

Statistical Analysis Plan Version 3 H0P-MC-NP01

Randomized, Placebo-Controlled, Phase 2 Clinical Trial to Evaluate LY3016859 for the Treatment of Diabetic Peripheral Neuropathic Pain.

NCT04476108

Approval Date: 16-Dec-2021

1. Statistical Analysis Plan: H0P-MC-NP01: Intervention-Specific Appendix (ISA) for LY3016859

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Epiregulin/TGF α (LY3016859) Pain for the Treatment of Diabetic Peripheral Neuropathic Pain

This is a randomized, placebo-controlled, phase 2 clinical trial to evaluate LY3016859 for the treatment of pain in participants who have been diagnosed with diabetic peripheral neuropathic pain.

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Protocol H0P-MC-NP01
Phase 2

Statistical Analysis Plan electronically signed and approved by Lilly on date provided below.

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2. Table of Contents

Section	Page
1. Statistical Analysis Plan: H0P-MC-NP01: Intervention-Specific Appendix (ISA) for LY3016859.....	1
2. Table of Contents.....	2
3. Revision History	5
4. Study Objectives	6
4.1. Primary Objective	6
4.2. Secondary Objectives.....	6
4.3. Exploratory Objectives.....	6
5. Study Design.....	8
5.1. Summary of Study Design.....	8
5.2. Determination of Sample Size	8
5.3. Method of Assignment to Treatment	8
6. A Priori Statistical Methods	9
6.1. General Considerations	9
6.2. Adjustments for Covariates	9
6.3. Handling of Dropouts or Missing Data	9
6.4. Multiple Comparisons/Multiplicity.....	9
6.5. Use of an “Efficacy Subset” of Participants.....	9
6.6. Participant Disposition	9
6.7. Participant Characteristics	9
6.8. Treatment Compliance	10
6.9. Concomitant Therapy.....	10
6.10. Efficacy Analyses	10
6.10.1. Primary Outcome and Methodology.....	10
6.10.2. Additional Analyses of the Primary Outcome.....	10
6.10.3. Secondary Efficacy Analyses	10
6.11. Bioanalytical and Pharmacokinetic/Pharmacodynamic Methods.....	12
6.12. Safety Analyses.....	12
6.12.1. Extent of Exposure.....	12
6.12.2. Adverse Events	13
6.12.3. Deaths, Other Serious Adverse Events, and Other Notable Adverse Events	13
6.12.4. Clinical Laboratory Evaluation.....	14
6.12.5. Immunogenicity	15
6.12.6. Vital Signs and Other Physical Findings.....	15

6.12.7. Electrocardiograms	15
6.13. Subgroup Analyses.....	15
6.14. Protocol Deviations	15
6.15. and H0P-MC-NP01 Trial Issue Management Plans. Interim Analyses and Data Monitoring	16
6.16. Planned Exploratory Analyses.....	16
6.17. Totality of Evidence for Efficacy.....	16
6.18. Totality of Evidence for Safety.....	16
6.19. Annual Report Analyses.....	17
6.20. Clinical Trial Registry Analyses.....	18
7. Unblinding Plan	19
8. Reports to be Generated at Final Database Lock.....	20
9. References	22
10. Appendices	23

Table of Contents

Appendix		Page
Appendix 1.	Planned Laboratory Analytes and Direction of Interest	24

3. Revision History

SAP Version 1 was approved prior to unblinding data for H0P-MC-NP01.

SAP Version 2 was approved prior to unblinding H0P-MC-NP01 data for the PoC lock. The following updates were made.

- Section 4.2, for physical functioning objectives, total interference score was replaced with mean interference score and mean severity score was added. Proportion of participants with reduction from baseline was updated to at least (\geq) instead of greater than ($>$) 30/50/70%.
- Section 6.10.3, the details for the constrained model for the secondary endpoint were added. The language for categorical endpoint analysis was updated to match the CPMP SAP. Proportion of participants with reduction from baseline was updated to at least (\geq) instead of greater than ($>$) 30/50/70%.
- Section 6.17, a new section was added to describe the update in the totality of evidence analysis for efficacy data.
- Section 6.18, a new section was added to describe the totality of evidence analysis for safety data.

SAP Version 3 was approved prior to the final lock. The following updates were made:

- Section 6.2, eGFR is mentioned as a stratification factor, with rationale for why it will not be included as a covariate in models for efficacy outcomes.
- Section 6.11, bioanalytical and pharmacokinetic/pharmacodynamic analysis was updated.
- Section 6.12.2, definition for post-treatment-emergent adverse events was updated.
- Section 6.12.4, the analysis for renal function assessment was updated.
- Section 6.12.5, immunogenicity analysis was added.
- Section 6.14, ‘violations’ is replaced with ‘deviations’ for consistency across CPMP documents, and the list of IPDs is referenced in the trial issue management plan. The prohibited medications and drugs of abuse list was moved to the CPMP SAP because it applies across all ISAs, and acetylsalicylic acid was added to the list of prohibited medications.
- Section 7, text on maintaining the blind for assessment committee review was deleted from NP01 SAP V3 since it is covered in H0P-MC-CPMP SAP Version 5.
- Section 8, additional analyses for the double-blinded treatment and safety follow-up period combined was added for the final lock.

4. Study Objectives

4.1. Primary Objective

The primary objective of this ISA is stated in the H0P-MC-CPMP protocol. For H0P-MC-NP01, endpoint is defined as 8 weeks post initial treatment administration.

4.2. Secondary Objectives

Secondary objectives applicable to all ISAs are listed in the H0P-MC-CPMP SAP Version 5.

Additional secondary endpoints specific to H0P-MC-NP01 are listed below.

Objective	Endpoint Measure
Other Secondary	
Physical Functioning Efficacy of LY3016859 versus placebo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mean change from baseline to endpoint for the Brief Pain Inventory-Short Form (BPI-SF) for the <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mean interference score Mean severity score Individual severity scores Individual interference scores Proportion of participants with reduction from baseline $\geq 30\%$, 50%, and 70% on BPI-SF for the <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mean interference score Mean severity Score Individual severity scores Individual interference scores

4.3. Exploratory Objectives

The following exploratory objectives and endpoints are specific to H0P-MC-NP01.

Objectives	Endpoints
Tertiary/Exploratory	
Characterize the pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics of LY3016859 after multiple intravenous infusions in participants with diabetic peripheral neuropathic pain	Assessment of serum concentrations of LY3016859 and epiregulin to enable pharmacokinetic and pharmacodynamic evaluations
Characterize immunogenicity of LY3016859	Appearance of anti-drug antibodies and neutralizing antibodies to LY3016859
Explore the effect of LY3016859 on the kidney	Assessment of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> urine albumin/creatinine ratio urine protein/creatinine ratio eGFR

Abbreviations: eGFR = estimated glomerular filtration rate.

5. Study Design

5.1. Summary of Study Design

The H0P-MC-CPMP SAP Version 5 provides a summary of the overall study design for the chronic pain master protocol. This section describes ISA-specific study design components.

Post-treatment Follow-up Period (Visits 801-803)

Participants must complete 3 post-treatment follow-up visits for safety, PK and immunogenicity assessment at Visits 801-803, according to the Schedule of Activities (SoA).

The site schedules Visit 801 approximately 4 weeks after Visit 7, Visit 802 approximately 8 weeks after Visit 7, and Visit 803 approximately 18 weeks after Visit 7.

If the participant receives at least one dose of intervention and discontinues during the double-blind treatment period, they should complete early discontinuation procedures per the CPMP Protocol SoA and Visit 801 should be scheduled approximately 30 days after the last dose of study intervention.

5.2. Determination of Sample Size

Approximately 125 participants will be randomized in a **CCI** ratio to LY3016859 and placebo, respectively. It is expected that approximately 107 participants will complete the double-blind treatment period of the study. **CCI**

CCI

If there is no treatment difference between placebo and LY3016859, the probability of passing the efficacy criterion specified above (i.e., false positive) is approximately 0.06. The simulation for the power calculation and sample size determination was carried out in FACTS Version 6.0.

5.3. Method of Assignment to Treatment

The method of treatment assignment is described in the H0P-MC-CPMP SAP Version 5.

6. A Priori Statistical Methods

6.1. General Considerations

The estimand for the primary clinical question of interest has been described in the H0P-MC-CPMP SAP Version 5.

Other general considerations for analyses are described in the H0P-MC-CPMP SAP Version 5.

6.2. Adjustments for Covariates

The general adjustment strategy has been described in the H0P-MC-CPMP SAP Version 5.

Randomization into H0P-MC-NP01 is stratified by estimated GFR, to ensure a balanced number of participants for analysis of renal effects.

The subsets are below, using the most recent of the Visit 1 or Visit 2 measurements:

- greater than or equal to 90, and
- less than 90.

This stratification factor will not be included in models for efficacy outcomes because this stratification was performed for safety reasons only.

6.3. Handling of Dropouts or Missing Data

The missing data strategy has been described in the H0P-MC-CPMP SAP Version 5.

6.4. Multiple Comparisons/Multiplicity

There is no plan to formally adjust for multiplicity.

6.5. Use of an “Efficacy Subset” of Participants

There are no plans to use a modified efficacy subset.

6.6. Participant Disposition

The summary of participant disposition has been described in the H0P-MC-CPMP SAP Version 5.

6.7. Participant Characteristics

The summary of participant characteristics has been described in the H0P-MC-CPMP SAP Version 5.

ISA-specific considerations are described below.

- Michigan Neuropathy Screening Instrument
 - Part A - history subscale (<7 vs ≥ 7)
 - Part B - physical assessment subscale (<3 vs ≥ 3).

6.8. Treatment Compliance

To assess the impact of compliance to the protocol specified dosing schedule, the number of days between each infusion will be summarized and reported by treatment arm. The summaries will include descriptive statistics (sample size at visit, mean, SD, median, minimum, maximum). No inferential statistics will be reported.

6.9. Concomitant Therapy

The summary and reporting of concomitant therapy has been described in the H0P-MC-CPMP SAP Version 5. No additional covariates will be considered in the models of weekly rescue medication use.

6.10. Efficacy Analyses

6.10.1. Primary Outcome and Methodology

The analysis of the primary outcome has been described in the H0P-MC-CPMP SAP Version 5. The longitudinal model will include average NRS during the preliminary data entry period (PDEP) period and within each nominal week of the double treatment period as a longitudinal outcome. As noted in [Section 4.1](#), endpoint for the primary analysis is defined as 8 weeks post initial treatment administration.

6.10.2. Additional Analyses of the Primary Outcome

There are no additional analyses planned for the primary outcome.

6.10.3. Secondary Efficacy Analyses

Secondary efficacy analyses common to all ISAs within H0P-MC-CPMP have been described in the H0P-MC-CPMP SAP Version 5. H0P-MC-BP01 will also consider the following secondary analyses.

The BPI-SF is a numeric rating scale that assesses the severity of pain (severity scale), its impact on daily functioning (interference scale), and other aspects of pain (for example, location of pain, relief from medications) in various disease states (Cleeland and Ryan 1994).

This table describes the pain scales and corresponding numeric rating scale used in a modified version of the BPI, validated for pain in diabetic polyneuropathy. Participants will rate their pain severity and how, during the past 24 hours, the pain has interfered with the activities described in this table.

Assessment	Topic	Numeric Rating Scale 0-10
4-item Pain severity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Worst pain in last 24 hours • Least pain in the last 24 hours • Average pain • Pain right now 	0 = no pain 10 = pain as bad as you can imagine
7-item Pain interference	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General Activity • Mood 	0 = does not interfere 10 = completely interferes

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Walking ability • Normal work • Relations with others • Sleep • Enjoyment of life 	
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A Bayesian longitudinal mixed-effect model for repeated measures (MMRM) analysis will be performed to evaluate the change from baseline to each postbaseline visit for the mean pain interference scale and the mean pain severity scale. The model will utilize the constrained cell means model so that a common mean is estimated at the baseline. More details on this approach are provided in the H0P-MC-CPMP SAP Version 5.

Additional Bayesian MMRM analyses will be used to analyze the change from baseline to each postbaseline visit for

- individual pain interference and
- individual pain severity scales.

This table describes information included in the model.

Categorical effects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the interaction of treatment and visit (constrained to estimate a common mean at baseline across treatments) • average baseline pain severity category (baseline NRS < 7, baseline NRS \geq 7) • pooled investigative site
Continuous covariates	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None

Abbreviation: BPI-SF = Brief Pain Inventory—Modified Short form.

Other Secondary Analysis

The proportion of participants in each treatment group meeting prespecified binary efficacy outcomes will be calculated for each post baseline time point and will be used to compare treatment groups. The prespecified binary efficacy outcomes include the proportion of participants:

- with a reduction of at least 30%, 50%, and 70% from baseline as measured by the mean pain interference score, and
- with a reduction of at least 30%, 50%, and 70% from baseline as measured by the mean pain severity score, and
- with a reduction of at least 30%, 50%, and 70% from baseline as measured by the individual interference scores.
- with a reduction of at least 30%, 50%, and 70% from baseline as measured by the individual severity scores.

A Bayesian pseudo-likelihood-based categorical repeated measures model will be used to estimate the proportion of participants in each treatment group meeting the prespecified threshold for each postbaseline time interval up to week 8 (or visit up to visit 7). These estimates will be used to compare treatment groups. More details on this approach are provided in the H0P-MC-CPMP SAP Version 5.

In addition, time to first treatment response from baseline based on the prespecified binary thresholds above will be assessed. Analyses will be conducted according to the time to event analyses specified in the CPMP SAP Version 5.



6.12. Safety Analyses

The general analysis of safety has been described in the H0P-MC-CPMP SAP Version 5. However, additional ISA-specific safety considerations are described in the sections below.

6.12.1. Extent of Exposure

The cumulative dosage taken during the double-blind treatment period will be summarized. In addition, the distribution of the number of doses received during the double-blind treatment period will be summarized by reporting the number and percent of participants in the safety population who received 1, 2, 3, or 4 infusions during the double-blind treatment period.

Duration of exposure to study drug (defined as the time since first injection of the study treatment in days) will be summarized by treatment group using descriptive statistics; the summary will also include the total exposure in patient years.

Duration of exposure (days):

$= \text{Date of last study visit (scheduled or unscheduled) during the double blind treatment period} - \text{Date of first injection of the study treatment} + 1$

Total exposure in patient years will be calculated as follows:

$\text{Total exposure in patient years} = \text{Sum of duration (days) of exposures for all patients in the treatment group}/365.25$

6.12.2. Adverse Events

The general analysis of adverse events has been described in the H0P-MC-CPMP SAP Version 5.

This ISA will also consider post-treatment-emergent adverse events due to the long follow-up period.

A post-treatment-emergent adverse events (PTEAE) is defined as an event that first occurs or worsens in severity after treatment discontinuation and on or before study discontinuation. The Medical Dictionary for Regulatory Activities (MedDRA) Lowest Level Term (LLT) will be used in the post-treatment-emergent computation. The maximum severity for each LLT during the treatment period will be used as a reference.

The baseline of PTEAE is from the first dosing date to the treatment disposition in the double-blind treatment phase. The post-treatment follow-up period will be included as postbaseline for this analysis. While unusual, it is possible to have a missing severity for events. Events with a missing severity during the post-treatment period will be treated as “severe” and post-treatment emergent events will be determined by comparing with treatment period. All events occurring after the day of treatment discontinuation will be treated as post-treatment period.

PTEAEs will be summarized by preferred term and by preferred term within system organ class in participants who received LY3016859.

6.12.3. Deaths, Other Serious Adverse Events, and Other Notable Adverse Events

The general summary of adverse of events is described in the H0P-MC-CPMP SAP Version 5.

Treatment emergent adverse events of special interest will be reported separately by preferred term. These events include

- infusion site reactions (preferred MedDRA term)
- hypersensitivity and infusion-related reactions
 - Anaphylactic reaction (SMQ)
 - Anaphylactic/anaphylactoid shock conditions (SMQ)
 - Angioedema (SMQ)
 - Hypersensitivity (SMQ)
 - Infusion-related reaction (preferred MedDRA term)
- dermatological adverse events
 - Severe cutaneous adverse reactions (SMQ)
 - Drug reaction with eosinophilia and systemic symptoms syndrome (SMQ)
- abnormal renal function
 - Renal function analyses (MedDRA HLT)
 - Renal failure and impairment (MedDRA HLT)

CCI



6.12.5. Immunogenicity

To evaluate the changes in immunogenicity data (Anti-LY3016859 Antibody (hereafter “Anti-Drug Antibody (ADA),” Neutralizing ADA (hereafter “Neutralizing Antibody (NAb)”) after treatment, the following statistical analyses are planned for comparison between treatment groups. A participant is evaluable for treatment-emergent ADA (TE ADA) if the participant has a non-missing baseline ADA result, and at least one non-missing postbaseline ADA result.

- Number and percentage of patients with TE ADA+ will be summarized in the double-blind treatment and safety follow-up period combined. The baseline is last non-missing result prior to the first dose and postbaseline is any measurement after Visit 3. TE ADA+ will be defined as any of the following:
 - treatment induced response: a postbaseline titer \geq 2-fold the minimum required dilution, titer 1:10, if the baseline status is not detected (i.e., titer less than the minimum required dilution)
 - treatment boosted response: a postbaseline titer \geq 4-fold of the baseline titer if the baseline status is detected. For an example, 1:20 at baseline and 1:80 post baseline is treatment boosted. If baseline ADA result is detected and no titer is reported, a titer of 1:10 is assumed for the determination of TE ADA status.
- A shift table of ADA results from maximum ADA titer at baseline to maximum ADA titer at any postbaseline visit will be provided for LY-treated patients.

A listing of results at each visit will be provided, including ADA status (detected/not detected), the titer for detected samples, and NAb status, for participant with ADA detected at any time.

6.12.6. Vital Signs and Other Physical Findings

The analysis of vital sign parameters is described in the H0P-MC-CPMP SAP Version 5.

6.12.7. Electrocardiograms

The analysis of electrocardiograms parameters is described in the H0P-MC-CPMP SAP Version 5.

6.13. Subgroup Analyses

General subgroup analyses are described in the H0P-MC-CPMP SAP Version 5. There are no additional subgroup analyses planned.

6.14. Protocol Deviations

Participants with study important protocol deviations will be summarized by type of deviation and listed by treatment and investigative site.

Important protocol deviations for the study are described in the H0P-MC-CPMP SAP Version 5

6.15. and H0P-MC-NP01 Trial Issue Management Plans. Interim Analyses and Data Monitoring

Interim analyses may be conducted under the auspices of an Assessment Committee according to the specifications set forth in the protocol. These analyses will be at the CPMP level and will consider data from all ongoing ISAs. Details are provided in the H0P-MC-CPMP SAP Version 5.

There are no additional interim analyses planned for H0P-MC-NP01.

6.16. Planned Exploratory Analyses

A cumulative distribution function of percent change from baseline to endpoint for the following BPI-SF scores will be provided for each treatment group.

- Mean interference score
- Mean severity score
- Individual severity scores
- Individual interference scores

However, no statistical comparisons will be made between the groups.

6.17. Totality of Evidence for Efficacy

The totality of evidence analysis approach for efficacy data has been described in the H0P-MC-CPMP SAP Version 5. However, for this ISA, physical function will be assessed by Brief Pain Inventory - Mean Pain Interference Score instead of the Brief Pain Inventory - Total Pain Interference Score.

6.18. Totality of Evidence for Safety

The totality of evidence analysis approach for safety data has been briefly described in the H0P-MC-CPMP SAP Version 5. The key safety events to be considered for H0P-MC-NP01 are listed below by domain:

General Adverse Event Information

- Serious adverse events related to study treatment
- Study discontinuation due to adverse event
- Treatment discontinuation due to adverse event

Cardiovascular

- QTc prolongation: > 60 msec increase
- Serious cardiac disorders adverse event

Liver function

- Hy's Law case: Serum total bilirubin ≥ 2 and ALT ≥ 3 at anytime during the double-blind treatment period

Metabolic function

- Serious hypoglycemia adverse event
- Treatment emergent HbA1c:
 - Shift from low/normal at baseline to high at anytime during the double-blind treatment period or shift from high at baseline to high if the change was ≥ 0.005 fraction of 1 (0.5%).

Renal function

- Treatment emergent abnormal eGFR: Shifts
 - Stage 1 or 2 at baseline to Stage 3a or above at anytime during the double-blind treatment period
 - Stage 3a at baseline to Stage 3b or above at anytime during the double-blind treatment period
 - Stage 3b at baseline to Stage 4 or above at anytime during the double-blind treatment period
 - Stage 4 at baseline to Stage 5 at anytime during the double-blind treatment period

Dermatological

- Serious or severe dermal reactions

Hypersensitivity

- Moderate to severe infusion site reactions
- Serious or severe hypersensitivity reactions

6.19. Annual Report Analyses

Analyses will be produced as needed for the purposes of providing periodic safety reviews to regulatory agencies (e.g. Development Safety Update Reports.) Data from this ISA will be combined with data from other clinical studies that investigated LY3016859. In all analyses, a combined LY arm will be created which includes participants assigned to any dose of LY3016859 in the included studies, including LY-combination regimens.

The following data will be summarized by treatment group.

- Enrollment (ongoing and completed)
- Demographics (Race, ethnicity, and gender)
- Exposure
 - Cumulative number of subjects exposed to LY3016859
 - Cumulative number of subjects exposed to LY3016859 by age
 - Cumulative number of subjects exposed to LY3016859 by sex

- Cumulative number of subjects exposed to LY3016859 by race
- Cumulative summary of serious adverse events

The following listings will be provided.

- List of serious adverse events during the reporting period
- List of subjects who died
- Cumulative list of subjects who discontinued due to an adverse event (discontinued from treatment or study)
- List of subjects who discontinued due to an adverse event during the reporting period

Additional analyses may be added or omitted at the time of report submission as needed.

6.20. Clinical Trial Registry Analyses

Additional analyses will be performed for the purpose of fulfilling the Clinical Trial Registry (CTR) requirements.

Analyses provided for the CTR requirements include the following:

Summary of adverse events, provided as a dataset, which will be converted to an XML file. Both Serious Adverse Events and ‘Other’ Adverse Events are summarized: by treatment group, by MedDRA preferred term.

- A serious adverse event is an adverse event that is considered ‘Serious’ whether or not it is a treatment emergent adverse event (TEAE).
- An adverse event is considered in the ‘Other’ category if it is both a TEAE and is not serious. For each Serious AE and ‘Other’ AE, for each term and treatment group, the following are provided:
 - the number of participants at risk of an event
 - the number of participants who experienced each event term
 - the number of events experienced.
- Consistent with www.ClinicalTrials.gov requirements, ‘Other’ AEs that occur in fewer than 5% of participants in every treatment group may not be included if a 5% threshold is chosen (5% is the minimum threshold).
- AE reporting is consistent with other document disclosures for example, the CSR, manuscripts, and so forth.

A summary of a baseline characteristics XML file will be provided.

7. Unblinding Plan

The general unblinding plan is described in the H0P-MC-CPMP SAP Version 5. Unblinding considerations specific to H0P-MC-NP01 are provided below.

Immunogenicity Analysis Planning

To support the assessment committee's evaluation of immunogenicity, a limited number of preidentified individuals may also gain access to the unblinded data. The project statistician will work with the clinical immunogenicity scientist and clinical lab data scientist to determine an appropriate amount of ISA-level data to support this objective. The timing of the transfer of treatment assignment and immunogenicity data will be based on this collaboration. Information that may unblind the study during the analyses will not be reported to study sites or the blinded study team until the study has been unblinded.

8. Reports to be Generated at Final Database Lock

The following analysis will be performed for final database lock.

- Patient disposition - the analysis of patient disposition conducted in POC lock will be conducted in the double-blind treatment and safety follow-up period combined (DB plus FU).
- eCOA compliance - the overall eCOA compliance analysis conducted in POC lock will be summarized for the PDEP period plus at each nominal week up to Visit 801.
- Concomitant therapy – the analysis conducted in POC lock will be repeated for DB plus FU period (may also include PDEP) except the listing of rescue medication use above protocol specified limits.
- Efficacy endpoint – The weekly average pain intensity via NRS will be calculated with extension to week 12 (Visit 801). The following analysis will be conducted across all time points in DB plus FU based on the same model conducted in DB treatment period only. Nominal weeks 9-12 in the follow-up period will be derived in a similar way as described in section 6.12.1 of the H0P-MC-CPMP SAP Version 5, except that the days between V7 and V801 are split across 4 weeks.
 - Change from baseline in average pain intensity measured by weekly average of NRS
 - Change from baseline in worst pain intensity measured by weekly average of NRS
 - Change from baseline in DSA-specific physical functioning measures
 - Proportion of participants with a pain reduction from baseline greater than or equal to 30%, 50%, and 70% as measured by the average pain responses on the NRS
 - Proportion of participants with reduction from baseline greater than or equal to 30%, 50%, and 70% on DSA-specific physical function subscale
 - Overall improvement as Measured by Patients' Global Impression of Change (PGI)

A frequentist MMRM analysis will be conducted as a sensitivity analysis for the primary and some secondary endpoints.

A Bayesian MMRM subgroup analysis of baseline pain severity (<7, >=7) will be also evaluated for the primary endpoint. A frequentist MMRM analysis will be performed as a sensitivity analysis for subgroup analysis.

- Safety analyses for TEAEs – the following analysis will be repeated including double blind and safety follow-up period unless otherwise specified.
 - Overview of adverse event, a listing of AE (also include PDEP)
 - SAE and a listing of SAE
 - TEAE and post-treatment-emergent adverse event (PTEAE) by PT, by PT within SOC, and PT by maximum severity. A listing of TEAE and PTEAE will be provided.

- Post-treatment emergent AE by PT, by PT within SOC for safety follow-up period only
- Adverse event of special interest (ISA specific)
- Laboratory measures – the analysis conducted in POC lock will be repeated in DB plus FU period. The additional analysis will be included
 - Summary of laboratory measures with box plot for observed value and change from baseline by visit, and shifts to high/low.
 - The shift table of eGFR at baseline vs. postbaseline by minimum, maximum and last observed eGFR result will be summarized.
 - Summary of hepatic function laboratory maximum observed result at baseline and any postbaseline will be presented.
- Vital signs – some analysis conducted in POC lock will be repeated for combined DB plus FU period.
- ECG - some analysis conducted in POC lock will be repeated for combined DB plus FU period. Additionally, a summary of ECG measures and boxplot will be provided as well as a listing of out of range of ECGs.
- Protocol deviations – summary of important protocol deviation will be conducted for combined DB plus FU period.

9. References

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Levey A.S., Coresh J., Greene T., Stevens L.A., Zhang Y., Hendriksen S., Kusek J.W., and Van Lente F. Using Standardized Serum Creatinine Values in the Modification of Diet in Renal Disease Study Equation for Estimating Glomerular Filtration Rate. *Ann Intern Med*. 2006; 145: 247-254.

10. Appendices

Appendix 1. Planned Laboratory Analytes and Direction of Interest

The H0P-MC-CPMP SAP Version 5 describes tests that may be performed broadly for the Chronic Pain Master Protocol. This table describes additional tests in H0P-MC-CPMP.

Chemistry	CCI	Other Tests
Cystatin-C		Immunogenicity
		Serum Epiregulin
		LY3016859 concentration
		Urine pregnancy

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