



Supplementary Figure 1. An example of a Markov model for cost-effectiveness analysis of treatments in patients with chronic hepatitis C. This model includes seven health states, each represented by a bubble, reflecting the natural history of chronic hepatitis C. The numbers associated with each arrow represent the probabilities of transitioning from one health state to another in each cycle. For example, if the cycle length is set to 1 year, the probability of 0.7 (bold, associated with the arrows from chronic hepatitis C to sustained virological response) indicates that 70 out of 100 patients in with chronic hepatitis C will transition to a sustained virological response during the 1-year period.