



Biosense Webster®

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Statistical Analysis Plan

STELLAR

**Safety and Effectiveness Evaluation of the Multi-
Electrode Radiofrequency Balloon Catheter for the
Treatment of Symptomatic Paroxysmal Atrial Fibrillation**

Protocol# BWI_2017_04 (v 11.0)

Version 4.0

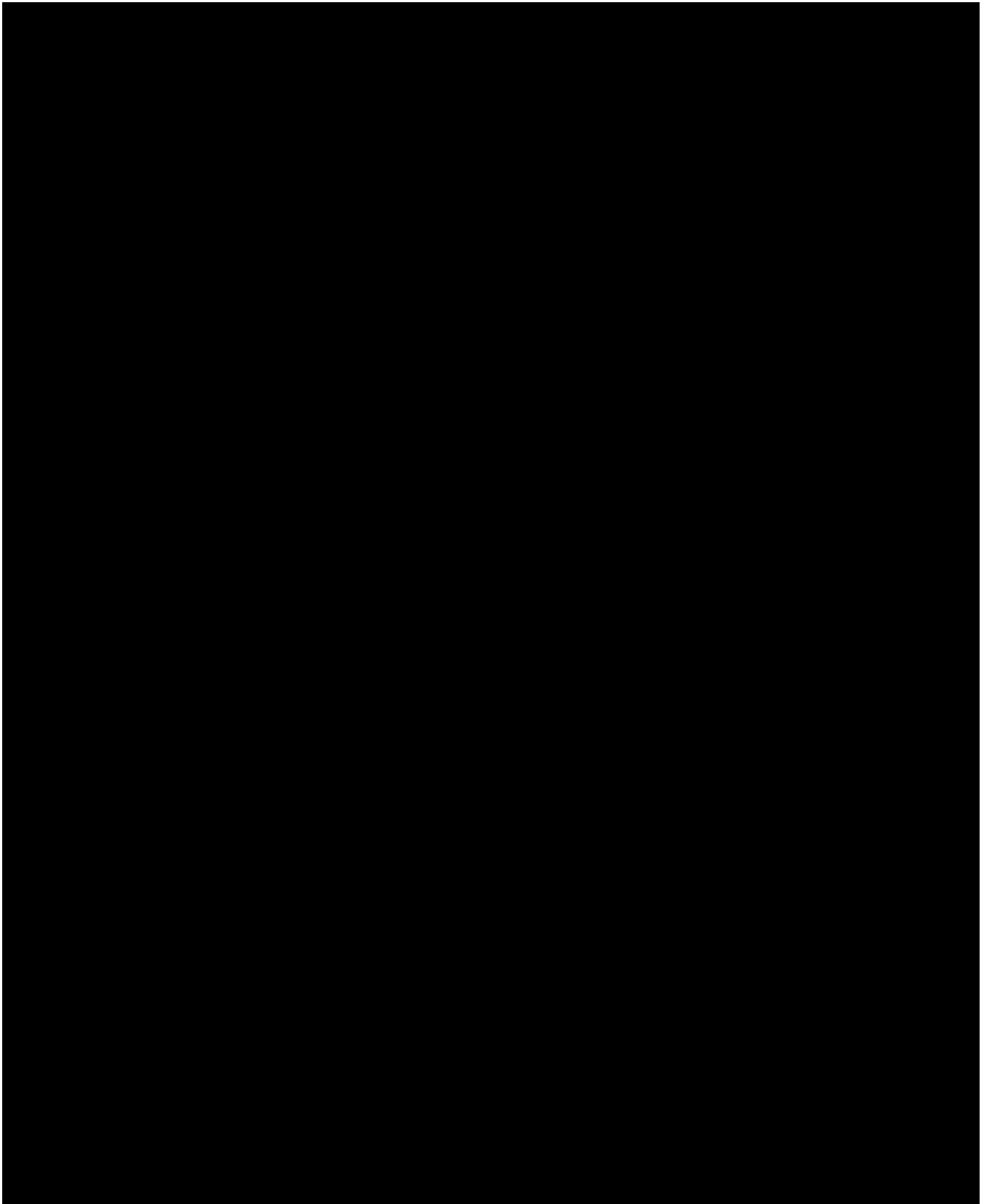
November 15, 2022

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History of Changes:



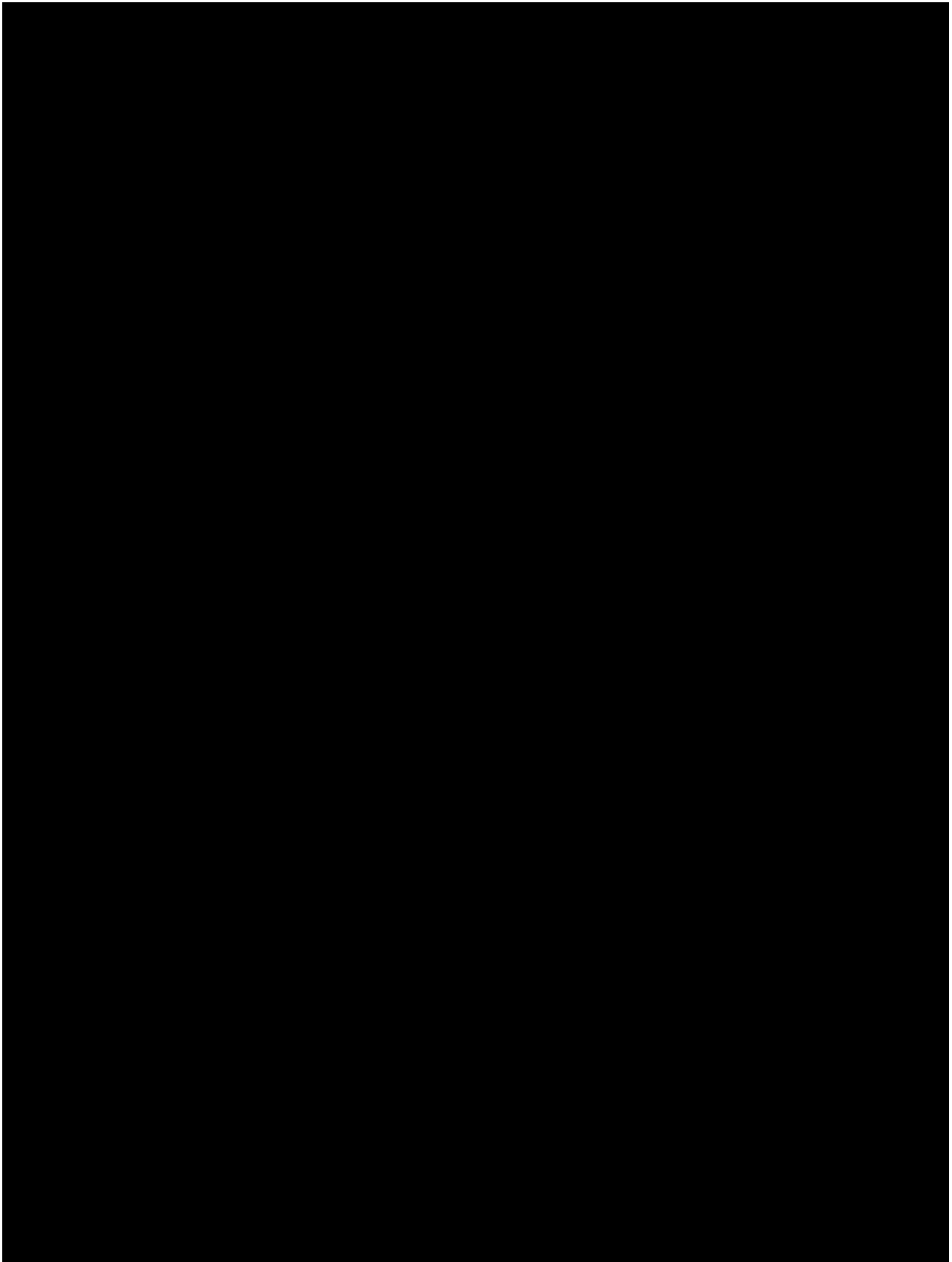
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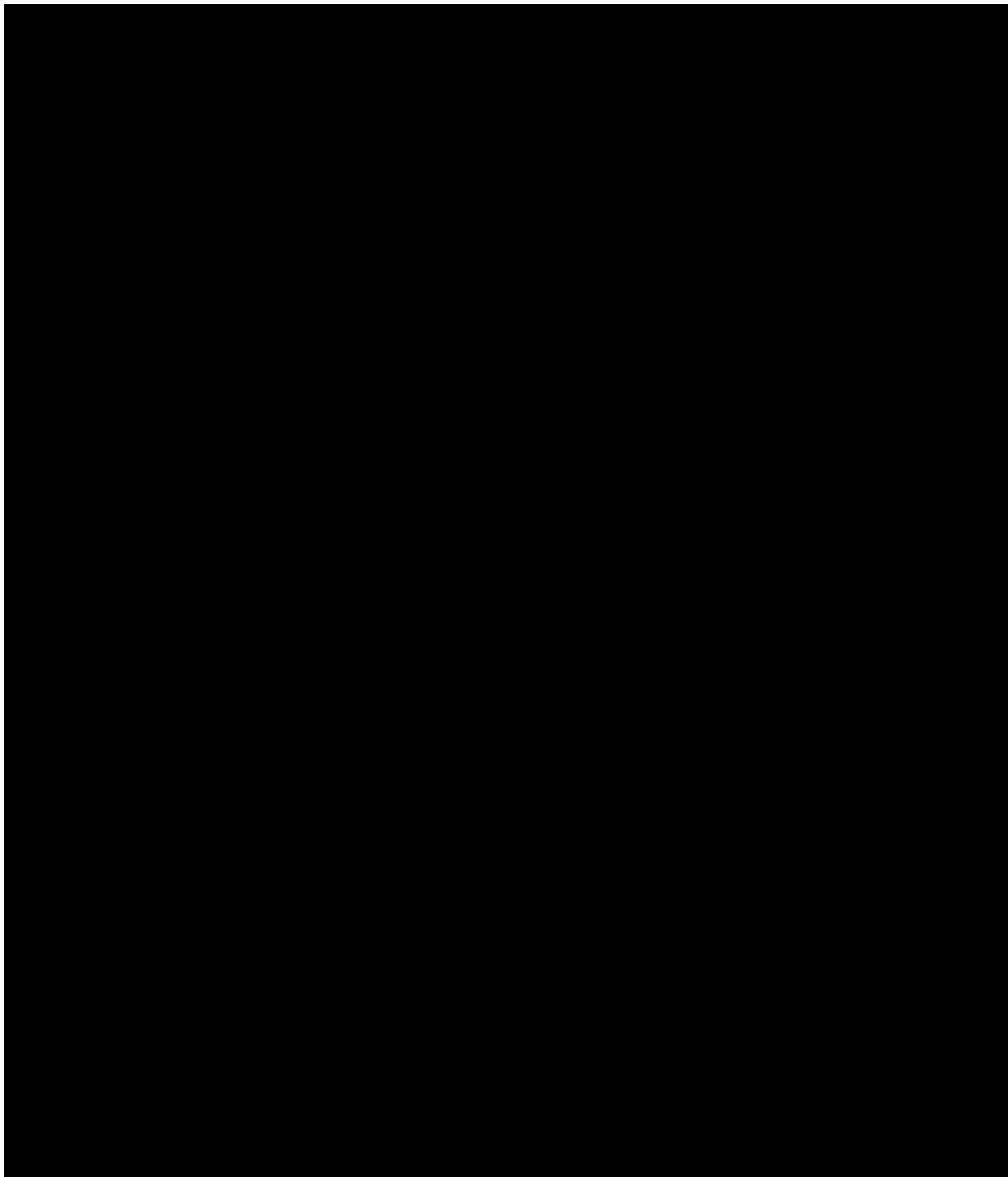
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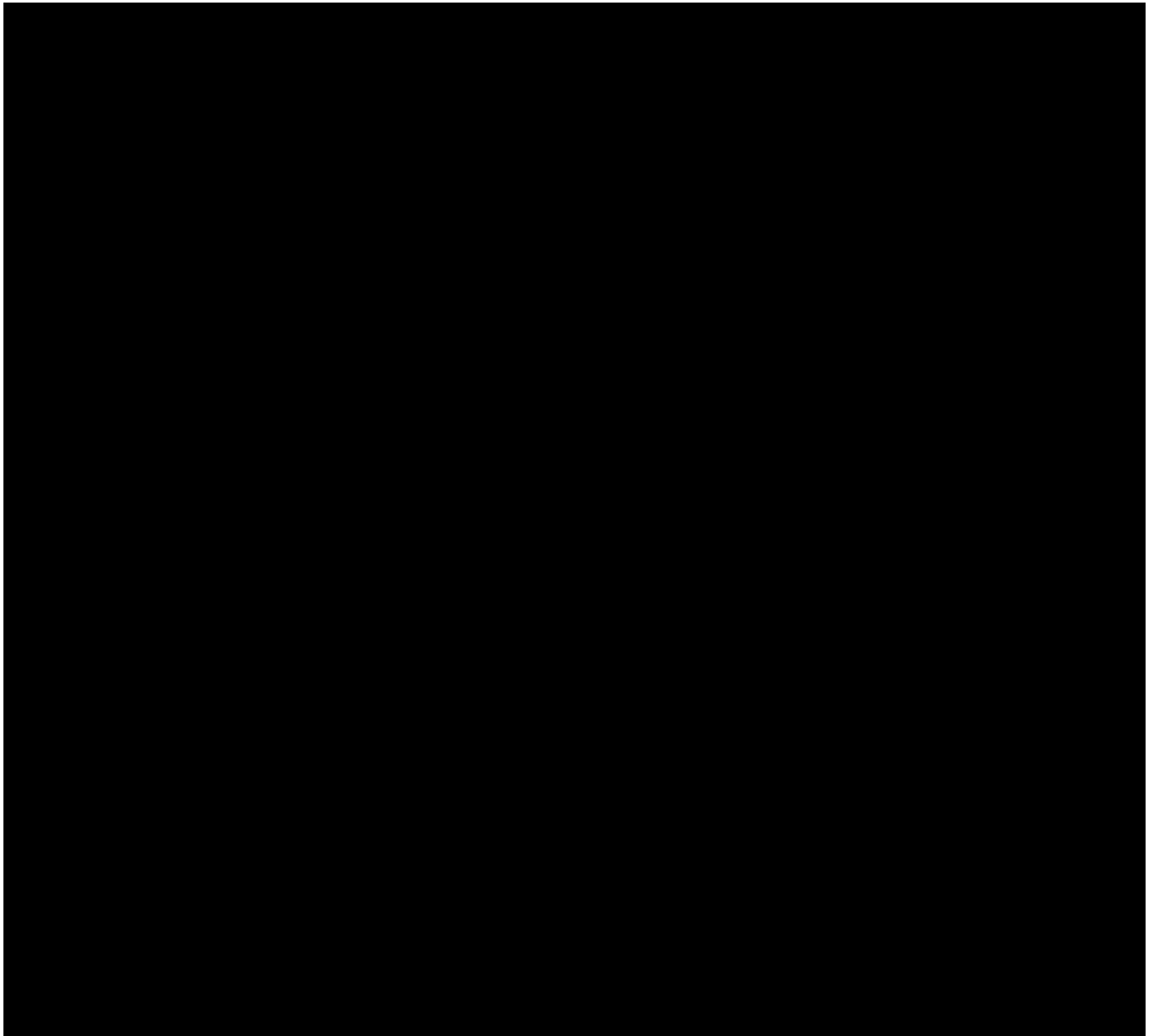


Safety and Effectiveness Evaluation of the Multi-Electrode Radiofrequency Balloon Catheter for the Treatment of Symptomatic Paroxysmal Atrial Fibrillation (STELLAR)

Statistical Analysis Plan Version: 4.0

Corresponding to: Protocol Version: 11.0

The following individuals have reviewed this version of the Statistical Analysis Plan and are in agreement with the content:




Franchise Clinical Platform Lead:

Kendra McInnis

Senior Director, Clinical Research

KENDRA MCINNIS

(Print)



Digitally signed by KENDRA MCINNIS
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Reason: I am approving this document.
Date: 2022.11.15 17:31:16 -08'00'
Adobe Acrobat DC version: 2015.006.30527

(Sign)

Date

List of Abbreviations

AAD	antiarrhythmic drug
AF	atrial fibrillation
AFEQT	Atrial Fibrillation Effect on QualiTy-of-life
AFL	atrial flutter
AT	atrial tachycardia
DCCV	Direct Current cardioversion
DMC	Data Monitoring Committee
mITT	Modified Intent-To-Treat
MoCA	Montreal Cognitive Assessment
NAE	neurological assessment evaluable subgroup
NIHSS	National Institutes of Health Stroke Scale
PAE	primary adverse event
PAF	paroxysmal atrial fibrillation
PP	per-protocol
PV	pulmonary vein
PVI	pulmonary vein isolation
RF	radiofrequency
SADE	serious adverse device effects
SAE	serious adverse event
USADE	unanticipated serious adverse device effects

1 STUDY DESIGN

This clinical investigation is a prospective, multicenter, single arm clinical evaluation utilizing the Biosense Webster HELIOSTAR™ catheter, in conjunction with the LassoStar™ catheter and Multi-Channel RF Generator, for the treatment of drug refractory symptomatic paroxysmal atrial fibrillation (PAF) with pre-specified performance goals for safety and effectiveness.

An adaptive Bayesian design will be used to determine the sample size. Up to a maximum of 400 evaluable subjects with symptomatic PAF may be enrolled in the main study phase.

To minimize the learning curve effect on the evaluation of safety and effectiveness of the HELIOSTAR™ catheter, a maximum of 240 roll-in subjects will be enrolled in the study. One (1) to three (3) roll-in subjects will be prospectively assigned to each ablating physician per the physician training charter. These subjects will not be counted towards the enrollment cap of 400 evaluable subjects. All subjects will be evaluated at 7 days, 1, 3, 6 and 12 months following the index procedure. Data for roll-in subjects will be analyzed separately from the main phase.

A focused neurological evaluation will be integrated within the Main Study. Forty (40) subjects enrolled in the main study will be included in the Neurological Assessment Evaluable (NAE) subset. NAE subjects will be assessed for incidence of post-ablation symptomatic and asymptomatic cerebral emboli.

Forty (40) subjects enrolled in the main study will be included in the CT/MRA subset. Subjects in the CT/MRA subset will undergo the CT/MRA exams at baseline and 3 months post ablation procedures for the assessment of PV stenosis. A subject may be permitted to participate in both the NAE and CT/MRA assessments.

2 TREATMENT ASSIGNMENT

This is a single-arm study. All subjects will be treated with the HELIOSTAR™ catheter.

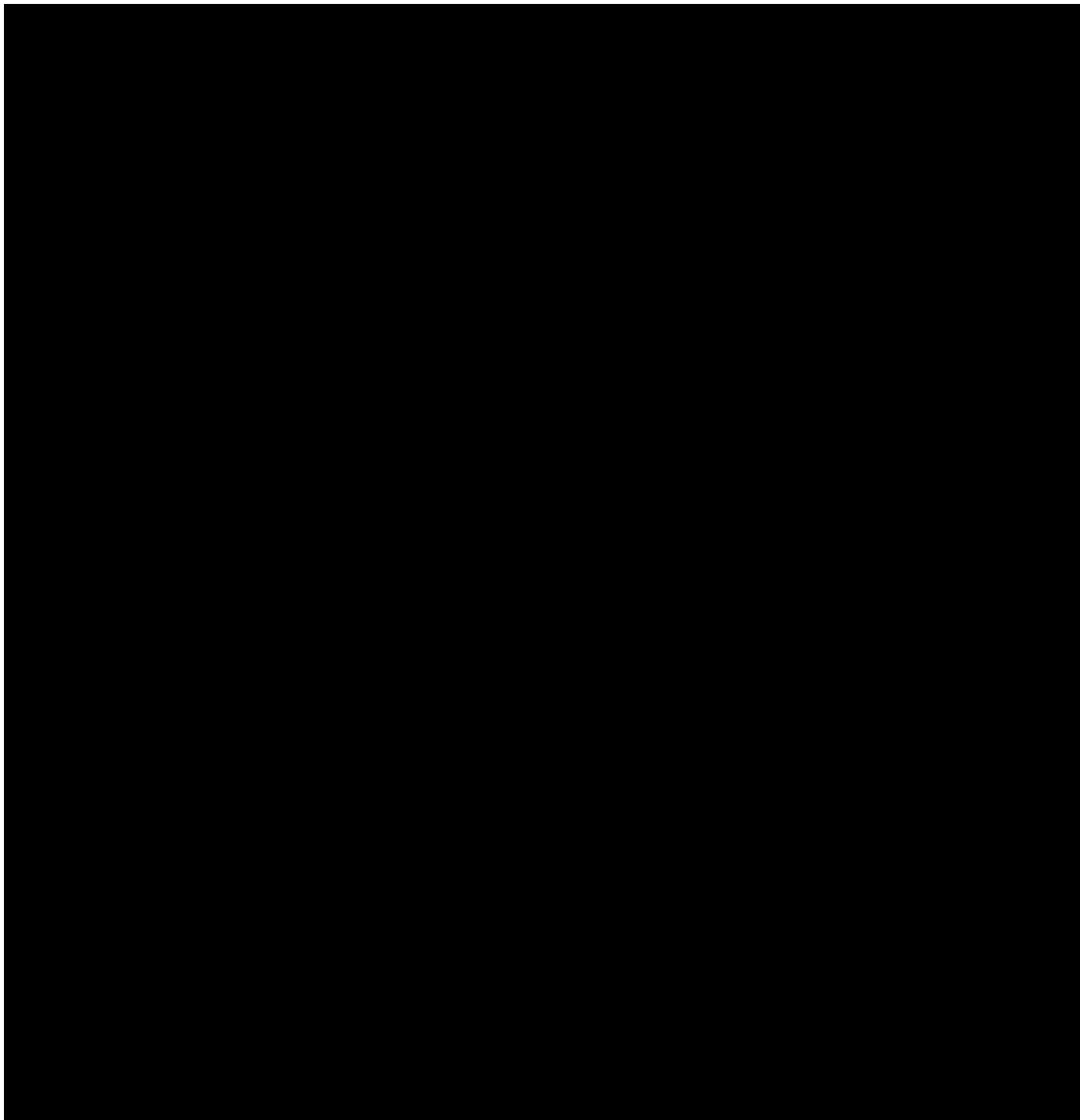
3 RANDOMIZATION AND BLINDING PROCEDURES

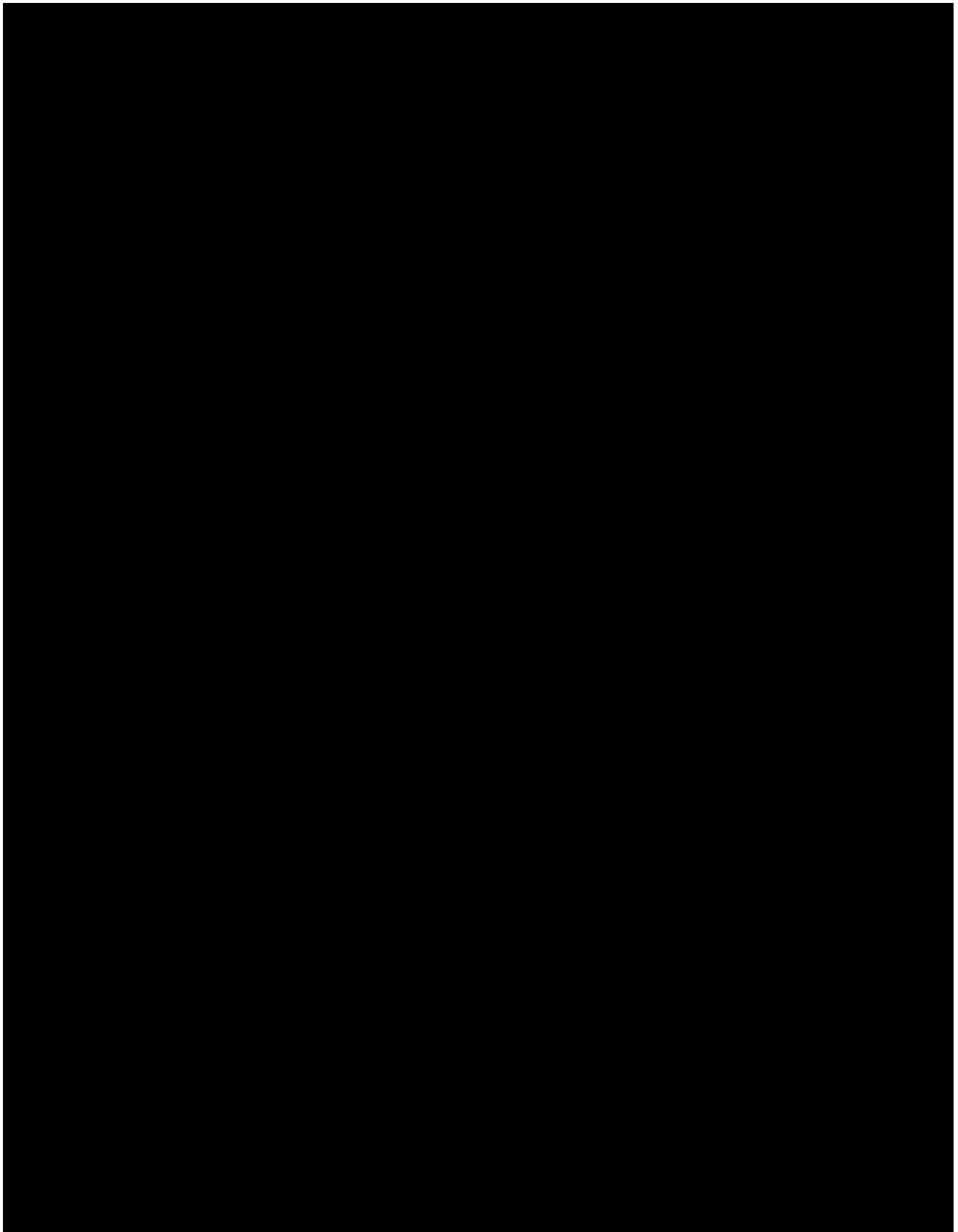
This study is a non-randomized single-arm study. Therefore, masking of treatment assignment for operators and subjects will not be performed.

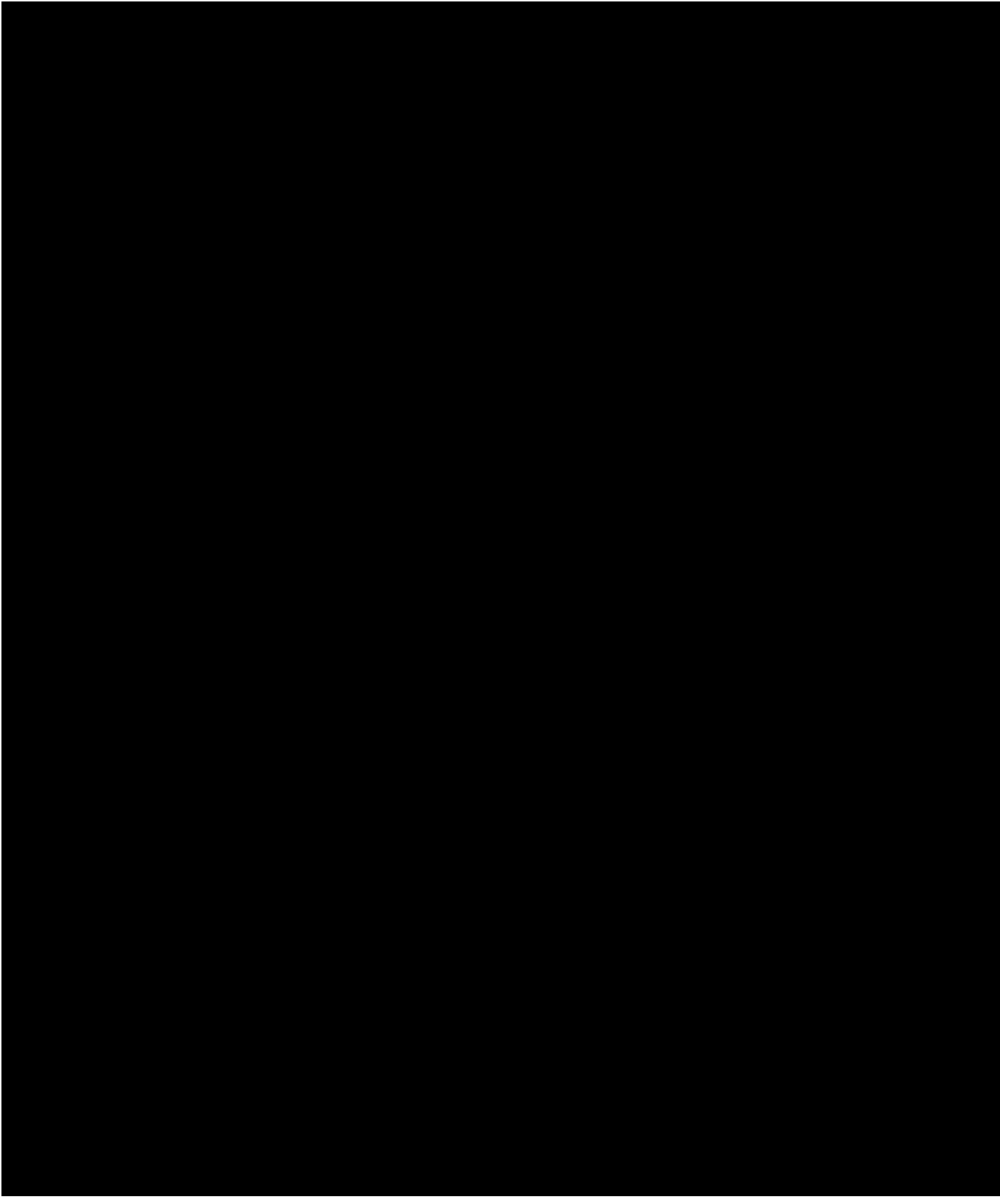
This study will employ several measures to minimize operational bias.

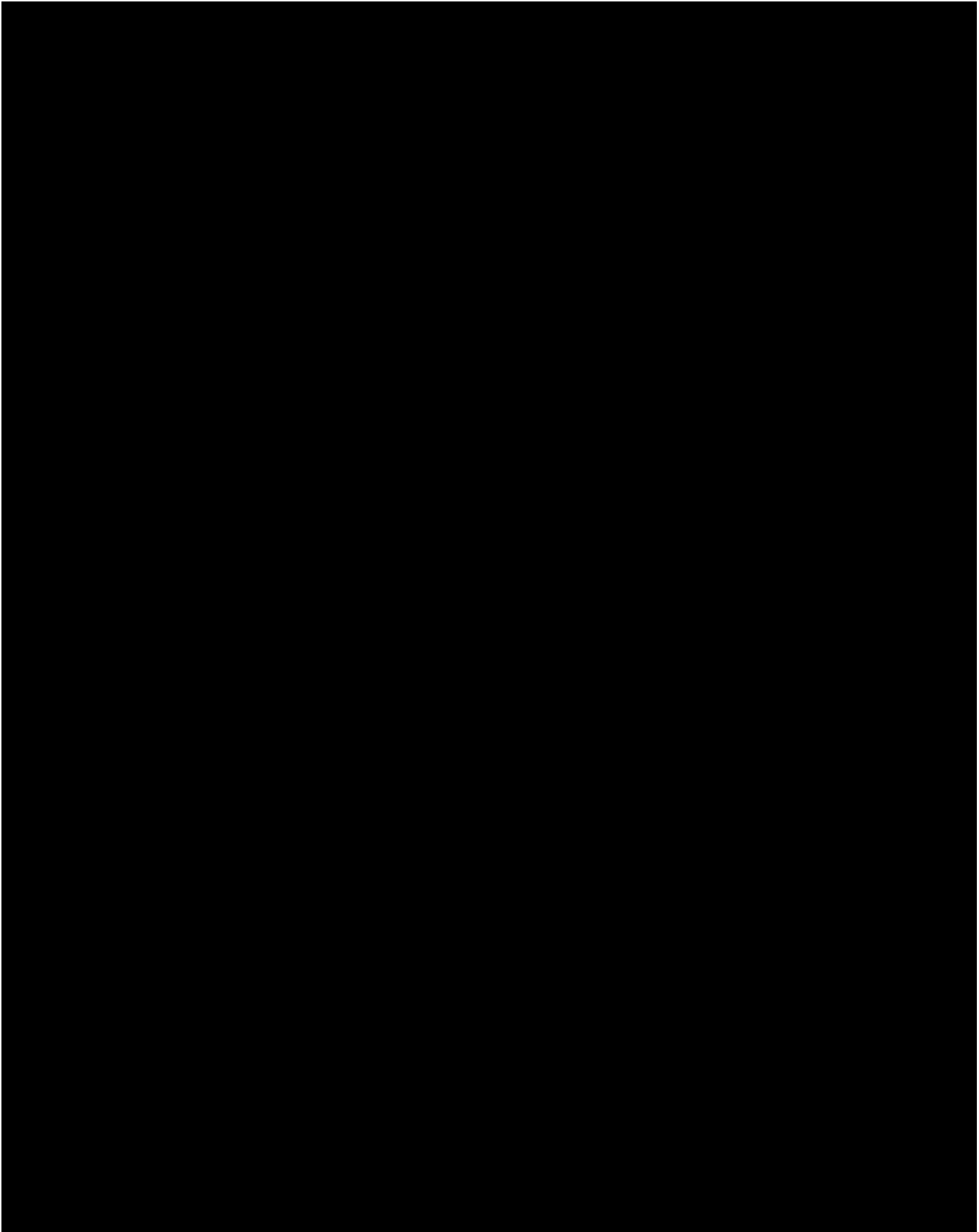
- Screening logs will be maintained at sites to confirm consecutive eligible subjects are considered for participation in the study
- Timing of the interim analyses for sample size selection will not be revealed to sites
- An independent statistician will be responsible for performing interim analyses

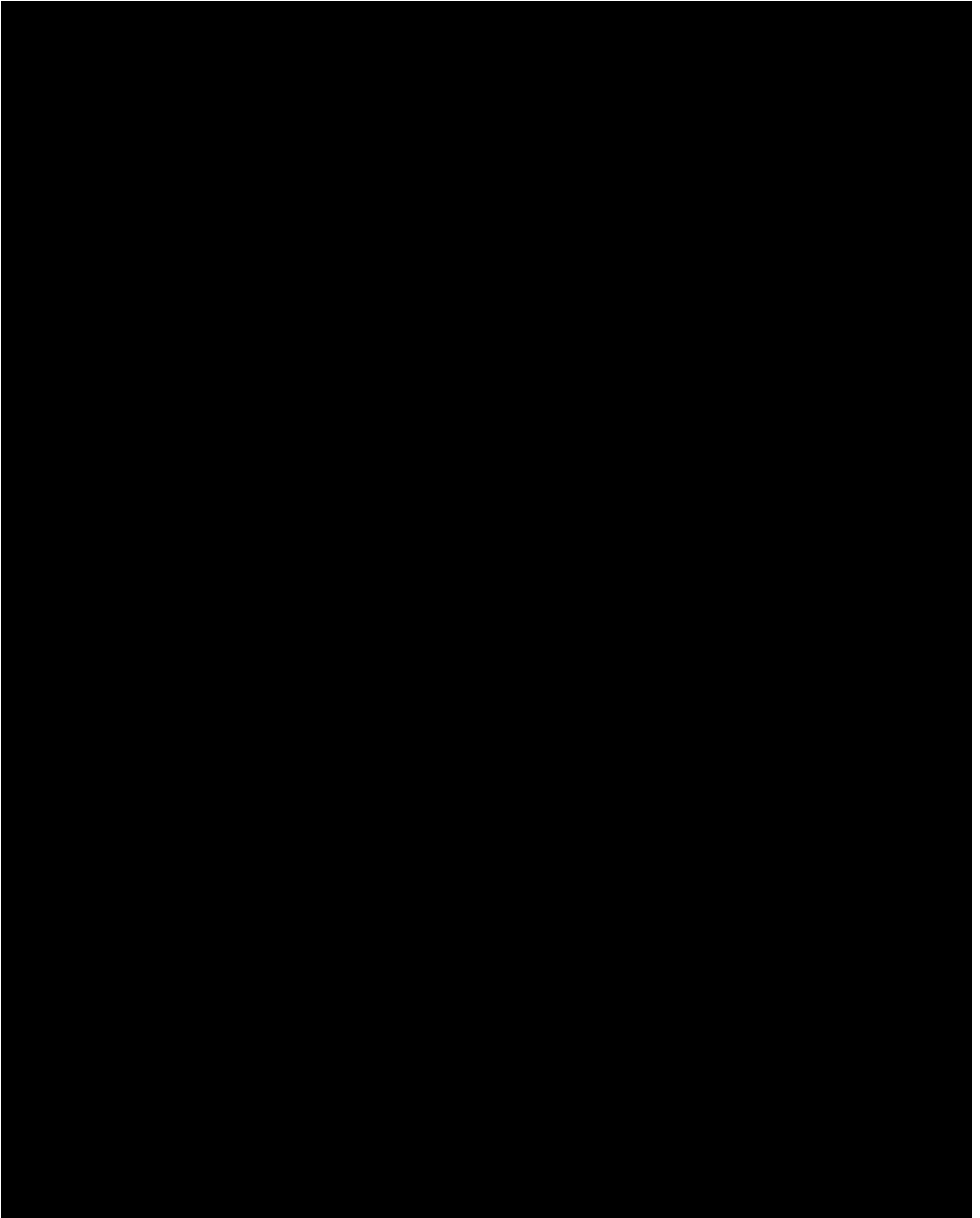
- Results from the interim analyses will not be shared with the Sponsor or sites unless the interim analysis results in a decision to stop enrollment or to file for approval
- Sponsor personnel directly involved in the conduct of the study will not have access to intermediate aggregated summaries of primary or secondary safety and effectiveness endpoint data until preparation for filing for approval

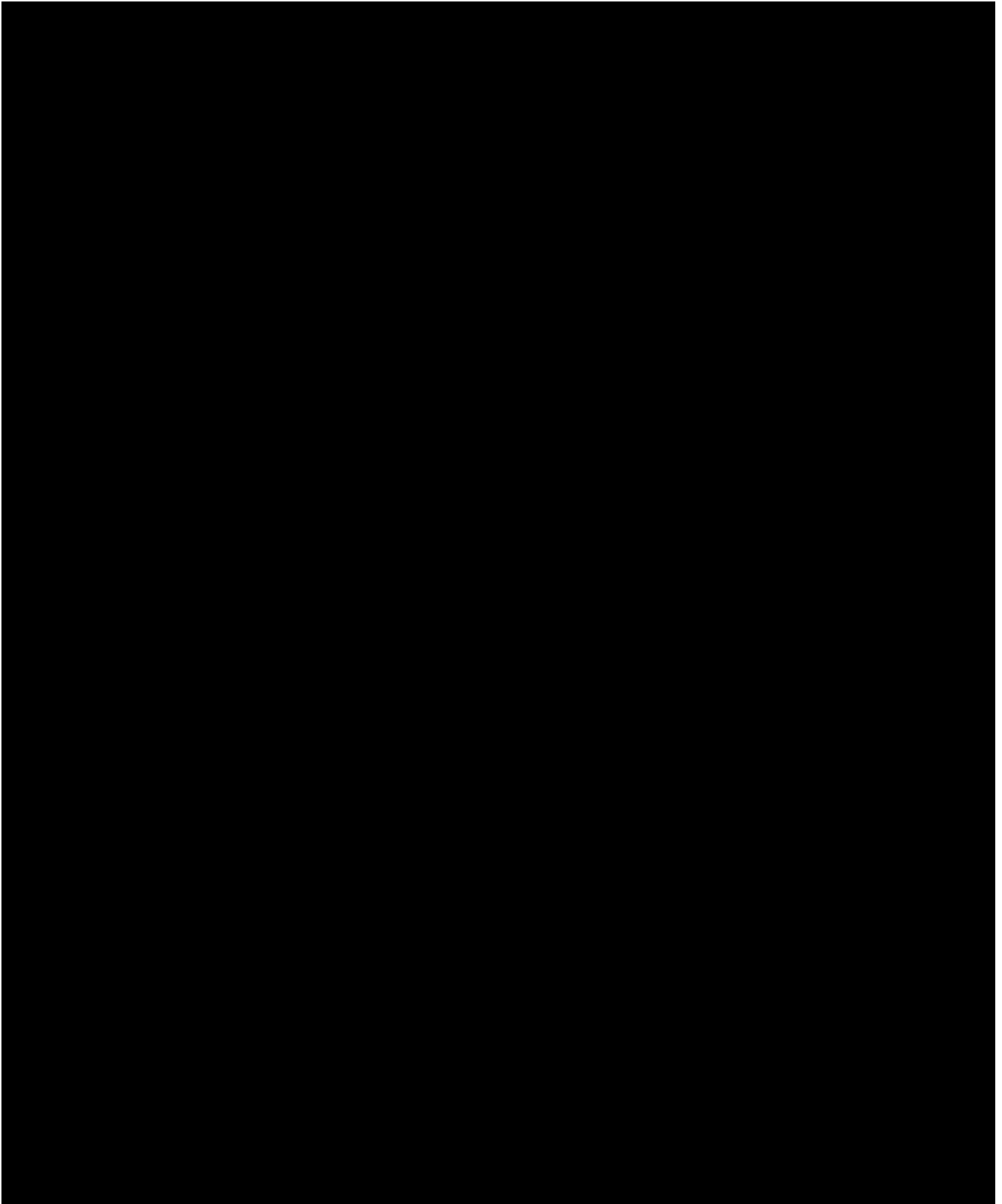


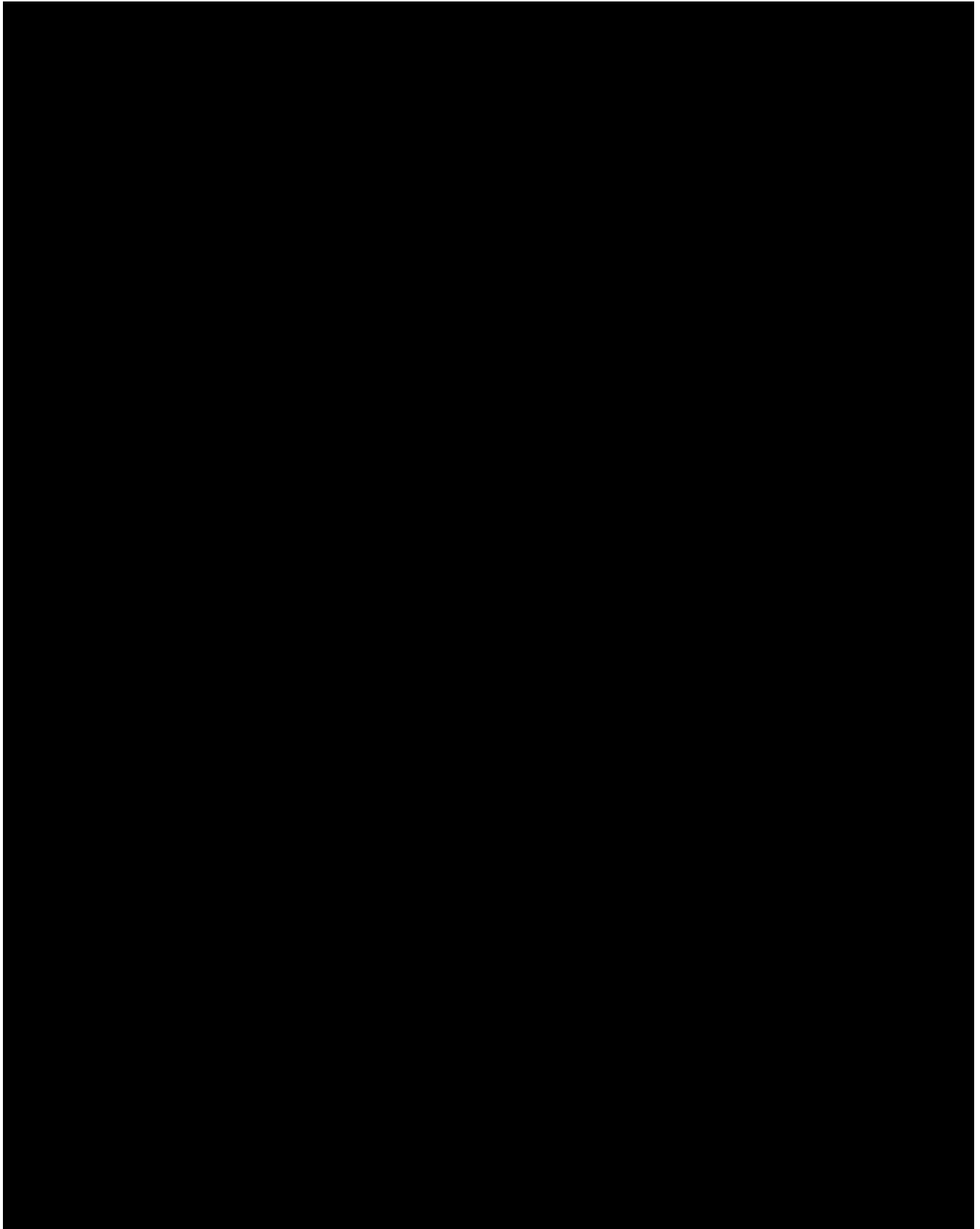


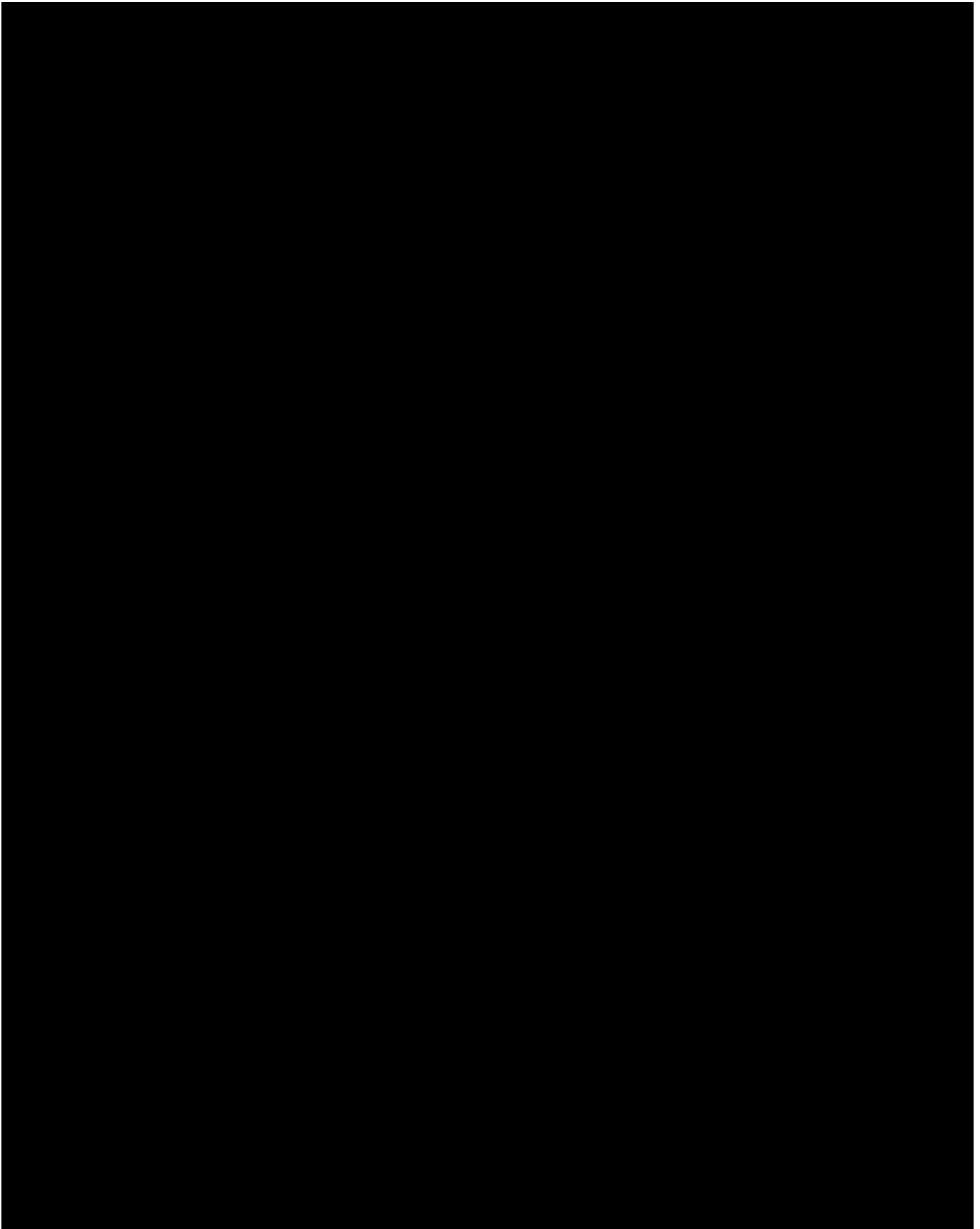


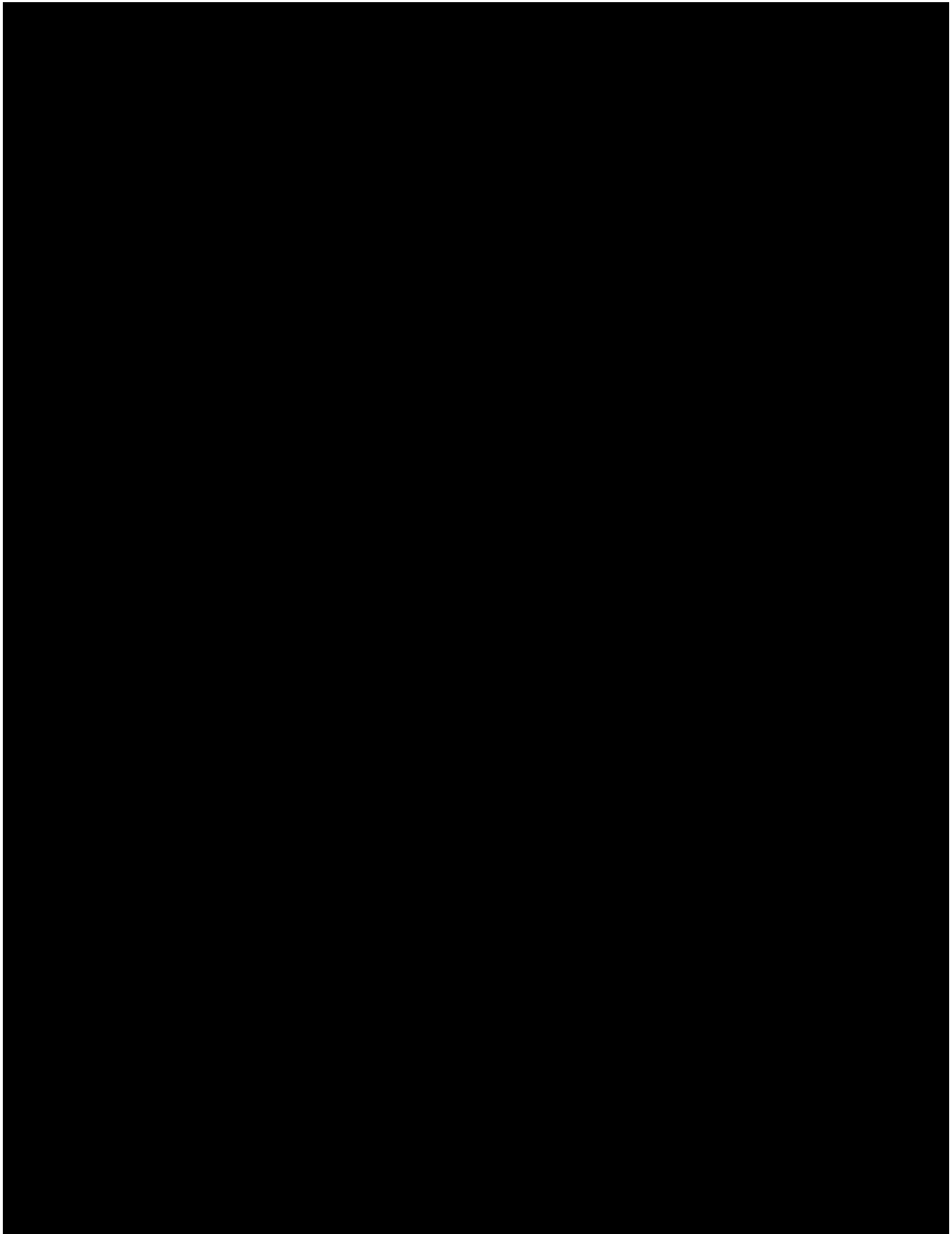


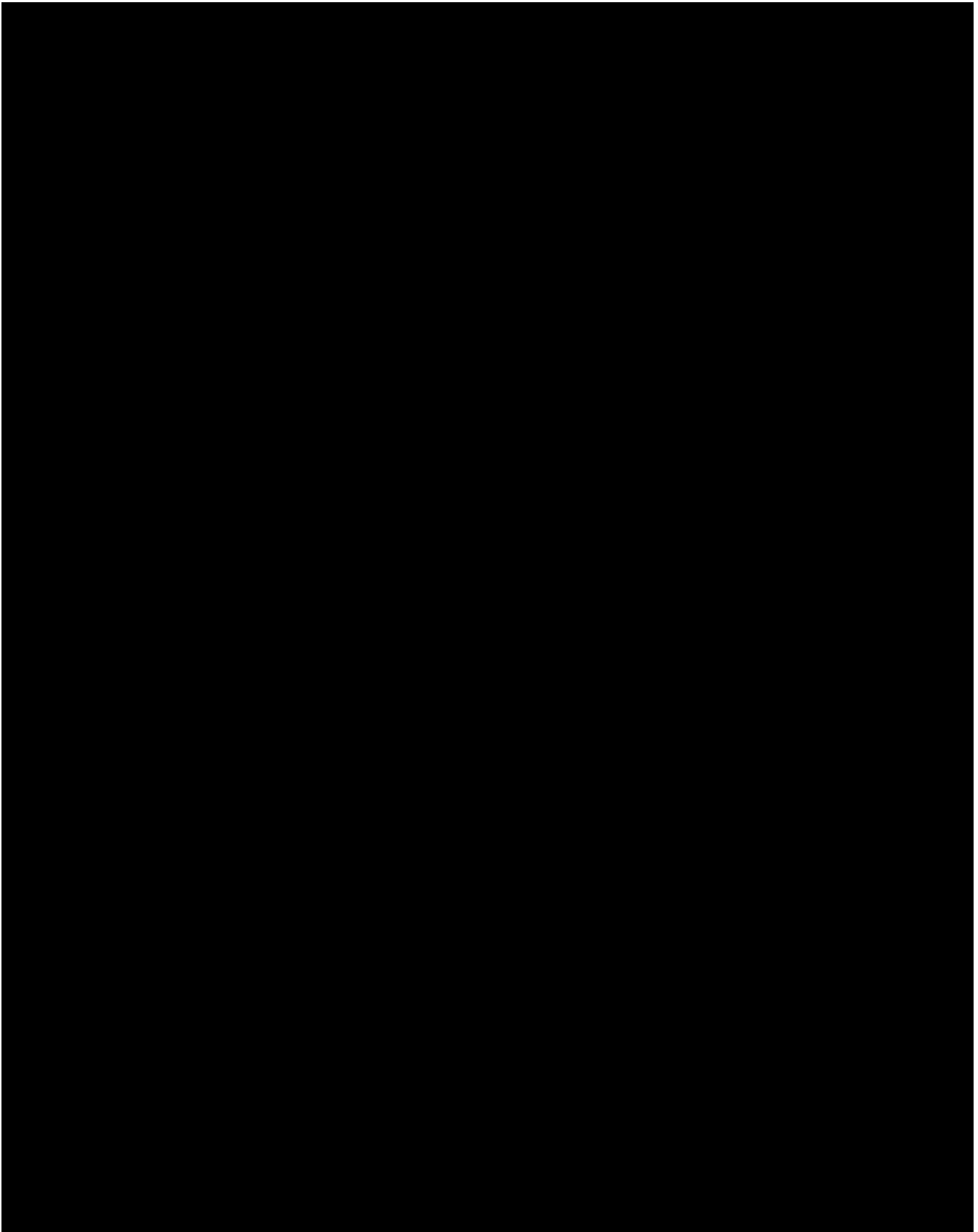


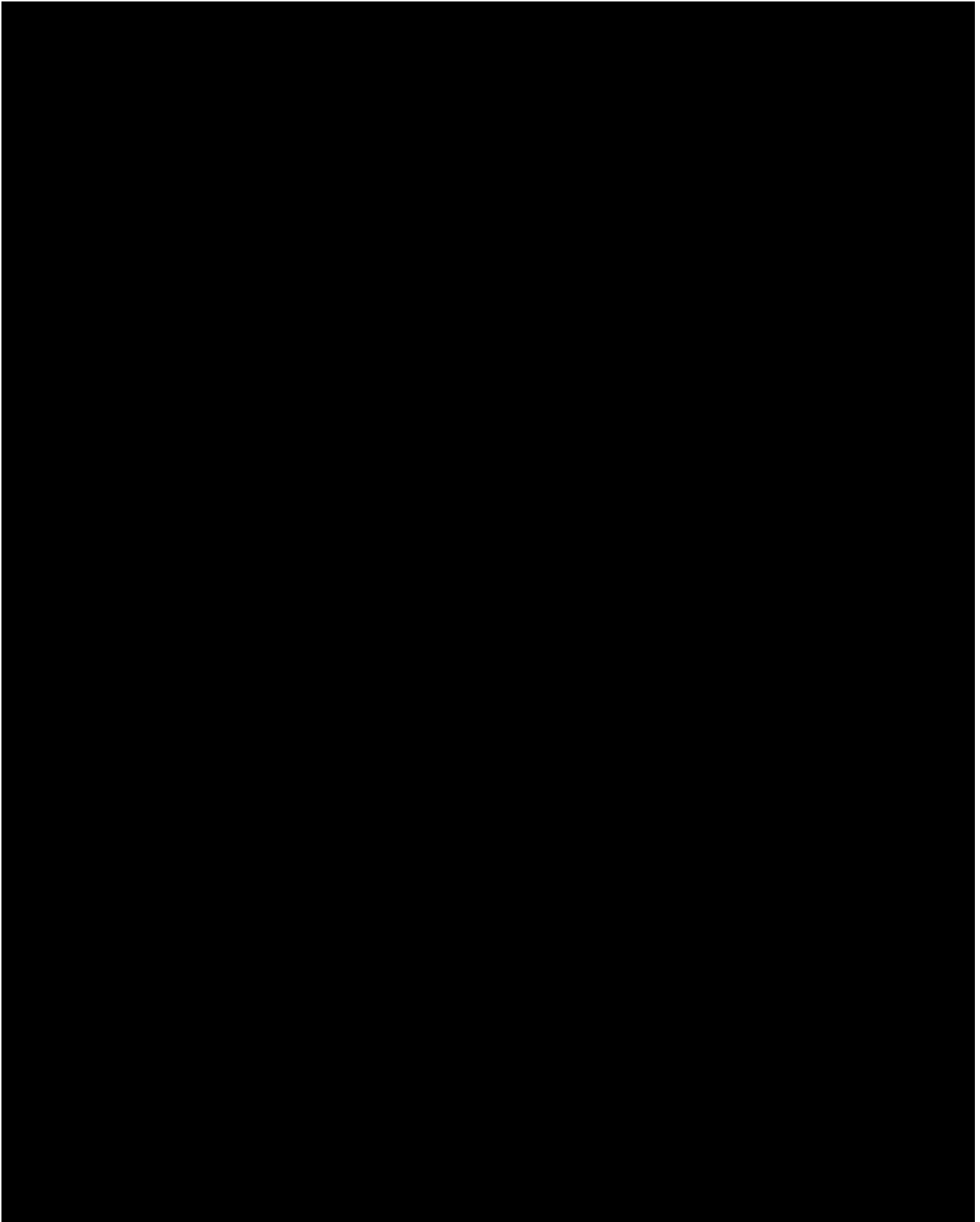


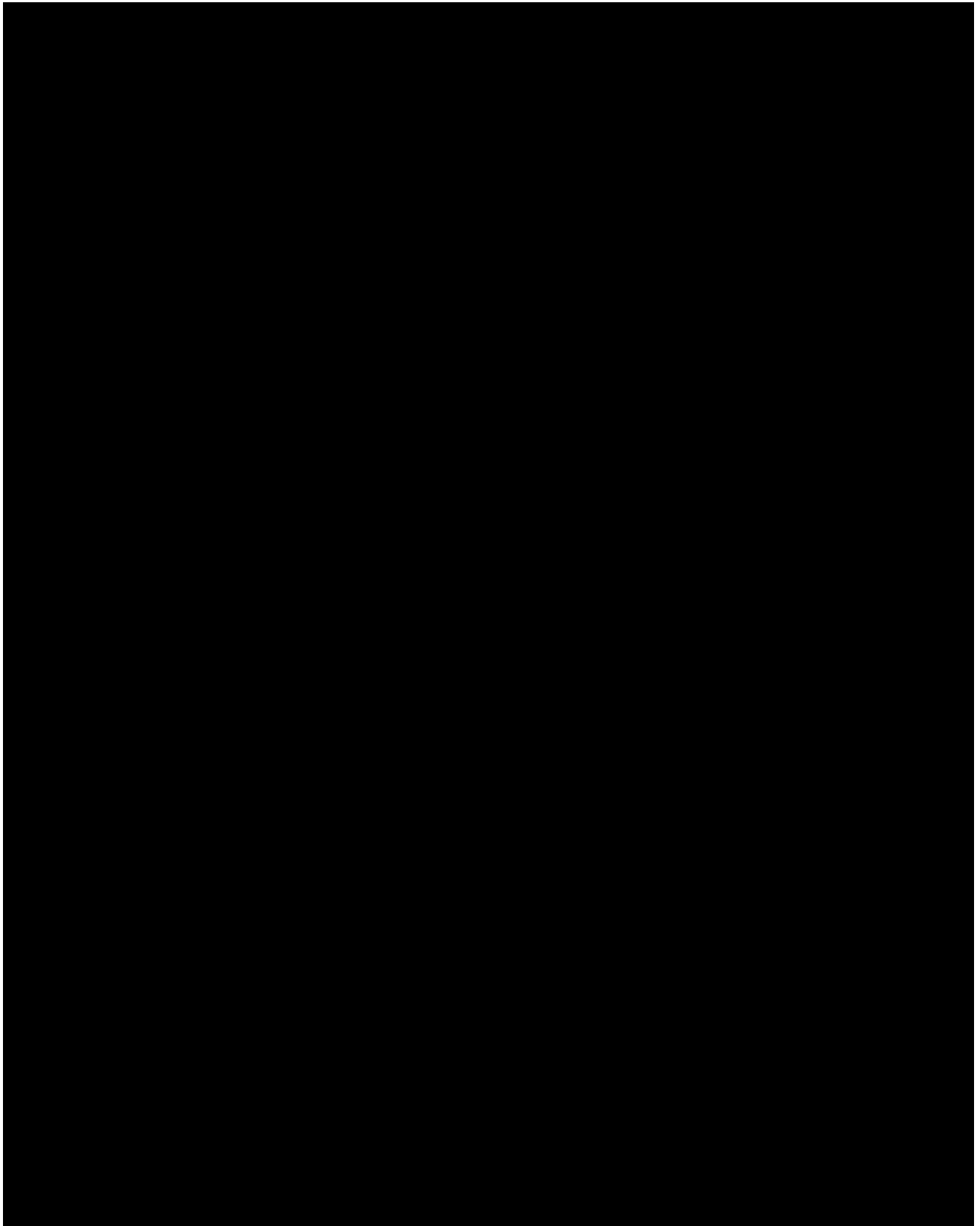


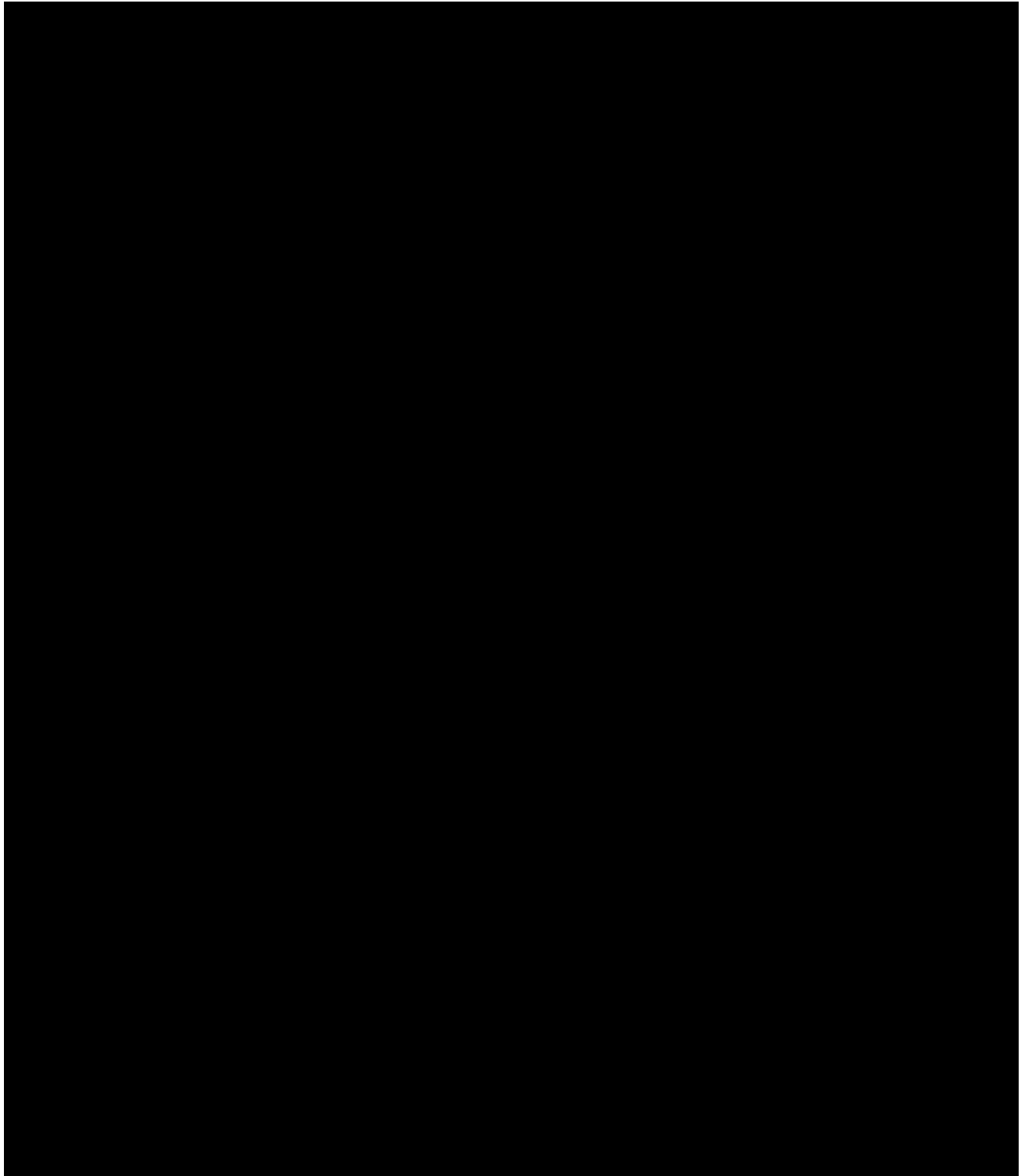


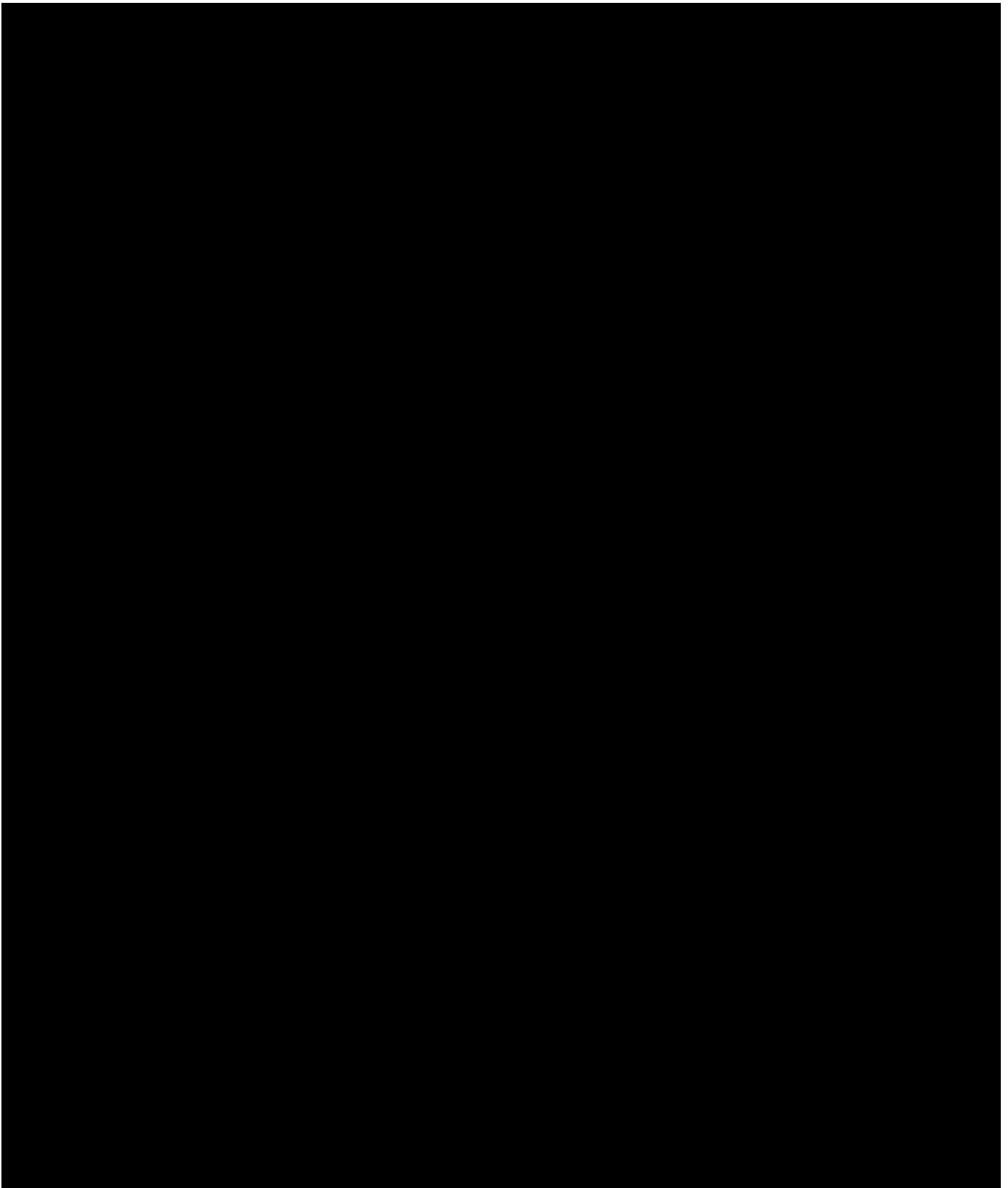


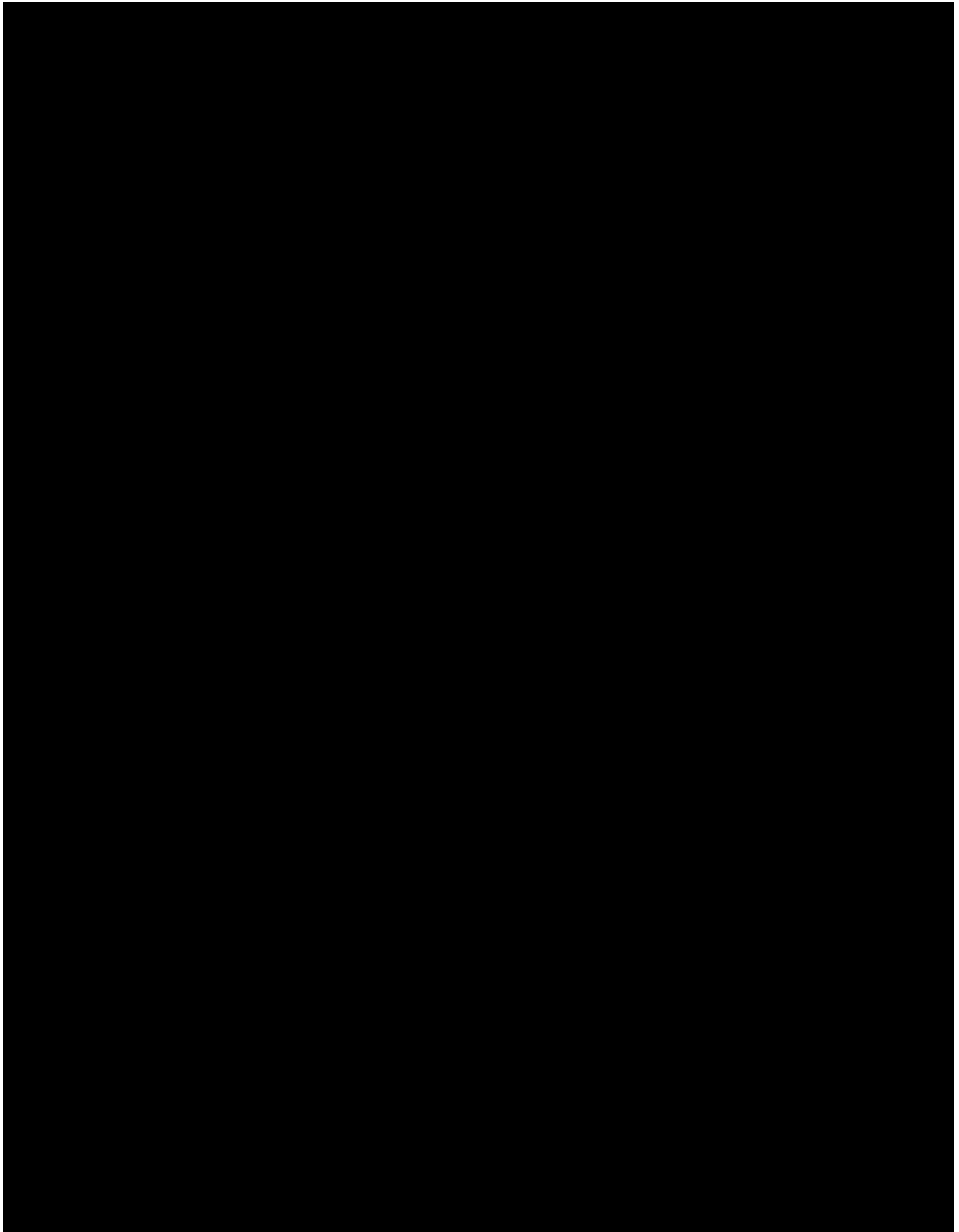


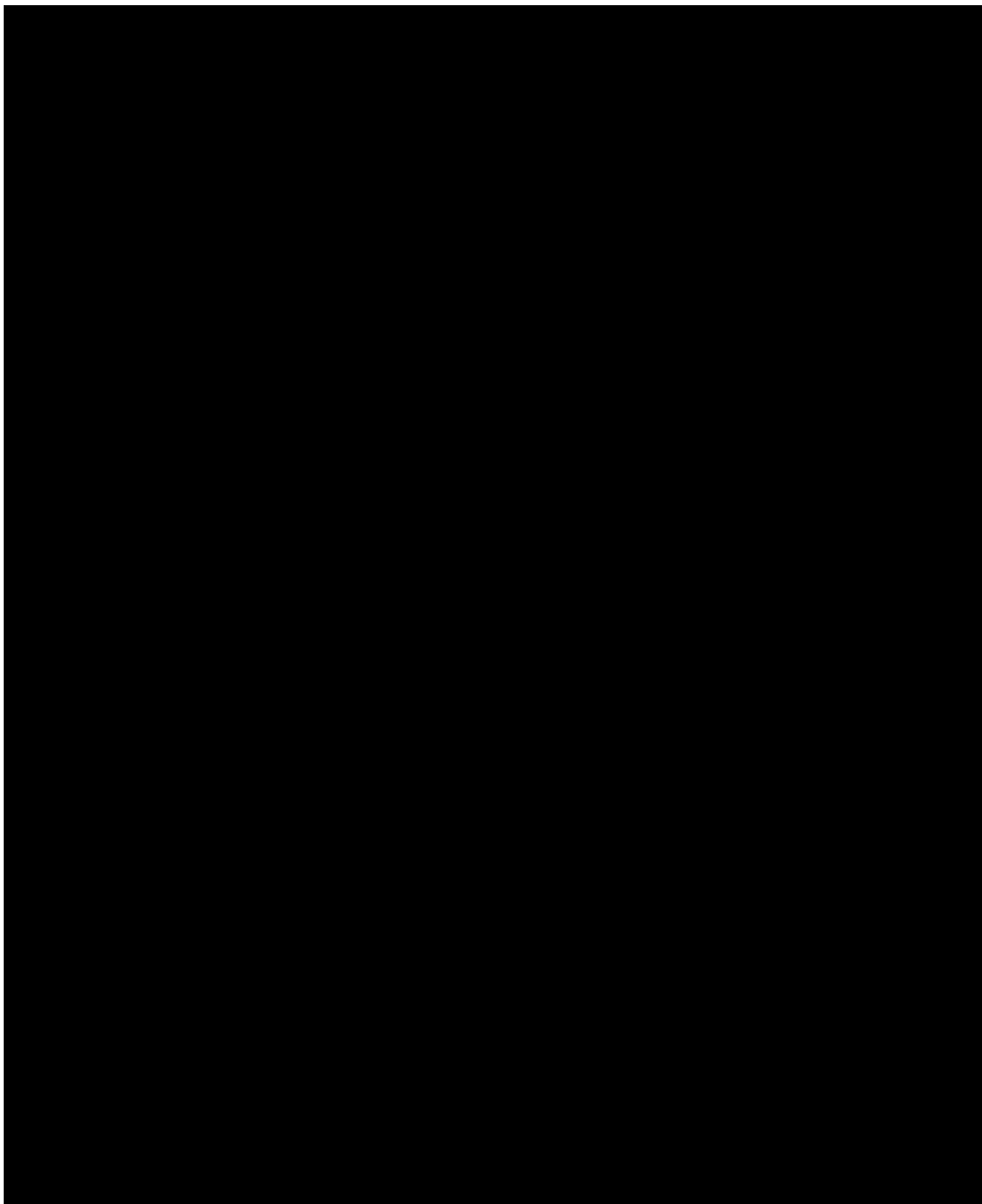


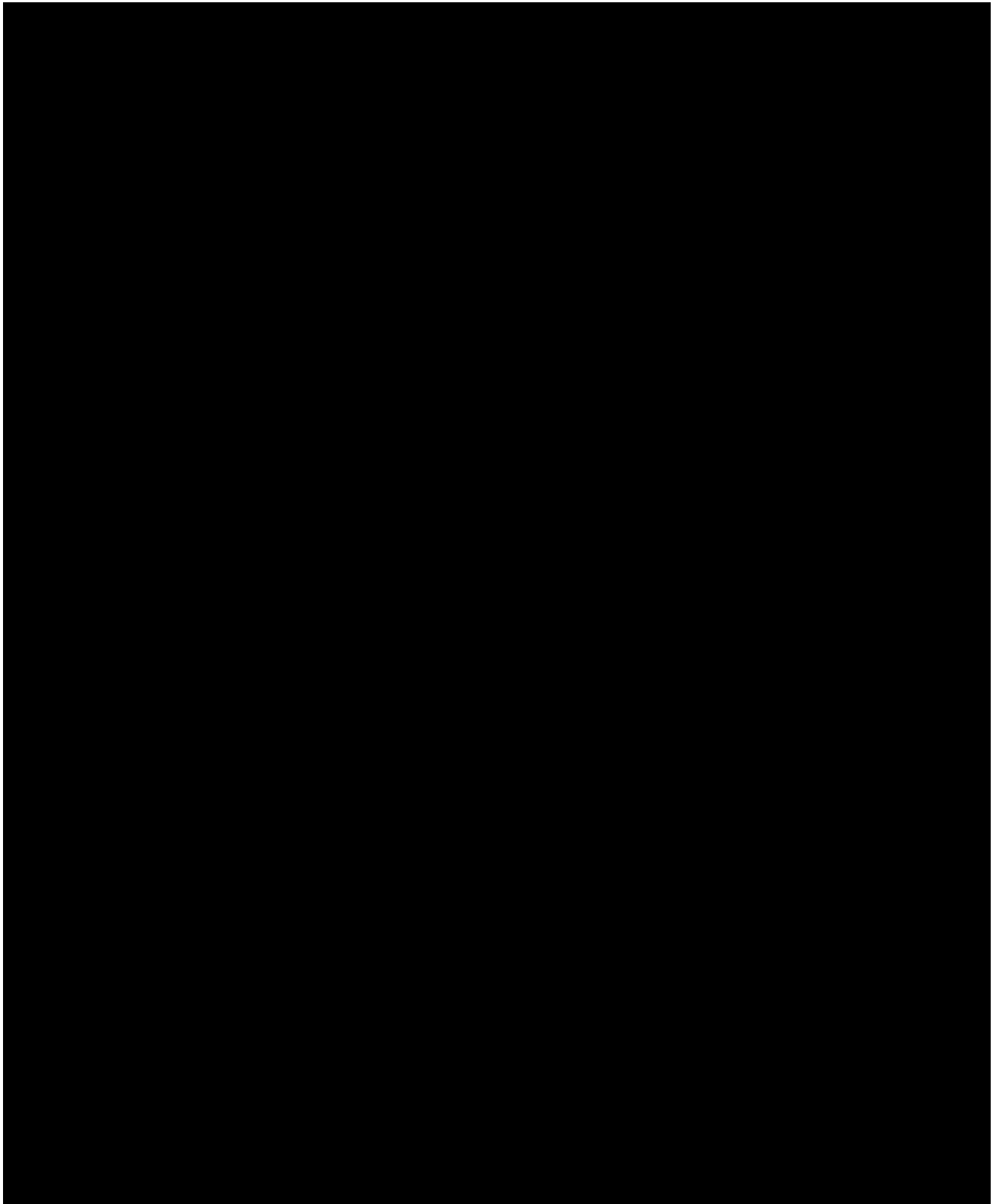


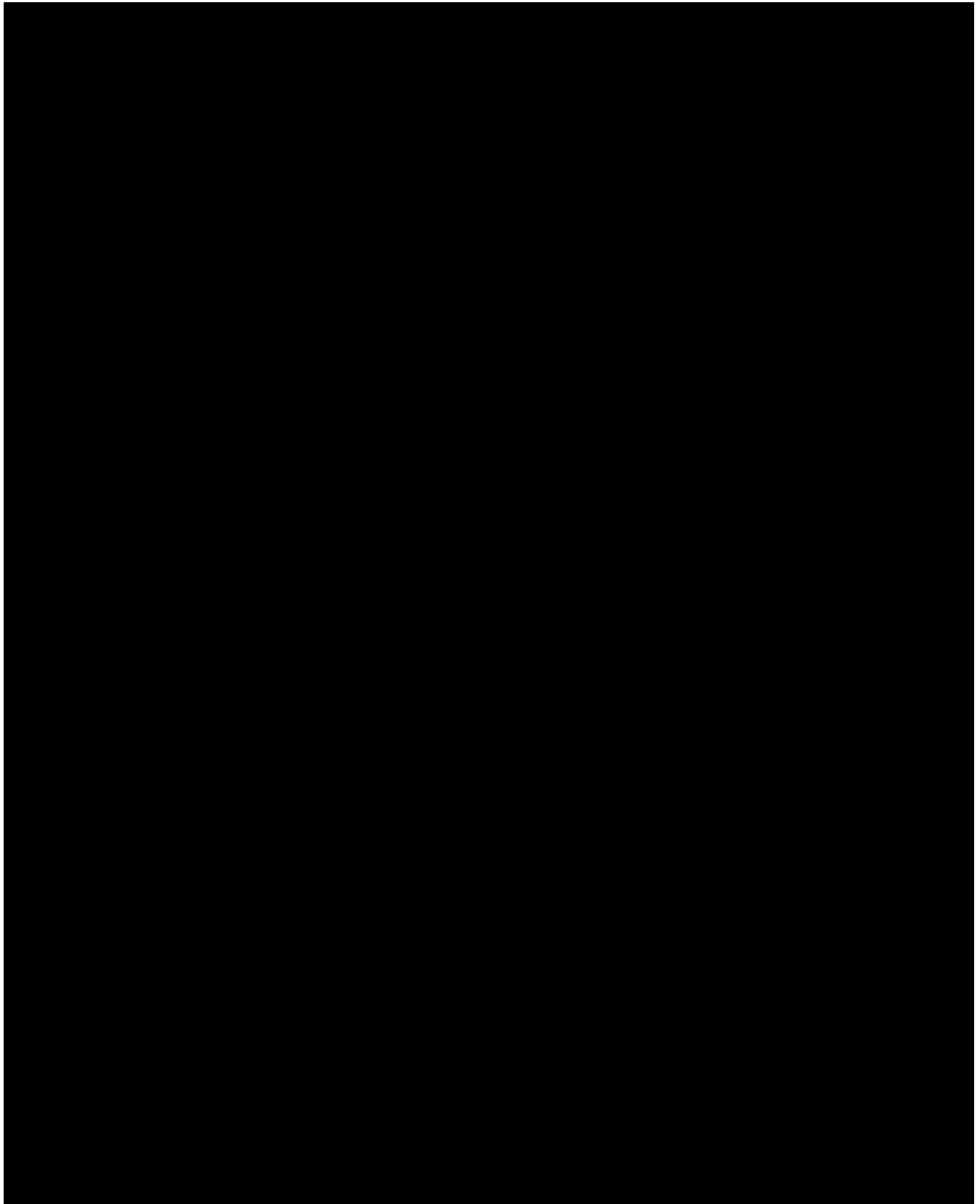


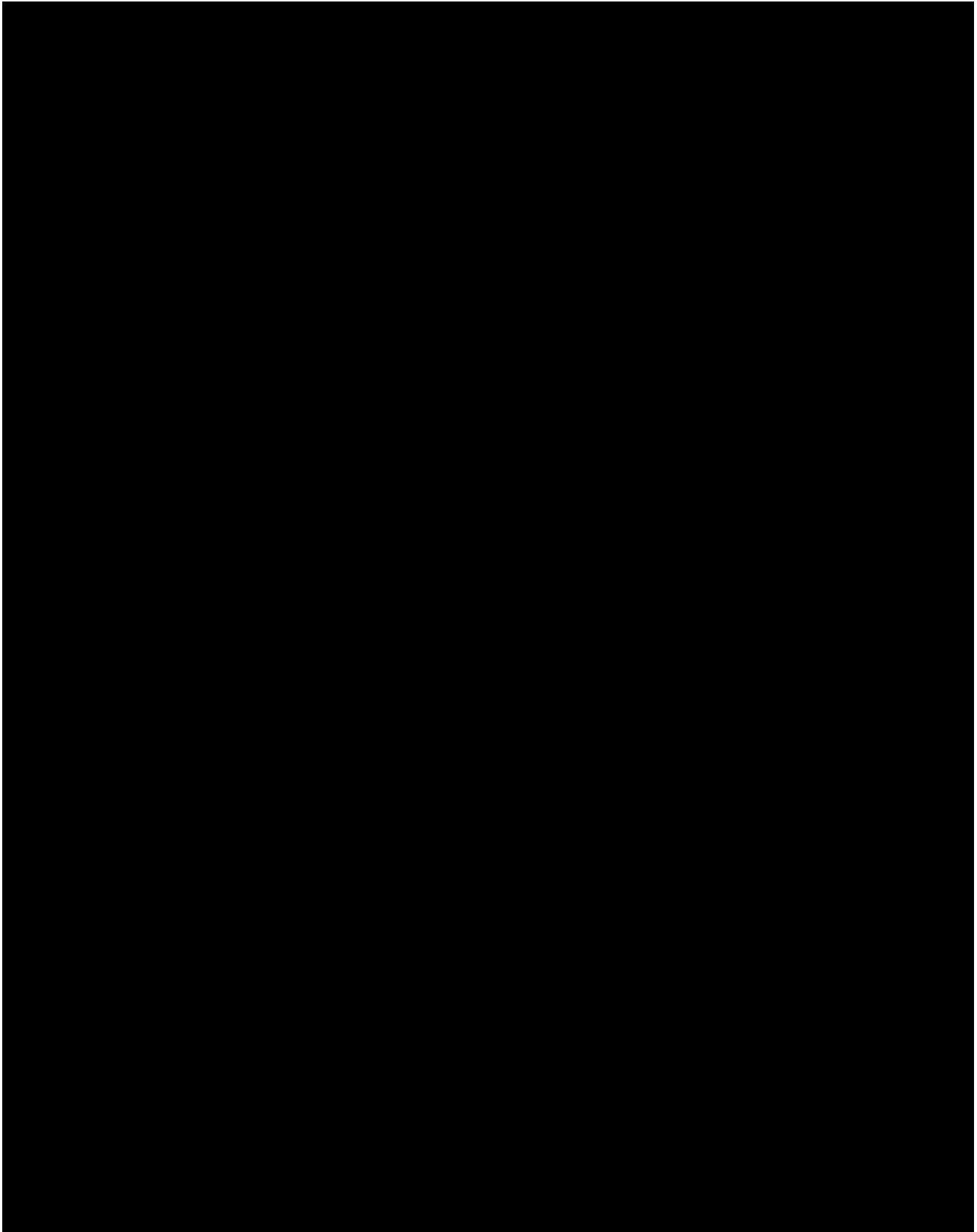


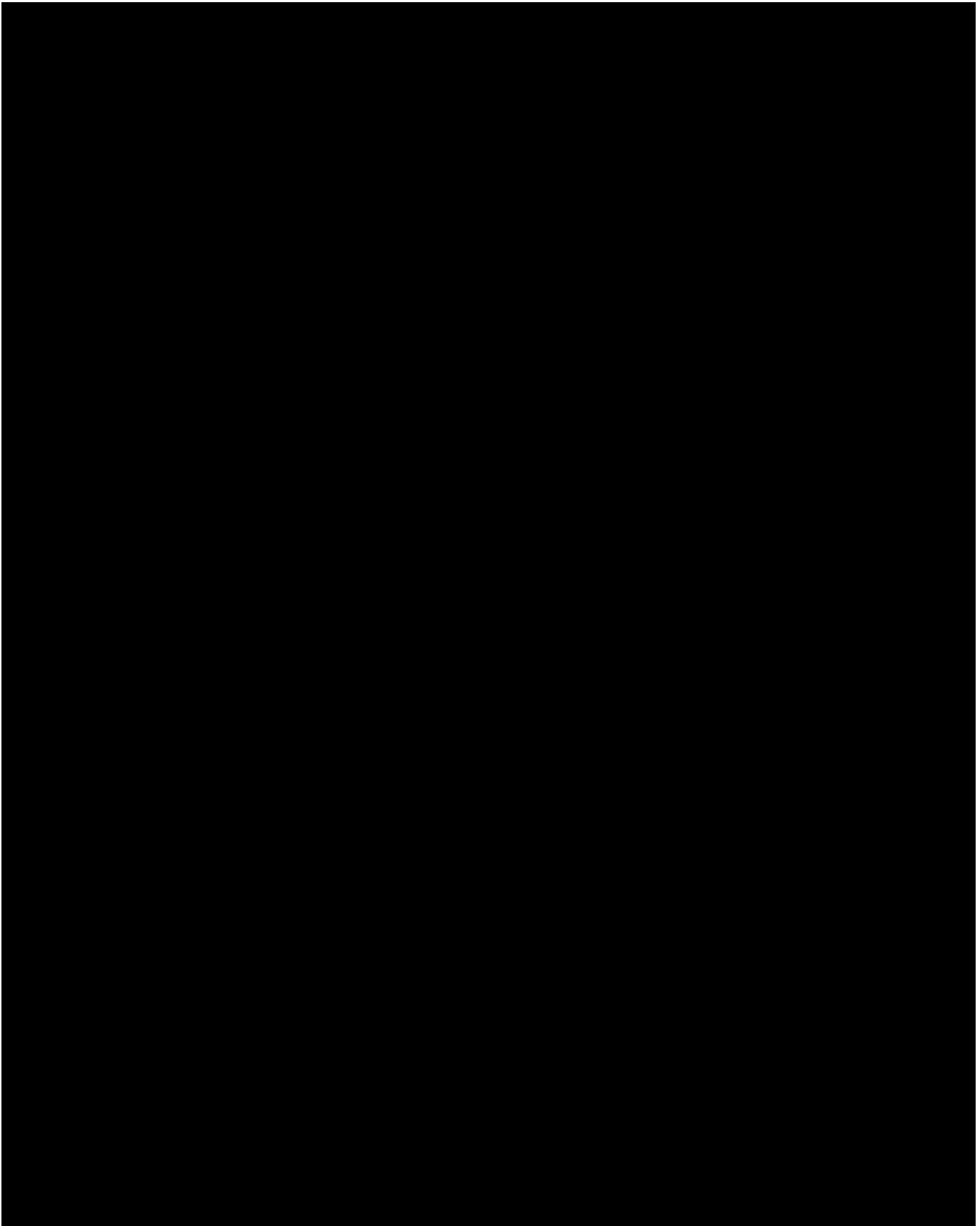


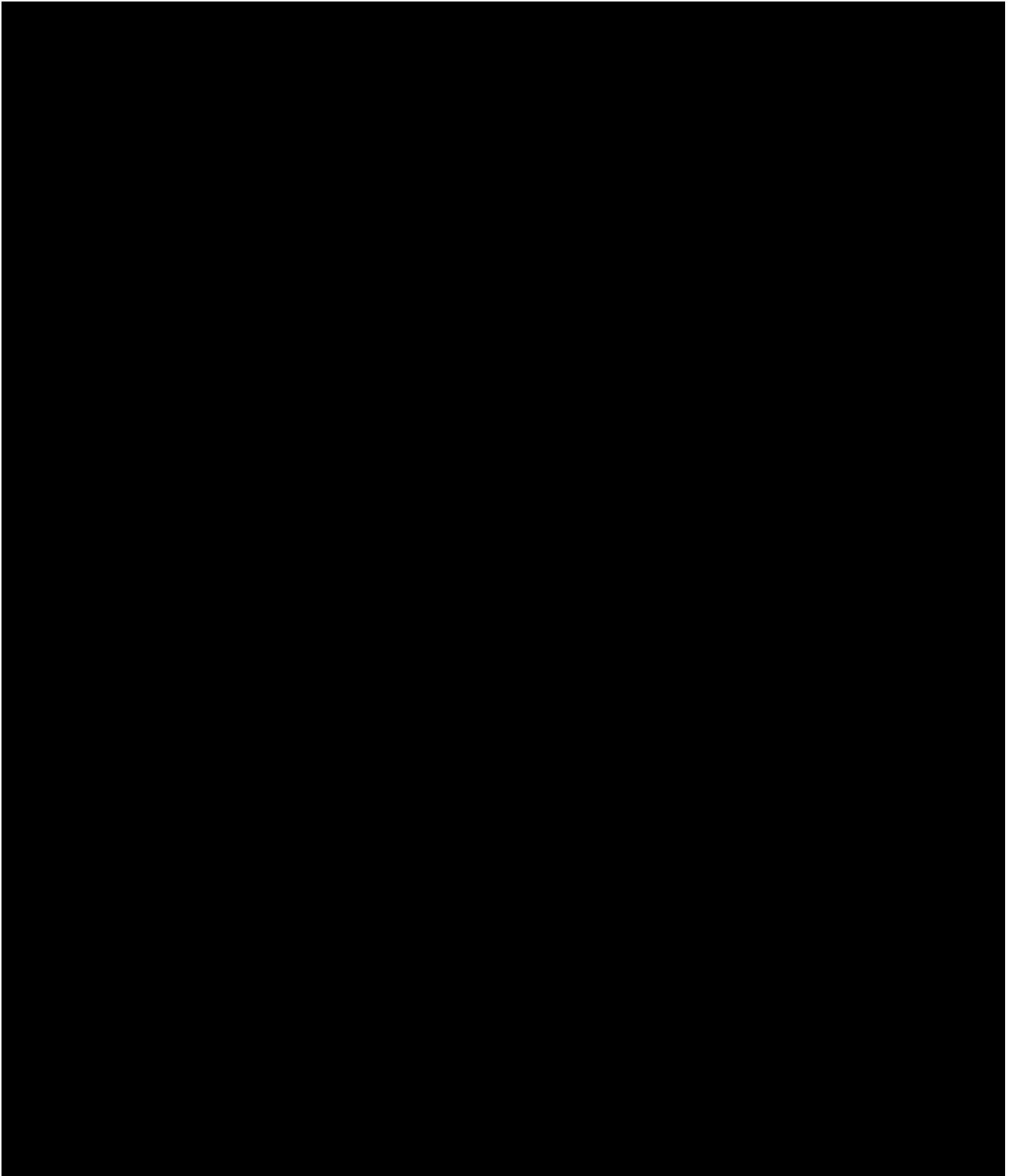


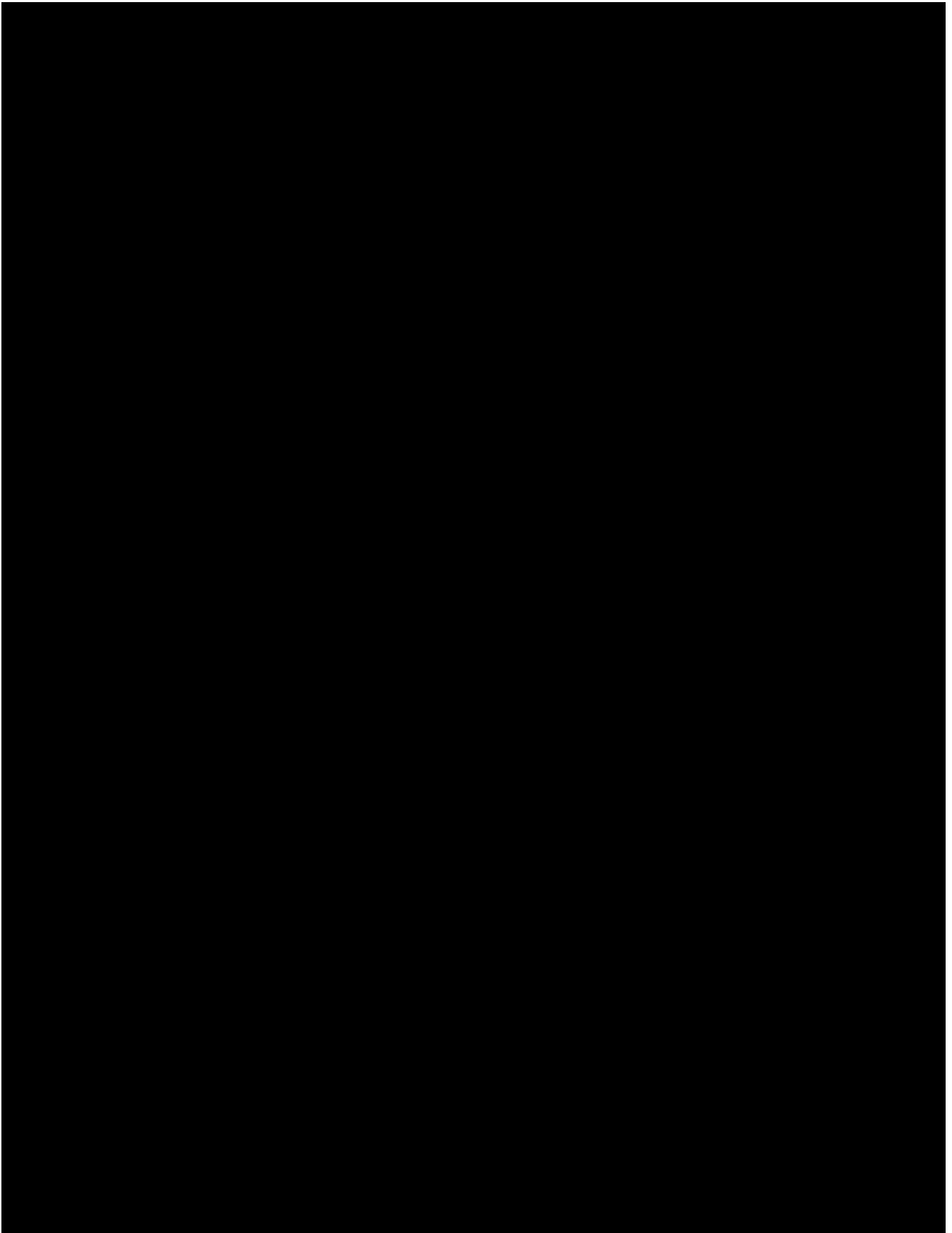




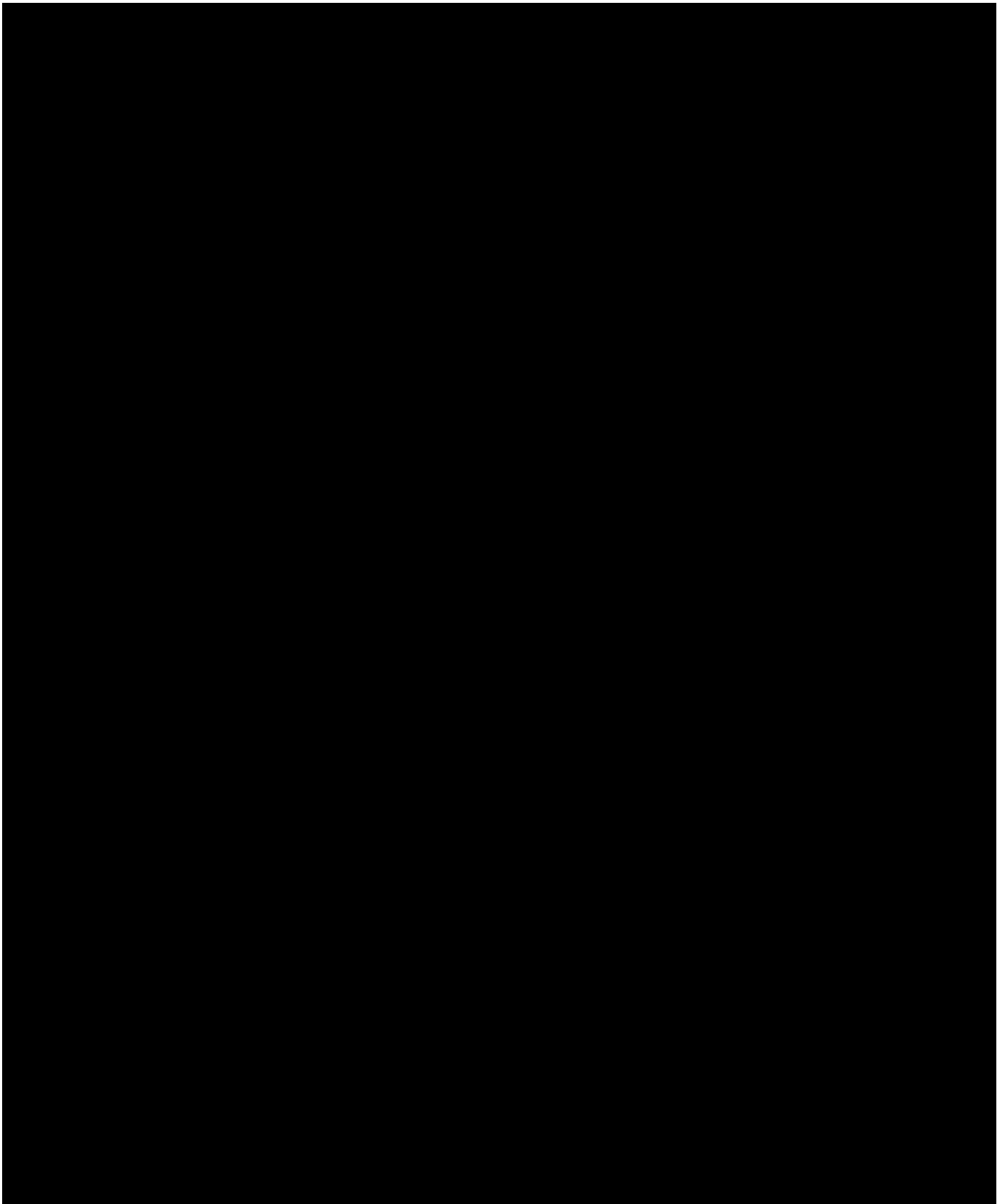


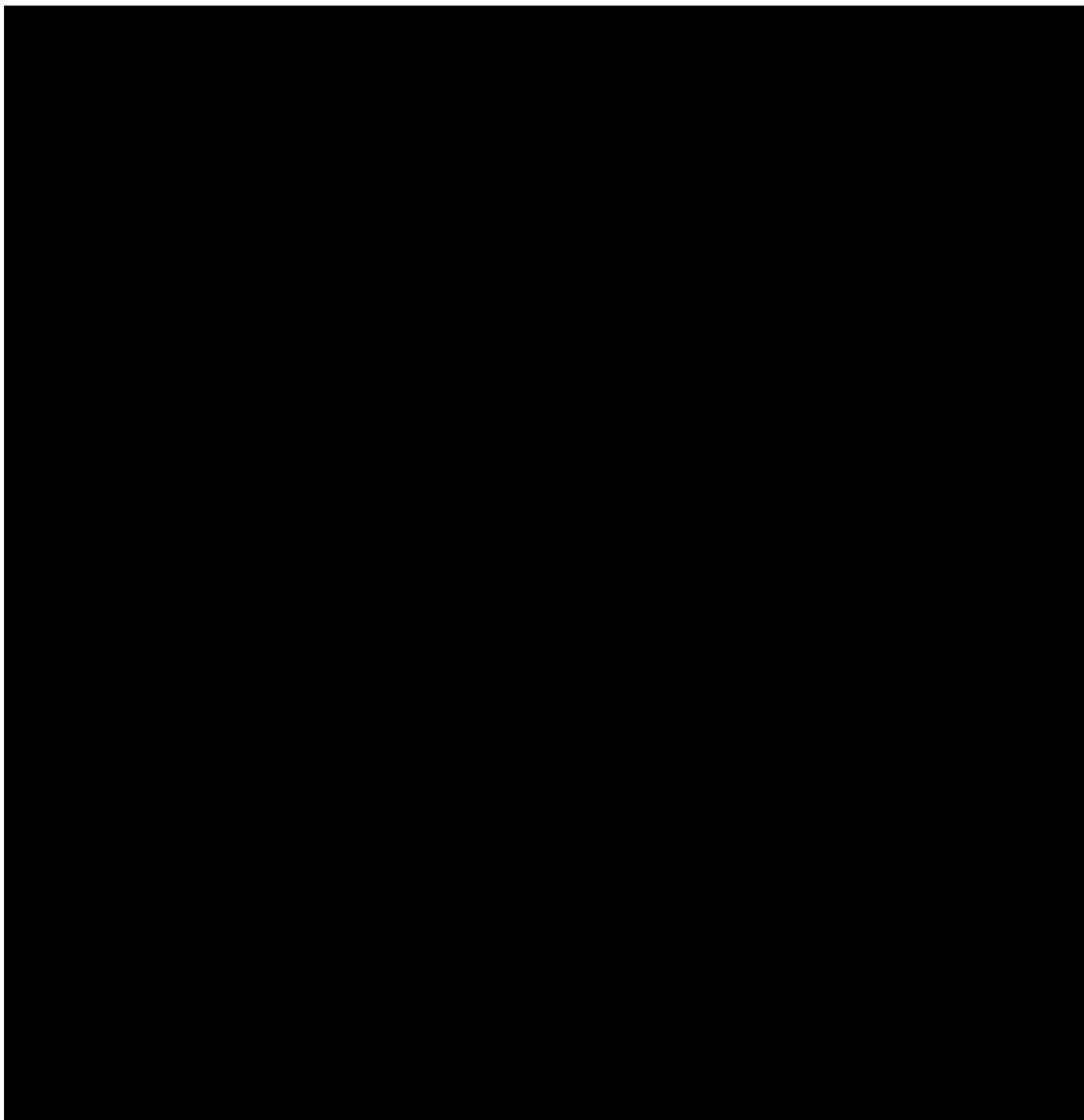






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9 REFERENCES

- [1] Broglia KR, Connor JT, Berry SM. (2014) Not too big, not too small: A Goldilocks approach to sample size selection. J Biopharmaceutical Statistics. 24(3):685-705.

- [2] DerSimonian R, Laird N. (1986) Meta-analysis in clinical trials. *Controlled Clinical Trials* 7: 177-188.
- [3] Atrial Fibrillation Effect on Quality-of-life (AFEQT™) Questionnaire Instruction and Scoring Manual (2009), Version 1.0, St Jude Medical Inc.

