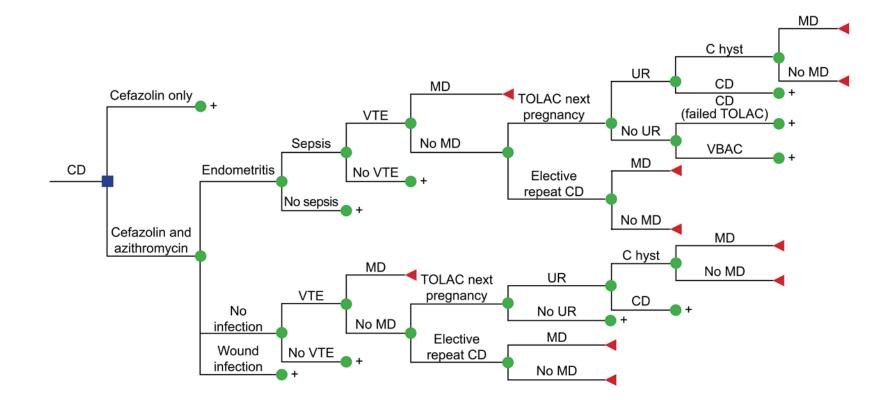
Appendix 1. Cost-effectiveness model. *Plus sign* indicates that subsequent branches of the tree are hidden to facilitate display; these branches are similar to the ones displayed. CD, cesarean delivery; VTE, venous thromboembolism; MD, maternal death; TOLAC, trial of labor after cesarean; UR, uterine rupture; C hyst, cesarean hysterectomy; VBAC, vaginal birth after cesarean.

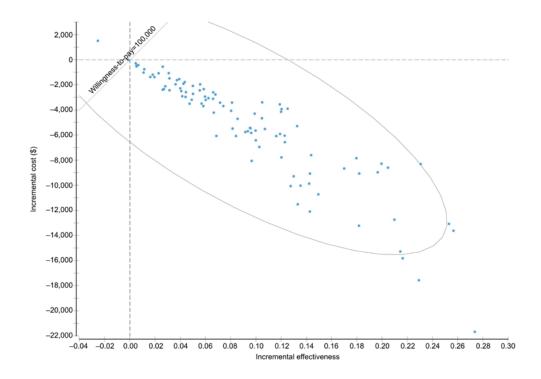


Skeith AE, Niu B, Valent A, Tuuli M, Caughey AB. Cost-effectiveness analysis of adding azithromycin to cephalosporin for cesarean delivery infection prophylaxis. Obstet Gynecol 2017; 130.

The authors provided this information as a supplement to their article.

©2017 American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists.

Appendix 2. Multivariate sensitivity analysis, Monte Carlo simulation. Figure displays the outcomes of the 100 samples run through 10,000 trials from the Monte Carlo simulation. Each *dot* represents the outcome of a single trial. The *ellipse* represents the 95% CI. The *dashed line* represents a willingness-to-pay of \$100,000. In this figure, the great majority of trials are not just cost effective, but cost saving.



Skeith AE, Niu B, Valent A, Tuuli M, Caughey AB. Cost-effectiveness analysis of adding azithromycin to cephalosporin for cesarean delivery infection prophylaxis. Obstet Gynecol 2017; 130.

The authors provided this information as a supplement to their article.

©2017 American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists.