Table S1 Comparison of the cost-effectiveness using different utility formulas

Utilities	QALY	Incremental QALY	Total cost (¥)	Incremental cost (¥)	ICER (¥/QALY)
Using equation referring to the study [13]					
HUI-3 = 0.9527 – 0.2018 × HAQ-DI					
ABN + MTX	0.79	0.25	63,815.4	32,516.8	130,067.2*
Control	0.64	-	31,298.6	-	
Using equation referring to the study [15]					
HUI3 = 0.76 + 0.05 \times female + 0.001 \times age-0.28 \times HAQ-DI					
ABN + MTX	0.64	0.21	63,815.4	32,516.8	154,841.9*
Control	0.43	_	31,298.6	-	
Using equation referring to the study [16]					
QoL = 0.862 - 0.327 × HAQ-DI					
ABN + MTX	0.61	0.25	63,815.4	32,516.8	130,067.2*
Control	0.36	-	31,298.6	-	
Using equation referring to the study [17]					
$QoL = 0.8229 - 0.1125 \times HAQ-DI - 0.06874 \times HAQ-DI^2$					
ABN + MTX	0.68	0.21	63,815.4	32,516.8	154,841.9*
Control	0.47	-	31,298.6	-	
Using equation referring to the study [18]					
$QoL = 0.76 - 0.28 \times HAQ-DI + 0.05 \times female$					
ABN + MTX	0.58	0.21	63,815.4	32,516.8	154,841.9*
Control	0.37	-	31,298.6	-	

The average of gross domestic product (GDP) per capita in China from 2016 to 2019 was ¥62,634. *, the ICER was less than 3 times of the mean GDP per capita. QALY, quality-adjusted life-years; ICER, incremental cost-effectiveness ratio; HUI3, health utilities index mark 3; HAQ-DI, Health Assessment Questionnaire Disability Index; ABN, anbainuo; MTX, methotrexate; QoL, quality of life.