Data Supplement for "Cost-effectiveness of adjuvant icotinib versus chemotherapy for patients with stage II-IIIA EGFR-mutated non-small cell lung cancer in China"

Figure S1 Tests for the proportional hazards assumption

Figure S2 Selection of parametric survival model for DFS

Figure S3 Selection of parametric survival model for OS

Figure S4 Hospital expenses of adjuvant chemotherapy of II-IIIA NSCLC from Affiliated Hospital of North Sichuan Medical College (including 122 patients, with a total of 409 courses of chemotherapy)

Figure S5 Reconstructed DFS data from the chemotherapy group in 4 randomized controlled trials

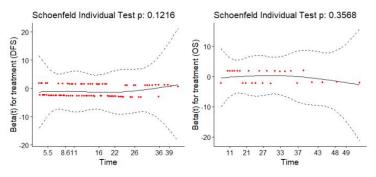


Figure S1 Tests for the proportional hazards assumption

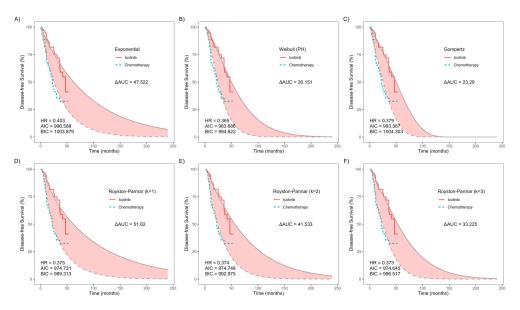
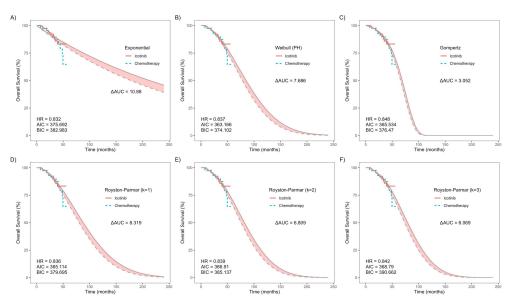
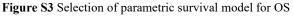


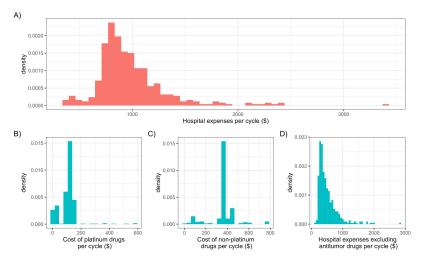
Figure S2 Selection of parametric survival model for DFS

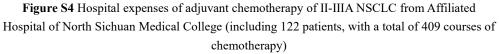
A)Exponential survival model; B) Weibull survival model; C)gompertz survival model; D) Royston-Parmar model k=1; E) Royston-Parmar model k=2; F) Royston-Parmar model k=3.





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The cost of the chemotherapy group came from stage II-IIIA NSCLC patients who were hospitalized for chemotherapy at the Affiliated Hospital of North Sichuan Medical College from January 2019 to March 2023. Inclusion criteria: 1) diagnosed with stage II-IIIA NSCLC and receive adjuvant chemotherapy after surgery. Exclusion criteria: 1) Patients receiving neoadjuvant therapy; 2) Patients participating in clinical trials; 3) Patients receiving radiotherapy during chemotherapy; 4) Patients receiving triple-drug chemotherapy regimens; 4) Patients receiving adjuvant immunotherapy.

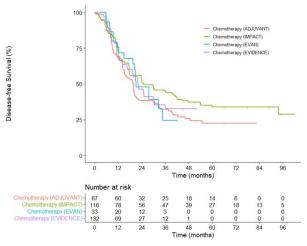


Figure S5 Reconstructed DFS data from the chemotherapy group in 4 randomized controlled trials