

Fig. E-1

One-way sensitivity analysis comparing the incremental cost-effectiveness ratio (ICER) with the probability of neutral alignment with use of computer-assisted surgery (CAS). The relationship is shown with three different incremental costs for computer-assisted surgery (● = \$1500, ■ = \$1000, ◆ = \$500). The incremental cost-effectiveness ratio threshold of \$50,000 per quality-adjusted life-year is indicated by a dotted line.

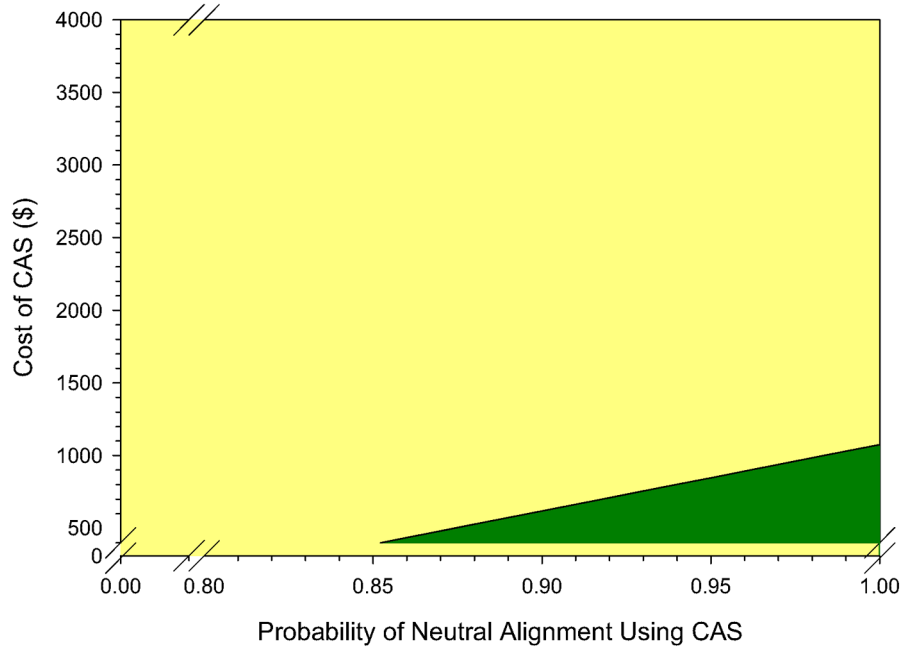


Fig. E-2

Two-way sensitivity analysis varying the cost of computer-assisted surgery (CAS) and the probability of neutral alignment using computer-assisted surgery. Yellow shading indicates that mechanical guides are the least costly treatment at a given point. Green shading indicates computer-assisted surgery is the least costly treatment at a given point.

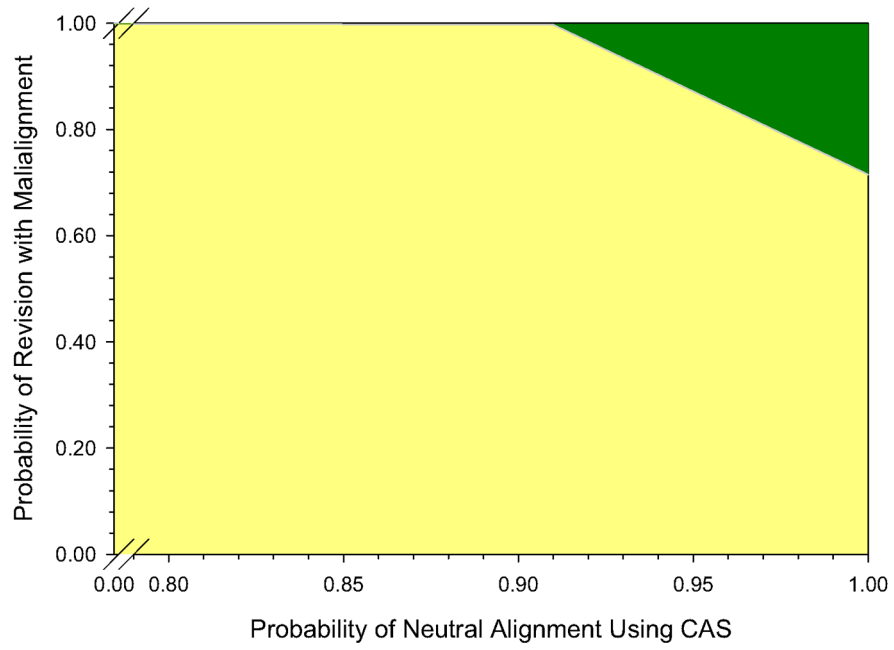


Fig. E-3

Two-way sensitivity analysis varying the probability of revision with malalignment and the probability of neutral alignment using computer-assisted surgery (CAS). Yellow shading indicates that mechanical guides are the least costly treatment at a given point. Green shading indicates that computer-assisted surgery is the least costly treatment at a given point.