

<b>Cost containment of global monoclonal antibody drugs and cancer clinical trials via LLM focused reasoning</b>	
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<b>Traceability Part C TRC Human-in-the-Loop Verification, Scope = Financial Verifications of ChatGPT o3-mini.</b>	
<b>The content is available under CC BY 4.0. Refer to manuscript Table 2 for article references. (Pages 1-8)</b>	
<b><u>Generation C1: Four Page Report on 30 “Clinical mAb Cancer Cost” Summaries</u></b>	
<b><u>Executive Summary</u></b>	
<b>3.5 Sonnet 30 Clinical Summaries</b>	
1	- ABC therapy had an incremental cost-effectiveness ratio (ICER) of "\$193,926.48/QALY" over a 20-year horizon
	<b>o3-mini LLM Author and Quote</b>
	"Lin Y. et al. 2024"
	For instance, analyses of atezolizumab plus bevacizumab with chemotherapy for cervical cancer reported ICERs of "\$193,926.48/QALY"
Y	<b>In-Context</b>
<b>3.5 Sonnet 30 Clinical Summaries</b>	
2	- The incremental cost-effectiveness ratio (ICER) was "\$73,601.43" per QALY, exceeding China's willingness-to-pay threshold of "\$39,855.79"
	<b>o3-mini LLM Author and Quote</b>
	"Cai H. et al. 2024"
	"\$73,601.43/QALY" (reported by "Cai H. et al. 2024"), both exceeding local thresholds.
Y	<b>In-Context</b>
<b>3.5 Sonnet 30 Clinical Summaries</b>	
3	Using Markov modeling, the authors found that while BEV+LOM improved progression-free survival, the incremental cost-effectiveness ratio (ICER) of "\$84,071.12" per quality-adjusted life year (QALY) exceeded China's willingness-to-pay threshold of "\$35,906" per QALY
	<b>o3-mini LLM Author and Quote</b>
	"Chen Z. et al. 2024"
	Similar challenges have been observed with bevacizumab combinations in glioblastoma and metastatic colorectal cancer, where ICERs of "\$84,071.12/QALY"
Y	<b>In-Context</b>
<b>3.5 Sonnet 30 Clinical Summaries</b>	
4	- The resulting incremental cost-effectiveness ratio (ICER) was "\$188,904.09" per QALY gained, substantially exceeding China's willingness-to-pay threshold of "\$38,201" per QALY
	<b>o3-mini LLM Author and Quote</b>
	"Li Y. et al. 2024"
	and "\$188,904.09/QALY"
Y	<b>In-Context</b>
<b>3.5 Sonnet 30 Clinical Summaries</b>	
5	- Resulting incremental cost-effectiveness ratio (ICER) was "\$114,275.67" per QALY
	<b>o3-mini LLM Author and Quote</b>
	"Lin Y. et al. 2024"
	(e.g., "\$114,275.67/QALY" for pembrolizumab combinations in cervical cancer
Y	<b>In-Context</b>
<b>3.5 Sonnet 30 Clinical Summaries</b>	
6	- This exceeded the US willingness-to-pay threshold of "\$150,000/QALY"
	<b>o3-mini LLM Author and Quote</b>
	"Lin Y. et al. 2024"
	ICERs exceeding "\$150,000/QALY"
Y	<b>In-Context</b>
<b>3.5 Sonnet 30 Clinical Summaries</b>	
7	- Price reduction of 29.81% needed in China for cost-effectiveness
	<b>o3-mini LLM Author and Quote</b>
	"Xiang G. et al. 2024"
	In markets such as China, evaluations of nivolumab and other PD-1 inhibitors often require reductions ranging from 29.81%

Y	<b>In-Context</b>	
		<b>3.5 Sonnet 30 Clinical Summaries</b>
8	- Current pricing requires a 72.1% reduction in nivolumab costs to reach cost-effectiveness thresholds	<b>o3-mini LLM Author and Quote</b>
	"Meng K. et al. 2024"	
	to 72.1% to meet local cost-effectiveness thresholds	
Y	<b>In-Context</b>	
		<b>3.5 Sonnet 30 Clinical Summaries</b>
9	- Modest 40-46% price reductions seen in European markets like Germany and Poland for biosimilars	<b>o3-mini LLM Author and Quote</b>
	(Broer L. et al. 2024)	
	typically between 40% and 46% in European contexts	
Y	<b>In-Context</b>	
		<b>3.5 Sonnet 30 Clinical Summaries</b>
10	- Total pharmaceutical cost avoidance of "\$92,662,609" over the 10-year period	<b>o3-mini LLM Author and Quote</b>
	"Carreras M. et al. 2024"	
	(with total avoided costs reaching "\$92,662,609" over 10 years)	
Y	<b>In-Context</b>	
		<b>Technical Details</b>
		<b>3.5 Sonnet 30 Clinical Summaries</b>
11	- 20-year lifetime horizon analysis	<b>o3-mini LLM Author and Quote</b>
	"Lin Y. et al. 2024"	
	Models ranged from 5-year to lifetime horizons with cycle lengths varying from 1 week to 3 weeks (e.g., a 20-year horizon)	
Y	<b>In-Context</b>	
		<b>3.5 Sonnet 30 Clinical Summaries</b>
12	- 10-year Markov model with 21-day cycles	<b>o3-mini LLM Author and Quote</b>
	"Peng J. et al. 2024"	
	and a 10-year horizon	
Y	<b>In-Context</b>	
		<b>3.5 Sonnet 30 Clinical Summaries</b>
13	- Atezolizumab per cycle: "\$10,072.20"	<b>o3-mini LLM Author and Quote</b>
	"Lin Y. et al. 2024"	
	For example, atezolizumab was priced at "\$10,072.20" per cycle	
Y	<b>In-Context</b>	
		<b>3.5 Sonnet 30 Clinical Summaries</b>
14	- Bevacizumab per cycle: "\$8,617.84"	<b>o3-mini LLM Author and Quote</b>
	"Lin Y. et al. 2024"	
	while bevacizumab costs varied from "\$8,617.84" per cycle	
Y	<b>In-Context</b>	
		<b>3.5 Sonnet 30 Clinical Summaries</b>
15	- Bevacizumab: "\$222.88" per 100mg	<b>o3-mini LLM Author and Quote</b>
	"Li Y. et al. 2024"	
	to "\$222.88" per 100mg	
Y	<b>In-Context</b>	
		<b>3.5 Sonnet 30 Clinical Summaries</b>
16	Lin Y. et al. 2024 Pembrolizumab: "\$2,458" per 100mg	<b>o3-mini LLM Author and Quote</b>
	"Lang W. et al. 2025"	

	pembrolizumab at "\$2,458" per 100mg
P	<b>Partial-Context, Incorrect Author</b>
	<b>3.5 Sonnet 30 Clinical Summaries</b>
17	- Sintilimab: "\$160.57" per 100mg
	<b>o3-mini LLM Author and Quote</b>
	"Xiang Z. et al. 2024"
	sintilimab at "\$160.57" per 100mg
Y	<b>In-Context</b>
	<b>3.5 Sonnet 30 Clinical Summaries</b>
18	- Pembrolizumab shows modest survival benefits (0.09 QALYs)
	<b>o3-mini LLM Author and Quote</b>
	"Nie J. et al. 2024"
	Incremental QALY gains ranged from modest increases of 0.09 QALYs
Y	<b>In-Context</b>
	<b>3.5 Sonnet 30 Clinical Summaries</b>
19	This report analyzes the cost-effectiveness of adding atezolizumab (a monoclonal antibody) to standard bevacizumab plus chemotherapy (ABC therapy) compared to bevacizumab plus chemotherapy alone (BC therapy)
	<b>o3-mini LLM Author and Quote</b>
	"Lin Y. et al. 2024"
	Several studies compared mAb-based combination therapies to standard chemotherapy
Y	<b>In-Context</b>
	<b>3.5 Sonnet 30 Clinical Summaries</b>
20	This report analyzes the cost-effectiveness of combining pembrolizumab (a PD-1 targeting monoclonal antibody) with chemotherapy versus chemotherapy alone
	<b>o3-mini LLM Author and Quote</b>
	"Lang W. et al. 2025"
	Several studies compared mAb-based combination therapies to standard chemotherapy
Y	<b>In-Context</b>
	<b>3.5 Sonnet 30 Clinical Summaries</b>
21	This report analyzes the cost-effectiveness of nivolumab plus ipilimumab compared to the EXTREME regimen (cetuximab + cisplatin/carboplatin + fluorouracil)
	<b>o3-mini LLM Author and Quote</b>
	"Ye D. et al. 2024"
	nivolumab plus ipilimumab vs. EXTREME regimen
Y	<b>In-Context</b>
	<b>Key Insights</b>
	<b>3.5 Sonnet 30 Clinical Summaries</b>
22	- ABC therapy had an incremental cost-effectiveness ratio (ICER) of "\$193,926.48/QALY" over a 20-year horizon
	<b>o3-mini LLM Author and Quote</b>
	"Lin Y. et al. 2024"
	the addition of atezolizumab in cervical cancer resulted in an ICER of "\$193,926.48/QALY"
Y	<b>In-Context, In 30 Reports</b>
	<b>3.5 Sonnet 30 Clinical Summaries</b>
23	Sensitivity analyses revealed:
	<b>o3-mini LLM Author and Quote</b>
	"Cai H. et al. 2024"
	Sensitivity analyses in several studies
Y	<b>In-Context, In 30 Reports</b>
	<b>3.5 Sonnet 30 Clinical Summaries</b>
24	- One-way sensitivity analysis identifies nivolumab cost as key driver
	<b>o3-mini LLM Author and Quote</b>
	"Meng K. et al. 2024"
	Sensitivity analyses in several studies
Y	<b>In-Context, In 30 Reports</b>
	<b>3.5 Sonnet 30 Clinical Summaries</b>
25	- Current pricing requires a 72.1% reduction in nivolumab costs to reach cost-effectiveness thresholds

		<b>o3-mini LLM Author and Quote</b>
	"Meng K. et al. 2024")	
	nivolumab's cost requires a reduction of up to 72.1%	
Y	<b>In-Context</b>	
		<b>3.5 Sonnet 30 Clinical Summaries</b>
26	- Modest 40–46% price reductions seen in European markets like Germany and Poland for biosimilars	
		<b>o3-mini LLM Author and Quote</b>
	(Broer L. et al. 2024)	
	where modest price reductions (40–46%) were insufficient to meet cost-effectiveness thresholds, reinforcing the need for innovative pricing strategies	
Y	<b>In-Context</b>	
		<b>3.5 Sonnet 30 Clinical Summaries</b>
27	- Incremental cost: "\$18,199.63"	
		<b>o3-mini LLM Author and Quote</b>
	"Lang W. et al. 2025"	
	increased total treatment costs by "\$18,199.63" with an additional 0.23 QALYs	
Y	<b>In-Context</b>	
		<b>3.5 Sonnet 30 Clinical Summaries</b>
28	- EV: "\$131.52" per mg - Reducing EV price to "\$20" per mg would achieve 50% probability of cost-effectiveness -The incremental cost was "\$962,240.8" per patient - The incremental cost-effectiveness ratio (ICER) was "\$558,973" per QALY	
		<b>o3-mini LLM Author and Quote</b>
	"Li A. et al. 2024"	
	enfortumab vedotin plus pembrolizumab incurred an incremental cost of "\$962,240.8" per patient and an ICER of "\$558,973/QALY"	
Y	<b>In-Context</b>	
		<b>3.5 Sonnet 30 Clinical Summaries</b>
29	showed an incremental cost-effectiveness ratio (ICER) of "\$25,239.29" per quality-adjusted life year (QALY)	
		<b>o3-mini LLM Author and Quote</b>
	"Xiang Z. et al. 2024"	
	demonstrated favorable cost-effectiveness with an ICER of "\$25,239.29/QALY"	
Y	<b>In-Context</b>	
		<b>3.5 Sonnet 30 Clinical Summaries</b>
30	- Total pharmaceutical cost avoidance of "\$92,662,609" over the 10-year period	
		<b>o3-mini LLM Author and Quote</b>
	"Carreras M. et al. 2024"	
	with total avoided costs reaching "\$92,662,609" over a 10-year period.	
Y	<b>In-Context</b>	
		<b>Generation C2: Financial Solutions to 30 "Clinical mAb Cancer Cost" Summaries</b>
		<b>3.5 Sonnet 30 Clinical Summaries</b>
31	- A 10% reduction in atezolizumab price would make ABC therapy cost-effective at "\$121,531.24/QALY"	
		<b>o3-mini LLM Author and Quote</b>
	"Lin Y. et al. 2024"	
	For atezolizumab-based combinations in cervical cancer, a "10% reduction" lowers the ICER to "\$121,531.24/QALY"	
Y	<b>In-Context, In 30 Reports</b>	
		<b>3.5 Sonnet 30 Clinical Summaries</b>
32	- Price reduction of 38% (to "\$1,764" per 1,200mg) would be needed for atezolizumab to achieve cost-effectiveness	
		<b>o3-mini LLM Author and Quote</b>
	"Cai H. et al. 2024"	
	while in the Chinese setting a "38% reduction" is required	
Y	<b>In-Context, In 30 Reports</b>	
		<b>3.5 Sonnet 30 Clinical Summaries</b>
33	China requires 29.81% nivolumab price reduction (to "\$920.87/100mg") for cost-effectiveness	
		<b>o3-mini LLM Author and Quote</b>
	"Xiang G. et al. 2024"	
	For nivolumab plus chemotherapy in advanced urothelial carcinoma, a "29.81% reduction" (to "\$920.87/100mg") is necessary for costeffectiveness in China	
Y	<b>In-Context</b>	

	<b>3.5 Sonnet 30 Clinical Summaries</b>
34	- Current pricing requires a 72.1% reduction in nivolumab costs to reach cost-effectiveness thresholds
	<b>o3-mini LLM Author and Quote</b>
	"Meng K. et al. 2024"
	in other settings up to "72.1%" reduction is indicated
Y	<b>In-Context</b>
	<b>3.5 Sonnet 30 Clinical Summaries</b>
35	- EV: "\$131.52" per mg - Reducing EV price to "\$20" per mg would achieve 50% probability of cost-effectiveness
	<b>o3-mini LLM Author and Quote</b>
	"Li A. et al. 2024"
	enfortumab vedotin; for example, achieving cost-effectiveness may require reducing its price to "\$20" per mg from "\$131.52" per mg
Y	<b>In-Context</b>
	<b>3.5 Sonnet 30 Clinical Summaries</b>
36	However, targeted price adjustments for patients with PD-L1 Combined Positive Score (CPS) $\geq 10$ could potentially improve both therapeutic and economic outcomes. This report analyzes the cost-effectiveness of combining pembrolizumab (a PD-1 targeting monoclonal antibody) with chemotherapy versus chemotherapy alone
	<b>o3-mini LLM Author and Quote</b>
	"Lin Y. et al. 2024" and "Lang W. et al. 2025"
	For example, targeting patients with PD-L1 Combined Positive Scores $\geq 10$ —where cost-effectiveness improves—can be part of a value-based strategy
Y	<b>In-Context</b>
	<b>3.5 Sonnet 30 Clinical Summaries</b>
37	- Modest 40-46% price reductions seen in European markets like Germany and Poland for biosimilars
	<b>o3-mini LLM Author and Quote</b>
	(Broer L. et al. 2024)
	Although current biosimilar price reductions (around 40–46%) have shown only modest savings
Y	<b>In-Context</b>
	<b>3.5 Sonnet 30 Clinical Summaries</b>
38	- Even with biosimilar versions, bevacizumab would need a 60.75% price reduction from "\$222.88" to "\$87.49" per 100mg to become cost-effective
	<b>o3-mini LLM Author and Quote</b>
	"Li Y. et al. 2024"
	even biosimilar versions required a "60.75%" reduction to become cost-effective
Y	<b>In-Context</b>
	<b>3.5 Sonnet 30 Clinical Summaries</b>
39	- Patient subgroups with high PD-L1 expression showed better cost-effectiveness with nivolumab plus ipilimumab -The analysis suggests serplulimab plus chemotherapy represents a financially viable first-line treatment option for PD-L1 positive ESCC patients in China - Remains cost-effective across PD-L1 expression levels, unlike some competitor treatments
	<b>o3-mini LLM Author and Quote</b>
	"Ye D. et al. 2024", "Li J. et al. 2024", and "Xiang Z. et al. 2024"
	studies have shown better economic outcomes in patients with high PD-L1 expression or favorable performance status
Y	<b>In-Context</b>
	<b>3.5 Sonnet 30 Clinical Summaries</b>
40	- Total pharmaceutical cost avoidance of "\$92,662,609" over the 10-year period
	<b>o3-mini LLM Author and Quote</b>
	"Carreras M. et al. 2024"
	One analysis reported total avoided drug costs of "\$92,662,609" over 10 years due to trial sponsorship
Y	<b>In-Context</b>
	<b>3.5 Sonnet 30 Clinical Summaries</b>
41	Sensitivity Analysis Results: - Annual discount rate most impactful on ICER
	<b>o3-mini LLM Author and Quote</b>
	"Gan Y. et al. 2024"
	Sensitivity analyses indicate that the length of treatment has a substantial impact on total cost, suggesting that optimizing the duration without compromising efficacy can improve economic outcomes
Y	<b>In-Context</b>
	<b>3.5 Sonnet 30 Clinical Summaries</b>
42	showed an incremental cost-effectiveness ratio (ICER) of "\$25,239.29" per quality-adjusted life year (QALY)
	<b>o3-mini LLM Author and Quote</b>
	"Xiang Z. et al. 2024"

	sintilimab plus chemotherapy, with an ICER of "\$25,239.29/QALY"
Y	<b>In-Context</b>
	<b>Generation C3: Table of Solutions to 30 "Clinical mAb Cancer Cost" Summaries</b>
	<b>3.5 Sonnet 30 Clinical Summaries</b>
43	- A 10% reduction in atezolizumab price would make ABC therapy cost-effective at "\$121,531.24/QALY"
	<b>o3-mini LLM Author and Quote</b>
	"Lin Y. et al. 2024"
	Lowers ICER to "\$121,531.24/QALY" "10% reduction"
Y	<b>In-Context</b>
	<b>3.5 Sonnet 30 Clinical Summaries</b>
44	- Price reduction of 38% (to "\$1,764" per 1,200mg) would be needed for atezolizumab to achieve cost-effectiveness
	<b>o3-mini LLM Author and Quote</b>
	"Cai H. et al. 2024"
	"38% reduction"
Y	<b>In-Context</b>
	<b>3.5 Sonnet 30 Clinical Summaries</b>
45	- Price reduction of 29.81% needed in China for cost-effectiveness - Current pricing requires a 72.1% reduction in nivolumab costs to reach cost-effectiveness thresholds
	<b>o3-mini LLM Author and Quote</b>
	"Xiang G. et al. 2024" and "Meng K. et al. 2024"
	"29.81% reduction" (with up to "72.1%" reduction in alternative analysis)
Y	<b>In-Context</b>
	<b>3.5 Sonnet 30 Clinical Summaries</b>
46	- EV: "\$131.52" per mg - Reducing EV price to "\$20" per mg would achieve 50% probability of cost-effectiveness
	<b>o3-mini LLM Author and Quote</b>
	"Li A. et al. 2024"
	Reduce price to "\$20 per mg" From current price of "\$131.52 per mg"
Y	<b>In-Context</b>
	<b>3.5 Sonnet 30 Clinical Summaries</b>
47	However, targeted price adjustments for patients with PD-L1 Combined Positive Score (CPS) $\geq 10$ could potentially improve both therapeutic and economic outcomes. This report analyzes the cost-effectiveness of combining pembrolizumab (a PD-1 targeting monoclonal antibody) with chemotherapy versus chemotherapy alone
	<b>o3-mini LLM Author and Quote</b>
	"Lin Y. et al. 2024" and "Lang W. et al. 2025"
	Implement managed entry agreements and risk-sharing arrangements; target patients with PD-L1 CPS $\geq 10$ -Improves cost-effectiveness in subgroups
Y	<b>In-Context</b>
	<b>3.5 Sonnet 30 Clinical Summaries</b>
48	- Even with biosimilar versions, bevacizumab would need a 60.75% price reduction from "\$222.88" to "\$87.49" per 100mg to become cost-effective
	<b>o3-mini LLM Author and Quote</b>
	"Li Y. et al. 2024"
	Promote the use of biosimilars for expensive mAbs such as bevacizumab -Achieve approximately "60.75% reduction" in price
Y	<b>In-Context</b>
	<b>3.5 Sonnet 30 Clinical Summaries</b>
49	- Patient subgroups with high PD-L1 expression showed better cost-effectiveness with nivolumab plus ipilimumab -The analysis suggests serplulimab plus chemotherapy represents a financially viable first-line treatment option for PD-L1 positive ESCC patients in China - Remains cost-effective across PD-L1 expression levels, unlike some competitor treatments
	<b>o3-mini LLM Author and Quote</b>
	"Ye D. et al. 2024", "Li J. et al. 2024", and "Xiang Z. et al. 2024"
	Target treatment to patients with high PD-L1 expression or favorable performance status -Demonstrates improved cost-effectiveness in these subgroups -Results in modest QALY gains and improved ICERs (e.g., incremental gains observed)
Y	<b>In-Context</b>
	<b>3.5 Sonnet 30 Clinical Summaries</b>
50	- Total pharmaceutical cost avoidance of "\$92,662,609" over the 10-year period
	<b>o3-mini LLM Author and Quote</b>
	"Carreras M. et al. 2024"
	Expand clinical trial participation and philanthropic programs -Total cost avoidance of "\$92,662,609" over 10 years
Y	<b>In-Context</b>

		<b>3.5 Sonnet 30 Clinical Summaries</b>
51	Sensitivity Analysis Results: - Annual discount rate most impactful on ICER	
		<b>o3-mini LLM Author and Quote</b>
	"Gan Y. et al. 2024"	
	Optimize treatment length -Sensitivity analyses show duration is a key cost driver	
Y	<b>In-Context</b>	
		<b>3.5 Sonnet 30 Clinical Summaries</b>
52	showed an incremental cost-effectiveness ratio (ICER) of "\$25,239.29" per quality-adjusted life year (QALY)	
		<b>o3-mini LLM Author and Quote</b>
	"Xiang Z. et al. 2024"	
	Sintilimab plus chemotherapy achieved an ICER of "\$25,239.29/QALY" -Observed ICER of "\$25,239.29/QALY"	
Y	<b>In-Context</b>	
		<b>Generation C4: Table of Forecasts to 30 "Clinical mAb Cancer Cost" Summaries</b>
		<b>3.5 Sonnet 30 Clinical Summaries</b>
53	A 10% reduction in atezolizumab price would make ABC therapy cost-effective at "\$121,531.24/QALY" AND - ABC therapy had an incremental cost-effectiveness ratio (ICER) of "\$193,926.48/QALY" over a 20-year horizon	
		<b>o3-mini LLM Author and Quote</b>
	"Lin Y. et al. 2024"	
	Atezolizumab plus bevacizumab and chemotherapy"10% reduction" AND Lowers ICER to "\$121,531.24/QALY" AND Baseline ICER of "\$193,926.48/QALY"	
Y	<b>In-Context</b>	
		<b>3.5 Sonnet 30 Clinical Summaries</b>
54	Price reduction of 38% (to "\$1,764" per 1,200mg) would be needed for atezolizumab to achieve cost-effectiveness	
		<b>o3-mini LLM Author and Quote</b>
	"Cai H. et al. 2024"	
	Atezolizumab plus bevacizumab and chemotherapy "38% reduction" AND Achieves cost-effectiveness under local threshold	
Y	<b>In-Context</b>	
		<b>3.5 Sonnet 30 Clinical Summaries</b>
55	China requires 29.81% nivolumab price reduction (to "\$920.87/100mg") for cost-effectiveness AND - Current pricing requires a 72.1% reduction in nivolumab costs to reach cost-effectiveness thresholds	
		<b>o3-mini LLM Author and Quote</b>
	"Xiang G. et al. 2024" and "Meng K. et al. 2024"	
	Nivolumab plus chemotherapy "29.81% reduction" (alternatively up to "72.1% reduction") AND Reduces nivolumab cost to "\$920.87/100mg"	
Y	<b>In-Context</b>	
		<b>3.5 Sonnet 30 Clinical Summaries</b>
56	EV: "\$131.52" per mg AND - Reducing EV price to "\$20" per mg would achieve 50% probability of cost-effectiveness AND - The incremental cost was "\$962,240.8" per patient AND - The incremental cost-effectiveness ratio (ICER) was "\$558,973" per QALY	
		<b>o3-mini LLM Author and Quote</b>
	"Li A. et al. 2024"	
	Enfortumab vedotin plus pembrolizumab Reduce price to "\$20 per mg" AND Required to achieve cost-effectiveness; current ICER remains "\$558,973/QALY" AND Current price of "\$131.52 per mg" must be reduced	
Y	<b>In-Context</b>	
		<b>3.5 Sonnet 30 Clinical Summaries</b>
57	Even with biosimilar versions, bevacizumab would need a 60.75% price reduction from "\$222.88" to "\$87.49" per 100mg to become cost-effective AND - The resulting incremental cost-effectiveness ratio (ICER) was "\$188,904.09" per QALY gained, substantially exceeding China's willingness-to-pay threshold of "\$38,201" per QALY	
		<b>o3-mini LLM Author and Quote</b>
	"Li Y. et al. 2024"	
	Bevacizumab AND Approximately "60.75% reduction" AND Baseline ICER remains high (e.g., "\$188,904.09/QALY") without reduction	
Y	<b>In-Context</b>	
		<b>3.5 Sonnet 30 Clinical Summaries</b>
58	Even with charitable pricing discount of 41.4%, the ICER remained at "\$52,765.69" per QALY AND - Resulting incremental cost-effectiveness ratio (ICER) was "\$114,275.67" per QALY	
		<b>o3-mini LLM Author and Quote</b>
	"Lin Y. et al. 2024" and "Lang W. et al. 2025"	
	Pembrolizumab combination therapies AND With a "41.4% charitable pricing discount", ICER reduces to "\$52,765.69/QALY" AND Baseline ICER of "\$114,275.67/QALY" reduced through targeted pricing measures	
Y	<b>In-Context</b>	
		<b>3.5 Sonnet 30 Clinical Summaries</b>

59	Total pharmaceutical cost avoidance of "\$92,662,609" over the 10-year period
	<b>o3-mini LLM Author and Quote</b>
	"Carreras M. et al. 2024"
	Solid tumors across clinical trials AND Total drug cost avoidance of "\$92,662,609" over 10 years
Y	<b>In-Context</b>
	<b>3.5 Sonnet 30 Clinical Summaries</b>
60	Sensitivity Analysis Results: AND - Annual discount rate most impactful on ICER
	<b>o3-mini LLM Author and Quote</b>
	"Gan Y. et al. 2024"
	Various cancer indications (e.g., mesothelioma, urothelial carcinoma) AND Sensitivity analyses show that shorter duration reduces overall treatment costs
Y	<b>In-Context</b>
	<b>3.5 Sonnet 30 Clinical Summaries</b>
61	showed an incremental cost-effectiveness ratio (ICER) of "\$25,239.29" per quality-adjusted life year (QALY) AND - This ICER falls below China's willingness-to-pay threshold of "\$38,223.34"
	<b>o3-mini LLM Author and Quote</b>
	"Xiang Z. et al. 2024"
	Advanced gastric cancer, China AND Achieved ICER of "\$25,239.29/QALY" AND Favorable relative to local threshold of "\$38,223.34/QALY"
Y	<b>In-Context</b>