

Title Page

Protocol Title:		A Double-blind, Randomized, Placebo-controlled, Multicenter Study to Evaluate the Impact of Evolocumab on Major Cardiovascular Events in Patients at High Cardiovascular Risk Without Prior Myocardial Infarction or Stroke														
Short Protocol Title:		Effect of Evolocumab in Patients at High Cardiovascular Risk Without Prior Myocardial Infarction or Stroke														
Protocol Number:		20170625														
Investigational Product:		Evolocumab														
Trade Name:		Repatha®														
Sponsor	Name of Sponsor:	Amgen Inc.														
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EudraCT/EU CT Number:		2018-004565-14/2023-503673-38														
NCT Number:		NCT03872401														
Protocol Date		<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th><u>Document Version</u></th> <th><u>Date</u></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Original</td> <td>20 December 2018</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Amendment 1</td> <td>29 March 2019</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Amendment 2</td> <td>28 February 2020</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Amendment 3</td> <td>23 September 2020</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Superseding Amendment 3</td> <td>30 October 2020</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Amendment 4</td> <td>31 August 2022</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	<u>Document Version</u>	<u>Date</u>	Original	20 December 2018	Amendment 1	29 March 2019	Amendment 2	28 February 2020	Amendment 3	23 September 2020	Superseding Amendment 3	30 October 2020	Amendment 4	31 August 2022
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	Superseding Amendment 4	23 September 2022
	Amendment 5	27 February 2023
	Amendment 6	12 June 2023
Version:	<u>Data Element Standards Version</u> 6.0	

This protocol was developed, reviewed, and approved in accordance with Amgen's standard operating procedures. This format and content of this protocol is aligned with Good Clinical Practice: Consolidated Guidance (ICH E6).

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Investigator's Agreement:

I have read the attached protocol entitled A Double-blind, Randomized, Placebo-controlled, Multicenter Study to Evaluate the Impact of Evolocumab on Major Cardiovascular Events in Patients at High Cardiovascular Risk Without Prior Myocardial Infarction or Stroke, dated **12 June 2023**, and agree to abide by all provisions set forth therein.

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Signature

Name of Investigator

Date (DD Month YYYY)

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1. Protocol Summary

1.1 Synopsis

Protocol Title: A Double-blind, Randomized, Placebo-controlled, Multicenter Study to Evaluate the Impact of Evolocumab on Major Cardiovascular Events in Patients at High Cardiovascular Risk Without Prior Myocardial Infarction or Stroke

Short Protocol Title: Effect of Evolocumab in Patients at High Cardiovascular Risk Without Prior Myocardial Infarction or Stroke

Study Phase: 3

Indication: Reduce the risk of coronary heart disease (CHD) death, myocardial infarction (MI), stroke, and ischemia-driven arterial revascularization in adults at high risk of cardiovascular events without prior MI or stroke.

Rationale

This study will assess the effect of lowering low-density lipoprotein cholesterol (LDL-C) with evolocumab on major cardiovascular events in subjects without a prior MI or stroke at high risk of a cardiovascular event.

Benefit/Risk Assessment

Evolocumab has demonstrated a favorable benefit-risk profile in patients with primary hyperlipidemia, mixed dyslipidemia, and familial hypercholesterolemia to reduce LDL-C in patients with coronary artery disease for the regression of coronary atherosclerosis, and in patients with atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease to reduce the risk of cardiovascular events. The relationship between LDL-C reduction and cardiovascular risk reduction in patients with evolocumab administration has been established. It is anticipated that LDL-C reduction with evolocumab in this high-risk population will reduce their cardiovascular risk of experiencing a first major cardiovascular event.

Evolocumab has been found to be well tolerated and safe with minimal side effects observed during long-term studies with evolocumab treatment duration of up to 8.4 years. To date, there have been no safety concerns identified that require specific mitigation or management strategies, or that negatively impacted the benefit-risk profile of evolocumab in high-risk atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease patients. Similarly, a favorable benefit-risk profile is anticipated for the target population of this study.

Objective(s)/Endpoint(s)

Objectives	Endpoints
Primary	
To evaluate the effect of treatment with evolocumab, compared with placebo, on the risk for coronary heart disease (CHD) death, myocardial infarction (MI), or ischemic stroke, whichever occurs first, in subjects at high cardiovascular risk without prior MI or stroke and receiving optimized lipid-lowering therapy	Time to CHD death, MI, or ischemic stroke, whichever occurs first
To evaluate the effect of treatment with evolocumab, compared with placebo, on the risk for CHD death, MI, ischemic stroke, or any ischemia-driven arterial revascularization, whichever occurs first, in subjects at high cardiovascular risk without prior MI or stroke and receiving optimized lipid-lowering therapy	Time to CHD death, MI, ischemic stroke, or any ischemia-driven arterial revascularization, whichever occurs first
Primary Estimands	
The primary estimands consist of: <u>Population</u>: Adults at high cardiovascular risk without prior MI or stroke and receiving optimized lipid-lowering therapy who are randomized <u>Variables</u>: - time to CHD death, MI, or ischemic stroke, whichever occurs first - time to CHD death, MI, ischemic stroke, or any ischemia-driven arterial revascularization, whichever occurs first <u>Treatments</u>: Evolocumab Q2W compared to placebo Q2W <u>Summary Measure</u>: Hazard ratio (HR) comparing the hazard in the evolocumab group to the hazard in the placebo group <u>Intercurrent events</u>: - Discontinuation of investigational product or commencing commercial proprotein convertase subtilisin/kexin type 9 (PCSK9) inhibitors. For the primary estimand, the treatment effect will be estimated regardless of the occurrence of these events. - Investigational product supply discontinuation at site due to natural disasters (eg, earthquake, hurricane) or other significant event independent of the study (including riots, civil commotion, political disturbances, international conflicts, terrorism). For the primary estimand, data after the subject has discontinued investigational product for these reasons will be treated as missing at random.	

Objectives	Endpoints
Secondary	
To evaluate the effect of treatment with evolocumab, compared with placebo, on the risk for MI, ischemic stroke, or any ischemia-driven arterial revascularization in subjects at high cardiovascular risk without prior MI or stroke and receiving optimized lipid-lowering therapy	Time to MI, ischemic stroke, or any ischemia-driven arterial revascularization
To evaluate the effect of treatment with evolocumab, compared with placebo, on the risk for CHD death, MI, or any ischemia-driven arterial revascularization in subjects at high cardiovascular risk without prior MI or stroke and receiving optimized lipid-lowering therapy	Time to CHD death, MI, or any ischemia-driven arterial revascularization
To evaluate the effect of treatment with evolocumab, compared with placebo, on the risk for cardiovascular death, MI, or ischemic stroke in subjects at high cardiovascular risk without prior MI or stroke and receiving optimized lipid-lowering therapy	Time to cardiovascular death, MI, or ischemic stroke
To evaluate the effect of treatment with evolocumab, compared with placebo, on the risk for CHD death or MI in subjects at high cardiovascular risk without prior MI or stroke and receiving optimized lipid lowering therapy.	Time to CHD death or MI
To evaluate the effect of treatment with evolocumab, compared with placebo, on the risk for MI in subjects at high cardiovascular risk without prior MI or stroke and receiving optimized lipid-lowering therapy	Time to MI
To evaluate the effect of treatment with evolocumab, compared with placebo, on the risk for any ischemia-driven arterial revascularization in subjects at high cardiovascular risk without prior MI or stroke and receiving optimized lipid-lowering therapy	Time to any ischemia-driven arterial revascularization
Secondary (Continued)	

Objectives	Endpoints
To evaluate the effect of treatment with evolocumab, compared with placebo, on the risk for CHD death, in subjects at high cardiovascular risk without prior MI or stroke and receiving optimized lipid-lowering therapy	Time to CHD death
To evaluate the effect of treatment with evolocumab, compared with placebo, on the risk for cardiovascular death, in subjects at high cardiovascular risk without prior MI or stroke and receiving optimized lipid-lowering therapy	Time to cardiovascular death
To evaluate the effect of treatment with evolocumab, compared with placebo, on the risk for all cause of death, in subjects at high cardiovascular risk without prior MI or stroke and receiving optimized lipid-lowering therapy	Time to all cause of death
To evaluate the effect of treatment with evolocumab, compared with placebo, on the risk for ischemic stroke in subjects at high cardiovascular risk without prior MI or stroke and receiving optimized lipid-lowering therapy	Time to ischemic stroke
Secondary Estimands	
The population, treatments, summary measures and intercurrent event strategy for the secondary estimands are the same as the primary estimands. The variables for the secondary estimands are: - time to MI, ischemic stroke, or any ischemia-driven arterial revascularization - time to CHD death, MI, or any ischemia-driven arterial revascularization - time to cardiovascular death, MI, or ischemic stroke - time to CHD death or MI - time to MI - time to any ischemia-driven arterial revascularization - time to CHD death - time to cardiovascular death - time to all cause of death - time to ischemic stroke	

Objectives	Endpoints
Safety	
To evaluate the safety and tolerability of evolocumab treatment, compared with placebo, in subjects at high cardiovascular risk without prior MI or stroke and receiving optimized lipid-lowering therapy	- Treatment-emergent adverse events leading to investigational product discontinuation - Treatment-emergent serious adverse events

Hypotheses

The primary hypothesis is that additional LDL-C lowering with evolocumab when used in addition to optimized lipid-lowering therapy decreases:

- the risk of CHD death, MI, or ischemic stroke
- the risk of CHD death, MI, ischemic stroke, or any ischemia-driven arterial revascularization in adults without a prior MI or stroke at high risk of major cardiovascular events.

Overall Design

This is a phase 3, multicenter, double-blind, randomized, placebo-controlled, parallel-group, cardiovascular outcomes study for evolocumab in subjects at high cardiovascular risk without prior MI or stroke. Subjects must be receiving stable, lipid-lowering background therapy as per local guidelines, starting at least 2 weeks prior to the qualifying lipid panel. Such therapy must include optimized statin therapy, except in subjects with documented statin intolerance (see Section 11.8 for details regarding lipid-lowering therapy). Lipid-lowering background therapy should remain unchanged throughout the duration of the study, unless a change is clinically necessary.

Eligible subjects will be randomized with an allocation ratio of 1:1 to either receive evolocumab or placebo. Follow-up of all randomized subjects is planned to continue for a median of at least 4.5 years of follow-up and until at least 751 subjects have experienced a primary triple component endpoint event (CHD death, MI, ischemic stroke) and 1254 subjects have experienced a primary quadruple component endpoint event (CHD death, MI, ischemic stroke, or any ischemia-driven arterial revascularization). Subjects will be encouraged to complete all planned visits regardless of their adherence to investigational product.

Number of Subjects

At least 12 000 subjects will be enrolled in the study, with at least 6000 subjects per treatment group.

Summary of Subject Eligibility Criteria

Key inclusion criteria:

- Subjects must be ≥ 50 years (men) or ≥ 55 years (women) to < 80 years of age (either sex) and meeting lipid criteria
- Lipid Criteria (see Section 11.8 for permissible concomitant lipid-lowering therapy):
 - Subjects must have an LDL-C ≥ 90 mg/dL (≥ 2.3 mmol/L) OR non-high density lipoprotein (HDL)-C ≥ 120 mg/dL (≥ 3.1 mmol/L) OR apolipoprotein B ≥ 80 mg/dL (≥ 1.56 μ mol/L)

- Diagnostic evidence of at least 1 of the following (A – D) at screening:
 - A. Significant coronary artery disease meeting at least 1 of the following criteria:
 - History of coronary revascularization with multi-vessel coronary disease as evidenced by any of the following:
 - (a) percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI) of 2 or more vessels, including branch arteries
 - (b) PCI or coronary artery bypass grafting (CABG) with residual $\geq 50\%$ stenosis in a separate, unrevascularized vessel, or
 - (c) multi-vessel CABG 5 years or more prior to screening
 - Significant coronary disease without prior revascularization as evidenced by either a $\geq 70\%$ stenosis of at least 1 coronary artery, $\geq 50\%$ stenosis of 2 or more coronary arteries, or $\geq 50\%$ stenosis of the left main coronary artery.
 - known coronary artery calcium score ≥ 100 in subjects without a coronary artery revascularization prior to randomization.
 - B. Significant atherosclerotic cerebrovascular disease meeting at least 1 of the following criteria:
 - prior transient ischemic attack with $\geq 50\%$ carotid stenosis
 - internal or external carotid artery stenosis of $\geq 70\%$ or 2 or more $\geq 50\%$ stenoses
 - prior internal or external carotid artery revascularization
 - C. Significant peripheral arterial disease meeting at least 1 of the following criteria:
 - $\geq 50\%$ stenosis in a limb artery
 - history of abdominal aorta treatment (percutaneous and surgical) due to atherosclerotic disease
 - ankle brachial index (ABI) < 0.85
 - D. Diabetes mellitus with at least 1 of the following:
 - known microvascular disease, defined by diabetic nephropathy or treated retinopathy. Diabetic nephropathy defined as persistent microalbuminuria (urinary albumin to creatinine ratio $\geq 30\text{mg/g}$) and/or persistent estimated glomerular filtration rate (eGFR) $< 60\text{ mL/min/1.73 m}^2$ that is not reversible due to an acute illness
 - chronic daily treatment with an intermediate or long-acting insulin
 - diabetes diagnosis ≥ 10 years ago
- At least 1 of the following high-risk criteria (most recent lab values within 6 months prior to screening, as applicable):
 - polyvascular disease, defined as coronary, carotid, or peripheral artery stenosis $\geq 50\%$ in a second distinct vascular location in a patient with coronary, cerebral or peripheral arterial disease (A, B, or C above)
 - presence of either diabetes mellitus or metabolic syndrome (Section 11.9) in a subject with coronary, cerebral, or peripheral artery disease (A, B, or C above)

- at least 1 coronary, carotid, or peripheral artery residual stenosis of $\geq 50\%$ in a patient with diabetes meeting inclusion criterion (D above)
- LDL-C ≥ 130 mg/dL (≥ 3.36 mmol/L), OR non-HDL-C ≥ 160 mg/dL (≥ 4.14 mmol/L), OR apolipoprotein B ≥ 120 mg/dL (2.3 μ mol/L) if available
- lipoprotein (a) > 125 nmol/L (50 mg/dL)
- known familial hypercholesterolemia
- family history of premature coronary artery disease defined as an MI or CABG in the subject's father or brother at age < 55 years or an MI or CABG in the subject's mother or sister at age < 60 years
- high sensitive c-reactive protein (hsCRP) ≥ 3.0 mg/L in the absence of an acute illness
- current tobacco use
- ≥ 65 years of age
- menopause before 40 years of age
- eGFR 15 to < 45 mL/min/1.73 m²
- coronary artery calcification score ≥ 300 in a patient without a coronary revascularization prior to randomization

Key exclusion criteria:

- MI or stroke prior to randomization
- CABG < 3 months prior to screening
- eGFR < 15 mL/min/1.73 m²
- Uncontrolled or recurrent ventricular tachycardia in the absence of an implantable-cardioverter defibrillator.
- Atrial fibrillation or atrial flutter not on anticoagulation therapy (vitamin K antagonist, heparin, low-molecular weight heparin, fondaparinux, or non-Vitamin K antagonist oral anticoagulant)
- Triglycerides ≥ 500 mg/dL (5.7 mmol/L) measured up to 3 months prior to screening. The most recent results must be used.
- Last measured left-ventricular ejection fraction $< 30\%$ or New York Heart Association (NYHA) Functional Class III/IV
- Planned arterial revascularization

For a full list of eligibility criteria, please refer to Section 5.1 to Section 5.2.

Treatments

Investigational product (evolocumab [140 mg] or placebo) will be self-administered every 2 weeks (Q2W).

Procedures

Written informed consent must be obtained from all subjects or legally acceptable representatives before any study-specific procedures are performed. Subjects will be assessed for eligibility, and both medical history and medication history will be obtained. Prior to randomization, all subjects will receive a placebo injection to confirm tolerance of subcutaneous (SC) administration. At randomization, an Interactive Voice Response

System/Interactive Web Response System (IVRS/IWRS) will allocate subjects to receive either evolocumab SC Q2W or placebo SC Q2W. Day 1 of the treatment period (ie, first dose of investigational product) will happen within 21 days of the screening or re-screening visit.

After day 1, study visits will occur every 16 weeks to review reportable adverse events, concomitant therapies, potential endpoints, vital status, and acquire another 4-month supply of investigational product. Fasting or non-fasting lipid panels may be collected at screening for those subjects without lipid panels drawn in the last 3 months (analyzed at local laboratory). In a subset of subjects (approximately 2000 subjects from randomly selected sites and stratified by geographic region), additional lipid panels (fasting is not required) will be collected on day 1, at the end of year 1 visit (week 48 or the next visit), end of year 2 visit (week 96 or the next visit), and at the end of study visit (analyzed at central laboratory).

For a full list of study procedures, including the timing of each procedure, please refer to Section 8 and the Schedule of Activities in [Table 1-1](#).

Statistical Considerations

Unless specified otherwise, efficacy analyses will be performed on the full analysis set by randomized treatment group; and safety analyses will be performed on the safety analysis set by actual treatment group.

Subject disposition, demographics, baseline characteristics, and exposure to investigational product will be summarized.

All continuous variables will be summarized using descriptive statistics, including the number of observations (n), mean, standard deviation (SD), standard error (SE), median, the first (Q1) and third (Q3) quartiles, minimum, and maximum. All categorical variables will be summarized using the number and percent of subjects.

All deaths and individual components of primary and secondary endpoints (MI, ischemic stroke, and ischemia-driven arterial revascularization) will be adjudicated by an independent external Clinical Events Committee (CEC), using standardized definitions.

In order to preserve the overall type I error rate at 0.05, a parallel gatekeeping strategy will be applied to the primary analysis of the primary and secondary estimands. The primary analysis of all time-to-event estimands will be the log-rank test stratified by the randomization stratification factors. Kaplan-Meier (K-M) time-to-event curves will be presented by randomized treatment and K-M estimates (95% confidence interval [CI]) will be provided. In addition, a HR and 95% CI will be estimated from a Cox model stratified by the randomization stratification factors. All adjudicated events will be reported.

Treatment-emergent serious adverse events and adverse events leading to discontinuation of investigational product will be summarized by actual treatment group.

An external independent Data Monitoring Committee (DMC) has been established to formally review the accumulating data from this and other ongoing studies with evolocumab to ensure there is no avoidable increased risk for harm to subjects.

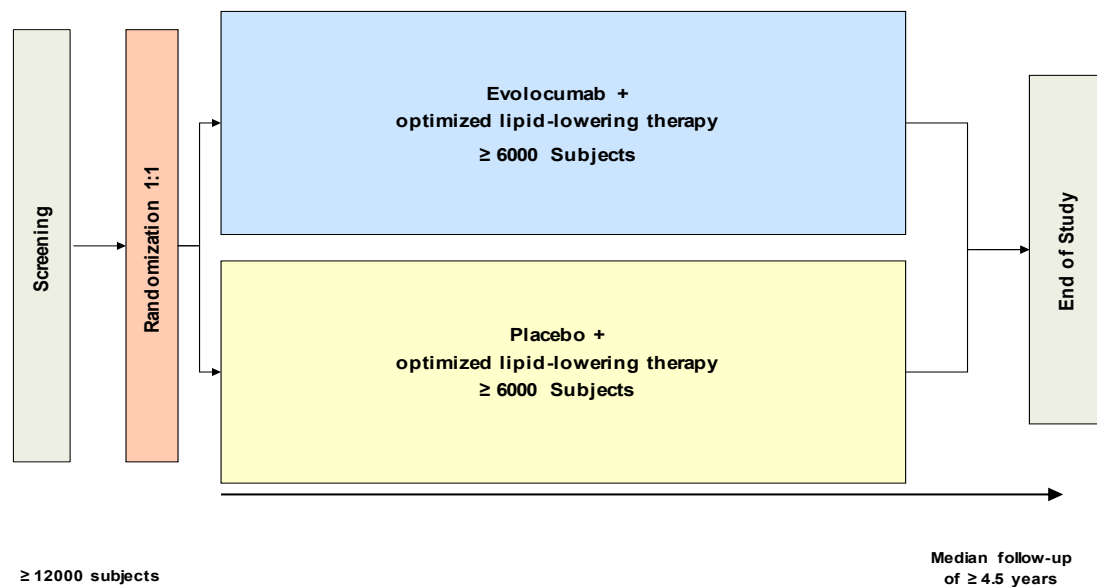
Analyses for the DMC will be provided by the Independent Biostatistics Group (IBG), which is external to Amgen. **Additionally, an external independent Lipid Monitoring Committee (LMC) will review lipid data by treatment groups during the study (without knowledge of study endpoints) to monitor investigational product adherence at the country and site level. Post-baseline lipid data will not be shared with Amgen and the Executive Committee. Analyses for the DMC and LMC will be supported by the same IBG, which is external to Amgen.**

For a full description of statistical analysis methods, please refer to Section 9.

Sponsor Name: Amgen Inc.

1.2 Study Schema

Figure 1-1. Study Schema



1.3 Schedule of Activities

Table 1-1. Schedule of Activities

Procedure	SCR ^a	Treatment Period (years) ^f				EOS	Safety Follow-Up ^b	Notes
		day 1	1 (week 48)	2 (week 96)	3+ (week 144+)			
			These visits will have a ± 7 day window					
General and Safety Assessments								
Informed consent	X							
Inclusion and exclusion criteria	X							
Demographics	X							
Physical examination	X							
Physical measurements	X							Height and weight only
Medical history	X							NYHA Functional Classification at baseline only for subjects with a known history of heart failure. Rutherford classification will be collected for subjects with a known history of peripheral artery disease and symptoms of claudication.
Substance use history	X							Substance: tobacco
Vital signs	X					X		Blood pressure and heart rate only
Treatment compliance			Q16W	Q16W	Q16W	X		
Adverse events	(X)	continually				X	X	(X): Serious adverse events only. See Section 8.4 for guidance on what adverse events are to be collected and reported.
Potential endpoint data collection		continually				X		
Concomitant therapies	X	X	Q16W	Q16W	Q16W	X	X	Only cardiovascular and diabetes medications
Vital status ^d		X	Q16W	Q16W	Q16W	X		Vital status checks should be performed every 16 weeks (where permitted) until EOS for all subjects. Data should be captured on survival status eCRFs.

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Abbreviations and footnotes defined on last page of table.

Table 1-1. Schedule of Activities

Procedure	SCR ^a	Treatment Period (years) ^f				EOS	Safety Follow-Up ^b	Notes
		day 1	1 (week 48)	2 (week 96)	3+ (week 144+)			
			These visits will have a ± 7 day window					
LOCAL Laboratory Assessments								
Serum or urine pregnancy test (FCBP) ^c	X	X				X		
Chemistry	(X)							(X): Chemistry test result values up to 6 months prior to screening may be used.
Fasting or non-fasting lipid panel	(X)							(X): If no changes in lipid-lowering medication, lipid values measured up to 3 months prior to screening are permitted. Use Martin-Hopkins estimate when calculating the LDL-C with TG over 400 mg/dL.
CENTRAL Laboratory Assessments								
Lipid panel, non-fasting (see notes)		(X)	(X)	(X)		(X)		(X): Additional lipid panels for subset of subjects (approximately 2000 subjects from randomly selected sites and stratified by geographic region). Additional lipid panels (fasting is not required) to be collected on day 1, at the end of year 1 visit (week 48 or the next visit), end of year 2 visit (week 96 or the next visit) and at the end of study visit.
Biomarker sample (optional) ^e		X	(X) Sample collection x1			[X]		X Day 1 (Baseline) Sample: Collected as permissible by law, additional consent required. Samples must be collected at day 1 prior to investigational product administration. (X) Post Day 1 Sample: For subjects who consent, a sample will be collected post day 1 during treatment period. [X] EOS Sample: For a subset of subjects who have provided a biomarker sample post day 1, an EOS sample may be collected.

Table 1-1. Schedule of Activities

Procedure	SCR ^a	Treatment Period (years) ^f				EOS	Safety Follow-Up ^b	Notes
		day 1	1 (week 48)	2 (week 96)	3+ (week 144+)			
			These visits will have a ± 7 day window					
CENTRAL Laboratory Assessments Continued								
Pharmacogenetic sample (optional)		(X)						(X): Collected as permissible by law, additional consent required. Samples may be collected at day 1 or a future study visit.
Study Treatment								
Placebo injection	X							Placebo injection dose at screening to be done in clinic.
Investigational product administration		X	Q2W	Q2W	Q2W			Day 1 dose to be done in clinic.
Observed in-person investigational product administration review ^g			X	X	(X)			If unable to complete the annual observed in-person investigational product administration review during the scheduled on-site visit, the in-person review should be done at the subsequent visit. (X): Observed at week 144 and every 48 weeks thereafter (ie, weeks 192, 240, 288, etc)
Investigational product dispensation		X	Q16W	Q16W	Q16W			

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eCRF = electronic case report form; EOS = end of study; FCBP = female of childbearing potential; LDL-C = lowering low-density lipoprotein cholesterol; QXW = every X weeks; SCR = screening; TG = triglycerides.

^a The screening period will be up to 21 days before day 1 of study treatment. Subjects should be randomized within 21 days of the screening visit. If the subject is not randomized within this period, the subject may be rescreened.

^b Upon discontinuation (permanent or temporary) of investigational product for any reason, a safety follow-up visit should be scheduled no later than 60 days after the decision is made to discontinue investigational product. The extended 60 day safety follow-up period is to provide more flexibility for sites to reach patients who have discontinued investigational product for reasons that may make them unavailable for extended periods of time. If a subject reinitiates investigational product prior to 60 days window ending, the safety follow-up visit is not required. If the subject remains on investigational product for the duration of the trial, as part of the subject completing the study, a safety follow-up visit must be scheduled within 30 days (+3) of the last dose of Investigational Product. The safety follow-up visit and EOS may be combined, if the subject is completing the study. The safety follow-up visit may be conducted in person or by telephone.

^c Additional on-treatment pregnancy testing may be performed at the investigator's discretion if there is suspicion that a female subject is pregnant or as required per local laws and regulations.

^d Where permitted by local law, vital status should be collected until EOS approximately every 16 weeks for all subjects that withdraw prior to completion of all protocol-required visits, potential lost to follow up subjects and subjects who are unable or unwilling to continue the schedule of assessments.

^e For post day 1 biomarker sample collection, subjects should be approached at the next (earliest) scheduled visit within the treatment period for consent to the biomarker sample collection (regardless of whether the subject is still taking study drug). If consent and the sample cannot be collected at the same visit, the sample may be collected at the earliest possible future visit during the treatment period.

^f A study visit may be conducted remotely when site to subject investigational product delivery is occurring for a specific visit (refer to Section 6.5)

⁹ The investigator must perform an annual observed in-person review of a subject's investigational product administration technique. If unable to complete the annual review during the scheduled on-site visit, the in-person review should be done at the subsequent visit. Under exceptional circumstances and following Amgen medical monitor authorization, the observed investigational product administration review may be completed via a telehealth application as allowed per local regulations and site policies (see Section 6.6).

2. Introduction

2.1 Study Rationale

This study is being done in order to assess the effect of lowering low-density lipoprotein cholesterol (LDL-C) with evolocumab on major cardiovascular events in subjects without a prior myocardial infarction (MI) or stroke at high risk of a cardiovascular event.

2.2 Background

2.2.1 Cardiovascular Disease

Cardiovascular disease is the leading cause of death and disability, accounting for approximately 31% of all deaths and 46% of deaths from noncommunicable diseases worldwide (World Health Organization, 2014). Of deaths related to cardiovascular disease, approximately 80% are from MI or stroke (World Health Organization, 2014). The morbidity associated with MI and stroke continues to be serious and multifaceted, the reduction of which is an important treatment goal. Each year, it is estimated that 935 000 Americans have MI or coronary death, 155 000 have a silent first MI, 610 000 have a new stroke (ischemic or hemorrhagic), and 185 000 have a recurrent stroke (Mozaffarian et al, 2016).

Elevated cholesterol, in particular LDL-C, is a modifiable independent cardiovascular risk factor (Silverman et al, 2016).

Many interventional studies evaluated the impact of therapeutic reductions in LDL-C on cardiovascular outcomes (Silverman et al, 2016; Cholesterol Treatment Trialists' [CTT] Collaboration et al, 2010). A meta-analysis included 49 randomized, controlled, cardiovascular outcomes studies and over 312 000 subjects to analyze the effects of therapies that act primarily via low-density lipoprotein receptor (LDLR) upregulation (Silverman et al, 2016). Results from these studies show a strong relationship between LDL-C lowering and cardiovascular event reduction for drugs such as statins (Cannon et al, 2004; Sacks et al, 1996; Scandinavian Simvastatin Survival Study Group, 1994) and ezetimibe (Cannon et al, 2015).

2.2.2 Amgen Investigational Product Background: Evolocumab

Recycling of the hepatic cell surface LDLR plays a critical role in regulating serum LDL-C levels. Proprotein convertase subtilisin/kexin type 9 (PCSK9) binds to the LDLR and downregulates hepatic cell surface LDLR, which, in turn, leads to increased levels of circulating LDL-C. Evolocumab is a fully human monoclonal immunoglobulin (Ig)G2, developed at Amgen Inc., that specifically binds to PCSK9, preventing its interaction with

the LDLR. The inhibition of PCSK9 by evolocumab leads to increased LDLR expression and subsequent decreased circulating concentrations of LDL-C.

A detailed description of the chemistry, pharmacology, efficacy, and safety of evolocumab is provided in the Evolocumab (AMG 145) Investigator's Brochure.

2.3 Benefit/Risk Assessment

The following benefit-risk assessment supports the conduct of this clinical trial.

Reference should be made to the Evolocumab (AMG 145) Investigator's Brochure for further data on evolocumab.

2.3.1 Benefits of Evolocumab

2.3.1.1 Reduction in Low-density Lipoprotein Cholesterol

Evolocumab reduces LDL-C by approximately 60%, an effect maintained over 4 years.

2.3.1.2 Reduction in the Risk of Cardiovascular Events

In FOURIER (study 20110118), treatment with evolocumab as compared with placebo, in addition to stable lipid-lowering therapy, statistically significantly reduced the risk of cardiovascular events. With a median follow-up period of 26 months, evolocumab reduced the risk of cardiovascular death, MI, stroke, hospitalization for unstable angina, or coronary revascularization, (primary component endpoint) by 15% (hazard ratio [HR] of 0.85, 95% CI: 0.79, 0.92; $p < 0.0001$) (Sabatine et al, 2017). Evolocumab reduced the risk of cardiovascular death, MI, or stroke, (key secondary component endpoint) by 20% (HR 0.80, 95% CI: 0.73, 0.88; $p < 0.0001$). The primary and key secondary treatment effects were directionally consistent across subgroups. There was a clear relationship between reductions in LDL-C and lower rates of cardiovascular events. This relationship was observed across the spectrum of post-baseline LDL-C levels, and no lower LDL-C threshold for this relationship was identified for post-baseline LDL-C levels (mean of lowest decile, 16.2 mg/dL [0.42 mmol/L]). Overall, results from this study provide compelling evidence that evolocumab, through effects on lowering LDL-C, reduces the risk for cardiovascular events in patients with atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease and a prior MI, stroke, or symptomatic peripheral artery disease who cannot achieve LDL-C control with statins alone.

2.3.2 Risks of Evolocumab

The safety profile of evolocumab has been characterized in an estimated 29 788 subjects (57 632.1 subject years) who have been exposed to evolocumab in Amgen-sponsored clinical studies since the beginning of the development program.

There are no important identified or potential risks with evolocumab. Evolocumab had a very low rate of immunogenicity (0.1%) which did not affect pharmacokinetics, pharmacodynamics, efficacy, or safety. Common adverse reactions associated with evolocumab are described in the approved drug labeling.

In the FOURIER-OLE studies, no new safety concerns were identified in subjects who received evolocumab up to 8.4 years including subjects who achieved low LDL-C levels (< 25 or < 40 mg/dL).

A similar patient population has been studied as part of the evolocumab development program and no new risks are anticipated in the target patient population.

Detailed safety information for evolocumab including contraindications, warnings and precautions, adverse reactions, and overdose can be found in Appendix A of the Evolocumab (AMG 145) Investigator's Brochure.

2.3.3 Conclusion

Evolocumab has demonstrated a favorable benefit-risk profile in patients with primary hyperlipidemia, mixed dyslipidemia, and familial hypercholesterolemia to reduce LDL-C in patients with coronary artery disease for the regression of coronary atherosclerosis, and in patients with atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease to reduce the risk of cardiovascular events. The relationship between LDL-C reduction and cardiovascular risk reduction in patients with evolocumab administration has been established. It is anticipated that LDL-C reduction with evolocumab in this high-risk population will reduce their cardiovascular risk of experiencing a first major cardiovascular event.

Evolocumab has been found to be well tolerated and safe with minimal side effects observed during long-term studies with evolocumab treatment duration of up to 8.4 years. To date, there have been no safety concerns identified that require specific mitigation or management strategies, or that negatively impacted the benefit-risk profile of evolocumab in high-risk atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease patients. Similarly, a favorable benefit-risk profile is anticipated for the target population of this study.

3. Objectives, Endpoints and Hypotheses

3.1 Objectives and Endpoints

Objectives	Endpoints
Primary	
To evaluate the effect of treatment with evolocumab, compared with placebo, on the risk for coronary heart disease (CHD) death, myocardial infarction (MI), or ischemic stroke, whichever occurs first, in subjects at high cardiovascular risk without prior MI or stroke and receiving optimized lipid-lowering therapy	Time to CHD death, MI, or ischemic stroke, whichever occurs first
To evaluate the effect of treatment with evolocumab, compared with placebo, on the risk for CHD death, MI, ischemic stroke, or any ischemia-driven arterial revascularization, whichever occurs first, in subjects at high cardiovascular risk without prior MI or stroke and receiving optimized lipid-lowering therapy	Time to CHD death, MI, ischemic stroke, or any ischemia-driven arterial revascularization, whichever occurs first
Primary Estimands	
The primary estimands consist of: <u>Population</u>: Adults at high cardiovascular risk without prior MI or stroke and receiving optimized lipid-lowering therapy who are randomized <u>Variables</u>: - time to CHD death, MI, or ischemic stroke, whichever occurs first - time to CHD death, MI, ischemic stroke, or any ischemia-driven arterial revascularization, whichever occurs first <u>Treatments</u>: Evolocumab Q2W compared to placebo Q2W <u>Summary Measure</u>: Hazard ratio (HR) comparing the hazard in the evolocumab group to the hazard in the placebo group <u>Intercurrent events</u>: - Discontinuation of investigational product or commencing commercial proprotein convertase subtilisin/kexin type 9 (PCSK9) inhibitors. For the primary estimand, the treatment effect will be estimated regardless of the occurrence of these events. - Investigational product supply discontinuation at site due to natural disasters (eg, earthquake, hurricane) or other significant event independent of the study (including riots, civil commotion, political disturbances, international conflicts, terrorism). For the primary estimand, data after the subject has discontinued investigational product for these reasons will be treated as missing at random.	

Objectives	Endpoints
Secondary	
To evaluate the effect of treatment with evolocumab, compared with placebo, on the risk for MI, ischemic stroke, or any ischemia-driven arterial revascularization in subjects at high cardiovascular risk without prior MI or stroke and receiving optimized lipid-lowering therapy	Time to MI, ischemic stroke, or any ischemia-driven arterial revascularization
To evaluate the effect of treatment with evolocumab, compared with placebo, on the risk for CHD death, MI, or any ischemia-driven arterial revascularization in subjects at high cardiovascular risk without prior MI or stroke and receiving optimized lipid-lowering therapy	Time to CHD death, MI, or any ischemia-driven arterial revascularization
To evaluate the effect of treatment with evolocumab, compared with placebo, on the risk for cardiovascular death, MI, or ischemic stroke in subjects at high cardiovascular risk without prior MI or stroke and receiving optimized lipid-lowering therapy	Time to cardiovascular death, MI, or ischemic stroke
To evaluate the effect of treatment with evolocumab, compared with placebo, on the risk for CHD death or MI in subjects at high cardiovascular risk without prior MI or stroke and receiving optimized lipid lowering therapy.	Time to CHD death or MI
To evaluate the effect of treatment with evolocumab, compared with placebo, on the risk for MI in subjects at high cardiovascular risk without prior MI or stroke and receiving optimized lipid-lowering therapy	Time to MI
To evaluate the effect of treatment with evolocumab, compared with placebo, on the risk for any ischemia-driven arterial revascularization in subjects at high cardiovascular risk without prior MI or stroke and receiving optimized lipid-lowering therapy	Time to any ischemia-driven arterial revascularization

Objectives	Endpoints
Secondary (Continued)	
To evaluate the effect of treatment with evolocumab, compared with placebo, on the risk for CHD death, in subjects at high cardiovascular risk without prior MI or stroke and receiving optimized lipid-lowering therapy	Time to CHD death
To evaluate the effect of treatment with evolocumab, compared with placebo, on the risk for cardiovascular death, in subjects at high cardiovascular risk without prior MI or stroke and receiving optimized lipid-lowering therapy	Time to cardiovascular death
To evaluate the effect of treatment with evolocumab, compared with placebo, on the risk for all cause of death, in subjects at high cardiovascular risk without prior MI or stroke and receiving optimized lipid-lowering therapy	Time to all cause of death
To evaluate the effect of treatment with evolocumab, compared with placebo, on the risk for ischemic stroke in subjects at high cardiovascular risk without prior MI or stroke and receiving optimized lipid-lowering therapy	Time to ischemic stroke
Secondary Estimands	
The population, treatments, summary measures and intercurrent event strategy for the secondary estimands are the same as the primary estimands. The variables for the secondary estimands are: - time to MI, ischemic stroke, or any ischemia-driven arterial revascularization - time to CHD death, MI, or any ischemia-driven arterial revascularization - time to cardiovascular death, MI, or ischemic stroke - time to CHD death or MI - time to MI - time to any ischemia-driven arterial revascularization - time to CHD death - time to cardiovascular death - time to all cause of death - time to ischemic stroke	

Objectives	Endpoints
Safety	
To evaluate the safety and tolerability of evolocumab treatment, compared with placebo, in subjects at high cardiovascular risk without prior MI or stroke and receiving optimized lipid-lowering therapy	- Treatment-emergent adverse events leading to investigational product discontinuation - Treatment-emergent serious adverse events

Objectives	Endpoints
Exploratory	
To evaluate the effect of treatment with evolocumab, compared with placebo, on change and percent change from baseline of low-density lipoprotein cholesterol (LDL-C), in subjects at high cardiovascular risk without prior MI or stroke and receiving optimized lipid-lowering therapy	LDL-C change and percent change from baseline
To evaluate the effect of treatment with evolocumab, compared with placebo, on the incidence of new or worsening aortic valve stenosis	New or worsening aortic valve stenosis
To evaluate the effect of treatment with evolocumab, compared with placebo, on the incidence of new or recurrent venous thromboembolism	New or recurrent venous thromboembolism (pulmonary embolus and/or deep venous thrombosis)
To explore the effect of evolocumab versus placebo treatment, on individual cardiovascular biomarkers and/or the plasma proteome and proteomic risk scores, to explore the relationship between baseline biomarker levels, risk of major cardiovascular events and efficacy of evolocumab, and to explore how changes from baseline in biomarkers and/or proteomic risk scores relate to subsequent risk of major cardiovascular events	Cardiovascular biomarker values, protein expression levels, and change in protein expression from baseline to post-baseline and time to major cardiovascular events.

3.2 Hypotheses

The primary hypothesis is that additional LDL-C lowering with evolocumab when used in addition to optimized lipid-lowering therapy decreases:

- the risk of CHD death, MI, or ischemic stroke
- the risk of CHD death, MI, ischemic stroke, or any ischemia-driven arterial revascularization

in adults without a prior MI or stroke at high risk of major cardiovascular events.

4. Study Design

4.1 Overall Design

This is a phase 3, multicenter, double-blind, randomized, placebo-controlled, parallel-group, cardiovascular outcomes study for evolocumab in subjects at high cardiovascular risk without prior MI or stroke. Subjects must be receiving stable, lipid-lowering background therapy as per local guidelines, starting at least 2 weeks prior to the qualifying lipid panel. Such therapy must include optimized statin therapy, except in subjects with documented statin intolerance (see Section 11.8 for details regarding lipid-lowering therapy). Optimized lipid-lowering therapy could be high, moderate, or low dose. Lipid-lowering background therapy should remain unchanged throughout the duration of the study, unless a change is clinically necessary.

Eligible subjects will be randomized with an allocation ratio of 1:1 to either receive evolocumab or placebo. Randomization will be stratified by the LDL-C level used for eligibility (< 160 mg/dL [4.14 mmol/L] vs ≥ 160 mg/dL) and by geographical region (North America, Europe, and others). The most recent LDL-C value (historical or screening) must be used. Evolocumab and placebo will be blinded. Central laboratory results of the lipid panel (fasting or non-fasting; only collected in a subset of subjects) will be blinded on study; results may be requested by the investigator after unblinding of the clinical database. Investigators and staff involved with this trial should not perform non-protocol lipid panel testing during a subject's study participation and until at least 12 weeks after the subject's last administration of investigational product (to avoid potential unblinding). The study includes collection of biomarker samples, unless prohibited by local law or regulations. Follow-up of all randomized subjects is planned to continue for a median of at least 4.5 years of follow-up and until at least 751 subjects have experienced a primary triple component endpoint event (CHD death, MI, ischemic stroke) and 1254 subjects have experienced a primary quadruple component endpoint event (CHD death, MI, ischemic stroke, or any ischemia-driven arterial

revascularization). Subjects will be requested to complete all planned visits regardless of their adherence to investigational product. At minimum, vital status must be collected on day 1 and every 16 weeks and must be obtained at the end of the study for all subjects including those who withdraw consent, unless prohibited by local law.

The overall study design is described by a study schema in Section 1.2. The endpoints are defined in Section 3.1.

4.2 Number of Subjects

At least 12 000 subjects will be enrolled in the study, with at least 6000 subjects per treatment group.

Subjects in this clinical investigation shall be referred to as “subjects”. For the sample size justification, see Section 9.1.

4.2.1 Replacement of Subjects

Subjects who are withdrawn or removed from treatment or the study will not be replaced.

4.2.2 Number of Sites

Up to approximately 900 investigative sites in North America, Europe, and other regions will be included in the study. Sites that do not enroll subjects within 3 months of site initiation may be closed.

4.3 End of Study

4.3.1 End of Study Definition

Primary Completion: The primary completion date is defined as the date when the last subject is assessed or receives an intervention for the final collection of data for the primary endpoint(s), whether the study is concluded as planned in the protocol or was terminated early.

The primary completion date is the same as the end of study date and is the date when the last subject has completed the study (ie, last subject last visit).

If the study concludes prior to the primary completion date originally planned in the protocol (ie, early termination of the study), then the primary completion will be the date when the last subject is assessed or receives an intervention for evaluation in the study (ie, last subject last visit).

End of Study: The end of study date is defined as the date when the last subject across all sites is assessed or receives an intervention for evaluation in the study (ie, last subject last visit), following any additional parts in the study (eg, safety or efficacy or survival follow-up), as applicable.

4.3.2 Study Duration for Subjects

Including the initial screening, study treatment period (double-blind), and the safety/end of study follow-up, the estimated study duration is approximately 6 years. Subjects should be randomized no more than 21 days after the signing of informed consent. If the subject is not randomized within this period, the subject may be rescreened.

4.4 Justification for Investigational Product Dose

Evolocumab will be administered as 140 mg SC every 2 weeks (Q2W) in a 1.0 mL prefilled autoinjector pen (AI/pen). The evolocumab dose being used in this study is consistent with the dose in its current marketing authorization and is broadly available worldwide.

4.5 Patient Input on Study Design

Patient input on study design was not obtained.

5. Study Population

Investigators will be expected to maintain a screening log of all potential study candidates that includes limited information about the potential candidate (eg, date of screening). This log may be completed and updated via an Interactive Voice Response System (IVRS)/Interactive Web Response System (IWRS).

Eligibility criteria will be evaluated during screening.

Before any study-specific activities/procedures, the appropriate written informed consent must be obtained (see Section [11.3](#)).

Prospective approval of protocol deviations to recruitment and enrollment criteria, also known as protocol waivers or exemptions will not be provided.

The sponsor will monitor the study population baseline characteristics during enrollment. If necessary, the sponsor may restrict enrollment of certain populations in order to ensure the appropriate distributions of subject characteristics.

5.1 Inclusion Criteria

Subjects are eligible to be included in the study only if all of the following criteria apply:

- 101 Subject has provided informed consent prior to initiation of any study specific activities/procedures
- 102 Adult subjects ≥ 50 years (men) or ≥ 55 years (women) to < 80 years of age (either sex) and meeting lipid criteria
- 107 Subjects must have an LDL-C ≥ 90 mg/dL (≥ 2.3 mmol/L) OR non-HDL-C ≥ 120 mg/dL (≥ 3.1 mmol/L), OR apolipoprotein B ≥ 80 mg/dL (≥ 1.56 μ mol/L)
 - Lipid entry criteria can be measured up to 3 months prior to screening in the absence of changes to background therapy
 - Lipid criteria should be assessed after ≥ 2 weeks of stable, optimized lipid-lowering therapy (see Section 11.8)
 - The most recent results (historical or screening) must be used
- 108 Diagnostic evidence of at least 1 of the following (A – D) at screening:
 - A. Significant coronary artery disease meeting at least 1 of the following criteria:
 - History of coronary revascularization with multi-vessel coronary disease as evidenced by any of the following:
 - (a) percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI) of 2 or more vessels, including branch arteries
 - (b) PCI or coronary artery bypass grafting (CABG) with residual $\geq 50\%$ stenosis in a separate, unrevascularized vessel, or
 - (c) multi-vessel CABG 5 years or more prior to screening
 - Significant coronary disease without prior revascularization as evidenced by either a $\geq 70\%$ stenosis of at least 1 coronary artery, $\geq 50\%$ stenosis of 2 or more coronary arteries, or $\geq 50\%$ stenosis of the left main coronary artery
 - known coronary artery calcium score ≥ 100 in subjects without a coronary artery revascularization prior to randomization
 - B. Significant atherosclerotic cerebrovascular disease meeting at least 1 of the following criteria:
 - prior transient ischemic attack with $\geq 50\%$ carotid stenosis
 - internal or external carotid artery stenosis of $\geq 70\%$ or 2 or more $\geq 50\%$ stenoses
 - prior internal or external carotid artery revascularization
 - C. Significant peripheral arterial disease meeting at least 1 of the following criteria:
 - $\geq 50\%$ stenosis in a limb artery
 - history of abdominal aorta treatment (percutaneous and surgical) due to atherosclerotic disease
 - ankle brachial index (ABI) < 0.85

D. Diabetes mellitus with at least 1 of the following:

- known microvascular disease, defined by diabetic nephropathy or treated retinopathy. Diabetic nephropathy defined as persistent microalbuminuria (urinary albumin to creatinine ratio ≥ 30 mg/g) and/or persistent estimated glomerular filtration rate (eGFR) < 60 mL/min/1.73 m² that is not reversible due to an acute illness
- chronic daily treatment with an intermediate or long-acting insulin
- diabetes diagnosis ≥ 10 years ago

109 At least 1 of the following high-risk criteria (most recent lab values within 6 months prior to screening, as applicable):

- polyvascular disease, defined as coronary, carotid, or peripheral artery stenosis $\geq 50\%$ in a second distinct vascular location in a patient with coronary, cerebral or peripheral arterial disease (inclusion criterion 108 A-C)
- presence of either diabetes mellitus or metabolic syndrome (Section 11.9) in a subject with coronary, cerebral, or peripheral artery disease (inclusion criterion 108 A-C)
- at least 1 coronary, carotid, or peripheral artery residual stenosis of $\geq 50\%$ in a patient with diabetes meeting inclusion criterion 108 D
- LDL-C ≥ 130 mg/dL (≥ 3.36 mmol/L), OR non-HDL-C ≥ 160 mg/dL (≥ 4.14 mmol/L), OR apolipoprotein B ≥ 120 mg/dL (2.3 μ mol/L) if available
- lipoprotein (a) > 125 nmol/L (50 mg/dL)
- known familial hypercholesterolemia
- family history of premature coronary artery disease defined as an MI or CABG in the subject's father or brother at age < 55 years or an MI or CABG in the subject's mother or sister at age < 60 years
- hsCRP ≥ 3.0 mg/L in the absence of an acute illness
- current tobacco use
- ≥ 65 years of age
- menopause before 40 years of age
- eGFR 15 to < 45 mL/min/1.73 m²
- coronary artery calcification score ≥ 300 in a patient without a coronary revascularization prior to randomization

5.2 Exclusion Criteria

Subjects are excluded from the study if any of the following criteria apply:

Disease Related

- 201 MI or stroke prior to randomization
- 202 CABG < 3 months prior to screening
- 203 Uncontrolled or recurrent ventricular tachycardia in the absence of an implantable-cardioverter defibrillator.

- 204 Atrial fibrillation or atrial flutter not on anticoagulation therapy (vitamin K antagonist, heparin, low-molecular weight heparin, fondaparinux, or non-vitamin K antagonist oral anticoagulant)
- 206 Last measured left-ventricular ejection fraction < 30% or New York Heart Association (NYHA) Functional Class III/IV
- 219 Planned arterial revascularization

Diagnostic Assessments

- 207 Triglycerides $\geq$ 500 mg/dL (5.7 mmol/L) measured up to 3 months prior to screening. The most recent results must be used.
- 208 End stage renal disease (ESRD), defined as an eGFR < 15 mL/min/1.73 m² or receiving dialysis measured up to 6 months prior to screening. The most recent results must be used.

Other Medical Conditions

- 209 Malignancy (except non-melanoma skin cancers, cervical in situ carcinoma, breast ductal carcinoma in situ, or stage 1 prostate carcinoma) within the last 5 years prior to day 1
- 210 History or evidence of clinically significant disease (eg, malignancy, respiratory, gastrointestinal, renal or psychiatric disease) or unstable disorder that, in the opinion of the investigator(s), Amgen physician or designee would pose a risk to the patient's safety or interfere with the study assessments, procedures, completion, or result in a life expectancy of less than 1 year
- 220 Persistent acute liver disease or hepatic dysfunction, defined as Child Pugh score of C (see Section 11.11)

Prior/Concomitant Therapy

- 212 Previously received a cholesterol ester transfer protein (CETP) inhibitor (ie, anacetrapib, dalcetrapib, evacetrapib), mipomersen, lomitapide, or has undergone LDL-apheresis in the last 12 months prior to LDL-C screening
- 221 Previously received or receiving any other therapy to inhibit PCSK9 in the following timeframe prior to screening:
- bococizumab at any time
 - evolocumab, alirocumab, or any other monoclonal antibody against PCSK9 within 3 months
 - inclisiran within 12 months

Prior/Concurrent Clinical Study Experience

- 213 Currently receiving treatment in another investigational device or drug study, or less than 30 days since ending treatment on another investigational device or drug study(ies).

Other Exclusions

- 215 Female subjects of childbearing potential unwilling to use 1 acceptable method of effective contraception during treatment and for an additional 15 weeks after the

- last dose of investigational product. Refer to Section 11.5 for additional contraceptive information.
- 216 Subject has known sensitivity to any of the products or components to be administered during dosing.
- 217 Subject likely to not be available to complete all protocol-required study visits or procedures, and/or to comply with all required study procedures to the best of the subject and investigator's knowledge.
- 218 Subject is staff personnel directly involved with the study or is a family member of the investigational study staff
- 222 Female subject is pregnant, had a positive pregnancy test at screening (by a serum pregnancy test and/or urine pregnancy test), breastfeeding, or planning to become pregnant or breastfeed during treatment and for an additional 15 weeks after the last dose of investigational product.

5.3 Subject Enrollment

Before subjects begin participation in any study-specific activities/procedures, Amgen requires a copy of the site's written institutional review board/independent ethics committee (IRB/IEC) approval of the protocol, ICF, and all other subject information and/or recruitment material, if applicable (see Section 11.3).

The subject or the subject's legally acceptable representative must personally sign and date the IRB/IEC and Amgen approved informed consent before commencement of study-specific procedures.

Each subject who enters into the screening period for the study (defined as when the subject signs the IRB/IEC approved ICF) receives a unique subject identification number before any study-related activities/procedures are performed. The subject identification number will be assigned by IVRS/IWRS. This number will be used to identify the subject throughout the clinical study and must be used on all study documentation related to that subject.

A subject is considered enrolled when the investigator decides that the subject has met all eligibility criteria. The investigator is to document this decision and date, in the subject's medical record and in/on the enrollment case report form (CRF).

The subject identification number must remain constant throughout the entire clinical study; it must not be changed after initial assignment, including if a subject is rescreened. This number will not necessarily be the same as the randomization number assigned for the study.

5.4 Screen Failures

Screen failures are defined as subjects who consent to participate in the clinical study but are not subsequently enrolled in the study. Individuals who do not meet the criteria for participation in this study (screen failure) can be rescreened.

A minimal set of screen failure information will be collected that includes demography, screen failure details, eligibility criteria, medical history, prior therapies, and any serious adverse events.

Refer to Section [8.1.1](#).

6. Treatments

Study treatment is defined as any investigational product(s), non-investigational product(s), placebo, or medical device(s) intended to be administered to a study subject according to the study protocol.

Note that in several countries, investigational product and non-investigational product are referred to as investigational medicinal product and non-investigational medicinal product, respectively.

The Investigational Product Instruction Manual (IPIM), a document external to this protocol, contains detailed information regarding the storage, preparation, destruction, and administration of each treatment shown in [Table 6-1](#) below.

6.1 Treatment Procedures

6.1.1 Investigational Products

Table 6-1. Investigational Products

Study Treatment Name	Amgen Investigational Product: ^a Evolocumab (Repatha, AMG 145)	Placebo
Dosage Formulation	Evolocumab will be presented as a sterile, preservative-free solution in a single-use, disposable, handheld mechanical (spring-based) prefilled AI/pen for fixed dose, SC injection. The prefilled AI/pen contains a 1-mL deliverable volume of 140 mg/mL evolocumab.	Placebo will be presented in identical containers, and stored/packaged the same as evolocumab.
Unit Dose Strength(s)/Dosage Level(s) and Dosage Frequency	140 mg/mL 140 mg Q2W	Q2W
Route of Administration	SC	SC
Accountability	The amount dispensed, amount returned, date dispensed, date returned, *lot number, box number of investigational product are to be recorded on each subject's CRF(s).	
Dosing Instructions	Subjects may self-administer, defined as SC administration of investigational product by the subject, designee, or a qualified health care professional in a non-investigator site setting (eg, at home). If investigational product is administered on site, it must be performed after all scheduled assessments.	
Device	AI/pen	AI/pen

AI/pen = autoinjector pen; CRF = case report form; Q2W = every 2 weeks; SC = subcutaneous

^a Evolocumab will be manufactured and packaged by Amgen and distributed using Amgen clinical study drug distribution procedures.

***The lot number will be recorded in each subject's CRF(s) at screening visit.**

6.1.2 Non-investigational Products

Not applicable in this study.

6.1.3 Medical Devices

The following medical device provided by Amgen for use in this study is the spring-based prefilled AI/pen ([Table 6-1](#)). AI/pen training by study site staff to each subject will occur at the day 1 visit and each visit thereafter, if necessary.

The AI/pen is a single use disposable, handheld mechanical "spring-based" device for fixed dose SC injection of 140 mg evolocumab in 1.0-mL deliverable volume or an identical volume of placebo.

Additional details are provided in the IPIM.

Other non-investigational medical devices may be used in the conduct of this study as part of standard care.

Non-investigational medical devices (eg, syringes, sterile needles), that are commercially available are not usually provided or reimbursed by Amgen (except, for example, if required by local regulation). The investigator or the patient's primary care physician will be responsible for obtaining supplies of these devices.

6.1.4 Other Protocol-required Therapies

Background lipid-lowering therapies will not be provided or reimbursed by Amgen (except if required by local regulation). All such therapy needs to be unchanged during the entire time of screening and study participation unless a change is clinically necessary. If a change is made, the reason for the change must be provided in the CRF.

6.1.5 Other Treatment Procedures

There are no other treatment procedures for this study.

6.1.6 Product Complaints

A product complaint is any written, electronic or oral communication that alleges deficiencies related to the identity, quality, durability, reliability, safety, effectiveness, or performance of a drug(s) or device(s) after it is released for distribution to market or clinic by either Amgen or by distributors and partners for whom Amgen manufactures the material.

This includes any investigational product(s), device(s) or combination product(s) provisioned and/or repackaged/modified by Amgen. Drug(s) or device(s) includes investigational product.

Any product complaint(s) associated with an investigational product(s), devices(s), or combination product(s) supplied by Amgen are to be reported according to the instructions provided in the IPIM.

6.1.7 Excluded Treatments, Medical Devices, and/or Procedures During Study Period

The following treatments are not permitted while on investigational product:

- non-study investigational therapies
- any PCSK9 inhibitors

Please contact the Amgen medical monitor or designee (Thrombolysis in Myocardial Infarction [TIMI] Study Group Hotline) if any of these therapies should be initiated during the study. Note that a change in background lipid-lowering therapy (including statins), does not necessarily require ending investigational product.

6.2 Method of Treatment Assignment

Subjects will be randomized in 1:1 allocation ratio, to evolocumab and placebo, respectively, in double-blind manner.

The randomization will be performed by IVRS/IWRS.

The randomization number will be provided once eligibility into the study has been confirmed. A site representative will make the randomization call to the IVRS/IWRS to assign a randomization number to the subject. The randomization call to the IVRS is accomplished by entering the pertinent information detailed in the IVRS/IWRS user manual. A confirmation fax/electronic-mail (e-mail) will be sent to the site to verify that the correct information has been entered and confirm the randomization number assigned.

The randomization will be stratified by the LDL-C level used for eligibility (< 160 mg/dL [4.14 mmol/L] vs ≥ 160 mg/dL) and by geographical region (North America, Europe, and others). The most recent LDL-C results (historical or screening) should be used.

The randomization date is to be documented in the subject's medical record and on the enrollment CRF.

6.3 Blinding

This is a double-blind study. Treatment assignment and lipid levels after randomization will be blinded to all subjects, site personnel, study committee members (excluding the Data Safety Monitoring Board), and Amgen as described below. Refer to Section [11.2](#) for additional information.

6.3.1 Site Personnel Access to Individual Treatment Assignments

A subject's treatment assignment is to only be unblinded by the investigator when knowledge of the treatment is essential for the further management of the subject on this study or may potentially impact the safety of the subject. Unblinding at the study site for any other reason will be considered a protocol deviation. It is encouraged that the Amgen Trial Manager or Amgen designee be notified before the blind is broken unless the investigator believes that identification of the study treatment is required for a medical emergency. If this is not possible, the Amgen Trial Manager or Amgen

designee must be notified within 1 business day after breaking the blind. The date and reason that the blind was broken must be recorded in the source documentation and CRF, as applicable.

6.3.2 Access to Individual Subject Treatment Assignments by Amgen or Designees

Blinded individuals will not have access to unblinded information until the study is formally unblinded. Unblinding and potentially unblinding information is not to be distributed to the study team, investigators or subjects prior to the study being formally unblinded except as specified (see Section 6.3.1).

6.3.3 Management of Potential Unblinding Events

A subject's treatment assignment should only be unblinded when knowledge of the treatment is essential for the further management of the subject on this study. The study blind is critical to study outcome and data quality. Lab results that could lead to unblinding such as lipid panel testing, should not be performed or reviewed by study staff during subject's participation until at least 12 weeks after the last administration of investigational product (to avoid potential unblinding). Lab results should not be performed or intentionally accessed by study staff. Additionally, investigators and study staff should avoid discussing lipid testing results with subjects to reduce knowledge of potentially unblinding information.

6.4 Dose Modification

6.4.1 Dosage Adjustments, Delays, Rules for Withholding or Restarting, Permanent Discontinuation

6.4.1.1 Amgen Investigational Product: Evolocumab

There will be no investigational product dose adjustments in this study. If, in the opinion of the investigator, a subject is unable to tolerate investigational product, that subject will discontinue investigational product but will return for all other study procedures and measurements until the end of the study.

If a subject is late for administration of investigational product, administration should occur as soon as possible and must be within ± 7 days of the originally scheduled dose. If the dose is not administered within ± 7 days, instruct the subject to wait until the next dose on the original schedule. If a subject arrives for a visit and investigational product was administered within less than 7 days prior, the dose should not be administered but all other study procedures should be conducted and administration of investigational

product should occur as soon as possible at least 7 days after the previous administration.

If a subject completely misses a dose of SC investigational product, the subject should continue in the study and the next dose of investigational product should be administered per their schedule of administration.

6.4.2 Hepatotoxicity Stopping and Rechallenge Rules

Refer to Section 11.7 for details regarding drug-induced liver injury guidelines, as specified in the *Guidance for Industry Drug-Induced Liver Injury: Premarketing Clinical Evaluation, July 2009*.

6.5 Preparation/Handling/Storage/Accountability

Guidance and information on preparation, handling, storage, accountability, destruction, or return of the investigational product and/or device (AI/pen) during the study are provided in the IPIM.

With sponsor permission and if permitted by local regulations, the site may ship investigational product to the subject for up to two consecutive visits where in the opinion of the investigator there are no safety concerns and where the visit does not require the subject to be onsite. If the site does not have its own courier, shipment can be organized by a third-party courier engaged by sponsor. The courier's information must be included on the Delegation of Authority Form. The investigator is responsible for directing and supervising the shipment and activities of the courier. Subjects should be informed of their responsibilities for receipt, handling, storage, and accountability if site to patient shipments will be performed.

In the event of natural disasters (eg, earthquake, hurricane) or other significant events, independent of the study (eg, riots, civil commotion, political disturbances, international conflicts, terrorism), or other extenuating circumstance as assessed by the Amgen medical monitor, the sponsor may permit more than two consecutive deliveries to occur to ensure the safety of the subject and continuity of investigational product.

Based on the experience of self-administration of commercially available evolocumab, there is no basis to anticipate increased risk to study subjects who received investigational product distributed as described above.

6.6 Treatment Compliance

Medication will be dispensed for self-administration at home. Subjects are to report all administered doses and missed doses for all study-required medication taken at home to

their study physician upon collection of adverse events and product/device complaints. Noncompliance is to be documented in the medical file and will be reflected in the CRF. Noncompliant subjects are to be re-educated on the importance of adhering to the study drug administration schedule and reminded that repeated cycles of noncompliance could be a reason for discontinuation of study treatment. Using the correct technique for drug administration is equally important in achieving expected results. The investigator is fully accountable for ensuring that the correct investigational product administration technique is used by the subject or a caregiver through direct observation of investigational product administration. The investigator must perform an annual observed in-person review of a subject's investigational product administration technique. This review should be performed at the week 48, week 96, and week 144 scheduled on-site visits and every 48 weeks thereafter (ie, weeks 192, 240, 288, etc). If unable to complete the annual review during the scheduled on-site visit, the in-person review should be done at the subsequent visit. Under exceptional circumstances and following Amgen medical monitor authorization, the observed investigational product administration review may be completed via a telehealth application as allowed per local regulations and site policies.

An external independent lipid monitoring committee (LMC) will review lipid data by treatment groups during the study (without knowledge of study endpoints) to monitor investigational product adherence at the country and site level.

Post-baseline lipid data will not be shared with Amgen and the Executive Committee. Analyses for the LMC will be supported by an Independent Biostatistics Group, which is external to Amgen.

6.7 Treatment of Overdose

There is no specific treatment for evolocumab overdose. In the event of an overdose, the patient should be treated symptomatically and supportive measures instituted as required.

6.8 Prior and Concomitant Treatment

6.8.1 Prior Treatment

Only cardiovascular and diabetes prior therapies that were being taken from 30 days prior to signing of the informed consent should be collected. For lipid-lowering therapies, collect therapy name, dose, unit, frequency, start and stop dates. For all other prior therapies, collect therapy name, start and stop dates.

6.8.2 Concomitant Treatment

Throughout the study, investigators may prescribe any concomitant medications or treatments deemed necessary to provide adequate supportive care except for those listed in Section [6.1.7](#).

Only cardiovascular and diabetes concomitant therapies are to be collected from signing of the informed consent through the end of study including the follow-up period.

Concomitant therapies should continue to be collected for those subjects who have ended investigational product but are willing to continue in the study in some capacity.

Evolocumab is not known to possess immunomodulatory effects and exposure to investigational product should not preclude subjects from receiving vaccination when needed. For this reason, study subjects are not prohibited from receiving authorized/approved vaccinations, including commercially available COVID-19 vaccine options, when necessary. The final decision regarding the administration of vaccines should follow investigator's discretion and carefully consider risks and benefits associated with this procedure.

For lipid-lowering therapies, collect therapy name, dose, unit, frequency, start and stop dates, reason for stop or change. For all other concomitant therapies collect therapy name, start and stop dates.

7. Discontinuation Criteria

Subjects have the right to discontinue from investigational product and/or other protocol-required therapies, protocol procedures, or withdraw from the study as a whole at any time and for any reason without prejudice to their future medical care by the physician or at the institution.

The investigator and/or sponsor can decide to discontinue a subject(s) from investigational product, device, and/or other protocol-required therapies, protocol procedures, or withdraw from the study as a whole at any time prior to study completion for the reasons listed in Sections [7.1](#), [7.2.1](#), and [7.2.2](#).

7.1 Discontinuation of Study Treatment

Subjects (or a legally acceptable representative) can decline to continue receiving investigational product and/or other protocol-required therapies or procedures at any time during the study but continue participation in the study. If this occurs, the investigator is to discuss with the subject the appropriate processes for any discontinuation from investigational product and reason(s) for discontinuation.

Whenever possible, such discontinuations should be temporary interruptions with a plan to restart study treatment when appropriate. The Sponsor should be notified urgently whenever permanent discontinuation is being considered. Subjects who have discontinued investigational product and/or other protocol-required therapies or procedures should not be automatically removed from the study. Whenever safe and feasible, it is imperative that subjects continue to be followed to ensure safety surveillance and/or collection of outcome data per the Schedule of Activities (see [Table 1-1](#)). If this is not possible or agreeable to a subject, different options of follow-up (eg, by phone/mail, through family/friends, in correspondence/communication with other treating physicians, from the review of medical records) and collection of data, including endpoints, adverse events must be discussed, and the decision must be documented in the subject's medical records.

Subjects may be eligible for continued treatment with Amgen investigational product(s) and/or other protocol-required therapies by a separate protocol or as provided for by the local country's regulatory mechanism, based on parameters consistent with [Section 11.3](#).

Reasons for removal from protocol-required investigational product(s) or procedural assessments include any of the following:

- decision by sponsor
- lost to follow-up
- death
- adverse event
- subject request
- requirement for alternative therapy
- pregnancy (see [Section 8.4.1.5](#) for details regarding evolocumab pregnancy registries)

Subjects should remain in the study unless they are lost to follow-up, have died or fully withdrawn consent from the study as per [Section 7.2](#).

7.2 Discontinuation From the Study

Withdrawal of consent for a study means that the subject does not wish to receive further protocol-required therapies or procedures, and the subject does not wish to or is unable to continue further study participation in any capacity, including subjects revoking the ability to collect data from their family, friends, health-care providers and medical records. Subject data (including blood, urine, and other specimens) collected up to

withdrawal of consent will be included in the analysis of the study, and where permitted, publicly available data (eg, vital status) can be included after withdrawal of consent.

Discontinuation of investigational product is not considered withdrawal of consent. Subjects who do not wish to attend regular site visits as per the schedule of activities after investigational product discontinuation should be offered alternative methods of follow-up including periodic telephone follow up, contact at the end of study, or assessment of health status via treating physicians or medical records. Withdrawal of consent should only occur if the subject refuses all potential options of further follow up. The investigator is to discuss with the subject appropriate procedures for withdrawal from the study, and must document the subject's decision to withdraw in the subject's medical records and electronic data capture (EDC) CRF. For subjects who are confirmed to have withdrawn consent for all study procedures, vital status data should be collected using available resources as stated in Section 8.4.3 as permitted by local law.

If a subject withdraws from the study, he/she may request destruction of any samples taken and not tested, and the investigator must notify Amgen accordingly (see Section 11.6 for further details). Refer to the Schedule of Activities (Table 1-1) for data to be collected at the time of study discontinuation and follow-up and for any further evaluations that need to be completed.

7.2.1 Reasons for Removal From Washout, Run-in, or Invasive Procedures

This is not applicable to this study.

7.2.2 Reasons for Removal From Study

Reasons for removal of a subject from the study are:

- decision by sponsor
- withdrawal of consent from study
- death
- lost to follow-up

7.3 Lost to Follow-up

A subject will be considered lost to follow-up if he or she repeatedly fails to return for scheduled visits and is unable to be contacted by the study site prior to database lock.

The following actions must be taken if a subject misses a required study visit:

- The site must attempt to contact the subject and reschedule the missed visit as soon as possible and counsel the subject on the importance of maintaining the assigned visit schedule and ascertain whether or not the subject wishes to and/or is able to continue in the study.
- In cases in which the subject is deemed potentially lost to follow-up, the investigator or designee must make every effort to regain contact with the subject (including, but not limited to, telephone calls, certified letters to the subject's last known mailing address or local equivalent methods, contact of other individuals as identified by the subject at the start of the trial, contact of the subject's healthcare providers). These contact attempts are to be documented in the subject's medical record.
- For subjects who are potentially lost to follow-up, the investigator will search all available records (where permitted) to ascertain efficacy and safety outcomes as well as vital status. This ensures that the data set(s) produced as an outcome of the study is/are as comprehensive as possible.

8. Study Assessments and Procedures

Study procedures and their time points are summarized in the Schedule of Activities (see [Table 1-1](#)).

As protocol waivers or exemptions are not allowed if an enrolled subject is subsequently determined to be ineligible for the study, this must be discussed with the sponsor or designee immediately upon occurrence or awareness to determine if the subject is to continue or discontinue study treatment.

Adherence to the study design requirements, including those specified in the Schedule of Activities, is essential and required for study conduct.

8.1 General Study Periods

8.1.1 Screening, Enrollment and/or Randomization

Informed consent must be obtained before completing any screening procedure or discontinuation of standard therapy for any disallowed therapy. After the subject has signed the ICF, the site will register the subject in the IVRS/IWRS and screen the subject in order to confirm eligibility. The screening period will be up to 21 days before day 1 of study treatment.

All screening evaluations (including the placebo injection; Section [8.2.7](#)) must be completed and reviewed to confirm that potential subjects meet all eligibility criteria.

Lipid samples collected during screening (local laboratory), may be fasting or non-fasting. The investigator will maintain a screening log to record details of all subjects screened and to confirm eligibility or record reasons for screening failure (see Section [5.4](#)), as applicable.

If a subject has not met all eligibility criteria at the end of the screening period, the subject will be registered as a screen fail. Screen fail subjects are eligible for rescreening.

Rescreen subjects must first be registered as screen failures in IVRS/IWRS and subsequently registered as rescreens. Once the subject is registered as rescreened, a new 21 day screening window will begin. Subjects will retain the same subject identification number assigned at the original screening. If the rescreening period begins more than 30 days after the original signing of the ICF, all screening procedures, including informed consent, must be repeated. With the exception of the placebo run-in, rescreened subjects who are re-reconsented will repeat all screening procedures. Subjects may be rescreened more than once.

8.1.2 Treatment Period

Day 1 of the treatment period (ie, first dose of investigational product) will happen within 21 days of the screening or re-screening visit. Visits will occur per the Schedule of Activities ([Table 1-1](#)). On-study visits may be completed within ± 7 days. The date of the first dose of investigational product is defined as day 1; day 1 dose will be performed in clinic. All subsequent doses and study visits will be scheduled based on the day 1 date. Administration of investigational product is to be administered last during each visit that it is required.

If a subject discontinues study treatment but is not removed from the study, the subject will continue following the Schedule of Activities as discussed in [Section 7.1](#).

8.1.3 Safety Follow-up

Upon discontinuation (permanent or temporary) of investigational product for any reason, a safety follow-up visit should be scheduled no later than 60 days after the decision is made to discontinue investigational product. The extended 60 day safety follow up period provides more flexibility for sites to reach patients who have discontinued investigational product for reasons that may make them unavailable for extended periods of time. If a subject reinitiates investigational product prior to the 60 day window ending, the safety follow up encounter is not required. This safety follow-up visit may or may not coincide with a scheduled study visit and can be conducted in person or over the telephone.

If the subject remains on investigational product for the duration of the trial, as part of the subject completing the study, a safety follow-up visit must be scheduled within the

standard 30 days (+3) period from the last dose of investigational product unless the subject is lost to follow up, has withdrawn consent from the study, or has died. This safety follow up visit may or may not coincide with a scheduled study visit and can be conducted in person or over the telephone for collection of concomitant medication changes and serious adverse events.

8.1.4 End of Study

The end of study visit, for subjects that have not terminated the study early, occurs once the specified number of events to support the primary endpoints has been reached. If the subject terminates early (see Section 7.2), all end of study visit assessments should be performed.

8.2 General Assessments

8.2.1 Informed Consent

In an effort to ensure continuity and oversight of medical care, the investigator may use home healthcare services, telemedicine, or visits conducted over the phone, if approved by the sponsor, and approved by local regulatory and/or ethics as applicable by local guidance. The investigator may provide home healthcare services approved by the site's institution and performed by site staff or alternatively use a home healthcare service provided by the sponsor to conduct study procedures as required according to the Schedule of Activities (Table 1-1), subject to the investigator's discretion.

All subjects or their legally authorized representative must sign and personally date the IRB/IEC approved informed consent before any study-specific procedures are performed.

8.2.2 Demographics

Demographic data collection including sex, age, race, and ethnicity will be collected in order to study their possible association with subject safety and treatment effectiveness. Additionally, demographic data will be used to study the impact on biomarkers variability of the protocol-required therapies.

8.2.3 Medical History

The investigator or designee will collect a targeted cardiovascular medical and surgical history that started prior to screening through the start of the adverse event reporting period. Record all findings on the medical history CRF. The current severity will be collected for each condition that has not resolved. Additionally, patient reported cardiovascular risk factors will be collected at the time of randomization. Record NYHA

Functional Classification at baseline on the medical history CRF only for subjects with a known history of heart failure.

8.2.4 Physical Examination

Physical examination will be performed as per standard of care. Physical examination findings should be recorded on the appropriate CRF (eg, medical history, event). The Modified Rankin Scale will only be used to measure disability if a subject experiences a stroke event during the study.

8.2.5 Physical Measurements

Height (in centimeters) and weight (in kilograms) should be measured without shoes. Subject's body mass index (BMI) will be derived in kg/m² in the clinical database.

8.2.6 Substance Abuse History

Obtain a detailed history of prior and/or concurrent use of tobacco.

8.2.7 Placebo Injection

In order to reduce the burden of unnecessary procedures on subjects who subsequently elect not to participate in the study or continue with study procedures, all subjects will receive a placebo injection to confirm tolerance of SC administration prior to randomization. This consists of a 1-time SC administration of 1 mL placebo by prefilled Al/pen during screening. This placebo injection can be administered at any visit during screening but must be done before randomization. This injection will follow the same procedures as injections of investigational product during the treatment period. Further details will be provided in the IPIM.

8.3 Efficacy Assessments

At each scheduled visit, the survival status and non-fatal potential endpoint assessment will be recorded on the CRF, including the survival status date and non-fatal potential endpoint assessment date. Non-fatal potential endpoints are considered to be assessed if it is known that the subject has not experienced any potential endpoint since the last visit, or they have experienced an event (and event should be recorded within the EDC CRF).

Potential endpoint data will be collected within the EDC CRFs as detailed in the Endpoint Reporting Manual. All supporting documentation will be provided to Amgen or designee for each event as it occurs during the course of the study. Potential endpoints (death, MI, ischemic stroke, ischemia-driven arterial revascularization) will be

adjudicated by an independent external Clinical Events Committee (CEC), as defined in the CEC charter.

8.4 Safety Assessments

Planned time points for all safety assessments are listed in the Schedule of Activities see ([Table 1-1](#)).

8.4.1 Adverse Events

8.4.1.1 Time Period and Frequency for Collecting and Reporting Safety Event Information

8.4.1.1.1 Adverse Events

This study follows a limited safety data collection approach. As such, the investigator is responsible for ensuring that only adverse events that lead to investigational product discontinuation that occur after first dose of investigational product(s) through the end of study are reported using the Events CRF. While this is a limited safety data collection approach, unscheduled visits, any hospitalizations, and accidental injuries should be recorded on the Events CRF (refer to Section [11.4](#)). The adverse event grading scale to be used for this study will be the Amgen Adverse Event Grading Scale and is described in Section [11.4](#).

8.4.1.1.2 Serious Adverse Events

The investigator is responsible for ensuring that all serious adverse events observed by the investigator or reported by the subject that occur after signing of the informed consent through the end of study are reported using the Events CRF. Occurrences of unscheduled visits, hospitalizations, and accidental injuries should be assessed for potential serious adverse events.

All serious adverse events will be collected, recorded, and reported to the sponsor or designee within 24 hours, following the investigator's knowledge of the event, as indicated in Section [11.4](#). The investigator will submit any updated serious adverse event data to the sponsor within 24 hours of it being available.

8.4.1.1.3 Serious Adverse Events After the Protocol-required Reporting Period

There is no requirement to monitor study subjects for serious adverse events following the protocol-required reporting period or after end of study. However, these serious adverse events can be reported to Amgen. Per local requirements in some countries, investigators are required to report serious adverse events that they become aware of after end of study. If serious adverse events suspected to be related to the

investigational product are reported, the investigator is to report them to Amgen within 24 hours following the investigator's knowledge of the event.

Serious adverse events reported outside of the protocol-required reporting period will be captured within the safety database as clinical trial cases and handled accordingly based on relationship to investigational product.

The method of recording, evaluating, and assessing causality of adverse events and serious adverse events and the procedures for completing and transmitting serious adverse event reports are provided in Section 11.4.

If further safety related data is needed to fulfill any regulatory reporting requirements for a reportable event, then additional information may need to be collected from the subject's records after the subject ends the study.

8.4.1.1.4 Reporting Study Endpoints

All potential endpoints (death, MI, ischemic stroke, ischemia-driven arterial revascularization) must be recorded on the Events CRF within 24 hours of knowledge of the event and will be adjudicated. In addition, aortic valve stenosis and venous thromboembolic events (pulmonary embolism and/or deep vein thrombosis) should be recorded as potential endpoints on the Events CRF but will not be adjudicated. Information regarding dates of onset and resolution, severity, action taken, investigator assessment of relatedness, and assessment of seriousness must be collected as indicated in Section 11.4.

8.4.1.2 Method of Detecting Adverse Events and Serious Adverse Events

Care will be taken not to introduce bias when detecting adverse events and/or serious adverse events. Open-ended and non-leading verbal questioning of the subject is the preferred method to inquire about adverse event occurrence.

8.4.1.3 Follow-up of Adverse Events and Serious Adverse Events

After the initial adverse event/serious adverse event report, the investigator is required to proactively follow each subject at subsequent visits/contacts. All reportable adverse events and all serious adverse events will be followed until resolution, stabilization, until the event is otherwise explained, or the subject is lost to follow-up (as defined in Section 7.3). Further information on follow-up procedures is given in Section 11.4.

All new information for previously reported serious adverse events must be sent to Amgen within 24 hours following knowledge of the new information. If specifically requested, the investigator may need to provide additional follow-up information, such as

discharge summaries, medical records, or extracts from the medical records. Information provided about the serious adverse event must be consistent with that recorded on the Events CRF.

8.4.1.4 Regulatory Reporting Requirements for Serious Adverse Events

If subject is permanently discontinued from protocol-required therapies because of a serious adverse event, this information must be submitted to Amgen.

Prompt notification by the investigator to the sponsor of serious adverse events is essential so that legal obligations and ethical responsibilities towards the safety of subjects and the safety of a study treatment under clinical investigation are met.

The sponsor has a legal responsibility to notify both the local regulatory authority and other regulatory agencies about the safety of a study treatment under clinical investigation. The sponsor will comply with country-specific regulatory requirements relating to safety reporting to the regulatory authority, IRBs/IECs, and investigators.

Individual safety reports must be prepared for suspected unexpected serious adverse reactions according to local regulatory requirements and sponsor policy and forwarded to investigators as necessary.

An investigator who receives an individual safety report describing a serious adverse event or other specific safety information (eg, summary or listing of serious adverse events) from the sponsor will file it along with the Investigator's Brochure and will notify the IRB/IEC, if appropriate according to local requirements.

Potential endpoint events meeting seriousness criteria will be evaluated by Amgen for adverse event reporting requirements. Potential endpoints that are serious, unexpected, and for which there is evidence suggesting a causal relationship between the drug and the event will be expedited to Health Authorities, even if they are a component of 1 of the study endpoints.

To comply with worldwide reporting regulations for serious adverse events, the treatment assignment of subjects who develop serious, unexpected, and related adverse events may be unblinded by Amgen before submission to regulatory authorities. Aggregate analyses may also be unblinded by the Safety Assessment Team as appropriate. Investigators will receive notification of related serious adverse events reports sent to regulatory authorities in accordance with local requirements.

8.4.1.5 Pregnancy and Lactation

Details of all pregnancies and/or lactation in female subjects will be collected after the start of study treatment and until 15 weeks after the last dose of investigational product.

If a pregnancy is reported, the investigator is to inform Amgen within 24 hours of learning of the pregnancy and/or lactation and is to follow the procedures outlined in Section 11.5. Amgen Global Patient Safety will follow-up with the investigator regarding additional information that may be requested.

Abnormal pregnancy outcomes (eg, spontaneous abortion, fetal death, stillbirth, congenital anomalies, ectopic pregnancy) are considered serious adverse events.

Further details regarding pregnancy and lactation are provided in Section 11.5.

Evolocumab Pregnancy Registries

A pregnancy surveillance program is being conducted for pregnant women that have been exposed to evolocumab. If evolocumab is administered during pregnancy, healthcare providers should report evolocumab exposure by contacting Amgen at 1-800-77-AMGEN (1-800-772-6436) or <https://wwwext.amgen.com/products/global-patient-safety/adverse-event-reporting>.

8.4.2 Vital Signs

The following measurements must be performed: systolic/diastolic blood pressure and heart rate. It is recommended that the subject be in a supine position in a rested and calm state for at least 5 minutes before blood pressure assessments are conducted. If the subject is unable to be in the supine position, the subject should be in most recumbent position as possible. Record all measurements on the vital signs CRF.

8.4.3 Vital Status

Vital status must be obtained for all subjects within the limits of local law. This includes subjects who may have discontinued study visits with or without withdrawing consent and should include interrogation of hospital records, any public resource, public database or government registries where available, provided this is done in accordance with the associated informed consent and applicable law. Searches may be conducted by the site or vendors working under the responsibility and supervision of the site. If deceased, the date and reported cause of death should be obtained.

8.4.4 Clinical Laboratory Assessments

Refer to Section 11.2 for the list of clinical laboratory tests to be performed and to the Schedule of Activities (Table 1-1) for the timing and frequency.

All protocol-required laboratory assessments, as defined in Section 11.2, must be conducted in accordance with the laboratory manual and the Schedule of Activities (Table 1-1).

NOTE: Fasting or non-fasting lipid panels may be collected from subjects during screening and if so, will be analyzed at the local laboratory. In the absence of changes in lipid-lowering therapy or significant changes in diet, the most recent lipid values obtained within 3 months prior to screening may be used to determine eligibility. A subset of subjects (approximately 2000 subjects from randomly selected sites and stratified by geographic region) will have additional lipid panels collected during the study (Table 1-1) which will be analyzed at the central laboratory (fasting is not required).

8.4.4.1 Pregnancy Testing

A highly sensitive (serum or urine) pregnancy test should be completed at screening and prior to administration of investigational product on day 1 for females of childbearing potential (analyzed at local laboratory).

Note: Females who have undergone a bilateral tubal ligation/occlusion should have pregnancy testing per protocol requirements. (If a female subject, or the partner of a male subject, becomes pregnant it must be reported on the Pregnancy Notification Worksheet, see Figure 11-2). Refer to Section 11.5 for contraceptive requirements.

A pregnancy test should be performed after discontinuing investigational product (analyzed at local laboratory).

Additional on-treatment pregnancy testing may be performed at the investigator's discretion or as required per local laws and regulations. See Section 8.4.1.5 for details regarding evolocumab pregnancy registries.

8.4.5 Biomarker Development

Biomarkers are objectively measured and evaluated indicators of normal biologic processes, pathogenic processes, or pharmacologic responses to a therapeutic intervention.

Biomarker development can be useful in developing markers to identify disease subtypes, guide therapy, and/or predict disease severity.

Amgen or designees may attempt to develop test(s) designed to identify subjects most likely to respond positively or negatively to evolocumab to investigate and further understand cardiovascular disease.

If a subject consents to the optional Biomarker Development portion of this study, blood samples are to be collected at the time points specified in the Schedule of Activities ([Table 1-1](#)).

8.4.6 Pharmacogenetic Assessments

If the subject consents to the optional pharmacogenetic portion of this study, DNA analyses may be performed. These optional pharmacogenetic analyses focus on inherited genetic variations to evaluate their possible correlation to the disease and/or responsiveness to the therapies used in this study. The goals include the use of genetic markers to help in the investigation of cardiovascular events and/or to identify subjects who may have more or less benefit to evolocumab. Additional samples are collected for this part of the study. For subjects who consent to this/these analysis/analyses, DNA may be extracted. Pharmacogenetic samples may be collected at any scheduled visit starting from Day 1.

The final disposition of samples will be described in Section [11.6](#).

9. Statistical Considerations

9.1 Sample Size Determination

The calculation of sample size is based on the primary endpoints in this study (triple component of CHD death, MI, or ischemic stroke; quadruple component of CHD death, MI, ischemic stroke, or any ischemia-driven arterial revascularization).

Based on the lipid entry criteria, it is anticipated that the median baseline LDL-C will be approximately 120 mg/dL. Taking into account premature discontinuation of study drug and potential use of commercially available PCSK9 inhibitors, it is anticipated that the LDL-C difference between the evolocumab and placebo arms will be approximately 1.7 mmol/L at the midpoint of the trial. After accounting for a 12-month treatment lag at the beginning of the trial, and assuming a median follow-up of at least 4.5 years, the anticipated HRs over the duration of this entire study for the primary endpoints will be 0.77 for primary triple component endpoint and 0.80 for primary quadruple component endpoint.

The annualized event rate of the primary triple endpoint and the primary quadruple endpoint in the placebo arm are estimated approximately 1.63% and 2.72%, respectively (Bhatt et al, 2019; Steg et al, 2019).

The 2-sided 0.025 significance level of type I error is used for each of the primary estimands.

Assuming a 15-month enrollment period, a 1% of loss to follow-up rate per year, and a total study duration of 63 months, a total sample size of at least 12 000 subjects, with approximately 751 subjects experiencing a primary triple component endpoint, is required to ensure approximately 90.5% power (Shih, 1995) based on a 2-sided log-rank test of demonstrating the superiority of evolocumab over placebo. At the time of 751 subjects with the primary triple component endpoint observed, there will be approximately 1254 subjects with the primary quadruple component endpoint, which will ensure a power of 95.6% to demonstrate superiority for that component endpoint of evolocumab over placebo.

Based on the accumulating event rate in the pooled blinded treatment groups, the sample size and/or study duration may be altered in order to complete the trial with at least 751 subjects with the primary triple component events and at least approximately 1254 subjects with the primary quadruple observed in approximately 63 months.

9.2 Analysis Sets, Subgroups, and Covariates

9.2.1 Analysis Sets

Full Analysis Set: The primary efficacy analysis set is the full analysis set, which includes all randomized subjects. All subjects will be analyzed according to their randomized treatment assignment.

Safety Analysis Set: Safety analyses will be performed on the safety analysis set, which includes all randomized subjects who received at least 1 dose of investigational product. For safety analyses, subjects will be grouped according to their actual treatment group which is defined as the randomized treatment group assignment with the following exception: if a subject receives treatment throughout the study that is different than the randomized treatment group assignment, then the actual treatment group is the treatment received.

9.2.2 Covariates

Baseline covariates include, but are not limited to:

- stratification factors

- geographical region (North America, Europe, and others)
- LDL-C level (< 160 mg/dL, ≥ 160 mg/dL) used for eligibility
- age
- sex
- race
- baseline LDL-C

9.2.3 Subgroups

Subgroups include, but are not limited to the following:

- stratification factors
 - geographical region (North America, Europe, and others)
 - LDL-C level (< 160 mg/dL, ≥ 160 mg/dL) used for eligibility
- age (< 65 years, ≥ 65 years)
- sex (male, female)
- race (white, black, other)
- baseline LDL-C by quartiles

9.2.4 Handling of Missing and Incomplete Data

All attempts will be made to capture missing or partial data for this trial prior to the data lock.

The frequency and pattern of missing data for efficacy endpoints will be assessed through descriptive summaries of the measurements over time.

For all time-to-event endpoints, there will be no imputation of the data, except for incomplete dates of the events. Incomplete dates for adverse events, concomitant medication, and historical events will be imputed. Further details on the imputations rules are specified in the Statistical Analysis Plan. For all other efficacy and safety endpoints, unless specified otherwise, missing data will not be imputed.

9.3 Statistical Analyses

The statistical analysis plan will be developed and finalized before data lock. Below is a summary of the timing and methods for the planned statistical analyses. To preserve the study integrity, the primary analysis will be conducted and reported following the primary completion date, as defined in Section [4.3.1](#).

9.3.1 Planned Analyses

9.3.1.1 Interim Analysis

The DMC will review all available safety data periodically (approximately every 6 months) and will consider a recommendation for early termination of the study based on their review of the totality of evidence at a single pre-specified interim analysis. In the case where the DMC recommends to terminate the study early based on the prespecified decision rules described in Section 11.3 and also at the DMC charter, Amgen may review the unblinded results to endorse a final decision. The committee members in the Data Access Plan (DAP) team should be independent from the study team and not involved in study conduct activities. Details will be described in a DAP. Further details regarding DMC analyses are provided in Section 11.3.

9.3.1.2 Primary Analysis

The primary objectives of the primary analysis will be to assess the study hypotheses that treatment with evolocumab when used in addition to stable optimized lipid-lowering background therapy, reduces the risk for CHD death, MI, ischemic stroke, whichever occurs first, and/or reduces the risk for CHD death, MI, ischemic stroke, or any ischemia-driven arterial revascularization in subjects at high risk of major cardiovascular events (without prior MI or stroke). All secondary and exploratory objectives will also be assessed at the time of the primary analysis. The primary analysis will occur at the primary completion date, when at least 751 subjects have experienced the primary triple component event and at least 1254 subjects have experienced the primary quadruple component event. At this time, the data will be cleaned, processed, and locked; the study will then be unblinded. All primary and secondary endpoint events reported and adjudicated at the time of database lock will be included in the primary analysis.

9.3.2 Methods of Analyses

9.3.2.1 General Considerations

Unless specified otherwise, efficacy analyses will be performed on the full analysis set by randomized treatment group; and safety analyses will be performed on the safety analysis set by actual treatment group.

Subject disposition, demographics, baseline characteristics, and exposure to investigational product will be summarized.

All continuous variables will be summarized using descriptive statistics, including the number of observations (n), mean, standard deviation (SD), standard error (SE),

median, the first (Q1) and third (Q3) quartiles, minimum, and maximum. All categorical variables will be summarized using the number and percent of subjects.

All deaths and individual components of the primary and secondary endpoints (MI, ischemic stroke, and ischemia-driven arterial revascularization) will be adjudicated by an independent external CEC, using standardized definitions. The CEC is external to Amgen and primarily comprises both academic clinical physicians (to include cardiologists) and medical reviewers trained on the clinical trial protocol, the CEC charter, and CEC processes. The chairman of the CEC is responsible for overseeing the operations in conformance with the CEC charter and for supervising the flow of data between the sponsor/data management and the CEC. Committee members are qualified in the appropriate subspecialty and free of conflict of interest. The CEC is blinded to treatment allocation and reviews events according to pre-specified criteria defined in the CEC charter.

In order to preserve the overall type I error rate at 0.05 in the primary analysis of the primary estimands in the primary endpoint family and secondary estimands in the secondary endpoint family, a parallel gatekeeping strategy will be applied. The primary endpoint family includes the primary triple component (CHD death, MI, or ischemic stroke) and the primary quadruple component (CHD death, MI, ischemic stroke, or any ischemia-driven arterial revascularization); the secondary endpoint family includes all secondary endpoints described in Section 3.1.

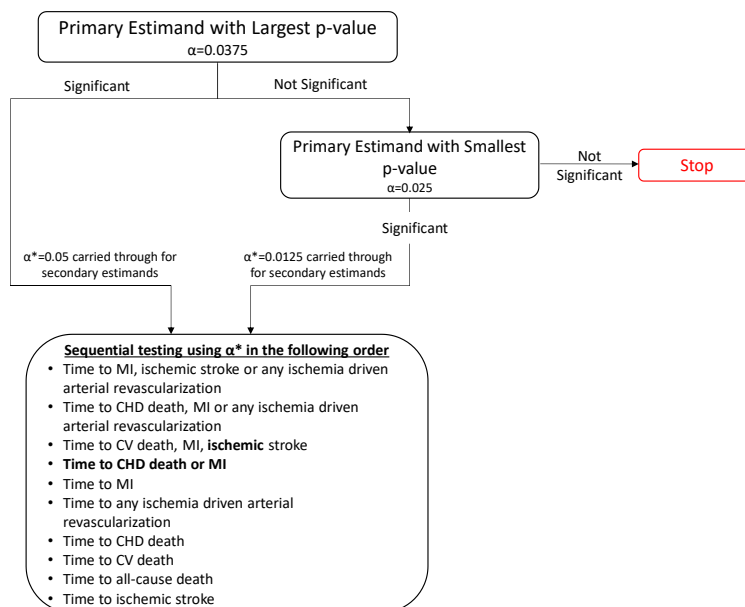
The multiplicity adjustment procedure used within the primary estimands is truncated Hochberg procedure (US FDA, 2017). The truncated Hochberg procedure is based on the 2-sided alpha level of 0.05. Truncated Hochberg procedure can pass the unused alpha from the primary estimands to the secondary estimands if at least 1 of the primary estimands is successful (Figure 9-1). The following estimands-specific alpha levels for the truncated Hochberg are constructed by combining the estimands-specific alpha levels of the conventional Hochberg method with the pre-specified truncation fraction of 0.5.

- The first test from the primary estimands (ie, the larger p-value for the primary estimands) for the truncated Hochberg test is performed at alpha level of 0.0375. If the first test is successful, then the remaining test is also considered successful.
- The remaining test from the primary estimands, after the first test is not successful, is performed at alpha level of 0.025.

The multiplicity adjustment procedure used within the secondary estimands is fixed sequence testing procedure. The specific 2-sided alpha level (α^*) is used for the secondary estimands depending on the statistically significant results of the primary estimands and the details are described below.

Figure 9-1 illustrates the parallel gatekeeping procedure.

Figure 9-1. Parallel Gatekeeping Procedure



CHD = coronary heart disease; CVD = cardiovascular disease; MI = myocardial infarction.

- $\alpha^* = 0.05$, if the first test from the primary estimands (ie, the larger p-value for the primary estimands) is successful. Note: If the first test is successful, then the remaining test is also considered successful. In this case, each of the secondary estimands are tested at an alpha level of 0.05 in the fixed sequential order the secondary endpoints are listed in Figure 9-1.
- $\alpha^* = 0.0125$, if the first test from the primary estimands is not successful (ie, the larger p-value for the primary estimands > 0.0375) and the remaining test from the primary estimands is successful (ie, the smaller p-value in the primary estimands ≤ 0.025). In this case, each of the secondary estimands are tested at an alpha level of 0.0125 in the fixed sequential order the secondary endpoints are listed in Figure 9-1.
- $\alpha^* = 0$, if both tests from the primary estimands are not successful.

9.3.2.2 Efficacy Analyses

Estimand	Statistical Analysis Methods
Primary	<u>Intent-to-treat (ITT) principle:</u> The following analyses will be performed for each primary estimand. Kaplan-Meier (K-M) curves will be estimated and graphically displayed for each randomized treatment group. The primary test comparing the 2 survival functions will be performed using a 2-sided log-rank test stratified by randomization stratification factors. Yearly K-M estimates and 95% CIs will be calculated by each randomized treatment group. The HR and its corresponding 95% CI will be estimated from a stratified Cox model, stratified by the randomization stratification factors. <u>Sensitivity analysis:</u> The following sensitivity analyses for the primary estimands will be performed: - Analyses using start date of primary completion visit period and subject last confirmed survival status date instead of the subject last non-fatal potential endpoint collection date. - Tipping point analysis to assess the impact of missing follow-up data. - Multiple imputation analysis based on retrieved drop outs for subjects who are lost to follow-up prior to EOS - Analyses using CRF stratification factor instead of IVRS if there is a discrepancy in > 5% subjects. <u>Subgroup analyses:</u> Subgroup analyses on the primary estimands will be conducted using the stratification factors and baseline covariates.
Secondary	The analysis of the secondary estimands will be similar to the primary analysis of the primary estimands. Kaplan-Meier curves will be estimated and graphically displayed. The 2 survival functions will be compared using a 2-sided log-rank test stratified by randomization stratification factors. Yearly K-M estimates and 95% CIs will be calculated by each randomized treatment group. The HR and its corresponding 95% CI will be estimated from a stratified Cox model, stratified by the randomization stratification factors.
Exploratory	Will be described in the statistical analysis plan.

In addition to primary estimands, the supplemental estimands will be included.

On-treatment estimands use the same population, variables, treatments, and summary measure as the primary estimands, but the intercurrent event strategy is defined as:

- Discontinuation of investigational product for any reason or commencing commercial proprotein convertase subtilisin/kexin type 9 (PCSK9) inhibitors. Data after discontinuation of investigational product or after initiation of commercial PCSK9 inhibitor will not be included.

The proposed on-treatment estimands are similar to the 'while on treatment' strategy described in ICH E9(R1).

Additional estimands will be pre-specified in the Statistical Analysis Plan.

9.3.2.3 Safety Analyses

9.3.2.3.1 Adverse Events

Subject incidence of all treatment-emergent serious adverse events and adverse events leading to withdrawal from investigational product will be tabulated by system organ class, high level group (HLGT), high level term (HLT), and preferred term. Adverse events will be coded using version 21.1 or later of the Medical Dictionary for Regulatory Activities (MedDRA).

9.3.2.3.2 Exposure to Investigational Product

The exposure to investigational product will be summarized using descriptive statistics by treatment group.

9.3.2.3.3 Exposure to Concomitant Medication

Number and proportion of subjects receiving therapies of interest, including lipid-lowering therapy, will be summarized for each treatment group.

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11. Appendices

11.1 Appendix 1. List of Abbreviations and Definitions of Terms

Abbreviation or Term	Definition/Explanation
ABI	ankle brachial index
AI/pen	autoinjector pen
ALP	alkaline phosphatase
ALT	alanine aminotransferase
AST	aspartate aminotransferase
BMI	body-mass index
CABG	coronary artery bypass grafting
CEC	Clinical Events Committee
CETP	cholesterol ester transfer protein
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CHD	coronary heart disease
CIF	cumulative incidence function
Cr	creatinine
CRF	case report form
CTT	Cholesterol Treatment Trialists'
DILI	drug-induced liver injury
DMC	Data Monitoring Committee
EDC	electronic data capture
eGFR	estimated glomerular filtration rate
e-mail	electronic mail
End of Study (EOS) for Individual Subject	defined as the last day that protocol-specified procedures are conducted for an individual subject
End of Study (EOS) primary completion	defined as the primary completion date is defined as the date when the last subject is assessed or receives an intervention for the final collection of data for the primary endpoint(s), whether the study concluded as planned in the protocol or was terminated early.
End of Study (EOS) (end of trial)	defined as the date when the last subject across all sites is assessed or receives an intervention for evaluation in the study (ie, last subject last visit), following any additional parts in the study (eg, safety or efficacy follow-up), as applicable
ESRD	end stage renal disease
FDA	Food and Drug Administration
FSH	follicle stimulating hormone
GCP	Good Clinical Practice
HDL	high-density lipoprotein
HDL-C	high-density lipoprotein cholesterol

Abbreviation or Term	Definition/Explanation
HLGT	high level group term
HLT	high level term
HR	hazard ratio
HRT	hormonal replacement therapy
IBG	Independent Biostatistics Group
ICF	informed consent form
ICH	International Council for Harmonisation
ICMJE	International Committee of Medical Journal Editors
ID	identification
IEC	Independent Ethics Committee
Ig	immunoglobulin
INR	international normalized ratio
IPIM	Investigational Product Instruction Manual
IRB	Institutional Review Board
ITT	intent-to-treat
IUD	intrauterine device
IUS	intrauterine hormonal-releasing system
Interactive Voice Response System (IVRS)	telecommunication technology that is linked to a central computer in real time as an interface to collect and process information
Interactive Web Response System (IWRS)	web based technology that is linked to a central computer in real time as an interface to collect and process information
K-M	Kaplan-Meier
LDL	low-density lipoprotein
LDL-C	low-density lipoprotein cholesterol
LDLR	low-density lipoprotein receptor
LMC	Lipid Monitoring Committee
MedDRA	Medical Dictionary for Regulatory Activities
MDRD	Modification of Diet in Renal Disease
MI	myocardial infarction
NYHA	New York Heart Association
PCI	percutaneous coronary intervention
PCSK9	proprotein convertase subtilisin/kexin type 9
Q2W	every 2 weeks
SC	subcutaneous

Abbreviation or Term	Definition/Explanation
Source Data	information from an original record or certified copy of the original record containing patient information for use in clinical research. The information may include, but is not limited to, clinical findings, observations, or other activities in a clinical trial necessary for the reconstruction and evaluation of the trial. Source data are contained in source documents (original records or certified copies). (ICH Guideline [E6]). Examples of source data include Subject identification, Randomization identification, and Stratification Value.
Study day 1	defined as the first day that protocol-specified investigational product(s)/protocol-required therapies is/are administered to the subject
TBL	total bilirubin
TIMI	Thrombolysis in Myocardial Infarction
TIMI Study Group Hotline	Communication system at the Thrombolysis in Myocardial Infarction Study Group of Brigham and Women's Hospital, Boston, Massachusetts, USA, that is providing protocol support to all participating active trial sites worldwide
TMF	trial master folder
ULN	upper limit of normal

11.2 Appendix 2. Clinical Laboratory Tests

The tests detailed in Table 11-1 will be performed by the local laboratory. The tests details in Table 11-2 will be performed by the central laboratory.

Protocol-specific requirements for inclusion or exclusion of subjects are detailed in Sections 5.1 to 5.2 of the protocol.

Additional tests may be performed at any time during the study as determined necessary by the investigator or required by local regulations. Investigators and staff involved with this trial should not perform or review non-protocol lipid panel testing during a subject's study participation and until at least 12 weeks after the last administration of investigational product (to avoid potential unblinding).

Table 11-1. Local Laboratory Analyte Listing

Local Laboratory: Chemistry ^a	Local Laboratory: Other	Lipid panel: ^a
Creatinine eGFR ^b	Serum or urine pregnancy	• total cholesterol • LDL-C^c • HDL-C • non-HDL-C • triglycerides • apoB

apoB = apolipoprotein B; C = cholesterol; eGFR = estimated glomerular filtration rate; HDL = high density lipoprotein; LDL = low-density lipoprotein; MDRD = Modification of Diet in Renal Disease

^a Chemistry test results (up to 6 months prior to screening) and lipid panel test results (up to 3 months prior to screening) may be used.

^b Preference is to use MDRD equation as shown below (Levey et al, 1999).

^c Use the Martin-Hopkins formula (Martin et al, 2013) when calculation of LDL-C not possible due to TG > 400 mg/dL.

Table 11-2. Central Laboratory Analyte Listing

Lipid panel ^a (only collected for subset of subjects)
• total cholesterol • LDL-C • HDL-C • VLDL-C • non-HDL-C • triglycerides • apoB • Lp(a)

apoB = apolipoprotein B; C = cholesterol; HDL = high density lipoprotein; LDL = low-density lipoprotein; Lp(a) = lipoprotein a; VLDL = very low-density lipoprotein

^a The central laboratory will use the Martin-Hopkins formula (Martin et al, 2013), therefore, fasting is not necessary before sample collection.

Modification of Diet in Renal Disease (MDRD) Equation

- $eGFR = 186 \times (\text{Serum Cr}^{-1.154}) \times (\text{age}^{-0.203}) \times 1.212$ (if subject is black) $\times 0.742$ (if subject is female)
- Use serum creatinine (Cr) in mg/dL for this formula.

Laboratory/analyte results that could unblind the study or yield potentially unblinding information should not be performed during the subject's participation in the study.

Central laboratory results of the lipid panel (fasting or non-fasting; only collected in a subset of subjects) will be blinded on study; results may be requested by the investigator after unblinding of the clinical database. In addition, investigators and staff involved with this trial should not perform non-protocol lipid panel testing during a subject's study participation and until at least 12 weeks after the last administration of investigational product (to avoid potential unblinding).

11.3 Appendix 3. Study Governance Considerations
Data Monitoring Committee, Lipid Monitoring Committee, Executive Committee,
and Clinical Events Committee

Details for each committee will be provided in a committee charter.

Data Monitoring Committee

An Independent Biostatistics Group (IBG) will perform the interim analysis and provide the interim report to an independent Data Monitoring Committee (DMC). The DMC will review all available safety data periodically (approximately every 6 months) and will consider a recommendation for early termination of the study based on their review of the totality of evidence at a single pre-specified interim analysis. The IBG and DMC will have access to subjects' individual treatment assignments. To minimize the potential introduction of bias to the conduct of the study, members of the DMC and Data Monitoring Group will not have any direct contact with study site personnel or subjects. The DMC will communicate major safety concerns and recommendations regarding study modification or termination based on the safety and efficacy parameters to Amgen in accordance with the DMC charter.

Records of all meetings will be maintained by the DMC for the duration of the study. Records of all meetings will be transferred and stored in the trial master folder (TMF) at the conclusion of the study.

The independent DMC will not review the unblinded CV endpoints prior to the pre-specified interim analysis and consider a recommendation for early termination of the study based on efficacy at a single pre-specified interim analysis. The interim analysis for the DMC reviewing the unblinded CV endpoints will occur when the number of subjects who have experienced both of the primary endpoints is 75% of the final targeted numbers:

A summary of the timing and corresponding 2-sided alpha level for the interim analysis is detailed below.

Timing of IA:% of endpoints (# of endpoints)	Estimated median study duration	Haybittle-Peto alpha spending approach	
		Test statistics (Z) for log-rank test	Corresponding 2-sided alpha level
75% of targeted # of endpoints for the primary triple component endpoint and the primary quadruple endpoint	~3.5 years	3.291	0.001

IA = interim analysis.

The DMC will recommend alteration or early termination based on a totality of evidence that will include proof beyond a reasonable doubt that is likely to influence clinical practice. Additional specific factors to be considered by the DMC will include:

(1) no major safety concerns

AND

(2) there is sufficient follow-up time to adequately characterize the long-term stabilized efficacy profile of evolocumab in this patient population studied (ie, median duration of at least 3.5 years)

AND

(3) A 2-sided $p < 0.001$ in both primary pre-specified endpoints with consistency in major subgroups and a definite reduction in coronary, cardiovascular, and total mortality.

The overall alpha left used for the primary analysis will be 0.05 based on Haybittle-Peto spending approach spent on a single pre-specified interim analysis by the DMC.

Lipid Monitoring Committee

An external independent Lipid Monitoring Committee (LMC) will be formed to review unblinded lipid results by treatment group to monitor investigational product adherence at country and site-levels. The LMC will be advisory to Amgen and the Executive Committee. Post-baseline lipid data will not be shared with Amgen and the Executive Committee. Lipid Monitoring Committee members will have access to unblinded lipid results but will not have access to clinical outcomes data. Details for the committee will be provided in a separate committee charter.

Executive Committee

An Executive Committee will be formed to advise Amgen on trial design and implementation, to conduct independent data analysis, and for assistance in the communication of trial results.

Clinical Events Committee

All deaths and individual components of primary and secondary endpoints will be adjudicated by an independent external Clinical Events Committee, using standardized definitions. Instructions regarding submission of potential endpoints will be provided.

Regulatory and Ethical Considerations

This study will be conducted in accordance with the protocol and with:

- Consensus ethical principles derived from international guidelines including the Declaration of Helsinki and Council for International Organizations of Medical Sciences International Ethical Guidelines
- Applicable International Council for Harmonisation (ICH) Good Clinical Practice (GCP) Guidelines
- Applicable ICH laws and regulations

The protocol, protocol amendments, informed consent form (ICF), Investigator's Brochure, and other relevant documents (eg, subject recruitment advertisements) must be submitted to an Institutional Review Board (IRB)/Independent Ethics Committee (IEC) by the investigator and reviewed and approved by the IRB/IEC. A copy of the written approval of the protocol and ICF must be received by Amgen before recruitment of subjects into the study and shipment of Amgen investigational product.

Amgen may amend the protocol at any time. The investigator must submit and, where necessary, obtain approval from the IRB/IEC for all subsequent protocol amendments and changes to the informed consent document. The investigator must send a copy of the approval letter from the IRB/IEC and amended protocol Investigator's Signature page to Amgen prior to implementation of the protocol amendment at their site.

The investigator will be responsible for the following:

- Providing written summaries of the status of the study to the IRB/IEC annually or more frequently in accordance with the requirements, policies, and procedures established by the IRB/IEC
- Obtaining annual IRB/IEC approval/renewal throughout the duration of the study. Copies of the investigator's reports and the IRB/IEC continuance of approval must be sent to Amgen

- Notifying the IRB/IEC of serious adverse events occurring at the site, deviations from the protocol or other adverse event reports received from Amgen, in accordance with local procedures
- Overall conduct of the study at the site and adherence to requirements of Title 21 of the United States Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), ICH guidelines, the IRB/IEC, and all other applicable local regulations

Informed Consent Process

An initial sample ICF is provided for the investigator to prepare the informed consent document to be used at his or her site. Updates to the sample ICF are to be communicated formally in writing from the Amgen Trial Manager to the investigator. The written ICF is to be prepared in the language(s) of the potential patient population.

The investigator or his/her delegated representative will explain to the subject, or his/her legally authorized representative, the aims, methods, anticipated benefits, and potential hazards of the study before any protocol-specific screening procedures or any investigational product(s) is/are administered, and answer all questions regarding the study.

Subjects must be informed that their participation is voluntary. Subjects or their legally authorized representative defined as an individual or other body authorized under applicable law to consent, on behalf of a prospective subject, to the subject's participation in the clinical study will then be required to sign a statement of informed consent that meets the requirements of 21 CFR 50, local regulations, ICH guidelines, Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act requirements, where applicable, and the IRB/IEC or study site.

The medical record must include a statement that written informed consent was obtained before the subject was enrolled in the study and the date the written consent was obtained. The authorized person obtaining the informed consent must also sign the ICF.

The investigator is also responsible for asking the subject if the subject has a primary care physician and if the subject agrees to have his/her primary care physician informed of the subject's participation in the clinical study unless it is a local requirement. The investigator shall then inform the primary care physician. If the subject agrees to such notification, the investigator is to inform the subject's primary care physician of the subject's participation in the clinical study. If the subject does not have a primary care physician and the investigator will be acting in that capacity, the investigator is to document such in the subject's medical record.

The acquisition of informed consent and the subject's agreement or refusal of his/her notification of the primary care physician is to be documented in the subject's medical records, and the ICF is to be signed and personally dated by the subject or a legally acceptable representative and by the person who conducted the informed consent discussion. Subject withdrawal of consent or discontinuation from study treatment and/or procedures must also be documented in the subject's medical records; refer to Section 7.

If important new information becomes available that may be relevant to the subject's consent during their participation in the study, subjects will be reconsented.

The original signed ICF is to be retained in accordance with institutional policy, and a copy of the ICF(s) must be provided to the subject or the subject's legally authorized representative.

If a potential subject is illiterate or visually impaired and does not have a legally acceptable representative, the investigator must provide an impartial witness to read the ICF to the subject and must allow for questions. Thereafter, both the subject and the witness must sign the ICF to attest that informed consent was freely given and understood. (Refer to ICH GCP guideline, Section 4.8.9.)

A subject who is rescreened is not required to sign another ICF if the rescreening occurs within 30 days from the previous ICF signature date.

The ICF will contain a separate section that addresses the use of remaining mandatory samples for optional future research. The investigator or authorized designee will explain to each subject the objectives of the future research. Subjects will be told that they are free to refuse to participate and may withdraw their specimens at any time and for any reason during the storage period. A separate signature will be required to document a subject's agreement to allow any remaining specimens to be used for future research. Subjects who decline to participate will not provide this separate signature.

Data Protection/Subject Confidentiality

The investigator must ensure that the subject's confidentiality is maintained for documents submitted to Amgen.

Subject will be assigned a unique identifier by the sponsor. Any subject records or datasets that are transferred to the sponsor will contain the identifier only; subject names or any information which would make the subject identifiable will not be transferred.

On the case report form (CRF) demographics page, in addition to the unique subject identification number, include the age at time of enrollment.

For serious adverse events reported to Amgen, subjects are to be identified by their unique subject identification number, initials (for faxed reports, in accordance with local laws and regulations), and age (in accordance with local laws and regulations).

Documents that are not submitted to Amgen (eg, signed ICFs) are to be kept in confidence by the investigator, except as described below.

In compliance with governmental regulations/ICH GCP Guidelines, it is required that the investigator and institution permit authorized representatives of the company, of the regulatory agency(s), and the IRB/IEC direct access to review the subject's original medical records for verification of study-related procedures and data. Direct access includes examining, analyzing, verifying, and reproducing any records and reports that are important to the evaluation of the study.

The investigator is obligated to inform and obtain the consent of the subject to permit such individuals to have access to his/her study-related records, including personal information.

Publication Policy

To coordinate dissemination of data from this study, Amgen will facilitate the formation of a publication committee consisting of the Executive Committee and appropriate Amgen staff, the governance and responsibilities of which are set forth in a Publication Charter. The committee is expected to solicit input and assistance from other investigators and to collaborate with authors and Amgen staff, as appropriate, as defined in the Publication Charter. Membership on the committee (both for investigators and Amgen staff) does not guarantee authorship. The criteria described below are to be met for every publication.

Authorship of any publications resulting from this study will be determined on the basis of the Uniform Requirement for Manuscripts Submitted to Biomedical Journals International Committee of Medical Journal Editors (ICMJE) Recommendations for the Conduct of Reporting, Editing, and Publications of Scholarly Work in Medical Journals, which states: Authorship credit is to be based on: (1) substantial contributions to conception and design, acquisition of data, or analysis and interpretation of data; (2) drafting the article or revising it critically for important intellectual content; (3) final approval of the version to be published; and (4) agreement to be accountable for all

aspects of the work in ensuring that questions related to the accuracy or integrity of any part of the work are appropriately investigated and resolved (ICMJE, 2013). Authors need to meet conditions 1, 2, 3, and 4.

When a large, multicenter group has conducted the work, the group is to identify the individuals who accept direct responsibility for the manuscript. These individuals must fully meet the criteria for authorship defined above. Acquisition of funding, collection of data, or general supervision of the research group, alone, does not justify authorship. All persons designated as authors must qualify for authorship, and all those who qualify are to be listed. Each author must have participated sufficiently in the work to take public responsibility for appropriate portions of the content. All publications (eg, manuscripts, abstracts, oral/slide presentations, book chapters) based on this study must be submitted to Amgen for review. The Clinical Trial Agreement among the institution, investigator, and Amgen will detail the procedures for, and timing of, Amgen's review of publications.

Investigator Signatory Obligations

Each clinical study report is to be signed by the investigator or, in the case of multicenter studies, the coordinating investigator.

The coordinating investigator, identified by Amgen, will be any or all of the following:

- a recognized expert in the therapeutic area
- an investigator who provided significant contributions to either the design or interpretation of the study
- an investigator contributing a high number of eligible subjects

Data Quality Assurance

All subject data relating to the study will be recorded on printed or electronic CRF unless transmitted to the sponsor or designee electronically (eg, laboratory data, centrally or adjudicated data). The investigator is responsible for verifying that data entries are accurate and correct by physically or electronically signing the CRF.

The investigator must maintain accurate documentation (source data) that supports the information entered in the CRF.

The investigator must permit study-related monitoring, audits, IRB/IEC review, and regulatory agency inspections and provide direct access to source data documents.

The sponsor or designee is responsible for the data management of this study including quality checking of the data.

Clinical monitors will perform ongoing source data verification to confirm that data entered into the CRF by authorized site personnel are accurate, complete, and verifiable from source documents; that the safety and rights of subjects are being protected; and that the study is being conducted in accordance with the currently approved protocol and any other study agreements, ICH GCP, and all applicable regulatory requirements per the sponsor's monitoring plan.

The investigator agrees to cooperate with the clinical monitor to ensure that any problems detected in the course of these monitoring visits, including delays in completing CRFs, are resolved.

The Amgen representative(s) and regulatory authority inspectors are responsible for contacting and visiting the investigator for the purpose of inspecting the facilities and, upon request, inspecting the various records of the clinical study (eg, CRFs and other pertinent data) provided that subject confidentiality is respected.

In accordance with ICH GCP and the sponsor's audit plans, this study may be selected for audit by representatives from Amgen's Global Research and Development Compliance and Audit function (or designees). Inspection of site facilities (eg, pharmacy, protocol-required therapy storage areas, laboratories) and review of study-related records will occur to evaluate the study conduct and compliance with the protocol, ICH GCP, and applicable regulatory requirements.

Retention of study documents will be governed by the Clinical Trial Agreement.

Case report forms must be completed in English. TRADENAMES® (if used) for concomitant medications may be entered in the local language. Consult the country-specific language requirements.

All written information and other material to be used by subjects and investigative staff must use vocabulary and language that are clearly understood.

Source Documents

The investigator is to maintain a list of appropriately qualified persons to whom he/she has delegated study duties. All persons authorized to make entries and/or corrections on CRFs will be included on the Amgen Delegation of Authority Form.

Source documents provide evidence for the existence of the subject and substantiate the integrity of the data collected. Source documents are filed at the investigator's site.

Source documents are original documents, data, and records from which the subject's CRF data are obtained. These include but are not limited to hospital records, clinical and office charts, laboratory and pharmacy records, diaries, microfiches, radiographs, and correspondence. Source documents may also include data captured in the Interactive Voice Response System (IVRS)/Interactive Web Response System (IWRS) system (if used, such as subject identification and randomization number) and CRF entries if the CRF is the site of the original recording (ie, there is no other written or electronic record of data).

Data reported on the CRF or entered in the electronic CRF that are transcribed from source documents must be consistent with the source documents or the discrepancies must be explained. The investigator may need to request previous medical records or transfer records, depending on the study. Also, current medical records must be available.

The investigator and study staff are responsible for maintaining a comprehensive and centralized filing system of all study-related (essential) documentation, suitable for inspection at any time by representatives from Amgen and/or applicable regulatory authorities.

Elements to include:

- Subject files containing completed CRFs, ICFs, and subject identification list
- Study files containing the protocol with all amendments, Investigator's Brochure, copies of prestudy documentation, and all correspondence to and from the (IRB/IEC) and Amgen
- Investigational product-related correspondence including Proof of Receipts, Investigational Product Accountability Record(s), Return of Investigational Product for Destruction Form(s), Final Investigational Product Reconciliation Statement, as applicable
- Non-investigational product(s), and/or medical device(s) or combination product(s) documentation, as applicable

Retention of study documents will be governed by the Clinical Trial Agreement.

Study and Site Closure

Amgen or its designee may stop the study or study site participation in the study for medical, safety, regulatory, administrative, or other reasons consistent with applicable laws, regulations, and GCP.

Both Amgen and the investigator reserve the right to terminate the investigator's participation in the study according to the Clinical Trial Agreement. The investigator is to notify the IRB/IEC in writing of the study's completion or early termination and send a copy of the notification to Amgen.

Subjects may be eligible for continued treatment with Amgen investigational product(s) by an extension protocol or as provided for by the local country's regulatory mechanism. However, Amgen reserves the unilateral right, at its sole discretion, to determine whether to supply Amgen investigational product(s) and by what mechanism, after termination of the study and before the product(s) is/are available commercially.

Compensation

Any arrangements for compensation to subjects for injury or illness that arises in the study are described in the Compensation for Injury section of the Informed Consent that is available as a separate document.

11.4 Appendix 4. Safety Events: Definitions and Procedures for Recording, Evaluating, Follow-up and Reporting

Definition of Adverse Event

Adverse Event Definition
• An adverse event is any untoward medical occurrence in a clinical study subject irrespective of a causal relationship with the study treatment. • Note: An adverse event can therefore be any unfavorable and unintended sign (including an abnormal laboratory finding), symptom, or disease (new or exacerbated) temporally associated with the use of a treatment, combination product, medical device, or procedure.

Events Meeting the Adverse Event Definition
• Any abnormal laboratory test results (hematology, clinical chemistry, or urinalysis) or other safety assessments (eg, electrocardiogram, radiological scans, vital signs measurements), including those that worsen from baseline, that are considered clinically significant in the medical and scientific judgment of the investigator (ie, not related to progression of underlying disease). • Exacerbation of a chronic or intermittent pre-existing condition including either an increase in frequency and/or intensity of the condition. • New conditions detected or diagnosed after study treatment administration even though it may have been present before the start of the study. • Signs, symptoms, or the clinical sequelae of a suspected drug-drug interaction. • Signs, symptoms, or the clinical sequelae of a suspected overdose of either study treatment or a concomitant medication. Overdose per se will not be reported as an adverse event/serious adverse event unless it is an intentional overdose taken with possible suicidal/self-harming intent. Such overdoses are to be reported regardless of sequelae. • “Lack of efficacy” or “failure of expected pharmacological action” per se will not be reported as an adverse event or serious adverse event. Such instances will be captured in the efficacy assessments. However, the signs, symptoms, and/or clinical sequelae resulting from lack of efficacy will be reported as adverse event or serious adverse event if they fulfill the definition of an adverse event or serious adverse event.

Events NOT Meeting the Adverse Event Definition
• Medical or surgical procedure (eg, endoscopy, appendectomy): the condition that leads to the procedure is the adverse event. • Situations in which an untoward medical occurrence did not occur (social and/or convenience admission to a hospital). • Anticipated day-to-day fluctuations of pre-existing disease(s) or condition(s) present or detected at the start of the study that do not worsen.

Definition of Serious Adverse Event

A Serious Adverse Event is defined as any untoward medical occurrence that, meets at least 1 of the following serious criteria:
Results in death (fatal)
Immediately life-threatening The term “life-threatening” in the definition of “serious” refers to an event in which the subject was at risk of death at the time of the event. It does not refer to an event, which hypothetically might have caused death, if it were more severe.
Requires in-patient hospitalization or prolongation of existing hospitalization In general, hospitalization signifies that the subject has been detained (usually involving at least an overnight stay) at the hospital or emergency ward for observation and/or treatment that would not have been appropriate in the physician’s office or outpatient setting. Complications that occur during hospitalization are an adverse event. If a complication prolongs hospitalization or fulfills any other serious criteria, the event is serious. When in doubt as to whether “hospitalization” occurred or was necessary, the adverse event is to be considered serious. Hospitalization for elective treatment of a pre-existing condition that did not worsen from baseline is not considered an adverse event.
Results in persistent or significant disability/incapacity The term disability means a substantial disruption of a person’s ability to conduct normal life functions. This definition is not intended to include experiences of relatively minor medical significance such as uncomplicated headache, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, influenza, and accidental trauma (eg, sprained ankle) which may interfere with or prevent everyday life functions but do not constitute a substantial disruption.
Is a congenital anomaly/birth defect
Other medically important serious event Medical or scientific judgment is to be exercised in deciding whether serious adverse event reporting is appropriate in other situations such as important medical events that may not be immediately life-threatening or result in death or hospitalization but may jeopardize the subject or may require medical or surgical

A Serious Adverse Event is defined as any untoward medical occurrence that, meets at least 1 of the following serious criteria:

Other medically important serious event (Continued)

intervention to prevent 1 of the other outcomes listed in the above definition.

These events are typically to be considered serious.

Examples of such events include invasive or malignant cancers, intensive treatment in an emergency room or at home for allergic bronchospasm, blood dyscrasias or convulsions that do not result in hospitalization, or development of drug dependency or drug abuse.

Recording Adverse Events and Serious Adverse Events

Adverse Event and Serious Adverse Event Recording

- When a reportable adverse event (Section 8.4.1) or any serious adverse event occurs, it is the responsibility of the investigator to review all documentation (eg, hospital progress notes, laboratory, and diagnostics reports) related to the event.
- The investigator will then record all relevant adverse event/serious adverse event information in the Events case report form (CRF).
- The investigator must assign the following adverse event attributes:
 - adverse event diagnosis or syndrome(s), if known (if not known, signs or symptoms);
 - dates of onset and resolution (if resolved);
 - severity (or toxicity defined below);
 - assessment of relatedness to investigational product, device, or other protocol-required therapies; and
 - action taken; and
 - Outcome of event.
- If the severity of an adverse event changes from the date of onset to the date of resolution, record as a single event with the worst severity on the Events CRF.
- It is not acceptable for the investigator to send photocopies of the subject's medical records to Amgen in lieu of completion of the Events CRF page.
- If specifically requested, the investigator may need to provide additional follow-up information, such as discharge summaries, medical records, or extracts from the medical records. In this case, all subject identifiers, with the exception of the subject number, will be blinded on the copies of the medical records before submission to Amgen.
- The investigator will attempt to establish a diagnosis of the event based on signs, symptoms, and/or other clinical information. In such cases, the diagnosis (not the individual signs/symptoms) will be documented as the adverse event/serious adverse event.

-

Evaluating Adverse Events and Serious Adverse Events

Assessment of Severity	
The investigator will make an assessment of severity for each reportable adverse event and any serious adverse event reported during the study. The assessment of severity will be based on: The Amgen Standard Grading Scale as shown below:	
Grade	Definition
MILD	Aware of sign or symptom, but easily tolerated
MODERATE	Discomfort enough to cause interference with usual activity
SEVERE ^a	Incapacitating with inability to work or do usual activity
^a An event is defined as 'serious' when it meets at least 1 of the predefined outcomes as described in the definition of a serious adverse event, NOT when it is rated as severe.	

Assessment of Causality
• The investigator is obligated to assess the relationship between investigational product, device, and/or protocol-required therapies and each occurrence of each reportable adverse event and any serious adverse event. • Relatedness means that there are facts or reasons to support a relationship between investigational product and the event. • The investigator will use clinical judgment to determine the relationship. • Alternative causes, such as underlying disease(s), concomitant therapy, and other risk factors, as well as the temporal relationship of the event to study treatment administration will be considered and investigated. • The investigator will also consult the Investigator's Brochure and/or Product Information, for marketed products, in his/her assessment. • For each adverse event/serious adverse event, the investigator must document in the medical notes that he/she has reviewed the adverse event/serious adverse event and has provided an assessment of causality. For sites reporting serious adverse events via electronic data capture (EDC), the investigator or sub-investigator must confirm causality in EDC within 72 hours of the serious adverse event being entered on the Events CRF. • There may be situations in which a serious adverse event has occurred, and the investigator has minimal information to include in the initial report. However, it is very important that the investigator always make an assessment of causality for every event before the initial transmission of the serious adverse event data.

- The investigator may change his/her opinion of causality in light of follow-up information and send a serious adverse event follow-up report with the updated causality assessment. In this case, for sites reporting serious adverse events via EDC, the investigator or sub-investigator must reconfirm causality in the EDC system within 72 hours of the serious adverse event being entered on the Events CRF.
- The causality assessment is 1 of the criteria used when determining regulatory reporting requirements.

Follow-up of Adverse Event and Serious Adverse Event

- The investigator is obligated to perform or arrange for the conduct of supplemental measurements and/or evaluations as medically indicated or as requested by Amgen to elucidate the nature and/or causality of the reportable adverse event or serious adverse event as fully as possible. This may include additional laboratory tests or investigations, histopathological examinations, or consultation with other health care professionals.
- If a subject is permanently withdrawn from protocol-required therapies because of a serious adverse event, this information must be submitted to Amgen.
- If a subject dies during participation in the study or during a recognized follow-up period, the investigator will provide Amgen with a copy of any post-mortem findings including histopathology.
- New or updated information will be recorded in the originally completed Events CRF.
- The investigator will submit any updated serious adverse event data to Amgen within 24 hours of receipt of the information.

Reporting of Serious Adverse Event

Serious Adverse Event Reporting via Electronic Data Collection Tool

- The primary mechanism for reporting serious adverse event will be the EDC system.
- If the EDC system is unavailable for more than 24 hours, then the site will report the information to Amgen using an electronic Serious Adverse Contingency Report Form (see [Figure 11-1](#)) within 24 hours of the investigator's knowledge of the event.
- The site will enter the serious adverse event data into the electronic system as soon as it becomes available.
- After the study is completed at a given site, the EDC system will be taken off-line to prevent the entry of new data or changes to existing data.
- If a site receives a report of a new serious adverse event from a study subject or receives updated data on a previously reported serious adverse event after the EDC has been taken off-line, then the site can report this information on a paper Serious Adverse Event Report Form (see [Figure 11-1](#)).

- Once the study has ended, serious adverse event(s) suspected to be related to investigational product will be reported to Amgen if the investigator becomes aware of a serious adverse event. The investigator should use the paper-based Serious Adverse Event Contingency Report Form to report the event.

Figure 11-1. Sample Electronic Serious Adverse Event Contingency Form

AMGEN Study # 20170625 evolocumab		Electronic Serious Adverse Event Contingency Report Form <u>For Restricted Use</u>									
Reason for reporting this event via fax											
☒ The Clinical Trial Database (eg. Rave): ☐ Is not available due to internet outage at my site ☐ Is not yet available for this study ☐ Has been closed for this study											
<<For completion by COM prior to providing to sites: SELECT OR TYPE IN A FAX#>>											
1. SITE INFORMATION											
Site Number		Investigator				Country					
Reporter				Phone Number ()		Fax Number ()					
2. SUBJECT INFORMATION											
Subject ID Number		Age at event onset		Sex ☐ F ☐ M		Race		If applicable, provide End of Study date			
If this is a follow-up to an event reported in the EDC system (eg. Rave), provide the adverse event term: _____ and start date: Day ____ Month ____ Year ____											
3. SERIOUS ADVERSE EVENT											
Provide the date the Investigator became aware of this information: Day Month Year											
Serious Adverse Event <u>diagnosis</u> or syndrome If diagnosis is unknown, enter signs / symptoms and provide diagnosis, when known, in a follow-up report List one event per line. If event is fatal, enter the cause of death. Entry of "death" is not acceptable, as this is an outcome.			Date Started		Date Ended		Check only if event occurred before first dose of IP Is event serious? ☐ Yes ☐ No	Serious enter Serious Criteria code (see codes below)	Relationship Is there a reasonable possibility that the Event may have been caused by IP or an Amgen device used to administer the IP?	Outcome of Event ☐ Resolved ☐ Not resolved ☐ Fatal ☐ Unknown	Check only if event is related to study procedure (eg, biopsy)
			Day Month Year	Day Month Year							
Serious Criteria: 01 Fatal 02 Immediately life-threatening 03 Required/prolonged hospitalization 04 Persistent or significant disability /incapacity 05 Congenital anomaly / birth defect 06 Other medically important serious event											
4. Was subject hospitalized or was a hospitalization prolonged due to this event? ☐ No ☐ Yes If yes, please complete all of Section 4											
Date Admitted Day Month Year					Date Discharged Day Month Year						
5. Was IP/drug under study administered/taken prior to this event? ☐ No ☐ Yes If yes, please complete all of Section 5											
IP/Amgen Device:		Date of Initial Dose		Date of Dose		Dose	Route	Frequency	Action Taken with Product 01 Still being Administered 02 Permanently discontinued 03 Withheld	Lot # and Serial #	
		Day Month Year	Day Month Year								
evolocumab ☐ blinded ☐ open label										Lot # _____ ☐ Unknown Serial # _____ ☐ Unavailable / Unknown	
<<IP/Device>> ☐ blinded ☐ open label										Lot # _____ ☐ Unknown Serial # _____ ☐ Unavailable / Unknown	

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Figure 11.1. Sample Electronic Serious Adverse Event Contingency Form

AMGEN Study # 20170625 evolocumab	Electronic Serious Adverse Event Contingency Report Form <u>For Restricted Use</u>
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	Site Number		Subject ID Number																	
6. CONCOMITANT MEDICATIONS (eg, chemotherapy) Any Medications? ☐ No ☐ Yes If yes, please complete:																				
Medication Name(s)	Start Date	Stop Date	Co-suspect	Continuing	Dose	Route	Freq.	Treatment Med												
	Day Month Year	Day Month Year	No✓ Yes✓	No✓ Yes✓				No✓ Yes✓												
7. RELEVANT MEDICAL HISTORY (include dates, allergies and any relevant prior therapy)																				
8. RELEVANT LABORATORY VALUES (include baseline values) Any Relevant Laboratory values? ☐ No ☐ Yes If yes, please complete:																				
Test																				
Unit																				
Date	Day	Month	Year																	
9. OTHER RELEVANT TESTS (diagnostics and procedures) Any Other Relevant tests? ☐ No ☐ Yes If yes, please complete:																				
Date	Day	Month	Year	Additional Tests						Results						Units				

Figure 11.1. Sample Electronic Serious Adverse Event Contingency Form

[illegible]

11.5 Appendix 5. Contraceptive Guidance and Collection of Pregnancy and Lactation Information

Study-specific contraception requirements for female of childbearing potential are outlined in Section 5.2.

Female subjects of childbearing potential must receive pregnancy prevention counseling and be advised of the risk to the fetus if they become pregnant during treatment and for 15 weeks after the last dose of protocol-required therapies.

Additional medications given during the study may alter the contraceptive requirements. These additional medications may require female subjects to use highly effective methods of contraception and/or for an increased length of time. In addition, male subjects may also be required to use contraception. The investigator must discuss these contraceptive changes with the subject.

Definition of Females of Childbearing Potential

A female is considered fertile following menarche and until becoming postmenopausal unless permanently sterile. Permanent sterilization methods include hysterectomy, bilateral salpingectomy, and bilateral oophorectomy.

Females in the following categories are not considered female of childbearing potential:

- premenopausal female with 1 of the following:
 - documented hysterectomy;
 - documented bilateral salpingectomy; or
 - documented bilateral oophorectomy.

Note: Site personnel documentation from the following sources is acceptable:

- 1) review of subject's medical records; 2) subject's medical examination; or
- 3) subject's medical history interview.

- premenarchal female
- postmenopausal female
 - A postmenopausal state is defined as no menses for 12 months without an alternative medical cause. A high follicle stimulating hormone (FSH) level in the postmenopausal range may be used to confirm a postmenopausal state in women not using hormonal contraception or hormonal replacement therapy (HRT). However, in the absence of 12 months of amenorrhea, a single FSH measurement is insufficient.
 - Females on HRT and whose menopausal status is in doubt will be required to use 1 of the non-hormonal highly effective contraception methods if they wish to continue their HRT during the study. Otherwise, they must discontinue HRT to allow confirmation of postmenopausal status before study enrollment.

Contraception Methods for Female Subjects

Acceptable Methods of Effective Contraception

- combined (estrogen and progestogen containing) or progestogen-only hormonal methods given via oral, intravaginal, transdermal, injectable, or implantable route
- intrauterine device (IUD)
- intrauterine hormonal-releasing system (IUS)
- bilateral tubal ligation/occlusion
- vasectomized partner (provided that partner is the sole sexual partner of the female subject of childbearing potential and that the vasectomized partner has received medical assessment of the surgical success)
- sexual abstinence (defined as refraining from heterosexual intercourse during the entire period of risk associated with the study treatments; the reliability of sexual abstinence must be evaluated in relation to the duration of the trial and the preferred and usual lifestyle of the subject)
- male or female condom with or without spermicide
- cap, diaphragm or sponge with spermicide
- double-barrier method: the male uses a condom and the female may choose either a cap, diaphragm, or sponge with spermicide (a female condom is not an option due to the risk of tearing when both partners use a condom)

Unacceptable Methods of Birth Control for Female Subjects

Birth control methods that are considered unacceptable in clinical trials include:

- periodic abstinence (calendar)
- withdrawal (coitus interruptus)
- spermicides only

Collection of Pregnancy Information

See Section [8.4.1.5](#) for details regarding evolocumab pregnancy registries.

Female Subjects Who Become Pregnant

- Investigator will collect pregnancy information on any female subject who becomes pregnant while taking protocol-required therapies through 15 weeks after the last dose of investigational product.
- Information will be recorded on the Pregnancy Notification Worksheet (see [Figure 11-2](#)). The worksheet must be submitted to Amgen Global Patient Safety within 24 hours of learning of a subject's pregnancy. (Note: Sites are not required to provide any information on the Pregnancy Notification Worksheet that violates the country or regions local privacy laws).

- After obtaining the female subject's signed authorization for release of pregnancy and infant health information, the investigator will collect pregnancy and infant health information and complete the pregnancy questionnaire for any female subject who becomes pregnant while taking protocol-required therapies through 15 weeks after the last dose of the investigational product. This information will be forwarded to Amgen Global Patient Safety. Generally, infant follow-up will be conducted up to 12 months after the birth of the child (if applicable).
- Any termination of pregnancy will be reported to Amgen Global Patient Safety, regardless of fetal status (presence or absence of anomalies) or indication for procedure.
- While pregnancy itself is not considered to be an adverse event or serious adverse event, any pregnancy complication or report of a congenital anomaly or developmental delay, fetal death, or suspected adverse reactions in the neonate will be reported as an adverse event or serious adverse event. Note that an elective termination with no information on a fetal congenital malformation or maternal complication is generally not considered an adverse event, but still must be reported to Amgen as a pregnancy exposure case.
- If the outcome of the pregnancy meets a criterion for immediate classification as a serious adverse event (eg, female subject experiences a spontaneous abortion, stillbirth, or neonatal death or there is a fetal or neonatal congenital anomaly) the investigator will report the event as a serious adverse event.
- Any serious adverse event occurring as a result of a post-study pregnancy which is considered reasonably related to the study treatment by the investigator, will be reported to Amgen Global Patient Safety as described in Section 11.4. While the investigator is not obligated to actively seek this information in former study subjects, he or she may learn of a serious adverse event through spontaneous reporting.
- Any female subject who becomes pregnant while participating will discontinue study treatment (see Section 7.1 for details).

Male Subjects With Partners Who Become Pregnant or Were Pregnant at the Time of Enrollment

- In the event a male subject fathers a child during treatment, and for an additional 15 weeks after discontinuing investigational product, the information will be recorded on the Pregnancy Notification Worksheet. The worksheet (see Figure 11-2) must be submitted to Amgen Global Patient Safety within 24 hours of the site's awareness of the pregnancy. (Note: Sites are not required to provide any information on the Pregnancy Notification Worksheet that violates the country or regions local privacy laws).
- The investigator will attempt to obtain a signed authorization for release of pregnancy and infant health information directly from the pregnant female partner to obtain additional pregnancy information.
- After obtaining the female partner's signed authorization for release of pregnancy and infant health information, the investigator will collect pregnancy outcome and infant health information on the pregnant partner and her baby and complete the pregnancy questionnaires. This information will be forwarded to Amgen Global Patient Safety.

- Generally, infant follow-up will be conducted up to 12 months after the birth of the child (if applicable).
- Any termination of the pregnancy will be reported to Amgen Global Patient Safety regardless of fetal status (presence or absence of anomalies) or indication for procedure.

Collection of Lactation Information

- Investigator will collect lactation information on any female subject who breastfeeds while taking protocol-required therapies through 15 weeks after last dose of investigational product.
- Information will be recorded on the Lactation Notification Worksheet (see below) and submitted to Amgen Global Patient Safety within 24 hours of the investigator's knowledge of event.
- Study treatment will be discontinued if female subject breastfeeds during the study as described in exclusion criterion [222](#).
- With the female subjects signed authorization for release of mother and infant health information, the investigator will collect mother and infant health information and complete the lactation questionnaire on any female subject who breastfeeds while taking protocol-required therapies through 15 weeks after discontinuing investigational product.

Figure 11-2. Pregnancy and Lactation Notification Worksheet

AMGEN[®] Pregnancy Notification Worksheet
Fax Completed Form to the Country-respective Safety Fax Line
SELECT OR TYPE IN A FAX#

1. Case Administrative Information				
Protocol/Study Number: 20170625				
Study Design: ☒ Interventional ☐ Observational (If Observational: ☐ Prospective ☐ Retrospective)				
2. Contact Information				
Investigator Name		Site #		
Phone ()	Fax ()	Email		
Institution				
Address				
3. Subject Information				
Subject ID #		Subject Gender: ☐ Female ☐ Male		Subject DOB: mm / dd / yyyy
4. Amgen Product Exposure				
Amgen Product	Dose at time of conception	Frequency	Route	Start Date
evolocumab				mm / dd / yyyy
Was the Amgen product (or study drug) discontinued? ☐ Yes ☐ No				
If yes, provide product (or study drug) stop date: mm / dd / yyyy				
Did the subject withdraw from the study? ☐ Yes ☐ No				
5. Pregnancy Information				
Pregnant female's LMP		mm / dd / yyyy ☐ Unknown		
Estimated date of delivery		mm / dd / yyyy ☐ Unknown ☐ N/A		
If N/A, date of termination (actual or planned) mm / dd / yyyy				
Has the pregnant female already delivered? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Unknown ☐ N/A				
If yes, provide date of delivery: mm / dd / yyyy				
Was the infant healthy? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Unknown ☐ N/A				
If any Adverse Event was experienced by the infant, provide brief details:				
Form Completed by:				
Print Name:		Title:		
Signature: 		Date:		

Figure 11 2. Pregnancy and Lactation Notification Worksheet

AMGEN[®] Lactation Notification Worksheet

Fax Completed Form to the Country-respective Safety Fax Line
SELECT OR TYPE IN A FAX#

1. Case Administrative Information				
Protocol/Study Number: 20170625				
Study Design: ☒ Interventional ☐ Observational (If Observational: ☐ Prospective ☐ Retrospective)				

2. Contact Information				
Investigator Name		Site #		
Phone ()	Fax ()	Email		
Institution				
Address				

3. Subject Information				
Subject ID #		Subject Date of Birth: mm / dd / yyyy		

4. Amgen Product Exposure				
Amgen Product	Dose at time of breast feeding	Frequency	Route	Start Date
evolocumab				mm / dd / yyyy
Was the Amgen product (or study drug) discontinued? ☐ Yes ☐ No				
If yes, provide product (or study drug) stop date: mm / dd / yyyy				
Did the subject withdraw from the study? ☐ Yes ☐ No				

5. Breast Feeding Information				
Did the mother breastfeed or provide the infant with pumped breast milk while actively taking an Amgen product? ☐ Yes ☐ No				
If No, provide stop date: mm / dd / yyyy				
Infant date of birth: mm / dd / yyyy				
Infant gender: ☐ Female ☐ Male				
Is the infant healthy? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Unknown ☐ N/A				
If any Adverse Event was experienced by the mother or the infant, provide brief details:				

Form Completed by:	
Print Name:	Title:
Signature:	Date:

11.6 Appendix 6. Sample Storage and Destruction

Any blood, pharmacogenetic, or biomarker samples collected according to the Schedule of Activities ([Table 1-1](#)) can be analyzed for any of the tests outlined in the protocol and for any tests necessary to minimize risks to study subjects. This includes testing to ensure analytical methods produce reliable and valid data throughout the course of the study. This can also include, but is not limited to, investigation of unexpected results, incurred sample reanalysis, and analyses for method transfer and comparability.

All samples and associated results will be coded prior to being shipped from the site for analysis or storage. Samples will be tracked using a unique identifier that is assigned to the samples for the study. Results are stored in a secure database to ensure confidentiality.

If informed consent is provided by the subject, Amgen or designees can do additional testing on remaining samples (ie, residual and back-up) to investigate and better understand cardiovascular disease, the dose response and/or prediction of response to evolocumab, and characterize aspects of the molecule (eg, mechanism of action/target, metabolites). Results from this analysis are to be documented and maintained, but are not necessarily reported as part of this study. Samples can be retained for up to 20 years or per local regulations.

Since the evaluations are not expected to benefit the subject directly or to alter the treatment course, the results of pharmacogenetic, biomarker development or other exploratory studies are not placed in the subject's medical record and are not to be made available to the subject, members of the family, the personal physician, or other third parties, except as specified in the informed consent.

The subject retains the right to request that the sample material be destroyed by contacting the investigator. Following the request from the subject, the investigator is to provide the sponsor with the required study and subject number so that any remaining blood samples and any other components from the cells can be located and destroyed. Samples will be destroyed once all protocol-defined procedures are completed. However, information collected from samples prior to the request for destruction, will be retained by Amgen.

The sponsor is the exclusive owner of any data, discoveries, or derivative materials from the sample materials and is responsible for the destruction of the sample(s) at the request of the subject through the investigator, at the end of the storage period, or as

appropriate (eg, the scientific rationale for experimentation with a certain sample type no longer justifies keeping the sample). If a commercial product is developed from this research project, the sponsor owns the commercial product. The subject has no commercial rights to such product and has no commercial rights to the data, information, discoveries, or derivative materials gained or produced from the sample. See Section [11.3](#) for subject confidentiality.

11.7 Appendix 7. Hepatotoxicity Stopping Rules: Suggested Actions and Follow-up Assessments

Subjects with abnormal hepatic laboratory values (ie, alkaline phosphatase [ALP], aspartate aminotransferase [AST], alanine aminotransferase [ALT], total bilirubin [TBL]) and/or international normalized ratio (INR) and/or signs/symptoms of hepatitis (as described below) may meet the criteria for withholding or permanent discontinuation of Amgen investigational product or other protocol-required therapies, as specified in the *Guidance for Industry Drug-Induced Liver Injury: Premarketing Clinical Evaluation*, July 2009.

Criteria for Withholding and/or Permanent Discontinuation of Amgen Investigational Product and Other Protocol-required Therapies Due to Potential Hepatotoxicity

The following stopping and/or withholding rules apply to subjects for whom another cause of their changes in liver biomarkers (TBL, INR and transaminases) has not been identified.

Important alternative causes for elevated AST/ALT and/or TBL values include, but are not limited to:

- hepatobiliary tract disease
- viral hepatitis (eg, hepatitis A/B/C/D/E, Epstein-Barr Virus, cytomegalovirus, herpes simplex virus, varicella, toxoplasmosis, and parvovirus)
- right-sided heart failure, hypotension or any cause of hypoxia to the liver causing ischemia
- exposure to hepatotoxic agents/drugs or hepatotoxins, including herbal and dietary supplements, plants and mushrooms
- heritable disorders causing impaired glucuronidation (eg, Gilbert's syndrome, Crigler-Najjar syndrome) and drugs that inhibit bilirubin glucuronidation (eg, indinavir, atazanavir)
- alpha-1 antitrypsin deficiency
- alcoholic hepatitis
- autoimmune hepatitis
- Wilson's disease and hemochromatosis
- nonalcoholic fatty liver disease including steatohepatitis
- non-hepatic causes (eg, rhabdomyolysis, hemolysis)

If investigational product(s) is/are withheld, the subject is to be followed for possible drug-induced liver injury (DILI) according to recommendations in the last section of this appendix.

Rechallenge may be considered if an alternative cause for impaired liver tests (ALT, AST, ALP) and/or elevated TBL, is discovered and the laboratory abnormalities resolve to normal or baseline (see next section in this appendix).

Table 11-3. Conditions for Withholding and/or Permanent Discontinuation of Amgen Investigational Product and Other Protocol-required Therapies Due to Potential Hepatotoxicity

Analyte	Temporary Withholding	Permanent Discontinuation
TBL	> 3x ULN at any time	> 2x ULN
INR	--	OR > 1.5x (for subjects not on anticoagulation therapy)
AST/ALT	OR > 8x ULN at any time > 5x ULN but < 8x ULN for ≥ 2 weeks > 5x ULN but < 8x ULN and unable to adhere to enhanced monitoring schedule > 3x ULN with clinical signs or symptoms that are consistent with hepatitis (such as right upper quadrant pain/tenderness, fever, nausea, vomiting, and jaundice)	AND In the presence of no important alternative causes for elevated AST/ALT and/or TBL values > 3x ULN (when baseline was < ULN)
ALP	> 8x ULN at any time	--

ALP = alkaline phosphatase; ALT = alanine aminotransferase; AST = aspartate aminotransferase; INR = international normalized ratio; TBL = total bilirubin; ULN = upper limit of normal

Criteria for Rechallenge of Amgen Investigational Product and Other Protocol-required Therapies After Potential Hepatotoxicity

The decision to rechallenge the subject is to be discussed and agreed upon unanimously by the subject, investigator, and Amgen.

If signs or symptoms recur with rechallenge, then Amgen investigational product is to be permanently discontinued. Subjects who clearly meet the criteria for permanent discontinuation (as described in [Table 11-3](#)) are never to be rechallenged.

Drug-induced Liver Injury Reporting and Additional Assessments

Reporting

To facilitate appropriate monitoring for signals of DILI, cases of concurrent AST or ALT and TBL and/or INR elevation, according to the criteria specified in the above, require the following:

- The event is to be reported to Amgen as a serious adverse event within 24 hours of discovery or notification of the event (ie, before additional etiologic investigations have been concluded)
- The appropriate case report form (CRF) (eg, Events CRF) that captures information necessary to facilitate the evaluation of treatment-emergent liver abnormalities is to be completed and sent to Amgen

Other events of hepatotoxicity and potential DILI are to be reported as serious adverse events if they meet the criteria for a serious adverse event defined in Section 11.4.

Additional Clinical Assessments and Observation

All subjects in whom investigational product(s) or protocol-required therapies is/are withheld (either permanently or conditionally) due to potential DILI as specified in Table 11-3 or who experience AST or ALT elevations $> 3 \times$ upper limit of normal (ULN) or 2-fold increases above baseline values for subjects with elevated values before drug are to undergo a period of “close observation” until abnormalities return to normal or to the subject’s baseline levels.

Assessments that are to be performed during this period include:

- Repeat AST, ALT, ALP, bilirubin (BIL) (total and direct), and INR within 24 hours
- In cases of TBL $> 2 \times$ ULN or INR > 1.5 , retesting of liver tests, BIL (total and direct), and INR is to be performed every 24 hours until laboratory abnormalities improve

Testing frequency of the above laboratory tests may decrease if the abnormalities stabilize or the investigational product(s) or protocol-required therapies has/have been discontinued AND the subject is asymptomatic.

Initiate investigation of alternative causes for elevated AST or ALT and/or elevated TBL.

The following are to be considered depending on the clinical situation:

- complete blood count with differential to assess for eosinophilia
- serum total immunoglobulin (Ig)G, anti-nuclear antibody anti-smooth muscle antibody, and liver kidney microsomal antibody-1 to assess for autoimmune hepatitis
- serum acetaminophen (paracetamol) levels

- a more detailed history of:
 - prior and/or concurrent diseases or illness
 - exposure to environmental and/or industrial chemical agents
 - symptoms (if applicable) including right upper quadrant pain, hypersensitivity-type reactions, fatigue, nausea, vomiting and fever
 - prior and/or concurrent use of alcohol, recreational drugs and special diets
 - concomitant use of medications (including non-prescription medicines and herbal and dietary supplements), plants, and mushrooms
- viral serologies
- creatine phosphokinase, haptoglobin, lactate dehydrogenase and peripheral blood smear
- appropriate liver imaging if clinically indicated
- appropriate blood sampling for pharmacokinetic analysis if this has not already been collected
- hepatology consult (liver biopsy may be considered in consultation with a hepatologist)

Follow the subject and the laboratory tests (ALT, AST, TBL, INR) until all laboratory abnormalities return to baseline or normal or considered stable by the investigator. The “close observation period” is to continue for a minimum of 4 weeks after discontinuation of all investigational product(s) and protocol-required therapies.

The potential DILI event and additional information such as medical history, concomitant medications and laboratory results must be captured in the corresponding CRFs.

11.8 Appendix 8. Background Lipid-lowering Therapy

Background lipid-lowering therapy should be established jointly by the subject and their health care providers and be consistent with local professional society guidelines. By study design, subjects eligible for this study are at high risk for cardiovascular events. Thus, it is anticipated that the majority of subjects in this trial will be treated with a high intensity background lipid-lowering regimen that would be anticipated to reduce the low-density lipoprotein cholesterol (LDL-C) by $\geq 50\%$ from the untreated baseline level. Either a high intensity statin (eg, atorvastatin ≥ 40 mg daily or rosuvastatin ≥ 20 mg daily) or a combination of any statin at any approved daily dose and ezetimibe 10 mg daily should achieve this goal.

Subjects on any statin intensity with or without ezetimibe are eligible for the trial. However, we encourage, as per local guidelines and standard of care, to have the subject on maximally tolerated dose and/or add ezetimibe prior to screening. If the subject does not tolerate higher doses of statin, then the subject may be enrolled on a lower statin intensity, provided they have been on stable regimen starting at least 2 weeks prior to the qualifying lipid panel. In subjects not able to tolerate high intensity statin, the addition of ezetimibe should be encouraged. Up to approximately 15% of subjects may be enrolled who are documented to have complete "statin intolerance" (defined as the subject has demonstrated intolerance to at least 2 different statins, including at least 1 statin at the lowest approved dose). The sponsor may limit or close enrollment of statin intolerant subjects if this threshold is exceeded.

11.9 Appendix 9. Criteria for Clinical Diagnosis of Metabolic Syndrome

Metabolic syndrome is defined by at least 3 of the 5 below:

- elevated waist circumferences, defined as ≥ 102 cm (40.1 inches) (or 90 cm [35.4 inches]) in males and ≥ 88 cm (34.6 inches) (or 80 cm [31.4 inches]) in females*
- elevated triglycerides ≥ 175 mg/dL (2.0 mmol/L[†]) or treatment for elevated triglycerides
- reduced HDL-C < 40 mg/dL (< 1.0 mmol/L) in men, < 50 mg/dl (< 1.3 mmol/L) in women, or drug treatment for low HDL-C
- hypertension defined a systolic blood pressure ≥ 130 mmHg and/or diastolic blood pressure ≥ 85 mmHg or antihypertensive drug treatment in a patient with a history of hypertension
- elevated fasting glucose ≥ 100 mg/dL or hemoglobin A1c above the upper limit of normal, or drug treatment of elevated glucose

* Waist circumference cut points generally recommended for the United States are ≥ 102 cm in males and ≥ 88 cm in females, but lower cut points (≥ 90 cm in males and ≥ 80 cm in females) are commonly recommended for other populations.

[†] Categorical cut point for triglycerides incorporates both fasting and non-fasting triglycerides.

Source: Grundy et al, 2018.

11.10 Appendix 10. NYHA Classification and Rutherford Classification

New York Heart Association Functional Classification

Class I	No limitation of physical activity. Ordinary physical activity does not cause undue fatigue, palpitation or dyspnea.
Class II	Slight limitation of physical activity. Comfortable at rest, but ordinary physical activity results in fatigue, palpitation or dyspnea.
Class III	Marked limitation of physical activity. Comfortable at rest, but less than ordinary activity causes fatigue, palpitation or dyspnea.
Class IV	Unable to carry out any physical activity without discomfort. Symptoms of cardiac insufficiency may be present even at rest. If any physical activity is undertaken, discomfort is increased.

Source: American Heart Association, 2017.

Rutherford Classification for Chronic Limb Ischemia

Grade	Category	Clinical Description	Objective criteria
0	0	Asymptomatic – no hemodynamically significant occlusive disease	Normal treadmill or reactive hyperemia test
	1	Mild claudication	Completes treadmill exercise; AP after exercise > 50 mm Hg, but at least 20 mm Hg lower than resting value
I	2	Moderate claudication	Between categories 1 and 3
	3	Severe claudication	Cannot complete standard treadmill exercise, and AP after exercise < 50 mm Hg
II	4	Ischemic rest pain	Resting AP < 40 mm Hg, flat or barely pulsatile ankle or metatarsal PVR; TP < 30 mm Hg
III	5	Minor tissue loss – non-healing ulcer, focal gangrene with diffuse pedal ischemia	Resting AP < 60 mm Hg, ankle or metatarsal PVR flat or barely pulsatile; TP < 40 mm Hg
	6	Major tissue loss – extending above TM level, functional foot no longer salvageable	Same as category 5

AP = ankle pressure; PVR = pulse volume recording; TM = transmetatarsal; TP = toe pressure.

Source: Rutherford et al, 1997.

Rutherford Classification for Acute Limb Ischemia

		Findings		Doppler signal	
Category	Description/prognosis	Sensory loss	Muscle weakness	Arterial	Venous
I. Viable	Not immediately threatened	None	None	Audible	Audible
II. Threatened					
a. Marginally	Salvageable if promptly treated	Minimal (toes) or none		Inaudible	Audible
b. Immediately	Salvageable with immediate revascularization	More than toes, associated rest pain		Inaudible	Audible
III. Irreversible	Major tissue loss or permanent nerve damage inevitable	Profound, anesthetic		Inaudible	Audible

Source: Rutherford et al, 1997.

11.11 Appendix 11. Child-Pugh Score^a

Measure	1 point	2 points	3 points
Bilirubin (mg/dL)	< 2	2 to 3	> 3
Albumin (g/dL)	> 3.5	2.8 to 3.5	< 2.8
Prothrombin time (seconds)	1 to 3	4 to 6	> 6
Ascites	None	Slight	Moderate
Encephalopathy	None	I to II	III to IV

^a Defines 3 classes of liver function; grade A = 5 to 6 points; grade B = 7 to 9 points; grade C = 10 to 15 points.
Source: Schwartz et al, 2007.

11.12 Appendix 12. Country-specific Requirements

This appendix provides language for country-specific regulatory requirements and other procedures to follow in the execution of the global study in these countries.

The summary of changes outlined below specify requirements for sites and subjects participating in the European Union.

Table 11-4. Austria Summary of Changes

Protocol Section	Text in Protocol	Text For Austria
Section 11.3, Appendix 3. Study Governance Considerations; Informed Consent Process, Paragraph 5	Replace: If the subject does not have a primary care physician and the investigator will be acting in that capacity, the investigator is to document such in the subject's medical record.	With: If the subject does not have a primary care physician, an external primary physician should be assigned*. *Note: The external primary care physician will be able to perform non-protocol lipid panel testings.

Table 11-5. Belgium Summary of Changes

Protocol Section	Text in Protocol	Text For Belgium
Section 11.3, Appendix 3. Study Governance Considerations; Informed Consent Process, Paragraph 5	Replace: If the subject does not have a primary care physician and the investigator will be acting in that capacity, the investigator is to document such in the subject's medical record.	With: If the subject does not have a primary care physician, an external primary physician should be assigned*. *Note: The external primary care physician will be able to perform non-protocol lipid panel testings.

Table 11-6. Czech Republic Summary of Changes

Protocol Section	Text in Protocol	Text For The Czech Republic
Section 6.1.4, Other Protocol-required Therapies	Background lipid-lowering therapies will not be provided or reimbursed by Amgen (except if required by local regulation). All such therapy needs to be unchanged during the entire time of screening and study participation unless a change is clinically necessary. If a change is made, the reason for the change must be provided in the CRF.	Add: Background lipid-lowering therapies will not be provided or reimbursed by Amgen (except if required by local regulation). All such therapy needs to be unchanged during the entire time of screening and study participation unless a change is clinically necessary. If clinically necessary, the external lipid profile reviewer, who changes the treatment, is to inform the investigator about any treatment change, who will inform the medical monitor of the study per Section 6.1.7. If a change is made, the reason for the change must be provided in the CRF. The medical monitor will consider if the treatment change has an impact on subject safety and qualifies for permanent discontinuation of investigational product. • If the treatment change does not require permanent discontinuation of investigational product, then the subject will continue to receive investigational product. • If the treatment change does require permanent discontinuation of investigational product, then the subject will stop receiving investigational product, but should remain on-study to ensure safety surveillance and/or collection of outcome data per the Schedule of Activities (Section 1.3). Note: if this is not possible, or agreeable to a subject, other options of follow-up (eg, by phone or mail to family, friends, and treating physicians, or review of medical records) and collection of data including endpoints and adverse events. This decision must be documented in the subject's medical records.
Section 11.2, Appendix 2. Clinical Laboratory Tests	Not applicable.	Add: The Principal Investigator is to: • appoint an external lipid profile reviewer (non-study physician).

Protocol Section	Text in Protocol	Text For The Czech Republic
		• provide the external lipid profile reviewer with each patient's baseline lipid profile as obtained in the screening period. • designate a qualified individual to draw the blood sample for the lipid testing after 1 year in the study (and annually thereafter), and send the sample to local laboratory with request from (zadanka) indicating the local laboratory is to provide results directly to the reviewer (and blind the lipid results for everyone else). Note: The Principal Investigator is to instruct the reviewer: • to monitor patient's lipid levels annually, not sharing the laboratory results with study site or the patient; • that in case a clinically significant changes of lipid levels occurs, the reviewer is asked to proceed in accordance with local current treatment guidelines, Czech reimbursement criteria and standard of care (ie, discuss diet recommendation and treatment compliance with the patient without disclosing the lab values, scheduling another lipid testing, change of treatment when necessary); • to notify the investigator of any change of patient's lipid management treatment without disclosing the lab values. In case of change in the lipid treatment, the investigator is requested to inform the medical monitor of the study as requested by study protocol (Section 6.1.7). The compliance with the SUKL requested CZ specific lipid monitoring will be: • reviewed by sponsor's representative - Clinical Research Associate, who will review each subject has note in source documentation that blood sample for local lipid monitoring was drawn annually; • reported to SUKL + responsible Ethics committee as part of Annual Study Report.

Table 11-7. Finland Summary of Changes

Protocol Section	Text in Protocol	Text For Finland
Section 11.3, Appendix 3. Study Governance Considerations; Informed Consent Process, Paragraph 5	Replace: If the subject does not have a primary care physician and the investigator will be acting in that capacity, the investigator is to document such in the subject's medical record.	With: If the subject does not have a primary care physician, an external primary physician should be assigned*. *Note: The external primary care physician will be able to perform non-protocol lipid panel testings.

Table 11-8. France Summary of Changes

Protocol Section	Text in Protocol	Text For France
Section 5.1, Inclusion Criteria	Not applicable.	Add: 106. Subject affiliated to a social security scheme

Table 11-9. Portugal Summary of Changes

Protocol Section	Text in Protocol	Text For Portugal
Section 11.3, Appendix 3. Study Governance Considerations; Informed Consent Process, Paragraph 5	Replace: If the subject does not have a primary care physician and the investigator will be acting in that capacity, the investigator is to document such in the subject's medical record.	With: If the subject does not have a primary care physician, an external primary physician should be assigned*. *Note: The external primary care physician will be able to perform non-protocol lipid panel testings.



Approval Signatures

Document Name: Protocol Amendment evolocumab 20170625 6

Document Description: Protocol Amendment 6

Document Number: CLIN-000008675

Approval Date: 13 Jun 2023

Type of Study Protocol: Amendment

Protocol Amendment No.: 6

Document Approvals	
Reason for Signing: Management	Name: [REDACTED] Date of Signature: 13-Jun-2023 21:46:42 GMT+0000

**Protocol Title: A Double-blind, Randomized, Placebo-controlled,
Multicenter Study to Evaluate the Impact of Evolocumab on Major
Cardiovascular Events in Patients at High Cardiovascular Risk Without
Prior Myocardial Infarction or Stroke**

Amendment 6

Amgen Protocol Number Evolocumab 20170625

EudraCT Number: 2018-004565-14

EU CT Number: 2023-503673-38

NCT Number: NCT03872401

Amendment Date:	12 June 2023
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Rationale:

The protocol is being updated to add additional details about a newly assembled, external, and independent Lipid Monitoring Committee (LMC) and its related activities.

Amendment 5

Protocol Title: A Double-blind, Randomized, Placebo-controlled, Multicenter Study to Evaluate the Impact of Evolocumab on Major Cardiovascular Events in Patients at High Cardiovascular Risk Without Prior Myocardial Infarction or Stroke

Amgen Protocol Number: Evolocumab 20170625

EudraCT Number: 2018-004565-14

EU CT Number: 2023-503673-38

NCT Number: NCT03872401

Amendment Date: 27 February 2023

Rationale:

This protocol is being amended to include changes requested by regulatory agency (Food and Drug Administration ([FDA])). The following key changes have been implemented:

- Update biomarker sample collection language to make it more inclusive for all subjects in the study and not just a specific subgroup of subjects (Section 1.3).
- Update investigational product administration review to clarify expectations from principal investigators on the annual observed review of investigational product administration technique. Language was also updated to allow for remote observed review of investigational product administration technique (ie, via telehealth application) and to allow follow-up beyond week 192 for subjects who may be enrolled in the study for 6 years or more (Sections 1.3 and 6.6).
 - In order to prevent potential retention issues and strained relationships with sites, language was also included to allow more than two consecutive deliveries of the investigational product to the subject due to extenuating circumstances as assessed by the Amgen medical monitor (Section 6.5).

- Update safety data collection language to clarify that in addition to hospitalizations, unscheduled visits and accidental injuries should be recorded on the Events case report form (CRF) and assessed for potential serious adverse events (Sections 8.4.1.1.1 and 8.4.1.1.2).
- Update Background Lipid-lowering Therapy Appendix to remove reference to simvastatin 80 mg as a high intensity statin (Section 11.8).

Additional changes were included in anticipation of study transition to European Union Clinical Trial Regulation (EU-CTR).

- Include a summary of the benefit/risk assessment of evolocumab in the protocol synopsis. Minor revisions were included in this language to clarify the information (Sections 1.1 and 2.3.3).
- Add EU-CTR number to the protocol.

The following changes were included to align this protocol with current procedures described in clinical protocol template.

- Update language regarding collection and reporting of safety event information (Sections 8.4.1.1.1, 8.4.1.1.2, 8.4.1.1.3, and 11.4).
- Administrative and editorial changes have been made throughout the protocol.

Superseded Amendment 4

Protocol Title: A Double-blind, Randomized, Placebo controlled, Multicenter Study to Evaluate the Impact of Evolocumab on Major Cardiovascular Events in Patients at High Cardiovascular Risk Without Prior Myocardial Infarction or Stroke

Amgen Protocol Number Evolocumab 20170625

EudraCT Number: 2018-004565-14

Amendment Date: 23 September 2022

Rationale:

Protocol Amendment 4 incorporates key modifications to the study protocol in response to external and internal audit findings. Updates include flexibility in the reconsenting of specific patients and limitation of reporting of serious adverse events during the post-protocol long-term follow up period and after end-of-study. Additionally, this amendment provides accommodation for adjustments to the planned and primary analyses necessitated by the COVID-19 pandemic as well as including provisions to enhance patient retention and compliance while minimizing patient loss-to-follow up at the end of study.

Protocol Amendment 4 was superseded to correct a typo and update week 196 to week 192 in Table 1-1 (Schedule of Activities) in the IP administration check assessment and in Section 6.6 (Compliance).

Amendment 4

Protocol Title: A Double-blind, Randomized, Placebo controlled, Multicenter Study to Evaluate the Impact of Evolocumab on Major Cardiovascular Events in Patients at High Cardiovascular Risk Without Prior Myocardial Infarction or Stroke

Amgen Protocol Number Evolocumab 20170625

EudraCT Number: 2018-004565-14

Amendment Date: 31 August 2022

Rationale:

Protocol Amendment 4 incorporates key modifications to the study protocol in response to external and internal audit findings. Updates include flexibility in the reconsenting of specific patients and limitation of reporting of serious adverse events during the post-protocol long-term follow up period and after end-of-study. Additionally, this amendment provides accommodation for adjustments to the planned and primary analyses necessitated by the COVID-19 pandemic as well as including provisions to enhance patient retention and compliance while minimizing patient loss-to-follow up at the end of study.

Superseded Amendment 3

Protocol Title: A Double-blind, Randomized, Placebo-controlled, Multicenter Study to Evaluate the Impact of Evolocumab on Major Cardiovascular Events in Patients at High Cardiovascular Risk Without Prior Myocardial Infarction or Stroke

Amgen Protocol Number (Evolocumab) 20170625

EudraCT number 2018-004565-14

Amendment Date: 30 October 2020

Rationale:

This protocol is being amended to:

- Clarify inclusion criteria:
 - Update that lipid panel testing may be fasting or non-fasting and does not need to be conducted at screening. Most recent lipid panel values (historical or screening) may be used
- Clarify exclusion criteria:
 - Update that triglyceride testing may be fasting or non-fasting and does not need to be conducted at screening
 - Addition of atrial flutter
- Schedule of assessments:
 - Update that biomarker and pharmacogenetic samples may be collected at the day 1 visit or the next available visit
 - Clarify that the placebo injection dose at screening is to be done in the clinic

- Clarify that a safety follow-up visit, scheduled 30 days (+3) is to be conducted upon permanent discontinuation of the investigational product
- Local clinical laboratory testing:
 - Update that lipid panel results up to 3 months prior to screening and chemistry test results up to 6 months prior to screening may be used
 - Update list of analytes to include apolipoprotein B
- Updated to allow lipid-lowering background therapy, unless a change is clinically necessary
- Updated to allow the most recent low-density lipoprotein cholesterol value (historical or screening) to be used
- Updated to allow medication to be self-administered at home. Due to safety concerns resulting from the Coronavirus pandemic, the investigator may ship medication directly from the site to the patient. The investigator may also provide home healthcare or telemedicine services provided by the sponsor
- Updated to provide the most current information on the evolocumab pregnancy surveillance program
- Updated methods of analyses to include all deaths and individual components of the primary and secondary endpoints
- Clarify that investigators and staff involved with this trial should not perform non-protocol lipid panel testing during a subject's study participation and until at least 12 weeks after the last administration of investigational product (to avoid potential unblinding)
- Administrative, typographical, and formatting changes were made throughout the protocol

Amendment 2

Protocol Title: A Double-blind, Randomized, Placebo controlled, Multicenter Study to Evaluate the Impact of Evolocumab on Major Cardiovascular Events in Patients at High Cardiovascular Risk Without Prior Myocardial Infarction or Stroke

Amgen Protocol Number (Evolocumab) 20170625

EudraCT number 2018-004565-14

NCT number 03872401

Amendment Date: 28 February 2020

Rationale:

This protocol is being amended to:

- Update the number of subjects in the study
- Clarify key inclusion criteria
 - Update subjects must be ≥ 50 years (men) or ≥ 55 years (women) to < 80 years of age (either sex) and have an LDL-C ≥ 100 mg/dL (≥ 2.6 mmol/L) or non-high density lipoprotein (HDL)-C ≥ 130 mg/dL (≥ 3.4 mmol/L) at screening (with allowed LDL-C and non-HDL-C values measured ≤ 4 weeks prior to informed consent)
 - Update diagnostic evidence for coronary artery disease criteria at screening and high risk criteria up to 6 months prior to screening
 - Clarify coronary artery calcification score ≥ 300 if subjects have diabetes mellitus, peripheral artery disease, or cardiovascular disease
 - Include intracranial disease and ≥ 4 weeks of optimized lipid-lowering therapy prior to informed consent as an inclusion criteria
- Clarify key exclusion criteria
 - Update that uncontrolled, persistent, severe hypertension (systolic blood pressure > 180 mmHg or diastolic blood pressure > 110 mmHg) at screening on more than 1 reading
 - Update that a subject that has any future, planned arterial revascularization cannot be enrolled in the trial
- Clarify other exclusion criteria
 - Update malignancy (including cervical in situ carcinoma, breast ductal carcinoma in situ, or stage 1 prostate carcinoma) within the last 5 years prior to day 1 and persistent acute liver disease or hepatic dysfunction (with Child-Pugh score of C) as exclusion criteria

- Clarify that day 1 of the treatment period (ie, first dose of investigational product) will happen within 14 ($\pm$ 7) days of the screening or re-screening visit
- Specify subjects from the lipid substudy are from randomly selected sites stratified by geographical region (defined as North American, Europe, and others)
- Schedule of assessments
 - Clarify that there are no separate yearly visits and that samples will be taken at nearest visit (week 48, week 96 and week 144)
 - Add $\pm$ 7 days to visit window for study visits
 - Remove Modified Rankin Scale to measure disability from screening period
 - Specify that New York Heart Association (NYHA) Functional Classification (from subjects with a known history of heart failure) and Rutherford Classification are to be collected for subjects with a known history of peripheral artery disease and symptoms of claudication
 - Define screening period and end of study visit definitions
- Update that pregnancy testing includes serum and urine testing
- Remove ineligibility determined, protocol deviation, and non-compliance from reasons for removal from protocol-required investigational product(s) or procedural assessments
- Clarify language for discontinuation from the study and lost to follow-up
- Clarify blood pressure should be taken from a supine position
- Update language for interim and efficacy analyses
- Update language for background lipid-lowering therapy
- Clarify that samples collected for the lipid substudy (from 2000 subjects in the lipid substudy) will be stored for 1 year after which the lipid sample panels will be destroyed
- Add NYHA Functional Classification, Rutherford Classification, and Child-Pugh score guidelines
- Administrative, typographical, and formatting changes were made throughout the protocol

Amendment 1

Protocol Title: A Double-blind, Randomized, Placebo-controlled, Multicenter Study to Evaluate the Impact of Evolocumab on Major Cardiovascular Events in Patients at High Cardiovascular Risk Without Prior Myocardial Infarction or Stroke

Amgen Protocol Number 20170625

EudraCT number 2018-004565-14

NCT number NCT03872401

Amendment Date: 29 March 2019

Rationale:

This protocol is being amended to:

- Remove wording around non-protocol lipid panel testing following discussion with regulatory agencies and study leadership
- Remove language on self-evident corrections from the protocol to be consistent with current regulations
- Make editorial and administrative changes for grammatical reasons as well as for internal consistency within the protocol.