04	1.20E-01	0.2043	0.2981	20001	20000
TP[2,4]	0.141	0.05915	4.60E-04	4.95E-02	0.1331	0.2776	20001	20000
d[2]	-0.1781	0.1732	1.47E-03	-5.17E-01	-0.1777	0.1633	20001	20000
totresdev	13.05	3.181	2.45E-02	8.838	12.39	20.81	20001	20000
z[2]	1.096	0.1138	8.01E-04	8.83E-01	1.092	1.325	20001	20000
z[3]	1.803	0.1468	1.06E-03	1.52E+00	1.799	2.1	20001	20000

Table 22: DIC

	Dbar	Dhat	pD	DIC
r	55.364	50.339	5.026	60.39
total	55.364	50.339	5.026	60.39

3.4.3 Response

Table 23: Summary Statistics

node	mean	sd	MC error	2.50%	median	97.50%	start	sample
A	-0.8415	0.2882	2.27E-03	-1.40E+00	-0.8439	-0.2751	20001	20000
T[1,1]	0.7906	0.08085	6.35E-04	6.09E-01	0.8006	0.9195	20001	20000
T[1,2]	0.8423	0.08757	8.58E-04	6.30E-01	0.8583	0.9641	20001	20000
T[2,1]	0.6542	0.1108	8.69E-04	4.22E-01	0.6619	0.8457	20001	20000
T[2,2]	0.7263	0.1239	1.25E-03	4.46E-01	0.7415	0.9199	20001	20000
T[3,1]	0.2914	0.1106	8.90E-04	1.06E-01	0.2822	0.5295	20001	20000
T[3,2]	0.3735	0.1445	1.52E-03	1.22E-01	0.365	0.6741	20001	20000
TP[1,1]	0.2094	0.08085	6.35E-04	8.05E-02	0.1994	0.3916	20001	20000
TP[1,2]	0.1365	0.04855	3.68E-04	5.60E-02	0.1315	0.245	20001	20000
TP[1,3]	0.3627	0.05348	3.58E-04	2.58E-01	0.3623	0.4684	20001	20000
TP[1,4]	0.2914	0.1106	8.90E-04	1.06E-01	0.2822	0.5295	20001	20000
TP[2,1]	0.1577	0.08757	8.58E-04	3.59E-02	0.1417	0.3702	20001	20000
TP[2,2]	0.1161	0.05005	4.67E-04	3.65E-02	0.1099	0.2289	20001	20000
TP[2,3]	0.3527	0.06086	4.90E-04	2.25E-01	0.3551	0.4673	20001	20000
TP[2,4]	0.3735	0.1445	1.52E-03	1.22E-01	0.365	0.6741	20001	20000
d[2]	-0.2308	0.2423	2.82E-03	-7.02E-01	-0.2298	0.2481	20001	20000
totresdev	8.239	3.142	2.54E-02	4.129	7.585	16.02	20001	20000
z[2]	0.4262	0.1201	9.10E-04	2.20E-01	0.4152	0.691	20001	20000
z[3]	1.422	0.1776	1.33E-03	1.09E+00	1.416	1.787	20001	20000

Table 24: DIC

	Dbar	Dhat	pD	DIC
r	42.769	37.866	4.903	47.673
total	42.769	37.866	4.903	47.673

3.4.4 High Response

Table 25: Summary Statistics

node	mean	sd	MC error	2.50%	median	97.50%	start	sample
A	-0.966	0.253	1.81E-03	-1.46E+00	-0.9677	-0.4754	20001	20000
T[1,1]	0.8255	0.06385	4.65E-04	6.83E-01	0.8334	0.9284	20001	20000
T[1,2]	0.9191	0.04922	4.43E-04	7.97E-01	0.9297	0.9833	20001	20000
T[2,1]	0.6577	0.1003	7.10E-04	4.48E-01	0.6638	0.8358	20001	20000
T[2,2]	0.8099	0.09129	8.59E-04	6.01E-01	0.8231	0.9461	20001	20000
T[3,1]	0.4124	0.1113	7.80E-04	2.08E-01	0.4079	0.6356	20001	20000
T[3,2]	0.6026	0.1304	1.25E-03	3.37E-01	0.6078	0.8362	20001	20000
TP[1,1]	0.1745	0.06385	4.65E-04	7.16E-02	0.1666	0.3172	20001	20000
TP[1,2]	0.1678	0.05244	3.77E-04	7.79E-02	0.1639	0.2817	20001	20000
TP[1,3]	0.2454	0.04224	2.93E-04	1.66E-01	0.2441	0.3317	20001	20000
TP[1,4]	0.4124	0.1113	7.80E-04	2.08E-01	0.4079	0.6356	20001	20000
TP[2,1]	0.08087	0.04922	4.43E-04	1.67E-02	0.07032	0.2027	20001	20000
TP[2,2]	0.1092	0.04979	4.57E-04	3.22E-02	0.1027	0.2234	20001	20000
TP[2,3]	0.2073	0.05371	4.71E-04	1.03E-01	0.2077	0.3121	20001	20000
TP[2,4]	0.6026	0.1304	1.25E-03	3.37E-01	0.6078	0.8362	20001	20000
d[2]	-0.5075	0.2124	2.42E-03	-9.21E-01	-0.5074	-0.09181	20001	20000
totresdev	9.807	3.142	2.43E-02	5.672	9.169	17.61	20001	20000
z[2]	0.5439	0.1255	9.37E-04	3.22E-01	0.5366	0.8158	20001	20000
z[3]	1.197	0.1556	1.19E-03	9.07E-01	1.193	1.517	20001	20000

Table 26: DIC

	Dbar	Dhat	pD	DIC
r	46.299	41.374	4.926	51.225
total	46.299	41.374	4.926	51.225

3.5 Week 12-36

3.5.1 Non response

Table 27: Summary Statistics

node	mean	sd	MC error	2.50%	median	97.50%	start	sample
A	1.456	0.2486	1.69E-03	9.63E-01	1.457	1.945	20001	20000
T[1,1]	0.07888	0.03658	2.45E-04	2.59E-02	0.0725	0.1678	20001	20000
T[1,2]	0.2849	0.1437	1.51E-03	6.50E-02	0.2662	0.6041	20001	20000
T[1,3]	0.376	0.1561	1.65E-03	1.11E-01	0.3642	0.7054	20001	20000
T[2,1]	0.0344	0.02123	1.42E-04	7.67E-03	0.02962	0.08857	20001	20000
T[2,2]	0.1694	0.1116	1.13E-03	2.47E-02	0.1452	0.4421	20001	20000
T[2,3]	0.2396	0.1318	1.36E-03	4.91E-02	0.2173	0.5479	20001	20000
T[3,1]	0.01559	0.0121	8.64E-05	2.24E-03	0.0123	0.04733	20001	20000
T[3,2]	0.1008	0.08233	8.07E-04	9.30E-03	0.07838	0.3155	20001	20000
T[3,3]	0.1513	0.1043	1.07E-03	2.03E-02	0.1272	0.4175	20001	20000
TP[1,1]	0.9211	0.03658	2.45E-04	8.32E-01	0.9275	0.9741	20001	20000
TP[1,2]	0.04448	0.01978	1.36E-04	1.54E-02	0.04138	0.09146	20001	20000
TP[1,3]	0.01881	0.01172	7.84E-05	4.17E-03	0.01619	0.04831	20001	20000
TP[1,4]	0.01559	0.0121	8.64E-05	2.24E-03	0.0123	0.04733	20001	20000
TP[2,1]	0.7151	0.1437	1.51E-03	3.96E-01	0.7338	0.9351	20001	20000
TP[2,2]	0.1154	0.04787	4.50E-04	3.49E-02	0.1116	0.2193	20001	20000
TP[2,3]	0.0686	0.04078	3.82E-04	0.01194	0.06103	0.1677	20001	20000
TP[2,4]	0.1008	0.08233	8.07E-04	9.30E-03	0.07838	0.3155	20001	20000
TP[3,1]	0.624	0.1561	1.65E-03	2.95E-01	0.6358	0.8887	20001	20000
TP[3,2]	0.1364	0.04741	4.02E-04	0.0524	0.1338	0.2382	20001	20000
TP[3,3]	0.08834	0.04454	3.80E-04	0.02144	0.08174	0.192	20001	20000
TP[3,4]	0.1513	0.1043	1.07E-03	0.02031	0.1272	0.4175	20001	20000
d[2]	-0.8306	0.3843	0.00435	-1.6	-0.8323	-0.07224	20001	20000
d[3]	-1.11	0.3701	0.004326	-1.846	-1.107	-0.3966	20001	20000
totresdev	14.24	3.508	0.02699	9.456	13.59	22.65	20001	20000
z[2]	0.431	0.1169	8.25E-04	0.23	0.4211	0.6849	20001	20000
z[3]	0.792	0.1664	1.15E-03	0.4924	0.7816	1.146	20001	20000

Table 28: DIC

	Dbar	Dhat	pD	DIC
r	46.404	40.522	5.882	52.286
total	46.404	40.522	5.882	52.286

3.5.2 Partial response

Table 29: Summary Statistics

node	mean	sd	MC error	2.50%	median	97.50%	start	sample
A	0.4068	0.2282	1.59E-03	-4.02E-02	0.4068	0.8526	20001	20000
T[1,1]	0.3458	0.08225	5.72E-04	1.97E-01	0.3421	0.5161	20001	20000
T[1,2]	0.7729	0.126	1.15E-03	4.78E-01	0.7933	0.9552	20001	20000
T[1,3]	0.282	0.1472	1.39E-03	5.57E-02	0.2636	0.6066	20001	20000
T[2,1]	0.1696	0.06683	4.84E-04	6.15E-02	0.1618	0.3184	20001	20000
T[2,2]	0.5851	0.1605	1.44E-03	2.60E-01	0.5911	0.8679	20001	20000
T[2,3]	0.1369	0.1022	9.84E-04	1.29E-02	0.1119	0.3967	20001	20000
T[3,1]	0.07352	0.04176	3.14E-04	1.69E-02	0.06544	0.1768	20001	20000
T[3,2]	0.3964	0.161	1.42E-03	1.19E-01	0.384	0.7263	20001	20000
T[3,3]	0.06029	0.06053	5.78E-04	2.55E-03	0.04131	0.225	20001	20000
TP[1,1]	0.6542	0.08225	5.72E-04	4.84E-01	0.6579	0.8031	20001	20000
TP[1,2]	0.1762	0.04493	3.51E-04	9.81E-02	0.1732	0.2729	20001	20000
TP[1,3]	0.09607	0.03761	2.64E-04	3.59E-02	0.09149	0.1806	20001	20000
TP[1,4]	0.07352	0.04176	3.14E-04	1.69E-02	0.06544	0.1768	20001	20000
TP[2,1]	0.2271	0.126	1.15E-03	4.48E-02	0.2067	0.5223	20001	20000
TP[2,2]	0.1878	0.06282	4.97E-04	7.47E-02	0.1846	0.3202	20001	20000
TP[2,3]	0.1887	0.05836	4.14E-04	0.08842	0.1843	0.3148	20001	20000
TP[2,4]	0.3964	0.161	1.42E-03	1.19E-01	0.384	0.7263	20001	20000
TP[3,1]	0.718	0.1472	1.39E-03	3.94E-01	0.7364	0.9443	20001	20000
TP[3,2]	0.1451	0.062	5.30E-04	0.03813	0.1413	0.2753	20001	20000
TP[3,3]	0.07662	0.05001	4.49E-04	0.009325	0.06706	0.1951	20001	20000
TP[3,4]	0.06029	0.06053	5.78E-04	0.002554	0.04131	0.225	20001	20000
d[2]	-1.227	0.3857	0.003982	-1.984	-1.226	-0.4812	20001	20000
d[3]	0.2339	0.4229	0.004377	-0.5791	0.2245	1.082	20001	20000
totresdev	19.7	3.443	0.02799	14.97	19.06	28.08	20001	20000
z[2]	0.5839	0.1494	1.22E-03	0.3248	0.5734	0.9058	20001	20000
z[3]	1.108	0.2008	1.60E-03	0.7401	1.099	1.527	20001	20000

Table 30: DIC

	Dbar	Dhat	pD	DIC
r	47.783	41.918	5.865	53.649
total	47.783	41.918	5.865	53.649

3.5.3 Response

Table 31: Summary Statistics

node	mean	sd	MC error	2.50%	median	97.50%	start	sample
A	0.4351	0.3152	2.20E-03	-1.77E-01	0.4386	1.049	20001	20000
T[1,1]	0.3391	0.1106	7.75E-04	1.47E-01	0.3305	0.5702	20001	20000
T[1,2]	0.5104	0.1786	1.78E-03	1.71E-01	0.5112	0.8451	20001	20000
T[1,3]	0.5482	0.1846	1.76E-03	1.85E-01	0.5544	0.8751	20001	20000
T[2,1]	0.2843	0.1056	7.23E-04	1.08E-01	0.2736	0.5103	20001	20000
T[2,2]	0.452	0.1784	1.76E-03	1.33E-01	0.4449	0.8035	20001	20000
T[2,3]	0.4903	0.1864	1.77E-03	1.42E-01	0.4892	0.8421	20001	20000
T[3,1]	0.1495	0.07901	5.43E-04	3.62E-02	0.1355	0.3374	20001	20000
T[3,2]	0.2858	0.1591	1.54E-03	5.01E-02	0.2619	0.6496	20001	20000
T[3,3]	0.3207	0.172	1.60E-03	5.59E-02	0.2981	0.6975	20001	20000
TP[1,1]	0.6609	0.1106	7.75E-04	4.30E-01	0.6695	0.8529	20001	20000
TP[1,2]	0.05471	0.02717	1.87E-04	1.48E-02	0.05032	0.1193	20001	20000
TP[1,3]	0.1349	0.04654	3.19E-04	5.60E-02	0.1307	0.2367	20001	20000
TP[1,4]	0.1495	0.07901	5.43E-04	3.62E-02	0.1355	0.3374	20001	20000
TP[2,1]	0.4896	0.1786	1.78E-03	1.55E-01	0.4888	0.8288	20001	20000
TP[2,2]	0.05847	0.02987	1.92E-04	1.51E-02	0.05361	0.1291	20001	20000
TP[2,3]	0.1662	0.05548	4.41E-04	0.06638	0.1629	0.2842	20001	20000
TP[2,4]	0.2858	0.1591	1.54E-03	5.01E-02	0.2619	0.6496	20001	20000
TP[3,1]	0.4518	0.1846	1.76E-03	1.25E-01	0.4456	0.8157	20001	20000
TP[3,2]	0.05788	0.02972	1.99E-04	0.01445	0.05315	0.128	20001	20000
TP[3,3]	0.1697	0.05565	4.19E-04	0.06801	0.1668	0.2876	20001	20000
TP[3,4]	0.3207	0.172	1.60E-03	0.05587	0.2981	0.6975	20001	20000
d[2]	-0.4645	0.3871	0.004404	-1.232	-0.4636	0.296	20001	20000
d[3]	-0.5715	0.4195	0.004423	-1.399	-0.5746	0.2417	20001	20000
totresdev	14.41	3.522	0.02628	9.664	13.72	22.96	20001	20000
z[2]	0.1642	0.07984	5.19E-04	0.04632	0.1517	0.3529	20001	20000
z[3]	0.6656	0.1555	1.06E-03	0.3902	0.6563	1.001	20001	20000

Table 32: DIC

	Dbar	Dhat	pD	DIC
r	42.88	37.156	5.724	48.603
total	42.88	37.156	5.724	48.603

3.5.4 High Response

Table 33: Summary Statistics

node	mean	sd	MC error	2.50%	median	97.50%	start	sample
A	0.05782	0.2889	2.06E-03	-5.07E-01	0.05768	0.6254	20001	20000
T[1,1]	0.4778	0.1107	7.88E-04	2.66E-01	0.477	0.6939	20001	20000
T[1,2]	0.5832	0.1609	1.60E-03	2.57E-01	0.592	0.8674	20001	20000
T[1,3]	0.3224	0.1477	1.44E-03	8.34E-02	0.3062	0.6456	20001	20000
T[2,1]	0.3985	0.1109	8.08E-04	1.97E-01	0.3939	0.6242	20001	20000
T[2,2]	0.5072	0.1657	1.65E-03	1.90E-01	0.5083	0.8188	20001	20000
T[2,3]	0.2574	0.136	1.31E-03	5.46E-02	0.2362	0.5705	20001	20000
T[3,1]	0.3192	0.1059	7.56E-04	1.36E-01	0.3109	0.5447	20001	20000
T[3,2]	0.4266	0.1646	1.62E-03	1.34E-01	0.4202	0.7574	20001	20000
T[3,3]	0.197	0.1201	1.14E-03	3.33E-02	0.1739	0.4886	20001	20000
TP[1,1]	0.5222	0.1107	7.88E-04	3.06E-01	0.523	0.7342	20001	20000
TP[1,2]	0.07931	0.02875	2.04E-04	3.29E-02	0.07592	0.1447	20001	20000
TP[1,3]	0.07931	0.02931	2.00E-04	3.24E-02	0.07601	0.1451	20001	20000
TP[1,4]	0.3192	0.1059	7.56E-04	1.36E-01	0.3109	0.5447	20001	20000
TP[2,1]	0.4168	0.1609	1.60E-03	1.33E-01	0.408	0.7433	20001	20000
TP[2,2]	0.076	0.02949	2.10E-04	2.89E-02	0.07263	0.1434	20001	20000
TP[2,3]	0.08053	0.03086	2.06E-04	0.03103	0.07701	0.1506	20001	20000
TP[2,4]	0.4266	0.1646	1.62E-03	1.34E-01	0.4202	0.7574	20001	20000
TP[3,1]	0.6776	0.1477	1.44E-03	3.55E-01	0.6938	0.9168	20001	20000
TP[3,2]	0.06499	0.02784	2.26E-04	0.02075	0.06153	0.1292	20001	20000
TP[3,3]	0.06034	0.02867	2.41E-04	0.01602	0.0567	0.126	20001	20000
TP[3,4]	0.197	0.1201	1.14E-03	0.03326	0.1739	0.4886	20001	20000
d[2]	-0.2882	0.3492	0.004016	-0.9745	-0.2898	0.3935	20001	20000
d[3]	0.4468	0.344	0.003918	-0.2256	0.4502	1.112	20001	20000
totresdev	12.83	3.508	0.02845	8.076	12.17	21.46	20001	20000
z[2]	0.2106	0.07644	5.44E-04	0.08759	0.2018	0.3843	20001	20000
z[3]	0.434	0.1083	7.45E-04	0.246	0.4257	0.6659	20001	20000

Table 34: DIC

	Dbar	Dhat	pD	DIC
r	45.255	39.464	5.791	51.045
total	45.255	39.464	5.791	51.045

4. Random-effects models

4.1 Week 0-2

4.1.1 Non-response

Table 35: Summary Statistics

node	mean	sd	MC error	2.50%	median	97.50%	start	sample
A	0.489	0.07554	5.99E-04	0.3418	0.489	0.6352	20001	20000
T[1,1]	0.3129	0.02669	2.11E-04	0.2627	0.3124	0.3662	20001	20000
T[1,2]	0.5703	0.1124	9.35E-04	0.3263	0.5739	0.7873	20001	20000
T[2,1]	0.1271	0.01875	1.45E-04	0.09324	0.1261	0.1664	20001	20000
T[2,2]	0.326	0.1042	8.49E-04	0.1334	0.3193	0.5593	20001	20000
T[3,1]	0.04189	0.009315	7.48E-05	0.0259	0.04114	0.06233	20001	20000
T[3,2]	0.1542	0.0718	5.75E-04	0.04338	0.144	0.3314	20001	20000
TP[1,1]	0.6871	0.02669	2.11E-04	0.6338	0.6876	0.7373	20001	20000
TP[1,2]	0.1858	0.01523	1.12E-04	0.1565	0.1856	0.2169	20001	20000
TP[1,3]	0.08518	0.01229	9.10E-05	0.0629	0.08456	0.1113	20001	20000
TP[1,4]	0.04189	0.009315	7.48E-05	0.0259	0.04114	0.06233	20001	20000
TP[2,1]	0.4297	0.1124	9.35E-04	0.2127	0.4261	0.674	20001	20000
TP[2,2]	0.2443	0.02645	1.93E-04	0.1832	0.2467	0.2881	20001	20000
TP[2,3]	0.1717	0.03866	3.15E-04	0.0889	0.1737	0.2436	20001	20000
TP[2,4]	0.1542	0.0718	5.75E-04	0.04338	0.144	0.3314	20001	20000
d[2]	-0.6735	0.2951	0.002384	-1.27	-0.6768	-0.06161	20001	20000
sd	0.3607	0.1675	0.001282	0.101	0.3367	0.7498	20001	20000
totresdev	13.91	3.685	0.02763	8.84	13.22	22.91	20001	20000
z[2]	0.656	0.05015	3.49E-04	0.5604	0.6552	0.7562	20001	20000
z[3]	1.25	0.07229	5.72E-04	1.113	1.248	1.395	20001	20000

Table 36: DIC

	Dbar	Dhat	pD	DIC
r	69.739	63.712	6.026	75.765
sd	1.386	1.386	0	1.386
total	71.125	65.099	6.026	77.152

4.3 Week 2-4

4.3.1 Non response

Table 37: Summary Statistics

node	mean	sd	MC error	2.50%	median	97.50%	start	sample
A	0.6248	0.09418	7.06E-04	4.41E-01	0.6252	0.8096	20001	20000
T[1,1]	0.2669	0.03085	2.32E-04	2.09E-01	0.2659	0.3295	20001	20000
T[1,2]	0.4535	0.09197	8.38E-04	2.76E-01	0.4518	0.6443	20001	20000
T[2,1]	0.1024	0.02107	1.59E-04	6.52E-02	0.101	0.1478	20001	20000
T[2,2]	0.2269	0.07448	6.90E-04	1.03E-01	0.2199	0.3958	20001	20000
T[3,1]	0.03075	0.01022	7.88E-05	1.44E-02	0.02951	0.05402	20001	20000
T[3,2]	0.09027	0.04517	4.20E-04	2.88E-02	0.08273	0.1951	20001	20000
TP[1,1]	0.7331	0.03085	2.32E-04	6.71E-01	0.7341	0.7909	20001	20000
TP[1,2]	0.1645	0.01905	1.39E-04	1.29E-01	0.1639	0.2033	20001	20000
TP[1,3]	0.07169	0.01494	1.09E-04	4.54E-02	0.07067	0.1039	20001	20000
TP[1,4]	0.03075	0.01022	7.88E-05	1.44E-02	0.02951	0.05402	20001	20000
TP[2,1]	0.5465	0.09197	8.38E-04	3.56E-01	0.5482	0.7245	20001	20000
TP[2,2]	0.2266	0.03216	2.41E-04	1.61E-01	0.2273	0.2871	20001	20000
TP[2,3]	0.1366	0.03709	3.13E-04	6.92E-02	0.1342	0.2166	20001	20000
TP[2,4]	0.09027	0.04517	4.20E-04	2.88E-02	0.08273	0.1951	20001	20000
d[2]	-0.505	0.224	0.002046	-0.9568	-0.5027	-0.06556	20001	20000
sd	0.1916	0.1613	0.001286	0.006357	0.1499	0.5969	20001	20000
totresdev	11.34	3.274	0.02527	6.975	10.7	19.42	20001	20000
z[2]	0.6518	0.07207	5.17E-04	5.16E-01	0.6495	0.7977	20001	20000
z[3]	1.265	0.113	7.93E-04	1.05E+00	1.262	1.496	20001	20000

Table 38: DIC

	Dbar	Dhat	pD	DIC
r	57.153	51.765	5.388	62.541
sd	1.386	1.386	0	1.386
total	58.539	53.151	5.388	63.927

4.3.2 Partial response

Table 39: Summary Statistics

node	mean	sd	MC error	2.50%	median	97.50%	start	sample
A	-0.5449	0.1852	1.45E-03	-9.11E-01	-0.5438	-0.1836	20001	20000
T[1,1]	0.7039	0.06304	4.95E-04	5.73E-01	0.7067	0.819	20001	20000
T[1,2]	0.8357	0.08009	7.68E-04	6.46E-01	0.8487	0.9546	20001	20000
T[2,1]	0.2181	0.06728	5.14E-04	1.05E-01	0.2122	0.3655	20001	20000
T[2,2]	0.3829	0.1262	1.19E-03	1.57E-01	0.3769	0.6466	20001	20000
T[3,1]	0.05166	0.02771	2.13E-04	1.41E-02	0.04621	0.1202	20001	20000
T[3,2]	0.13	0.0763	7.05E-04	2.72E-02	0.1156	0.3162	20001	20000
TP[1,1]	0.2961	0.06304	4.95E-04	1.81E-01	0.2933	0.4272	20001	20000
TP[1,2]	0.4858	0.0423	3.00E-04	4.01E-01	0.486	0.567	20001	20000
TP[1,3]	0.1665	0.04678	3.53E-04	8.57E-02	0.1631	0.2657	20001	20000
TP[1,4]	0.05166	0.02771	2.13E-04	1.41E-02	0.04621	0.1202	20001	20000
TP[2,1]	0.1643	0.08009	7.68E-04	4.54E-02	0.1514	0.3542	20001	20000
TP[2,2]	0.4528	0.06857	5.69E-04	2.96E-01	0.4599	0.5668	20001	20000
TP[2,3]	0.2529	0.06614	5.84E-04	1.23E-01	0.2538	0.3803	20001	20000
TP[2,4]	0.13	0.0763	7.05E-04	2.72E-02	0.1156	0.3162	20001	20000
d[2]	-0.4841	0.2774	0.002792	-1.046	-0.482	0.05961	20001	20000
sd	0.2305	0.1736	0.001524	0.009835	0.1947	0.6448	20001	20000
totresdev	7.601	3.314	0.02518	3.092	6.941	15.68	20001	20000
z[2]	1.344	0.139	9.68E-04	1.08E+00	1.341	1.625	20001	20000
z[3]	2.228	0.1819	1.36E-03	1.88E+00	2.224	2.592	20001	20000

Table 40: DIC

	Dbar	Dhat	pD	DIC
r	46.604	41.173	5.431	52.034
sd	1.386	1.386	0	1.386
total	47.99	42.56	5.431	53.421

4.3.3 Response

Table 41: Summary Statistics

node	mean	sd	MC error	2.50%	median	97.50%	start	sample
A	-0.3041	0.3033	2.30E-03	-9.00E-01	-0.302	0.2965	20001	20000
T[1,1]	0.6144	0.1112	8.48E-04	3.84E-01	0.6187	0.8161	20001	20000
T[1,2]	0.7683	0.129	1.61E-03	4.63E-01	0.7892	0.9568	20001	20000
T[2,1]	0.3196	0.115	8.73E-04	1.22E-01	0.3104	0.5659	20001	20000
T[2,2]	0.5022	0.1702	2.16E-03	1.77E-01	0.5027	0.8287	20001	20000
T[3,1]	0.1058	0.06458	4.82E-04	2.09E-02	0.09217	0.2669	20001	20000
T[3,2]	0.2283	0.1356	1.68E-03	3.82E-02	0.2038	0.5577	20001	20000
TP[1,1]	0.3856	0.1112	8.48E-04	1.84E-01	0.3813	0.6166	20001	20000
TP[1,2]	0.2949	0.05392	4.47E-04	1.95E-01	0.2931	0.4052	20001	20000
TP[1,3]	0.2138	0.06347	4.78E-04	9.53E-02	0.2126	0.3413	20001	20000
TP[1,4]	0.1058	0.06458	4.82E-04	2.09E-02	0.09217	0.2669	20001	20000
TP[2,1]	0.2317	0.129	1.61E-03	4.33E-02	0.2109	0.5367	20001	20000
TP[2,2]	0.2661	0.07079	7.37E-04	1.19E-01	0.2692	0.3998	20001	20000
TP[2,3]	0.2739	0.06742	6.39E-04	1.30E-01	0.277	0.3989	20001	20000
TP[2,4]	0.2283	0.1356	1.68E-03	3.82E-02	0.2038	0.5577	20001	20000
d[2]	-0.5013	0.3422	0.005189	-1.179	-0.5012	0.1618	20001	20000
sd	0.2227	0.1736	0.001387	0.008543	0.1836	0.6471	20001	20000
totresdev	10.96	3.184	0.02991	6.67	10.35	18.8	20001	20000
z[2]	0.799	0.1493	1.22E-03	5.31E-01	0.7911	1.117	20001	20000
z[3]	1.632	0.1916	1.47E-03	1.27E+00	1.627	2.016	20001	20000

Table 42: DIC

	Dbar	Dhat	pD	DIC
r	44.552	39.355	5.197	49.748
sd	1.386	1.386	0	1.386
total	45.938	40.742	5.197	51.135

4.3.4 High Response

Table 43: Summary Statistics

node	mean	sd	MC error	2.50%	median	97.50%	start	sample
A	-1.287	0.4513	3.22E-03	-2.17E+00	-1.291	-0.3977	20001	20000
T[1,1]	0.8796	0.08749	6.42E-04	6.55E-01	0.9016	0.9851	20001	20000
T[1,2]	0.8891	0.1079	1.11E-03	5.96E-01	0.9235	0.9951	20001	20000
T[2,1]	0.6796	0.1644	1.28E-03	3.12E-01	0.7015	0.9349	20001	20000
T[2,2]	0.7111	0.1896	2.10E-03	2.71E-01	0.7469	0.9713	20001	20000
T[3,1]	0.4814	0.1839	1.42E-03	1.36E-01	0.4813	0.8304	20001	20000
T[3,2]	0.5284	0.2175	2.41E-03	1.14E-01	0.5361	0.9097	20001	20000
TP[1,1]	0.1204	0.08749	6.42E-04	1.49E-02	0.09839	0.3454	20001	20000
TP[1,2]	0.2	0.09872	7.91E-04	4.44E-02	0.1885	0.4187	20001	20000
TP[1,3]	0.1983	0.06009	4.26E-04	8.65E-02	0.1962	0.3221	20001	20000
TP[1,4]	0.4814	0.1839	1.42E-03	1.36E-01	0.4813	0.8304	20001	20000
TP[2,1]	0.1109	0.1079	1.11E-03	4.85E-03	0.07648	0.4045	20001	20000
TP[2,2]	0.178	0.1046	1.10E-03	2.15E-02	0.1646	0.408	20001	20000
TP[2,3]	0.1827	0.06612	5.53E-04	5.44E-02	0.1827	0.3145	20001	20000
TP[2,4]	0.5284	0.2175	2.41E-03	1.14E-01	0.5361	0.9097	20001	20000
d[2]	-0.1364	0.389	0.005227	-0.8949	-0.1386	0.6341	20001	20000
sd	0.2356	0.1809	0.001572	0.008993	0.1973	0.6758	20001	20000
totresdev	13.1	3.193	0.02965	8.762	12.46	20.95	20001	20000
z[2]	0.7647	0.2273	1.81E-03	3.86E-01	0.7431	1.271	20001	20000
z[3]	1.341	0.2547	2.03E-03	8.86E-01	1.324	1.881	20001	20000

Table 44: DIC

	Dbar	Dhat	pD	DIC
r	38.818	33.677	5.141	43.96
sd	1.386	1.386	0	1.386
total	40.205	35.063	5.141	45.346

4.4 Week 4-8

4.4.1 Non response

Table 45: Summary Statistics

node	mean	sd	MC error	2.50%	median	97.50%	start	sample
A	0.6536	0.1032	7.86E-04	4.52E-01	0.6542	0.856	20001	20000
T[1,1]	0.2578	0.03319	2.53E-04	1.96E-01	0.2565	0.3255	20001	20000
T[1,2]	0.4254	0.09797	8.75E-04	2.37E-01	0.4226	0.6298	20001	20000
T[2,1]	0.08006	0.02046	1.50E-04	4.50E-02	0.07831	0.1247	20001	20000
T[2,2]	0.1775	0.07043	6.03E-04	6.55E-02	0.1684	0.3392	20001	20000
T[3,1]	0.03392	0.01231	8.84E-05	1.47E-02	0.03225	0.06228	20001	20000
T[3,2]	0.09045	0.04759	4.03E-04	2.51E-02	0.08194	0.2036	20001	20000
TP[1,1]	0.7422	0.03319	2.53E-04	6.75E-01	0.7435	0.804	20001	20000
TP[1,2]	0.1778	0.02257	1.66E-04	1.36E-01	0.1771	0.224	20001	20000
TP[1,3]	0.04614	0.01309	9.40E-05	2.43E-02	0.04484	0.07535	20001	20000
TP[1,4]	0.03392	0.01231	8.84E-05	1.47E-02	0.03225	0.06228	20001	20000
TP[2,1]	0.5746	0.09797	8.75E-04	3.71E-01	0.5774	0.7629	20001	20000
TP[2,2]	0.2479	0.04181	3.55E-04	1.62E-01	0.2487	0.3259	20001	20000
TP[2,3]	0.08704	0.03126	2.48E-04	3.52E-02	0.08359	0.1574	20001	20000
TP[2,4]	0.09045	0.04759	4.03E-04	2.51E-02	0.08194	0.2036	20001	20000
d[2]	-0.4593	0.2399	0.002188	-0.9377	-0.4575	0.01742	20001	20000
sd	0.2014	0.1632	0.001266	0.007295	0.1631	0.6007	20001	20000
totresdev	7.333	3.267	0.02592	2.929	6.696	15.36	20001	20000
z[2]	0.7645	0.0925	6.39E-04	5.93E-01	0.7619	0.9549	20001	20000
z[3]	1.197	0.1283	9.53E-04	9.57E-01	1.193	1.458	20001	20000

Table 46: DIC

	Dbar	Dhat	pD	DIC
r	48.841	43.485	5.356	54.197
sd	1.386	1.386	0	1.386
total	50.227	44.871	5.356	55.583

4.4.2 Partial response

Table 47: Summary Statistics

node	mean	sd	MC error	2.50%	median	97.50%	start	sample
A	-0.6862	0.1828	1.42E-03	-1.04E+00	-0.686	-0.3287	20001	20000
T[1,1]	0.7502	0.05728	4.45E-04	6.29E-01	0.7536	0.8512	20001	20000
T[1,2]	0.8137	0.08533	7.82E-04	6.15E-01	0.8257	0.9453	20001	20000
T[2,1]	0.3032	0.07495	5.98E-04	1.69E-01	0.2993	0.4606	20001	20000
T[2,2]	0.3973	0.1261	1.19E-03	1.70E-01	0.3915	0.6601	20001	20000
T[3,1]	0.1298	0.04904	3.83E-04	5.25E-02	0.1236	0.2434	20001	20000
T[3,2]	0.1966	0.09563	8.71E-04	5.44E-02	0.1819	0.4229	20001	20000
TP[1,1]	0.2498	0.05728	4.45E-04	1.49E-01	0.2464	0.3712	20001	20000
TP[1,2]	0.447	0.04213	3.25E-04	3.62E-01	0.4481	0.5264	20001	20000
TP[1,3]	0.1734	0.03827	2.99E-04	1.04E-01	0.1719	0.2524	20001	20000
TP[1,4]	0.1298	0.04904	3.83E-04	5.25E-02	0.1236	0.2434	20001	20000
TP[2,1]	0.1863	0.08533	7.82E-04	5.47E-02	0.1743	0.3854	20001	20000
TP[2,2]	0.4164	0.06179	5.45E-04	2.75E-01	0.4232	0.5183	20001	20000
TP[2,3]	0.2007	0.04779	4.15E-04	1.05E-01	0.2016	0.2922	20001	20000
TP[2,4]	0.1966	0.09563	8.71E-04	5.44E-02	0.1819	0.4229	20001	20000
d[2]	-0.2524	0.2766	0.002927	-0.8155	-0.2513	0.3032	20001	20000
sd	0.2432	0.1768	0.001577	0.01094	0.2107	0.6627	20001	20000
totresdev	12.15	3.338	0.02787	7.44	11.55	20.18	20001	20000
z[2]	1.214	0.1193	9.14E-04	9.86E-01	1.212	1.453	20001	20000
z[3]	1.844	0.1459	1.09E-03	1.57E+00	1.841	2.139	20001	20000

Table 48: DIC

	Dbar	Dhat	pD	DIC
r	53.482	47.973	5.51	58.992
sd	1.386	1.386	0	1.386
total	54.869	49.359	5.51	60.378

4.4.3 Response

Table 49: Summary Statistics

node	mean	sd	MC error	2.50%	median	97.50%	start	sample
A	-1.236	0.3158	2.29E-03	-1.86E+00	-1.236	-0.6208	20001	20000
T[1,1]	0.8806	0.06181	4.68E-04	7.33E-01	0.8917	0.9683	20001	20000
T[1,2]	0.8816	0.08529	8.14E-04	6.65E-01	0.9013	0.9848	20001	20000
T[2,1]	0.667	0.1206	9.11E-04	4.12E-01	0.6765	0.8753	20001	20000
T[2,2]	0.6797	0.1522	1.52E-03	3.47E-01	0.6958	0.9249	20001	20000
T[3,1]	0.328	0.1247	9.13E-04	1.17E-01	0.3184	0.5973	20001	20000
T[3,2]	0.3531	0.1602	1.58E-03	8.74E-02	0.3371	0.702	20001	20000
TP[1,1]	0.1194	0.06181	4.68E-04	3.18E-02	0.1083	0.2674	20001	20000
TP[1,2]	0.2137	0.07147	5.52E-04	8.55E-02	0.2093	0.3636	20001	20000
TP[1,3]	0.339	0.05157	3.94E-04	2.37E-01	0.3393	0.439	20001	20000
TP[1,4]	0.328	0.1247	9.13E-04	1.17E-01	0.3184	0.5973	20001	20000
TP[2,1]	0.1184	0.08529	8.14E-04	1.52E-02	0.09873	0.3353	20001	20000
TP[2,2]	0.2019	0.08084	7.81E-04	5.73E-02	0.1993	0.3649	20001	20000
TP[2,3]	0.3265	0.05997	4.84E-04	1.95E-01	0.3296	0.4359	20001	20000
TP[2,4]	0.3531	0.1602	1.58E-03	8.74E-02	0.3371	0.702	20001	20000
d[2]	-0.05701	0.3072	0.003771	-0.6698	-0.05665	0.5429	20001	20000
sd	0.2341	0.1772	0.001676	0.008822	0.1979	0.6656	20001	20000
totresdev	14.04	3.231	0.02662	9.637	13.42	22	20001	20000
z[2]	0.7783	0.1497	1.19E-03	5.08E-01	0.7702	1.098	20001	20000
z[3]	1.71	0.1848	1.55E-03	1.36E+00	1.704	2.086	20001	20000

Table 50: DIC

	Dbar	Dhat	pD	DIC
r	49.791	44.468	5.323	55.114
sd	1.386	1.386	0	1.386
total	51.177	45.854	5.323	56.5

4.4.5 High Response

Table 51: Summary Statistics

node	mean	sd	MC error	2.50%	median	97.50%	start	sample
A	-1.068	0.3325	2.63E-03	-1.72E+00	-1.065	-0.4097	20001	20000
T[1,1]	0.8447	0.07736	6.03E-04	6.59E-01	0.8565	0.9573	20001	20000
T[1,2]	0.9276	0.0711	7.53E-04	7.36E-01	0.9497	0.9957	20001	20000
T[2,1]	0.654	0.1295	1.03E-03	3.77E-01	0.6637	0.8738	20001	20000
T[2,2]	0.8095	0.1336	1.48E-03	4.75E-01	0.8396	0.9781	20001	20000
T[3,1]	0.5412	0.1413	1.11E-03	2.62E-01	0.5451	0.8038	20001	20000
T[3,2]	0.7256	0.1607	1.78E-03	3.45E-01	0.7532	0.9562	20001	20000
TP[1,1]	0.1553	0.07736	6.03E-04	4.27E-02	0.1435	0.341	20001	20000
TP[1,2]	0.1906	0.07113	5.55E-04	7.05E-02	0.1851	0.3436	20001	20000
TP[1,3]	0.1129	0.03873	2.71E-04	4.85E-02	0.1088	0.1989	20001	20000
TP[1,4]	0.5412	0.1413	1.11E-03	2.62E-01	0.5451	0.8038	20001	20000
TP[2,1]	0.07237	0.0711	7.53E-04	4.31E-03	0.05032	0.2645	20001	20000
TP[2,2]	0.1181	0.07307	7.87E-04	1.64E-02	0.1053	0.2894	20001	20000
TP[2,3]	0.08393	0.04131	3.67E-04	1.81E-02	0.07898	0.176	20001	20000
TP[2,4]	0.7256	0.1607	1.78E-03	3.45E-01	0.7532	0.9562	20001	20000
d[2]	-0.567	0.3828	0.004668	-1.31	-0.5723	0.2307	20001	20000
sd	0.3101	0.2015	0.002167	0.01578	0.2873	0.7543	20001	20000
totresdev	11.18	3.62	0.03314	5.703	10.67	19.65	20001	20000
z[2]	0.646	0.1655	1.26E-03	3.56E-01	0.635	1.001	20001	20000
z[3]	0.9581	0.184	1.46E-03	6.23E-01	0.9491	1.347	20001	20000

Table 52: DIC

	Dbar	Dhat	pD	DIC
r	40.718	35.252	5.466	46.183
sd	1.386	1.386	0	1.386
total	42.104	36.638	5.466	47.569

4.5 Week 8-12

4.5.1 Non response

Table 53: Summary Statistics

node	mean	sd	MC error	2.50%	median	97.50%	start	sample
A	0.7078	0.1117	8.23E-04	4.88E-01	0.7091	0.9267	20001	20000
T[1,1]	0.2409	0.03466	2.55E-04	1.77E-01	0.2392	0.3129	20001	20000
T[1,2]	0.2283	0.08754	7.79E-04	8.67E-02	0.2178	0.4298	20001	20000
T[2,1]	0.09652	0.02491	1.79E-04	5.44E-02	0.09451	0.1506	20001	20000
T[2,2]	0.09325	0.05327	4.64E-04	2.27E-02	0.08299	0.2247	20001	20000
T[3,1]	0.03924	0.01531	1.15E-04	1.53E-02	0.03729	0.07486	20001	20000
T[3,2]	0.03895	0.02999	2.43E-04	6.10E-03	0.03177	0.1162	20001	20000
TP[1,1]	0.7591	0.03466	2.55E-04	6.87E-01	0.7609	0.823	20001	20000
TP[1,2]	0.1444	0.02237	1.57E-04	1.04E-01	0.1433	0.1916	20001	20000
TP[1,3]	0.05728	0.0167	1.18E-04	2.95E-02	0.05559	0.09413	20001	20000
TP[1,4]	0.03924	0.01531	1.15E-04	1.53E-02	0.03729	0.07486	20001	20000
TP[2,1]	0.7717	0.08754	7.79E-04	5.70E-01	0.7822	0.9135	20001	20000
TP[2,2]	0.135	0.04118	3.52E-04	6.03E-02	0.1326	0.2222	20001	20000
TP[2,3]	0.0543	0.02779	2.47E-04	1.45E-02	0.04931	0.1209	20001	20000
TP[2,4]	0.03895	0.02999	2.43E-04	6.10E-03	0.03177	0.1162	20001	20000
d[2]	0.06867	0.2776	0.002573	-0.4994	0.07277	0.604	20001	20000
sd	0.2324	0.1774	0.001609	0.009543	0.1954	0.6635	20001	20000
totresdev	9.818	3.271	0.02451	5.275	9.219	17.87	20001	20000
z[2]	0.6078	0.09493	6.47E-04	4.37E-01	0.6022	0.8072	20001	20000

Table 54: DIC

	Dbar	Dhat	pD	DIC
r	46.429	41.047	5.381	51.81
sd	1.386	1.386	0	1.386
total	47.815	42.434	5.381	53.196

4.5.2 Partial response

Table 55: Summary Statistics

node	mean	sd	MC error	2.50%	median	97.50%	start	sample
A	-0.5102	0.1538	1.17E-03	-8.14E-01	-0.5096	-0.2072	20001	20000
T[1,1]	0.693	0.05344	4.08E-04	5.82E-01	0.6949	0.7922	20001	20000
T[1,2]	0.7439	0.09181	8.64E-04	5.39E-01	0.7526	0.8971	20001	20000
T[2,1]	0.2818	0.06372	4.42E-04	1.66E-01	0.2787	0.4151	20001	20000
T[2,2]	0.3458	0.1096	1.02E-03	1.50E-01	0.3386	0.5786	20001	20000
T[3,1]	0.1029	0.03775	2.72E-04	4.34E-02	0.0979	0.19	20001	20000
T[3,2]	0.1431	0.07204	6.63E-04	3.95E-02	0.1314	0.3133	20001	20000
TP[1,1]	0.307	0.05344	4.08E-04	2.08E-01	0.3052	0.4179	20001	20000
TP[1,2]	0.4112	0.03837	2.96E-04	3.36E-01	0.411	0.4863	20001	20000
TP[1,3]	0.1789	0.03776	2.72E-04	1.10E-01	0.1771	0.2581	20001	20000
TP[1,4]	0.1029	0.03775	2.72E-04	4.34E-02	0.0979	0.19	20001	20000
TP[2,1]	0.2561	0.09181	8.64E-04	1.03E-01	0.2474	0.4611	20001	20000
TP[2,2]	0.3981	0.04782	3.85E-04	2.96E-01	0.4003	0.4846	20001	20000
TP[2,3]	0.2027	0.05101	4.35E-04	1.04E-01	0.2025	0.3033	20001	20000
TP[2,4]	0.1431	0.07204	6.63E-04	3.95E-02	0.1314	0.3133	20001	20000
d[2]	-0.1728	0.2534	0.002431	-0.6756	-0.1715	0.3307	20001	20000
sd	0.2072	0.1666	0.001551	0.007572	0.1683	0.6234	20001	20000
totresdev	13.26	3.229	0.02529	8.898	12.63	21.17	20001	20000
z[2]	1.098	0.1142	8.77E-04	8.85E-01	1.095	1.331	20001	20000
z[3]	1.804	0.1471	1.15E-03	1.52E+00	1.801	2.099	20001	20000

Table 56: DIC

	Dbar	Dhat	pD	DIC
r	55.568	50.187	5.381	60.949
sd	1.386	1.386	0	1.386
total	56.954	51.574	5.381	62.335

4.5.3 Response

Table 57: Summary Statistics

node	mean	sd	MC error	2.50%	median	97.50%	start	sample
A	-0.8393	0.2897	2.30E-03	-1.41E+00	-0.8397	-0.2707	20001	20000
T[1,1]	0.7899	0.08111	6.34E-04	6.07E-01	0.7995	0.9203	20001	20000
T[1,2]	0.835	0.1036	1.11E-03	5.77E-01	0.8556	0.9719	20001	20000
T[2,1]	0.6522	0.1109	8.85E-04	4.17E-01	0.6593	0.8462	20001	20000
T[2,2]	0.7181	0.141	1.59E-03	3.92E-01	0.7374	0.9351	20001	20000
T[3,1]	0.2882	0.1104	8.88E-04	1.05E-01	0.2779	0.5282	20001	20000
T[3,2]	0.3697	0.1597	1.82E-03	9.66E-02	0.3587	0.7057	20001	20000
TP[1,1]	0.2101	0.08111	6.34E-04	7.97E-02	0.2005	0.3933	20001	20000
TP[1,2]	0.1378	0.04863	3.83E-04	5.65E-02	0.1323	0.2463	20001	20000
TP[1,3]	0.364	0.05335	3.66E-04	2.59E-01	0.3639	0.4686	20001	20000
TP[1,4]	0.2882	0.1104	8.88E-04	1.05E-01	0.2779	0.5282	20001	20000
TP[2,1]	0.165	0.1036	1.11E-03	2.81E-02	0.1444	0.4231	20001	20000
TP[2,2]	0.1169	0.0522	5.48E-04	3.12E-02	0.1111	0.2331	20001	20000
TP[2,3]	0.3485	0.06503	5.14E-04	2.08E-01	0.352	0.4657	20001	20000
TP[2,4]	0.3697	0.1597	1.82E-03	9.66E-02	0.3587	0.7057	20001	20000
d[2]	-0.2228	0.3287	0.004234	-0.8723	-0.224	0.4255	20001	20000
sd	0.2493	0.184	0.00183	0.01092	0.2143	0.682	20001	20000
totresdev	7.767	3.255	0.03001	3.185	7.19	15.72	20001	20000
z[2]	0.4294	0.1203	9.17E-04	2.24E-01	0.4184	0.6926	20001	20000
z[3]	1.429	0.1761	1.18E-03	1.10E+00	1.425	1.787	20001	20000

Table 58: DIC

	Dbar	Dhat	pD	DIC
r	42.297	37.006	5.291	47.588
sd	1.386	1.386	0	1.386
total	43.683	38.392	5.291	48.975

4.5.4 High Response

Table 59: Summary Statistics

node	mean	sd	MC error	2.50%	median	97.50%	start	sample
A	-0.9684	0.2517	1.81E-03	-1.46E+00	-0.9679	-0.4758	20001	20000
T[1,1]	0.8262	0.0635	4.56E-04	6.83E-01	0.8335	0.9281	20001	20000
T[1,2]	0.9172	0.05843	6.51E-04	7.66E-01	0.9311	0.988	20001	20000
T[2,1]	0.659	0.09949	7.49E-04	4.48E-01	0.6653	0.8326	20001	20000
T[2,2]	0.8092	0.1036	1.18E-03	5.57E-01	0.8268	0.9584	20001	20000
T[3,1]	0.4139	0.1098	8.05E-04	2.11E-01	0.4101	0.633	20001	20000
T[3,2]	0.6057	0.1447	1.59E-03	3.02E-01	0.6141	0.8603	20001	20000
TP[1,1]	0.1738	0.0635	4.56E-04	7.19E-02	0.1665	0.3171	20001	20000
TP[1,2]	0.1671	0.05202	3.93E-04	7.88E-02	0.1633	0.2811	20001	20000
TP[1,3]	0.2451	0.04198	2.84E-04	1.67E-01	0.2439	0.3306	20001	20000
TP[1,4]	0.4139	0.1098	8.05E-04	2.11E-01	0.4101	0.633	20001	20000
TP[2,1]	0.08282	0.05843	6.51E-04	1.20E-02	0.06893	0.2345	20001	20000
TP[2,2]	0.108	0.05305	5.70E-04	2.69E-02	0.1006	0.2302	20001	20000
TP[2,3]	0.2035	0.05647	4.95E-04	9.06E-02	0.2053	0.3098	20001	20000
TP[2,4]	0.6057	0.1447	1.59E-03	3.02E-01	0.6141	0.8603	20001	20000
d[2]	-0.5164	0.2899	0.00371	-1.097	-0.5148	0.05233	20001	20000
sd	0.2109	0.1671	0.001463	0.008121	0.1721	0.6292	20001	20000
totresdev	10.06	3.192	0.02727	5.768	9.419	18.03	20001	20000
z[2]	0.5429	0.1255	8.89E-04	3.22E-01	0.5358	0.8123	20001	20000
z[3]	1.195	0.1541	1.09E-03	9.10E-01	1.191	1.511	20001	20000

Table 60: DIC

	Dbar	Dhat	pD	DIC
r	46.555	41.319	5.235	51.79
sd	1.386	1.386	0	1.386
total	47.941	42.706	5.235	53.177

4.6 Week 12-36

4.6.1 Non response

Table 61: Summary Statistics

node	mean	sd	MC error	2.50%	median	97.50%	start	sample
A	1.457	0.2477	0.00176	0.9764	1.457	1.948	20001	20000
T[1,1]	0.07862	0.03617	2.60E-04	0.02569	0.07259	0.1645	20001	20000
T[1,2]	0.2841	0.1616	0.002449	0.04562	0.2592	0.6579	20001	20000
T[1,3]	0.3749	0.1727	0.002488	0.08536	0.3599	0.7472	20001	20000
T[2,1]	0.03412	0.02081	1.46E-04	0.007465	0.02937	0.08718	20001	20000
T[2,2]	0.1712	0.1279	0.001845	0.0167	0.1402	0.4982	20001	20000
T[2,3]	0.2412	0.1474	0.002038	0.03485	0.2141	0.5945	20001	20000
T[3,1]	0.01549	0.01192	8.65E-05	0.002223	0.01232	0.0467	20001	20000
T[3,2]	0.1039	0.09698	0.001313	0.005946	0.07505	0.3694	20001	20000
T[3,3]	0.1545	0.1187	0.001576	0.01403	0.1246	0.4611	20001	20000
TP[1,1]	0.9214	0.03617	2.60E-04	0.8356	0.9274	0.9743	20001	20000
TP[1,2]	0.0445	0.01967	1.42E-04	0.01553	0.04135	0.0916	20001	20000
TP[1,3]	0.01863	0.01146	7.87E-05	0.004113	0.01608	0.04761	20001	20000
TP[1,4]	0.01549	0.01192	8.65E-05	0.002223	0.01232	0.0467	20001	20000
TP[2,1]	0.7159	0.1616	0.002449	0.3423	0.7408	0.9544	20001	20000
TP[2,2]	0.1129	0.05032	6.69E-04	0.02625	0.1102	0.219	20001	20000
TP[2,3]	0.0673	0.04292	5.78E-04	0.008697	0.05945	0.1695	20001	20000
TP[2,4]	0.1039	0.09698	0.001313	0.005946	0.07505	0.3694	20001	20000
TP[3,1]	0.6251	0.1727	0.002488	0.253	0.6402	0.9148	20001	20000
TP[3,2]	0.1337	0.04929	5.44E-04	0.04368	0.1314	0.2376	20001	20000
TP[3,3]	0.08674	0.04627	5.36E-04	0.01676	0.07989	0.1942	20001	20000
TP[3,4]	0.1545	0.1187	0.001576	0.01403	0.1246	0.4611	20001	20000
d[2]	-0.8123	0.4714	0.007932	-1.761	-0.813	0.1202	20001	20000
d[3]	-1.1	0.452	0.006981	-2.005	-1.1	-0.2065	20001	20000
sd	0.228	0.1746	0.001647	0.01121	0.1891	0.6479	20001	20000
totresdev	14.38	3.51	0.03006	9.567	13.71	22.78	20001	20000
z[2]	0.4327	0.1168	7.73E-04	0.2326	0.4231	0.6871	20001	20000
z[3]	0.7927	0.1662	0.00111	0.5013	0.782	1.149	20001	20000

Table 62: DIC

	Dbar	Dhat	pD	DIC
r	46.551	40.521	6.031	52.582
sd	1.386	1.386	0	1.386
Total	47.937	41.907	6.031	53.968

4.6.2 Partial response

Table 63: Summary Statistics

node	mean	sd	MC error	2.50%	median	97.50%	start	sample
A	0.4073	0.2312	0.001578	-0.04628	0.4054	0.8665	20001	20000
T[1,1]	0.3457	0.08316	5.67E-04	0.1932	0.3426	0.5185	20001	20000
T[1,2]	0.7662	0.1485	0.00204	0.4118	0.7955	0.9685	20001	20000
T[1,3]	0.2928	0.1688	0.002176	0.04003	0.2684	0.6717	20001	20000
T[2,1]	0.1694	0.06743	4.81E-04	0.06165	0.161	0.3219	20001	20000
T[2,2]	0.5831	0.1832	0.002414	0.2069	0.5956	0.899	20001	20000
T[2,3]	0.1471	0.1217	0.001512	0.008829	0.114	0.4611	20001	20000
T[3,1]	0.07382	0.04205	3.19E-04	0.01701	0.06556	0.177	20001	20000
T[3,2]	0.4007	0.1823	0.002223	0.08839	0.3888	0.7765	20001	20000
T[3,3]	0.068	0.07622	8.74E-04	0.001703	0.04231	0.2769	20001	20000
TP[1,1]	0.6543	0.08316	5.67E-04	0.4815	0.6574	0.8069	20001	20000
TP[1,2]	0.1763	0.04561	3.61E-04	0.09628	0.1733	0.2736	20001	20000
TP[1,3]	0.09559	0.03783	2.75E-04	0.03533	0.09089	0.1833	20001	20000
TP[1,4]	0.07382	0.04205	3.19E-04	0.01701	0.06556	0.177	20001	20000
TP[2,1]	0.2338	0.1485	0.00204	0.03169	0.2045	0.5882	20001	20000
TP[2,2]	0.1831	0.06528	6.42E-04	0.05951	0.1814	0.3176	20001	20000
TP[2,3]	0.1824	0.06053	5.51E-04	0.07445	0.1783	0.31	20001	20000
TP[2,4]	0.4007	0.1823	0.002223	0.08839	0.3888	0.7765	20001	20000
TP[3,1]	0.7072	0.1688	0.002176	0.3284	0.7316	0.96	20001	20000
TP[3,2]	0.1456	0.0667	7.85E-04	0.02862	0.1425	0.2843	20001	20000
TP[3,3]	0.07912	0.05522	6.92E-04	0.006446	0.06753	0.2131	20001	20000
TP[3,4]	0.068	0.07622	8.74E-04	0.001703	0.04231	0.2769	20001	20000
d[2]	-1.228	0.4807	0.006891	-2.161	-1.224	-0.2801	20001	20000
d[3]	0.2174	0.5092	0.007272	-0.7585	0.2117	1.237	20001	20000
sd	0.2363	0.1805	0.001798	0.01034	0.1984	0.6801	20001	20000
totresdev	19.85	3.488	0.03763	15.04	19.2	28.37	20001	20000
z[2]	0.5846	0.1498	1.29E-03	0.3215	0.5739	0.9057	20001	20000
z[3]	1.106	0.2013	0.001838	0.7447	1.096	1.528	20001	20000

Table 64: DIC

	Dbar	Dhat	pD	DIC
r	47.939	41.851	6.088	54.027
sd	1.386	1.386	0	1.386
total	49.326	43.238	6.088	55.414

4.6.3 Response

Table 65: Summary Statistics

node	mean	sd	MC error	2.50%	median	97.50%	start	sample
A	0.4305	0.318	0.002035	-0.1902	0.4321	1.056	20001	20000
T[1,1]	0.3408	0.1115	7.25E-04	0.1458	0.3329	0.5755	20001	20000
T[1,2]	0.5173	0.1994	0.002882	0.1413	0.5209	0.8844	20001	20000
T[1,3]	0.5498	0.2033	0.003031	0.1554	0.5576	0.9094	20001	20000
T[2,1]	0.2861	0.1063	7.12E-04	0.1085	0.2766	0.5164	20001	20000
T[2,2]	0.4607	0.1996	0.002855	0.1069	0.4543	0.8493	20001	20000
T[2,3]	0.4938	0.2056	0.003047	0.1186	0.4935	0.8797	20001	20000
T[3,1]	0.1502	0.07925	5.33E-04	0.03645	0.1371	0.3371	20001	20000
T[3,2]	0.2973	0.1797	0.002492	0.03888	0.269	0.709	20001	20000
T[3,3]	0.3278	0.1911	2.73E-03	0.04383	0.3005	0.7539	20001	20000
TP[1,1]	0.6592	0.1115	7.25E-04	0.4246	0.6672	0.8545	20001	20000
TP[1,2]	0.05477	0.02725	1.99E-04	0.01462	0.05051	0.1187	20001	20000
TP[1,3]	0.1359	0.04667	3.31E-04	0.0574	0.1318	0.237	20001	20000
TP[1,4]	0.1502	0.07925	5.33E-04	0.03645	0.1371	0.3371	20001	20000
TP[2,1]	0.4827	0.1994	0.002882	0.1157	0.4791	0.8588	20001	20000
TP[2,2]	0.05661	0.02967	2.33E-04	0.01289	0.05183	0.1266	20001	20000
TP[2,3]	0.1634	0.05798	5.76E-04	0.05605	0.1608	0.2852	20001	20000
TP[2,4]	0.2973	0.1797	0.002492	0.03888	0.269	0.709	20001	20000
TP[3,1]	0.4502	0.2033	0.003031	0.0908	0.4425	0.8446	20001	20000
TP[3,2]	0.05604	0.02963	2.36E-04	0.01278	0.05121	0.126	20001	20000
TP[3,3]	0.166	0.05792	5.79E-04	0.05916	0.163	0.2867	20001	20000
TP[3,4]	0.3278	0.1911	2.73E-03	0.04383	0.3005	0.7539	20001	20000
d[2]	-0.4812	0.482	0.008173	-1.446	-0.4759	0.4518	20001	20000
d[3]	-0.5768	0.5044	0.008738	-1.586	-0.5714	0.4042	20001	20000
sd	0.2356	0.1812	0.001856	0.007975	0.198	0.6731	20001	20000
totresdev	14.45	3.512	0.03689	9.552	13.8	23.05	20001	20000
z[2]	0.1639	0.0796	5.93E-04	0.0448	0.1519	0.3527	20001	20000
z[3]	0.6676	0.1554	0.001078	0.3959	0.6574	0.9986	20001	20000

Table 66: DIC

	Dbar	Dhat	pD	DIC
r	42.92	36.98	5.939	48.859
sd	1.386	1.386	0	1.386
total	44.306	38.367	5.939	50.245

4.6.4 High Response

Table 67: Summary Statistics

node	mean	sd	MC error	2.50%	median	97.50%	start	sample
A	0.05599	0.2882	0.001916	-0.5111	0.05339	0.6217	20001	20000
T[1,1]	0.4786	0.1103	7.35E-04	0.2673	0.4787	0.6954	20001	20000
T[1,2]	0.5811	0.1879	0.002495	0.1984	0.5901	0.9086	20001	20000
T[1,3]	0.3204	0.1719	0.002108	0.05305	0.2989	0.7064	20001	20000
T[2,1]	0.3991	0.1104	7.60E-04	0.1953	0.3954	0.6232	20001	20000
T[2,2]	0.5076	0.1928	0.002562	0.1419	0.5064	0.8708	20001	20000
T[2,3]	0.2577	0.1586	0.00193	0.03253	0.2298	0.6332	20001	20000
T[3,1]	0.3198	0.1052	7.09E-04	0.1358	0.3133	0.5454	20001	20000
T[3,2]	0.4303	0.1919	0.002527	0.09566	0.4186	0.8191	20001	20000
T[3,3]	0.1994	0.1413	1.69E-03	0.01901	0.1683	0.5506	20001	20000
TP[1,1]	0.5214	0.1103	7.35E-04	0.3046	0.5213	0.7329	20001	20000
TP[1,2]	0.07954	0.02899	2.08E-04	0.03201	0.07629	0.1448	20001	20000
TP[1,3]	0.07927	0.02931	2.09E-04	0.03231	0.07577	0.1457	20001	20000
TP[1,4]	0.3198	0.1052	7.09E-04	0.1358	0.3133	0.5454	20001	20000
TP[2,1]	0.4189	0.1879	0.002495	0.09158	0.4099	0.8017	20001	20000
TP[2,2]	0.07342	0.03034	2.34E-04	0.02379	0.07006	0.1413	20001	20000
TP[2,3]	0.07737	0.03125	2.27E-04	0.02596	0.07393	0.1474	20001	20000
TP[2,4]	0.4303	0.1919	0.002527	0.09566	0.4186	0.8191	20001	20000
TP[3,1]	0.6796	0.1719	0.002108	0.2937	0.7011	0.947	20001	20000
TP[3,2]	0.06272	0.02933	2.62E-04	0.01563	0.05945	0.1287	20001	20000
TP[3,3]	0.05826	0.03016	3.08E-04	0.01107	0.05453	0.1267	20001	20000
TP[3,4]	0.1994	0.1413	1.69E-03	0.01901	0.1683	0.5506	20001	20000
d[2]	-0.2899	0.467	0.006874	-1.233	-0.285	0.6094	20001	20000
d[3]	0.4747	0.4602	0.006133	-0.433	0.4749	1.382	20001	20000
sd	0.2615	0.191	0.002015	0.01063	0.2278	0.7104	20001	20000
totresdev	12.39	3.66	0.03122	7.11	11.74	21.32	20001	20000
z[2]	0.2111	0.07704	5.67E-04	0.08511	0.2022	0.3836	20001	20000
z[3]	0.4341	0.1076	6.75E-04	0.2459	0.4267	0.6632	20001	20000

Table 68: DIC

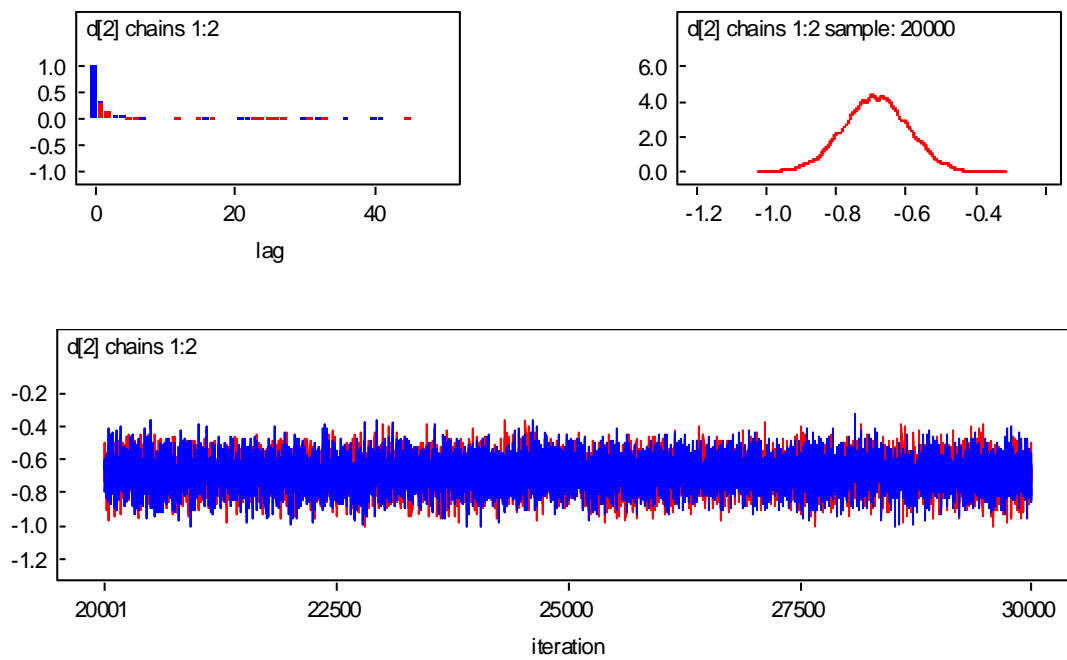
	Dbar	Dhat	pD	DIC
r	44.807	38.628	6.18	50.987
sd	1.386	1.386	0	1.386
total	46.194	40.014	6.18	52.374

5. Appendix A1 - Fixed-effect models

5.1 Week 0-2

5.1.1 Non-response

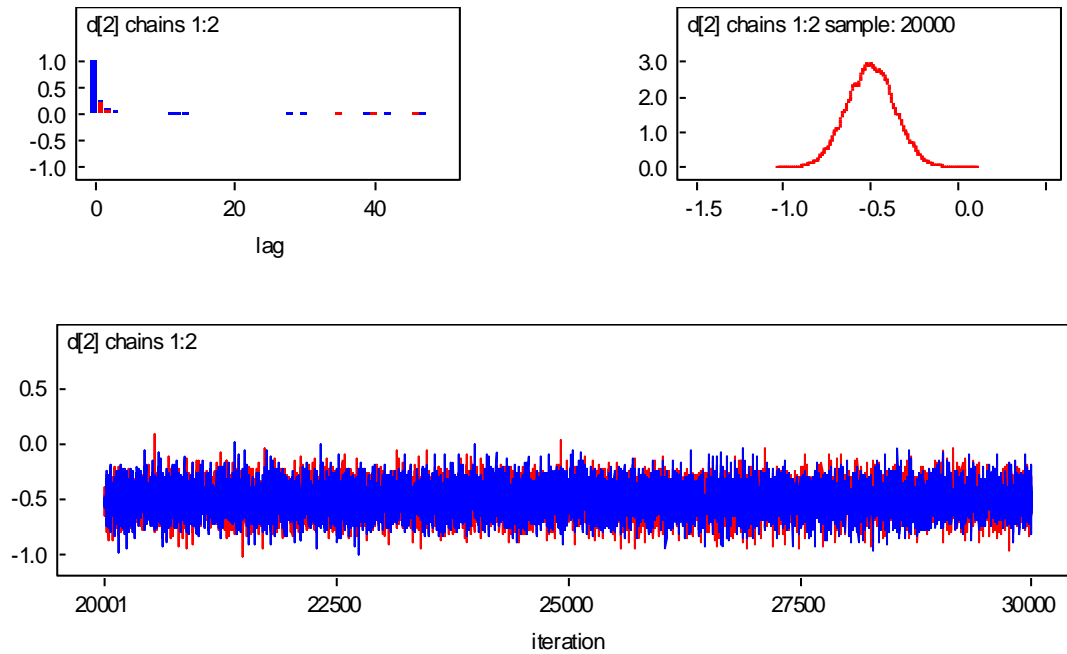
Figure A1: Convergence, autocorrelation and density plots



5.2 Week 2-4

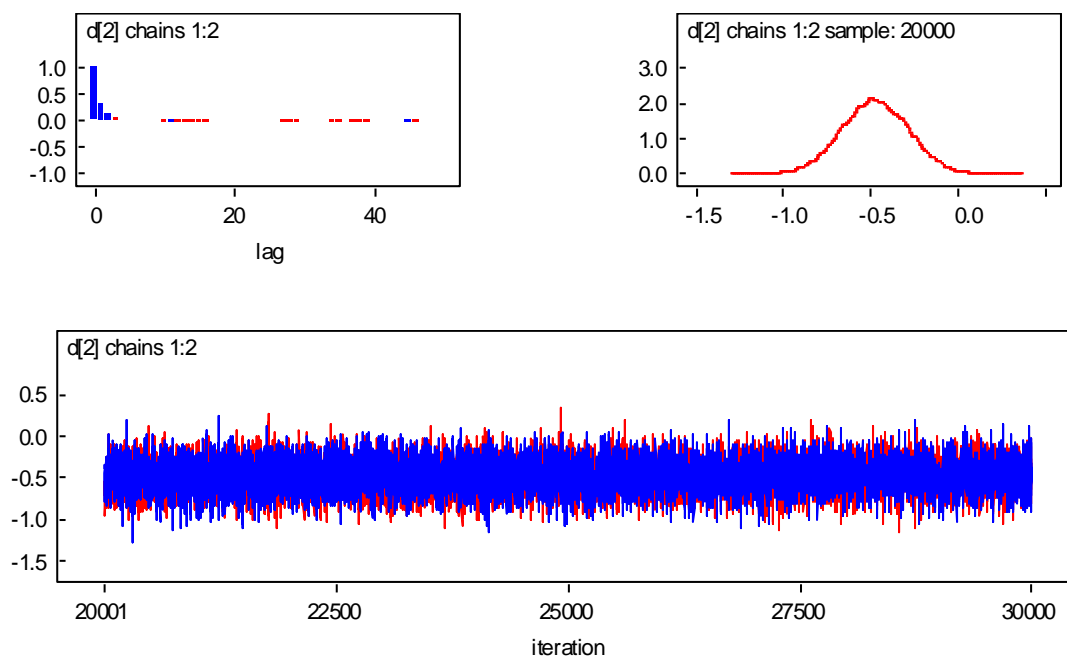
5.2.1 Non response

Figure A2: Convergence, autocorrelation and density plots



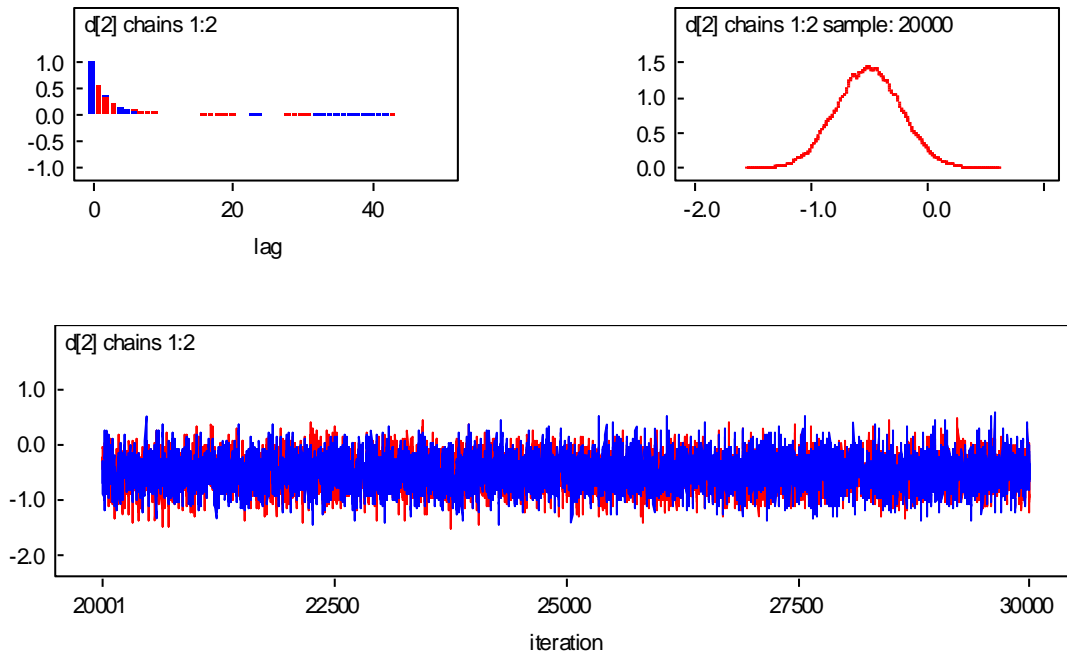
5.2.2 Partial response

Figure A3: Convergence, autocorrelation and density plots



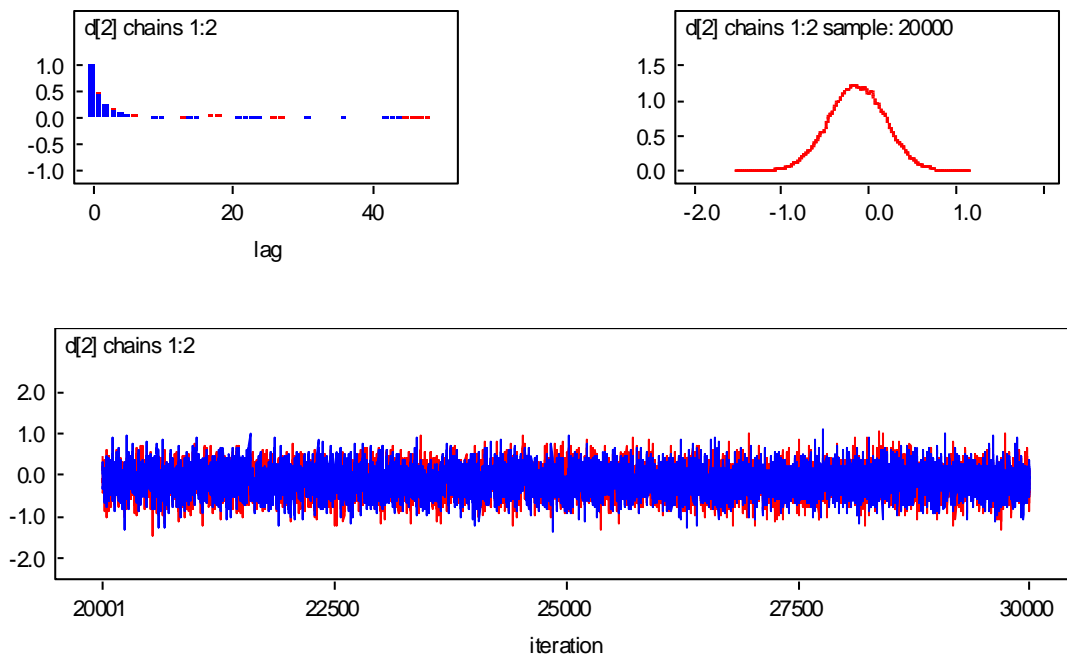
5.2.3 Response

Figure A4: Convergence, autocorrelation and density plots



5.2.4 High Response

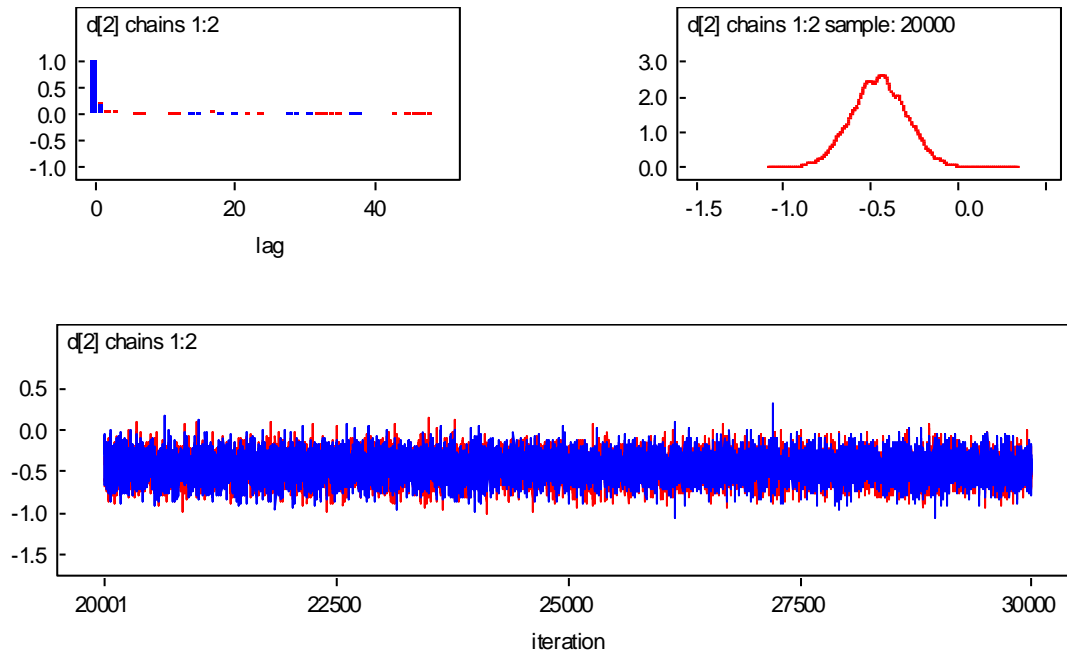
Figure A5: Convergence, autocorrelation and density plots



5.3 Week 4-8

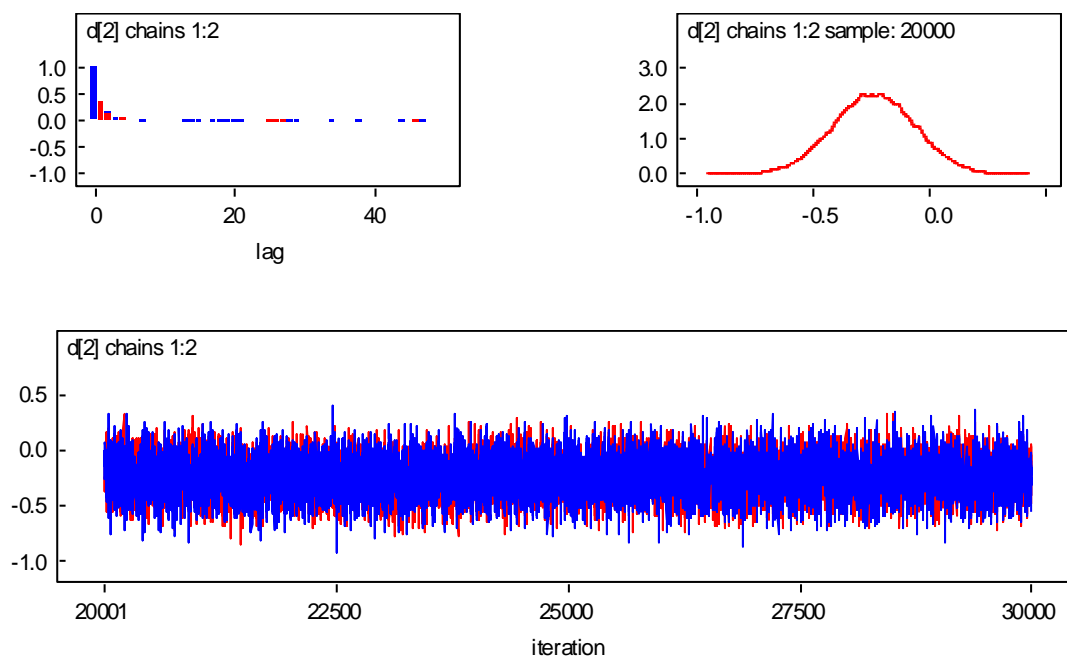
5.3.1 Non response

Figure A6: Convergence, autocorrelation and density plots



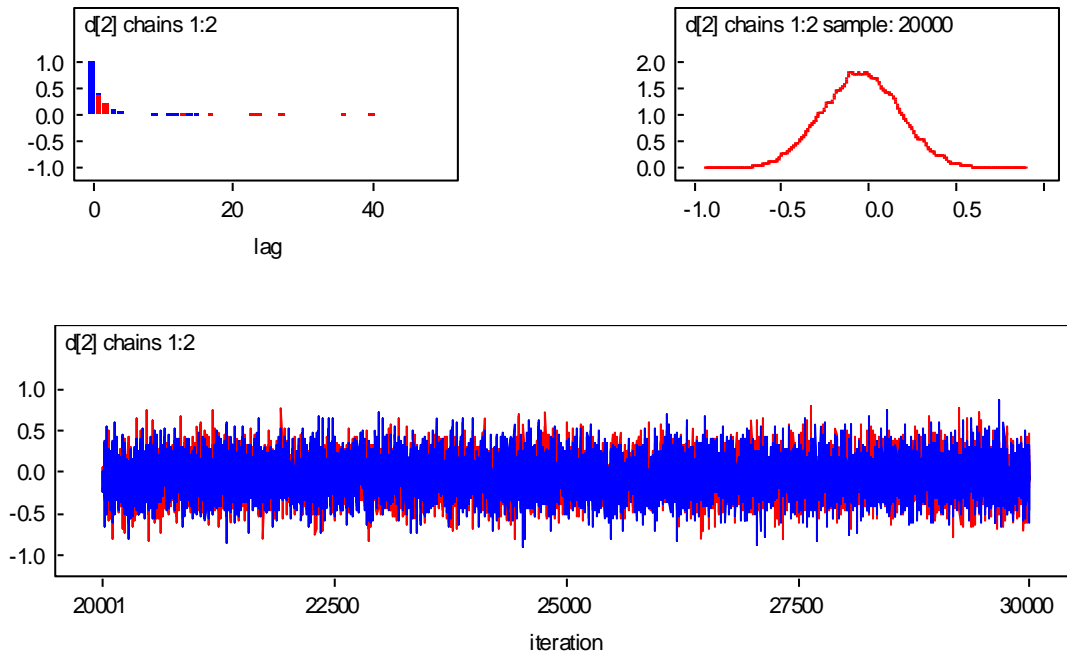
5.3.2 Partial response

Figure A7: Convergence, autocorrelation and density plots



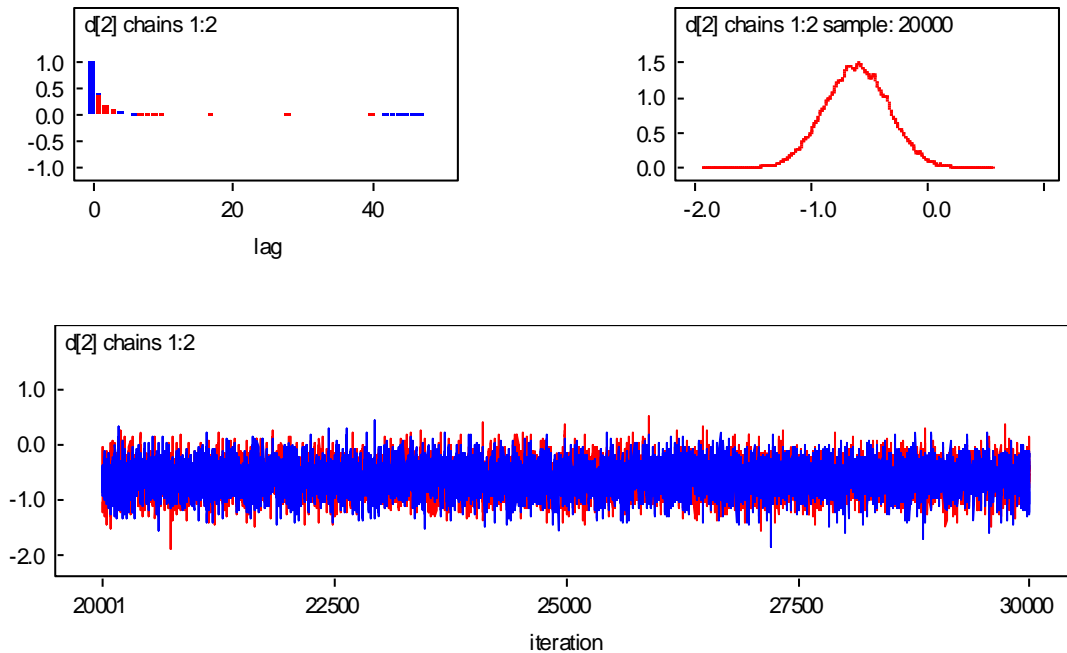
5.3.3 Response

Figure A8: Convergence, autocorrelation and density plots



5.3.4 High Response

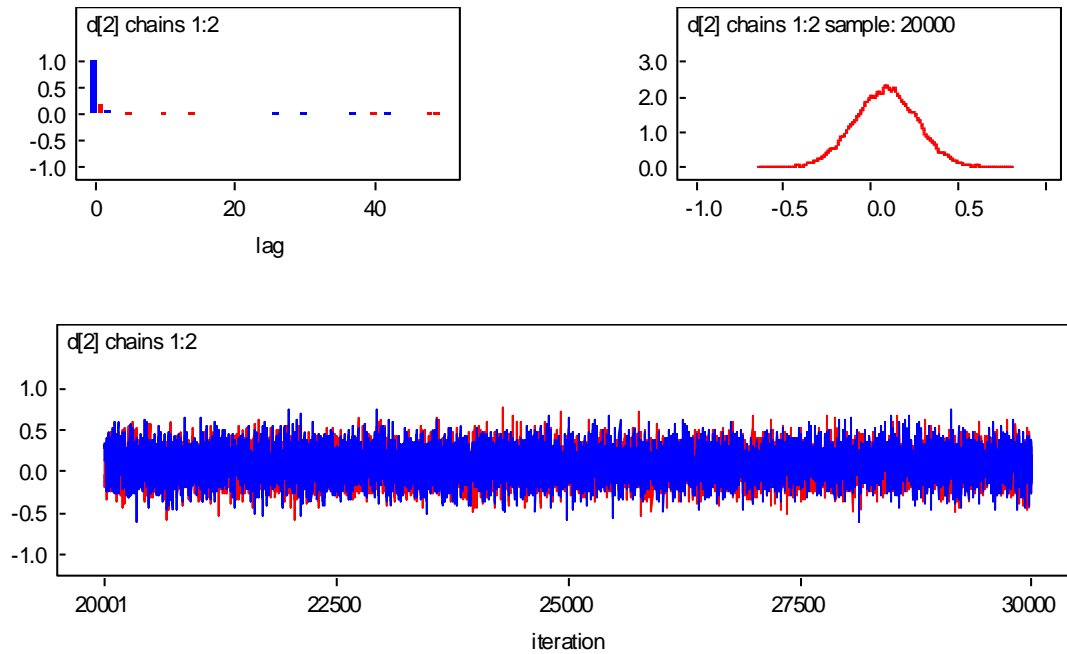
Figure A9: Convergence, autocorrelation and density plots



5.4 Week 8-12

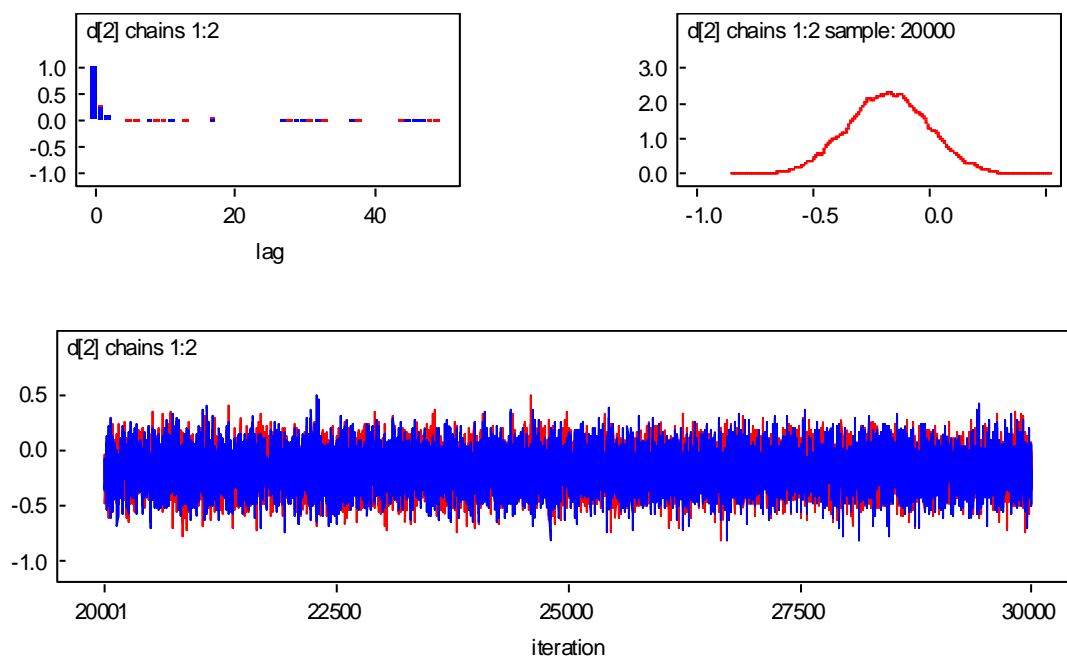
5.4.1 Non response

Figure A10: Convergence, autocorrelation and density plots



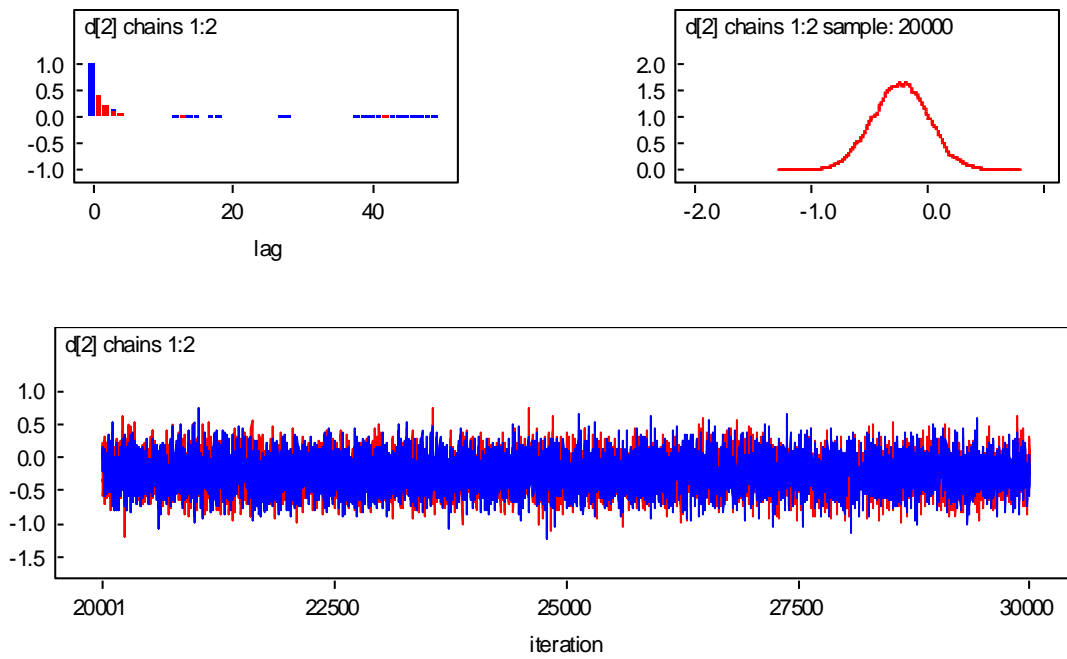
5.4.2 Partial response

Figure A11: Convergence, autocorrelation and density plots



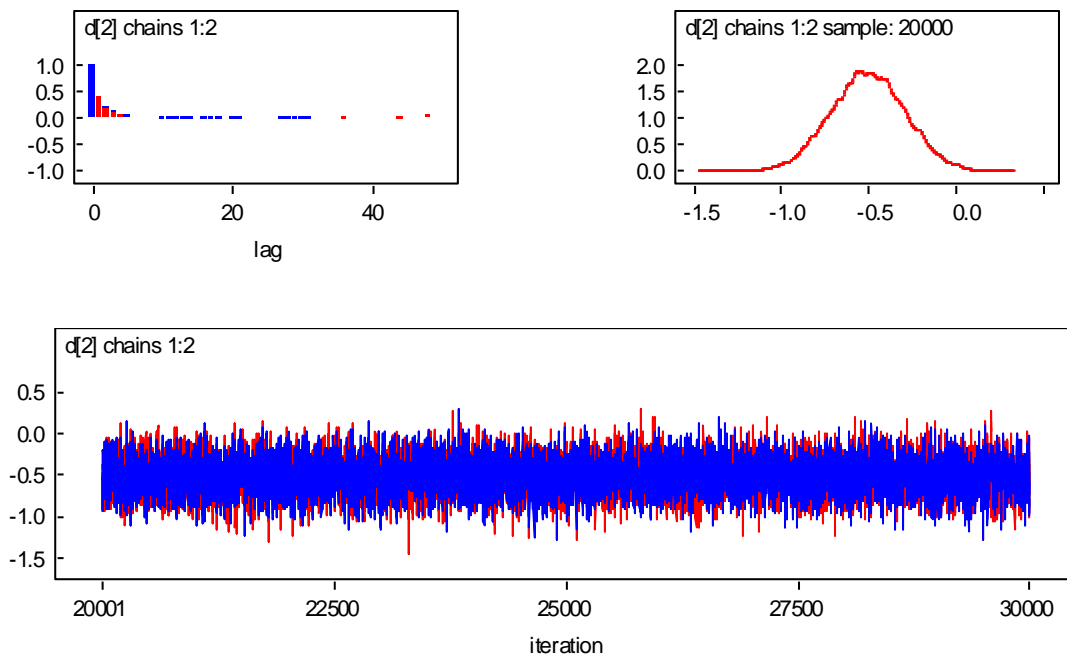
5.4.3 Response

Figure A12: Convergence, autocorrelation and density plots



5.4.4 High Response

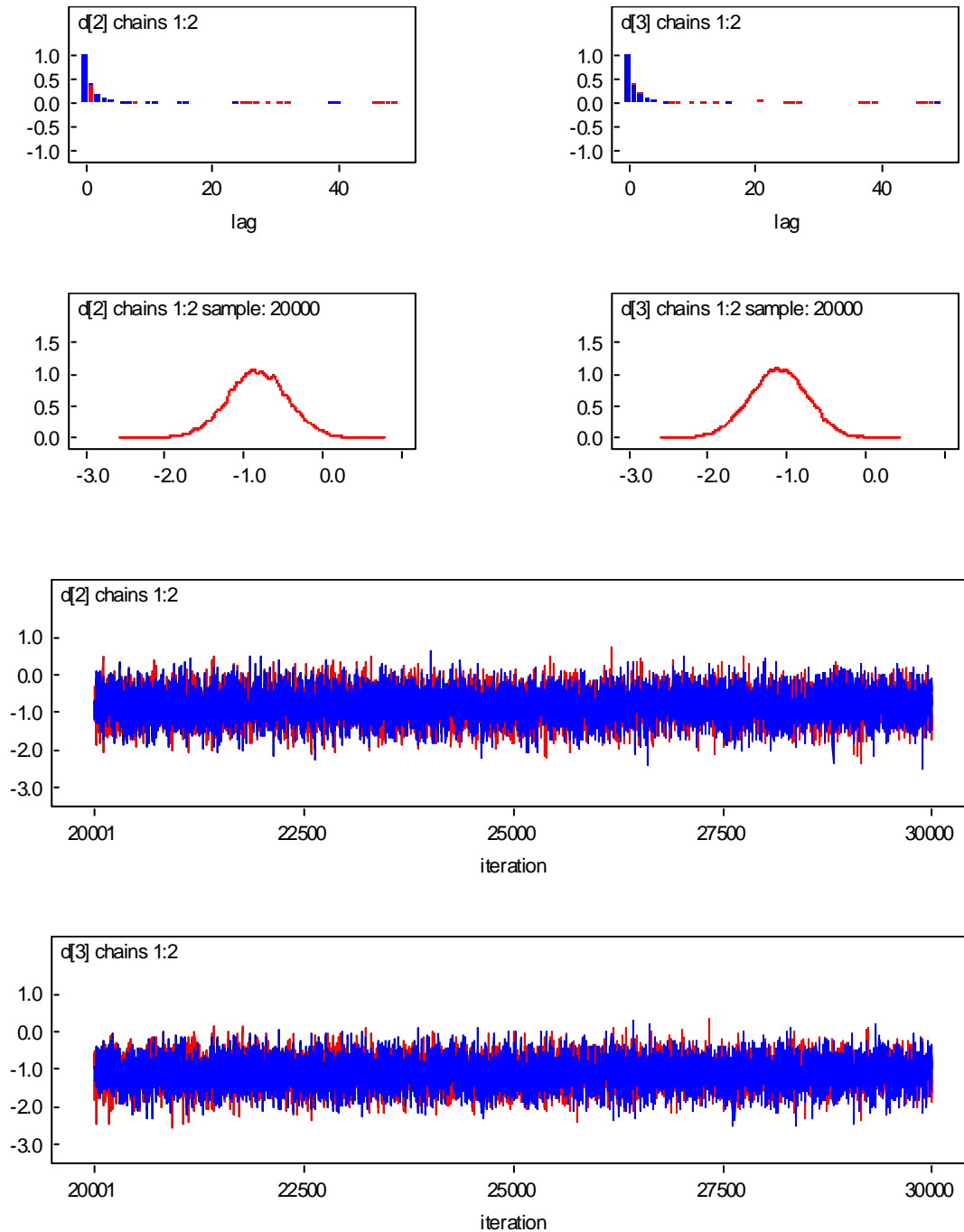
Figure A13: Convergence, autocorrelation and density plots



5.5 Week 12-36

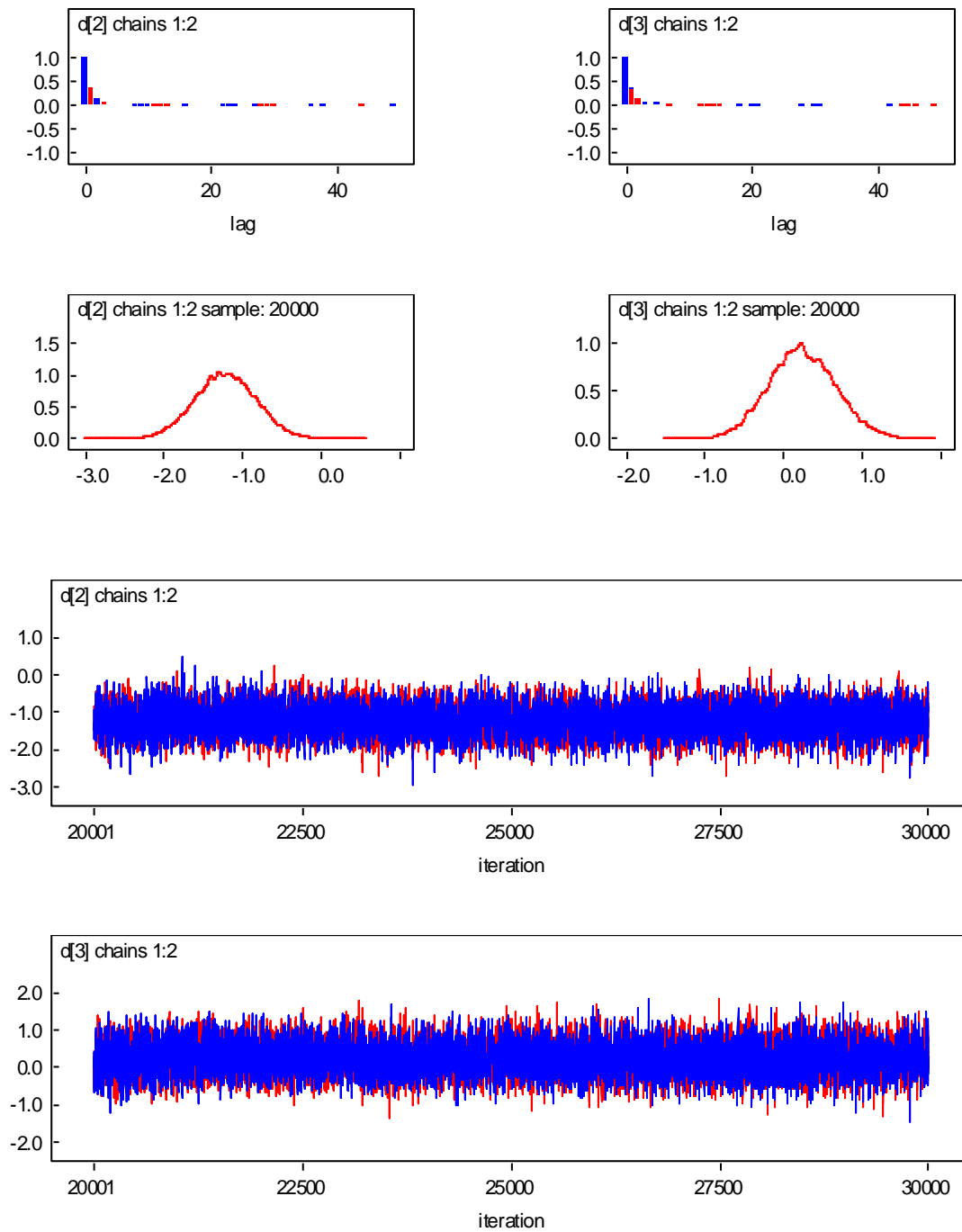
5.5.1 Non response

Figure A14: Convergence, autocorrelation and density plots



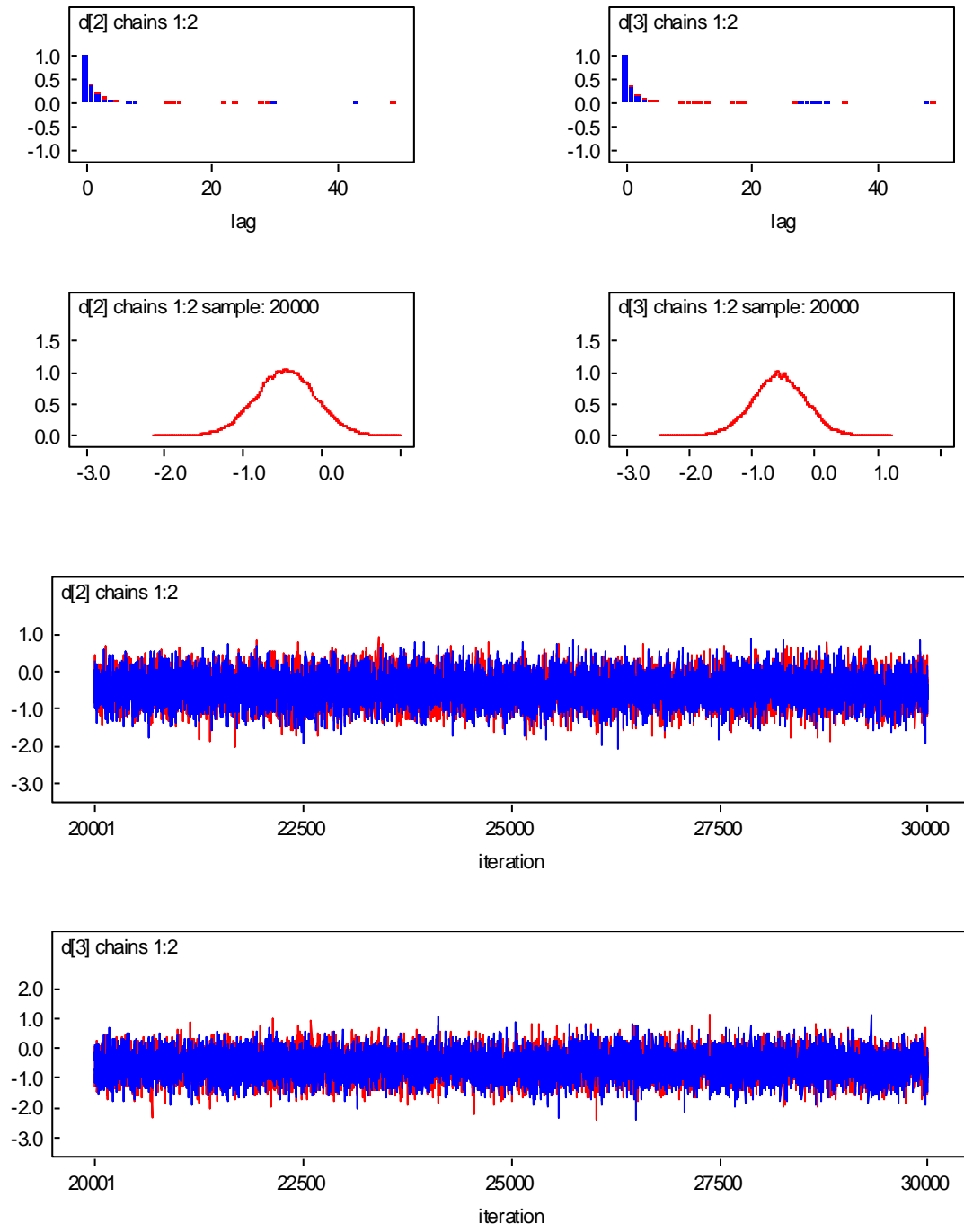
5.5.2 Partial response

Figure A15: Convergence, autocorrelation and density plots



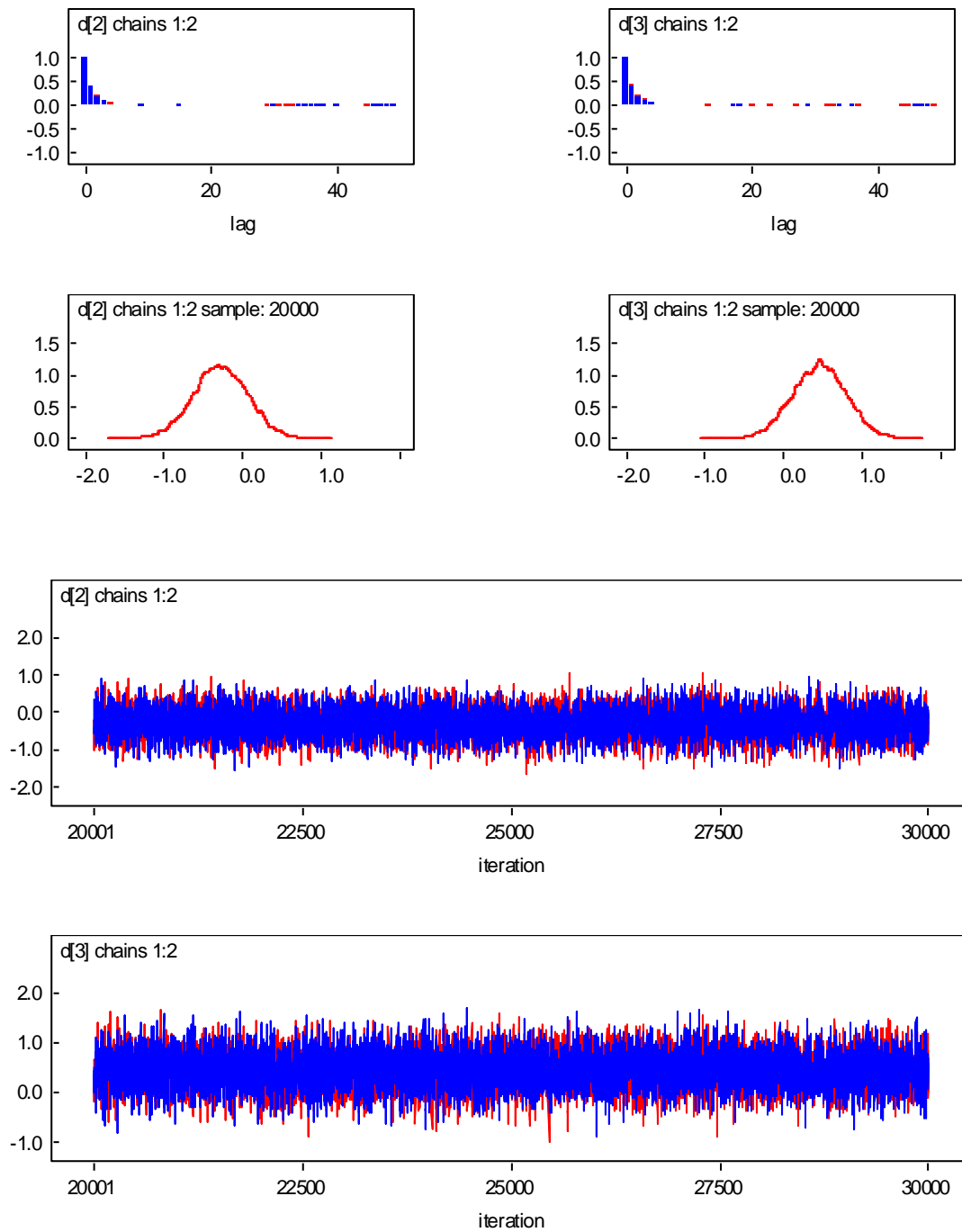
5.5.3 Response

Figure A16: Convergence, autocorrelation and density plots



5.5.4 High Response

Figure A17: Convergence, autocorrelation and density plots

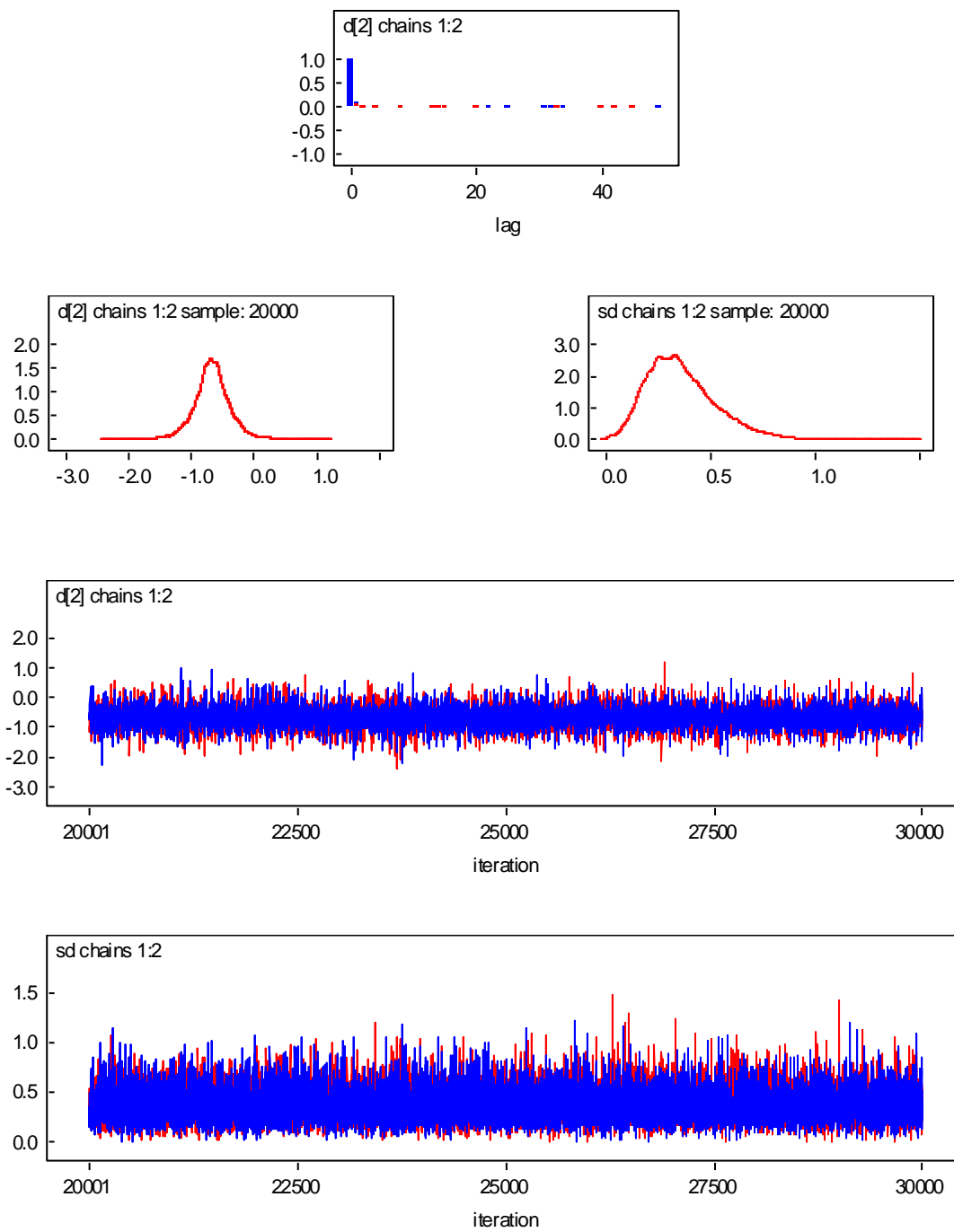


6. Appendix A2 - Random-effect models

6.1 Week 0-2

6.1.1 Non response

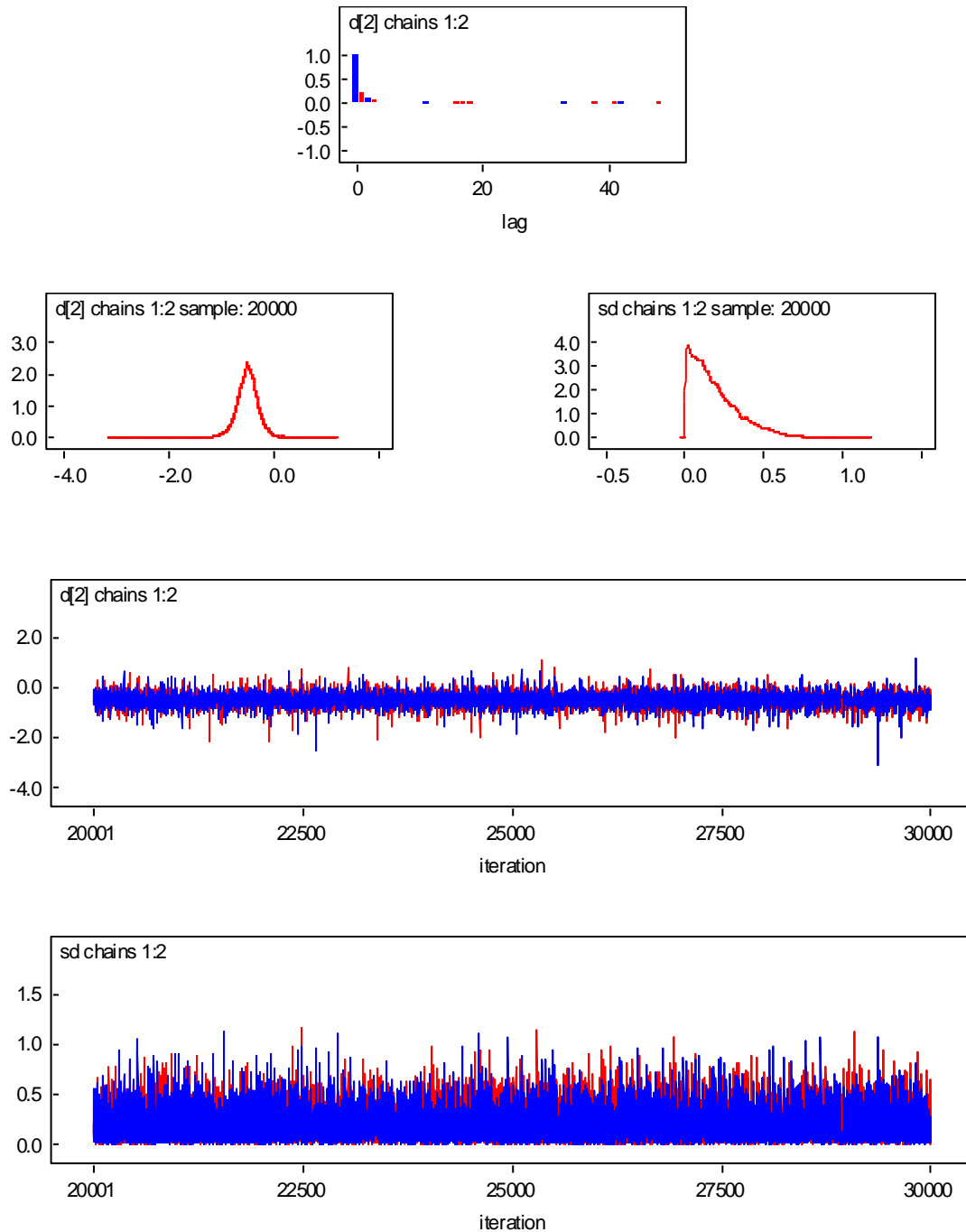
Figure A18: Convergence, autocorrelation and density plots



6.2 Week 2-4

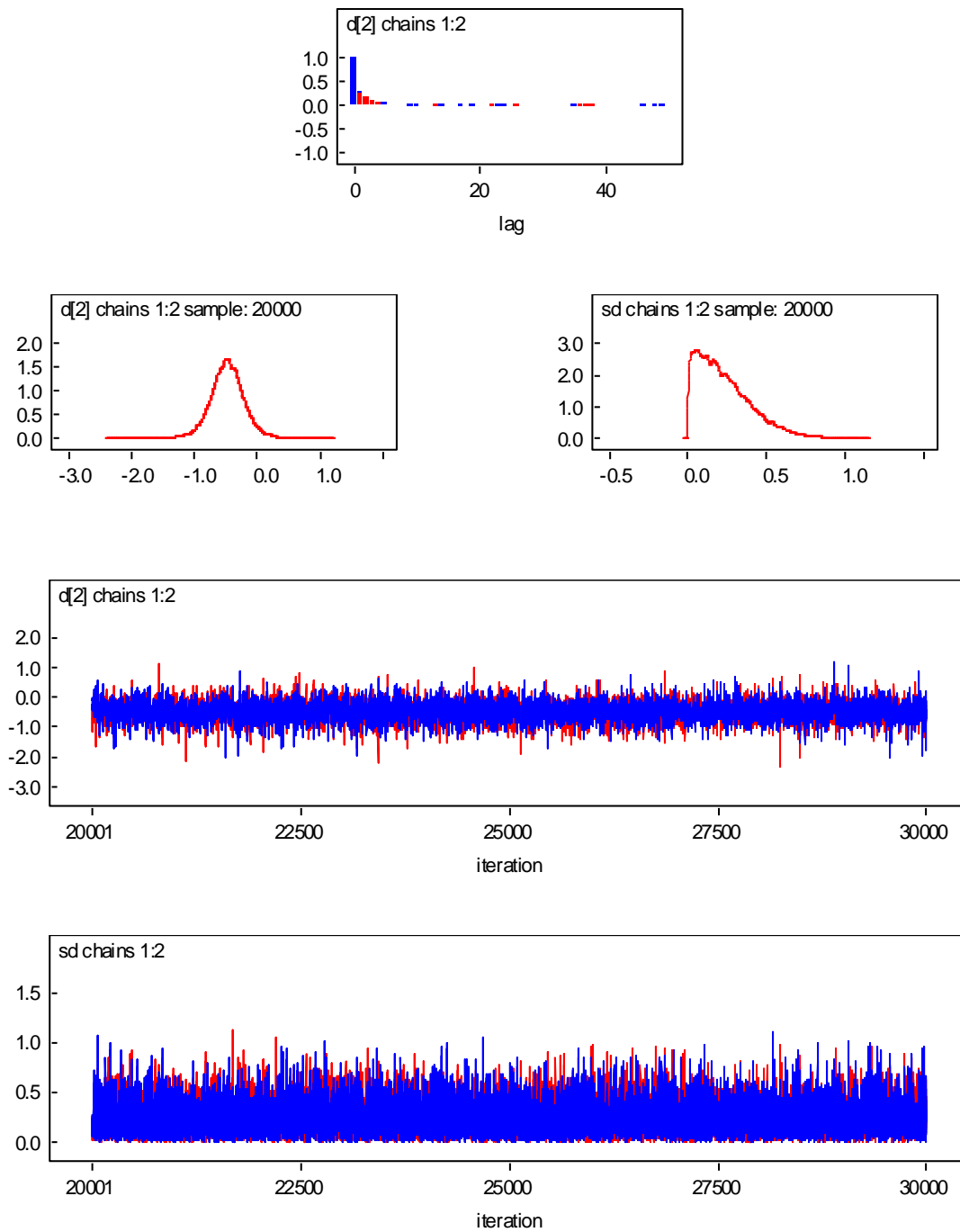
6.2.1 Non response

Figure A19: Convergence, autocorrelation and density plots



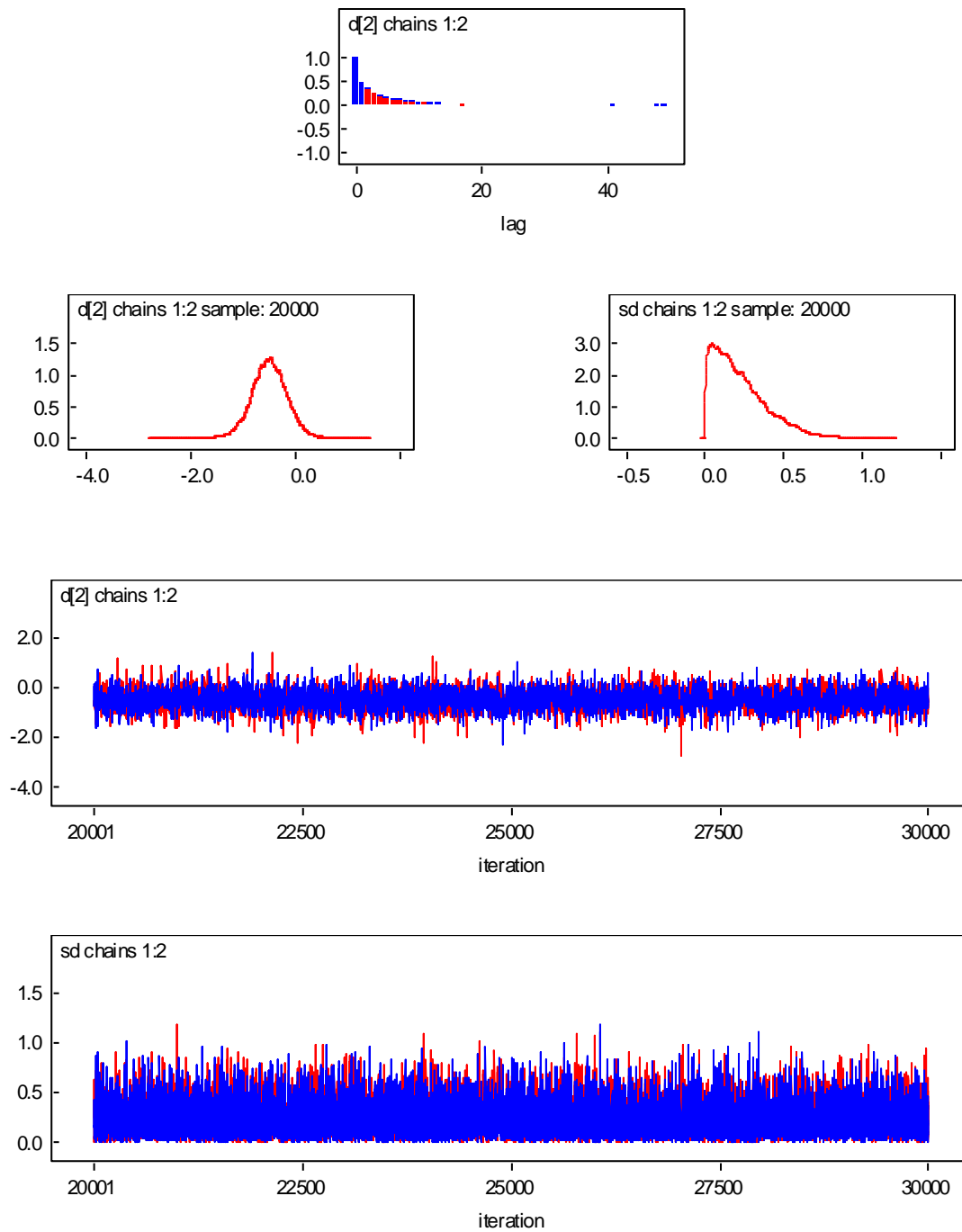
6.2.2 Partial response

Figure A20: Convergence, autocorrelation and density plots



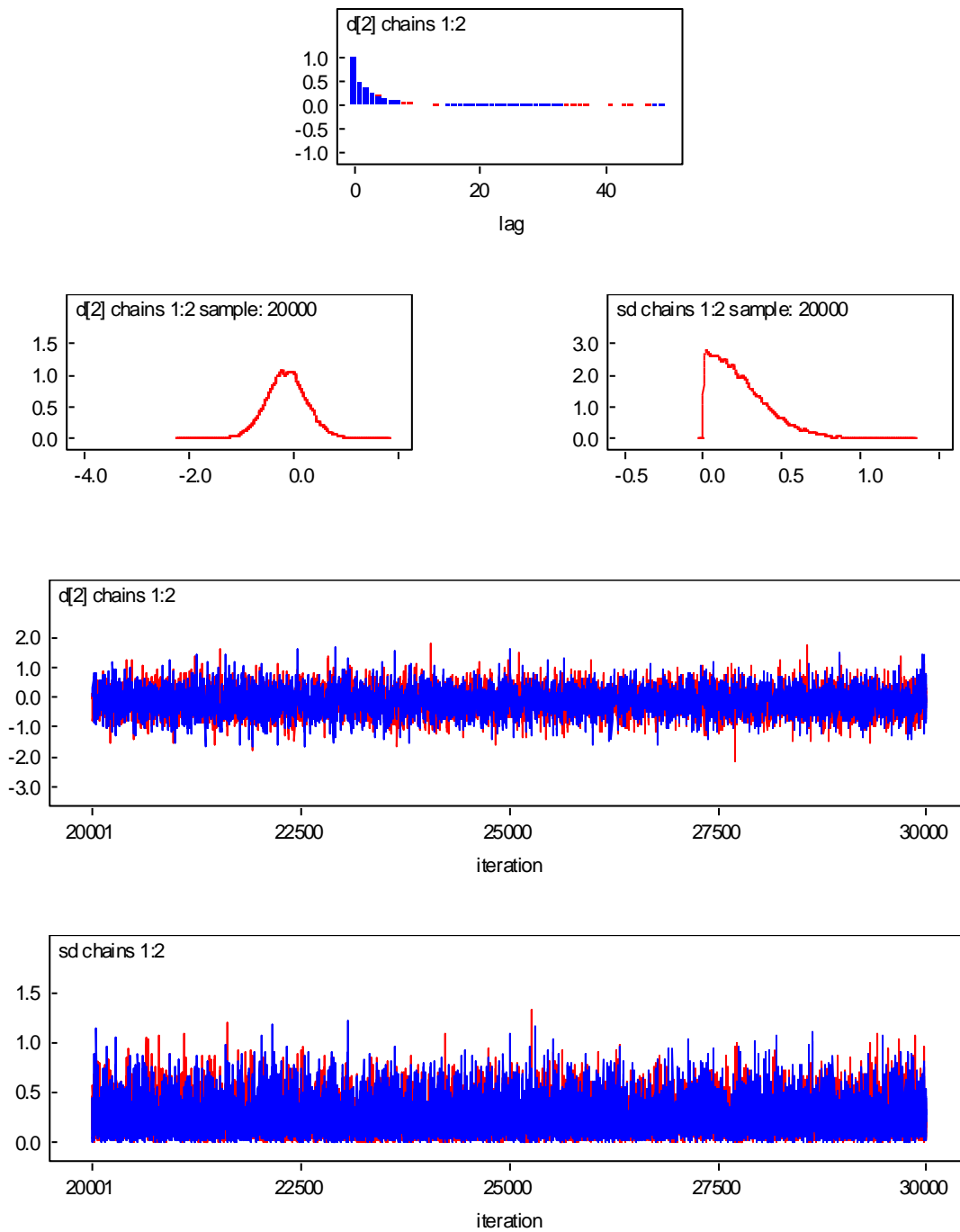
6.2.3 Response

Figure A21: Convergence, autocorrelation and density plots



6.2.4 High response

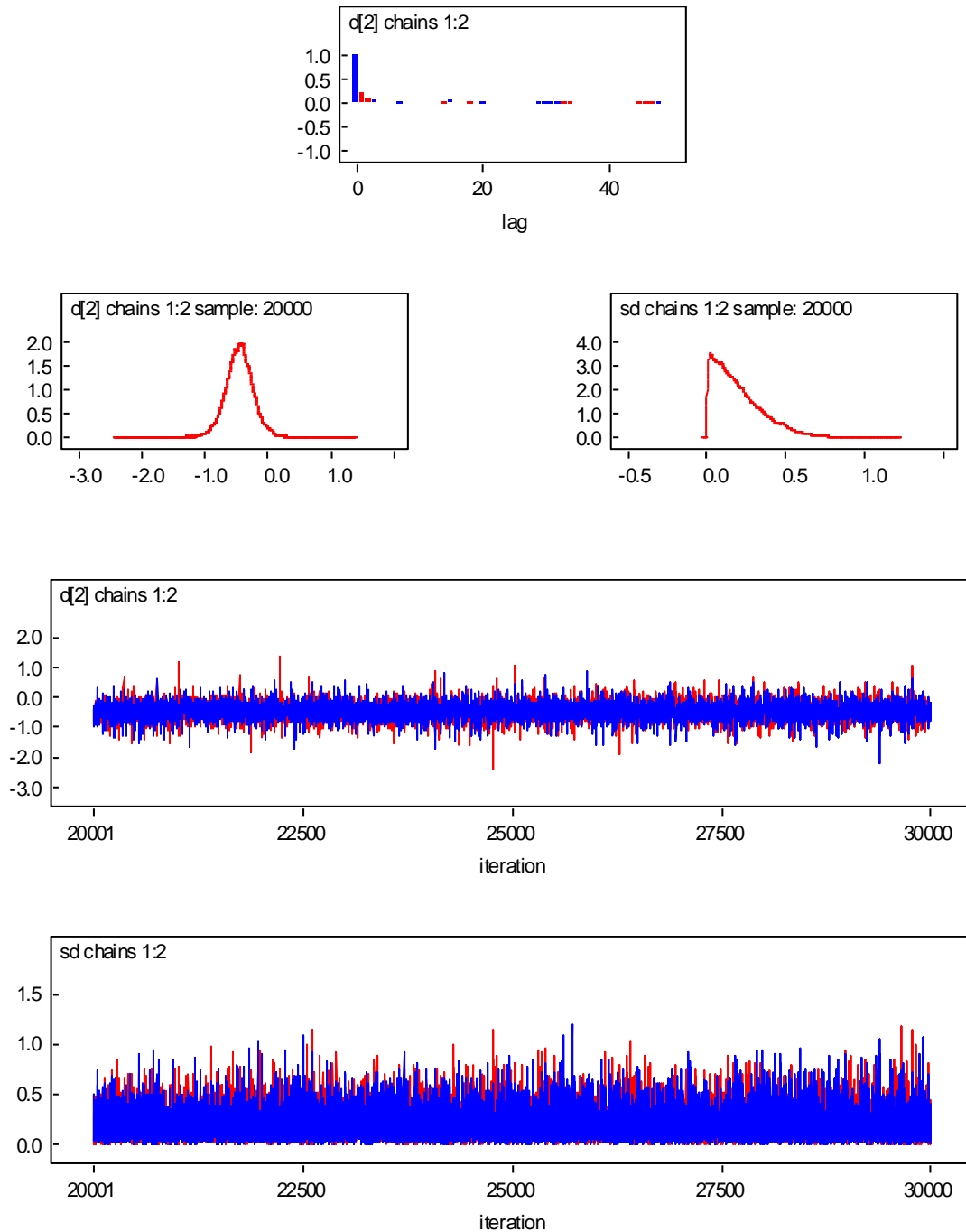
Figure A22: Convergence, autocorrelation and density plots



6.3 Week 4-8

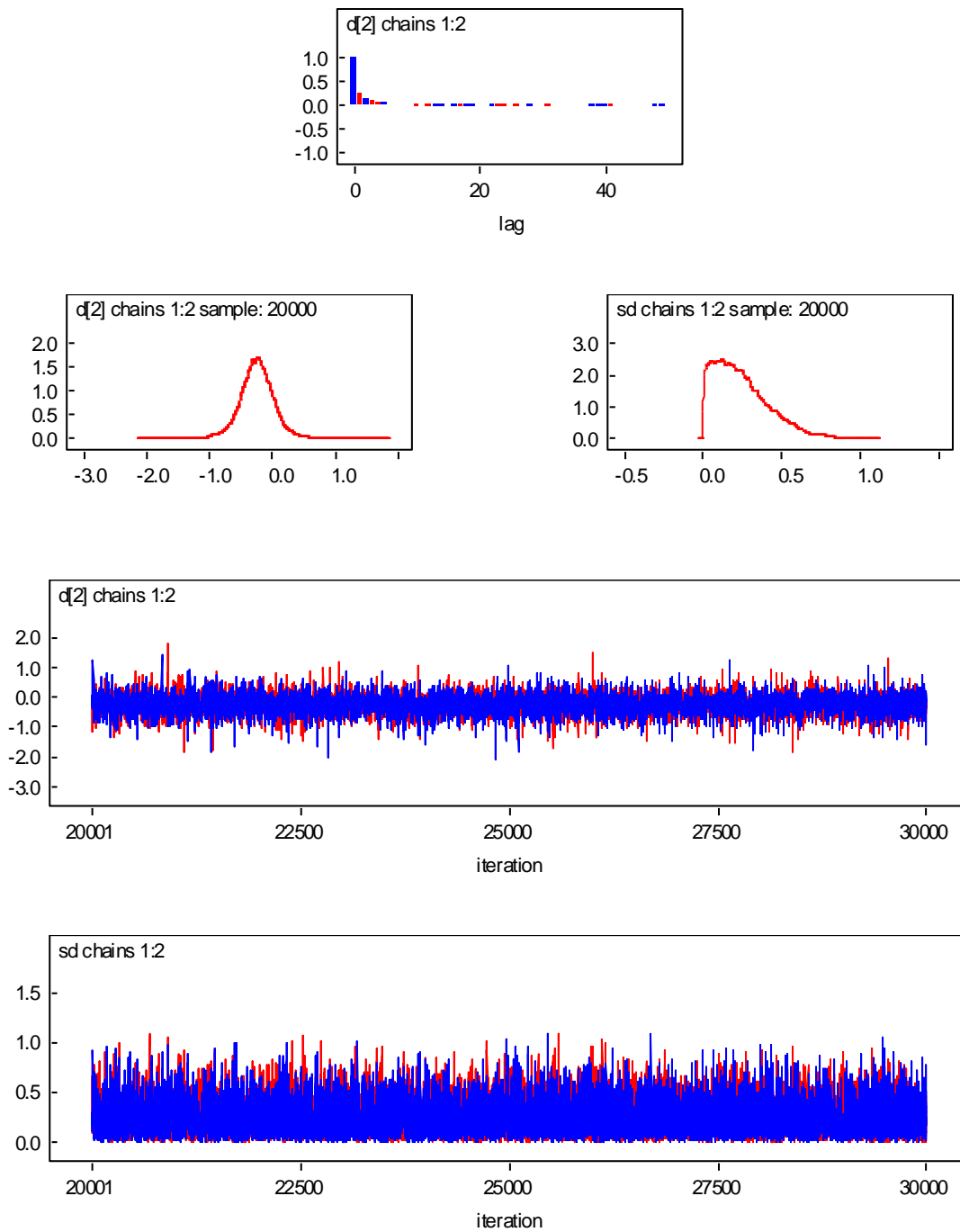
6.3.1 Non response

Figure A23: Convergence, autocorrelation and density plots



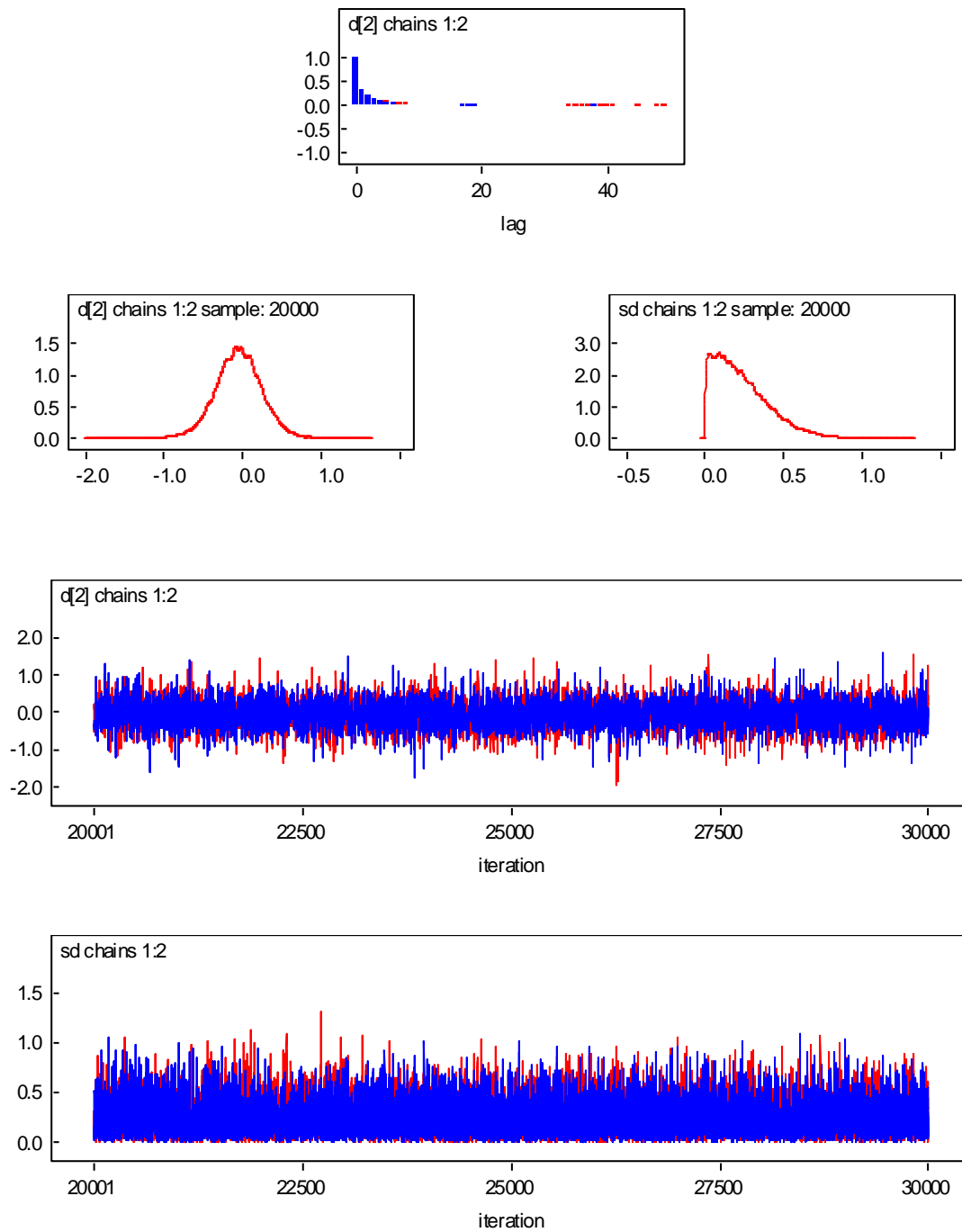
6.3.2 Partial response

Figure A24: Convergence, autocorrelation and density plots



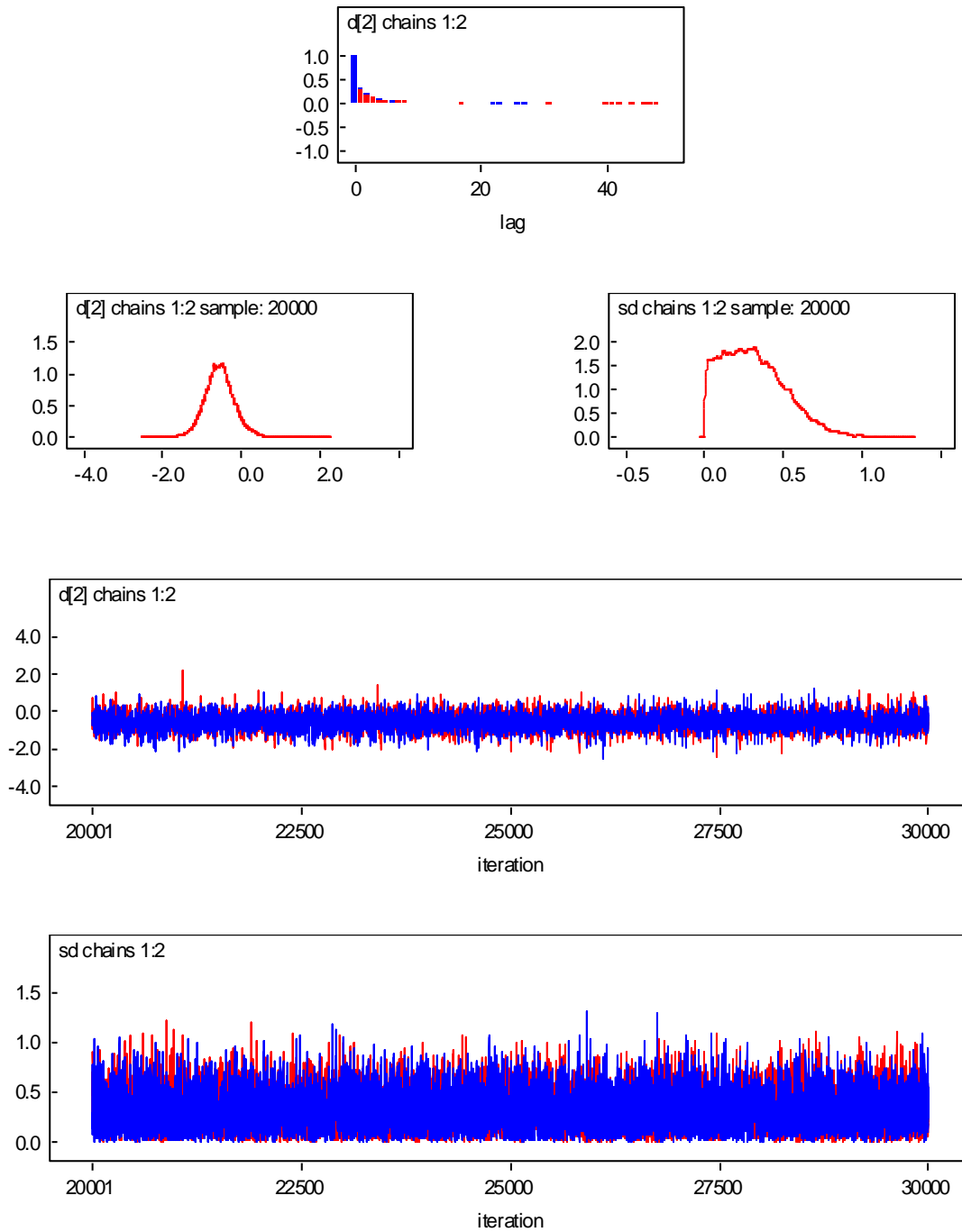
6.3.3 Response

Figure A25: Convergence, autocorrelation and density plots



6.3.4 High response

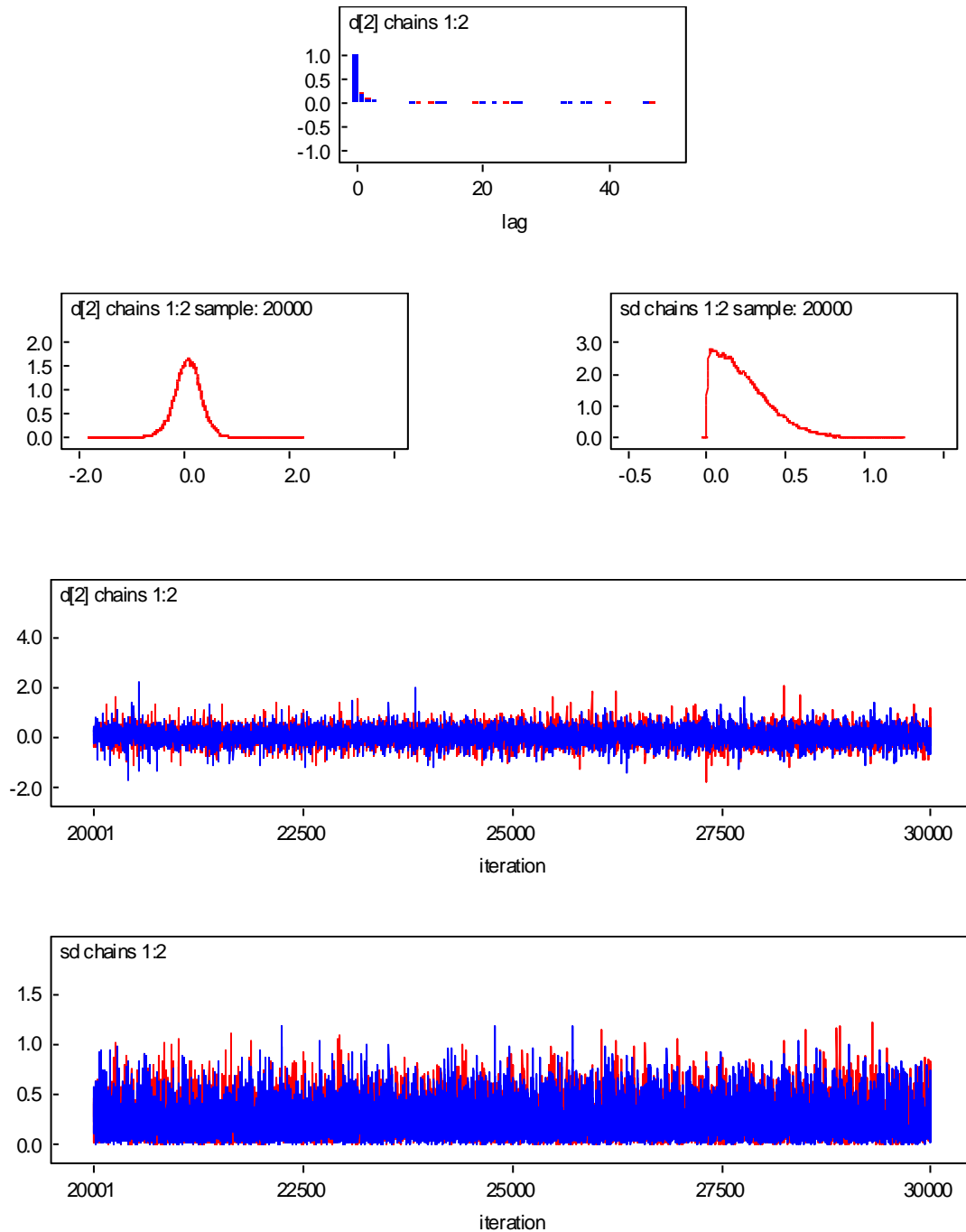
Figure A26: Convergence, autocorrelation and density plots



6.4 Week 8-12

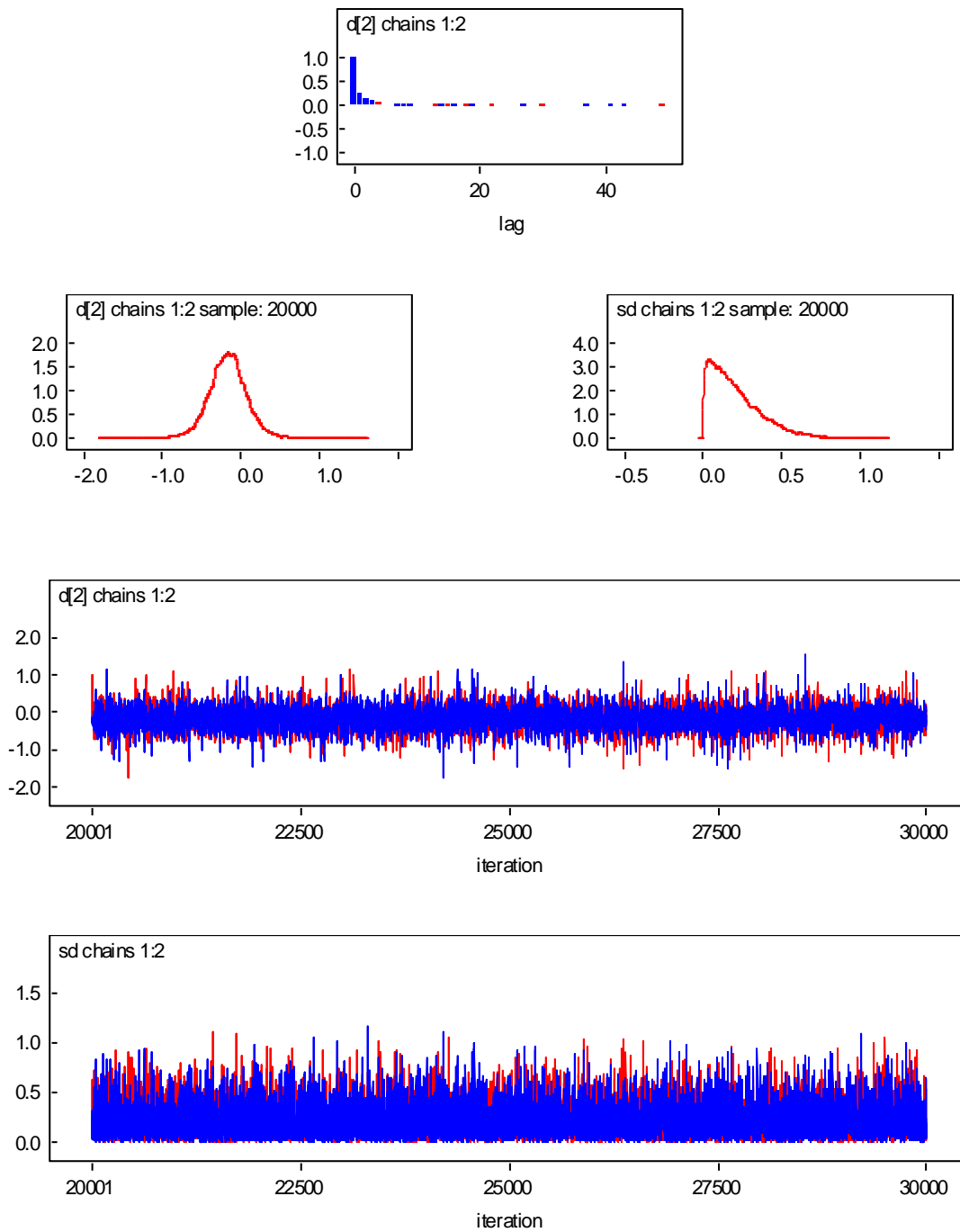
6.4.1 Non response

Figure A27: Convergence, autocorrelation and density plots



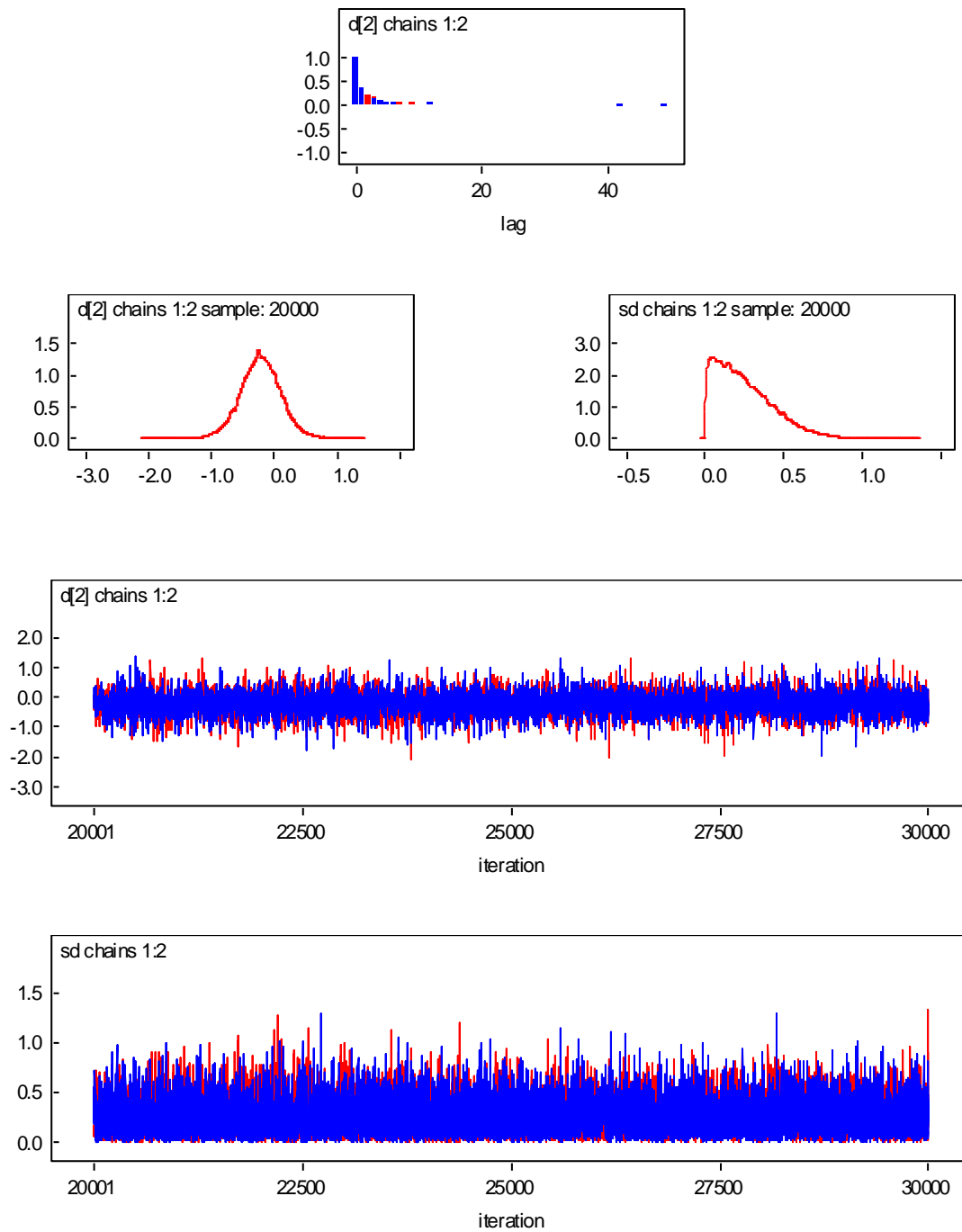
6.4.2 Partial response

Figure A28: Convergence, autocorrelation and density plots



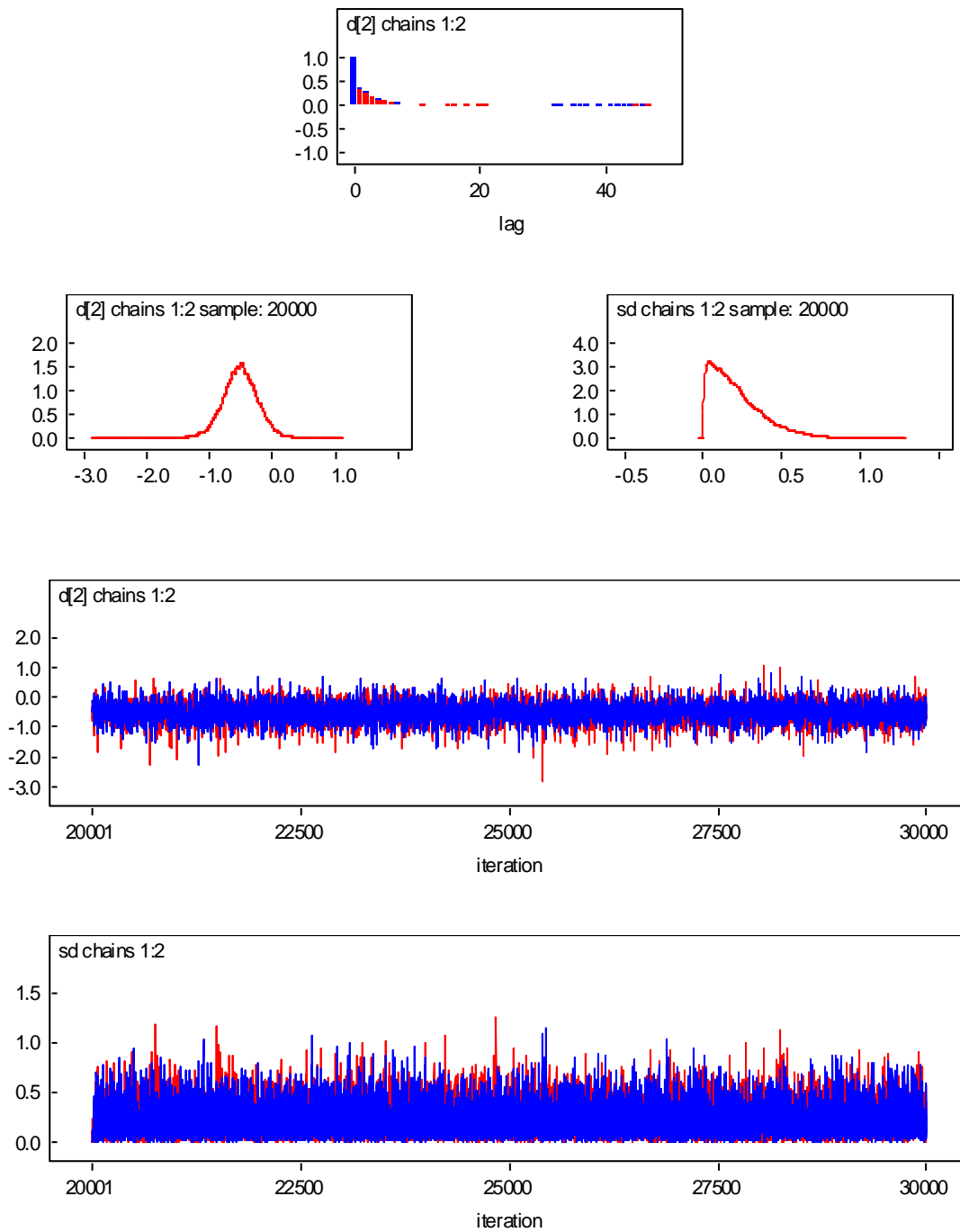
6.4.3 Response

Figure A29: Convergence, autocorrelation and density plots



6.4.4 High response

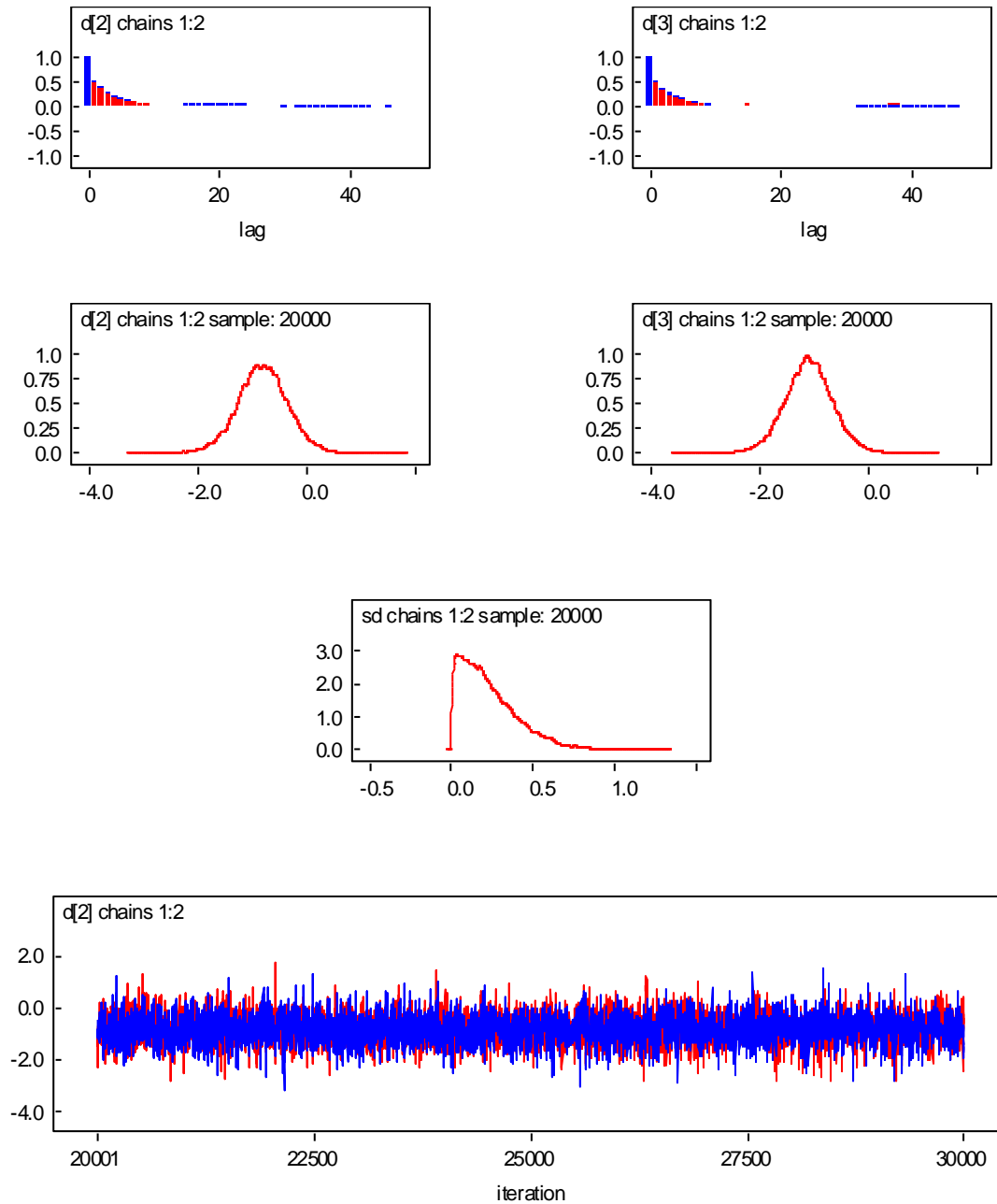
Figure A30: Convergence, autocorrelation and density plots

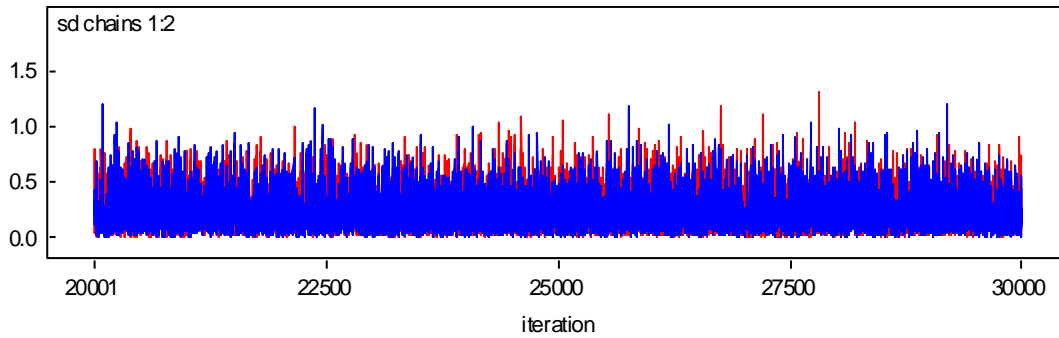
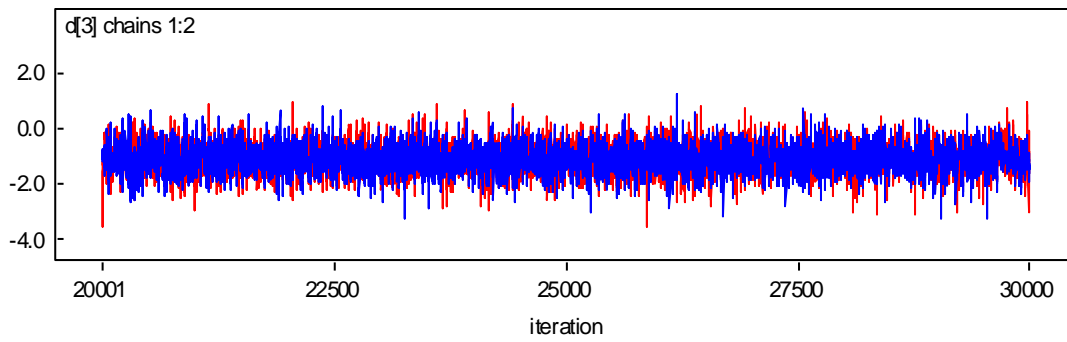


6.5 Week 12-36

6.5.1 Non response

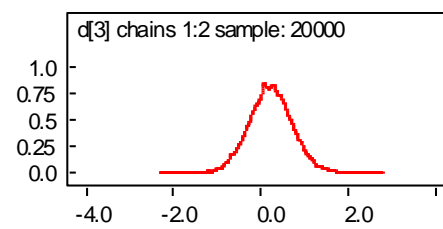
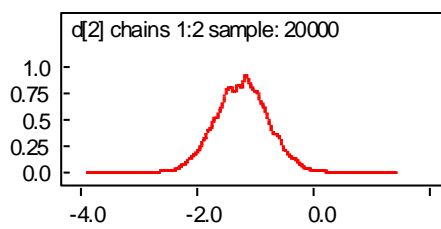
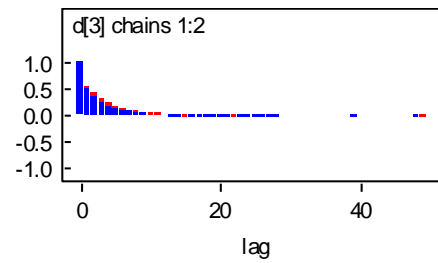
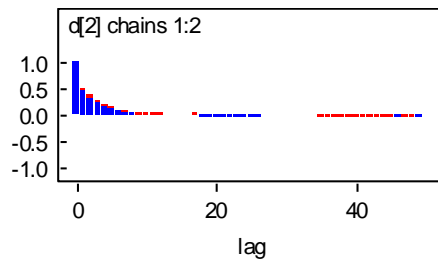
Figure A31: Convergence, autocorrelation and density plots

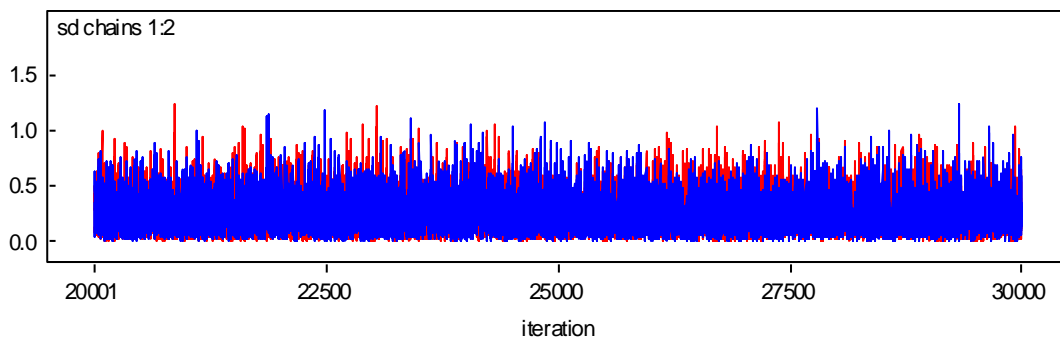
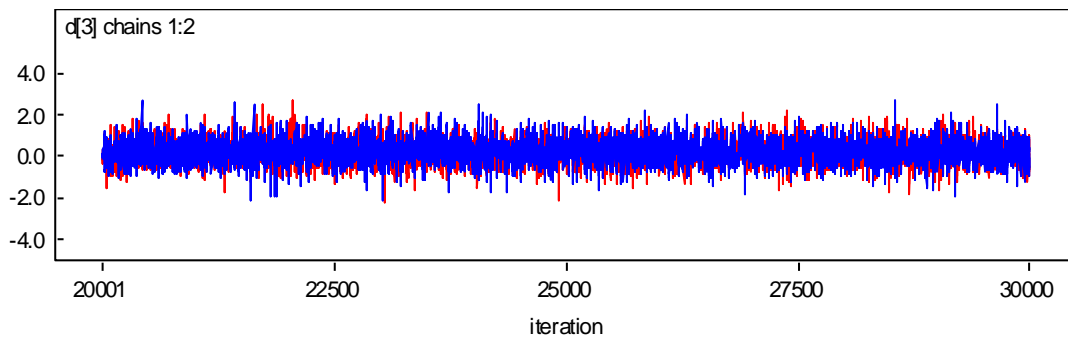
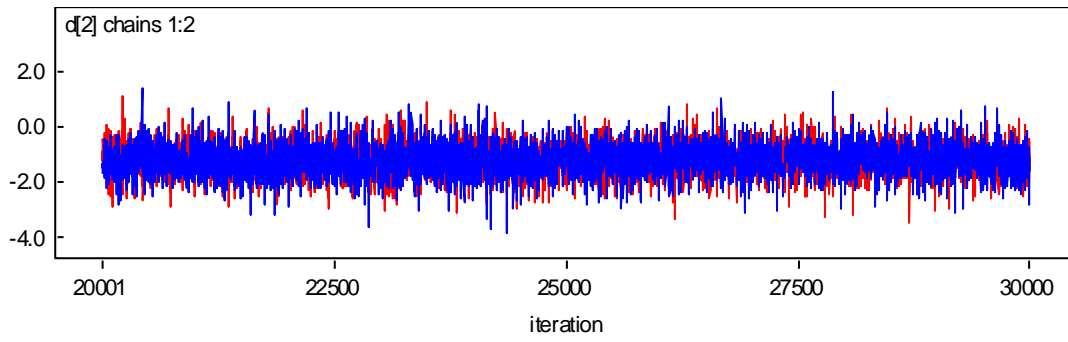
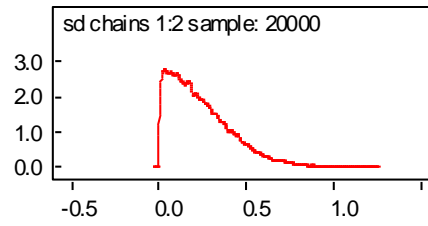




6.5.2 Partial response

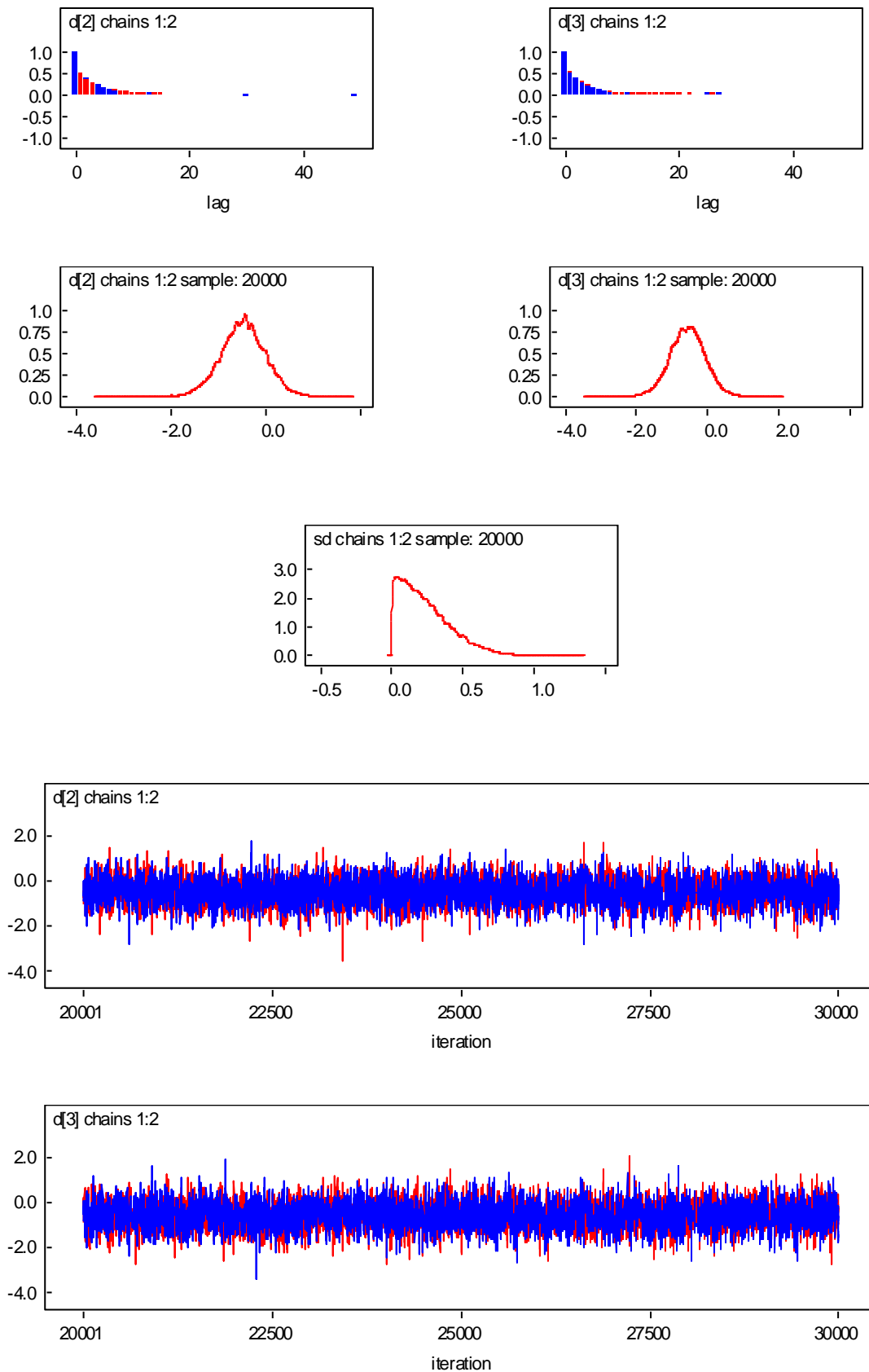
Figure A32: Convergence, autocorrelation and density plots

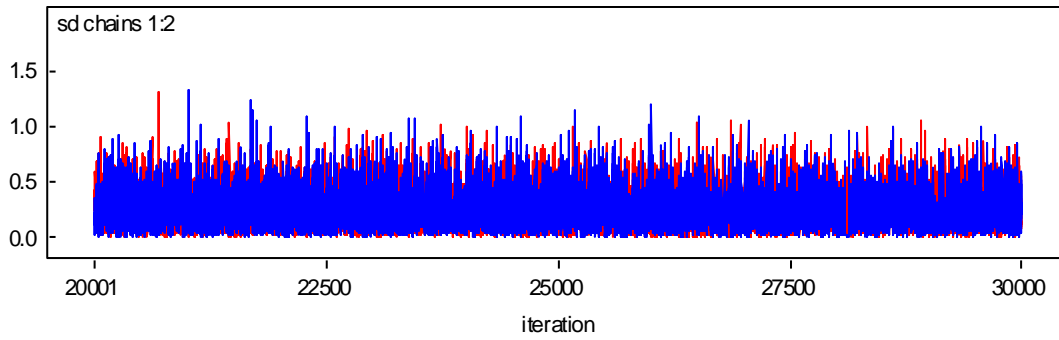




6.5.3 Response

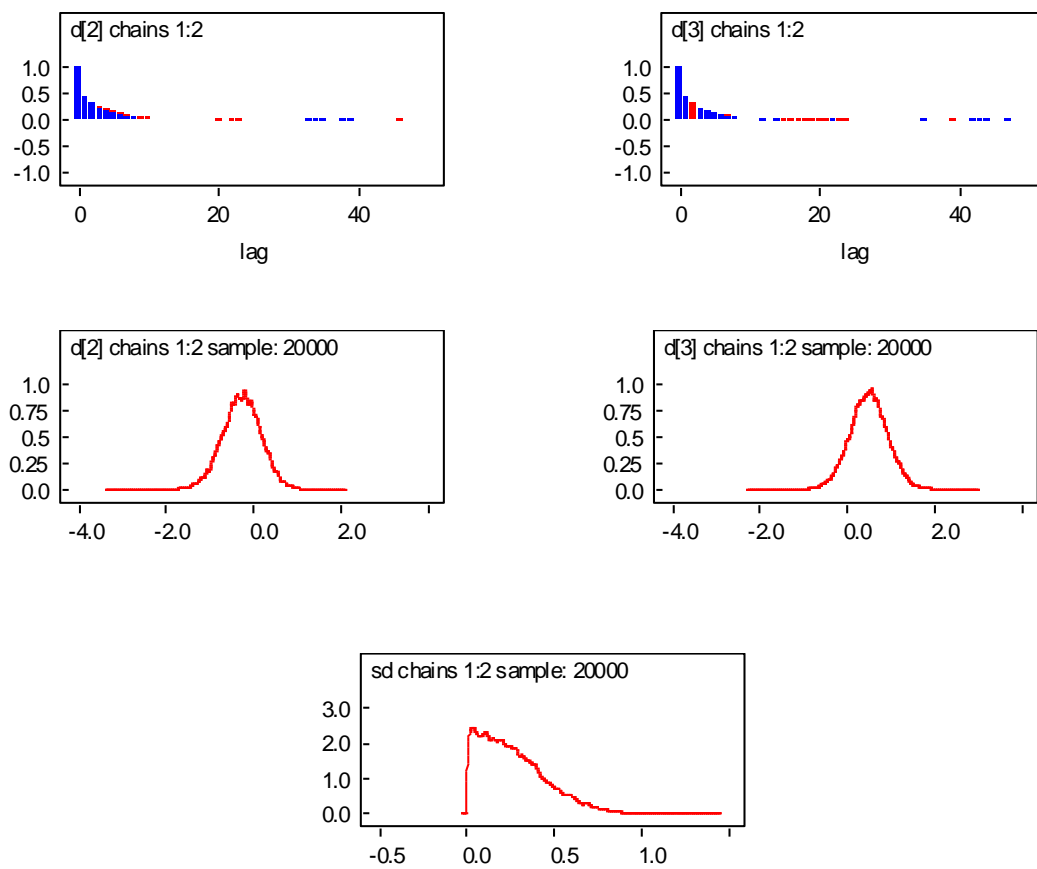
Figure A33: Convergence, autocorrelation and density plots



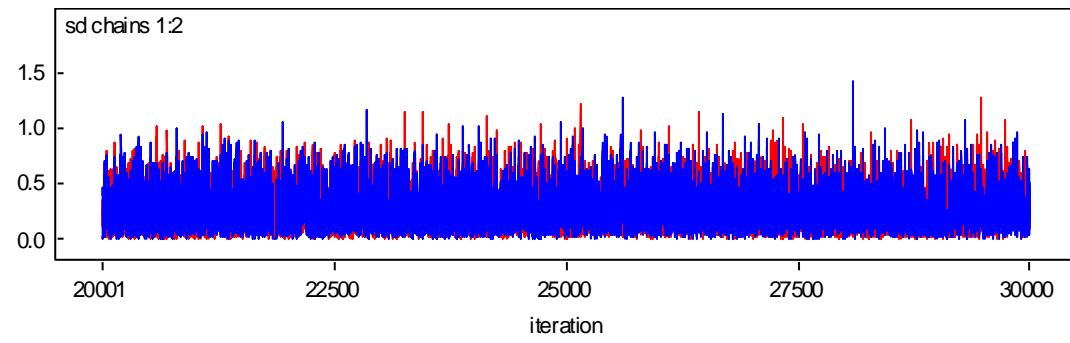
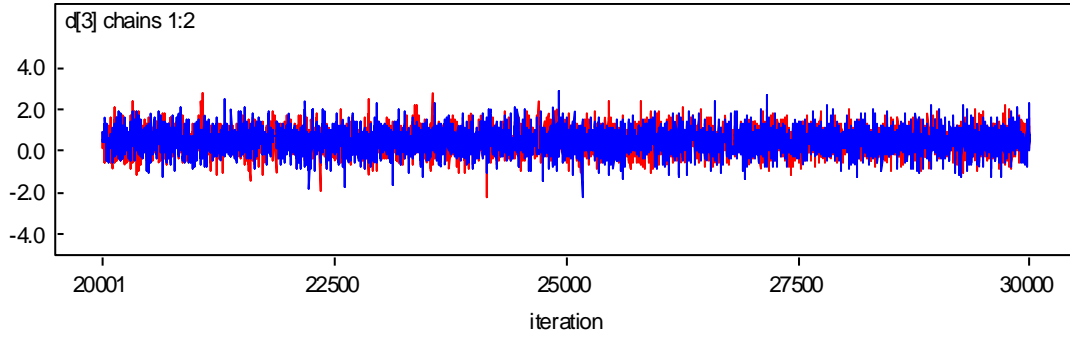
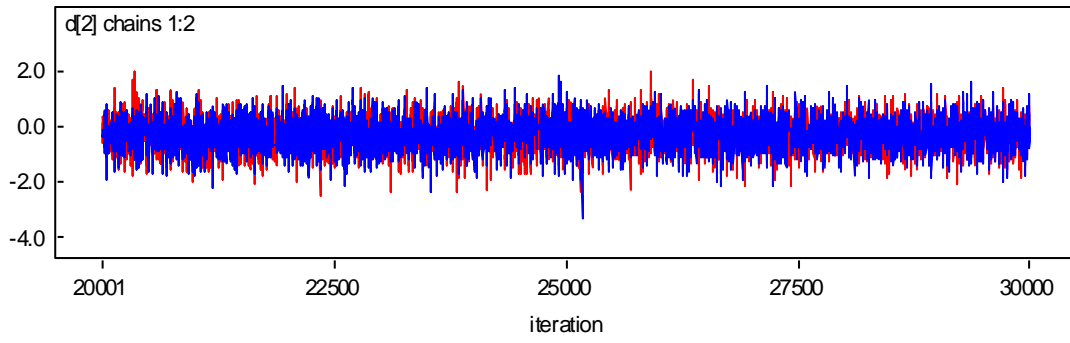


6.5.4 High Response

Figure A34: Convergence, autocorrelation and density plots



C



Statistical outputs of ordered categorical NMA

Partial Responders Scenario Analysis

11 March 2016

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1. Overview

Summary statistics obtained from WinBUGS output are presented in Sections 3 and 4 for each time point and response level. Both fixed-effect and random-effects results are presented; a total of 17 models were fitted to the data. Results for the parameters monitored within the analysis are presented in tabular format and show the mean, standard deviation (SD), Monte Carlo (MC) error, 50th quantile (median), 2.5th quantile, 97.5th quantile, the burn-in period used and the number of iterations retained of which summary statistics are based upon. Model diagnostic plots are presented in Appendix A1 and Appendix A2 for fixed and random-effects results, respectively. These show the history trace plots for each chain and density plots for the relative treatment effect(s) (“d”) and the standard deviation (“sd”). Autocorrelation is also assessed for the relative treatment effect(s).

2. Methods

The ordered categorical NMA was run using the code shown in example 6 of the DSU TSD2. Vague non-informative normal priors with a mean of 0 and a variance of 1000 were given to the study effects (μ) and treatment effects (d). The z_{aux} node was given a uniform prior between 0 and 5. The between-study standard deviation in the random-effects model was given a half-normal prior with a mean of 0 and a variance of 0.32^2 as recommended in DSU TSD3. A less informative uniform prior was initially tested, however due to the fact the between-study variance needed to be estimated based on only 2 studies, a half-normal distribution proved to be a better modelling choice. A model was fitted for each starting health state and each transition time.

The models were fitted to the data via Bayesian Markov chain Monte Carlo (MCMC) methods (Gibbs sampling) and implemented in WinBUGS, version 1.4.3. They were run using 2 chains with different sets of initial values. For each analysis, an initial 20,000 iterations were run as a burn-in period to achieve convergence and then discarded. Results are based on a further 10,000 iterations (per chain), using a thinning interval of 10. Convergence towards sensible posterior distributions was assessed visually at the end of each simulation using the history trace plots, the smoothed Kernel posterior density plots. Autocorrelation plots were also checked to ensure the chains were mixing well and the magnitude of the MC error was compared to the standard deviation of the posterior distributions to ensure enough iterations had been saved. Both fixed-effect and random-effects models were run for each outcome. Their performances can be compared using the total residual deviance and the Deviance Information Criterion (DIC). A total of 20,000 CODA samples were retained and utilised directly in the cost-effectiveness model.

3. Fixed-effect models

3.1 Week 0-2

3.1.1 Non-response

Table 1: Summary Statistics

node	mean	sd	MC error	2.50%	median	97.50%	start	sample
A	0.7286	0.07977	5.71E-04	57.41%	0.7281	88.49%	20001	20000
T[1,1]	0.2338	0.02437	1.75E-04	0.1881	0.2333	0.283	20001	20000
T[1,2]	0.495	0.05002	4.36E-04	0.3974	0.4945	0.5932	20001	20000
T[2,1]	0.1217	0.01832	1.33E-04	0.08833	0.1207	0.1602	20001	20000
T[2,2]	0.3258	0.04685	4.18E-04	0.2378	0.3243	0.4202	20001	20000
T[3,1]	0.04018	0.009098	6.66E-05	0.02463	0.03934	0.0604	20001	20000
T[3,2]	0.151	0.03234	2.88E-04	0.09413	0.1487	0.2201	20001	20000
TP[1,1]	0.7662	0.02437	1.75E-04	0.717	0.7667	0.8119	20001	20000
TP[1,2]	0.1122	0.01211	8.49E-05	0.08925	0.1118	0.1372	20001	20000
TP[1,3]	0.08148	0.01186	8.43E-05	0.05981	0.0809	0.1065	20001	20000
TP[1,4]	0.04018	0.009098	6.66E-05	0.02463	0.03934	0.0604	20001	20000
TP[2,1]	0.505	0.05002	4.36E-04	0.4068	0.5055	0.6026	20001	20000
TP[2,2]	0.1693	0.01673	1.15E-04	0.1379	0.1689	0.2034	20001	20000
TP[2,3]	0.1748	0.02216	1.74E-04	0.1327	0.1744	0.2191	20001	20000
TP[2,4]	0.151	0.03234	2.88E-04	0.09413	0.1487	0.2201	20001	20000
d[2]	-0.716	0.09847	9.87E-04	-0.9055	-0.7161	-0.5219	20001	20000
totresdev	24.04	3.186	2.52E-02	19.86	23.38	31.94	20001	20000
z[2]	0.443	0.0437	3.08E-04	0.3602	0.4413	0.5316	20001	20000
z[3]	1.03	0.06841	4.93E-04	0.9	1.029	1.168	20001	20000

Table 2: DIC

	Dbar	Dhat	pD	DIC
r	78.582	73.562	5.02	83.602
total	78.582	73.562	5.02	83.602

3.2 Week 2-4

3.2.1 Non response

Table 3: Summary Statistics

node	mean	sd	MC error	2.50%	median	97.50%	start	sample
A	0.8203	0.09461	7.18E-04	63.30%	0.8206	100.40%	20001	20000
T[1,1]	0.2071	0.02699	2.05E-04	0.1577	0.2059	0.2634	20001	20000
T[1,2]	0.3769	0.0606	5.06E-04	0.2642	0.375	0.5009	20001	20000
T[2,1]	0.1095	0.0205	1.60E-04	0.07358	0.1081	0.153	20001	20000
T[2,2]	0.2346	0.05128	4.36E-04	0.1438	0.2316	0.343	20001	20000
T[3,1]	0.03179	0.009798	7.51E-05	0.01616	0.0307	0.05382	20001	20000
T[3,2]	0.08908	0.02999	2.56E-04	0.04117	0.08521	0.158	20001	20000
TP[1,1]	0.7929	0.02699	2.05E-04	0.7366	0.7941	0.8424	20001	20000
TP[1,2]	0.09755	0.0141	1.06E-04	0.07172	0.09692	0.127	20001	20000
TP[1,3]	0.07771	0.01455	1.13E-04	0.05219	0.07675	0.109	20001	20000
TP[1,4]	0.03179	0.009798	7.51E-05	0.01616	0.0307	0.05382	20001	20000
TP[2,1]	0.6231	0.0606	5.06E-04	0.4992	0.625	0.7359	20001	20000
TP[2,2]	0.1423	0.02116	1.64E-04	0.1031	0.1415	0.1862	20001	20000
TP[2,3]	0.1456	0.02892	2.33E-04	0.09409	0.1441	0.2064	20001	20000
TP[2,4]	0.08908	0.02999	2.56E-04	0.04117	0.08521	0.158	20001	20000
d[2]	-0.5027	0.1311	1.13E-03	-0.7581	-0.502	-0.2468	20001	20000
totresdev	14.81	3.126	2.30E-02	10.67	14.16	22.59	20001	20000
z[2]	0.4162	0.05644	4.46E-04	0.312	0.4135	0.533	20001	20000
z[3]	1.052	0.1002	7.68E-04	0.8622	1.05	1.255	20001	20000

Table 4: DIC

	Dbar	Dhat	pD	DIC
r	61.264	56.314	4.95	66.213
total	61.264	56.314	4.95	66.213

3.2.2 Partial response

Table 5: Summary Statistics

node	mean	sd	MC error	2.50%	median	97.50%	start	sample
A	-0.1129	0.2374	1.64E-03	-57.93%	-0.1143	35.14%	20001	20000
T[1,1]	0.5437	0.09163	6.30E-04	0.3627	0.5455	0.7191	20001	20000
T[1,2]	0.7119	0.1106	1.04E-03	0.4701	0.7221	0.8964	20001	20000
T[2,1]	0.2583	0.08521	5.46E-04	0.1117	0.2516	0.4448	20001	20000
T[2,2]	0.4272	0.1324	1.26E-03	0.1858	0.423	0.6933	20001	20000
T[3,1]	0.0626	0.03805	2.47E-04	0.01318	0.05476	0.1568	20001	20000
T[3,2]	0.1459	0.08407	7.72E-04	0.03057	0.1302	0.3501	20001	20000
TP[1,1]	0.4563	0.09163	6.30E-04	0.2812	0.4545	0.6373	20001	20000
TP[1,2]	0.2855	0.04567	3.17E-04	0.2005	0.284	0.378	20001	20000
TP[1,3]	0.1957	0.05858	3.85E-04	0.09136	0.1927	0.3195	20001	20000
TP[1,4]	0.0626	0.03805	2.47E-04	0.01318	0.05476	0.1568	20001	20000
TP[2,1]	0.2881	0.1106	1.04E-03	0.1037	0.2779	0.53	20001	20000
TP[2,2]	0.2847	0.05392	3.99E-04	0.1792	0.2846	0.3912	20001	20000
TP[2,3]	0.2813	0.07221	6.24E-04	0.142	0.281	0.4243	20001	20000
TP[2,4]	0.1459	0.08407	7.72E-04	0.03057	0.1302	0.3501	20001	20000
d[2]	-0.4775	0.243	2.90E-03	-0.962	-0.4758	-0.00214	20001	20000
totresdev	9.284	3.148	2.38E-02	5.137	8.657	17.07	20001	20000
z[2]	0.7853	0.132	8.89E-04	0.5448	0.78	1.059	20001	20000
z[3]	1.719	0.203	1.31E-03	1.34	1.712	2.134	20001	20000

Table 6: DIC

	Dbar	Dhat	pD	DIC
r	42.644	37.705	4.939	47.583
total	42.644	37.705	4.939	47.58

3.2.3 Response

Table 7: Summary Statistics

node	mean	sd	MC error	2.50%	median	97.50%	start	sample
A	-0.1793	0.3035	2.57E-03	-77.45%	-0.1815	41.33%	20001	20000
T[1,1]	0.5681	0.1143	9.67E-04	0.3398	0.572	0.7807	20001	20000
T[1,2]	0.7088	0.1328	1.50E-03	0.4138	0.7239	0.9209	20001	20000
T[2,1]	0.375	0.1179	9.62E-04	0.1641	0.3696	0.6165	20001	20000
T[2,2]	0.5296	0.1568	1.77E-03	0.2217	0.5327	0.8197	20001	20000
T[3,1]	0.1357	0.07416	5.86E-04	0.03222	0.1225	0.3174	20001	20000
T[3,2]	0.2464	0.1292	1.37E-03	0.0535	0.2283	0.5467	20001	20000
TP[1,1]	0.4319	0.1143	9.67E-04	0.2193	0.428	0.6603	20001	20000
TP[1,2]	0.193	0.04352	3.26E-04	0.1149	0.1912	0.2846	20001	20000
TP[1,3]	0.2393	0.06105	4.85E-04	0.1219	0.2393	0.3601	20001	20000
TP[1,4]	0.1357	0.07416	5.86E-04	0.03222	0.1225	0.3174	20001	20000
TP[2,1]	0.2912	0.1328	1.50E-03	0.07917	0.2761	0.5862	20001	20000
TP[2,2]	0.1792	0.04992	4.22E-04	0.08518	0.1781	0.2829	20001	20000
TP[2,3]	0.2832	0.06224	5.90E-04	0.1544	0.2844	0.4019	20001	20000
TP[2,4]	0.2464	0.1292	1.37E-03	0.0535	0.2283	0.5467	20001	20000
d[2]	-0.4156	0.2796	3.97E-03	-0.9599	-0.4172	0.1352	20001	20000
totresdev	8.752	3.114	2.61E-02	4.639	8.118	16.49	20001	20000
z[2]	0.5144	0.1164	8.60E-04	0.3098	0.5078	0.7612	20001	20000
z[3]	1.344	0.1721	1.24E-03	1.022	1.339	1.697	20001	20000

Table 8: DIC

	Dbar	Dhat	pD	DIC
r	42.434	37.521	4.913	47.347
total	42.434	37.521	4.913	47.347

3.2.4 High Response

Table 9: Summary Statistics

node	mean	sd	MC error	2.50%	median	97.50%	start	sample
A	-0.6736	0.3314	2.46E-03	-132.50%	-0.672	-2.84%	20001	20000
T[1,1]	0.7387	0.1032	7.69E-04	0.5113	0.7492	0.9074	20001	20000
T[1,2]	0.79	0.1264	1.32E-03	0.4857	0.8141	0.9649	20001	20000
T[2,1]	0.6627	0.1215	9.04E-04	0.4016	0.6727	0.8717	20001	20000
T[2,2]	0.7248	0.1476	1.53E-03	0.3881	0.7458	0.9459	20001	20000
T[3,1]	0.453	0.1396	1.04E-03	0.1947	0.4508	0.7297	20001	20000
T[3,2]	0.5327	0.1784	1.87E-03	0.1866	0.5376	0.8593	20001	20000
TP[1,1]	0.2613	0.1032	7.69E-04	0.09261	0.2508	0.4887	20001	20000
TP[1,2]	0.07603	0.04104	3.01E-04	0.01785	0.06897	0.1746	20001	20000
TP[1,3]	0.2096	0.05638	3.91E-04	0.1075	0.2066	0.3277	20001	20000
TP[1,4]	0.453	0.1396	1.04E-03	0.1947	0.4508	0.7297	20001	20000
TP[2,1]	0.21	0.1264	1.32E-03	0.03509	0.1859	0.5143	20001	20000
TP[2,2]	0.06529	0.03973	3.30E-04	0.01156	0.05756	0.1618	20001	20000
TP[2,3]	0.1921	0.06239	5.02E-04	0.07527	0.1909	0.3184	20001	20000
TP[2,4]	0.5327	0.1784	1.87E-03	0.1866	0.5376	0.8593	20001	20000
d[2]	-0.2179	0.3336	4.18E-03	-0.8693	-0.2225	0.4421	20001	20000
totresdev	13.07	3.181	2.41E-02	8.927	12.42	21.01	20001	20000
z[2]	0.2289	0.1098	7.85E-04	0.06429	0.2125	0.4849	20001	20000
z[3]	0.7998	0.1741	1.24E-03	0.4904	0.7908	1.161	20001	20000

Table 10: DIC

	Dbar	Dhat	pD	DIC
r	37.511	32.741	4.77	42.28
total	37.511	32.741	4.77	42.28

3.3 Week 4-8

3.3.1 Non response

Table 11: Summary Statistics

node	mean	sd	MC error	2.50%	median	97.50%	start	sample
A	0.9866	0.1051	8.11E-04	77.86%	0.9866	119.10%	20001	20000
T[1,1]	0.1632	0.02583	1.98E-04	0.1169	0.1619	0.2181	20001	20000
T[1,2]	0.337	0.06518	6.07E-04	0.2176	0.3342	0.4719	20001	20000
T[2,1]	0.08637	0.01923	1.54E-04	0.05304	0.08484	0.128	20001	20000
T[2,2]	0.2118	0.05416	5.12E-04	0.1183	0.2073	0.3301	20001	20000
T[3,1]	0.03834	0.01194	9.04E-05	0.01896	0.03698	0.06552	20001	20000
T[3,2]	0.1141	0.03856	3.58E-04	0.05231	0.1099	0.2022	20001	20000
TP[1,1]	0.8368	0.02583	1.98E-04	0.7819	0.8381	0.8832	20001	20000
TP[1,2]	0.07687	0.01355	8.77E-05	0.05313	0.07594	0.1059	20001	20000
TP[1,3]	0.04802	0.01145	9.09E-05	0.02862	0.04696	0.07325	20001	20000
TP[1,4]	0.03834	0.01194	9.04E-05	0.01896	0.03698	0.06552	20001	20000
TP[2,1]	0.663	0.06518	6.07E-04	0.5281	0.6659	0.7825	20001	20000
TP[2,2]	0.1252	0.02299	1.64E-04	0.08414	0.1241	0.1736	20001	20000
TP[2,3]	0.09771	0.02443	2.05E-04	0.05566	0.09577	0.1497	20001	20000
TP[2,4]	0.1141	0.03856	3.58E-04	0.05231	0.1099	0.2022	20001	20000
d[2]	-0.5593	0.1483	1.50E-03	-0.8507	-0.5569	-0.2729	20001	20000
totresdev	8.031	3.166	2.55E-02	3.867	7.371	15.86	20001	20000
z[2]	0.387	0.06282	4.22E-04	0.2735	0.3841	0.5178	20001	20000
z[3]	0.8017	0.09743	6.93E-04	0.6211	0.7988	1.001	20001	20000

Table 12: DIC

	Dbar	Dhat	pD	DIC
r	51.278	46.312	4.965	56.243
total	51.278	46.312	4.965	56.243

3.3.2 Partial response

Table 13: Summary Statistics

node	mean	sd	MC error	2.50%	median	97.50%	start	sample
A	-0.4318	0.2591	1.98E-03	-93.90%	-0.4322	7.84%	20001	20000
T[1,1]	0.662	0.09197	6.98E-04	0.4689	0.6672	0.8262	20001	20000
T[1,2]	0.7172	0.1134	1.03E-03	0.4692	0.7278	0.9044	20001	20000
T[2,1]	0.3395	0.1031	7.91E-04	0.1573	0.3332	0.5554	20001	20000
T[2,2]	0.4061	0.1365	1.30E-03	0.1631	0.3991	0.6867	20001	20000
T[3,1]	0.1241	0.06341	4.69E-04	0.03259	0.1134	0.2763	20001	20000
T[3,2]	0.1681	0.09506	9.01E-04	0.03552	0.1505	0.3971	20001	20000
TP[1,1]	0.338	0.09197	6.98E-04	0.1739	0.3328	0.5313	20001	20000
TP[1,2]	0.3225	0.04967	3.59E-04	0.2265	0.322	0.4205	20001	20000
TP[1,3]	0.2154	0.05613	4.16E-04	0.1118	0.2137	0.3321	20001	20000
TP[1,4]	0.1241	0.06341	4.69E-04	0.03259	0.1134	0.2763	20001	20000
TP[2,1]	0.2828	0.1134	1.03E-03	0.09566	0.2722	0.5309	20001	20000
TP[2,2]	0.3111	0.05637	4.59E-04	0.1973	0.3121	0.4191	20001	20000
TP[2,3]	0.2379	0.06268	5.11E-04	0.1163	0.2381	0.3628	20001	20000
TP[2,4]	0.1681	0.09506	9.01E-04	0.03552	0.1505	0.3971	20001	20000
d[2]	-0.1775	0.2394	2.71E-03	-0.6534	-0.1766	0.2916	20001	20000
totresdev	19.85	3.136	2.52E-02	15.71	19.21	27.61	20001	20000
z[2]	0.8631	0.1363	9.87E-04	0.6104	0.8581	1.142	20001	20000
z[3]	1.643	0.1821	1.29E-03	1.295	1.639	2.016	20001	20000

Table 14: DIC

	Dbar	Dhat	pD	DIC
r	53.217	48.319	4.897	58.114
total	53.217	48.319	4.897	58.114

3.3.3 Response

Table 15: Summary Statistics

node	mean	sd	MC error	2.50%	median	97.50%	start	sample
A	-0.6136	0.2439	1.84E-03	-109.40%	-0.6142	-13.91%	20001	20000
T[1,1]	0.7245	0.07949	5.92E-04	0.5554	0.7305	0.863	20001	20000
T[1,2]	0.7345	0.1047	9.10E-04	0.505	0.7457	0.9064	20001	20000
T[2,1]	0.646	0.09253	7.09E-04	0.4543	0.6504	0.8141	20001	20000
T[2,2]	0.6592	0.1191	1.07E-03	0.4118	0.6677	0.8663	20001	20000
T[3,1]	0.301	0.09553	7.42E-04	0.1353	0.2948	0.5047	20001	20000
T[3,2]	0.3207	0.1228	1.12E-03	0.1141	0.3108	0.5861	20001	20000
TP[1,1]	0.2755	0.07949	5.92E-04	0.137	0.2695	0.4447	20001	20000
TP[1,2]	0.07849	0.02964	2.27E-04	0.03157	0.07464	0.1463	20001	20000
TP[1,3]	0.345	0.04719	3.29E-04	0.2543	0.3448	0.4389	20001	20000
TP[1,4]	0.301	0.09553	7.42E-04	0.1353	0.2948	0.5047	20001	20000
TP[2,1]	0.2655	0.1047	9.10E-04	0.09366	0.2543	0.4952	20001	20000
TP[2,2]	0.07535	0.03001	2.45E-04	0.02788	0.0716	0.1436	20001	20000
TP[2,3]	0.3384	0.05062	3.37E-04	0.2374	0.3387	0.4376	20001	20000
TP[2,4]	0.3207	0.1228	1.12E-03	0.1141	0.3108	0.5861	20001	20000
d[2]	-0.04709	0.2275	2.34E-03	-0.4963	-0.04605	0.3981	20001	20000
totresdev	14.9	3.175	2.63E-02	10.73	14.23	22.9	20001	20000
z[2]	0.2271	0.07703	5.74E-04	0.1003	0.2183	0.3994	20001	20000
z[3]	1.156	0.1451	1.08E-03	0.8827	1.151	1.453	20001	20000

Table 16: DIC

	Dbar	Dhat	pD	DIC
r	48.767	43.903	4.864	53.631
total	48.767	43.903	4.864	53.631

3.3.4 High Response

Table 17: Summary Statistics

node	mean	sd	MC error	2.50%	median	97.50%	start	sample
A	-0.4677	0.2647	1.99E-03	-97.77%	-0.4668	5.07%	20001	20000
T[1,1]	0.6744	0.09255	6.98E-04	0.4799	0.6797	0.836	20001	20000
T[1,2]	0.859	0.08321	7.83E-04	0.6554	0.8748	0.9722	20001	20000
T[2,1]	0.6017	0.1034	7.62E-04	0.3907	0.6059	0.7893	20001	20000
T[2,2]	0.8124	0.1005	9.53E-04	0.574	0.8289	0.9573	20001	20000
T[3,1]	0.4856	0.1117	8.26E-04	0.2699	0.4844	0.7006	20001	20000
T[3,2]	0.7261	0.1248	1.20E-03	0.4495	0.7403	0.9241	20001	20000
TP[1,1]	0.3256	0.09255	6.98E-04	0.1641	0.3203	0.5202	20001	20000
TP[1,2]	0.0727	0.03275	2.23E-04	0.02308	0.06814	0.1489	20001	20000
TP[1,3]	0.1161	0.03749	2.68E-04	0.05368	0.1126	0.1984	20001	20000
TP[1,4]	0.4856	0.1117	8.26E-04	0.2699	0.4844	0.7006	20001	20000
TP[2,1]	0.141	0.08321	7.83E-04	0.02782	0.1252	0.3447	20001	20000
TP[2,2]	0.04655	0.02759	2.23E-04	0.009329	0.04095	0.1134	20001	20000
TP[2,3]	0.08634	0.03804	3.24E-04	0.02633	0.08161	0.1717	20001	20000
TP[2,4]	0.7261	0.1248	1.20E-03	0.4495	0.7403	0.9241	20001	20000
d[2]	-0.685	0.2815	3.24E-03	-1.238	-0.6871	-0.1328	20001	20000
totresdev	13.01	3.101	2.58E-02	8.905	12.39	20.62	20001	20000
z[2]	0.2002	0.0854	5.88E-04	0.06738	0.1894	0.3965	20001	20000
z[3]	0.5054	0.124	8.57E-04	0.2866	0.4964	0.7686	20001	20000

Table 18: DIC

	Dbar	Dhat	pD	DIC
r	40.392	35.667	4.725	45.117
total	40.392	35.667	4.725	45.117

3.4 Week 8-12

3.4.1 Non response

Table 19: Summary Statistics

node	mean	sd	MC error	2.50%	median	97.50%	start	sample
A	0.8427	0.1018	7.63E-04	64.25%	0.8425	104.20%	20001	20000
T[1,1]	0.2009	0.02846	2.14E-04	0.1486	0.1997	0.2604	20001	20000
T[1,2]	0.2194	0.05501	4.59E-04	0.1243	0.2152	0.3375	20001	20000
T[2,1]	0.1287	0.02426	1.86E-04	0.08549	0.1272	0.18	20001	20000
T[2,2]	0.1434	0.04387	3.65E-04	0.07119	0.139	0.241	20001	20000
T[3,1]	0.05472	0.01569	1.19E-04	0.02857	0.05312	0.0898	20001	20000
T[3,2]	0.06318	0.0261	2.17E-04	0.02438	0.0593	0.1257	20001	20000
TP[1,1]	0.7991	0.02846	2.14E-04	0.7397	0.8003	0.8514	20001	20000
TP[1,2]	0.07222	0.01372	1.06E-04	0.04773	0.07163	0.1011	20001	20000
TP[1,3]	0.07396	0.01533	1.17E-04	0.04699	0.07295	0.1071	20001	20000
TP[1,4]	0.05472	0.01569	1.19E-04	0.02857	0.05312	0.0898	20001	20000
TP[2,1]	0.7806	0.05501	4.59E-04	0.6625	0.7848	0.8758	20001	20000
TP[2,2]	0.07602	0.01818	1.49E-04	0.04425	0.0748	0.1151	20001	20000
TP[2,3]	0.08022	0.02308	1.85E-04	0.04145	0.07801	0.1315	20001	20000
TP[2,4]	0.06318	0.0261	2.17E-04	0.02438	0.0593	0.1257	20001	20000
d[2]	-0.05499	0.1581	1.33E-03	-0.3655	-0.05422	0.2547	20001	20000
totresdev	12.67	3.156	2.43E-02	8.52	12.01	20.51	20001	20000
z[2]	0.2975	0.05608	4.45E-04	0.1969	0.295	0.4166	20001	20000
z[3]	0.7741	0.1002	7.27E-04	0.5894	0.7709	0.9789	20001	20000

Table 20: DIC

	Dbar	Dhat	pD	DIC
r	53.73	48.799	4.931	58.66
total	53.73	48.799	4.931	58.66

3.4.2 Partial response

Table 21: Summary Statistics

node	mean	sd	MC error	2.50%	median	97.50%	start	sample
A	-0.08649	0.2504	1.90E-03	-57.98%	-0.08635	40.05%	20001	20000
T[1,1]	0.5334	0.09658	7.33E-04	0.3445	0.5344	0.719	20001	20000
T[1,2]	0.6463	0.127	1.18E-03	0.3799	0.6542	0.8651	20001	20000
T[2,1]	0.2658	0.09145	6.84E-04	0.1113	0.2578	0.4673	20001	20000
T[2,2]	0.3759	0.1358	1.27E-03	0.1398	0.3675	0.6574	20001	20000
T[3,1]	0.07153	0.04461	3.30E-04	0.01452	0.06156	0.1843	20001	20000
T[3,2]	0.128	0.08349	7.71E-04	0.0214	0.1095	0.3354	20001	20000
TP[1,1]	0.4666	0.09658	7.33E-04	0.281	0.4656	0.6556	20001	20000
TP[1,2]	0.2677	0.04977	3.84E-04	0.1762	0.2655	0.3696	20001	20000
TP[1,3]	0.1942	0.05992	4.45E-04	0.08854	0.1906	0.3215	20001	20000
TP[1,4]	0.07153	0.04461	3.30E-04	0.01452	0.06156	0.1843	20001	20000
TP[2,1]	0.3537	0.127	1.18E-03	0.135	0.3458	0.6201	20001	20000
TP[2,2]	0.2704	0.0552	4.30E-04	0.1666	0.2692	0.3808	20001	20000
TP[2,3]	0.2479	0.07364	6.33E-04	0.1092	0.2473	0.394	20001	20000
TP[2,4]	0.128	0.08349	7.71E-04	0.0214	0.1095	0.3354	20001	20000
d[2]	-0.3126	0.2629	2.83E-03	-0.8292	-0.3139	0.194	20001	20000
totresdev	15.27	3.151	2.18E-02	11.12	14.63	23.03	20001	20000
z[2]	0.7377	0.1435	1.05E-03	0.4784	0.7298	1.037	20001	20000
z[3]	1.627	0.2101	1.60E-03	1.233	1.622	2.054	20001	20000

Table 22: DIC

	Dbar	Dhat	pD	DIC
r	47.944	42.972	4.972	52.916
total	47.944	42.972	4.972	52.916

3.4.3 Response

Table 23: Summary Statistics

node	mean	sd	MC error	2.50%	median	97.50%	start	sample
A	-0.7291	0.2766	1.90E-03	-127.30%	-0.7289	-18.89%	20001	20000
T[1,1]	0.7589	0.08367	5.81E-04	0.575	0.767	0.8985	20001	20000
T[1,2]	0.8092	0.09623	8.12E-04	0.5843	0.8246	0.9508	20001	20000
T[2,1]	0.6758	0.1014	7.05E-04	0.4581	0.6827	0.8522	20001	20000
T[2,2]	0.737	0.1176	1.02E-03	0.4732	0.7517	0.9218	20001	20000
T[3,1]	0.3104	0.1088	7.82E-04	0.1245	0.3027	0.542	20001	20000
T[3,2]	0.3846	0.1429	1.33E-03	0.1352	0.3757	0.6802	20001	20000
TP[1,1]	0.2411	0.08367	5.81E-04	0.1015	0.233	0.4251	20001	20000
TP[1,2]	0.08307	0.03487	2.64E-04	0.02939	0.07843	0.1637	20001	20000
TP[1,3]	0.3654	0.0531	3.68E-04	0.2612	0.3651	0.469	20001	20000
TP[1,4]	0.3104	0.1088	7.82E-04	0.1245	0.3027	0.542	20001	20000
TP[2,1]	0.1908	0.09623	8.12E-04	0.04917	0.1754	0.4157	20001	20000
TP[2,2]	0.07216	0.03475	2.96E-04	0.02039	0.0668	0.1545	20001	20000
TP[2,3]	0.3525	0.06157	4.87E-04	0.2217	0.3544	0.4683	20001	20000
TP[2,4]	0.3846	0.1429	1.33E-03	0.1352	0.3757	0.6802	20001	20000
d[2]	-0.2035	0.2471	2.70E-03	-0.6821	-0.2005	0.2863	20001	20000
totresdev	8.117	3.14	2.60E-02	3.989	7.487	15.93	20001	20000
z[2]	0.2541	0.0918	7.09E-04	0.1041	0.2446	0.4618	20001	20000
z[3]	1.249	0.163	1.19E-03	0.9452	1.245	1.582	20001	20000

Table 24: DIC

	Dbar	Dhat	pD	DIC
r	41.936	37.081	4.855	46.791
total	41.936	37.081	4.855	46.791

3.4.4 High Response

Table 25: Summary Statistics

node	mean	sd	MC error	2.50%	median	97.50%	start	sample
A	-0.7082	0.2309	1.75E-03	-116.20%	-0.7079	-25.84%	20001	20000
T[1,1]	0.7549	0.07118	5.43E-04	0.602	0.7605	0.8776	20001	20000
T[1,2]	0.8738	0.06431	6.06E-04	0.7191	0.8856	0.9656	20001	20000
T[2,1]	0.6782	0.08556	6.48E-04	0.4978	0.683	0.8311	20001	20000
T[2,2]	0.8215	0.08244	7.87E-04	0.6303	0.8343	0.9451	20001	20000
T[3,1]	0.4329	0.1007	7.57E-04	0.2421	0.4309	0.6328	20001	20000
T[3,2]	0.6183	0.1221	1.18E-03	0.3692	0.6248	0.8341	20001	20000
TP[1,1]	0.2451	0.07118	5.43E-04	0.1225	0.2395	0.3981	20001	20000
TP[1,2]	0.07673	0.02965	2.20E-04	0.03006	0.07292	0.1443	20001	20000
TP[1,3]	0.2453	0.0422	3.08E-04	0.1653	0.2445	0.3293	20001	20000
TP[1,4]	0.4329	0.1007	7.57E-04	0.2421	0.4309	0.6328	20001	20000
TP[2,1]	0.1262	0.06431	6.06E-04	0.03447	0.1144	0.281	20001	20000
TP[2,2]	0.05232	0.02607	2.25E-04	0.01518	0.04796	0.114	20001	20000
TP[2,3]	0.2032	0.05279	4.69E-04	0.1015	0.2026	0.3072	20001	20000
TP[2,4]	0.6183	0.1221	1.18E-03	0.3692	0.6248	0.8341	20001	20000
d[2]	-0.4924	0.2149	2.45E-03	-0.9133	-0.4928	-0.06945	20001	20000
totresdev	10.33	3.124	2.35E-02	6.182	9.727	17.99	20001	20000
z[2]	0.232	0.07866	5.74E-04	0.103	0.2239	0.4073	20001	20000
z[3]	0.8832	0.1267	9.58E-04	0.6478	0.8788	1.143	20001	20000

Table 26: DIC

	Dbar	Dhat	pD	DIC
r	44.698	39.815	4.883	49.58
total	44.698	39.815	4.883	49.58

3.5 Week 12-36

3.5.1 Non response

Table 27: Summary Statistics

node	mean	sd	MC error	2.50%	median	97.50%	start	sample
A	1.614	0.2362	0.001645	1.153	1.614	2.075	20001	20000
T[1,1]	0.05809	0.02759	1.92E-04	0.01899	0.05322	0.1245	20001	20000
T[1,2]	0.2442	0.126	0.00136	0.05524	0.2257	0.5361	20001	20000
T[1,3]	0.2961	0.1364	0.001404	0.07858	0.2805	0.5987	20001	20000
T[2,1]	0.04138	0.02203	1.54E-04	0.01162	0.03698	0.0958	20001	20000
T[2,2]	0.1976	0.1133	0.001214	0.03842	0.1777	0.4725	20001	20000
T[2,3]	0.244	0.1254	0.001275	0.05468	0.2253	0.5317	20001	20000
T[3,1]	0.01728	0.01179	8.30E-05	0.003287	0.01441	0.0471	20001	20000
T[3,2]	0.1125	0.08235	8.68E-04	0.01384	0.09255	0.3273	20001	20000
T[3,3]	0.1451	0.09572	9.68E-04	0.02135	0.124	0.3834	20001	20000
TP[1,1]	0.9419	0.02759	1.92E-04	0.8755	0.9468	0.981	20001	20000
TP[1,2]	0.01671	0.008917	6.10E-05	0.004627	0.015	0.03885	20001	20000
TP[1,3]	0.0241	0.0125	8.58E-05	0.007095	0.02178	0.05469	20001	20000
TP[1,4]	0.01728	0.01179	8.30E-05	0.003287	0.01441	0.0471	20001	20000
TP[2,1]	0.7558	0.126	0.00136	0.464	0.7743	0.9448	20001	20000
TP[2,2]	0.04659	0.02359	2.02E-04	0.01183	0.04306	0.1025	20001	20000
TP[2,3]	0.08503	0.04125	3.98E-04	0.0211	0.07977	0.1784	20001	20000
TP[2,4]	0.1125	0.08235	8.68E-04	0.01384	0.09255	0.3273	20001	20000
TP[3,1]	0.7039	0.1364	0.001404	0.4014	0.7195	0.9217	20001	20000
TP[3,2]	0.05207	0.02451	1.98E-04	0.01457	0.04854	0.1091	20001	20000
TP[3,3]	0.09895	0.04308	3.77E-04	0.02826	0.09445	0.1956	20001	20000
TP[3,4]	0.1451	0.09572	9.68E-04	0.02135	0.124	0.3834	20001	20000
d[2]	-0.8605	0.3577	0.004276	-1.572	-0.8601	-0.1531	20001	20000
d[3]	-1.032	0.3533	0.003958	-1.728	-1.032	-0.3391	20001	20000
totresdev	12.51	3.48	0.02692	7.727	11.82	21.05	20001	20000
z[2]	0.1722	0.06845	4.47E-04	0.06451	0.1633	0.3312	20001	20000
z[3]	0.5737	0.1285	8.21E-04	0.3485	0.5647	0.8506	20001	20000

Table 28: DIC

	Dbar	Dhat	pD	DIC
r	45.914	40.107	5.807	51.721
total	45.914	40.107	5.807	51.721

3.5.2 Partial response

Table 29: Summary Statistics

node	mean	sd	MC error	2.50%	median	97.50%	start	sample
A	0.2917	0.4051	0.003849	-0.5086	0.2931	1.084	10001	10000
T[1,1]	0.3934	0.1452	1.38E-03	0.1393	0.3848	0.6946	10001	10000
T[1,2]	0.7103	0.1903	0.002503	0.2704	0.742	0.9741	10001	10000
T[1,3]	0.1934	0.1678	0.002167	0.006894	0.1453	0.6308	10001	10000
T[2,1]	0.2826	0.1367	1.33E-03	0.06948	0.2655	0.5848	10001	10000
T[2,2]	0.6069	0.2125	0.002721	0.1697	0.6239	0.9488	10001	10000
T[2,3]	0.1296	0.1376	0.001694	0.002382	0.08146	0.5122	10001	10000
T[3,1]	0.1496	0.1033	1.05E-03	0.01795	0.1266	0.4124	10001	10000
T[3,2]	0.4348	0.2208	2.75E-03	0.07035	0.4206	0.8714	10001	10000
T[3,3]	0.06355	0.09134	1.13E-03	3.20E-04	0.02819	0.3331	10001	10000
TP[1,1]	0.6066	0.1452	1.38E-03	0.3055	0.6153	0.8607	10001	10000
TP[1,2]	0.1108	0.05226	5.07E-04	0.03192	0.1036	0.2302	10001	10000
TP[1,3]	0.133	0.06262	6.07E-04	0.03634	0.125	0.2753	10001	10000
TP[1,4]	0.1496	0.1033	1.05E-03	0.01795	0.1266	0.4124	10001	10000
TP[2,1]	0.2897	0.1903	0.002503	0.02587	0.2581	0.73	10001	10000
TP[2,2]	0.1034	0.05866	5.44E-04	0.01675	0.09462	0.2405	10001	10000
TP[2,3]	0.172	0.07648	8.40E-04	0.04669	0.1636	0.3448	10001	10000
TP[2,4]	0.4348	0.2208	2.75E-03	0.07035	0.4206	0.8714	10001	10000
TP[3,1]	0.8066	0.1678	0.002167	0.3706	0.8548	0.9931	10001	10000
TP[3,2]	0.06384	0.04862	6.11E-04	0.003701	0.05296	0.1856	10001	10000
TP[3,3]	0.06603	0.05927	6.90E-04	0.001847	0.04917	0.2169	10001	10000
TP[3,4]	0.06355	0.09134	1.13E-03	3.20E-04	0.02819	0.3331	10001	10000
d[2]	-0.9532	0.5105	0.007966	-1.957	-0.9596	0.07111	10001	10000
d[3]	0.7656	0.5816	0.00895	-0.3631	0.7602	1.921	10001	10000
totresdev	13.28	3.407	0.03706	8.643	12.63	21.51	10001	10000
z[2]	0.3355	0.1554	1.50E-03	0.09778	0.3135	0.6949	10001	10000
z[3]	0.8562	0.2432	2.76E-03	0.4359	0.838	1.381	10001	10000

Table 30: DIC

	Dbar	Dhat	pD	DIC
r	33.087	27.449	5.638	38.725
total	33.087	27.449	5.638	38.725

3.5.3 Response

Table 31: Summary Statistics

node	mean	sd	MC error	2.50%	median	97.50%	start	sample
A	0.5649	0.3158	0.002176	-0.05552	0.5675	1.178	20001	20000
T[1,1]	0.295	0.1048	7.30E-04	0.1193	0.2852	0.5222	20001	20000
T[1,2]	0.4779	0.1797	0.001895	0.1465	0.4741	0.8242	20001	20000
T[1,3]	0.4936	0.1884	0.001979	0.1414	0.4902	0.8515	20001	20000
T[2,1]	0.2688	0.1021	7.03E-04	0.102	0.2575	0.4955	20001	20000
T[2,2]	0.4486	0.1791	0.001873	0.1291	0.4419	0.8036	20001	20000
T[2,3]	0.4647	0.1885	0.00198	0.1231	0.4582	0.832	20001	20000
T[3,1]	0.1389	0.07514	5.33E-04	0.03254	0.1256	0.3193	20001	20000
T[3,2]	0.2831	0.1595	1.61E-03	0.04755	0.2583	0.6484	20001	20000
T[3,3]	0.2987	0.1703	1.75E-03	4.61E-02	0.272	0.6834	20001	20000
TP[1,1]	0.705	0.1048	7.30E-04	0.4779	0.7148	0.8807	20001	20000
TP[1,2]	0.02621	0.01861	1.29E-04	0.003103	0.02189	0.07261	20001	20000
TP[1,3]	0.1299	0.04527	3.04E-04	0.05434	0.1255	0.2312	20001	20000
TP[1,4]	0.1389	0.07514	5.33E-04	0.03254	0.1256	0.3193	20001	20000
TP[2,1]	0.5221	0.1797	0.001895	0.1759	0.5259	0.8535	20001	20000
TP[2,2]	0.02926	0.02108	1.42E-04	0.003379	0.02437	0.08275	20001	20000
TP[2,3]	0.1655	0.05516	4.52E-04	0.06646	0.1622	0.2827	20001	20000
TP[2,4]	0.2831	0.1595	1.61E-03	0.04755	0.2583	0.6484	20001	20000
TP[3,1]	0.5064	0.1884	0.001979	0.1487	0.5098	0.8586	20001	20000
TP[3,2]	0.02896	0.02097	1.44E-04	0.003296	0.02395	0.08249	20001	20000
TP[3,3]	0.166	0.05594	4.56E-04	0.06356	0.1634	0.2844	20001	20000
TP[3,4]	0.2987	0.1703	1.75E-03	4.61E-02	0.272	0.6834	20001	20000
d[2]	-0.5031	0.3943	0.00465	-1.275	-0.5024	0.2664	20001	20000
d[3]	-0.5471	0.4305	0.004977	-1.394	-0.5454	0.295	20001	20000
totresdev	11.99	3.539	0.02691	7.181	11.31	20.63	20001	20000
z[2]	0.08243	0.05753	3.91E-04	0.009993	0.06969	0.2288	20001	20000
z[3]	0.5846	0.1484	1.06E-03	0.3252	0.5732	0.9054	20001	20000

Table 32: DIC

	Dbar	Dhat	pD	DIC
r	38.19	32.693	5.497	43.688
total	38.19	32.693	5.497	43.688

3.5.4 High Response

Table 33: Summary Statistics

node	mean	sd	MC error	2.50%	median	97.50%	start	sample
A	0.1651	0.2889	0.001933	-0.3999	0.1644	0.7375	20001	20000
T[1,1]	0.437	0.1094	7.30E-04	0.2305	0.4347	0.6554	20001	20000
T[1,2]	0.5493	0.1662	0.001665	0.2181	0.5543	0.848	20001	20000
T[1,3]	0.2793	0.1412	0.001476	0.06146	0.2611	0.5937	20001	20000
T[2,1]	0.4028	0.1091	7.14E-04	0.2023	0.3991	0.6227	20001	20000
T[2,2]	0.5162	0.168	0.001679	0.1929	0.5185	0.8265	20001	20000
T[2,3]	0.2523	0.1355	0.001403	0.04957	0.2319	0.5621	20001	20000
T[3,1]	0.3236	0.1047	7.11E-04	0.1389	0.3165	0.5444	20001	20000
T[3,2]	0.4363	0.1678	1.68E-03	0.1362	0.4309	0.7664	20001	20000
T[3,3]	0.1933	0.1197	1.23E-03	2.98E-02	0.1704	0.4792	20001	20000
TP[1,1]	0.563	0.1094	7.30E-04	0.3446	0.5653	0.7696	20001	20000
TP[1,2]	0.03423	0.0194	1.42E-04	0.00719	0.03067	0.08147	20001	20000
TP[1,3]	0.07919	0.02911	1.89E-04	0.03244	0.07577	0.1463	20001	20000
TP[1,4]	0.3236	0.1047	7.11E-04	0.1389	0.3165	0.5444	20001	20000
TP[2,1]	0.4507	0.1662	0.001665	0.152	0.4457	0.7819	20001	20000
TP[2,2]	0.03307	0.01941	1.42E-04	0.006502	0.02935	0.08093	20001	20000
TP[2,3]	0.07986	0.03068	2.12E-04	0.03077	0.07634	0.15	20001	20000
TP[2,4]	0.4363	0.1678	1.68E-03	0.1362	0.4309	0.7664	20001	20000
TP[3,1]	0.7207	0.1412	0.001476	0.4066	0.739	0.9386	20001	20000
TP[3,2]	0.02699	0.01706	1.39E-04	0.004617	0.02349	0.06921	20001	20000
TP[3,3]	0.05904	0.02836	2.37E-04	0.01541	0.05539	0.1252	20001	20000
TP[3,4]	0.1933	0.1197	1.23E-03	2.98E-02	0.1704	0.4792	20001	20000
d[2]	-0.301	0.3617	0.004122	-1.011	-0.304	0.4028	20001	20000
d[3]	0.4779	0.3564	0.004248	-0.2152	0.4747	1.177	20001	20000
totresdev	13.82	3.482	0.0254	8.995	13.2	22.17	20001	20000
z[2]	0.09153	0.05189	3.75E-04	0.01925	0.08203	0.2186	20001	20000
z[3]	0.3134	0.09406	6.71E-04	0.1549	0.3043	0.5222	20001	20000

Table 34: DIC

	Dbar	Dhat	pD	DIC
r	41.371	35.744	5.627	46.997
total	41.371	35.744	5.627	46.997

4. Random-effects models

4.1 Week 0-2

4.1.1 Non-response

Table 35: Summary Statistics

node	mean	sd	MC error	2.50%	median	97.50%	start	sample
A	0.7284	0.08027	6.19E-04	57.03%	0.7282	88.53%	20001	20000
T[1,1]	0.2339	0.02456	1.89E-04	0.188	0.2333	0.2842	20001	20000
T[1,2]	0.4896	0.1145	8.49E-04	0.2538	0.49	0.7228	20001	20000
T[2,1]	0.1209	0.01834	1.36E-04	0.08771	0.12	0.1592	20001	20000
T[2,2]	0.325	0.105	7.85E-04	0.1323	0.3186	0.5571	20001	20000
T[3,1]	0.03932	0.008986	6.71E-05	0.02417	0.03854	0.05921	20001	20000
T[3,2]	0.1539	0.073	5.42E-04	0.04356	0.1434	0.3293	20001	20000
TP[1,1]	0.7661	0.02456	1.89E-04	0.7158	0.7668	0.812	20001	20000
TP[1,2]	0.113	0.01219	8.74E-05	0.09046	0.1126	0.1382	20001	20000
TP[1,3]	0.08155	0.01198	9.09E-05	0.05986	0.08098	0.1065	20001	20000
TP[1,4]	0.03932	0.008986	6.71E-05	0.02417	0.03854	0.05921	20001	20000
TP[2,1]	0.5104	0.1145	8.49E-04	0.2775	0.51	0.7463	20001	20000
TP[2,2]	0.1646	0.02216	1.41E-04	0.115	0.1661	0.2043	20001	20000
TP[2,3]	0.1711	0.03856	2.89E-04	0.0869	0.173	0.2411	20001	20000
TP[2,4]	0.1539	0.073	5.42E-04	0.04356	0.1434	0.3293	20001	20000
d[2]	-0.7012	0.2964	2.14E-03	-1.301	-0.7036	-0.07954	20001	20000
sd	0.3561	0.1714	1.30E-03	0.09048	0.3295	0.7613	20001	20000
totresdev	15.74	3.744	3.38E-02	10.61	15.03	24.74	20001	20000
z[2]	0.4471	0.04372	2.88E-04	0.3657	0.4454	0.536	20001	20000
z[3]	1.04	0.06899	5.08E-04	0.9076	1.039	1.18	20001	20000

Table 36: DIC

	Dbar	Dhat	pD	DIC
r	70.291	64.23	6.061	76.352
sd	1.386	1.386	0	1.386
total	71.677	65.616	6.061	77.738

4.2 Week 2-4

4.2.1 Non response

Table 37: Summary Statistics

node	mean	sd	MC error	2.50%	median	97.50%	start	sample
A	0.8202	0.09402	6.88E-04	63.54%	0.8199	100.60%	20001	20000
T[1,1]	0.2071	0.0268	1.96E-04	0.1573	0.2061	0.2626	20001	20000
T[1,2]	0.3784	0.08683	7.94E-04	0.2148	0.3753	0.5646	20001	20000
T[2,1]	0.1098	0.02053	1.55E-04	0.07337	0.1086	0.1537	20001	20000
T[2,2]	0.238	0.07313	6.62E-04	0.1135	0.2321	0.4041	20001	20000
T[3,1]	0.03185	0.009735	7.35E-05	0.0159	0.03074	0.0537	20001	20000
T[3,2]	0.09214	0.04283	3.75E-04	0.0306	0.08558	0.1946	20001	20000
TP[1,1]	0.7929	0.0268	1.96E-04	0.7374	0.7939	0.8427	20001	20000
TP[1,2]	0.09732	0.01401	9.62E-05	0.07211	0.09667	0.1265	20001	20000
TP[1,3]	0.07792	0.01461	1.06E-04	0.05193	0.07702	0.1094	20001	20000
TP[1,4]	0.03185	0.009735	7.35E-05	0.0159	0.03074	0.0537	20001	20000
TP[2,1]	0.6216	0.08683	7.94E-04	0.4356	0.6247	0.7853	20001	20000
TP[2,2]	0.1404	0.02431	1.92E-04	0.09274	0.1403	0.188	20001	20000
TP[2,3]	0.1458	0.03703	3.24E-04	0.0771	0.1441	0.2248	20001	20000
TP[2,4]	0.09214	0.04283	3.75E-04	0.0306	0.08558	0.1946	20001	20000
d[2]	-0.5022	0.2183	2.05E-03	-0.9454	-0.5023	-0.05605	20001	20000
sd	0.1903	0.1583	1.34E-03	0.006688	0.1493	0.5892	20001	20000
totresdev	15.19	3.262	2.64E-02	10.78	14.55	23.29	20001	20000
z[2]	0.4149	0.05651	3.93E-04	0.3103	0.4129	0.5313	20001	20000
z[3]	1.051	0.1006	7.42E-04	0.8631	1.049	1.258	20001	20000

Table 38: DIC

	Dbar	Dhat	pD	DIC
r	61.647	56.251	5.396	67.042
sd	1.386	1.386	0	1.386
total	63.033	57.638	5.396	68.429

4.2.2 Partial response

Table 39: Summary Statistics

node	mean	sd	MC error	2.50%	median	97.50%	start	sample
A	-0.1166	0.2361	1.74E-03	-57.98%	-0.1184	34.50%	20001	20000
T[1,1]	0.5452	0.09117	6.75E-04	0.3651	0.5471	0.719	20001	20000
T[1,2]	0.7117	0.1271	1.30E-03	0.4274	0.725	0.9193	20001	20000
T[2,1]	0.2591	0.08482	6.27E-04	0.1146	0.2534	0.4415	20001	20000
T[2,2]	0.4322	0.1502	1.50E-03	0.163	0.4269	0.7383	20001	20000
T[3,1]	0.06268	0.03768	2.78E-04	0.01331	0.0547	0.1574	20001	20000
T[3,2]	0.1522	0.09856	9.62E-04	0.02425	0.1312	0.399	20001	20000
TP[1,1]	0.4548	0.09117	6.75E-04	0.281	0.4529	0.6349	20001	20000
TP[1,2]	0.286	0.04611	3.71E-04	0.2005	0.2848	0.3796	20001	20000
TP[1,3]	0.1965	0.05865	4.44E-04	0.0935	0.1927	0.3193	20001	20000
TP[1,4]	0.06268	0.03768	2.78E-04	0.01331	0.0547	0.1574	20001	20000
TP[2,1]	0.2883	0.1271	1.30E-03	0.08081	0.275	0.5727	20001	20000
TP[2,2]	0.2796	0.05726	4.81E-04	0.1631	0.2803	0.3896	20001	20000
TP[2,3]	0.2799	0.07738	7.10E-04	0.1263	0.2817	0.4285	20001	20000
TP[2,4]	0.1522	0.09856	9.62E-04	0.02425	0.1312	0.399	20001	20000
d[2]	-0.4848	0.3184	3.74E-03	-1.128	-0.4835	0.1461	20001	20000
sd	0.2253	0.1722	1.54E-03	0.009707	0.1886	0.6406	20001	20000
totresdev	9.406	3.228	2.94E-02	4.998	8.782	17.38	20001	20000
z[2]	0.7858	0.133	1.06E-03	0.5426	0.7794	1.063	20001	20000
z[3]	1.72	0.2019	1.54E-03	1.342	1.713	2.133	20001	20000

Table 40: DIC

	Dbar	Dhat	pD	DIC
r	42.766	37.471	5.295	48.061
sd	1.386	1.386	0	1.386
total	44.152	38.858	5.295	49.447

4.2.3 Response

Table 41: Summary Statistics

node	mean	sd	MC error	2.50%	median	97.50%	start	sample
A	-0.1845	0.3017	2.31E-03	-77.61%	-0.188	40.50%	20001	20000
T[1,1]	0.5701	0.1136	8.72E-04	0.3428	0.5746	0.7812	20001	20000
T[1,2]	0.7037	0.1465	1.80E-03	0.3773	0.7231	0.9318	20001	20000
T[2,1]	0.3764	0.1175	9.06E-04	0.1674	0.3712	0.6176	20001	20000
T[2,2]	0.5265	0.1702	2.08E-03	0.1963	0.53	0.8402	20001	20000
T[3,1]	0.1364	0.07427	5.86E-04	0.03226	0.1234	0.3171	20001	20000
T[3,2]	0.2479	0.1415	1.72E-03	0.04274	0.225	0.5787	20001	20000
TP[1,1]	0.4299	0.1136	8.72E-04	0.2188	0.4254	0.6573	20001	20000
TP[1,2]	0.1937	0.04417	3.13E-04	0.115	0.191	0.2869	20001	20000
TP[1,3]	0.24	0.06059	4.46E-04	0.1236	0.2399	0.3585	20001	20000
TP[1,4]	0.1364	0.07427	5.86E-04	0.03226	0.1234	0.3171	20001	20000
TP[2,1]	0.2963	0.1465	1.80E-03	0.06825	0.2769	0.623	20001	20000
TP[2,2]	0.1772	0.05139	4.53E-04	0.07899	0.1763	0.2809	20001	20000
TP[2,3]	0.2785	0.06507	5.74E-04	0.1403	0.2808	0.4001	20001	20000
TP[2,4]	0.2479	0.1415	1.72E-03	0.04274	0.225	0.5787	20001	20000
d[2]	-0.4041	0.3462	5.49E-03	-1.092	-0.4009	0.2907	20001	20000
sd	0.2243	0.1743	1.61E-03	0.008202	0.1854	0.6503	20001	20000
totresdev	8.852	3.156	3.02E-02	4.582	8.238	16.53	20001	20000
z[2]	0.5156	0.1177	8.29E-04	0.3076	0.5075	0.768	20001	20000
z[3]	1.346	0.1714	1.32E-03	1.024	1.341	1.697	20001	20000

Table 42: DIC

	Dbar	Dhat	pD	DIC
r	42.534	37.369	5.165	47.699
sd	1.386	1.386	0	1.386
total	43.92	38.756	5.165	49.085

4.2.4 High Response

Table 43: Summary Statistics

node	mean	sd	MC error	2.50%	median	97.50%	start	sample
A	-0.6779	0.331	2.60E-03	-132.80%	-0.6783	-2.83%	20001	20000
T[1,1]	0.7401	0.103	8.17E-04	0.5113	0.7512	0.908	20001	20000
T[1,2]	0.7866	0.1371	1.68E-03	0.4547	0.8129	0.9718	20001	20000
T[2,1]	0.6643	0.121	9.51E-04	0.4068	0.6738	0.8707	20001	20000
T[2,2]	0.7221	0.1582	1.94E-03	0.3618	0.7451	0.9543	20001	20000
T[3,1]	0.4545	0.1385	1.07E-03	0.193	0.4521	0.7287	20001	20000
T[3,2]	0.5327	0.1887	2.34E-03	0.1687	0.5362	0.8765	20001	20000
TP[1,1]	0.2599	0.103	8.17E-04	0.0921	0.2488	0.4887	20001	20000
TP[1,2]	0.07582	0.04065	2.89E-04	0.01802	0.06848	0.1746	20001	20000
TP[1,3]	0.2097	0.05637	4.01E-04	0.1085	0.2065	0.3286	20001	20000
TP[1,4]	0.4545	0.1385	1.07E-03	0.193	0.4521	0.7287	20001	20000
TP[2,1]	0.2134	0.1371	1.68E-03	0.02826	0.1871	0.5456	20001	20000
TP[2,2]	0.06455	0.03989	3.56E-04	0.01052	0.05681	0.1622	20001	20000
TP[2,3]	0.1894	0.06354	5.74E-04	0.06672	0.188	0.3193	20001	20000
TP[2,4]	0.5327	0.1887	2.34E-03	0.1687	0.5362	0.8765	20001	20000
d[2]	-0.2157	0.3971	5.90E-03	-0.99	-0.2193	0.5586	20001	20000
sd	0.2334	0.1798	1.60E-03	0.00879	0.1933	0.6711	20001	20000
totresdev	13.12	3.21	2.89E-02	8.822	12.47	21.07	20001	20000
z[2]	0.2289	0.1091	7.62E-04	0.06513	0.2118	0.4852	20001	20000
z[3]	0.8001	0.1729	1.17E-03	0.4928	0.791	1.167	20001	20000

Table 44: DIC

	Dbar	Dhat	pD	DIC
r	37.555	32.579	4.976	42.532
sd	1.386	1.386	0	1.386
total	38.942	33.965	4.976	43.918

4.3 Week 4-8

4.3.1 Non response

Table 45: Summary Statistics

node	mean	sd	MC error	2.50%	median	97.50%	start	sample
A	0.9855	0.1059	7.90E-04	77.67%	0.986	119.20%	20001	20000
T[1,1]	0.1635	0.02607	1.94E-04	0.1166	0.1621	0.2187	20001	20000
T[1,2]	0.3401	0.09083	8.14E-04	0.1751	0.3353	0.5348	20001	20000
T[2,1]	0.0866	0.0193	1.44E-04	0.05342	0.08506	0.1281	20001	20000
T[2,2]	0.216	0.07571	6.64E-04	0.09204	0.2084	0.3869	20001	20000
T[3,1]	0.03851	0.01193	9.36E-05	0.01901	0.03715	0.06528	20001	20000
T[3,2]	0.1183	0.05458	4.79E-04	0.03883	0.1101	0.2469	20001	20000
TP[1,1]	0.8365	0.02607	1.94E-04	0.7813	0.8379	0.8834	20001	20000
TP[1,2]	0.07694	0.01361	9.80E-05	0.05264	0.07607	0.1057	20001	20000
TP[1,3]	0.04809	0.0115	8.58E-05	0.02845	0.04703	0.07366	20001	20000
TP[1,4]	0.03851	0.01193	9.36E-05	0.01901	0.03715	0.06528	20001	20000
TP[2,1]	0.6599	0.09083	8.14E-04	0.4654	0.6647	0.825	20001	20000
TP[2,2]	0.1241	0.02583	2.17E-04	0.0743	0.1238	0.1761	20001	20000
TP[2,3]	0.09771	0.02899	2.45E-04	0.04665	0.09562	0.1606	20001	20000
TP[2,4]	0.1183	0.05458	4.79E-04	0.03883	0.1101	0.2469	20001	20000
d[2]	-0.5605	0.2338	2.07E-03	-1.033	-0.5611	-0.09542	20001	20000
sd	0.1976	0.1632	1.32E-03	0.007049	0.1565	0.6043	20001	20000
totresdev	8.381	3.244	2.82E-02	4.025	7.762	16.43	20001	20000
z[2]	0.3867	0.06241	4.48E-04	0.2715	0.3842	0.517	20001	20000
z[3]	0.8008	0.09724	7.50E-04	0.6206	0.7976	0.9999	20001	20000

Table 46: DIC

	Dbar	Dhat	pD	DIC
r	51.628	46.287	5.341	56.968
sd	1.386	1.386	0	1.386
total	53.014	47.673	5.341	58.355

4.3.2 Partial response

Table 47: Summary Statistics

node	mean	sd	MC error	2.50%	median	97.50%	start	sample
A	-0.4316	0.2592	2.00E-03	-93.64%	-0.4302	7.34%	20001	20000
T[1,1]	0.6619	0.09194	7.08E-04	0.4708	0.6665	0.8255	20001	20000
T[1,2]	0.7099	0.1384	1.51E-03	0.3969	0.728	0.9314	20001	20000
T[2,1]	0.3382	0.1034	7.98E-04	0.1555	0.3322	0.5543	20001	20000
T[2,2]	0.4052	0.1602	1.79E-03	0.12	0.3971	0.7382	20001	20000
T[3,1]	0.1204	0.0628	5.20E-04	0.0316	0.109	0.2726	20001	20000
T[3,2]	0.1686	0.1115	1.23E-03	0.02292	0.1453	0.4521	20001	20000
TP[1,1]	0.3381	0.09194	7.08E-04	0.1745	0.3335	0.5292	20001	20000
TP[1,2]	0.3238	0.04969	3.82E-04	0.2278	0.3229	0.4236	20001	20000
TP[1,3]	0.2178	0.05727	3.97E-04	0.1113	0.2162	0.3338	20001	20000
TP[1,4]	0.1204	0.0628	5.20E-04	0.0316	0.109	0.2726	20001	20000
TP[2,1]	0.2901	0.1384	1.51E-03	0.06864	0.272	0.6031	20001	20000
TP[2,2]	0.3048	0.06099	5.47E-04	0.1741	0.3068	0.4177	20001	20000
TP[2,3]	0.2365	0.07132	6.82E-04	0.09166	0.2387	0.3717	20001	20000
TP[2,4]	0.1686	0.1115	1.23E-03	0.02292	0.1453	0.4521	20001	20000
d[2]	-0.1716	0.3557	4.33E-03	-0.8758	-0.1754	0.5442	20001	20000
sd	0.307	0.1993	2.07E-03	0.01449	0.2819	0.7544	20001	20000
totresdev	18.04	3.555	3.43E-02	12.66	17.54	26.45	20001	20000
z[2]	0.8668	0.1363	1.01E-03	0.6179	0.8608	1.151	20001	20000
z[3]	1.663	0.1858	1.43E-03	1.311	1.659	2.037	20001	20000

Table 48: DIC

	Dbar	Dhat	pD	DIC
r	51.409	45.822	5.587	56.997
sd	1.386	1.386	0	1.386
total	52.796	47.208	5.587	58.383

4.3.3 Response

Table 49: Summary Statistics

node	mean	sd	MC error	2.50%	median	97.50%	start	sample
A	-0.6181	0.2424	1.82E-03	-109.70%	-0.6174	-14.51%	20001	20000
T[1,1]	0.726	0.07876	5.91E-04	0.5578	0.7315	0.8637	20001	20000
T[1,2]	0.7355	0.1194	1.21E-03	0.4667	0.7479	0.9283	20001	20000
T[2,1]	0.6471	0.09165	6.68E-04	0.4568	0.6523	0.8128	20001	20000
T[2,2]	0.6612	0.1343	1.36E-03	0.3713	0.6708	0.8936	20001	20000
T[3,1]	0.3019	0.09547	7.13E-04	0.1369	0.2956	0.5049	20001	20000
T[3,2]	0.3278	0.1393	1.42E-03	0.09831	0.3122	0.6363	20001	20000
TP[1,1]	0.274	0.07876	5.91E-04	0.1363	0.2685	0.4423	20001	20000
TP[1,2]	0.07884	0.02982	2.11E-04	0.03181	0.07508	0.1461	20001	20000
TP[1,3]	0.3453	0.04702	3.61E-04	0.2555	0.3445	0.4402	20001	20000
TP[1,4]	0.3019	0.09547	7.13E-04	0.1369	0.2956	0.5049	20001	20000
TP[2,1]	0.2645	0.1194	1.21E-03	0.07178	0.2521	0.5335	20001	20000
TP[2,2]	0.07438	0.03073	2.48E-04	0.0248	0.07094	0.1432	20001	20000
TP[2,3]	0.3334	0.05476	4.20E-04	0.219	0.3348	0.4363	20001	20000
TP[2,4]	0.3278	0.1393	1.42E-03	0.09831	0.3122	0.6363	20001	20000
d[2]	-0.05745	0.3069	3.59E-03	-0.6725	-0.05235	0.5431	20001	20000
sd	0.226	0.1752	1.57E-03	0.00864	0.1884	0.6524	20001	20000
totresdev	14.96	3.258	2.71E-02	10.58	14.33	22.94	20001	20000
z[2]	0.2285	0.07793	5.61E-04	0.1003	0.22	0.4042	20001	20000
z[3]	1.158	0.1447	1.08E-03	0.8889	1.153	1.455	20001	20000

Table 50: DIC

	Dbar	Dhat	pD	DIC
r	48.835	43.603	5.232	54.066
sd	1.386	1.386	0	1.386
total	50.221	44.99	5.232	55.453

4.3.4 High Response

Table 51: Summary Statistics

node	mean	sd	MC error	2.50%	median	97.50%	start	sample
A	-0.4664	0.2673	2.14E-03	-99.11%	-0.4646	4.76%	20001	20000
T[1,1]	0.6738	0.09336	7.45E-04	0.4811	0.6789	0.8392	20001	20000
T[1,2]	0.846	0.107	1.17E-03	0.576	0.871	0.9798	20001	20000
T[2,1]	0.6001	0.1047	8.00E-04	0.3877	0.6038	0.791	20001	20000
T[2,2]	0.7979	0.1261	1.39E-03	0.4885	0.8241	0.9681	20001	20000
T[3,1]	0.482	0.1126	8.48E-04	0.2653	0.4821	0.7015	20001	20000
T[3,2]	0.7097	0.1516	1.72E-03	0.3627	0.7326	0.94	20001	20000
TP[1,1]	0.3262	0.09336	7.45E-04	0.1608	0.3211	0.519	20001	20000
TP[1,2]	0.07379	0.03357	2.29E-04	0.0231	0.06879	0.1526	20001	20000
TP[1,3]	0.118	0.03811	2.73E-04	0.05442	0.1143	0.202	20001	20000
TP[1,4]	0.482	0.1126	8.48E-04	0.2653	0.4821	0.7015	20001	20000
TP[2,1]	0.154	0.107	1.17E-03	0.02029	0.129	0.424	20001	20000
TP[2,2]	0.04817	0.03015	2.77E-04	0.007949	0.04219	0.123	20001	20000
TP[2,3]	0.08813	0.0405	3.96E-04	0.02287	0.08378	0.1777	20001	20000
TP[2,4]	0.7097	0.1516	1.72E-03	0.3627	0.7326	0.94	20001	20000
d[2]	-0.6594	0.3888	4.95E-03	-1.422	-0.6653	0.1303	20001	20000
sd	0.3093	0.2048	2.16E-03	0.01482	0.2836	0.7724	20001	20000
totresdev	11.44	3.552	3.08E-02	5.98	10.97	19.79	20001	20000
z[2]	0.2032	0.08755	6.07E-04	0.06749	0.191	0.4068	20001	20000
z[3]	0.5135	0.1268	8.88E-04	0.2882	0.5048	0.7841	20001	20000

Table 52: DIC

	Dbar	Dhat	pD	DIC
r	38.826	33.467	5.359	44.185
sd	1.386	1.386	0	1.386
total	40.212	34.853	5.359	45.572

4.4 Week 8-12

4.4.1 Non response

Table 53: Summary Statistics

node	mean	sd	MC error	2.50%	median	97.50%	start	sample
A	0.843	0.1017	7.63E-04	64.38%	0.8426	104.50%	20001	20000
T[1,1]	0.2008	0.02841	2.14E-04	0.1481	0.1997	0.2599	20001	20000
T[1,2]	0.2248	0.07954	7.15E-04	0.09202	0.2166	0.4068	20001	20000
T[2,1]	0.1285	0.02428	1.73E-04	0.08475	0.1273	0.1797	20001	20000
T[2,2]	0.1487	0.06427	5.70E-04	0.0514	0.1398	0.3001	20001	20000
T[3,1]	0.05463	0.01577	1.14E-04	0.02857	0.05317	0.08979	20001	20000
T[3,2]	0.06725	0.03955	3.41E-04	0.01638	0.05961	0.1639	20001	20000
TP[1,1]	0.7992	0.02841	2.14E-04	0.7402	0.8003	0.852	20001	20000
TP[1,2]	0.07229	0.01384	9.73E-05	0.04744	0.07161	0.1014	20001	20000
TP[1,3]	0.0739	0.01526	1.02E-04	0.0469	0.07282	0.1067	20001	20000
TP[1,4]	0.05463	0.01577	1.14E-04	0.02857	0.05317	0.08979	20001	20000
TP[2,1]	0.7752	0.07954	7.15E-04	0.5934	0.7835	0.9081	20001	20000
TP[2,2]	0.07611	0.02174	1.77E-04	0.03657	0.07479	0.1232	20001	20000
TP[2,3]	0.08147	0.0296	2.54E-04	0.03211	0.07861	0.1495	20001	20000
TP[2,4]	0.06725	0.03955	3.41E-04	0.01638	0.05961	0.1639	20001	20000
d[2]	-0.06024	0.2528	2.28E-03	-0.5717	-0.05983	0.4548	20001	20000
sd	0.2232	0.1712	1.53E-03	0.008657	0.1857	0.6428	20001	20000
totresdev	12.39	3.313	2.69E-02	7.826	11.76	20.46	20001	20000
z[2]	0.298	0.05688	3.71E-04	0.196	0.2951	0.4189	20001	20000
z[3]	0.7749	0.1009	6.63E-04	0.589	0.7702	0.9814	20001	20000

Table 54: DIC

	Dbar	Dhat	pD	DIC
r	53.453	48.005	5.448	58.902
sd	1.386	1.386	0	1.386
total	54.84	49.391	5.448	60.288

4.4.2 Partial response

Table 55: Summary Statistics

node	mean	sd	MC error	2.50%	median	97.50%	start	sample
A	-0.08234	0.2504	1.92E-03	-57.31%	-0.08283	40.90%	20001	20000
T[1,1]	0.5318	0.09662	7.38E-04	0.3413	0.533	0.7167	20001	20000
T[1,2]	0.6458	0.1456	1.60E-03	0.3375	0.656	0.8962	20001	20000
T[2,1]	0.2628	0.09083	7.13E-04	0.1106	0.2552	0.4612	20001	20000
T[2,2]	0.379	0.1547	1.70E-03	0.1148	0.3679	0.7054	20001	20000
T[3,1]	0.06996	0.04353	3.19E-04	0.01387	0.06058	0.1796	20001	20000
T[3,2]	0.1329	0.09712	1.00E-03	0.01623	0.1098	0.3821	20001	20000
TP[1,1]	0.4682	0.09662	7.38E-04	0.2833	0.467	0.6587	20001	20000
TP[1,2]	0.2691	0.04978	3.35E-04	0.1765	0.2677	0.3716	20001	20000
TP[1,3]	0.1928	0.06008	4.76E-04	0.08756	0.1888	0.3207	20001	20000
TP[1,4]	0.06996	0.04353	3.19E-04	0.01387	0.06058	0.1796	20001	20000
TP[2,1]	0.3542	0.1456	1.60E-03	0.1039	0.3441	0.6626	20001	20000
TP[2,2]	0.2668	0.05773	4.10E-04	0.1544	0.2666	0.3815	20001	20000
TP[2,3]	0.246	0.07995	8.20E-04	0.09233	0.2462	0.4005	20001	20000
TP[2,4]	0.1329	0.09712	1.00E-03	0.01623	0.1098	0.3821	20001	20000
d[2]	-0.3241	0.3434	4.10E-03	-1.012	-0.3225	0.3451	20001	20000
sd	0.2532	0.1846	1.68E-03	0.01187	0.2195	0.6911	20001	20000
totresdev	14.83	3.285	2.70E-02	10.18	14.23	22.82	20001	20000
z[2]	0.7431	0.1439	1.03E-03	0.4833	0.7345	1.045	20001	20000
z[3]	1.635	0.211	1.46E-03	1.241	1.628	2.066	20001	20000

Table 56: DIC

	Dbar	Dhat	pD	DIC
r	47.504	42.185	5.319	52.823
sd	1.386	1.386	0	1.386
total	48.89	43.572	5.319	54.209

4.4.3 Response

Table 57: Summary Statistics

node	mean	sd	MC error	2.50%	median	97.50%	start	sample
A	-0.7273	0.2764	2.04E-03	-126.50%	-0.7279	-17.59%	20001	20000
T[1,1]	0.7583	0.08404	6.19E-04	0.5699	0.7667	0.8972	20001	20000
T[1,2]	0.8004	0.114	1.15E-03	0.5252	0.8205	0.961	20001	20000
T[2,1]	0.6749	0.1013	7.28E-04	0.4569	0.6828	0.8501	20001	20000
T[2,2]	0.728	0.136	1.36E-03	0.414	0.7466	0.9377	20001	20000
T[3,1]	0.3082	0.1081	8.02E-04	0.1198	0.3011	0.5376	20001	20000
T[3,2]	0.3801	0.1595	1.58E-03	0.1041	0.3701	0.7148	20001	20000
TP[1,1]	0.2417	0.08404	6.19E-04	0.1029	0.2333	0.4302	20001	20000
TP[1,2]	0.0834	0.03467	2.46E-04	0.02977	0.07866	0.1631	20001	20000
TP[1,3]	0.3667	0.05293	3.64E-04	0.2635	0.3662	0.4711	20001	20000
TP[1,4]	0.3082	0.1081	8.02E-04	0.1198	0.3011	0.5376	20001	20000
TP[2,1]	0.1996	0.114	1.15E-03	0.03899	0.1795	0.475	20001	20000
TP[2,2]	0.07242	0.03571	2.94E-04	0.01805	0.06733	0.1539	20001	20000
TP[2,3]	0.3479	0.06594	4.74E-04	0.2053	0.3517	0.4693	20001	20000
TP[2,4]	0.3801	0.1595	1.58E-03	0.1041	0.3701	0.7148	20001	20000
d[2]	-0.1903	0.3304	3.81E-03	-0.8485	-0.1907	0.467	20001	20000
sd	0.2583	0.1876	1.89E-03	0.009986	0.2252	0.6999	20001	20000
totresdev	7.51	3.347	2.74E-02	2.765	6.893	15.5	20001	20000
z[2]	0.2549	0.09166	6.57E-04	0.1057	0.2435	0.4596	20001	20000
z[3]	1.254	0.1649	1.18E-03	0.9492	1.248	1.592	20001	20000

Table 58: DIC

	Dbar	Dhat	pD	DIC
r	41.33	36.022	5.307	46.637
sd	1.386	1.386	0	1.386
total	42.716	37.409	5.307	48.023

4.4.4 High Response

Table 59: Summary Statistics

node	mean	sd	MC error	2.50%	median	97.50%	start	sample
A	-0.7136	0.2305	1.67E-03	-116.90%	-0.7124	-26.46%	20001	20000
T[1,1]	0.7566	0.07077	5.12E-04	0.6044	0.7619	0.8788	20001	20000
T[1,2]	0.8721	0.07545	8.37E-04	0.6856	0.8873	0.9732	20001	20000
T[2,1]	0.6802	0.08468	5.94E-04	0.5025	0.6853	0.8303	20001	20000
T[2,2]	0.8203	0.09437	1.05E-03	0.5969	0.8364	0.9565	20001	20000
T[3,1]	0.4347	0.09984	7.06E-04	0.2465	0.4323	0.636	20001	20000
T[3,2]	0.6198	0.136	1.55E-03	0.3348	0.6284	0.8598	20001	20000
TP[1,1]	0.2434	0.07077	5.12E-04	0.1213	0.2381	0.3956	20001	20000
TP[1,2]	0.07643	0.02921	1.90E-04	0.02976	0.07288	0.1434	20001	20000
TP[1,3]	0.2455	0.0425	2.98E-04	0.1658	0.2444	0.3313	20001	20000
TP[1,4]	0.4347	0.09984	7.06E-04	0.2465	0.4323	0.636	20001	20000
TP[2,1]	0.1279	0.07545	8.37E-04	0.0268	0.1127	0.3146	20001	20000
TP[2,2]	0.05174	0.02688	2.50E-04	0.01287	0.04703	0.1158	20001	20000
TP[2,3]	0.2005	0.0559	5.73E-04	0.08998	0.2017	0.3086	20001	20000
TP[2,4]	0.6198	0.136	1.55E-03	0.3348	0.6284	0.8598	20001	20000
d[2]	-0.4964	0.2895	3.69E-03	-1.066	-0.4962	0.07437	20001	20000
sd	0.2101	0.1683	1.44E-03	0.007919	0.1693	0.6284	20001	20000
totresdev	10.58	3.209	2.67E-02	6.289	9.925	18.55	20001	20000
z[2]	0.2319	0.07819	5.09E-04	0.1025	0.2246	0.404	20001	20000
z[3]	0.8837	0.1273	8.41E-04	0.6479	0.8788	1.147	20001	20000

Table 60: DIC

	Dbar	Dhat	pD	DIC
r	44.944	39.786	5.158	50.102
sd	1.386	1.386	0	1.386
total	46.33	41.172	5.158	51.488

4.5 Week 12-36

4.5.1 Non response

Table 61: Summary Statistics

node	mean	sd	MC error	2.50%	median	97.50%	start	sample
A	1.616	0.2328	0.00164	1.161	1.617	2.075	20001	20000
T[1,1]	0.05771	0.02701	1.90E-04	0.01901	0.05295	0.1227	20001	20000
T[1,2]	0.2504	0.1453	0.001629	0.04051	0.2261	0.5929	20001	20000
T[1,3]	0.2968	0.1564	0.001879	0.0572	0.2757	0.6538	20001	20000
T[2,1]	0.04102	0.02148	1.53E-04	0.01164	0.03686	0.09323	20001	20000
T[2,2]	0.2042	0.1319	0.001466	0.02643	0.178	0.5283	20001	20000
T[2,3]	0.2458	0.1445	0.001727	0.0394	0.2209	0.59	20001	20000
T[3,1]	0.01712	0.01152	8.36E-05	0.003288	0.01439	0.04647	20001	20000
T[3,2]	0.1191	0.09851	1.05E-03	0.009438	0.09319	0.3816	20001	20000
T[3,3]	0.1488	0.1127	1.30E-03	1.44E-02	0.121	0.438	20001	20000
TP[1,1]	0.9423	0.02701	1.90E-04	0.8773	0.9471	0.981	20001	20000
TP[1,2]	0.01669	0.008796	5.79E-05	0.00472	0.01507	0.03844	20001	20000
TP[1,3]	0.0239	0.0122	8.68E-05	0.007082	0.02159	0.05393	20001	20000
TP[1,4]	0.01712	0.01152	8.36E-05	0.003288	0.01439	0.04647	20001	20000
TP[2,1]	0.7496	0.1453	0.001629	0.4076	0.7739	0.9595	20001	20000
TP[2,2]	0.04621	0.02441	2.19E-04	0.009873	0.04258	0.1032	20001	20000
TP[2,3]	0.08506	0.04454	4.75E-04	0.01526	0.07936	0.185	20001	20000
TP[2,4]	0.1191	0.09851	1.05E-03	0.009438	0.09319	0.3816	20001	20000
TP[3,1]	0.7032	0.1564	0.001879	0.3463	0.7243	0.9429	20001	20000
TP[3,2]	0.05093	0.02514	2.21E-04	0.01245	0.04737	0.1098	20001	20000
TP[3,3]	0.09699	0.04586	4.99E-04	0.02149	0.09263	0.1965	20001	20000
TP[3,4]	0.1488	0.1127	1.30E-03	1.44E-02	0.121	0.438	20001	20000
d[2]	-0.8639	0.4474	0.005513	-1.747	-0.8657	0.005823	20001	20000
d[3]	-1.021	0.4434	0.005896	-1.893	-1.019	-0.1492	20001	20000
sd	0.2273	0.1766	0.001815	0.008233	0.1899	0.656	20001	20000
totresdev	12.56	3.488	3.16E-02	7.676	11.94	21.1	20001	20000
z[2]	0.1727	0.06813	4.59E-04	0.06634	0.1638	0.3306	20001	20000
z[3]	0.5738	0.1277	8.35E-04	0.347	0.5656	0.8472	20001	20000

Table 62: DIC

	Dbar	Dhat	pD	DIC
r	45.97	39.982	5.988	51.958
sd	1.386	1.386	0	1.386
total	47.356	41.368	5.988	53.344

4.5.2 Partial response

Table 63: Summary Statistics

node	mean	sd	MC error	2.50%	median	97.50%	start	sample
A	0.2953	0.4131	0.004142	-0.5218	0.298	1.103	10001	10000
T[1,1]	0.3924	0.1475	1.50E-03	0.1352	0.3829	0.6993	10001	10000
T[1,2]	0.7037	0.2046	0.003979	0.2426	0.7403	0.9815	10001	10000
T[1,3]	0.2012	0.1855	0.004358	0.004802	0.1452	0.692	10001	10000
T[2,1]	0.2813	0.1379	1.43E-03	0.06687	0.2617	0.5873	10001	10000
T[2,2]	0.6022	0.2271	0.004407	0.1447	0.6215	0.9609	10001	10000
T[2,3]	0.1371	0.1539	0.003508	0.001503	0.08133	0.5795	10001	10000
T[3,1]	0.1491	0.1038	1.09E-03	0.01807	0.1247	0.4059	10001	10000
T[3,2]	0.4353	0.2347	4.42E-03	0.05379	0.4142	0.8977	10001	10000
T[3,3]	0.06959	0.1052	2.21E-03	2.00E-04	0.02763	0.3908	10001	10000
TP[1,1]	0.6076	0.1475	1.50E-03	0.3009	0.6172	0.865	10001	10000
TP[1,2]	0.1111	0.05318	6.07E-04	0.0303	0.103	0.236	10001	10000
TP[1,3]	0.1322	0.06225	6.36E-04	0.03564	0.1237	0.2731	10001	10000
TP[1,4]	0.1491	0.1038	1.09E-03	0.01807	0.1247	0.4059	10001	10000
TP[2,1]	0.2963	0.2046	0.003979	0.01873	0.2598	0.758	10001	10000
TP[2,2]	0.1016	0.05959	7.91E-04	0.01443	0.09247	0.2422	10001	10000
TP[2,3]	0.1669	0.07581	7.98E-04	0.03821	0.1604	0.3321	10001	10000
TP[2,4]	0.4353	0.2347	4.42E-03	0.05379	0.4142	0.8977	10001	10000
TP[3,1]	0.7988	0.1855	0.004358	0.3081	0.8548	0.9952	10001	10000
TP[3,2]	0.06409	0.05099	1.00E-03	0.002399	0.0518	0.1898	10001	10000
TP[3,3]	0.06753	0.06303	1.39E-03	0.001138	0.04857	0.2289	10001	10000
TP[3,4]	0.06959	0.1052	2.21E-03	2.00E-04	0.02763	0.3908	10001	10000
d[2]	-0.9545	0.585	0.01375	-2.122	-0.9413	0.1959	10001	10000
d[3]	0.7641	0.6612	0.01924	-0.5227	0.759	2.097	10001	10000
sd	0.2402	0.18	0.002399	0.009873	0.2043	0.6677	10001	10000
totresdev	13.41	3.439	5.24E-02	8.677	12.77	21.99	10001	10000
z[2]	0.3375	0.1575	1.82E-03	0.09716	0.3153	0.7074	10001	10000
z[3]	0.857	0.2374	2.84E-03	0.4398	0.8468	1.366	10001	10000

Table 64: DIC

	Dbar	Dhat	pD	DIC
r	33.216	27.451	5.765	38.981
sd	1.386	1.386	0	1.386
total	34.603	28.838	5.765	40.367

4.5.3 Response

Table 65: Summary Statistics

node	mean	sd	MC error	2.50%	median	97.50%	start	sample
A	0.5684	0.3161	0.002101	-0.04774	0.5716	1.181	20001	20000
T[1,1]	0.2939	0.1046	6.93E-04	0.1188	0.2838	0.5194	20001	20000
T[1,2]	0.4849	0.1977	0.002797	0.1222	0.4812	0.8633	20001	20000
T[1,3]	0.4956	0.2054	0.002909	0.1179	0.4949	0.8833	20001	20000
T[2,1]	0.2678	0.1016	6.71E-04	0.1009	0.2575	0.4893	20001	20000
T[2,2]	0.4564	0.1974	0.002795	0.1059	0.4485	0.8444	20001	20000
T[2,3]	0.4675	0.2054	0.002914	0.1019	0.4627	0.8659	20001	20000
T[3,1]	0.1383	0.07505	5.05E-04	0.03236	0.125	0.3192	20001	20000
T[3,2]	0.2937	0.1777	2.46E-03	0.03712	0.2653	0.7031	20001	20000
T[3,3]	0.305	0.1868	2.63E-03	3.59E-02	0.275	0.7343	20001	20000
TP[1,1]	0.7061	0.1046	6.93E-04	0.481	0.7162	0.8812	20001	20000
TP[1,2]	0.02616	0.01854	1.28E-04	0.003172	0.02202	0.07292	20001	20000
TP[1,3]	0.1294	0.04519	3.14E-04	0.05399	0.1254	0.2292	20001	20000
TP[1,4]	0.1383	0.07505	5.05E-04	0.03236	0.125	0.3192	20001	20000
TP[2,1]	0.5151	0.1977	0.002797	0.1368	0.5189	0.8779	20001	20000
TP[2,2]	0.02844	0.02071	1.50E-04	0.003186	0.02372	0.08078	20001	20000
TP[2,3]	0.1627	0.05796	5.68E-04	0.0552	0.1607	0.2832	20001	20000
TP[2,4]	0.2937	0.1777	2.46E-03	0.03712	0.2653	0.7031	20001	20000
TP[3,1]	0.5044	0.2054	0.002909	0.1168	0.5051	0.8822	20001	20000
TP[3,2]	0.0281	0.0205	1.52E-04	0.003124	0.02336	0.08018	20001	20000
TP[3,3]	0.1624	0.05872	5.72E-04	0.05292	0.1604	0.2844	20001	20000
TP[3,4]	0.305	0.1868	2.63E-03	3.59E-02	0.275	0.7343	20001	20000
d[2]	-0.525	0.4845	0.00807	-1.49	-0.5189	0.4312	20001	20000
d[3]	-0.5556	0.5156	0.008458	-1.554	-0.5561	0.4564	20001	20000
sd	0.2346	0.1792	0.002001	0.009872	0.1972	0.6674	20001	20000
totresdev	12.1	3.551	3.91E-02	7.2	11.44	20.74	20001	20000
z[2]	0.08232	0.05716	3.99E-04	0.01025	0.06939	0.2258	20001	20000
z[3]	0.5844	0.1487	1.08E-03	0.3254	0.5746	0.9043	20001	20000

Table 66: DIC

	Dbar	Dhat	pD	DIC
r	38.302	32.585	5.717	44.019
sd	1.386	1.386	0	1.386
total	39.689	33.972	5.717	45.406

4.5.4 High Response

Table 67: Summary Statistics

node	mean	sd	MC error	2.50%	median	97.50%	start	sample
A	0.1649	0.2908	0.002041	-0.4033	0.1651	0.7337	20001	20000
T[1,1]	0.4371	0.1102	7.70E-04	0.2318	0.4344	0.6566	20001	20000
T[1,2]	0.5481	0.1939	0.002366	0.1633	0.5553	0.8957	20001	20000
T[1,3]	0.2763	0.1657	0.002065	0.03555	0.2513	0.6602	20001	20000
T[2,1]	0.4025	0.1097	7.70E-04	0.2019	0.3992	0.6236	20001	20000
T[2,2]	0.5159	0.1954	0.002381	0.1417	0.5197	0.8778	20001	20000
T[2,3]	0.2502	0.159	0.001975	0.02829	0.2228	0.6302	20001	20000
T[3,1]	0.3229	0.105	7.63E-04	0.1409	0.3157	0.543	20001	20000
T[3,2]	0.4386	0.1947	2.39E-03	0.0945	0.4302	0.8282	20001	20000
T[3,3]	0.1931	0.1413	1.76E-03	1.61E-02	0.1618	0.5467	20001	20000
TP[1,1]	0.5629	0.1102	7.70E-04	0.3434	0.5656	0.7684	20001	20000
TP[1,2]	0.03458	0.01941	1.38E-04	0.007418	0.031	0.08108	20001	20000
TP[1,3]	0.07964	0.02961	2.03E-04	0.03219	0.0761	0.1466	20001	20000
TP[1,4]	0.3229	0.105	7.63E-04	0.1409	0.3157	0.543	20001	20000
TP[2,1]	0.4519	0.1939	0.002366	0.1043	0.4447	0.8368	20001	20000
TP[2,2]	0.03211	0.01918	1.40E-04	0.005762	0.02836	0.07864	20001	20000
TP[2,3]	0.07731	0.03182	2.35E-04	0.02541	0.07379	0.15	20001	20000
TP[2,4]	0.4386	0.1947	2.39E-03	0.0945	0.4302	0.8282	20001	20000
TP[3,1]	0.7237	0.1657	0.002065	0.3399	0.7487	0.9645	20001	20000
TP[3,2]	0.02613	0.01753	1.48E-04	0.003573	0.02229	0.06966	20001	20000
TP[3,3]	0.05703	0.03058	2.89E-04	0.009983	0.0531	0.1267	20001	20000
TP[3,4]	0.1931	0.1413	1.76E-03	1.61E-02	0.1618	0.5467	20001	20000
d[2]	-0.3031	0.4837	0.006451	-1.262	-0.3036	0.6527	20001	20000
d[3]	0.5151	0.4811	0.006646	-0.4143	0.5041	1.479	20001	20000
sd	0.2745	0.1958	0.002108	0.01083	0.2419	0.7258	20001	20000
totresdev	13.09	3.652	3.59E-02	7.654	12.49	21.71	20001	20000
z[2]	0.09252	0.05193	3.71E-04	0.01994	0.08303	0.2167	20001	20000
z[3]	0.3157	0.09474	7.06E-04	0.1569	0.307	0.5252	20001	20000

Table 68: DIC

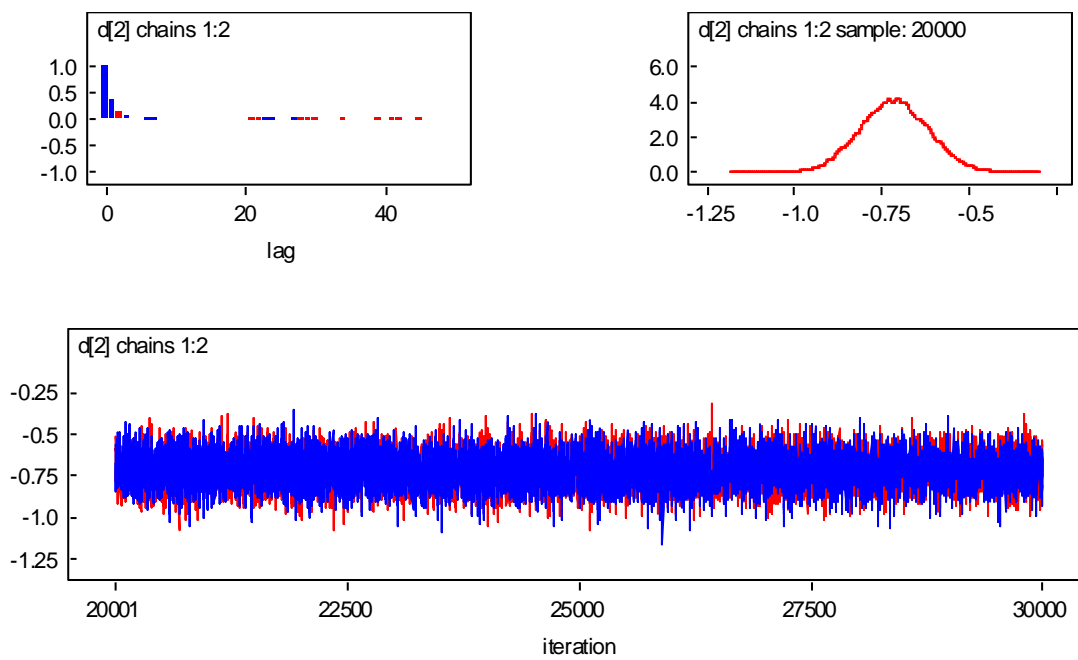
	Dbar	Dhat	pD	DIC
r	40.636	34.655	5.982	46.618
sd	1.386	1.386	0	1.386
total	42.023	36.041	5.982	48.005

5. Appendix A1 - Fixed-effect models

5.1 Week 0-2

5.1.1 Non-response

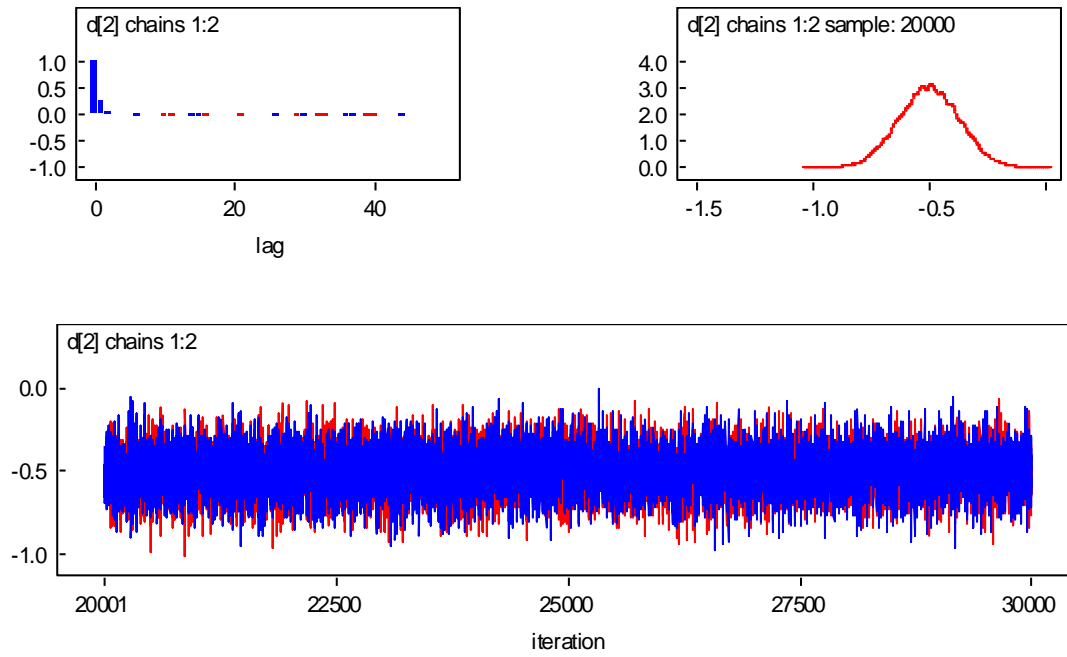
Figure A1: Convergence, autocorrelation and density plots



5.2 Week 2-4

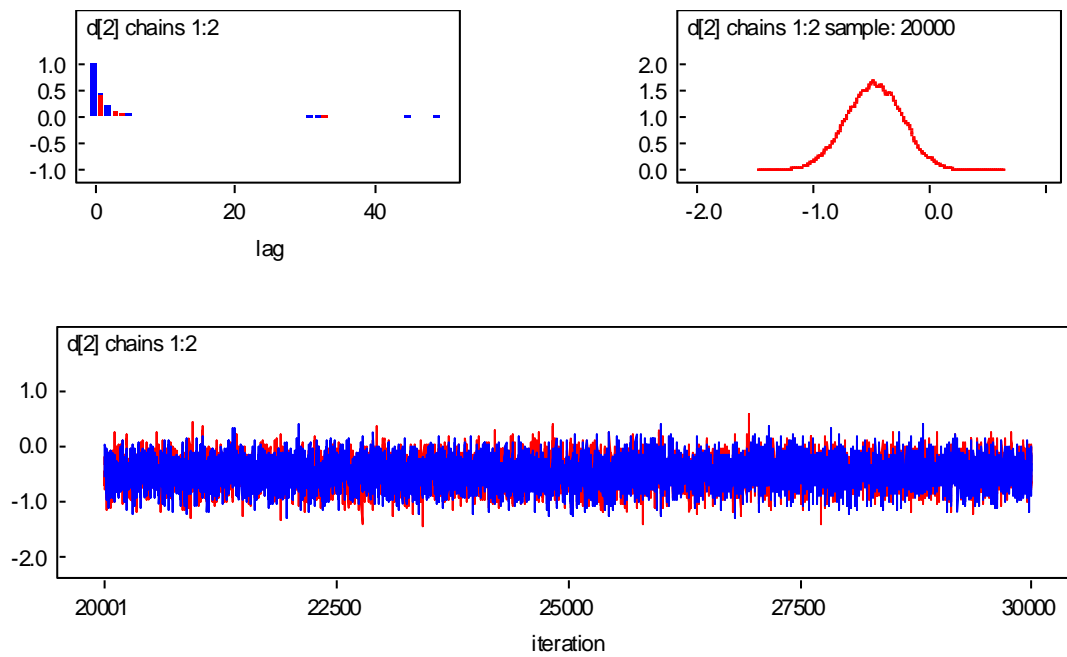
5.2.1 Non response

Figure A2: Convergence, autocorrelation and density plots



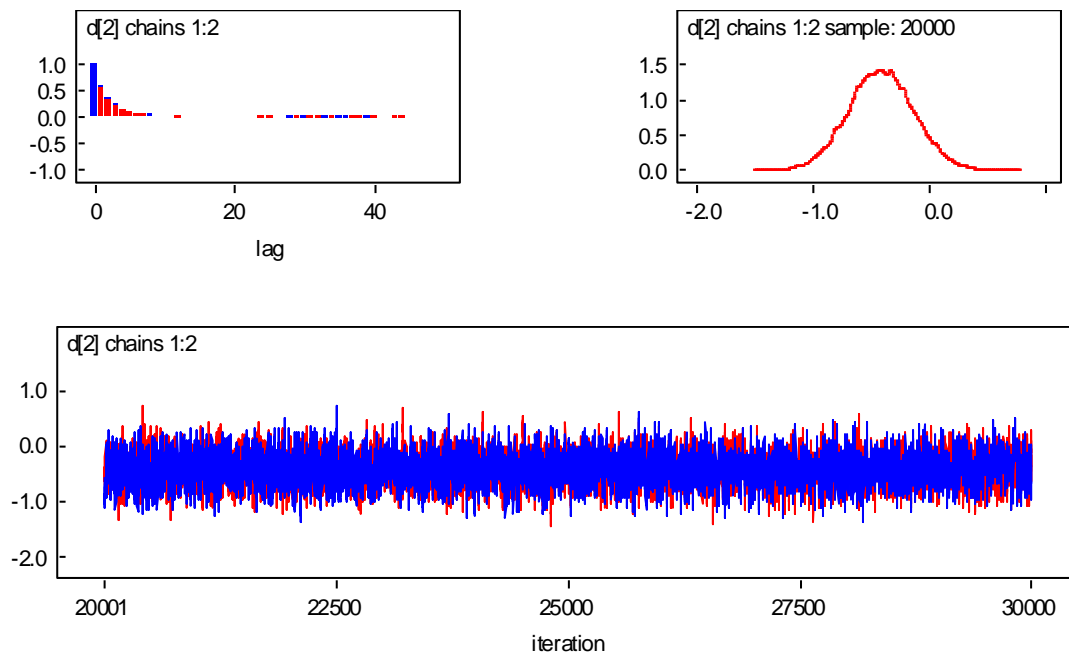
5.2.2 Partial response

Figure A3: Convergence, autocorrelation and density plots



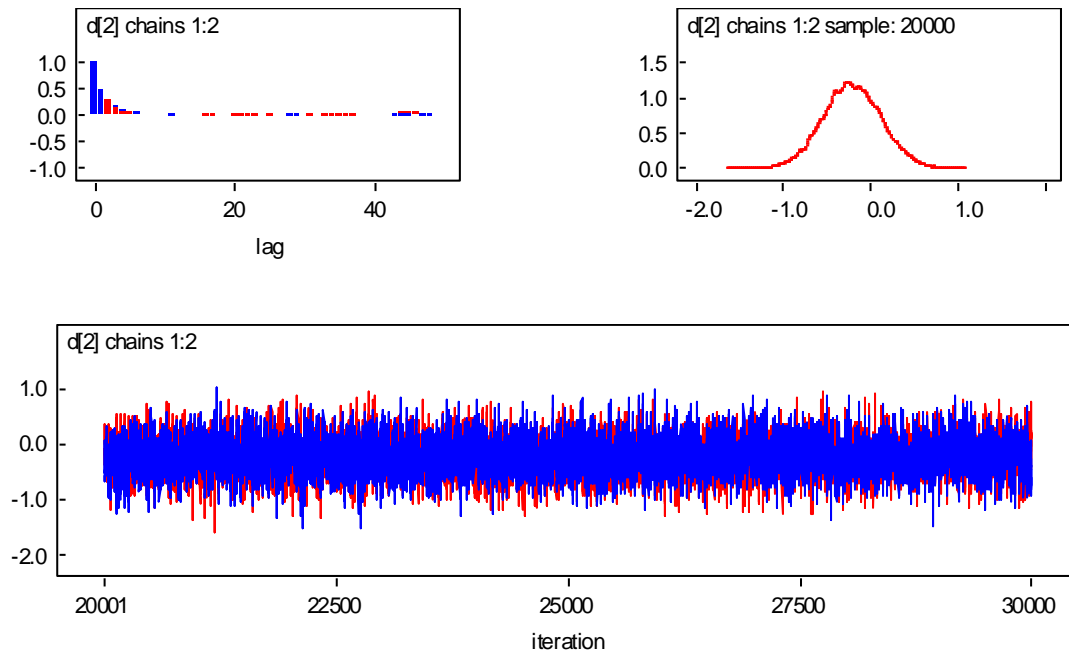
5.2.3 Response

Figure A4: Convergence, autocorrelation and density plots



5.2.4 High Response

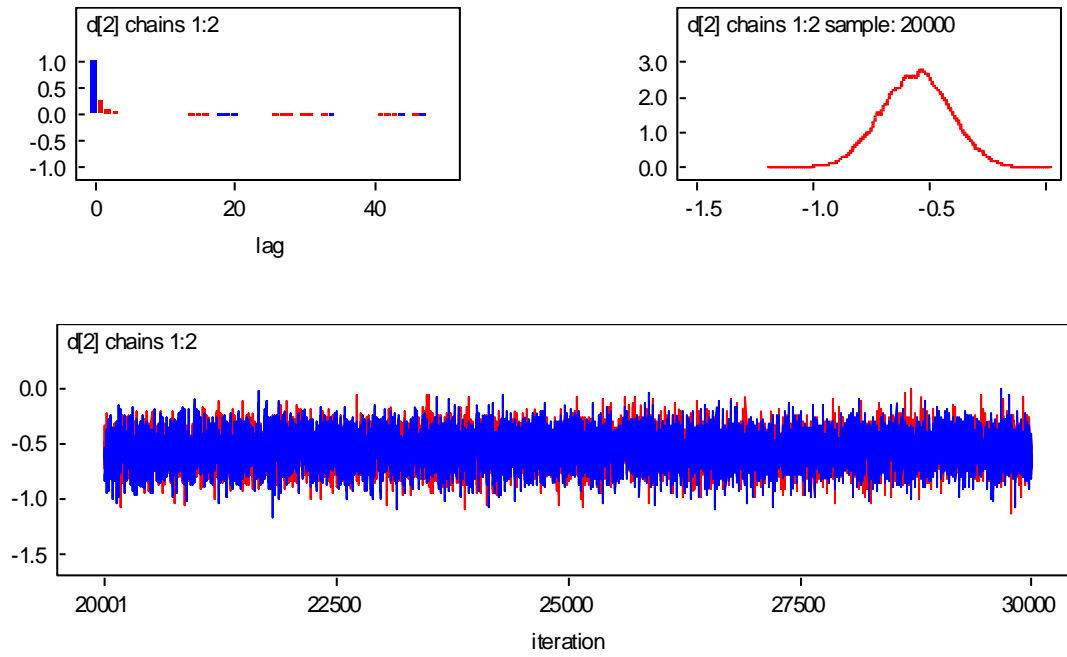
Figure A5: Convergence, autocorrelation and density plots



5.3 Week 4-8

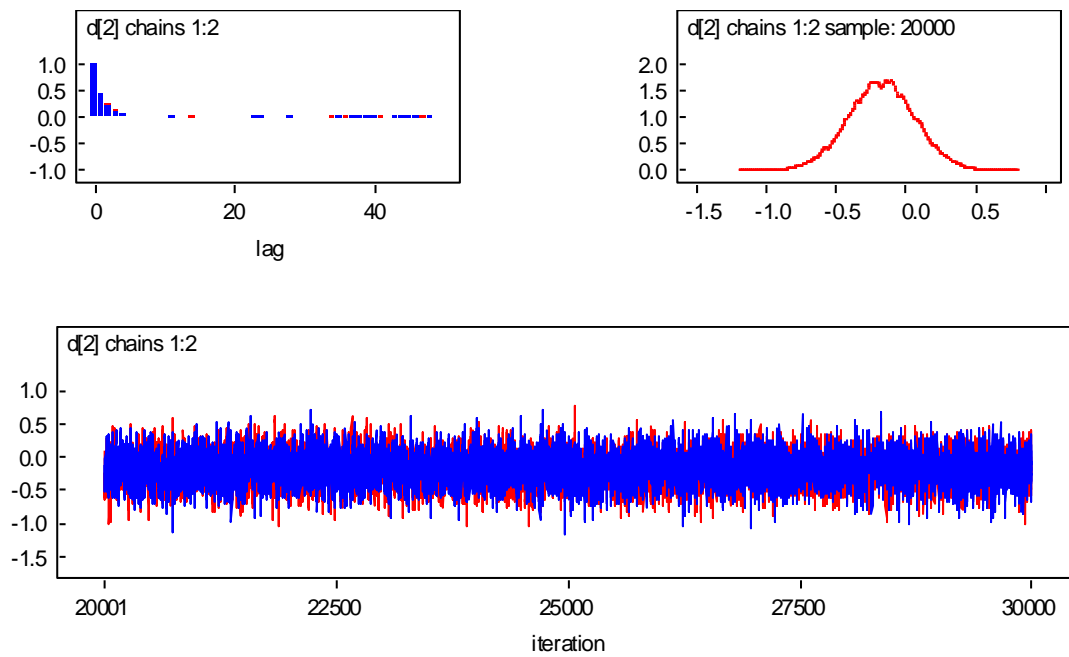
5.3.1 Non response

Figure A6: Convergence, autocorrelation and density plots



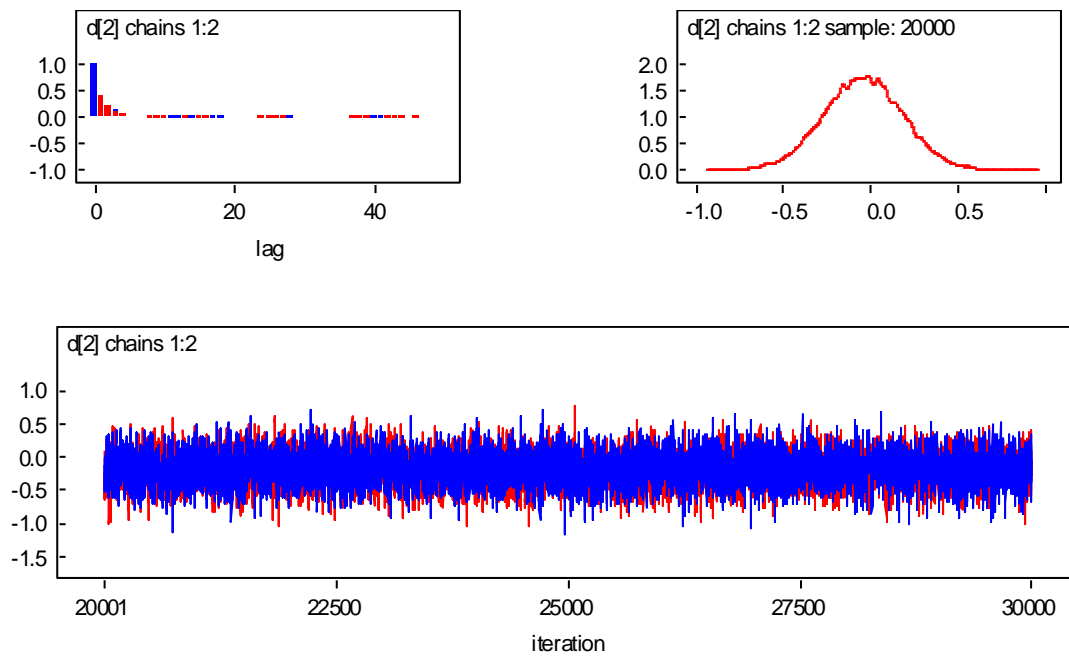
5.3.2 Partial response

Figure A7: Convergence, autocorrelation and density plots



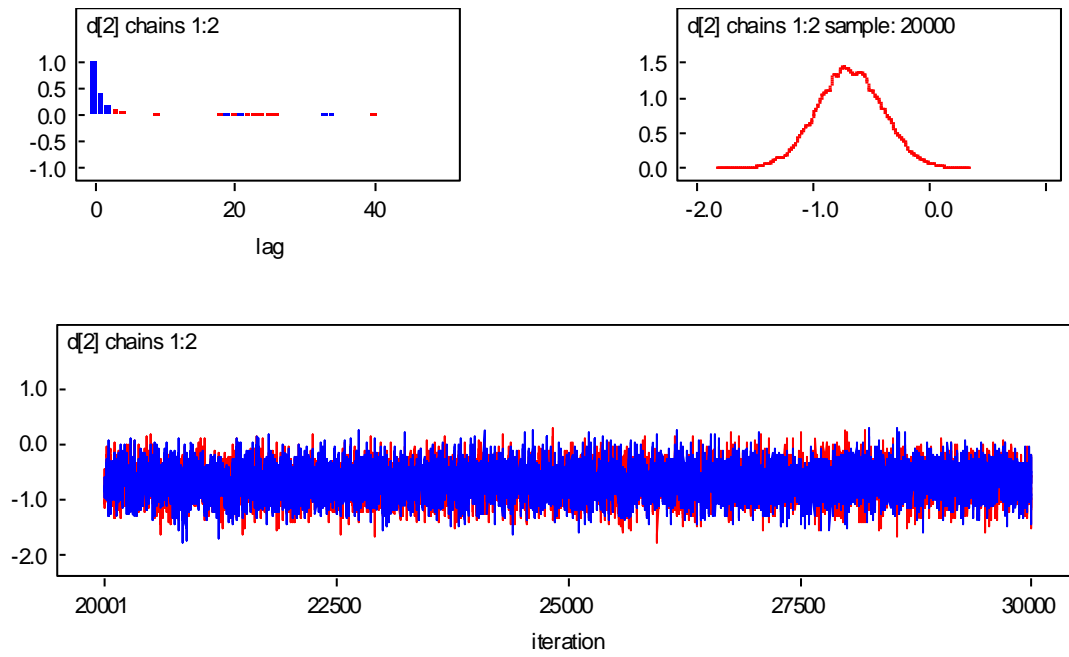
5.3.3 Response

Figure A8: Convergence, autocorrelation and density plots



5.3.4 High Response

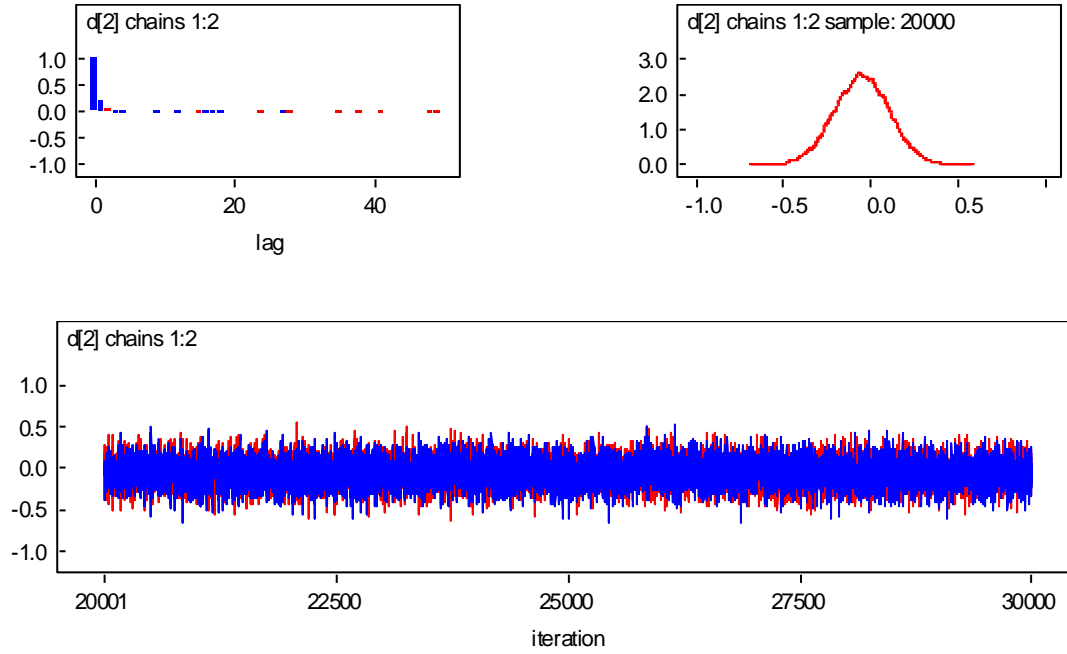
Figure A9: Convergence, autocorrelation and density plots



5.4 Week 8-12

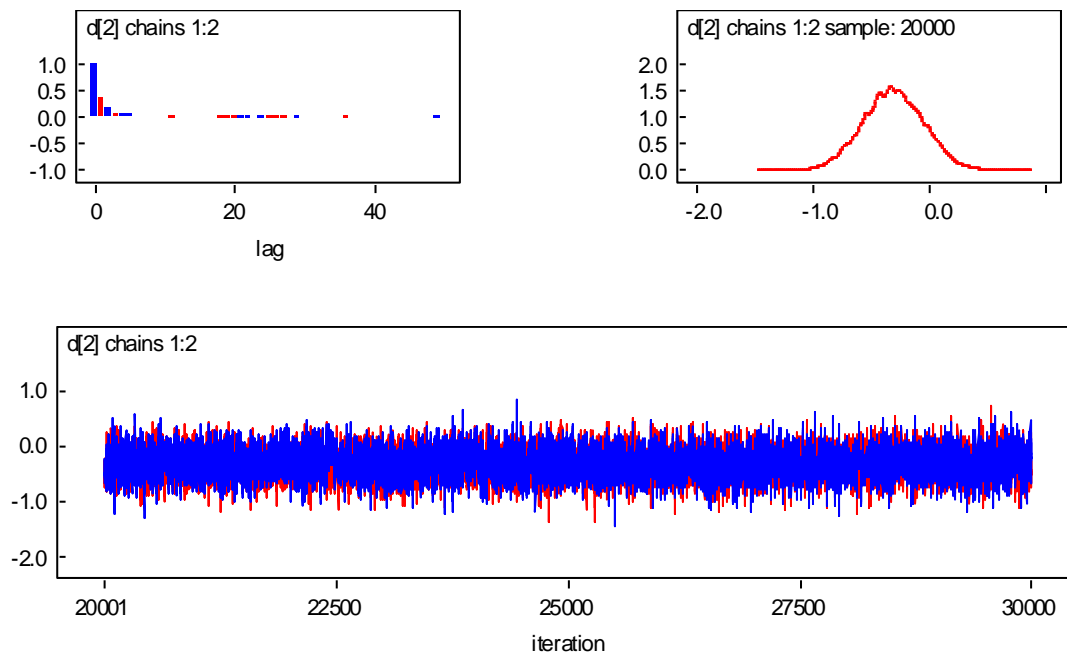
5.4.1 Non response

Figure A10: Convergence, autocorrelation and density plots



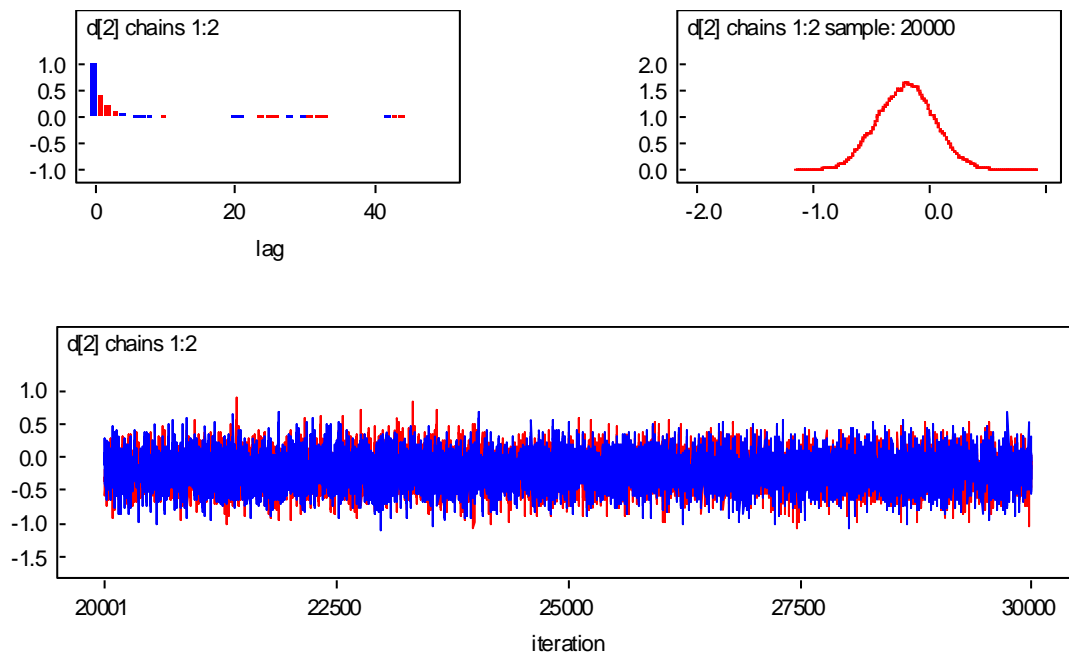
5.4.2 Partial response

Figure A11: Convergence, autocorrelation and density plots



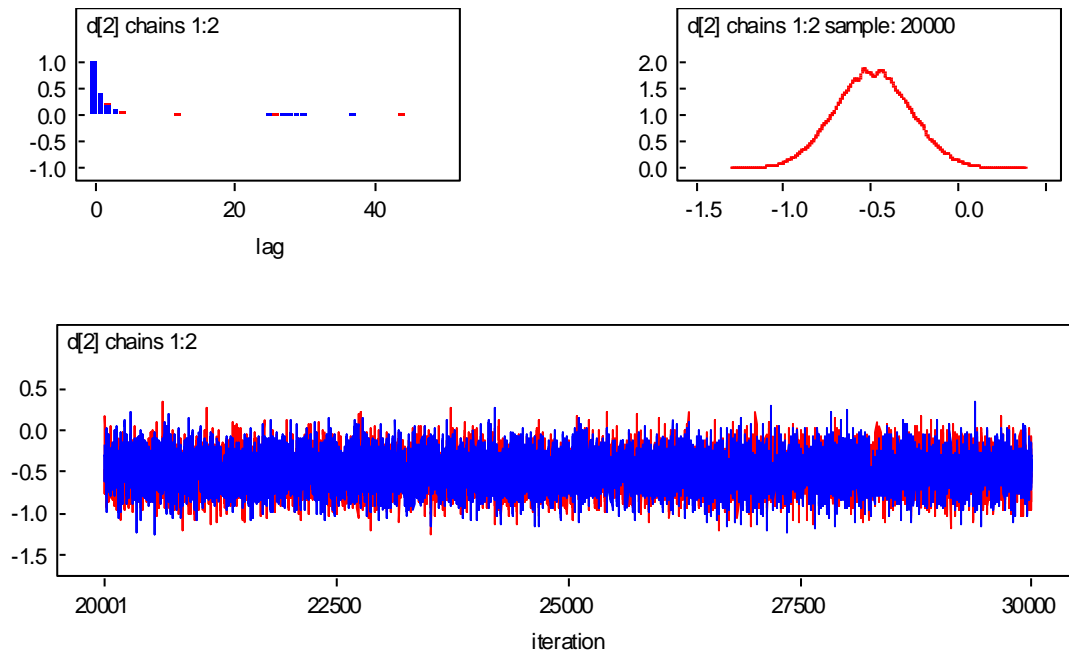
5.4.3 Response

Figure A12: Convergence, autocorrelation and density plots



5.4.4 High Response

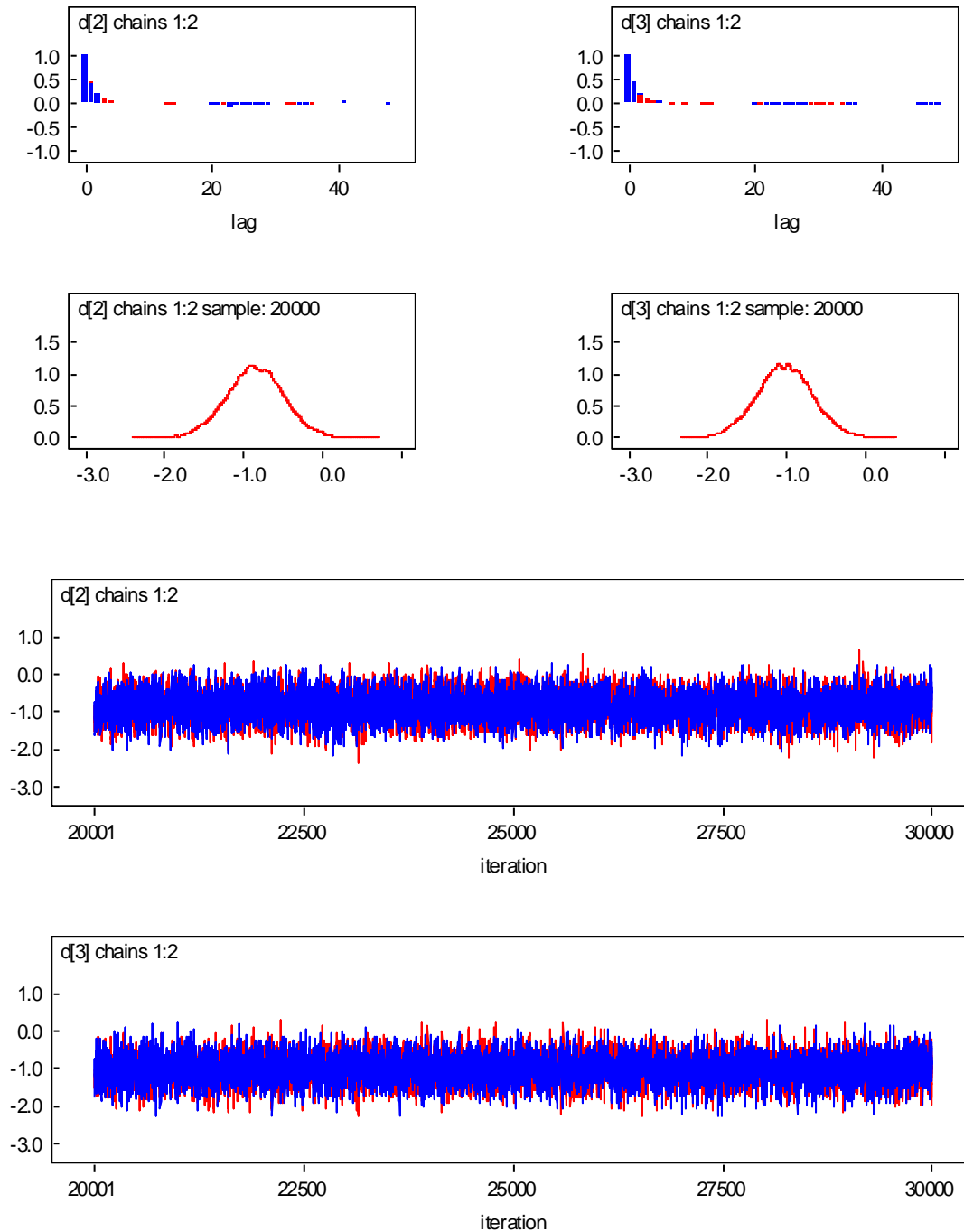
Figure A13: Convergence, autocorrelation and density plots



5.5 Week 12-36

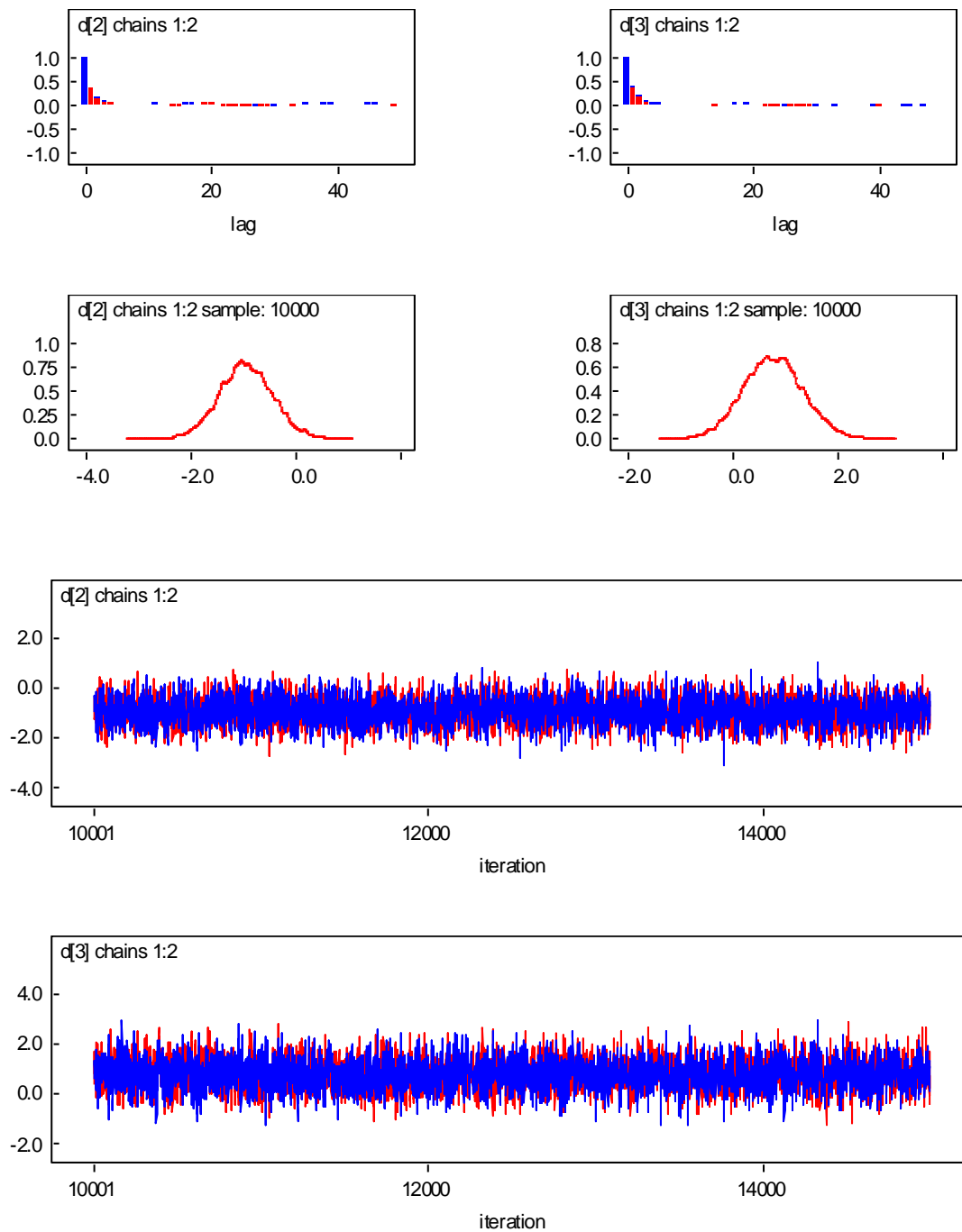
5.5.1 Non response

Figure A14: Convergence, autocorrelation and density plots



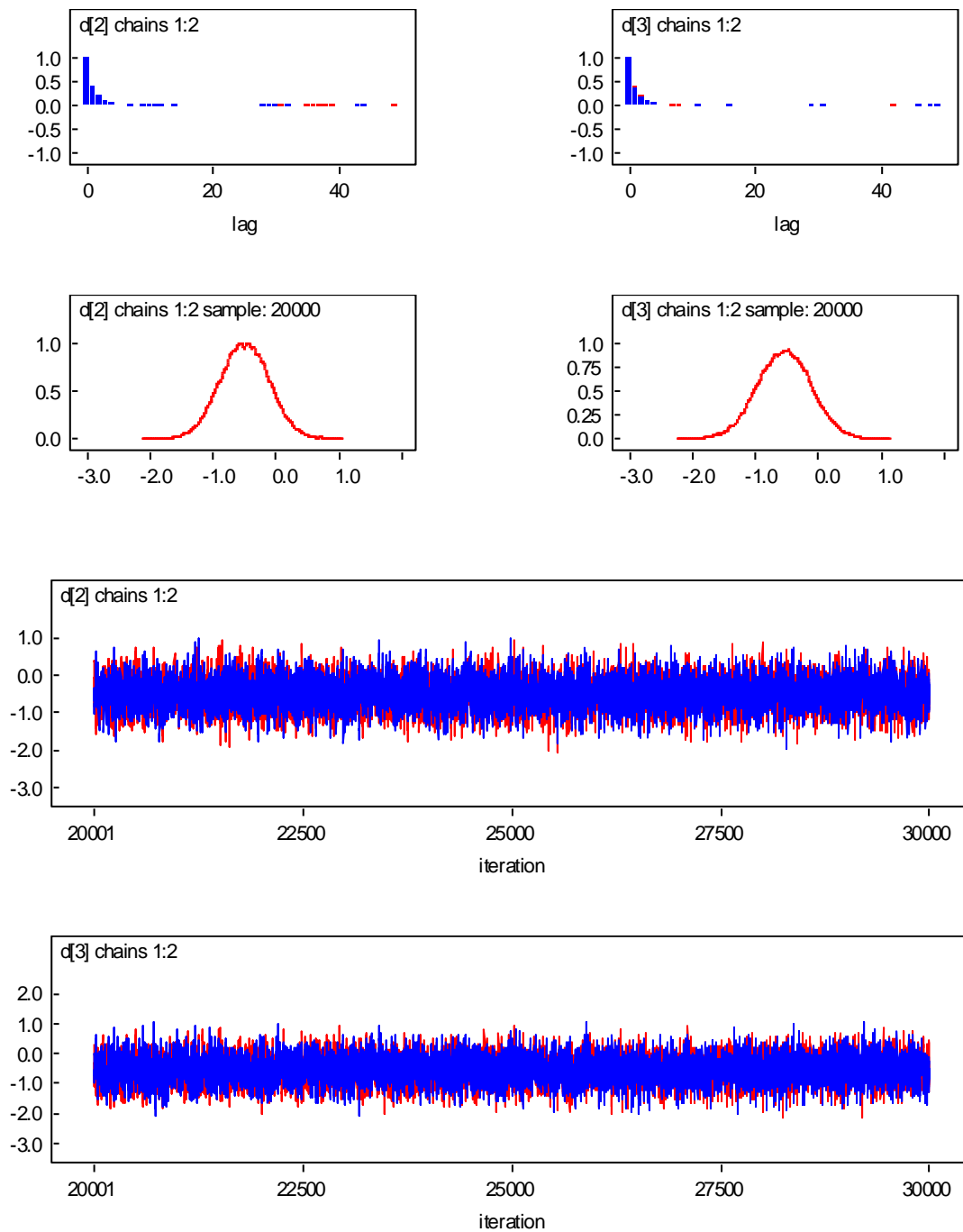
5.5.2 Partial response

Figure A15: Convergence, autocorrelation and density plots



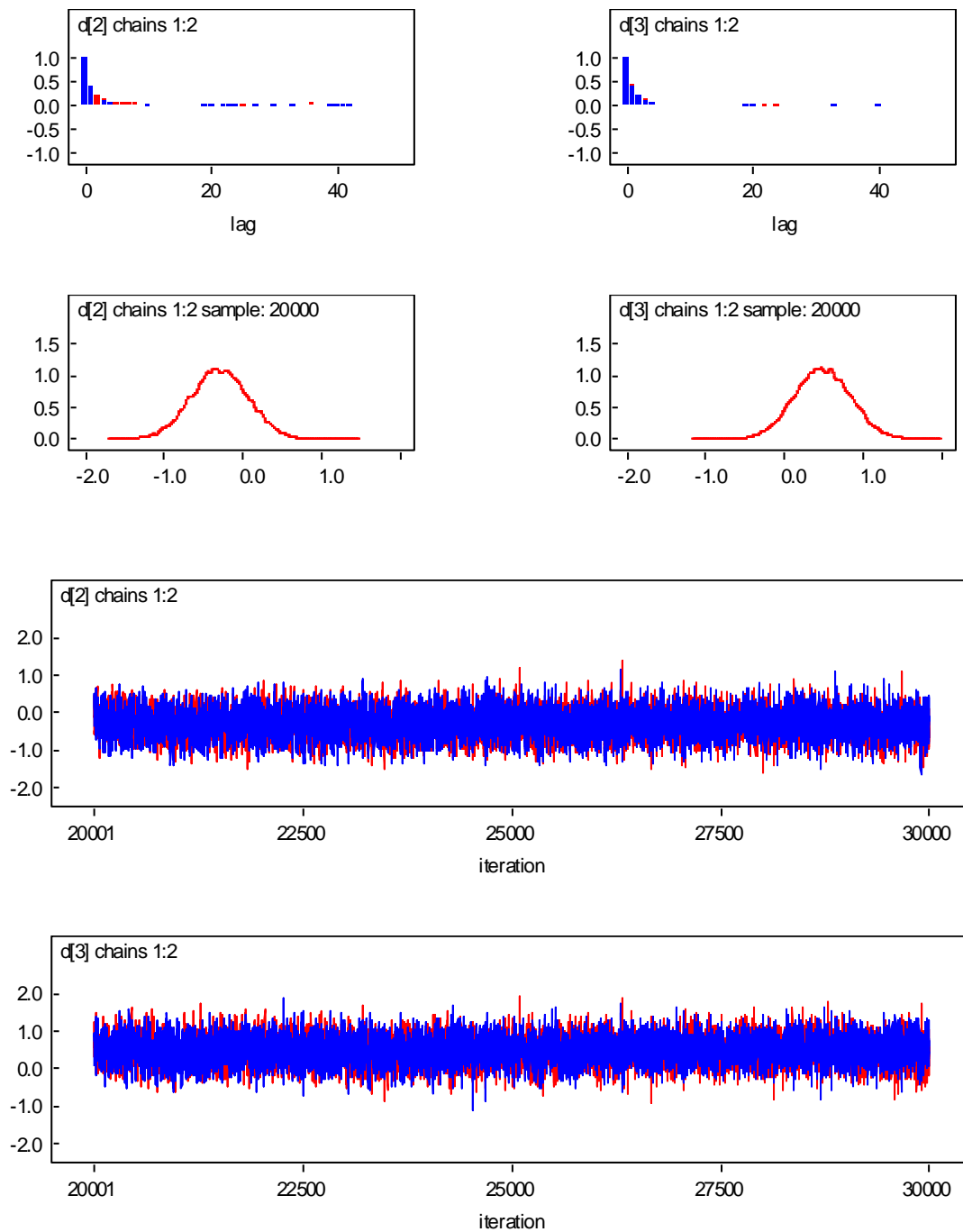
5.5.3 Response

Figure A16: Convergence, autocorrelation and density plots



5.5.4 High Response

Figure A17: Convergence, autocorrelation and density plots

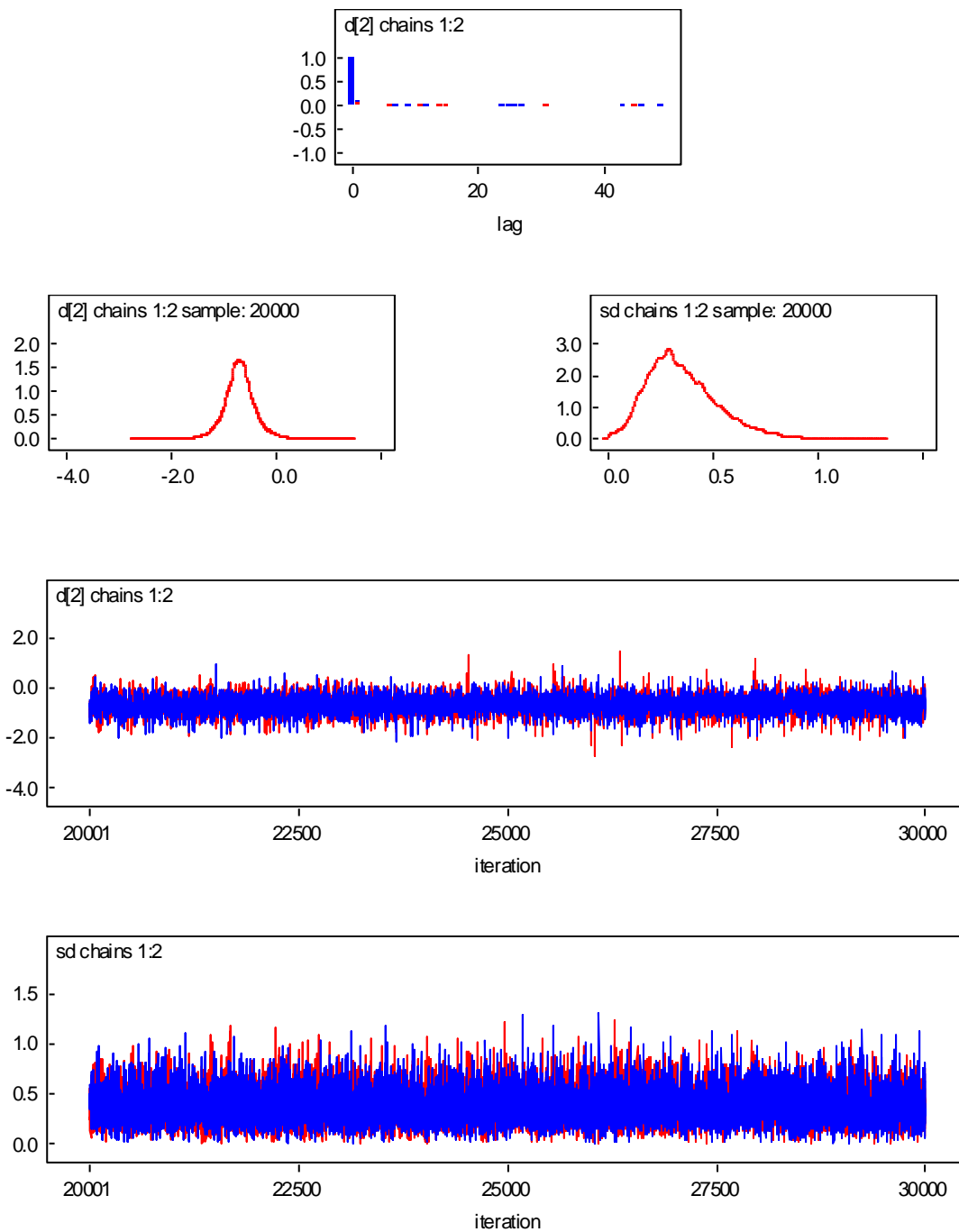


6. Appendix A2 - Random Effect models

6.1 Week 0-2

6.1.1 Non response

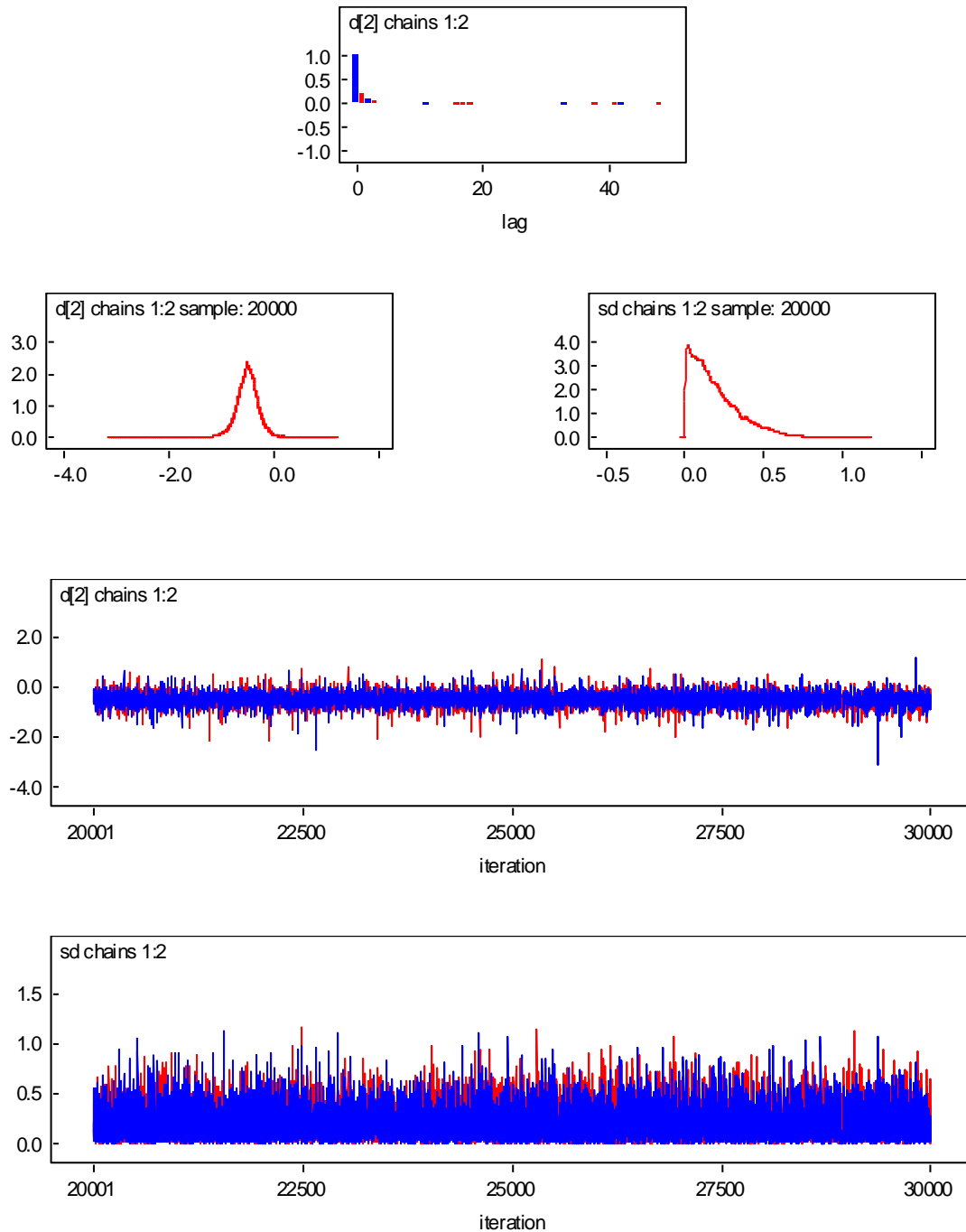
Figure A18: Convergence, autocorrelation and density plots



6.2 Week 2-4

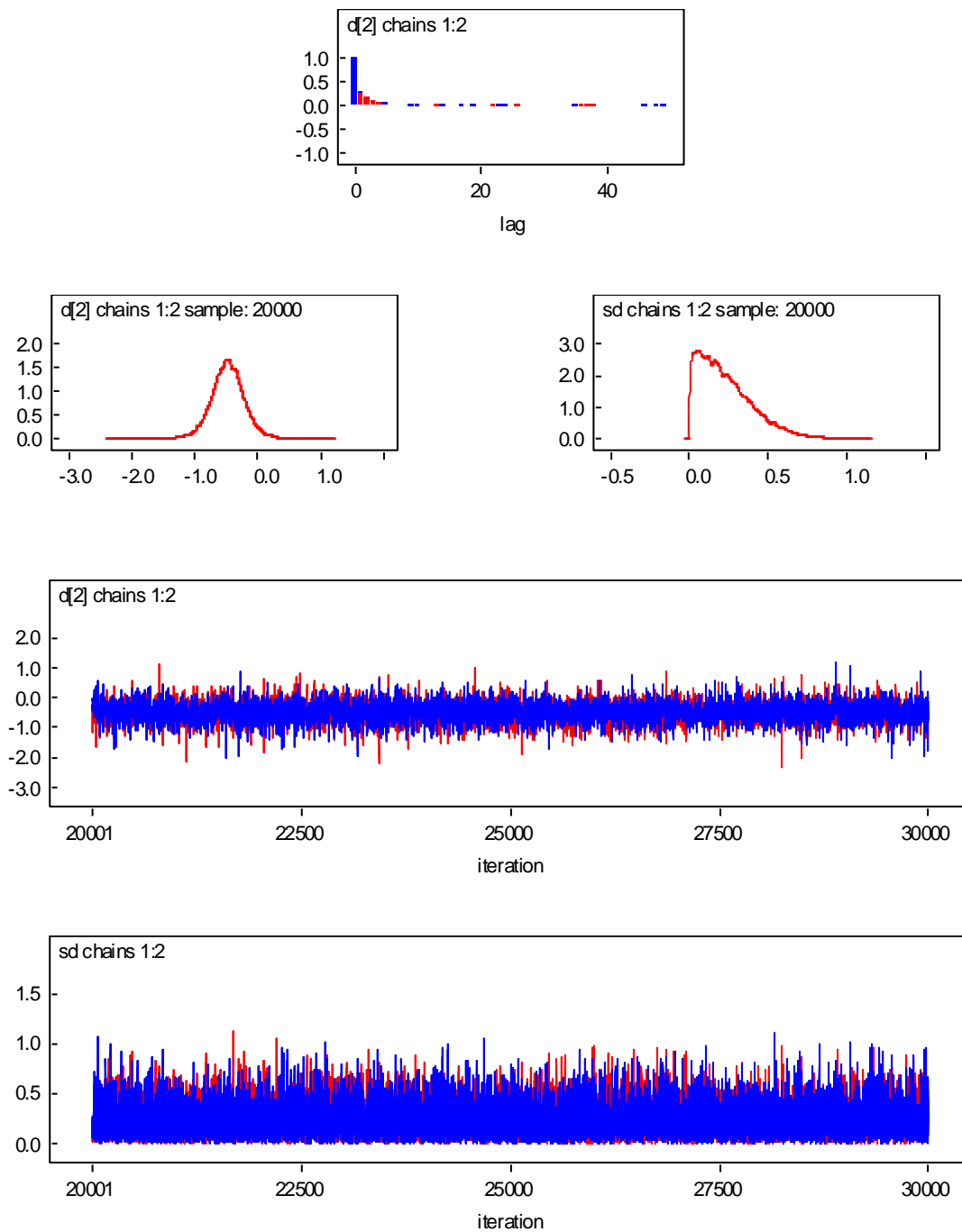
6.2.1 Non response

Figure A19: Convergence, autocorrelation and density plots



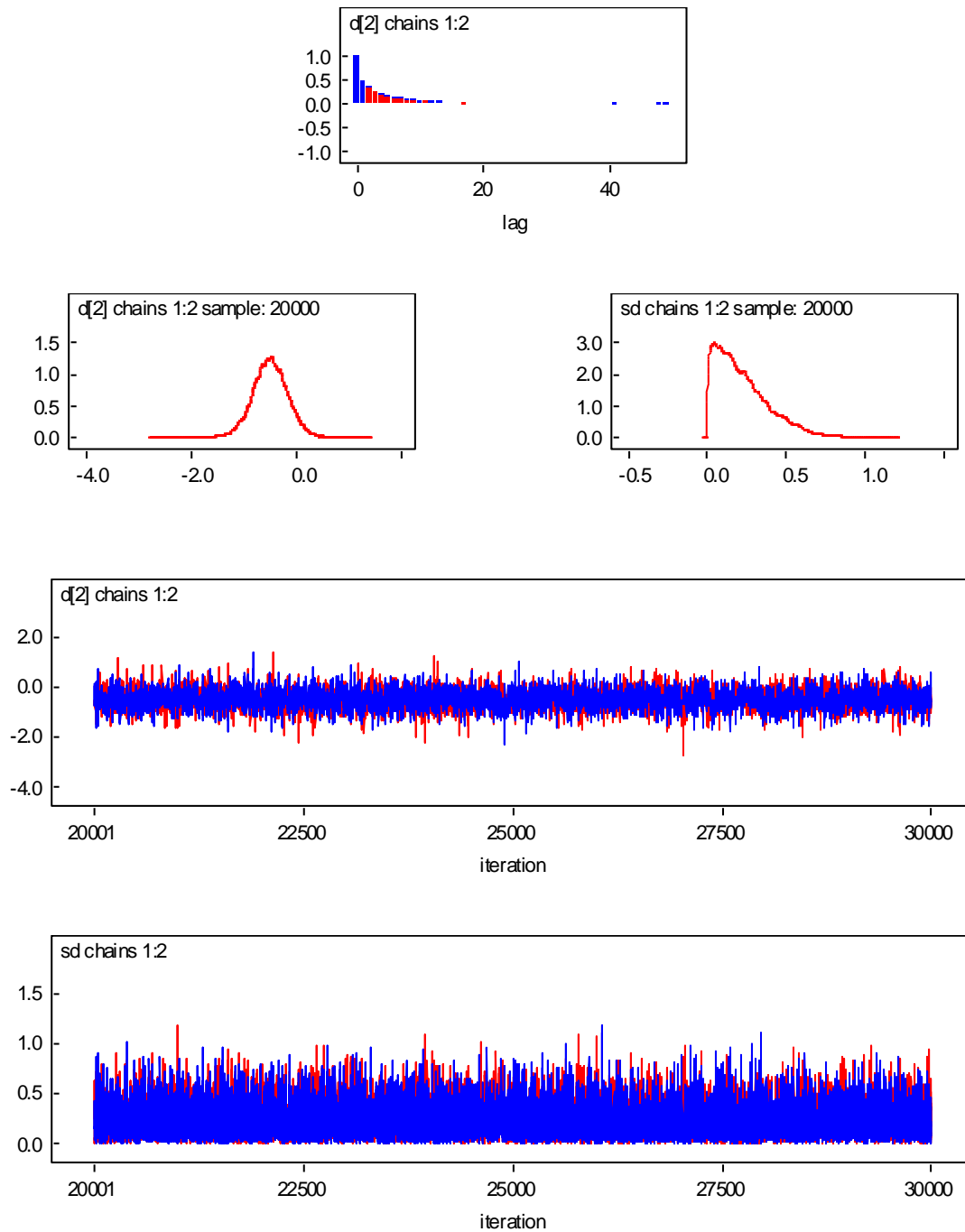
6.2.2 Partial response

Figure A20: Convergence, autocorrelation and density plots



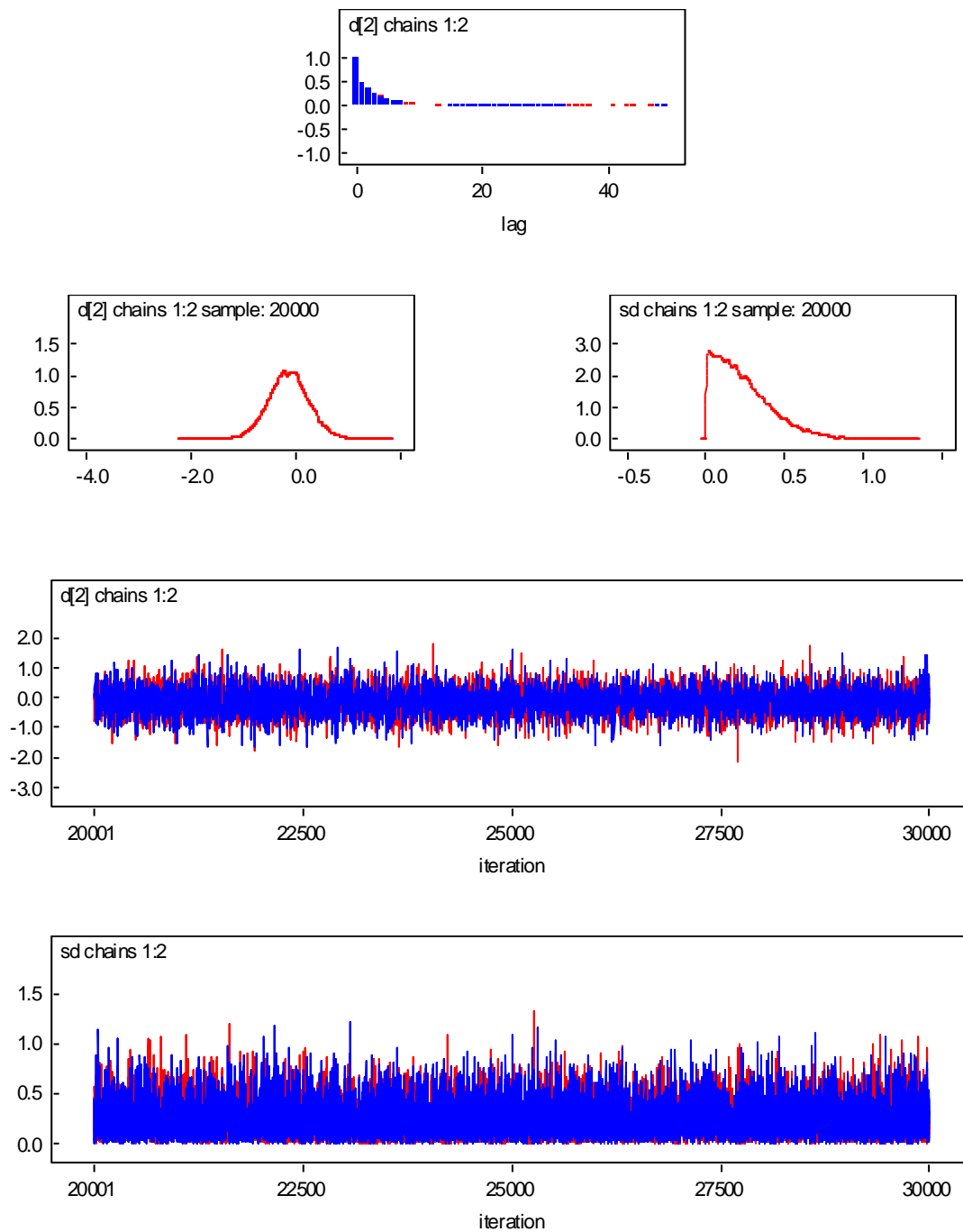
6.2.3 Response

Figure A21: Convergence, autocorrelation and density plots



6.2.4 High response

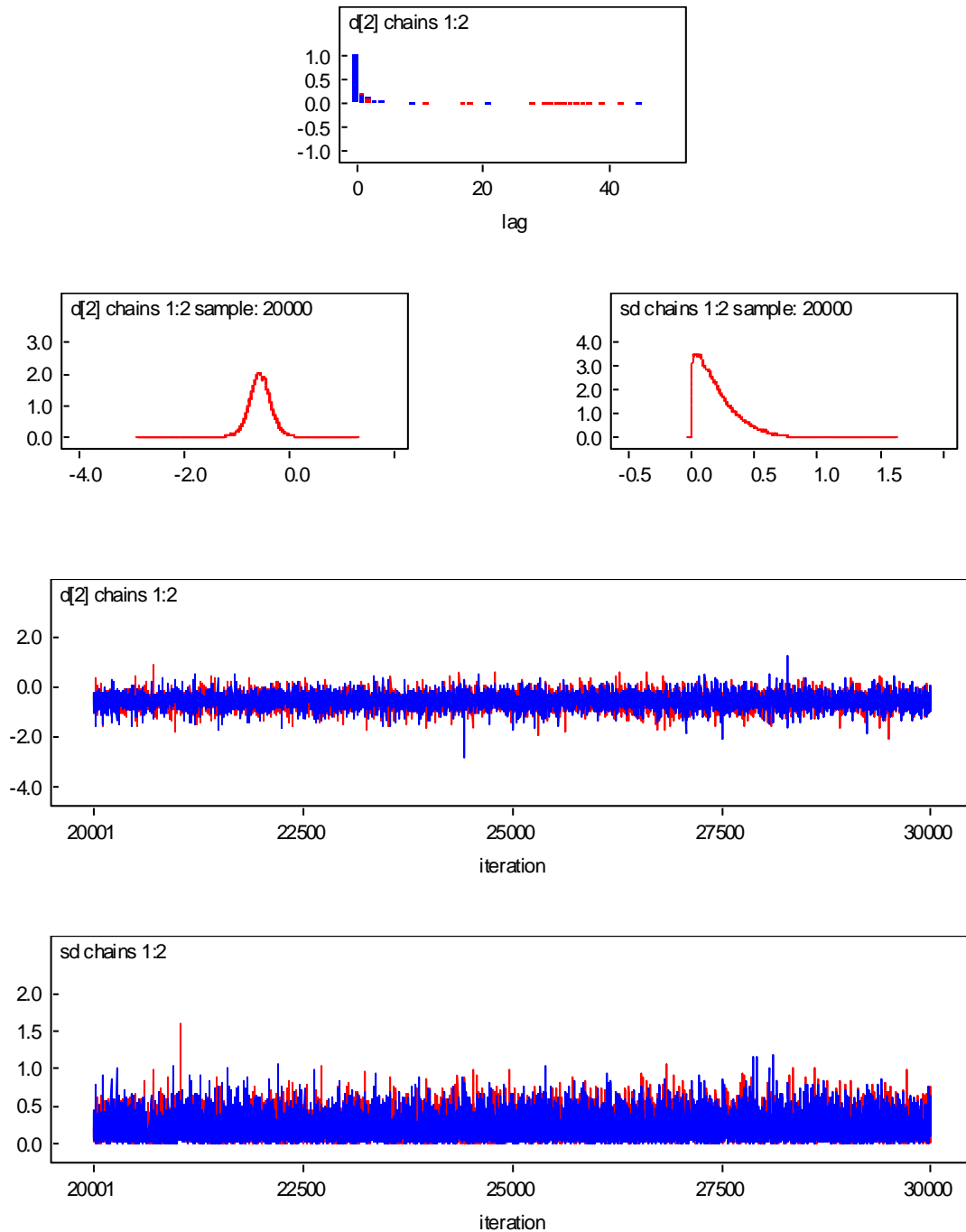
Figure A22: Convergence, autocorrelation and density plots



6.3 Week 4-8

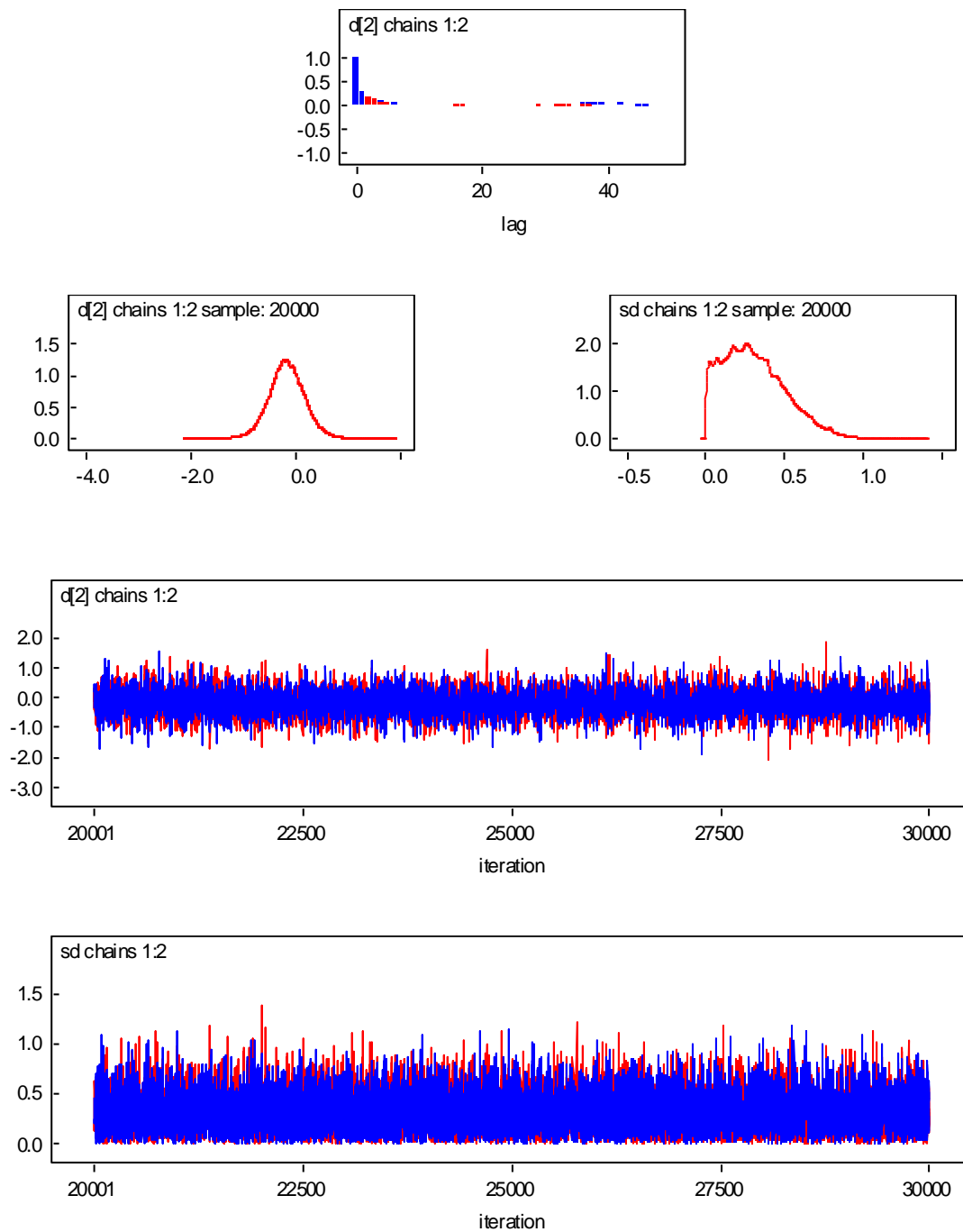
6.3.1 Non response

Figure A23: Convergence, autocorrelation and density plots



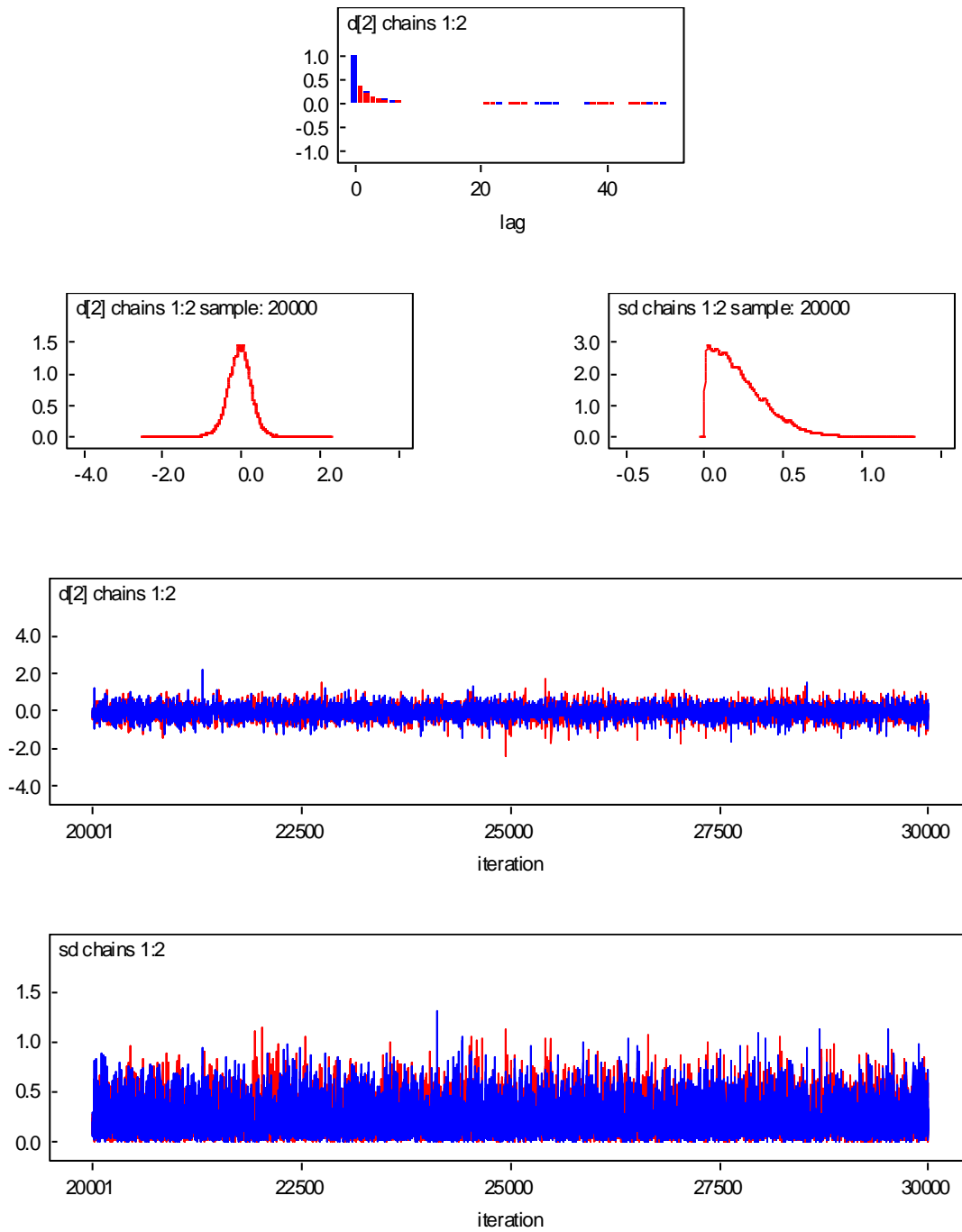
6.3.2 Partial response

Figure A24: Convergence, autocorrelation and density plots



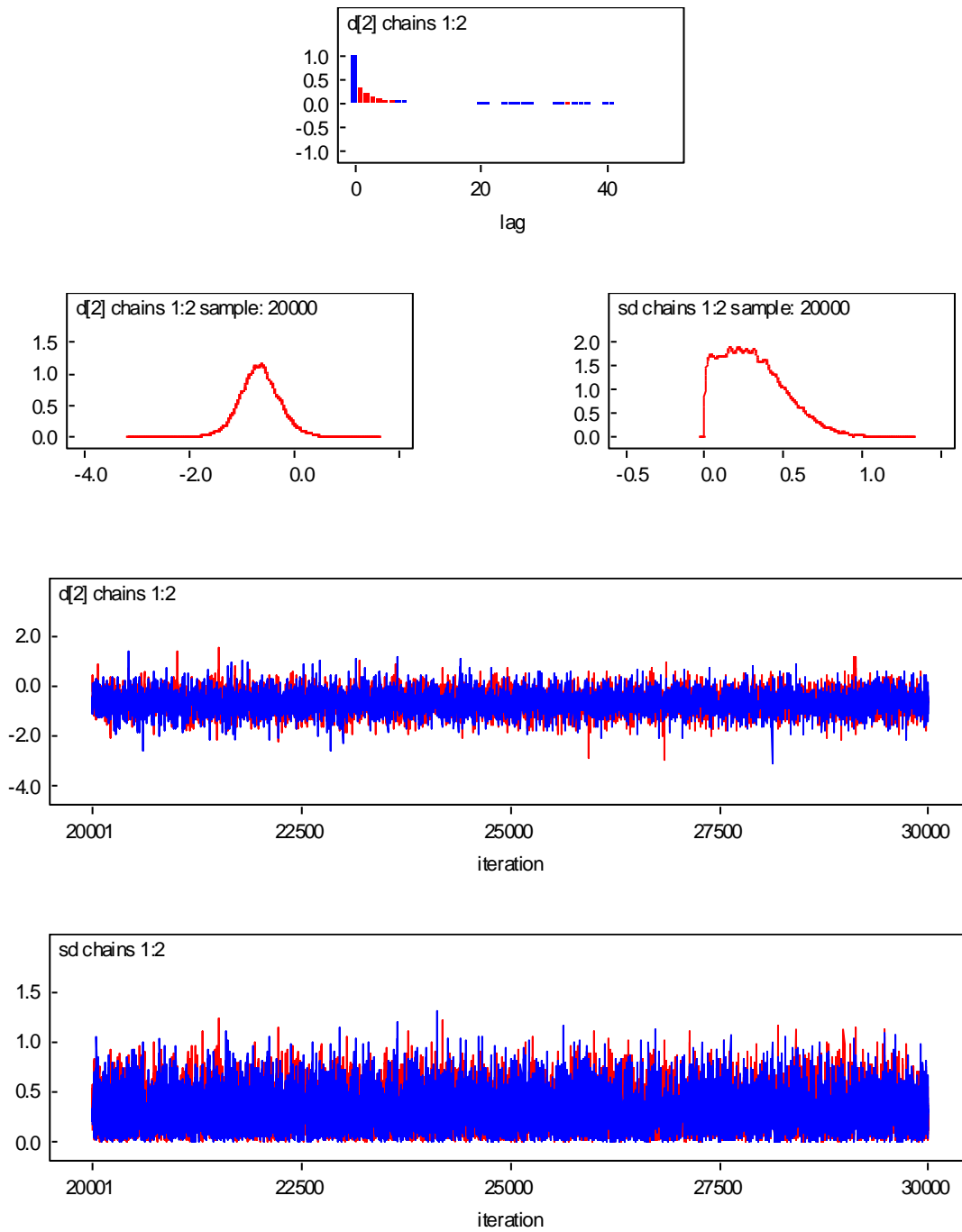
6.3.3 Response

Figure A25: Convergence, autocorrelation and density plots



6.3.4 High response

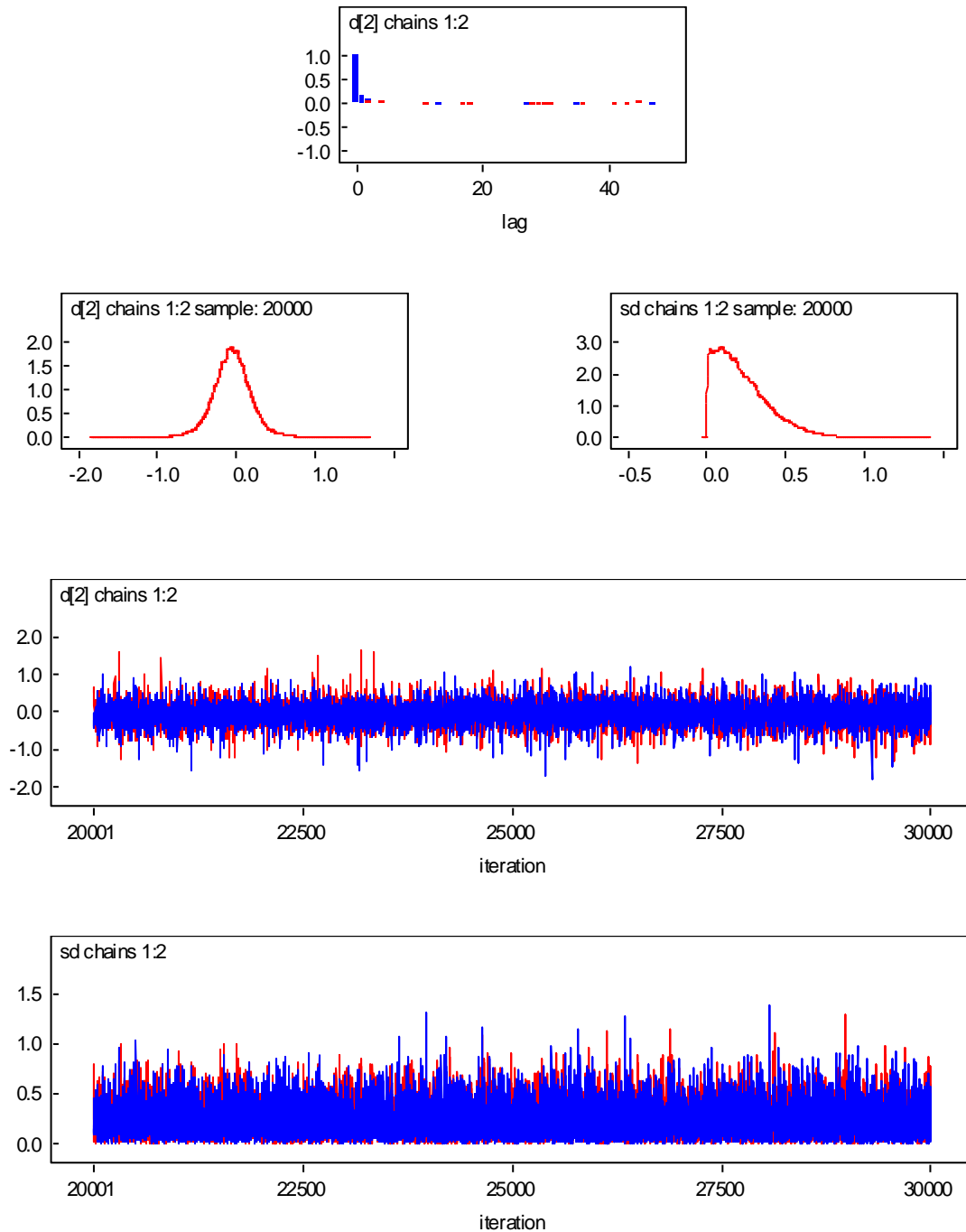
Figure A26: Convergence, autocorrelation and density plots



6.4 Week 8-12

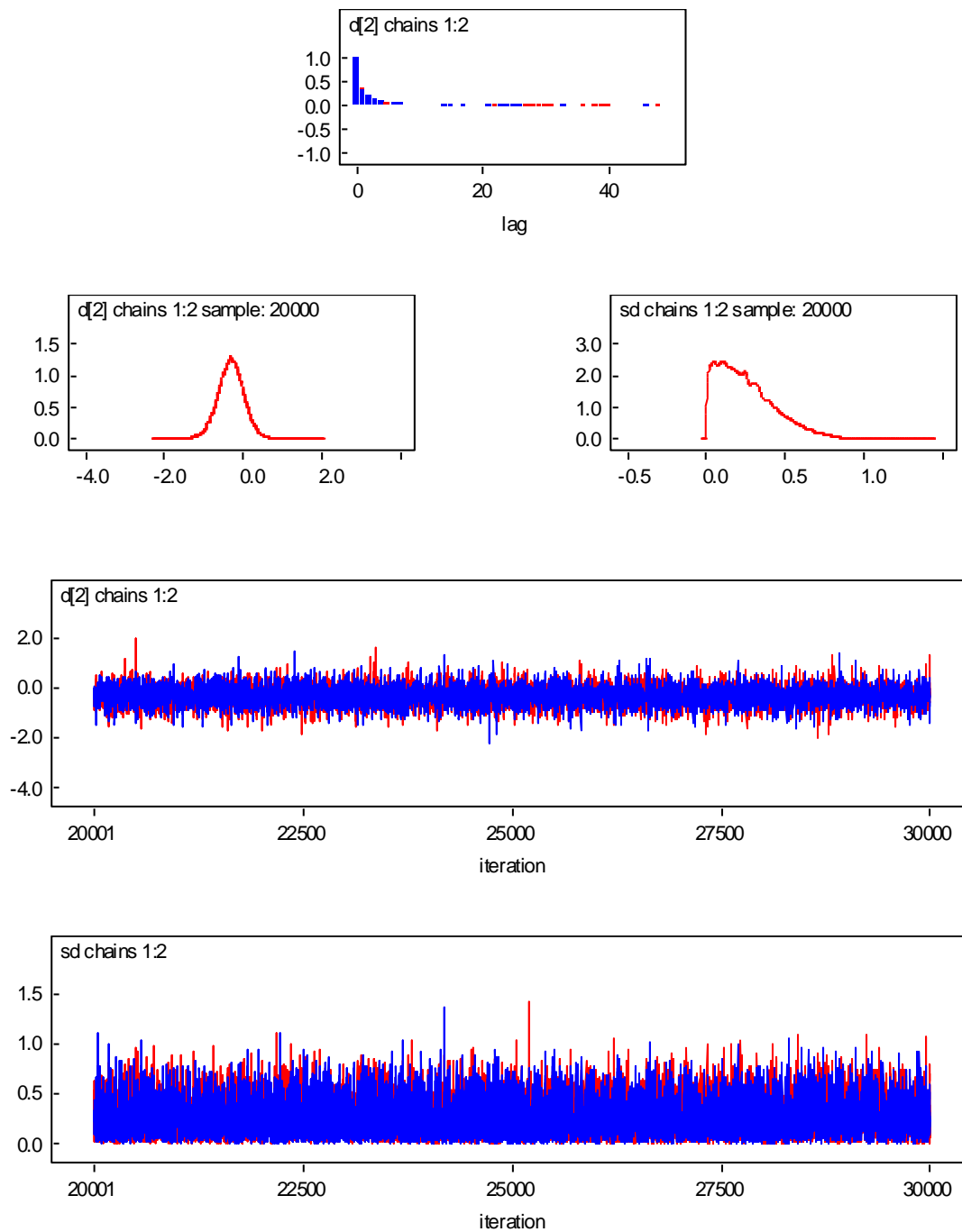
6.4.1 Non response

Figure A27: Convergence, autocorrelation and density plots



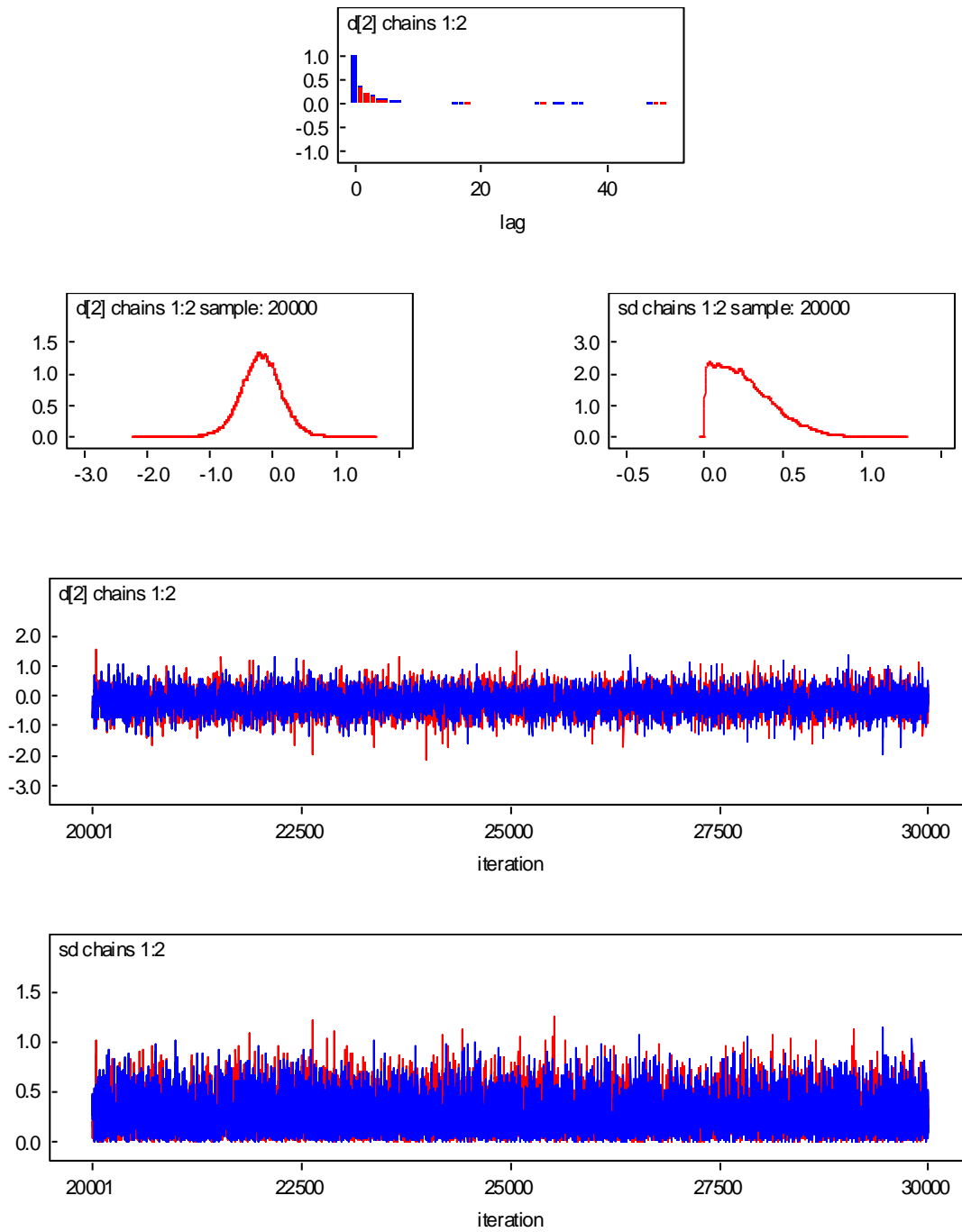
6.4.2 Partial response

Figure A28: Convergence, autocorrelation and density plots



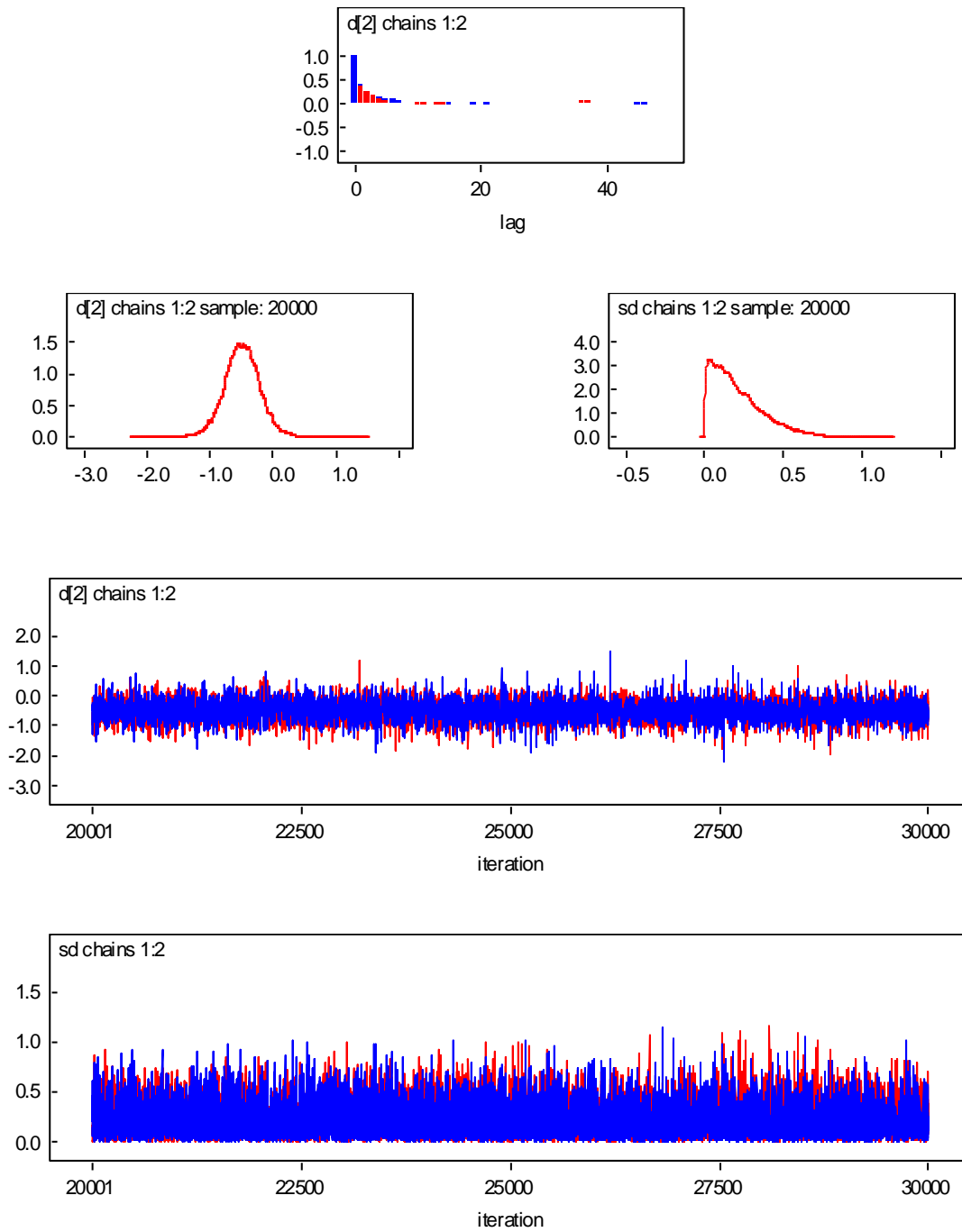
6.4.3 Response

Figure A29: Convergence, autocorrelation and density plots



6.4.4 High response

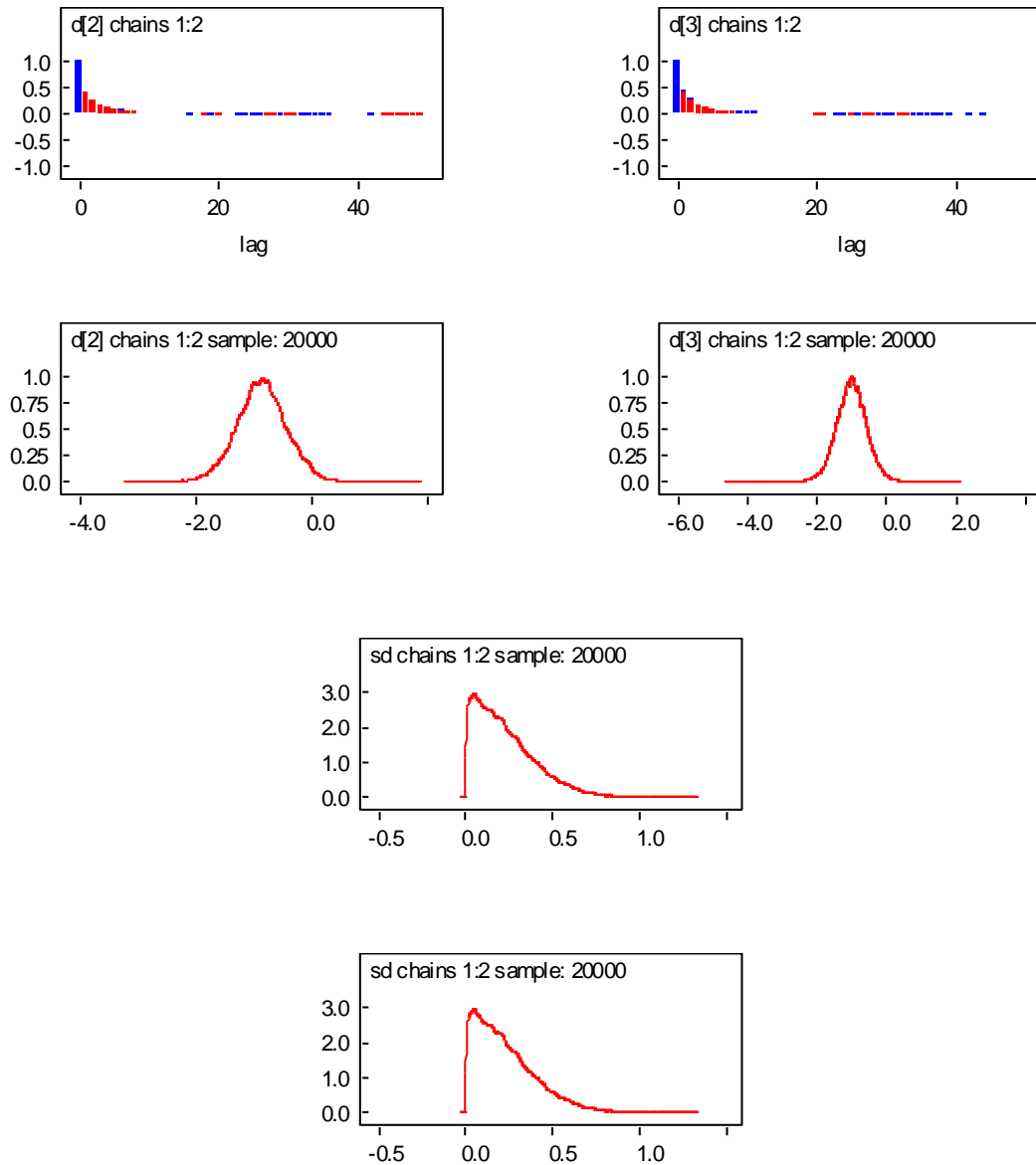
Figure A30: Convergence, autocorrelation and density plots

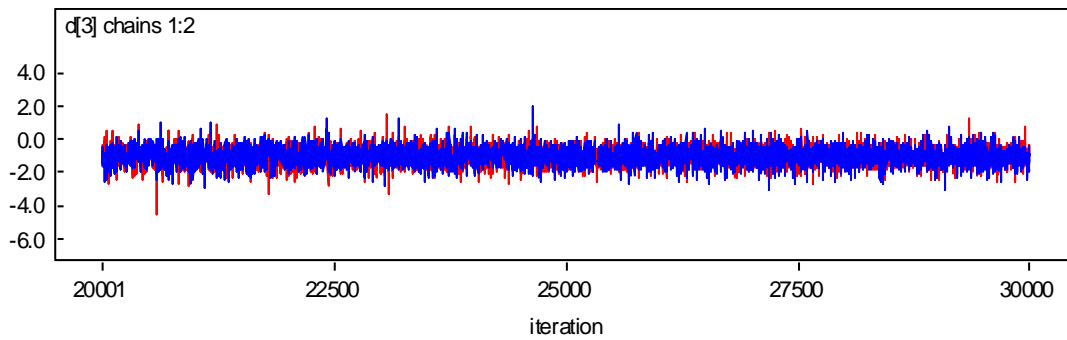
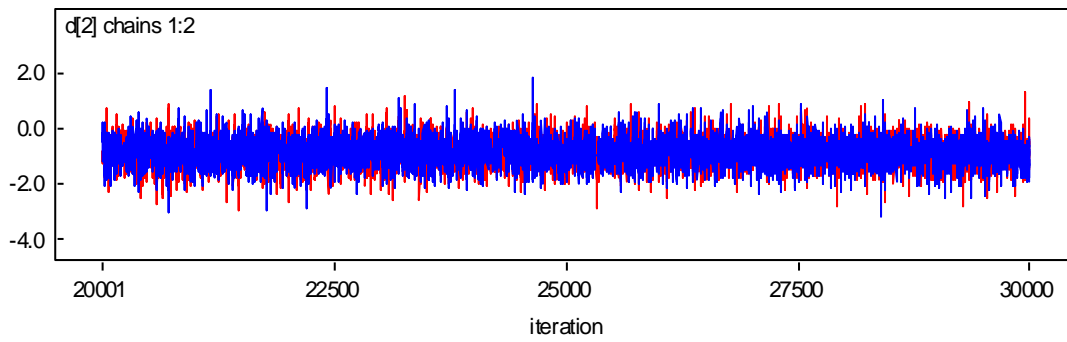


6.5 Week 12-36

6.5.1 Non response

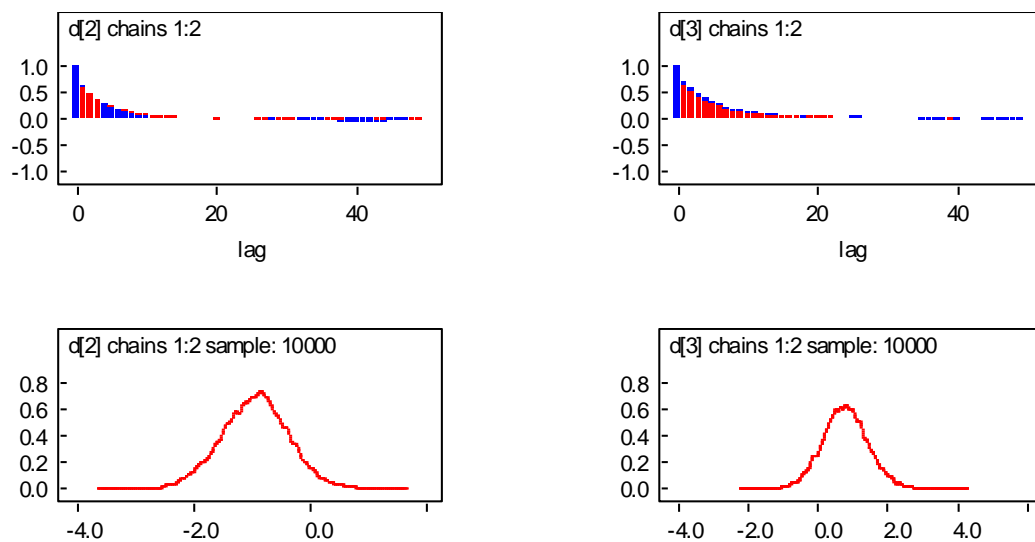
Figure A31: Convergence, autocorrelation and density plots

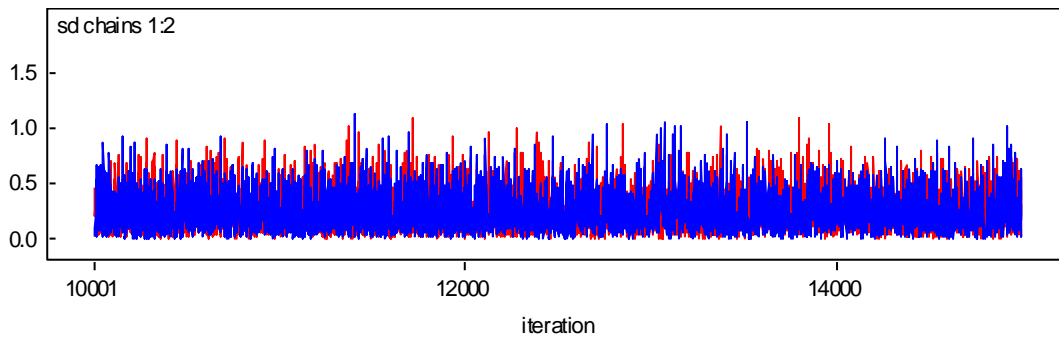
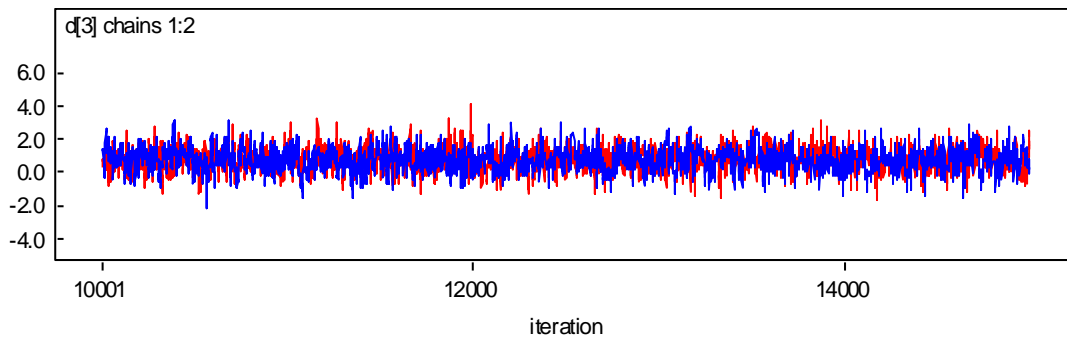
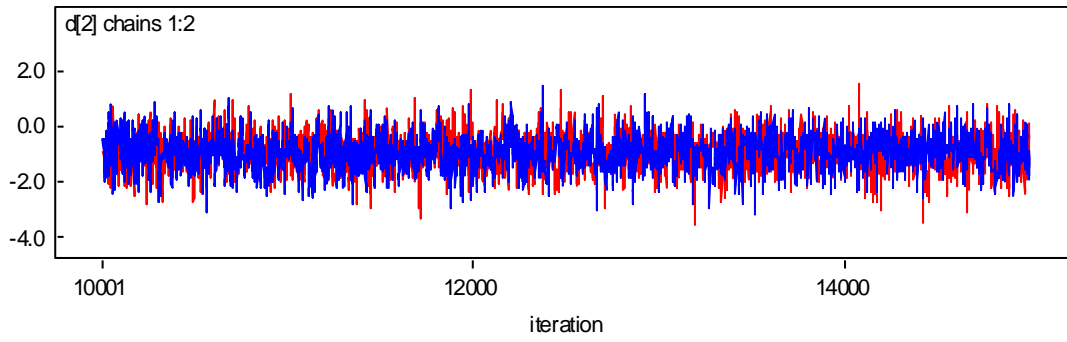
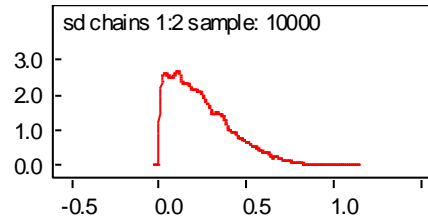




6.5.2 Partial response

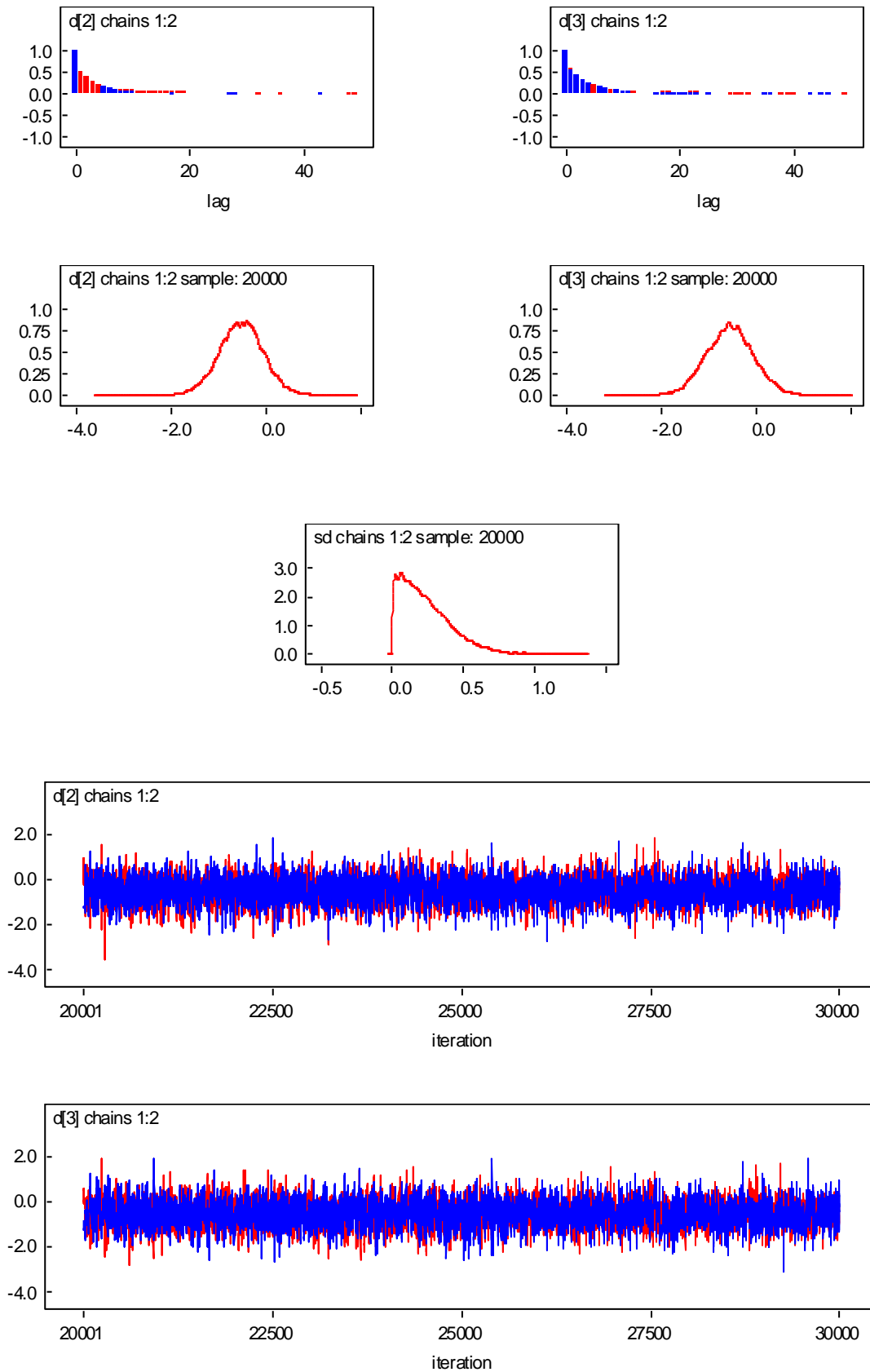
Figure A32: Convergence, autocorrelation and density plots

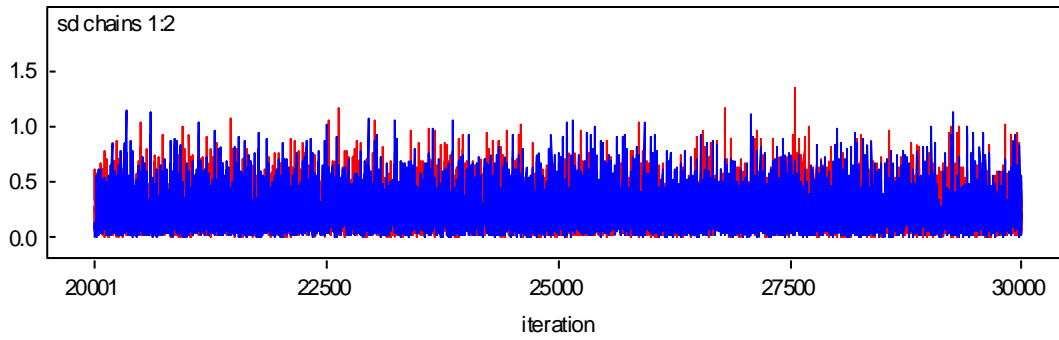




6.5.3 Response

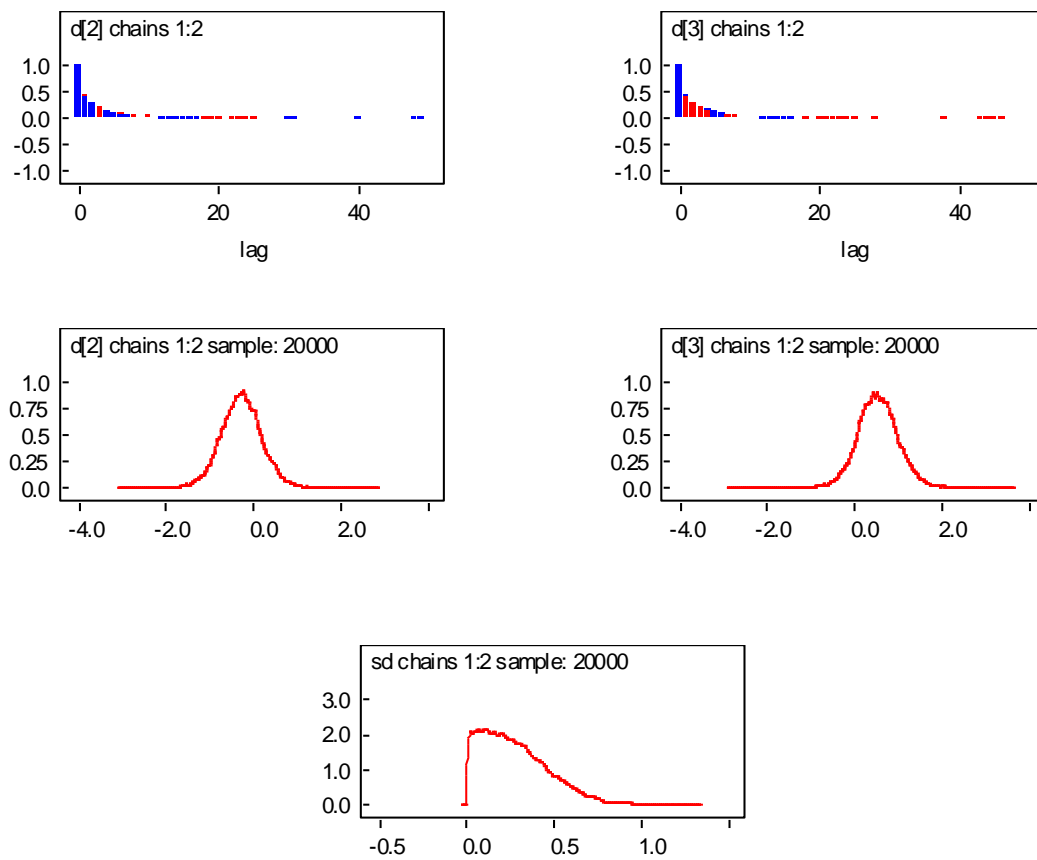
Figure A33: Convergence, autocorrelation and density plots

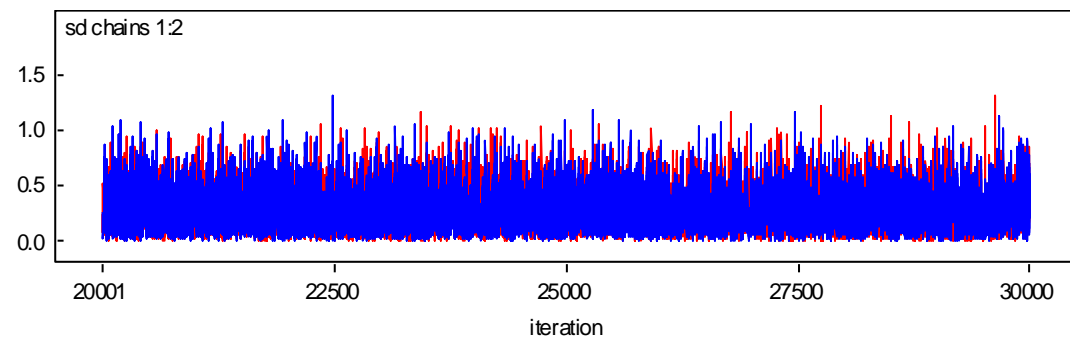
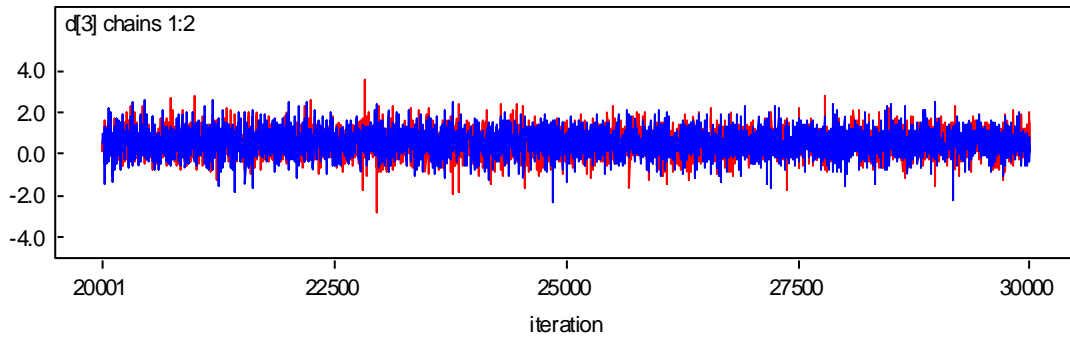
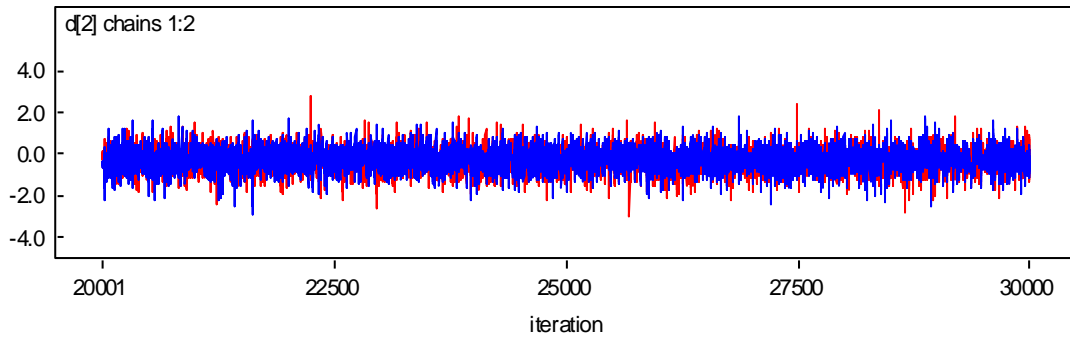




6.5.4 High Response

Figure A34: Convergence, autocorrelation and density plots







Adalimumab for treating moderate to severe hidradenitis suppurativa: A Single Technology Appraisal.

Addendum: ERG critique of company's ACD response

Produced by School of Health and Related Research (ScHARR), The University of Sheffield

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18/03/2016

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1. Introduction

In February 2016, the National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (NICE) published an Appraisal Consultation Document (ACD) for adalimumab for the treatment of moderate to severe hidradenitis suppurativa.¹ The ACD recommendations are shown in Box 1.

Box 1: ACD recommendations - adalimumab for moderate to severe hidradenitis suppurativa

“1.1 The committee is minded not to recommend adalimumab within its marketing authorisation for treating moderate to severe hidradenitis suppurativa in people whose disease has not responded to conventional therapy.

1.2 The committee recommends that NICE requests further analyses from the company, as described in 1.3–1.6. This information should be made available for the second appraisal committee meeting.

1.3 The information should include a formal meta-analysis of the PIONEER I and II trials. Either meta-analyses of individual patient data or, if this is not feasible, full justification and a formal meta-analysis based on aggregate data. The analysis should include:

- *the primary and secondary outcomes common to the trials*
- *outcomes used in the cost-effectiveness analysis*
- *subgroup analyses based on the resulting pooled data.*

1.4 A revised base-case deterministic and probabilistic cost-effectiveness analysis of adalimumab compared with supportive care should be provided, incorporating:

- *the results of a formal meta-analysis of the PIONEER trials*
- *the committee’s preferred assumption about treatment continuation for people in the non-response health state at 36 weeks or later (see section 4.8).*

1.5 Three alternative scenario analyses, applied to the revised base case, should also be provided, in which:

- *Partial response is defined as 25% to 50% reduction in the total abscess and inflammatory nodule (AN) count and no increase in abscesses and draining fistulas.*
- *Transition probabilities beyond week 36 are based on the PIONEER trials instead of the open-label extension study, and missing data are handled consistently.*
- *Both assumptions above are combined.” (NICE ACD,¹ pages 3-4)*

In addition, Section 1.6 of the ACD notes that Appraisal Committee requested further clarification on the measurement of utility values, the company’s resource use survey, the use of the M12-555 open-label extension (OLE) study and methods used to validate the company’s model.

In response to the ACD,¹ the company submitted four documents and two amended versions of their health economic model:

- (i) Company's response to the ACD²
- (ii) Response to the request for further analyses in the ACD³
- (iii) Statistical outputs of ordered categorical network meta-analysis (NMA) - base case analysis⁴
- (iv) Statistical outputs of ordered categorical NMA - partial responders scenario analysis⁵
- (v) Base case model including fixed effects NMAs, the Committee's preferred discontinuation rule, the adalimumab PAS and the ERG's corrections
- (vi) Base case model including random effects NMAs, the Committee's preferred discontinuation rule, the adalimumab PAS and the ERG's corrections.

This addendum presents a summary and critique of the company's response to the ACD and the additional analyses requested by the Committee.^{2:3} In addition, further exploratory analyses are presented to explore existing uncertainties relating to the costs of inpatient surgical admissions for patients with hidradenitis suppurativa and the long-term transition probabilities used in the company's model.

2. Summary of additional evidence presented by the company

2.1 Further analyses of clinical evidence presented in the company's ACD response

The company's "new analyses" document³ presents three sets of meta-analyses of outcomes from the PIONEER I/II trials:

- Meta-analyses of the primary and secondary outcomes from the PIONEER I/II trials
- Meta-analyses of ordered categorical outcomes used in the cost-effectiveness analysis
- Meta-analyses of subgroups from the PIONEER I and II trials

The methods and results of these analyses are briefly summarised below.

2.1.1 Meta-analyses of the primary and secondary outcomes from the PIONEER I/II trials

The company undertook meta-analyses of the individual patient data (IPD) and aggregate data from the PIONEER I and II trials. Fixed effects models and random effects models were presented. According to the company's new analyses document,³ the IPD meta-analysis was based on a one-stage-logistic-model using the maximum likelihood by Laplace approximation method in R. The aggregate data meta-analysis used a binomial likelihood logit link model in WinBUGS for binary response and a normal likelihood identity link model in WinBUGS for continuous outcomes.³ The WinBUGS code was taken from examples given the NICE Decision Support Unit (DSU) Technical Support Document (TSD) 2.⁶ The results of these analyses are summarised in Table 1.

Table 1: Meta-analyses of primary and secondary outcomes from the PIONEER I/II trials

Outcome	Fixed effects Mean (95% CI/CrI)	Random effects Mean (95% CI/CrI)
HiSCR response (NRI) at week 12 (ITT), OR, models based on IPD by R	2.888 (2.066 to 4.062; $p<0.0001$)	2.888 (2.066 to 4.062; $p<0.0001$)
HiSCR response (NRI) at week 12 (ITT), OR, Bayesian models based on aggregate data	2.927 (2.085 to 4.133)	3.235 (1.761 to 6.952)
AN response (achieved AN count of 0,1,2, NRI) at week 12, patients with Hurley stage II at baseline, OR, Bayesian models based on aggregate data	1.579 (1.002 to 2.499)	1.619 (0.214 to 13.105)
NRS30 response (achieved at least 30% reduction and at least 1 unit reduction from baseline in Patient's Global Assessment of Skin Pain at worst, NRI) at week 12 among patients with baseline NRS \geq 3, OR, Bayesian models based on aggregate data	2.014 (1.315 to 3.093)	2.145 (0.826,5.888)
Change in MSS from baseline to week12 (LOCF) for ITT population, difference between arms, Bayesian models based on aggregate data	-14.950 (-21.920 to -8.028)	-15.160 (-22.47 to -7.574)
Change in DLQI from baseline to week12 (LOCF) for ITT population, difference between arms, Bayesian models based on aggregate data	-2.502 (-3.520 to -1.492)	-2.559 (-4.246 to -0.960)

HiSCR – Hidradenitis Suppurativa Clinical Response; NRI – non-responder imputation; IPD – individual patient-level data; ITT – intention-to-treat; AN - abscess and inflammatory nodule; MSS – Modified Sartorius Scale; NRS30 - Patient's Global Assessment of Skin Pain; LOCF – last observation carried forward; DLQI – Dermatology Quality of Life Index; OR – odds ratio; CrI – credible interval

The primary outcome within the PIONEER I/II trials was clinical response as assessed by the Hidradenitis Suppurativa Clinical Response (HiSCR) measure, defined as at least a 50% reduction in the total abscess and inflammatory nodule (AN) count with no increase in abscess count and no increase in draining fistula count relative to baseline. The company's meta-analysis of PIONEER I and II indicates that the odds of patients achieving HiSCR at week 12 is approximately three times greater for adalimumab compared with placebo, based on the IPD (random effects model: OR=2.888; 95% CI, 2.066 to 4.062; $p<0.0001$; fixed effects model: OR=2.888; 95% CI, 2.066 to 4.062; $p<0.0001$) and aggregate patient data (random effects model: OR=3.235; 95% CrI, 1.761 to 6.952; fixed effects model: OR=2.927; 95% CrI, 2.085 to 4.133).

Meta-analyses were also conducted on 12-week data from PIONEER I/II for the secondary outcomes of AN count, Patient's Global Assessment of Skin Pain (NRS30), Modified Sartorius Score (MSS) and the Dermatology Quality of Life Index (DLQI). All secondary analyses were based on aggregate data.

The meta-analysis indicates that the odds of Hurley Stage II patients achieving an AN count of 0, 1, or 2 at week 12 is approximately 1.6 times greater for adalimumab compared with placebo (random

effects model: OR=1.619; 95% CrI, 0.214 to 13.105; fixed effects model: OR=1.579; 95% CrI, 1.002 to 2.499). It is unclear why Hurley Stage III patients have been excluded from this analysis.

The meta-analysis indicates that the odds of patients with a baseline of NRS \geq 3, achieving at least a 30% reduction, and at least 1 unit reduction from baseline in NRS30 at week 12, is approximately twice that for adalimumab compared with placebo (random effects model: OR=2.145; 95% CrI, 0.826 to 5.888; fixed effects model: OR=2.014; 95% CrI, 1.315 to 3.093).

The meta-analysis indicates that the mean difference between treatment groups to week 12 in MSS is around -15 for adalimumab compared with placebo (random effects model: difference=-15.160; 95% CrI, -22.47 to -7.574; fixed effects model: difference=-14.950; 95% CrI, -21.920 to -8.028).

The meta-analysis for the mean difference between treatment groups in DLQI is around -2.5 for adalimumab compared with placebo (random effects model: difference=2.559; 95% CrI, -4.246 to -0.960; fixed effects model: difference=-2.502; 95% CrI, -3.520 to -1.492). The ERG notes that missing data for MSS and DLQI were imputed using a last observation carried forward (LOCF) approach.

2.1.2 Meta-analyses of outcomes used in the cost-effectiveness analysis

The company undertook a series of ordered categorical NMAs using data from the PIONEER I/II trials. Given the multinomial nature of the outcome, treatment effects were measured on the probit scale. The NMAs for relative effects were combined with a baseline model to generate transition matrices for use in the health economic model. The WinBUGS code was taken from NICE DSU TSD 2 Example 6.⁶ Both fixed and random effects models were fitted. In addition, separate models were generated using the original definitions of health states and using the Committee's amended definition of partial response and non-response (see Box 1). Transitions occurring between weeks 12 to 36 within the PIONEER I/II data were treated as a single 24-week matrix (rather than 4-weekly matrices derived from the original arm-based summary data). Vague non-informative normal priors with a mean of 0 and a variance of 1000 were given to the study effects (μ) and treatment effects (d). The z_{aux} node was assigned a uniform prior between 0 and 5. The between-study standard deviation in the random effects model was given a half-normal prior with a mean of 0 and a variance of 0.32. For each of the four sets of analyses (fixed/random effects, original/new definitions of partial response), 20,000 iterations were run as a burn-in period to achieve convergence and then discarded. Results are based on a further 10,000 iterations across 2 chains, using a thinning interval of 10. CODA samples for 20,000 iterations were retained and utilised directly in the company's health economic model. The outputs of these NMAs are not presented within this addendum, but are available from the company's statistical output documents.^{4;5}

2.1.3 Meta-analyses of subgroups from the PIONEER I/II trials

The company also undertook meta-analyses of subgroup data using the same methods applied to the aggregate data for the analysis of the primary endpoint (using WinBUGS). The company's new analyses document³ states that the analysis of HiSCR at week 12 was performed only for those subgroups where the sample size allowed the analysis to be performed. The results of these meta-analyses are presented in Table 2. The subgroup analyses were undertaken using a random effects model only.

Table 2: Meta-analyses of subgroups from the PIONEER I/II trials

Outcome	Fixed effects OR Mean (95% CrI)	Random effects OR Mean (95% CrI)
HiSCR response (NRI) at week 12 (ITT population) by Baseline AN counts		
Baseline AN < Median(9)	NR	2.971 (0.929 to 13.654)
Baseline AN ≥ Median(9)	NR	5.344 (1.297 to 28.446)
HiSCR response (NRI) at week12 (ITT population) by age		
Age < 40	NR	3.264 (1.132 to 11.917)
Age ≥ 40	NR	4.754 (1.910 to 15.674)
HiSCR response (NRI) at week12 (ITT population) by gender		
Female	NR	3.297 (1.318 to 11.658)
Male	NR	4.323 (1.589 to 14.954)
HiSCR response (NRI) at week12 (ITT population) by race		
white	NR	2.980 (1.711 to 5.709)
non-white	NR	NR
HiSCR response (NRI) at week12 (ITT population) by HS duration		
HS duration < Median (9.18 years)	NR	2.983 (0.937 to 12.756)
HS duration ≥ Median (9.18 years)	NR	4.116 (2.121 to 8.365)
HiSCR response (NRI) at week12 (ITT population) by weight		
Weight < Median (93 kg)	NR	3.146 (1.091 to 11.473)
Weight ≥ Median (93 kg)	NR	3.717 (1.685 to 9.403)
HiSCR response (NRI) at week12 (ITT population) by BMI		
BMI < Median (32.06)	NR	2.729 (1.242 to 6.801)
BMI ≥ Median (32.06)	NR	4.482 (1.527 to 23.196)
HiSCR response (NRI) at week12 (ITT population) by smoking status		
Not current smoker	NR	4.674 (1.758 to 18.653)
Current smoker	NR	3.228 (1.266 to 12.579)
HiSCR response (NRI) at week12 (ITT population) by prior HS surgery status		
Prior HS surgery=No	NR	3.408 (1.687 to 8.207)
Prior HS surgery=Yes	NR	NR

HiSCR – Hidradenitis Suppurativa Clinical Response; NRI – non-responder imputation; ITT – intention-to-treat; HS – hidradenitis suppurativa; kg – kilogram; AN - abscess and inflammatory nodule; BMI – body mass index; OR – odds ratio; CrI – credible interval; NR – not reported

The meta-analyses of subgroups from PIONEER I/II indicate that the odds of patients achieving HiSCR at week 12 is higher for those patients with a median baseline AN count of ≥9 (5.344 compared with 2.971 for patients with a median baseline AN count of <9); for patients aged 40 years or more (4.754 compared with 3.264 for patients aged <40 years); for men (4.323 compared with 3.297 for women); for patients with a median duration of disease of ≥9.18 years (4.116 compared with

2.983 for patients with a median duration of disease of <9.18 years); for patients with a median weight of ≥ 93 kg at baseline (3.717 compared with 3.146 for patients with a weight of <93kg); for patients with a median body mass index (BMI) >32.06 (4.482 compared with 2.729 for patients with a median baseline BMI <32.06), and; for current non-smokers (4.674 compared with 3.228 for current smokers).

2.2 Additional information presented in the company's ACD response

In addition to the meta-analyses detailed in Section 2.1, the company's new analyses document³ also presents additional information requested by the Committee in Section 1.6 of the ACD¹ relating to: (i) the measurement of EQ-5D health utilities within PIONEER II; (ii) the company's resource use survey; (iii) the methods used to analyse data from the M12-555 OLE study, and; (iv) validation outputs of the company's health economic model. These data are not reproduced within this addendum.

2.3 Company's alterations to the original health economic model

The company's new health economic analyses are based on the ERG-corrected version of the company's original submitted model (see ERG report,⁹ ERG exploratory analysis 1, page 118 and Appendix 2). Within this exploratory analysis, the ERG corrected inconsistencies in the number of days in a year, resolved the issues surrounding the implementation of the half-cycle correction and altered the timing of the adalimumab acquisition costs to reflect the licensed dosing schedule. In addition, the Patient Access Scheme (PAS) for adalimumab in the hidradenitis suppurativa indication was included (PAS acquisition cost=██████, set-up costs=██████ per patient, implementation costs=██████ per order). The ERG notes that all of the company's new health economic analyses retain the company's original estimate of the cost of an inpatient surgical stay of £5,488.32 per episode; this is discussed in further detail in Section 3.4.3.

In order to apply the transition probabilities generated using the ordered categorical NMAs (see Section 2.1.2), the company made the following amendments to the model:

- Additional worksheets containing CODA samples from the fixed effects and random effects NMAs were included in the model.
- Transition probabilities for weeks 0-2, weeks 2-4, weeks 4-8 and weeks 8-12 for adalimumab and standard care were replaced with those generated using the NMAs.
- The duration of cycle 5 was increased to 24-weeks. An additional matrix detailing transition probabilities for the period 12-36 weeks for each treatment group was generated using the NMAs. These 24-week matrices were used in place of the 6 separate 4-week matrices applied within the company's original model (during cycle 5 only).

- The costs and QALY gains for each option during cycle 5 were multiplied by 6 to reflect this longer transition interval (new 24-week matrix equal to six 4-week cycles).
- Column totals were amended to reflect the lower number of cycles in the amended model.
- The deterministic analyses look up the median transition probability for each parameter.
- The probabilistic analyses look up rows of sampled transition probabilities from the CODA output based on a random number for each matrix row (an approach similar to simple bootstrapping).

In addition, the probability of discontinuation from adalimumab for non-responders from week 36 onwards was set equal to 1.00; this reflects the Committee's preferred discontinuation rule for adalimumab secondary non-responders outlined in the ACD.¹

The company's sensitivity analyses include the following additional amendments to the model:

- Separate NMA-derived transition matrices are included taking into account the re-definition of partial response.
- New transition matrices for weeks 36+ (based generalised logit models [GLMs]) are included taking into account the re-definition of partial response.

New health economic results are presented for the following scenarios:

- Base case analysis NMA (fixed/random effects, deterministic/probabilistic)
- Re-definition of partial responders (fixed/random effects)
- Week 36+ transitions based on PIONEER I/II trials (fixed/random effects)
- Re-definition of partial responders and week 36+ transitions based on PIONEER trials (fixed/random effects).

2.4 Results of company's new health economic analyses

This section summarises the results of the new health economic analyses presented in the company's ACD response.^{2;3} It should be noted that the models submitted as part of the company's original ACD response included two sets of errors which rendered the results unreliable (see Section 3.4.1). Following a request from the ERG to investigate and resolve these issues, the company submitted new models and documentation which rectified these errors. All health economic results presented in this addendum therefore include these corrections.

2.4.1 Company's new base case results

Table 3 presents the company's revised base case results based on the random effects NMA. The analyses presented in Table 3 include the correction of programming errors identified by the ERG, the

Committee's preferred discontinuation rule and the PAS for adalimumab in the hidradenitis suppurativa indication.

Table 3: Company's cost-effectiveness results - random effects NMA, including Committee's preferred discontinuation rule, PAS and ERG corrections

Probabilistic analysis					
Option	QALYs	Costs	Incremental QALYs	Incremental costs	Incremental cost per QALY gained
Adalimumab	12.61	£142,407	0.98	£13,345	£13,676
Standard care	11.64	£129,062	-	-	-
Deterministic analysis					
Option	QALYs	Costs	Incremental QALYs	Incremental costs	Incremental cost per QALY gained
Adalimumab	12.58	£140,342	0.95	£11,695	£12,336
Standard care	11.63	£128,647	-	-	-

QALY – quality-adjusted life year

Based on the random effects NMA, the probabilistic version of the company's model suggests that adalimumab produces an additional 0.98 QALYs at an additional cost of £13,345 compared with standard care; the incremental cost-effectiveness ratio (ICER) for adalimumab versus standard care is expected to be £13,676 per QALY gained. The ICER produced from the deterministic analysis of the model is slightly lower (ICER=£12,336 per QALY gained).

Table 4 presents the company's revised base case results based on the fixed effects NMA. The analyses presented in Table 4 include the correction of programming errors identified by the ERG, the Committee's preferred discontinuation rule and the PAS for adalimumab in the hidradenitis suppurativa indication.

Table 4: Company's cost-effectiveness results – fixed effects NMA, including Committee's preferred discontinuation rule, PAS and ERG corrections

Probabilistic analysis					
Option	QALYs	Costs	Incremental QALYs	Incremental costs	Incremental cost per QALY gained
Adalimumab	12.60	£141,109	0.96	£12,712	£13,183
Standard care	11.64	£128,396	-	-	-
Deterministic analysis					
Option	QALYs	Costs	Incremental QALYs	Incremental costs	Incremental cost per QALY gained
Adalimumab	12.58	£140,349	0.95	£11,701	£12,338
Standard care	11.63	£128,648	-	-	-

QALY – quality-adjusted life year

Based on the fixed effects NMA, the probabilistic version of the company’s model suggests that adalimumab produces an additional 0.96 QALYs at an additional cost of £12,712 compared with standard care; the ICER for adalimumab versus standard care is expected to be £13,183 per QALY gained. The ICER produced from the deterministic analysis of the model is slightly lower (ICER=£12,338 per QALY gained).

2.4.2 Company’s new sensitivity analysis results

Table 5 summarises the results of the additional sensitivity analyses presented by the company.³ All sensitivity analysis results are based on the deterministic version of the company’s model and include the correction of programming errors identified by the ERG, the Committee’s preferred discontinuation rule and the PAS for adalimumab in the hidradenitis suppurativa indication.

Table 5: Summary of sensitivity analyses presented in company’s ACD response and additional analyses document

Scenario	ICER adalimumab versus standard care (random effects)	ICER adalimumab versus standard care (fixed effects)
Base case	£12,336	£12,338
New definition of partial response	£7,646	£7,656
Week 36+ transitions based on PIONEER I/II	£2,098	£2,101
New definition of partial response and week 36+ transitions based on PIONEER I/II	£2,002	£2,014

ICER – incremental cost-effectiveness ratio

The company’s sensitivity analyses indicate that the re-definition of partial response reduces the ICER for adalimumab versus standard care to around £7,650 per QALY gained. The analyses in which the week 36+ transition matrices for adalimumab responders are based on the GLMs fitted to data from the PIONEER I/II trials reduce the ICER further to around £2,100 per QALY gained. When these two scenarios are combined, the ICER for adalimumab versus standard care is estimated to be approximately £2,000 per QALY gained. It should be noted that the ERG has several concerns regarding the robustness of these sensitivity analyses (see Section 3.4.2).

3. ERG critique of the further analyses presented in the company’s response to ACD2

3.1 Critical appraisal and model verification/validation methods

In order to critique the additional analyses presented by the company in response to the ACD, the ERG adopted the following approaches:

- Scrutiny of all documentation submitted by the company.
- Comparison of transition probabilities derived from simple arm-based summary data from PIONEER I/II and from the company’s NMAs.

- Checking of cells linking the NMAs outputs to the transition matrices in the company's model.
- Scrutiny of amendments to allow for the incorporation of the NMAs within the model.
- Reproduction of the company's new ICERs using the NMA-derived transition matrices within the original ERG-corrected version of the model.

3.2 ERG critique of company's NMA methods

With respect to the meta-analyses presented within the company's ACD response,³ the ERG is broadly satisfied that the methods outlined in NICE TSD 2⁶ have been followed. However, the ERG makes the following observations:

- The proportion of patients with "no response" on the reference treatment is given a prior distribution on the probit scale; there is no discussion in the text describing the basis for this distribution.
- The total residual deviance is given in the tables in the statistical outputs documents,^{4,5} however, the number of data points upon which this is based is not mentioned in the text. Consequently, it is not possible to assess the absolute goodness-of-fit of the models.
- The further analyses document³ includes the results of Bayesian random effects models. The results suggest that a reference prior distribution for the between-study standard deviation was used when there were insufficient studies to allow Bayesian updating.
 - Results of the analysis of binary outcomes summarised as odds ratios may not be realistic where the upper limit of the 95% credible interval exceeds 1.0.
 - No details are given of the prior distribution specified for the between-study standard deviation for continuous outcomes. Results of the analyses of continuous outcomes may not be plausible if the prior distribution for the between-study standard deviation was not appropriate for the scale of the outcome.
- Rather than performing separate subgroup analyses (which were presumably undertaken to explore the consistency of treatment effects across subgroups), the ERG considers that it would have been more appropriate to fit models including interaction terms and to assess the significance of the interaction terms.
- Strictly speaking, the probabilistic analysis should incorporate uncertainty based on predictive distributions rather than means of random effects distributions. It is unclear whether the CODA samples are based on the posterior distribution or the predictive distribution.
- The company's NMAs were conducted for both fixed and random effects models. In general, we expect variation in treatment effects between studies as a consequence of differences in study conduct and patient characteristics. A fixed effects model can be used if we are interested in making inferences conditional on the studies available for analysis. However, if we want to make an unconditional inference allowing for potential heterogeneity then a random effects

model is appropriate. Defaulting to a fixed effect model because there are insufficient studies to estimate the between-study standard deviation may underestimate heterogeneity. The ERG prefers the use of a random effects model that acknowledges the potential for heterogeneity, including external information if necessary about the plausible magnitude of the between-study standard deviation.

3.3 ERG comments on additional information submitted by the company

With respect to the additional information provided by the company in response to the Committee's clarification requests, the ERG makes the following observations:

- *EQ-5D estimates from PIONEER II.* The company's additional analyses include information concerning the collection of EQ-5D data within the PIONEER II trial (see company's new analyses document,³ Table 26). The ERG notes the very high level of attrition in the week 36 data. Whilst 100 patients in the non-response category completed the EQ-5D questionnaire at week 12, only 7 patients with non-response contributed data to the week 36 assessment. Given the imbalance in the proportion of patients in each category contributing data at week 36, it is possible that outcomes are subject to informative censoring. This may produce some bias in the utility values applied in the health economic model, although the magnitude of this potential bias is unclear.
- *Company's resource use survey.* The company's additional information is largely the same as that contained within the original company submission (CS),⁷ their response to clarification questions⁸ and their original health economic model.
- *M12-555 OLE study.* As discussed in the ERG report,⁹ the GLM fitted to the M12-555 OLE data used in the model has been derived from an interim analysis. Given the immaturity of these data, particularly in terms of length of follow-up for the overall OLE cohort, these transition probabilities are subject to considerable uncertainty. In addition, the use of an unblinded observational design may introduce the risk of bias and confounding.
- *Model validation – Markov trace.* The new analyses document³ includes vectors displaying the percentage of patients in each of the four living health states for the adalimumab and standard care groups (see new analyses document,³ Tables 30 and 31). The document states that the values for the adalimumab group are the same as those presented in the CS (see CS,⁷ Table 58). The ERG was unable to replicate the predicted percentages of patients included in either group at weeks 12 or 36. The ERG also notes that given that the model has been amended to include NMA-derived transition probabilities, it is unclear why neither the "observed" nor the "predicted" values have changed compared with those given in the original CS.⁷ It is also unclear whether the "predicted" columns reflect the use of fixed or random effects NMAs (or neither). In addition, the ERG notes that whilst Table 30 of the company's new analyses document³ suggests that the predicted and observed percentage of adalimumab non-responders at week 12 is 0.0%, this does not reflect the findings of either the PIONEER I/II trials or the company's Markov trace. As such, the ERG does not consider the company's model validation exercise to be reliable.
- *Model validation – mean utility prediction at weeks 12 and 36.* Given the limited number of patients contributing EQ-5D data at week 36 in PIONEER II, the company's comparison of

mean observed utility and model-predicted utility at 36 weeks may not be meaningful. The model based only on data from the PIONEER II trial predicts a 12-week incremental QALY gain of 0.02 for adalimumab versus standard care. The PIONEER II study reported a mean change from baseline in EQ-5D at week 12 for adalimumab versus placebo to be 0.1 ($p < 0.001$).⁷ Assuming that the observed gain in health utility is maintained over the entire 12-week period, this would suggest an incremental QALY gain of approximately 0.02. This suggests that at least during the induction phase, the company's model produces predicted incremental QALY gains which are consistent with those observed within PIONEER II.

3.4 ERG critique of company's new health economic analyses

3.4.1 Verification of the company's implementation of the NMAs within the health economic model

During the process of verifying the company's new analyses, the ERG identified two sets of unequivocal errors. These errors related to: (i) the incorrect calculation of drug acquisition costs in the adalimumab group during cycle 5 (weeks 12-36), and; (ii) the incorrect linking of all NMA-derived transition probabilities to the active transition matrices in the model.

(i) Miscalculation of adalimumab acquisition costs

Within the company's new model, the formulae used to calculate total drug acquisition costs for the adalimumab group during the week 12-36 cycle (sheet "Markov Trace – ADA" cells BE:BH15) were incorrect. Specifically, the formulae were missing a necessary set of brackets; this meant that only the acquisition costs of adalimumab for patients in the partial response state were uplifted by the increased duration of the cycle (24 weeks), whilst costs applied to the other states assumed a 4-week cycle. This error did not apply to the standard care group. Consequently, the company's new analyses miscalculated the total costs of adalimumab and the ICERs for adalimumab versus standard care in the company's ACD response³ were underestimated.

(ii) Incorrect linking of transition probabilities from the NMA in the model

The ERG compared the NMA-derived transition probabilities applied in the company's new model against the arm-based summary matrices used in the original model. The ERG noted that the transition probabilities were very different. In particular, the values were linked in such a way that the "destination state" ordering within each matrix appeared to have been inverted. In other words, this resulted in the following problems:

- Where the formulae should have looked up the probability of transiting to high response (state 1), they were instead looking up the probability of transiting to no response (state 4).
- Where the formulae should have looked up the probability of transiting to response (state 2), they were instead looking up the probability of transiting to partial response (state 3).

- Where the formulae should have looked up the probability of transiting to partial response (state 3), they were instead looking up the probability of transiting to response (state 2).
- Where the formulae should have looked up the probability of transiting to no response (state 4), they were instead looking up the probability of transiting to high response (state 1).

This error applied to all of the company's NMA-derived matrices in the new model and thus led to very different Markov traces compared with the original model. Consequently, the new health economic analyses presented in the company's original ACD response³ could not be considered reliable. In response to a request from the ERG for the company to investigate this matter, the company confirmed that the ordering of the transition probabilities within all NMA-derived matrices had been erroneously inverted. The company subsequently revised all of their analyses to address these two problems. All ICERs presented in this addendum therefore include these corrections.

During further verification by the ERG, a third error was identified. During weeks 12-36, the 24-week matrix applies the original 4-week discontinuation probability (1.75%). By translating between probabilities and rates, converting this 4-week probability to a 24-week probability gives a corrected figure of 10.04%. This corrected value is used in all ERG exploratory analyses (see Section 4).

Based on the model amendments described in the company's further analyses document³ and the NMA-derived transition matrices included in the company's new model, the ERG was able to use the ERG-corrected model (ERG exploratory analysis 1, see ERG report,⁹ page 118 and Appendix 2) to produce the deterministic ICERs presented in the company's ACD response (excluding the error relating to the discontinuation rate during cycle 5). The ERG was also able to use the company's new model to replicate the company's sensitivity analysis results. A re-run of the probabilistic sensitivity analysis by the ERG produced similar results to those contained in the company's new analyses document.³ The company's base case ICERs however remain unreliable for three reasons:

- (1) The discontinuation rate applied in cycle 5 is incorrect.
- (2) The mean cost of surgical inpatient admissions is clinically unrealistic.
- (3) The NMA-derived transition matrices apply only to the first 36 weeks of the model; beyond this timepoint, the new model uses the same arm-based summary data applied in the original analysis, thereby breaking randomisation. Given that the company's base case uses GLM fitted to the M12-555 OLE study for adalimumab responders and a GLM fitted to the PIONEER II placebo patients for the standard care group, this issue only applies to those patients who discontinue adalimumab. The ERG also notes that the adalimumab discontinuation group is not a randomised group and according to the company's GLMs, this group has a better long-term prognosis than patients who never received adalimumab. The clinical plausibility of this difference in prognosis is unclear.

These issues are addressed in the ERG's exploratory analyses (see Section 4).

3.4.2 Issues relating to the company's sensitivity analyses

Despite the correction of the base case analyses, the ERG has concerns regarding the robustness of the company's sensitivity analyses:

1. *The impact of redefining partial response and non-response on other model parameters has not been fully accounted for.* Whilst the company has undertaken separate NMAs based on the re-definition of partial responders, the sensitivity analysis undertaken using the company's new model is restricted only to altering the transition probabilities. However, the values of other model parameters will also be affected by this alternative definition, for example, the health utility values and the adalimumab discontinuation rates. The health state costs associated with partial response and no response would also likely be affected, although it is unclear whether the available survey data would have allowed for an appropriate re-analysis.
2. *The week 36+ transition matrices derived from the GLMs of PIONEER I/II data are not based on a formal meta-analysis.* The company's revised model includes the same week 36+ transition matrices as that used in the original CS.⁷ These were derived through the use of simple arm-based summary data, thereby breaking randomisation. The ERG's concerns regarding the differential prognosis of adalimumab discontinuers and patients receiving standard care also apply to this analysis.

As a consequence of these inconsistencies, the ERG does not consider the company's sensitivity analyses to be reliable.

3.4.3 Uncertainty surrounding the costs of surgery

As noted in Section 2.3, the company's new analyses retain the company's original estimate of the cost of an inpatient surgical stay. The ERG report⁹ highlighted concerns regarding the estimated lifetime costs associated with inpatient admissions predicted by the company's model. Based on the company's new model (using transition probabilities derived from the random effects NMA), within the standard care group, the model predicts that the average patient will require approximately 33.90 inpatient surgical admissions over their remaining lifetime. The equivalent number in the adalimumab group is approximately 29.96 admissions. The tariff cost applied to each inpatient admission is £5,488.32 and is associated with a length of stay of 5.1 days; this might be considered to be broadly reflective of a wide excision procedure. The ERG notes that whilst the model predicts that adalimumab reduces surgery costs, the company has not provided any evidence to demonstrate a reduction in overall surgical admissions for adalimumab relative to standard care.

Within the ACD,¹ the Committee noted uncertainty around the true lifetime cost of surgery:

“The clinical experts agreed that the company had overestimated the surgery-related resource use, and stated that most surgeries are minor procedures; wide excisions are less common. The clinical experts suggested that the ERG’s alternative assumptions about surgical procedures may have underestimated the costs, but could not present any alternative estimates. The clinical experts also disagreed with the company’s assumption that adalimumab reduced the number of inpatient admissions compared with supportive care; stating that there is no clinical evidence to support this. The committee was unclear whether adalimumab would reduce the need for surgery. The committee concluded that the company had overestimated resource use costs for supportive care and adalimumab, and that the true values were closer to the ERG’s estimates.” (NICE ACD,¹ Section 4.13, pages 27-28)

The company’s ACD response² argues that the ERG’s preferred base case (see ERG report,⁹ exploratory analysis 3, page 124) underestimates the cost of surgery for hidradenitis suppurativa. The company’s ACD response mentions an AbbVie observational cross-sectional study of 101 patients with hidradenitis suppurativa over a 5-year period prior to July 2014-April 2015. Of these 101 patients, 41% had surgery (86 surgeries over 5 years). Of these, 13.9% (n=12) had surgical complications, and 34.1% (n=14) had recurrent surgery most of which was at the same site (78.6%, n=11). The median time to next surgery was 5 months and the median time to recurrence of disease was 10.2 months (range 0.2 -66 months).²

The ERG notes that the company’s cross-sectional study suggests that: (a) not all patients will undergo surgery (over a 5-year period) and that (b) on average, patients underwent 0.17 surgeries per year. This is considerably lower than the estimates predicted by the company’s model (approximately 0.51 surgeries each year for the patient’s remaining lifetime [33.90 inpatient admissions over 66 years]). Further, it is unclear from the company’s cross-sectional study how many of these surgical procedures incurred an inpatient stay and how many did not; the ERG notes that the costs of surgery-related outpatient visits and wound care are parameterised separately in the company’s model.

The company’s ACD response² also refers to market research data relating to 315 patients with hidradenitis suppurativa which indicate that 79% of patients required surgery. These data also indicated that local incision and drainage was the most common procedure and that 38% of patients also reported having wide excisions.

The ERG notes that these market research data are not helpful in reducing the uncertainty around the mean cost of inpatient surgical admissions as the time period under consideration is unclear and no information is provided regarding the number of wide excisions received by the patients included in the sample.

The company's ACD response² also suggests that the ERG's assumption that 67% of inpatient surgeries (based on HES data) take place in a day case setting was likely to be an overestimate as this estimate relates only to patients who had a first recorded inpatient HS diagnosis code (index spell) during the study period. The company's ACD response states that based on the total number of inpatient spells reported during the 6.5-year study period, 31,875 of 65,544 (48.63%) inpatient admissions took place in a day case setting. The ERG notes that this additional information was mentioned by the company in the first Appraisal Committee meeting but was not reported in the original CS.⁷ The ERG is however unclear whether all inpatient spells for the included cohort specifically relate to inpatient surgical procedures for hidradenitis suppurativa or whether other types of surgical procedure for other conditions may have been included in this lower estimate.

The ERG further notes that the company has not provided any additional information regarding the mean cost of inpatient surgical admissions and therefore uncertainty remains regarding the true value of this parameter. This has not been addressed in the company's new analyses. Given that the cost assumed by the company appears to reflect that of a wide excision, the company's analysis implies that over their remaining lifetime, the average patient on standard care will undergo around 33.90 wide excisions whilst the average patient receiving adalimumab will undergo around 29.96 wide excisions. The ERG considers this to be highly implausible and produces a bias in favour of adalimumab.

The ACD response received from the British Association of Dermatology (BAD)¹⁰ states that a higher number of wide excisions may be possible:

"In particular, it may be that three or four wide excisions are required on average during the lifetime of a patient with moderate to severe HS, rather than the estimate of two wide excisions included in the ERG report." (Response to the ACD from the British Association of Dermatologists,⁷ 2016)

Given this remaining uncertainty, the ERG has conducted further exploratory analyses around the cost of surgical inpatient procedures using the company's revised base case model.

4. Additional exploratory analyses undertaken by the ERG

4.1 Description of exploratory analyses undertaken by the ERG

The ERG undertook additional exploratory analyses around the following scenarios using the company's model, based only on the random effects NMA:

- Exploratory analysis 1 – Discontinuation rate corrected
- Exploratory analysis 2 – Discontinuation rate corrected, ERG's original surgery cost estimate

- Exploratory analysis 3 - Discontinuation rate corrected, proportion of inpatient procedures set to 0.49
- Exploratory analysis 4 - Discontinuation rate corrected, proportion of inpatient procedures set to 0.49 and number of wide excisions over lifetime set to 3
- Exploratory analysis 5 - Discontinuation rate corrected, proportion of inpatient procedures set to 0.49 and number of wide excisions over lifetime set to 4
- Exploratory analysis 6 - Discontinuation rate corrected, difference in inpatient surgical admissions removed from the model (inpatient surgery cost set equal to zero)
- Exploratory analysis 7 - Discontinuation rate corrected, ERG's original surgery cost estimate, adalimumab discontinuation week 36+ GLM set equal to standard care GLM
- Exploratory analysis 8 - Discontinuation rate corrected, proportion of inpatient procedures set to 0.49 and number of wide excisions over lifetime set to 4, adalimumab discontinuation week 36+ GLM set equal to standard care GLM
- Exploratory analysis 9 - Discontinuation rate corrected, difference in inpatient surgical admissions removed from the model (inpatient surgery cost set equal to zero), adalimumab discontinuation week 36+ GLM set equal to standard care GLM

All analyses include the correction of programming errors identified by the ERG, the Committee's preferred discontinuation rule and the PAS for adalimumab in the hidradenitis suppurativa indication.

4.2 Results of exploratory analyses undertaken by the ERG

The results of these additional exploratory analyses are presented in Tables 6-14. Unless otherwise stated, all analyses are based on the deterministic version of the company's model.

Table 6: ERG exploratory analysis 1 - Company's surgery cost estimate (mean cost=£5,488.32), random effects NMA, ERG corrections, corrected discontinuation rate during cycle 5, Committee's preferred discontinuation rule and adalimumab PAS

Option	QALYs	Costs	Incremental QALYs	Incremental costs	Incremental cost per QALY gained
Adalimumab	12.56	£138,686	0.93	£10,038	£10,770
Standard care	11.63	£128,647	-	-	-

QALY – quality-adjusted life year

Table 7: ERG exploratory analysis 2 - ERG’s original surgery cost estimate (mean cost=£1,525.74), random effects NMA, ERG corrections, corrected discontinuation rate during cycle 5, Committee’s preferred discontinuation rule and adalimumab PAS

Option	QALYs	Costs	Incremental QALYs	Incremental costs	Incremental cost per QALY gained
Adalimumab	12.56	£82,585	0.93	£18,469	£19,816
Standard care	11.63	£64,116	-	-	-

QALY – quality-adjusted life year

Table 8: ERG exploratory analysis 3 - Proportion of inpatient procedures set to 0.49 (mean cost=£1,738.73), random effects NMA, ERG corrections, corrected discontinuation rate during cycle 5, Committee’s preferred discontinuation rule and adalimumab PAS

Option	QALYs	Costs	Incremental QALYs	Incremental costs	Incremental cost per QALY gained
Adalimumab	12.56	£85,601	0.93	£18,016	£19,330
Standard care	11.63	£67,585	-	-	-

QALY – quality-adjusted life year

Table 9: ERG exploratory analysis 4 - Proportion of inpatient procedures set to 0.49 and number of wide excisions over lifetime set to 3 (mean cost=£1,838.69), random effects NMA, ERG corrections, corrected discontinuation rate during cycle 5, Committee’s preferred discontinuation rule and adalimumab PAS

Option	QALYs	Costs	Incremental QALYs	Incremental costs	Incremental cost per QALY gained
Adalimumab	12.56	£87,016	0.93	£17,804	£19,101
Standard care	11.63	£69,212	-	-	-

QALY – quality-adjusted life year

Table 10: ERG exploratory analysis 5 - Proportion of inpatient procedures set to 0.49 and number of wide excisions over lifetime set to 4 (mean cost= £1,938.65), random effects NMA, ERG corrections, corrected discontinuation rate during cycle 5, Committee’s preferred discontinuation rule and adalimumab PAS

Option	QALYs	Costs	Incremental QALYs	Incremental costs	Incremental cost per QALY gained
Adalimumab	12.56	£88,431	0.93	£17,591	£18,873
Standard care	11.63	£70,840	-	-	-

QALY – quality-adjusted life year

Table 11: ERG exploratory analysis 6 - Difference in inpatient surgery removed from the model (inpatient surgery cost set equal to zero), random effects NMA, ERG corrections, corrected discontinuation rate during cycle 5, Committee's preferred discontinuation rule and adalimumab PAS

Option	QALYs	Costs	Incremental QALYs	Incremental costs	Incremental cost per QALY gained
Adalimumab	12.56	£60,985	0.93	£21,716	£23,299
Standard care	11.63	£39,269	-	-	-

QALY – quality-adjusted life year

Table 12: ERG exploratory analysis 7 - ERG's original surgery cost estimate (mean cost=£1,525.74), random effects NMA, ERG corrections, corrected discontinuation rate during cycle 5, Committee's preferred discontinuation rule, adalimumab PAS and adalimumab discontinuation week 36+ GLM set equal to standard care week 36+ GLM

Option	QALYs	Costs	Incremental QALYs	Incremental costs	Incremental cost per QALY gained
Adalimumab	12.35	£84,076	0.72	£19,960	£27,701
Standard care	11.63	£64,116	-	-	-

QALY – quality-adjusted life year

Table 13: ERG exploratory analysis 8 - Proportion of inpatient procedures set to 0.49 and number of wide excisions over lifetime set to 4 (mean cost= £1,938.65), random effects NMA, ERG corrections, corrected discontinuation rate during cycle 5, Committee's preferred discontinuation rule, adalimumab PAS and adalimumab discontinuation week 36+ GLM set equal to standard care week 36+ GLM

Option	QALYs	Costs	Incremental QALYs	Incremental costs	Incremental cost per QALY gained
Adalimumab	12.35	£90,124	0.72	£19,284	£26,763
Standard care	11.63	£70,840	-	-	-

QALY – quality-adjusted life year

Table 14: ERG exploratory analysis 9 - Difference in inpatient surgery removed from the model (inpatient surgery cost set equal to zero), random effects NMA, ERG corrections, corrected discontinuation rate during cycle 5, Committee's preferred discontinuation rule, adalimumab PAS and adalimumab discontinuation week 36+ GLM set equal to standard care week 36+ GLM

Option	QALYs	Costs	Incremental QALYs	Incremental costs	Incremental cost per QALY gained
Adalimumab	12.35	£61,726	0.72	£22,457	£31,167
Standard care	11.63	£39,269	-	-	-

QALY – quality-adjusted life year

As shown in Table 6, the correction of the error relating to the adalimumab discontinuation rate during cycle 5 improves the ICER for adalimumab versus standard care compared with the company's base case (ICER=£10,770 per QALY gained). However, the inclusion of a lower mean cost for inpatient surgical admissions increases the ICER considerably; based on the ERG's original estimated cost of surgery (£1,525.74 per episode), the ICER for adalimumab versus standard care is increased to £19,816 per QALY gained. As shown in Tables 8 to 10, altering the proportion of surgeries taking place in a day case setting and the mean number of wide excisions does not materially impact upon the ICER (range from £18,873 to 19,101 per QALY gained) compared with the use of the ERG's original estimate. The probabilistic ICER for the most favourable costing scenario (49% surgeries in the day case setting and 4 wide local excisions) is estimated to be £20,196 per QALY gained (deterministic ICER=£18,873 per QALY gained). Under the least favourable costing scenario (no reduction in inpatient admissions), the probabilistic ICER is estimated to be £24,769 per QALY gained (deterministic ICER=£23,299 per QALY gained).

Tables 12-14 present alternative analyses in which the long-term (week 36+) transition matrix for adalimumab discontinuers is assumed to be the same as that for the standard care group. When combined with the range of alternative costing scenarios, the assumption of no difference in long-term prognosis for adalimumab discontinuers and the standard care group increases the deterministic ICER for adalimumab versus standard care to between £26,763 and £31,167 per QALY gained. The corresponding range of probabilistic ICERs for these scenarios is £28,525 to £33,231 per QALY gained.

5. Conclusions

Within their response to the ACD, the company presents the methods and results of meta-analyses of the 12-week data from the PIONEER I/II studies for the primary and secondary endpoints for the ITT population and across subgroups. The ERG considers that overall, the NMAs appear to have been implemented appropriately.

With respect to the health economic model submitted as part of the company's original ACD response, the ERG identified two sets of errors which meant that the company's health economic results could not be considered reliable. The company subsequently corrected these errors and produced new ICERs. Subsequently, the ERG identified a further error relating to the probability of discontinuing adalimumab during cycle 5. The ICERs presented in the company's ACD response are therefore not reliable. With the exception of this latter error, the ERG is however satisfied that the NMAs and adalimumab continuation rule have been applied appropriately in the company's base case analyses. The ERG notes however that the NMA-derived transition matrices have been applied only

for the first 36-weeks of the time horizon; thereafter, the transition matrices used are the same as those in the company's original model. From week 36 onwards, the transition matrices are based on GLMs which directly imply that patients discontinuing adalimumab have a better prognosis than patients who never received the drug. These matrices are applied indefinitely over the remainder of the time horizon. The clinical plausibility of this assumption of sustained benefit is unclear. The ERG also considers the company's estimate of the cost of surgery to be unrealistically high. Further, the ERG considers the interpretation of the company's sensitivity analyses is problematic because: (a) the partial responder analysis is limited to the transition probabilities and does not include different costs or utilities according to this new definition, and; (b) the extrapolation based on the PIONEER I/II data is implemented through the use of arm-based summaries rather than formal meta-analysis.

The ERG's exploratory analyses suggest that correcting the error relating to the probability of discontinuation during cycle 5 improves the ICER for adalimumab versus standard care (ICER=£10,770 per QALY gained). Assuming a lower mean cost of surgery produces probabilistic ICERs for adalimumab versus standard care in the range of £20,196 per QALY gained to £24,769 per QALY gained. When combined with these alternative costing scenarios, the inclusion of an assumption whereby the long-term transition matrix for adalimumab discontinuers is the same as that for standard care patients produces probabilistic ICERs for adalimumab versus standard care in the range of £28,525 to £33,231 per QALY gained.

6. References

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