

Long-Term Cost-Effectiveness of Robotic-Assisted vs Laparoscopic Surgery for Mid-Low Rectal Cancer in China

Microsimulation Based on the REAL Randomized Trial

Haoran Zhan¹, Danni Xiao², Xiaoyu Yang¹, Shengwei Luo³, Gordon G. Liu¹, Beini Lyu¹

¹Institute for Global Health and Development, Peking University, Beijing, China; ²School of Health Management and Policy, Peking Union Medical College, Beijing, China; ³National University of Singapore, Singapore

Background & Objective

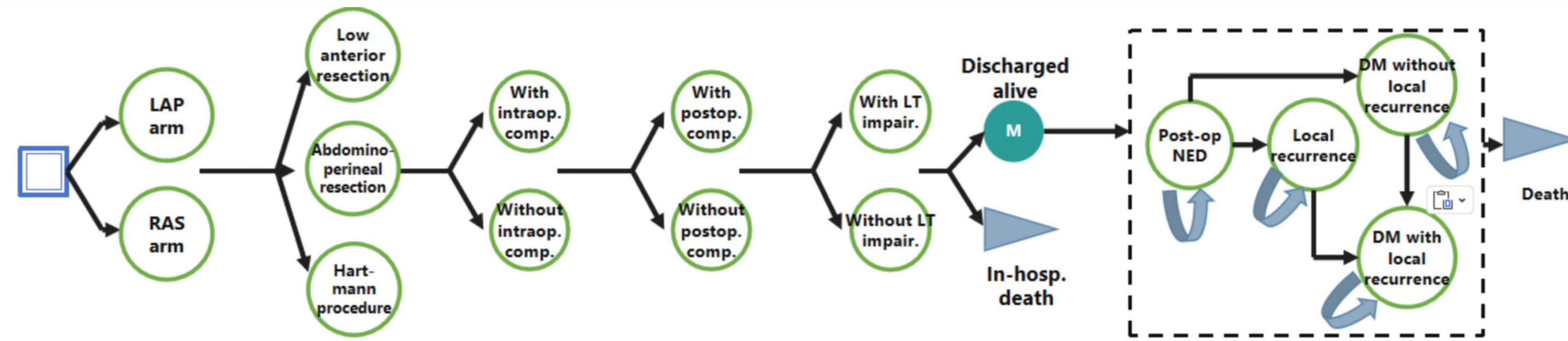
The REAL trial (n=1,178) is a multicenter randomized trial across 11 tertiary hospitals in China comparing robotic-assisted surgery (RAS) with laparoscopy (LAP) for mid-low rectal cancer.

Key 3-year findings of REAL:

- Local recurrence: 1.6% vs 4.0%
- Disease-free survival: 87.2% vs 83.4%
- Better urinary and male sexual function

We aim to assess whether RAS provides long-term value for money in China.

Model Overview



Patient-level microsimulation with monthly cycles. A perioperative decision tree/conditional event chain feeds into a five-state long-term transition model: NED, local recurrence, distant metastasis without LR, distant metastasis with LR, and death. Costs, LYs, and QALYs accrue until death or the selected horizon.

Cycle length: 1 month | Discounting: 5% annually | Horizons: 1, 3, 5, 10, 20, 30 years, lifetime

Key Inputs & Cost Parameters

Parameter	Value	Source
Initial Admission		
LAP Arm	81,054 RMB	REAL Trial
RAS Arm	117,031 RMB	REAL Trial
Perioperative Events (Impact)		
Anastomotic Leak	+46,728 RMB	REAL Trial
Bowel Obstruction	+37,379 RMB	REAL Trial
Intra-abdominal Bleeding	+13,748 RMB	REAL Trial
Incision Complications	+7,004 RMB	REAL Trial
Conversion to Open Surgery	+6,163 RMB	REAL Trial
Deep-vein Thrombosis	+3,847 RMB	REAL Trial
Intraoperative Transfusion	+3,389 RMB	REAL Trial
Monthly State Costs		
NED / Follow-up	180 RMB	Chin 2022
Distant Metastasis Care	16,667 RMB	Shen 2020, Lindenberg 2022
Permanent Stoma Care	833 RMB	Carlsson 2023, Jones 2015
Utilities		
NED LR DM	0.82 0.71 0.54	Mulder et al. 2022, Jeong & Cairns 2016, Lee 2017, Miller 2000

Model Validation

Perioperative and 5-state disease pathways reflect clinical course. Internal validation supported the model within trial-observed period.

36-Month Calibration Targets

Endpoint	LAP (Obs/Cal)	RAS (Obs/Cal)
Local Recur.	0.039 / 0.039	0.015 / 0.015
DFS	0.834 / 0.834	0.872 / 0.872

60-Month Key Prediction vs REAL Trial

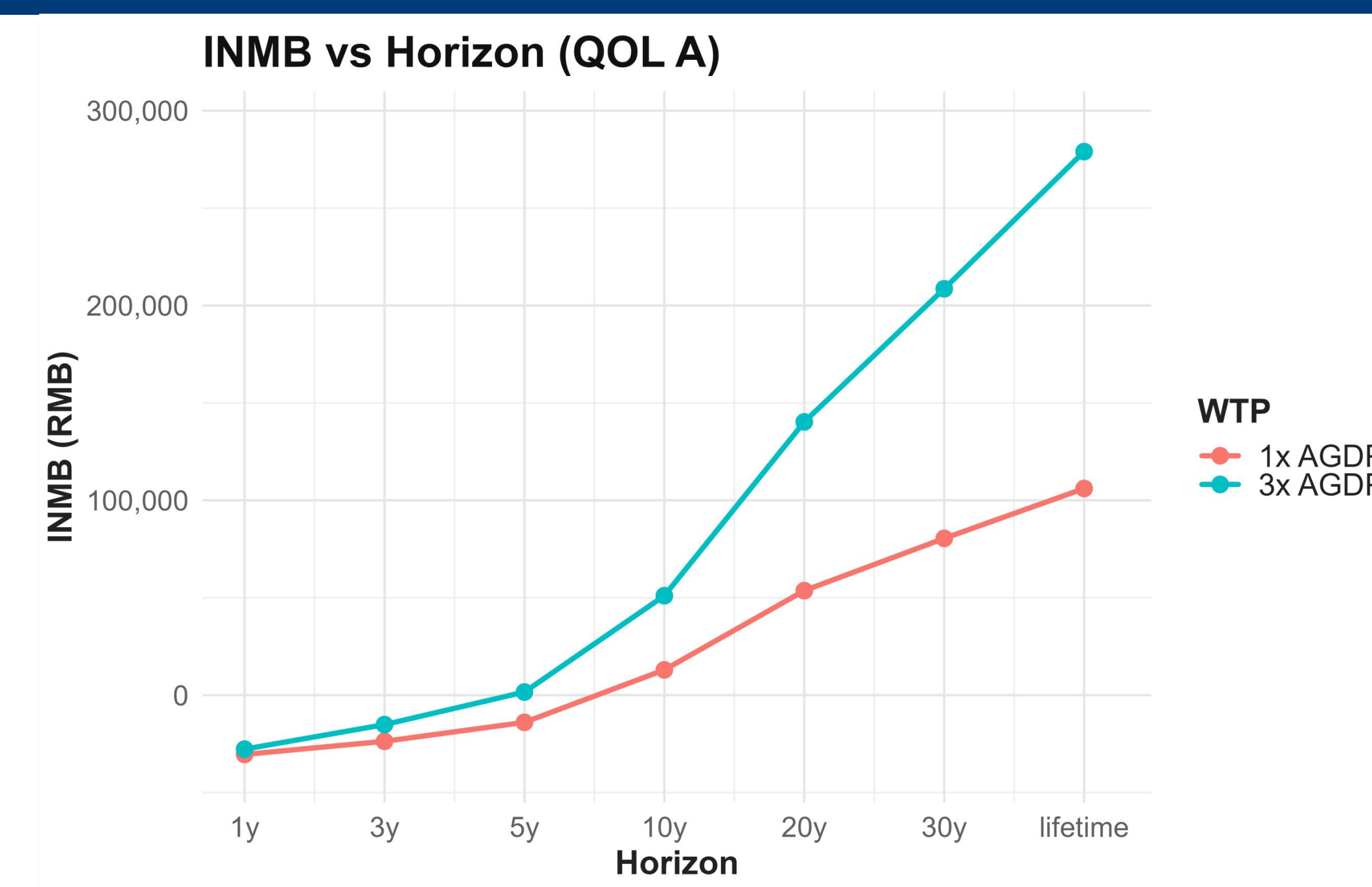
Endpoint & Arm	Pred 60m	Obs 60m
DFS (RAS)	84.29%	84.42%
LR (RAS)	2.04%	2.16%

Calibration, internal validation, and external comparisons (115/144 predicted values within 0.5–2.0 range) support credible extrapolation.

Base-Case Results

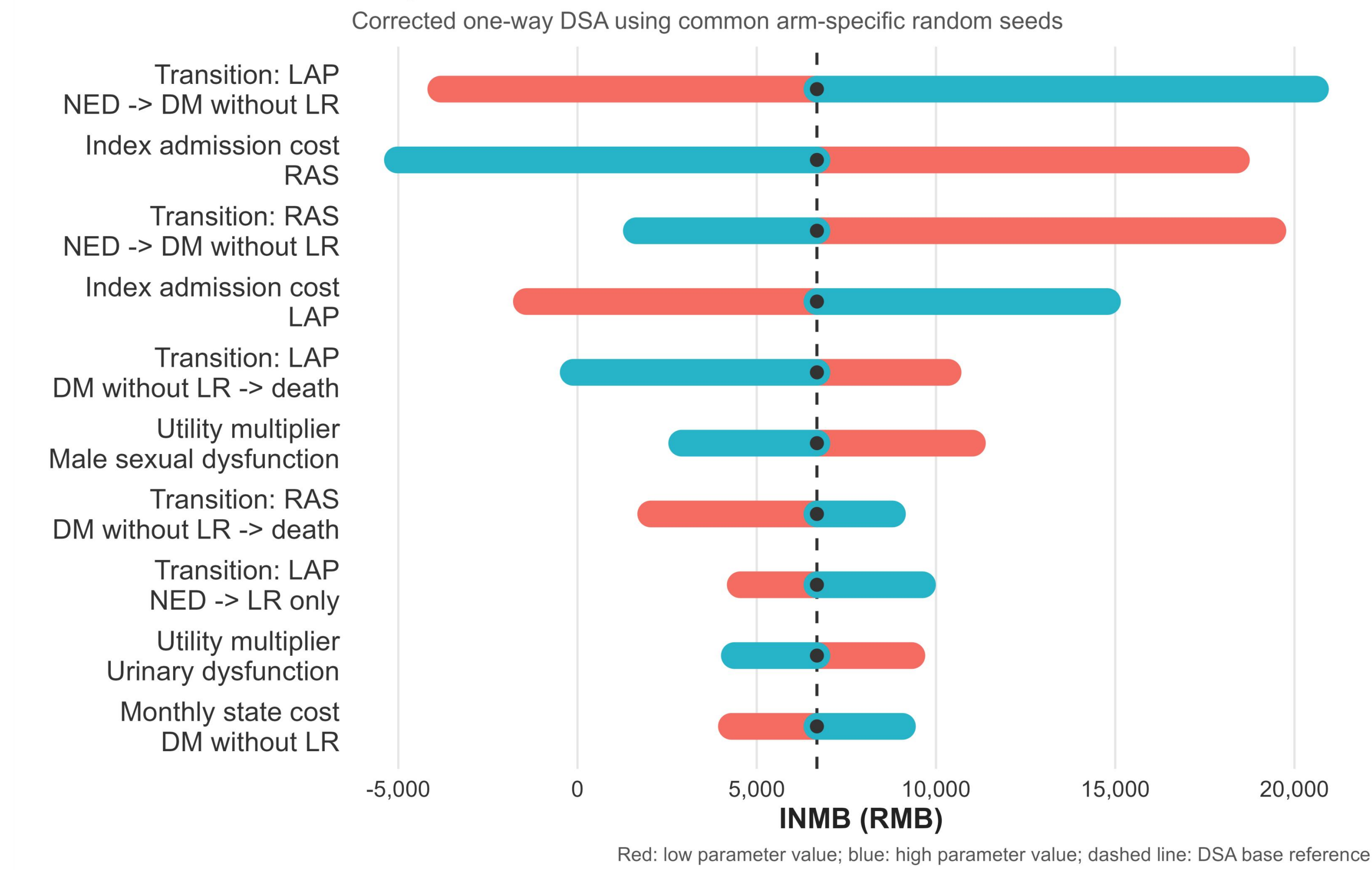
Horizon	RAS Cost (RMB)	LAP Cost (RMB)	Δ Cost (RMB)	RAS QALY	LAP QALY	Δ QALY	ICER	INMB @1x GDP (RMB)	INMB @3x GDP (RMB)
1y	137,068	105,298	+31,770	0.674	0.656	+0.019	+1,703,731	-30,419	-27,718
3y	175,805	147,838	+27,967	1.883	1.823	+0.059	+473,245	-23,686	-15,123
5y	206,169	184,420	+21,749	2.916	2.809	+0.107	+202,427	-13,966	+1,602
10y	254,905	248,852	+6,054	4.950	4.687	+0.263	+23,043	+12,979	+51,044
20y	314,732	325,075	-10,343	7.453	6.855	+0.598	Dominant	+53,650	+140,266
30y	348,124	364,539	-16,415	8.747	7.863	+0.884	Dominant	+80,478	+208,605
lifetime	375,702	395,307	-19,605	9.753	8.559	+1.194	Dominant	+106,076	+279,017

Economic Value Trajectory

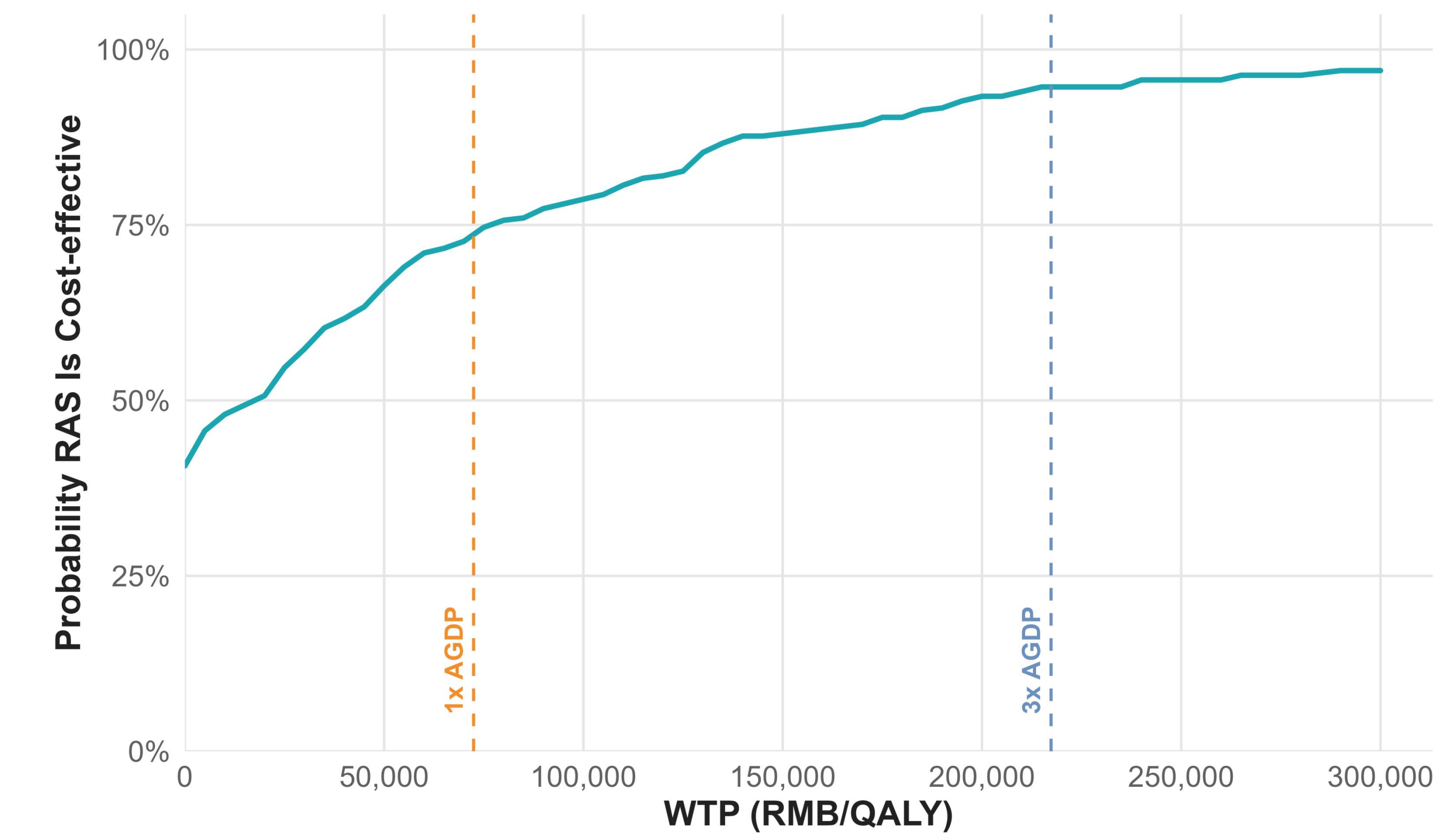


Sensitivity & Uncertainty

10-year horizon, 1x AGDP: Top 10 Tornado Parameters



Cost-effectiveness Acceptability Curve



Conclusions

RAS delivered clinically meaningful oncologic benefit (1.6% vs 4.0% LR at 3 years). In the microsimulation, cost-effectiveness improved materially as the time horizon extended.

RAS may be cost-effective at 3x GDP by 5 years, may be cost-effectiveness at 1x GDP by 10 years, and may be cost-saving from 20 years onward.

Overall, RAS may be cost-effectiveness for rectal cancer surgery, especially in the long run.