TABLE 54 Predictors of missingness at the 95% confidence level

	Predictors of missingness ($p < 0.05$)		
Follow-up	**Variable**	**Coefficient**	**Pseudo-R^2**
Year 1	EQ-5D at baseline	2.2842	0.0673
	EQ-5D at 3 months	–3.7987	
Year 2	EQ-5D at baseline	1.4209	0.0230
Year 3	EQ-5D at baseline	–3.4594	0.1681
	EQ-5D at 3 months	2.7446	
	EQ-5D at year 2	2.0889	
Year 4	–[a]	–[a]	0.0288
Year 5	EQ-5D at baseline	–7.4267	0.1358
	EQ-5D at year 3	3.1675	

a For year 4, no coefficient was statistically significant at the 95% confidence level. Pseudo-R^2 obtained with constant only.

Note: Only coefficients for the variables significant at the 95% confidence level are shown, despite all models tested including a similar set of variables: demographics (age, sex, BMI), ITT allocation, PP status, costs for the previous years and EQ-5D scores for the previous follow-up points.

The existence of predictors for missingness at the 95% confidence level indicates that data may not be MCAR and therefore that the multiple imputed data set is more reliable than the complete case.

Figures 24 and *25* compare the distribution of total costs and total QALYs, respectively, across the first 10 imputed data sets and the original data (imputation number 0). The distribution is similar, providing some assurance that the multiple imputation strategy was successful.

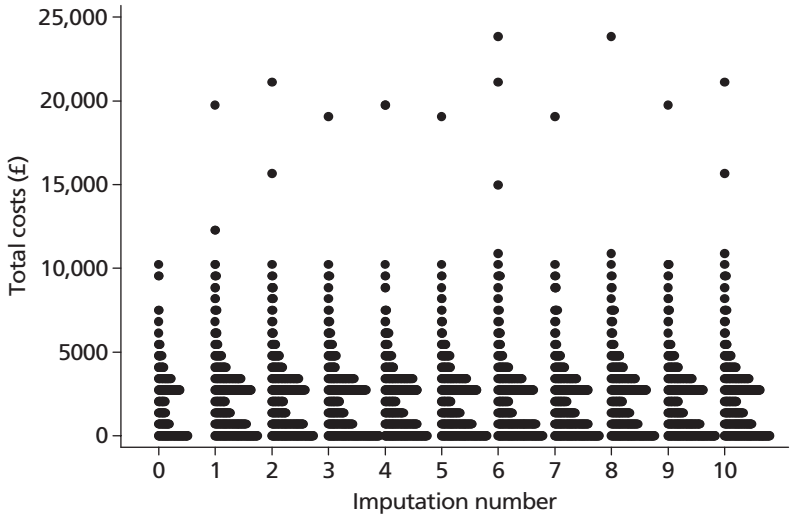

FIGURE 24 Distribution of total costs across the first 10 imputed data sets and for the original data set (imputation number 0).

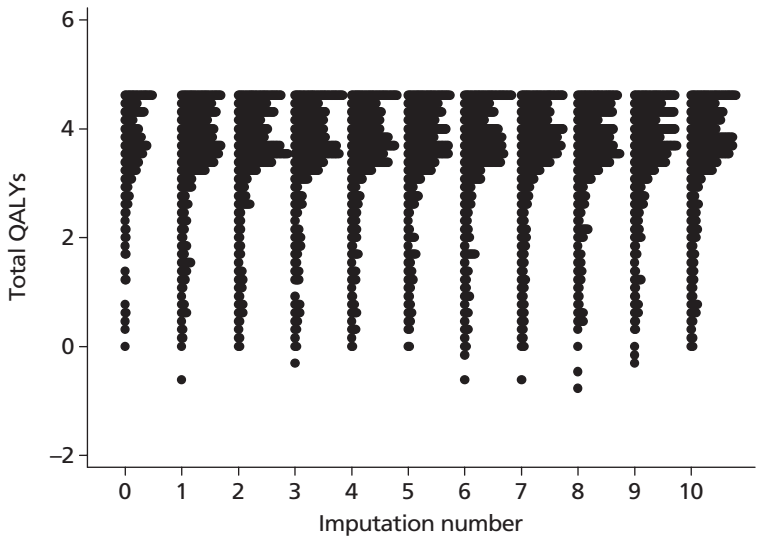

FIGURE 25 Distribution of total QALYs across the first 10 imputed data sets and for the original data set (imputation number 0).