

Statistical Analysis Plan

Protocol Title: A Randomized, Phase II Study of CX-01 Combined With Standard Induction Therapy for Newly Diagnosed Acute Myeloid Leukemia

Protocol Number: CNTX-CX-01-2015-AML-1 (NCT02873338)

Date: 20 March 2018

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Cantex Pharmaceuticals, Inc.

Protocol No.: CNTX-CX-01-2015-AML-1

A Randomized, Phase II Study of CX-01 Combined With Standard Induction Therapy for Newly Diagnosed Acute Myeloid Leukemia

Covance Study ID: 000000146201

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS PLAN

Version: Final

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Statistical Analysis Plan

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VERSION HISTORY

Version Number	Version Date	Summary and rationale of change(s)

TABLE OF CONTENTS

APPROVALS..... 2

REVIEWERS 3

VERSION HISTORY 3

GLOSSARY OF ABBREVIATIONS 6

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS PLAN AMENDMENT 1 7

1 SOURCE DOCUMENTS..... 8

2 PROTOCOL DETAILS 8

 2.1 Study Objectives 8

 2.2 Primary Objectives 8

 2.3 Secondary Objectives..... 8

 2.4 Exploratory Objectives 9

 2.5 Overall Study Design 9

 2.6 Sample Size and Power 12

3 EFFICACY AND SAFETY VARIABLES 12

 3.1 Primary Efficacy Endpoint(s) 12

 3.2 Secondary Efficacy Endpoints 13

 3.3 Safety Endpoints..... 14

4 PHARMACOKINETIC/PHARMACODYNAMIC VARIABLES 14

5 ANALYSIS POPULATIONS..... 14

6 DATA HANDLING..... 15

 6.1 Time points and Visit Windows..... 15

 6.2 Handling of Dropouts or Missing Data (where applicable)..... 15

7 STATISTICAL METHODS..... 16

 7.1 General Principles 16

 7.2 Subject Disposition and Data Sets Analyzed..... 17

 7.3 Protocol Deviations 17

 7.4 Demographics and Other Baseline Characteristics 18

 7.4.1 Medical History..... 18

 7.4.2 Prior, Post treatment (anti AML) and Concomitant Medications..... 19

 7.5 Measurements of Treatment Exposure and Study Drug Usage Rate 19

 7.6 Efficacy 22

 7.6.1 Primary Efficacy Analysis 22

Statistical Analysis Plan

Version: Final

Date of Issue: 20 March 2018

Cantex Pharmaceuticals, Inc. Protocol No. CNTX-CX-01 2015 AML I Covance Study ID:000000146201

7.6.2 Secondary Efficacy Analysis22

7.6.3 Sensitivity Analysis23

7.6.4 Subgroup Analysis.....23

7.6.5 Exploratory Analysis23

7.7 Safety.....23

7.7.1 Adverse Events23

7.7.2 Laboratory Evaluations.....25

7.7.3 Vital Signs and ECOG performance status25

7.7.4 Electrocardiograms25

7.8 Interim Analysis26

8 CHANGES FROM PLANNED ANALYSES IN PROTOCOL.....26

9 DATA ISSUES26

10 REFERENCES26

11 APPENDICES.....28

APPENDIX I - SCHEDULE OF EVENTS.....28

APPENDIX II - TABLE, FIGURE AND LISTING SHELLS..... 34

Statistical Analysis Plan

Version: Final

Date of Issue: 20 March 2018

Cantex Pharmaceuticals, Inc. Protocol No. CNTX-CX-01 2015 AML I Covance Study ID: 00000014620 I

GLOSSARY OF ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviation	Definition
AE	Adverse Event
ALT	Alanine Aminotransferase
AML	Acute Myeloid Leukemia
ANC	Absolute Neutrophil Count
AST	Aspartate Aminotransferase
ATC	Anatomical Therapeutic Chemical
AUC	Area Under Curve
BP	Blood Pressure
BUN	Blood Urea Nitrogen
CBC	Complete Blood Count
CI	Confidence Interval
CR	Complete Remission
CRi	Complete Remission without recovery of neutrophils and/or platelets
CRp	Complete Remission without recovery of platelets
DSMC	Data Safety Monitoring Committee
ECG	Electrocardiogram
ECOG	Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group
EFS	Event-Free Survival
FU	Follow-Up
INR	International Normalized Ratio
ITT	Intent-To-Treat
IWG	International Working Group
KM	Kaplan-Meier
LDH	Lactate Dehydrogenase
LFS	Leukemia-Free Survival
MUGA	Multi Gated Acquisition
NCI-CTCAE	National Cancer Institute-Common Terminology Criteria For Adverse Events
NSW	New South Wales
OS	Overall Survival
PK	Pharmacokinetic
PP	Per Protocol
PT	Prothrombin Time
SAE	Serious Adverse Event
SAP	Statistical Analysis Plan
SD	Standard Deviation
SOC	System Organ Class
TBD	To Be Determined
TEAE	Treatment Emergent Adverse Event
USA	United States Of America

Statistical Analysis Plan

Version: Final

Date of Issue: 20 March 2018

Cantex Pharmaceuticals, Inc. Protocol No. CNTX-CX-01 2015 AML I Covance Study ID: 000000146201

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS PLAN AMENDMENT I

Not applicable

Statistical Analysis Plan

Version: Final

Date of Issue: 20 March 2018

Cantex Pharmaceuticals, Inc. Protocol No. CNTX-CX-01 2015 AML I Covance Study ID: 000000146201

1 SOURCE DOCUMENTS

The Statistical Analysis Plan (SAP) was written based on the following documentation:

Document	Date	Version
Protocol	04 February 2016	1.0
Protocol Amendment 1	16 September 2016	2.0
Protocol Amendment 2	13 January 2017	3.0
eCRF	25 July 2016	1.0
eCRF Amendment	16 August 2017	1.0.4

2 PROTOCOL DETAILS

2.1 Study Objectives

This randomized, phase II study of CX-01 is designed to assess the effect of adding CX-01 at one of the two different dose levels to standard induction and consolidation therapy for newly diagnosed patients with AML.

2.2 Primary Objectives

The primary objectives are:

- To assess whether 2-0, 3-0 desulfated heparin (CX-01), administered at any or all studied dose levels in conjunction with standard induction therapy for AML increases the morphologic complete remission (CR) rate based on International Working Group (IWG) criteria.
- To assess the safety and tolerability of CX-01, administered at two studied dose levels in conjunction with standard induction therapy for AML.

2.3 Secondary Objectives

The secondary efficacy objectives are:

To assess whether CX-01, administered at any or all studied dose levels in conjunction with standard induction and consolidation therapy for AML improves:

- Event-free survival (EFS)
- Leukemia-free survival (LFS)
- Overall survival (OS)

Statistical Analysis Plan

Version: Final

Date of Issue: 20 March 2018

Cantex Pharmaceuticals, Inc. Protocol No. CNTX-CX-01 2015 AML I Covance Study ID: 00000014620 I

- Composite CR rate: incidence of CR+ CRi+CRp
- Duration of morphologic CR
- 30-day mortality (in the induction cycle)
- 60-day mortality (in the induction cycle)
- 90-day mortality (in the induction cycle)
- Days until neutrophil recovery to $> 1,000/\mu\text{L}$
- Days until platelet recovery to $> 100,000/\mu\text{L}$

2.4 Exploratory Objectives

The following items are not specified in the protocol but are still of clinical importance and will be analyzed:

- Duration of composite CR (if present)
- Days until neutrophil recovery to $> 500/\mu\text{L}$
- Days until platelet recovery to $> 20,000/\mu\text{L}$

2.5 Overall Study Design

This is an exploratory phase II, open-label, randomized, multicenter, parallel group trial to determine whether there is evidence that the addition of either or both different dose levels of CX-01 to standard induction therapy (idarubicin + cytarabine) and consolidation therapy has an additive therapeutic effect in newly diagnosed AML patients when compared to patients receiving standard induction chemotherapy alone.

To be eligible to participate in the study, patients must meet the following criteria:

1. Newly diagnosed, de novo or secondary, previously untreated AML
2. Age 60 or above
3. Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group (ECOG) performance status of 0 or 1
4. Cardiac ejection fraction $\geq 45\%$ (as determined by echocardiography or multi-gated acquisition scan)
5. Adequate hepatic and renal function determined by the following laboratory values:
 - Aspartate aminotransferase (AST) or alanine aminotransferase (ALT) $< 2.5 \times$ upper limit of normal (ULN)

Statistical Analysis Plan

Version: Final

Date of Issue: 20 March 2018

Cantex Pharmaceuticals, Inc. Protocol No. CNTX-CX-01 2015 AML I Covance Study ID: 000000146201

- Bilirubin <2.5 x ULN
- Calculated creatinine clearance by Cockcroft Gault formula >30 mL/min.
- 6. Able to provide informed consent and have signed an approved consent form that conforms to federal and institutional guidelines.

Patients who meet any of the following criteria will not be eligible to participate in the study:

1. Patients with acute promyelocytic leukemia based on the presence of t(15; 17)(q22;q 12) as determined by karyotyping, fluorescence in situ hybridization or polymerase chain reaction
2. Prior chemotherapy for AML (including investigational therapy); prior hydroxyurea to control white blood cell count and a single intrathecal administration of cytarabine for CNS prophylaxis is allowed
3. Prior intensive chemotherapy or stem cell transplantation for treatment of myelodysplastic syndrome (prior treatment with hypomethylating agents and lenalidomide are allowed)
4. Presence of central nervous system leukemia
5. Presence of significant active infection that is not controlled in the opinion of the Investigator
6. Presence of significant active bleeding
7. History of severe congestive heart failure or other cardiac disease that contraindicates the use of anthracyclines, including idarubicin
8. Pre-existing liver disease (such as CHILD-Pugh Class B or C liver disease)
9. Renal insufficiency which might adversely affect schedule and dose of therapy with cytarabine as well as management of tumor lysis syndrome
10. History of drug addiction within the last 6 months
11. Known history of positive Hepatitis B surface antigens
12. Known history of positive test for Human Immunodeficiency Virus antibodies
13. Psychiatric or neurologic conditions that could compromise patient safety or compliance, or interfere with the ability to give proper informed consent
14. History of other active malignant disease within the past 3 years, other than cured basal cell carcinoma of the skin, cured in situ carcinoma of the cervix, or localized prostate cancer that has received definitive therapy. Such prostate cancer patients who are receiving hormonal therapy are eligible
15. Patients receiving any form of anticoagulant therapy (heparin flushes for IV catheter permitted)
16. Presence of a known bleeding disorder or coagulation abnormality (including but not limited to a PTT >40 seconds) or any condition that requires maintenance of platelet counts at 50,000/ μ L or higher
17. Pregnant or breast feeding patients
18. Patients of childbearing potential not using adequate contraception.

Approximately 75 patients will be randomized in a 1:1:1 ratio to one of the following study treatment groups:

Statistical Analysis Plan

Version: Final

Date of Issue: 20 March 2018

Cantex Pharmaceuticals, Inc. Protocol No. CNTX-CX-0 I 2015 AML I Covance Study ID: 00000014620 I

- **Group 1:** Idarubicin + Cytarabine, OR
- **Group 2:** Idarubicin + Cytarabine plus lower dose CX-01 (0.125 mg/kg/hour), OR
- **Group 3:** Idarubicin + Cytarabine plus higher dose CX-0 I (0.25 mg/kg/hour)

Eligible patients who meet the inclusion criteria and do not meet any of the exclusion criteria and have provided informed consent will be enrolled in the study. Each patient will participate in the study for approximately 18 months from the time of informed consent through final study contact, or until they withdraw from the study or the study is terminated by the Sponsor.

Overall survival data will be collected every 3 months until death or until the end of study by the investigational sites. The end of study will occur approximately 18 months after the last patient is randomized. Overall survival data will be collected every 3 months until death or until the end of study by the investigational sites. The end of study will occur approximately 18 months after the last patient is randomized.

A Data and Safety Monitoring Committee (DSMC) will meet periodically to review the safety of the study (see Section 6.6.5 of protocol). Details describing the DSMC process and procedures will be outlined in a separate DSMC Charter.

Adverse events (AEs) will be collected from time of informed consent and continue until 30 days after the last study treatment is administered. Longer follow-up and collection of AEs may be required for patients that do not have an absolute neutrophil count (ANC) recovery within 42 days (i.e., until the recovery or the reason for no recovery is diagnosed) after the last induction or consolidation cycle.

A flow diagram of the study design is shown in Figure 2---1.

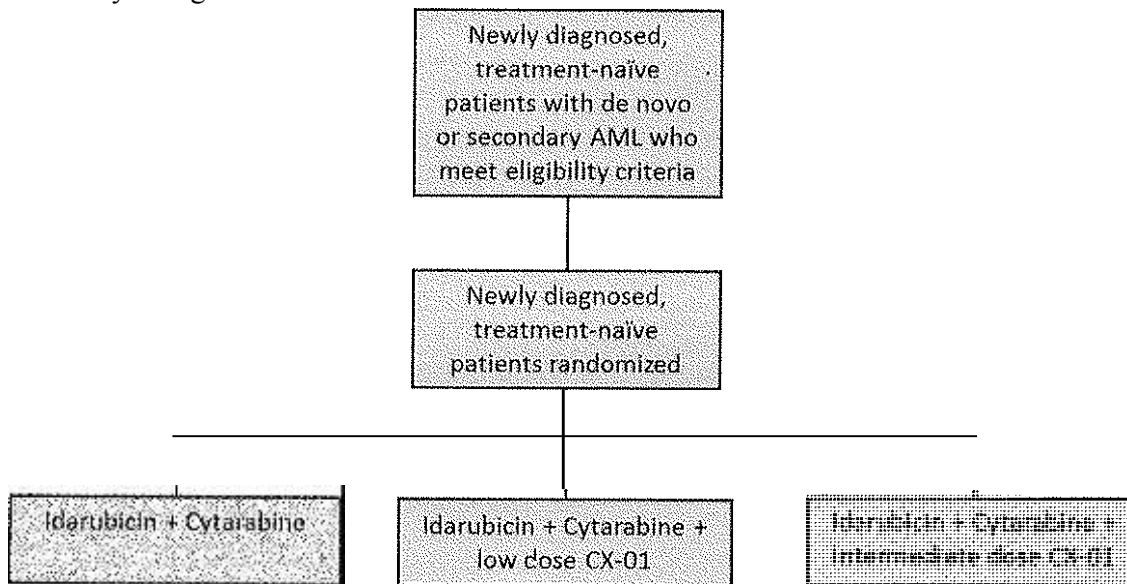
Statistical Analysis Plan

Version: Final

Date of Issue: 20 March 2018

Cantex Pharmaceuticals, Inc. Protocol No. CNTX-CX-0 I 2015 AML I Covance Study ID: 00000014620 I

Figure 2---1 Study Design



Abbreviations: AML=acute myeloid leukemia

Note: It is expected that approximately 90 patients will be screened to identify 75 patients for randomization.

2.6 Sample Size and Power

A total of 25 evaluable patients per arm will provide 71.8% power for each test comparing a dose with control via a Fisher's exact test at I-sided alpha = 0.15 to detect a difference between a control proportion 0.55 and an experimental dose proportion 0.80; these tests will be conducted in a fixed sequence: higher dose versus control first and lower dose versus control second, with the second test considered exploratory (failed) if the first test fails.

3 EFFICACY AND SAFETY VARIABLES

3.1 Primary Efficacy Endpoint(s)

The primary endpoint is the rate of patients in each treatment group achieving morphological CR based on IWG criteria during the induction and re-induction phases of the treatment. Morphologic CR is defined as ANC >1000/ μ L, platelet count >100,000/ μ L, <5% blasts in a bone marrow aspirate sample, no blasts with Auer rods, and no evidence of extramedullary disease (see Appendix A of protocol). Note that a patient is only considered to have achieved morphologic CR if this is documented on or after 21 days from date of randomization and not superseded by a subsequent data entry within 42 days of randomization that indicates treatment failure or progressive disease or persistent disease as indicated by >5% blasts in a bone marrow aspirate sample.

3.2 Secondary Efficacy Endpoints

- Event Free Survival (EFS)
 - Event-free survival (from date of randomization) is measured from the date of randomization until treatment failure (e.g., failure to achieve composite complete morphological remission during the induction or re-induction phase of the study lasting up to 60 days, relapse from CR, or death from any cause, whichever occurs first).

- Leukemia-Free State (LFS)
 - Leukemia-free survival is only assessed in patients who achieve composite CR and is measured from the date of leukemia-free state until disease relapse or patient death from any cause, whichever occurs first.

- Overall Survival (OS)
 - Overall survival is measured from the date of randomization until death from any cause.

- Composite Complete Remissions (CR) rate
 - Complete remission rate includes CR, (on or after 21 days from date of randomization) and CRi and CRp (either need to be on or after 21 days from date of randomization) as defined by IWG criteria (Appendix A in the protocol) during the induction and re-induction phases of treatment. If a patient achieves a composite CR, but followed by PD or treatment failure from day 21 to 42, then the patient did not achieve a composite CR and should be considered a treatment failure.

- Duration of morphologic CR
 - Duration of morphologic complete response is measured from the achievement of CR to detection of relapse. A relapse is defined as progressive disease or death from clinical disease progression

- Duration of composite CR (if available)
 - Duration of composite complete response is measured from the date of achievement of composite CR to detection of relapse. A relapse is defined as either progressive disease or death from clinical disease progression.

- 30-day, 60-day and 90-day mortality
 - Thirty-day, 60-day, and 90-day mortality are the rate of death during 30 days, 60 days, and 90 days, respectively, from the first day of induction treatment.

- Neutrophil and Platelet Recovery
 - Time to neutrophil recovery (from date of randomization) is measured from the date of randomization until ANC recovers to > 500 and >1000/ μ L respectively.

- o Time to transfusion-independent platelet recovery (from date of randomization) is measured from the date of randomization until the first day that the platelet count recovers to $> 20,000$ and $> 100,000/\mu\text{L}$ respectively (provided it is not as a consequence of platelet transfusion and provided platelets are then maintained at $> 20,000$ and $> 100,000/\mu\text{L}$ respectively for the five subsequent days without platelet transfusion).

3.3 Safety Endpoints

Key safety endpoints will be assessed by review of summaries of AEs which will include only treatment-emergent AEs (TEAEs), unless otherwise stated. Adverse events will be categorized by System Organ Class (SOC) and preferred term using the Medical Dictionary for Regulatory Activities (MedDRA) dictionary (version 14.1), and will be graded according to NCI-CTCAE version 4.03.

4 PHARMACOKINETIC/PHARMACODYNAMIC VARIABLES

Details to be provided by Biocascade in a separate PK SAP.

5 ANALYSIS POPULATIONS

The analysis sets that will be used for statistical analyses are as follows:

Intent-To-Treat (ITT): This includes all randomized patients. Patients will be analyzed according to the treatment to which they are randomized. The ITT Population will be the primary analysis set for the efficacy variables.

modified-Intent-To-Treat (mITT): This includes all randomized patients who received at least one dosage of study drug. Patients will be analyzed according to the treatment to which they are randomized.

Per Protocol (PP): Supporting analyses will be conducted on the PP Population, comprising all patients randomized and treated without major protocol deviations during the trial. This population will be documented before final database lock. PP Population will be analyzed according to the treatment to which they received.

The following are considered protocol deviations for the purpose of identifying the per protocol set:

1. Patients who were subsequently found to be not complying with the inclusion and exclusion criteria
2. Patients who are not compliant with study restrictions (eg. use of prohibited medication (generic drug name) or prohibited treatment therapy)
3. Patients who continued in study but should have been withdrawn according to withdrawal criteria
4. Patients who are not compliant with study drug treatment dose modification or stoppage rules (either temporary or permanent).
5. Patients who took incorrect study drug (CX-01 or other) dose, frequency, timing or method of drug delivery (e.g. subject overdosed with study drug, incomplete study drug administered).

6. Patients who took different study drug than the study drug to which they were randomized.
7. Patients who do not have post baseline data anywhere in the system.

Items 1 to 5 are routinely monitored in the study as part of the study monitoring plan.

Safety: All patients who received at least one dose of study treatment. Patients will be included in the analyses according to the treatment they received. The Safety Population will be used in the analyses of all safety endpoints.

6 DATA HANDLING

6.1 Time points and Visit Windows

Day 1 is defined as the day of randomization visit. Relative days after Day 1 are calculated as (assessment date - Day 1 date) + 1. Relative days prior to Day 1 are calculated as (assessment date - Day 1 date). The day prior to Day 1 is Day -1.

All data will be analyzed using nominal study visits as defined in the Study Schedule and eCRF. No visit windows will be applied for summary and analysis.

In determining the baseline, if assessment on date of randomization is unavailable, then the last scheduled or unscheduled assessment before first study drug/randomization will be used instead.

6.2 Handling of Dropouts or Missing Data (where applicable)

For ITT analysis, patients with partial or missing data to determine morphologic complete remission on the eCRF form will be considered as not having met the criteria morphologic complete remission. For PP analysis and elsewhere, only the complete cases will be analyzed and no missing value imputation will be carried out.

Incomplete AE-related dates will be handled as follows:

- In cases where:
 - o the onset date is completely missing or
 - o the onset is in the same year (only the onset year is available) as the start of study treatment or
 - o the onset is in the same month and year (only the day is missing) as the start of study treatment or
 - o either the onset day or month is missing but the year is not before start of study treatment then the onset date will be replaced by the minimum of start of study treatment and AE resolution date.
- In all other cases the missing onset day or onset month will be replaced by first day or January.

Statistical Analysis Plan

Version: Final

Date of Issue: 20 March 2018

Cantcx Pharmaceuticals, Inc. Protocol No. CNTX-CX-01 2015 AML I Covance Study ID: 000000146201

- Incomplete stopping dates will be replaced by the last day of the month (if the day is missing only), unless this will result in a date after the date of death. If the imputed date will exceed the date of death, the date of death will be used as the stopping date. No imputation is needed if the event is ongoing.
- In all other cases the incomplete stopping date will not be imputed.

To impute missing day of follow-up dates (such as safety long term follow up) or Disease History, the missing day will be taken as the 15th of the month, as long as month and year is available. In all other cases missing or incomplete dates will not be imputed.

In patient listings, the documented date from cCRF will be reported (e.g. .May2016 in case where the day is missing, but month and year are available).

7 STATISTICAL METHODS

7.1 General Principles

All data processing, summarization and analyses will be performed using the Hosted SAS Environment Version 9.3 (or later) of the SAS[®] statistical software package.

Unless specified otherwise, data will be displayed using the following treatment group labels, in the order presented:

- Control,
 - those who are on Idarubicin + Cytarabine therapy only
- Low CX-01,
 - those who are on Idarubicin + Cytarabine + plus lower dose CX-01
- High CX-01,
 - those who are on Idarubicin + Cytarabine + plus higher dose CX-01
- Overall

All data collected will be presented in listings by treatment group, site, subject and visit (where applicable), unless otherwise specified.

Data will be presented in summary tables by treatment group, and visit (where applicable). The category "Missing" will be presented if the number missing is greater than zero for at least one treatment group.

Descriptive summary statistics for continuous variables will include the number of subjects (N), mean, standard deviation (SD), median and range.

Statistical Analysis Plan

Version: Final

Date of Issue: 20 March 2018

Cantex Pharmaceuticals, Inc. Protocol No. CNTX-CX-01 2015 AML I Covance Study ID: 000000146201

Descriptive summary statistics for categorical variables (such as gender, race) will include frequency counts and percentages [n (%)]. Unless stated otherwise in the table shells, the denominator for percentage calculations for a particular variable will be the number of subjects with non-missing data.

Dates will be displayed as DDMMYYYY.

All significance tests will be two-sided and use a 5% significance level except for primary outcome, which is tested at I -sided at 15% level of significance.

7.2 Subject Disposition and Data Sets Analyzed

Subject disposition will be listed and summarized by treatment group and overall and will include the number and percentage of subjects:

- screened;
- randomized;
- randomized and not treated;
- treated;
- available at each study visit (treatment period, 30 day safety follow-up, long term follow-up at every 3 months until approximately 18 months or deaths of all patients, whichever is earlier);
- included in each study population (ITT, PP, Safety).

In addition, the number and percentage of subjects who complete the study and who discontinued early, including a breakdown of the primary reasons as reported in the eCRF for early termination, will be presented for all analysis populations (ITT, PP, Safety). Additional summaries for safety follow up (reasons for not completing safety follow up) and long term follow up (status of long term follow up, cause of death recorded at long term follow up) will be provided for each treatment arm for the ITT, PP and safety population.

A summary of patient enrollment by site will also be provided by treatment group and overall for the ITT population.

A summary of the reasons for screen failure as well as the number of subjects screened but not randomized will be produced. No other information for screen failures will be presented.

7.3 Protocol Deviations

All protocol deviations will be listed and summarized by treatment group for the ITT population.

All important protocol deviations leading to exclusion from the PP population (see Section 5) will be listed and summarized by treatment group for the ITT population.

Statistical Analysis Plan

Version: Final

Date of Issue: 20 March 2018

Cantex Pharmaceuticals, Inc. Protocol No. CNTX-CX-01 2015 J\ML I Covance Study ID: 000000146201

7.4 Demographics and Other Baseline Characteristics

Demographic and baseline characteristics will be listed and summarized by treatment group and overall for all analysis populations (ITT, PP, Safety). Standard descriptive statistics will be presented for the continuous variables of:

- Age at screening (years) [calculated as (informed consent date - date of birth)/365.25 and reported as whole years];
- weight (kg);
- height (cm);
- BMI
- Time since diagnosis
- Baseline blasts in bone marrow(%)
- Baseline LDH

The total counts and percentages of subjects will be presented for the categorical variables of:

- age group (years) (grouped as <70 and 2: 70);
- sex;
- race;
- ethnicity;
- AML type (de novo or secondary);
- Baseline peripheral blasts (Yes/No)
- ECOG performance status
- Time since diagnosis(<= 30 days,> 30 days)

No formal tests of statistical significance will be performed on the demographic and baseline data.

Other baseline measurements, such as bone marrow aspirate/biopsy, pregnancy test result, lab parameters, vital signs, ECG and ECOG, will be summarized by treatment group with the post-baseline measurements.

7.4.1 Medical History

Medical history will be coded using the latest available Medical Dictionary for Regulatory Activities (MedDRA). All medical history will be listed, and the number and percentage of subjects with any medical history will be summarized for some analysis populations (ITT, Safety) by system organ class (SOC) and preferred term (PT) for each treatment group and overall.

7.4.2 Prior, Post treatment (anti AML) and Concomitant Medications

Medications received prior to or concomitantly with treatment will be coded using the WHO Drug Dictionary [March 2016 132 version] Anatomical Therapeutic Chemical (ATC) Classification codes.

Prior, post treatment medications and concomitant medications are defined as follows:

- Concomitant medications are those with a start date on or after the first dose date of study treatment, or those with a start date before the first dose date of study treatment and a stop date on or after the first dose date of study treatment.
- Prior medications will be defined as non-study medication with a stop date prior to the first dose of study treatment.
- Post treatment medications are those with start date after the last dose of study drug.

Concomitant medications will be further divided according to whether they were started before (both prior and concomitant) or after (concomitant-only) the first dose of treatment.

If a medication cannot be classified as "prior" or "concomitant" after applying imputation rules for missing/incomplete dates, it will be classified as concomitant.

Prior anti-AML treatment medications and concomitant medications will be listed and summarized separately for ITT analysis population. Post treatment medications will be listed only.

The number and percentage of subjects using each medication will be displayed together with the number and percentage of subjects using at least one medication within each therapeutic class (ATC-Level 2), chemical subgroup (ATC-Level 4), and generic term.

7.5 Measurements of Treatment Exposure and Study Drug Usage Rate

Extent of study treatment exposure will be summarized for the entire study treatment period and by cycle. Exposure variables will include duration of study treatment, number of dose reductions, number of treatment delays (interruptions), number of treatment cycles, and dose intensity relative to dose levels specified in the protocol.

There are three types of treatment cycles: induction cycle, re-induction and consolidation cycles. For each cycle, the exposure for each drug (Idarubicin, Cytarabine, CX-01) is taken as the sum of duration of drugs for drug taken within that cycle. For drugs that started and ended on the same day, it will be regarded as 1 day, for drugs that started and ended on different days, the duration will be calculated as date of last dose minus date of first dose + 1 day for the period which the drug was administered. Proportion of patients who are exposed to the full expected duration for each component of the study drug will be presented for each cycle.

The study drug usage rate calculation for the induction cycle is as follows, where the expected number of days is the number of days the patients were expected to take the drug, up to the point of study

Statistical Analysis Plan

Version: Final

Date of Issue: 20 March 2018

Cantex Pharmaceuticals, Inc. Protocol No. CNTX-CX-01 2015 AML I Covance Study ID: 000000146201

discontinuation. If a patient was scheduled to take 7 days of drug but only took the drug for 5 days because of early withdrawal, then the expected number of days would be 5.

The calculation of BSA will be based on the best possible results for study drug usage (closest to 100% and below) from Mostellar, Dubois and Gehm, formulae as outlined below.

DuBois[1]

$$BSA (m^2) = 0.007184 \times \text{Height(cm)}^{0.725} \times \text{Weight(kg)}^{0.425}$$

Gehan[2]:

$$BSA (m^2) = 0.0235 \times \text{Height(cm)}^{0.7246} \times \text{Weight(kg)}^{0.51456}$$

Mostellar[3]:

$$BSA (m^2) = ([\text{Height(cm)} \times \text{Weight(kg)}] / 3600)^{0.5}$$

Group 1: Idarubicin + Cytarabine

Idarubicin: Actual total dosage per 1112 / (12 mg/1112 x expected number of days) [Maximum expected number of days=3]

Cytarabine: Actual total dosage per 1112 / (100 mg/1112 x expected number of days) [Maximum expected number of days=7]

Group 2: Idarubicin + Cytarabine + plus lower dose CX-01

Initial CX-01 4 mg/kg, (0 or 100%)

CX-01: Actual total dosage per kg / (3 mg/kg/day x expected number of days) [Maximum expected number of days=7]

Idarubicin: Actual total dosage per 1112 / (12 mg/1112 x expected number of days) [Maximum expected number of days=3]

Cytarabine: Actual total dosage per 1112 / (100 mg/1112 x expected number of days) [Maximum expected number of days=7]

Group 3: Idarubicin + Cytarabine + plus higher dose CX-01

Initial CX-01 4 mg/kg, (0 or 100%)

CX-01: Actual total dosage per kg / (6 mg/kg/day x expected number of days) [Maximum expected number of days=7]

Statistical Analysis Plan

Version: Final

Dale of Issue: 20 March 2018

Canlax Pharmaceuticals, Inc, Protocol No, CNTX-(CX-01 2015 AML I Covance Study ID: 000000146201

Idarubicin: Actual total dosage per 1112/(12 mg/1112 x expected number of days) [Maximum expected number of days=3]
Cytarabine: Actual total dosage per 1112/(100 mg/1112 x expected number of days) [Maximum expected number of days=7]

The study drug usage rate calculation for the re-induction cycle under 5+2 regimen is as follows:

Group 1: Idarubicin + Cytarabine

Idarubicin: Actual total dosage per 1112/(12 mg/1112 x expected number of days) [Maximum expected number of days=2]
Cytarabine: Actual total dosage per 1112/(100 mg/1112 x expected number of days) [Maximum expected number of days=5]

Group 2: Idarubicin + Cytarabine + plus lower dose CX-01

Initial CX-01 4 mg/kg, (0 or 100%)

CX01: Actual total dosage per kg/(3 mg/kg/day x expected number of days) [Maximum expected number of days=5]
Idarubicin: Actual total dosage per 1112/ (12 mg/1112 x expected number of days) [Maximum expected number of days=2]
Cytarabine: Actual total dosage per 1112/ (100 mg/m² x expected number of days) [Maximum expected number of days=5]

Group 3: Idarubicin + Cytarabine + plus higher dose CX-01

Initial CX-01 4 mg/kg, (0 or 100%)

CX01: Actual total dosage per kg/ (6 mg/kg/day x expected number of days) [Maximum expected number of days=5]
Idarubicin: Actual total dosage per 1112/ (12 mg/1112 x expected number of days) [Maximum expected number of days=2]
Cytarabine: Actual total dosage per 1112/ (100 mg/m² x expected number of days) [Maximum expected number of days=5]

The study drug usage rate calculation for the consolidation cycle is as follows:

Statistical Analysis Plan

Version: Final

Date of Issue: 20 March 2018

Cantcx Pharmaceuticals, Inc. Protocol No. CNTX-CX-01 2015 AML I Covance Study ID:000000146201

Group 1: Cytarabine

Cytarabine: Actual total dosage per m²/ (2 g/ m²x expected number of days) [Maximum expected number of days=3]

Group 2: Cytarabine + plus lower dose CX-01

Initial CX-01 4 mg/kg, (0 or 100%)

CXOJ: Actual total dosage per kg/(3 mg/kgx expected number of days) [Maximum expected number of days=5]

Cytarabine: Actual total dosage per 1112/(2 g/ m²x expected number of days) [Maximum expected number of days=3]

Group 3: Cytarabine + plus higher dose CX-01

Initial CX-01 4 mg/kg, (0 or 100%)

CXOI: Actual total dosage per kg/(6 mg/kgx expected number of days) [Maximum expected number of days=5]

Cytarabine: Actual total dosage per 1112/(2 g/ m²x expected number of days) [Maximum expected number of days=3]

7.6 Efficacy

7.6.1 Primary Efficacy Analysis

Fisher exact test will be used to compare the proportion of CRs between each dose and control for the ITT population using one sided test at 15% level of significance along with a 70% CI. These tests will be conducted in a fixed sequence: higher dose versus control first and lower dose versus control second, with the second test considered exploratory (failed) if the first test fails.

7.6.2 Secondary Efficacy Analysis

The primary efficacy analysis will be repeated using the PP Population as a supportive analysis along with CRi and composite CR for ITT and PP. Complete response rates and composite complete response rates and confidence intervals will also be reported for key subgroups (De-novo vs secondary AML at diagnosis, Age < 70 vs Age ≥ 70, ECOG performance status = 1 vs ECOG performance status = 2). The following secondary analyses will be performed on the ITT population. Analyses of EFS, LFS, time to neutrophil and platelet recovery, and OS will be descriptive. Kaplan-Meier (KM) estimates will be used to estimate the survival distribution for each arm and KM plots will be produced to accompany these analyses. 95% Confidence Intervals will be reported for medians and KM estimates. Duration of response will be analyzed using a similar approach; the survival distributions will be estimated as cumulative incidence functions.

Statistical Analysis Plan

Version: Final

Date of Issue: 20 March 2018

Cantcx Pharmaceuticals, Inc. Protocol No. CNTX-CX-01 2015 AML I Covance Study ID: 0000014620 I

Mortality rate at Day 30, Day 60, and Day 90 will be reported using descriptive statistics in a manner similar to the reporting of the morphologic CR rate. The time to neutrophil and platelet recoveries will be reported using the following descriptive statistics: N, mean, SD, median, minimum, maximum, and the 1st and 3rd quartiles.

7.6.3 Sensitivity Analysis

None.

7.6.4 Subgroup Analysis

Descriptive statistics for the primary efficacy variable (CR) and composite CR and 95% confidence intervals will be provided of the following subgroups for ITT population provided there is sufficient number of patients in total within the subgroup across the treatment arms:

- Age groups (<70 and 2: 70)
- AML at diagnosis (de novo, secondary)
- ECOG performance status (1 Vs ECOG=2)

7.6.5 Exploratory Analysis

Additional efficacy analyses will be performed as exploratory analysis for the following variables, summarized by treatment groups and analyzed in the same way as secondary analyses above.

- Duration of composite CR (if present)
- Days until neutrophil recovery to 2: 500/ LL (from date of randomization and from date of first study drug)
- Days until platelet recovery to 2: 20,000/ LL (from date of randomization and from date of first study drug)

7.7 Safety

7.7.1 Adverse Events

All adverse events (AEs) recorded on the eCRF will be coded using the MedDRA dictionary [Version 14.1] and classified as either pre-treatment AEs or treatment-emergent AEs (TEAEs) as follows:

- Pre-treatment AEs are events that start prior to the date of first dose of study treatment.
- Treatment-emergent AEs (TEAEs) are events with start date and time on or after the date and time of first dose of study treatment (and up to 30 days after date of last dose of treatment) with

Statistical Analysis Plan

Version: Final

Date of Issue: 20 March 2018

Cantex Pharmaceuticals, Inc. Protocol No. CNTX-CX-01 2015 AML I Covance Study ID: 00000014620 I

start date prior to the date of first dose of study treatment whose severity worsens on or after the date and time of first dose of study treatment.

Assessment of AE severity will be based on the National Cancer Institute-Common Terminology Criteria for Adverse Events (NCI-CTCAE, version 4.0.3).

All AE data will be listed by treatment group including Pre-treatment AEs and TEAEs. The number and percentage of subjects reporting each treatment AE and TEAEs will be summarized for each treatment group and overall, by System Organ Class (SOC) (sorted alphabetically) and Preferred Term (**PT**) (sorted by descending overall total) for Safety populations.

In addition, corresponding listings of serious AEs (SAEs), AEs leading to discontinuation of treatment, AEs causing interruptions from study treatment, AEs causing dose reduction from study treatment and study treatment-related AEs causing dose reductions are provided.

An overview table will summarize the number and percentage of subjects with at least one of the following AEs/TEAEs, where subjects with more than one AEs/TEAE in a particular category are counted only once in that category:

- any AE;
- any TEAEs;
- treatment-related TEAE;
- any AE by maximum NCI-CTCAE grade; treatment-related TEAE by maximum NCI-CTCAE grade;
- AE leading to treatment interruption;
- treatment-emergent AEs leading to treatment interruption;
- AE leading to treatment reduction;
- treatment-emergent AEs leading to treatment reduction;
- AE leading to treatment discontinuation; treatment-emergent AEs leading to discontinuation from the study;
- SAE;
- treatment-emergent SAE;
- SAE leading to death;
- treatment-emergent SAE leading to death;
- SAE leading to treatment discontinuation;

The number and percentage of subjects reporting each TEAE will be summarized by System Organ Class (SOC) and Preferred Term (PT) for the Safety population. Tables will be sorted alphabetically by SOC.

PTs will be sorted by descending overall total; if the number and percentage are the same for different PTs, the PTs will be listed in alphabetical order (within the SOC). The following summaries will be produced:

Statistical Analysis Plan

Version: Final

Date of Issue: 20 March 2018

Cantex Pharmaceuticals, Inc. Protocol No. CNTX-CX-01 2015 AML I Covance Study ID: 000000146201

- TEAEs by SOC and PT;
- TEAEs by PT; NCI-CTCAE Grade 3 or higher TEAEs by SOC and PT;
- NCI-CTCAE Grade 2 or lower TEAEs by SOC and PT;
- TEAEs related to treatment, by SOC and PT;
- TEAEs by maximum NCI-CTCAE grade, by SOC and PT;
- Treatment--related TEAEs by maximum NCI-CTCAE grade, by SOC and PT;
- TEAEs causing discontinuation from treatment, by CTCAE and worst CTCAE grade;
- TEAEs related to treatment causing discontinuation from treatment, by CTCAE and worst CTCAE grade;
- Serious TEAEs, by SOC and PT;
- NCI-CTCAE Grade 3 or higher Serious TEAEs, by SOC and PT;
- NCI-CTCAE Grade 2 or lower Serious TEAEs, by SOC and PT;
- Serious TEAEs related to treatment by CTCAE and worst CTCAE grade;
- TEAEs leading to death, by SOC and PT

In the above summaries, subjects with more than one AE/TEAE within a particular SOC are counted only once for that SOC. Similarly, subjects with more than one AE/TEAE within a particular PT are counted only once for that PT. For summary by maximum severity, subjects with multiple AE/TEAEs within a particular SOC or PT will be counted under the category of their most severe AE/TEAE within that SOC and PT.

7.7.2 Laboratory Evaluations

Clinical laboratory assessments will be summarized using frequency tables, shift tables, and descriptive statistics. Frequency tables and shift tables will be presented by NCI-CTCAE grade. Laboratory variables with no NCI-CTCAE group will be presented in shift tables with respect to normal range. All laboratory variables will be presented in tables of descriptive statistics (mean, SD, etc.) and graphs will be presented for PT/INR, aPTT, anti-factor Xa, fibrinogen, D-dimer, and platelet count.

7.7.3 Vital Signs and ECOG performance status

Vital signs variables and ECOG performance status will be summarized using descriptive statistics at screening visit and start of consolidation cycle (vital signs only).

7.7.4 Electrocardiograms

Counts and proportion of patients with clinically significant abnormal results at screening and Day 7 will be reported.

Statistical Analysis Plan

Version: Final

Date of Issue: 20 March 2018

Cantex Pharmaceuticals, Inc. Protocol No. CNTX-CX-01 2015 AML I Covance Study ID: 000000146201

7.8 Interim Analysis

A Data Safety Monitoring Committee (DSMC) will be instituted for this study according to a separate DSMC Charter in order to ensure ongoing safety of study subjects.

No other interim analysis is planned.

8 CHANGES FROM PLANNED ANALYSES IN PROTOCOL

A new analysis population mITT is added as per client request after the first DSMB meeting.

For primary objective, the time component required (on or after 21 days from date of randomization) for the recognition of morphologic CR is added in the definition.

For secondary objective, the time component required (on or after 21 days from date of randomization) for the recognition of CRi and CRp is added in the definition.

For secondary and exploratory objectives, the following variables are additional to the protocol:

- Duration of composite CR, with the definition of composite CR being clarified as CR or CRi or CRp.
- Days until neutrophil recovery to $2: 500/ \mu\text{L}$
- Days until platelet recovery to $2: 20,000/ \mu\text{L}$

For Leukemia-Free State (LFS), the definition is now changed to from date of leukemia free state, because the protocol definition from date of randomization is not correct.

Repeat of CRi and composite CR in the same fashion as primary efficacy analysis and addition of composite CR for subgroup analysis.

Compliance is termed as study drug usage rate in the SAP.

Competing risk of death analyses will not be performed.

Post treatment medications will only be listed and not summarized as per client request.

9 DATA ISSUES

Not applicable.

10 REFERENCES

[1] DuBois D, DuBois DF. A formula to estimate the approximate surface area if height and weight be known. Arch Int Med 1916;17:863-71.

Statistical Analysis Plan

Version: Final

Date of Issue: 20 March 2018

Cantex Pharmaceuticals, Inc. Protocol No. CNTX-CX-01 2015 AML I Covance Study ID: 00000146201

[2] Gchan EA, George SL. Estimation of human body surface area from height and weight. Cancer Chemother Rep 1970;54:225-35.

[3] Mosteller RD. Simplified calculation of body-surface area. N Engl J Med 1987;317:1098.

Statistical Analysis Plan

Version: Final

Date of Issue: 20 March 2011

Cantex Pharmaceuticals, Inc, Protocol No, CNTX-CX-01 20 J 5 AML J

Covance Study ID: 000000 J 4620 J

11 APPENDICES

Appendix I- Schedule of Events

Table 11-1 Induction/Re-induction Cycle Schedule of Study Procedures

Examination	Screen Visit D-28-1	D1	D2	D3	D4	DS	D6	D7	D 8-13	D 14-21	At count recovery & Weekly from D21 until count recovery or D60 ¹⁵	Early Term Visit	Safety FU visit (30 days after last dose of treatment)	Long Term FU contact (every 3 month sup to death, or EoS) ¹⁶
Informed consent ¹	X													
Demographic and medical history	X													
Eligibility criteria	X	X												
Randomization		X												
Idarubicin ²		X	X	X										
Cytarabine ³		X	X	X	X	X	X	X						
CX-01 Bolus ⁴		X												
CX-01 ⁵ continuous infusion		X	X	X	X	X	X	X						
ECOG status	X													
Vital signs (BP,	X													

Statistical Analysis Plan

Version: Final

Date of Issue: 2J) March 201 11

Cantex Pharmaceuticals, Inc. Protocol No. CNTX-CX-01 2015 AML I

Covance Study ID: 00000014620 I

Table 11 1 Induction/Re-induction Cycle Schedule of Study Procedures

Examination	Screen Visit D -28-1	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	D6	D7	D 8-13	D 14-21	At count recovery & Weekly from D21 until count recovery or D60 ¹⁵	Early Term Visit	Safety FU visit (30 days after last dose of treatment)	Long Term FU contact (every 3 month sup to death, or EoS) ¹⁶
heart rate, height and weight) ⁶														
Physical exam	X													
12-lead ECG	X							X						
Echocardiography orMUGAscan	X													
Hematology ⁷	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Anti-factor Xa, ^{8 9}	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	x9			X		
PT/INR, aPTT ^{8 10}	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	xio	X	X	X	X	
Chemistry ¹¹	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
PK sampling ¹²				X		X								
AE Assessment	Continuously													
Previous medications	X													
Concomitant medications	continuously													

Statistical Analysis Plan

Version: Final

Date of Issue: 20 March 2018

Cantex Pharmaceuticals, Inc. Protocol No. CNTX-CX-01 2015 AML I

Covance Study ID: 000000146201

Table 11-1 Induction/Re-induction Cycle Schedule of Study Procedures

Examination	Screen Visit D-28-1	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	D6	D7	D 8-13	D 14-21	At count recovery & Weekly from D21 until count recovery or D60 ¹⁵	Early Term Visit	Safety FU visit (30 days after last dose of treatment)	Long Term FU contact (every 3 month up to death, or EoS) ¹⁶
Fibrinogen, D-dimer	X										X	X	X	
Serum or urine pregnancy test ¹³	X												X	
Bone marrow aspirate/ Biopsy ¹⁴	x14									x14	x14			
Relapse and survival data														X

Abbreviations: AE=adverse event, ALT=alanine aminotransferase, ANC=absolute neutrophil count, anti-Xa=anti-factor Xa, aPTT=activated partial thromboplastin time, AST=aspartate aminotransferase, BP=blood pressure, BUN=blood urea nitrogen, CBC=complete blood count, CX-01=2-O, 3-O desulfated heparin, D=day, ECG=electrocardiogram, ECOG=Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group, EoS=end of study, FU=follow-up, INR=international normalized ratio, IV=intravenous, LDH=lactate dehydrogenase, MUGA=multi gated acquisition, OS=overall survival, PK=pharmacokinetics, PT=prothrombin time, Term=termination.

1. Informed consent must be obtained before any study-related procedures are conducted.

Statistical Analysis Plan

Version: Final

Date of Issue: 2JL March 201

Cantex Pharmaceuticals, Inc. Protocol No. CNTX-CX-01 2015 AML I

Covance Study ID: 00000014620 I

2. Idarubicin administered at a dose of 12 mg/m²/day by slow (10 to 30 minutes) IV injection/infusion daily on Days 1, 2, and 3.
3. Cytarabine administered at a dose of 100 mg/m²/day as a continuous 24-hour IV infusion on Days 1-7. Patients who do not achieve leukemia-free state (<5% bone marrow blasts) on bone marrow aspirate performed between Days 14-21 may receive a re-induction cycle with the same regimen ("7 + 3" ± CX-01). If in the Investigator's opinion, the patient is not fit to receive full re-induction cycle of "7 + 3" ± CX-01, at the Investigator's discretion the patient may receive "5 + 2" ± CX-01 which is 5 days of cytarabine (Days 1-5) and 2 days of idarubicin (Days 1 and 2).
4. CX-01 administered at a dose of 4 mg/kg as an initial bolus on Day 1 only, 30 minutes after completion of administration of the first dose of idarubicin.
5. CX-01 administered at a dose of 0.125 or 0.25 mg/kg/hour as a continuous 24-hour IV infusion on Days 1-7.
6. Height obtained at Screening only. Actual body weight will be measured at the beginning of each cycle to calculate treatment doses.
7. Hematology **must** include the following: hemoglobin, ANC, and platelets. All other hematology assessments should be performed only if standard of care and/or clinically indicated. Hematology samples will be collected daily until discharge and weekly thereafter until recovery.
8. Note: blood samples for PT/INR, aPTT and anti-Xa levels will be collected 12 hours after the bolus dose of CX-01.
9. Anti-Xa samples, will be collected only on Days 1-8.
10. PT/aPTT will be collected daily on Days 1-8, and on Day 9, Day 11 and Day 13.
11. Chemistry (and comprehensive metabolic panel) includes BUN, serum creatinine, total bilirubin, ALT, AST, and alkaline phosphatase. Samples will be collected daily until discharge.
12. At selected sites, blood samples for steady-state PK analysis will be collected during the induction cycle from the first six randomized patients assigned to CX-01 on Days 3 and 5 at a single time point.
13. For females of childbearing potential only. All female patients will have a urine pregnancy test at Screening; positive urine tests must be confirmed by a serum pregnancy test.
14. Bone marrow aspirates and/or biopsies are not performed weekly. If the patient's peripheral blood is negative for persistent AML: a bone marrow aspirate and/or biopsy will be performed (once) between Days 14-21 to determine the need for re-induction. Bone marrow biopsy may be necessary if sufficient spicules are not available on aspirate. Bone marrow aspirate at baseline and follow-up should include analysis by flow cytometry and cytogenetic analysis. Bone marrow (or peripheral blood if bone marrow is unavailable) should be sent to the institution's local cytogenetic laboratory for analysis. For patients with documented CR, confirmatory bone marrow aspirate slides will be submitted to the Sponsor or designee. If count recovery has not occurred by Day 42, a bone marrow aspirate/biopsy will be performed to evaluate disease status, unless presence of persistent AML in peripheral blood.

Statistical Analysis Plan

Version: Final

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Cantex Pharmaceuticals, Inc. Protocol No. CNTX-CX-01 2015 AML 1

Covance Study JD: 000000146201

15. Count recovery is defined as ANC of $> 1000/\mu\text{L}$ and a platelet count $> 100,000/\mu\text{L}$.
16. During long term follow-up, relapse and survival data will be collected every 3 months until death or until the end of study. The end of study will occur approximately 18 months after the last patient is randomized.

Statistical Analysis Plan

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Date of Issue: 20 March 2018

Cantex Pharmaceuticals, Inc. Protocol No. CNTX-CX-01 2015 AML I
Covance Study ID: 00000014620 I

Table 11-2 Consolidation Cycle Schedule of Study Procedures

Examination	1)	1)	1)	1)	1)	Weekly from D6 until count recover y8
	1	2	3	4	5	
Hematology ¹	X	X	X	X	X	X
PT/INR, aPTT, and anti-X a ²	X	X	X	X	X	
Chemistry ³	X	X	X	X	X	X
Vital signs (BP, heart rate, height and weight) ⁴	X					
Cytarabine ⁵	X		X		X	
c-X-01 Bolus ⁶	X					
CX-01 ⁷ continuous infusion	X	X	X	X	X	
Concomitant medications	continuously					
Adverse events	continuously					
Bone marrow aspirate/ Biopsy						x9

Abbreviations: aPTT=activated partial thromboplastin time, anti-Xa=anti-factor IOa, BP® blood pressure; CBC=complete blood count, D=day, INR=international normalized ratio, PT=prothrombin time.

1. Hematology **must** include the following: hemoglobin, ANC, and platelets. All other hematology assessments should be performed only if standard of care and/or clinically indicated. Hematology samples will be collected daily until discharge and weekly thereafter until recovery.
2. PT/aPTT and anti-Xa blood samples will be collected 12 hours alter the bolus dose of CX-01.
3. Chemistry (and comprehensive metabolic panel) will be collected daily until discharge.
4. Actual body weight will be measured at the beginning of each cycle to calculate treatment doses.
5. Cytarabine administered at a dose of 1.0 g/m² over 3 hours, every 12 hours on Days 1, 3, and 5.
6. CX-01 administered at a dose of 4 mg/kg as an initial bolus on Day 1, 30 minutes after completion of the first 3-hour infusion of cytarabine, followed immediately by a continuous CX-01 24-hour IV infusion.
7. CX-01 administered at a dose of 0.125 or 0.25 mg/kg/hour as a continuous 24-hour IV infusion on Days 1-5 for a total of 120 hours of continuous CX-01 infusion.
8. Count recovery is defined as ANC of > 1000/µL and a platelet count > 100,000/ tL.
9. Bone marrow aspirate/biopsy is not done weekly. If the patient's peripheral blood is negative for persistent AML and count recovery has not occurred by Day 42 (of Consolidation cycle), a bone marrow aspirate/biopsy will be done to evaluate disease status.

Appendix 11 - Table, Figure and Listing Shells

The tabk, figure and listing shells and corresponding Table of Contents are available as a separate file.

TABLES, FIGURES, AND LISTINGS SHELLS

A Randomized, Phase II Study of CX-01 Combined With Standard Induction Therapy for Newly Diagnosed Acute Myeloid Leukemia

TFL Status: Final

TFL Date: 2018-03-08T07:32:05

Study Drug: CX-01

Sponsor Reference:

Covance Study No: 000000146201

I. INTRODUCTION

The table, figure, and listing (TFL) shells presented in this document are mock-ups and may be subject to minor format modifications once the actual data are used. The data represented in this document are used for example purposes only and do not reflect the actual study data captured. The overall contents in any individual TFL shell will not change, although additional tables may be added if necessary, thus changing the table number scheme. Significant changes will be approved by the responsible Covance Clinical Pharmacology project team member and communicated to the Sponsor.

1.1 General Programming Specifications

All TFLs will follow the following rules:

Papersize will be A4, with the following margins in Inches:

Landscape

top	1.5	len
bottom	1.73	right

Portrait

Top	1.5	ell	1.5
Bottom	1.5	right	1.23

Every TFL will have a footnote containing program location, name, run date and run time (optional), listing source, the name of the last person who ran the program, and the status of the output: Dry run - Draft-- Final Draft- Final (others as needed)

Dates will be presented in the format yyyy-mm-dd

The presentation order of the statistics will be:

Mean, SD, median, minimum, maximum, N. The abbreviations Med, Min, Max may be used, if necessary.

Rules for significant digits in safety data tables are as follows: if the raw value has x decimal places, then the mean and the median will have x decimal places, the standard deviation will have x+1 decimal places.

N will be presented as whole numbers.

1.2 Derived Parameters

Individual derived parameters (e.g. pharmacokinetic parameters) and appropriate summary statistics will be reported to three significant figures.

1.3 Tables Summarizing Categorical Data

Tables that summarize categorical data will be created per these specifications:

1. If the number of events is zero, data will be presented as "0".
2. If the categories of a parameter are ordered, all categories between the maximum possible category and the minimum category will be included, even if 0 for a given category.
3. If the categories are not ordered, only those categories for which there is at least one subject represented will be included.
4. A "missing" category will be included for any parameter for which information is missing. This will ensure that the population size totals are consistent across different parameters.

2. TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Section 14 Tables	
	Overall Preface Tables, Figures and Listings	10
Table 14.1.2.1	Summary of Study Completion and Withdrawal	11
Table 14.1.2.2	Summary of Withdrawal ITT Population	11
Table 14.1.2.3	Summary of Withdrawal PP Population	11
Table 14.1.2.4	Summary of Withdrawal Safety Population	12
Table 14.1.2.5	Summary of Screen Failures Enrolled Population	13
Table 14.1.2.6	Summary of Subject Disposition - Safety Follow-up ITT Population	14
Table 14.1.2.7	Summary of Subject Disposition - Safety Follow-up PP Population	14
Table 14.1.2.8	Summary of Subject Disposition - Safety Follow-up Safety Population	14
Table 14.1.2.9	Summary of Subject Disposition - Long Term Follow-up Month X ITT Population	14
Table 14.1.2.10	Summary of Subject Disposition - Long Term Follow-up Month X PP Population	15
Table 14.1.2.11	Summary of Subject Disposition - Long Term Follow-up Month X Safety Population	15
Table 14.1.2.12	Summary of Protocol Deviations ITT Population	16
Table 14.1.6	Summary of Demography ITT Population	17
Table 14.1.7	Summary of Demography PP Population	18
Table 14.1.8	Summary of Demography Safety Population	22
Table 14.1.9	Summary of Medical History ITT Population	22
Table 14.1.10	Summary of Medical History Safety Population	24
Table 14.1.11	Summary of Prior Medications-AML ITT Population	24
Table 14.1.12	Summary of Concomitant Medications-AML ITT Population	25
Table 14.1.13	Summary of Prior Medications-non AML ITT Population	26
Table 14.1.14	Summary of Concomitant Medications-non AML ITT Population	27
Table 14.1.15	Summary of Study Drug Usage Rate Induction Cycle ITT Population	28
Table 14.1.16	Summary of Study Drug Usage Rate Induction Cycle PP Population	28
Table 14.1.17	Summary of Study Drug Usage Rate Re-induction (7+3) Cycle Safety Population	28
Table 14.1.18	Summary of Study Drug Usage Rate Re-induction (5+2) Cycle ITT Population	29
Table 14.1.19	Summary of Study Drug Usage Rate Consolidation Cycle 1 Cycle ITT Population	29
Table 14.1.20	Summary of Study Drug Usage Rate Consolidation Cycle 2 Cycle ITT Population	29
Table 14.1.21	Summary of Study Drug Usage Rate Induction Cycle PP Population	29
Table 14.1.22	Summary of Study Drug Usage Rate Re-induction (7+3) Cycle PP Population	29
Table 14.1.23	Summary of Study Drug Usage Rate Re-induction (5+2) Cycle PP Population	30
Table 14.1.24	Summary of Study Drug Usage Rate Consolidation Cycle 1 Cycle PP Population	30
Table 14.1.25	Summary of Study Drug Usage Rate Consolidation Cycle 2 Cycle PP Population	30

Table 14.1.26	Summary of Study Drug Usage Rate Induction Cycle Safety Population	30
Table 14.1.27	Summary of Study Drug Usage Rate Re-induction (7+3) Cycle Safety Population	31
Table 14.1.28	Summary of Study Drug Usage Rate Re-induction (5+2) Cycle Safety Population	31
Table 14.1.29	Summary of Study Drug Usage Rate Consolidation Cycle 1 Cycle Safety Population	31
Table 14.1.30	Summary of Study Drug Usage Rate Consolidation Cycle 2 Cycle Safety Population	31
Table 14.1.31	Summary of Treatment Exposure by Cycle Safety Population	32
Figure 14.2.1	Overall Survival plot ITT Population	37
Figure 14.2.2	Overall Survival plot MITT Population	37
Figure 14.2.3	Overall Survival plot PP Population	37
Figure 14.2.4	CIF plot for event free survival (from date of randomization) ITT Population	38
Figure 14.2.5	CIF plot for event free survival (from date of randomization) MITT Population	39
Figure 14.2.6	CIF plot for leukemia free survival ITT Population	39
Figure 14.2.7	CIF plot for leukemia free survival MITT Population	39
Figure 14.2.8	CIF plot for neutrophil (>500) recovery (from date of randomization) ITT Population	39
Figure 14.2.9	CIF plot for platelet (>20000) recovery (from date of randomization) ITT Population	39
Figure 14.2.10	CIF plot for neutrophil (>1000) recovery (from date of randomization) ITT Population	39
Figure 14.2.11	CIF plot for platelet (>100000) recovery (from date of randomization) ITT Population	39
Figure 14.2.12	CIF plot for relapse (morphologic CR) ITT Population	39
Figure 14.2.13	CIF plot for relapse (composite CR) ITT Population	39
Figure 14.2.14	CIF plot for relapse (composite CR) MITT Population	39
Table 14.2.1	Primary Outcome-CR ITT Population	40
Table 14.2.2	Primary Outcome-CR MITT Population	40
Table 14.2.3	Primary Outcome-CR PP Population	40
Table 14.2.4	Secondary Outcome-CR ITT Population	40
Table 14.2.5	Secondary Outcome-CR MITT Population	40
Table 14.2.6	Secondary Outcome-CR PP Population	41
Table 14.2.7	Secondary Outcome-Composite CR ITT Population	41
Table 14.2.8	Secondary Outcome-Composite CR MITT Population	41
Table 14.2.9	Secondary Outcome-Composite CR PP Population	41
Table 14.2.10	Mortality Day-30 ITT Population	42
Table 14.2.11	Mortality Day-60 ITT Population	42
Table 14.2.12	Mortality Day-90 ITT Population	42
Table 14.2.13	Mortality Day-30 MITT Population	42
Table 14.2.14	Mortality Day-60 MITT Population	42
Table 14.2.15	Mortality Day-90 MITT Population	42
Table 14.2.16	Mortality Day-30 PP Population	42
Table 14.2.17	Mortality Day-60 PP Population	42
Table 14.2.18	Mortality Day-90 PP Population	42
Table 14.2.19	Summary of Overall Survival ITT Population	43

Table 14.2.20	Summary of Overall Survival MITT Population	43
Table 14.2.21	Summary of Overall Survival PP Population	43
Table 14.2.22	Summary of Overall Survival KM Estimate ITT Population	44
Table 14.2.23	Summary of Overall Survival KM Estimate MITT Population	44
Table 14.2.24	Summary of Overall Survival KM Estimate PP Population	44
Table 14.2.25	Time to Event Free Survival - Days ITT Population	45
Table 14.2.26	Time to Event Free Survival - Days IVHTT Population	45
Table 14.2.27	Time to Leukemia Free Survival - Days (from randomization) ITT Population	45
Table 14.2.28	Time to Leukemia Free Survival - Days (from randomization) MITT Population	45
Table 14.2.29	Time to Neutrophil Recovery (>500) - Days (from randomization) ITT Population	45
Table 14.2.30	Time to platelet Recovery (>20000) - Days (from randomization) ITT Population	46
Table 14.2.31	Time to Neutrophil Recovery (>1000) - Days (from randomization) ITT Population	46
Table 14.2.32	Time to platelet Recovery (>100000) - Days (from randomization) ITT Population	46
Table 14.2.33	Time to relapse (duration of morphologic CR)- Days ITT Population	46
Table 14.2.34	Time to relapse (duration of composite CR) - Days ITT Population	46
Table 14.2.35	Time to Event Free Survival - Days (from randomization) PP Population	46
Table 14.2.36	Time to Leukemia Free Survival - Days PP Population	46
Table 14.2.37	Time to Neutrophil Recovery (>500)- Days (from randomization) PP Population	46
Table 14.2.38	Time to platelet Recovery (>20000)- Days (from randomization) PP Population	46
Table 14.2.39	Time to Neutrophil Recovery (>1000) - Days (from randomization) PP Population	46
Table 14.2.40	Time to platelet Recovery (>100000) - Days (from randomization) PP Population	46
Table 14.2.41	Time to relapse (duration of morphologic CR)- Days PP Population	47
Table 14.2.42	Time to relapse (duration of composite CR) - Days PP Population	47
Table 14.2.43	Subgroup Analysis-CR ITT Population	48
Table 14.2.44	Subgroup Analysis-Composite CR ITT Population	48
Table 14.3.1.1	Overall Summary of Adverse Events Safety Population	49
Table 14.3.1.2	Summary of Treatment related Adverse Event (Idarubicin) Safety Population	51
Table 14.3.1.3	Summary of Treatment related Adverse Event (Cytarabine) Safety Population	53
Table 14.3.1.4	Summary of Treatment related Adverse Event (CX01) Safety Population	53
Table 14.3.1.5	Summary of Adverse Event due to underlying disease or other drugs or chemicals Safety Population	53
Table 14.3.1.6	Overall Counts of Adverse Events Safety Population	54
Table 14.3.1.7	Summary of TEAEs by MedDRA System Organ Class and Preferred Term Safety Population	56
Table 14.3.1.8	Summary of TEAEs by Preferred Term, Safety Population	58
Table 14.3.1.9	Summary of NCI-CTCAE Grade 3 or higher TEAEs by MedDRA System Organ Class and Preferred Term Safety Population	56
Table 14.3.1.10	Summary of NCI-CTCAE Grade 2 or lower TEAEs by MedDRA System Organ Class and Preferred Term Safety Population	57
Table 14.3.1.11	Summary of Treatment-Related TEAEs by MedDRA System Organ Class and Preferred Term Safety Population	57
Table 14.3.1.12	Summary of TEAEs by Relationship to Study Treatment by MedDRA System Organ Class and Preferred Term Safety Population	59
Table 14.3.1.13	Summary of TEAEs by Maximum NCI-CTCAE Severity, System Organ Class and Preferred Term Safety Population	60
Table 14.3.1.14	Summary of Treatment-Related TEAEs by Maximum NCI-CTCAE Severity, System Organ Class and Preferred Term Safety Population	61

Table 14.3.1.15	Summary of TEAEs Causing Discontinuation from Study Treatment by CTCAE and worst CTCAE grade Safety Population	62
Table 14.3.1.16	Summary of Treatment-Related TEAEs Causing Discontinuation from Study Treatment by CTCAE and worst CTCAE grade Safety Population	63
Table 14.3.1.17	Summary of TEAEs/Serious TEAEs by MedDRA System Organ Class and Preferred Term Safety Population	57
Table 14.3.1.18	Summary of NCI-CTCAE Grade 3 or higher TEAEs/Serious TEAEs by MedDRA System Organ Class and Preferred Term Safety Population	57
Table 14.3.1.19	Summary of NCI-CTCAE Grade 2 or lower TEAEs/Serious TEAEs by MedDRA System Organ Class and Preferred Term Safety Population	57
Table 14.3.1.20	Summary of Treatment-Related TEAEs/Serious TEAEs by CTCAE and worst CTCAE grade Safety Population	64
Table 14.3.1.21	Summary of TEAEs Leading to Death by MedDRA System Organ Class and Preferred Term Safety Population	57
Table 14.3.2.1	Death Listing Safety Population	65
Table 14.3.2.2.1	Summary of Laboratory Test Results and Change from Baseline by Visit-Bone Marrow Safety Population	66
Table 14.3.2.2.2	Summary of Laboratory Test Results and Change from Baseline by Visit-Hematology with CBC Safety Population	68
Table 14.3.2.2.3	Summary of Laboratory Test Results and Change from Baseline by Visit-Coagulation Safety Population	68
Table 14.3.2.2.4	Summary of Laboratory Test Results and Change from Baseline by Visit-Serum Chemistry Safety Population	68
Table 14.3.2.2.5	Shift Table of Laboratory Test Results (counts) by NCI CTCAE grade: Hematology with CBC Safety Population	69
Table 14.3.2.2.6	Shift Table of Laboratory Test Results (counts) by NCI CTCAE grade: Coagulation Safety Population	69
Table 14.3.2.2.7	Shift Table of Laboratory Test Results (counts) by NCI CTCAE grade: Serum Chemistry Safety Population	69
Table 14.3.2.2.8	Shift Table of Laboratory Test Results (%G) by NCI CTCAE grade: Hematology with CBC Safety Population	70
Table 14.3.2.2.9	Shift Table of Laboratory Test Results (%) by NCI CTCAE grade: Coagulation Safety Population	70
Table 14.3.2.2.10	Shift Table of Laboratory Test Results (%) by NCI CTCAE grade: Serum Chemistry Safety Population	70
Table 14.3.2.2.11	Shift Table of Laboratory Test Results (counts) Hematology with CBC: Hemoglobin Safety Population	71
Table 14.3.2.2.12	Shift Table of Laboratory Test Results (counts): Coagulation: Anti-Factor Xa Safety Population	71
Table 14.3.2.2.13	Shift Table of Laboratory Test Results (counts): Serum Chemistry: Albumin Safety Population	71
Table 14.3.2.2.14	Shift Table of Laboratory Test Results (%) Hematology with CBC: Hemoglobin Safety Population	72
Table 14.3.2.2.15	Shift Table of Laboratory Test Results (%) Coagulation: Anti-Factor Xa Safety Population	72
Table 14.3.2.2.16	Shift Table of Laboratory Test Results (%) Serum Chemistry: Albumin Safety Population	72
Figure 14.3.2.2.17	PT/fNR over time Safety Population	73
Figure 14.3.2.2.18	APTT over time Safety Population	74
Figure 14.3.2.2.19	Anti-factor Xa over time Safety Population	74
Figure 14.3.2.2.20	fibrinogen over time Safety Population	74
Figure 14.3.2.2.21	D-dimer over time Safety Population	74
Figure 14.3.2.2.22	Platlet count over time Safety Population	74
Table 14.3.3.1	Summary of ECOG Status at Screening and Start of Consolidation Cycle Safety Population	75
Table 14.3.3.2	Shift of ECG Results Safety Population	78
Listing 16.2.1	Subjects Screened	79
Listing 16.2.2	Subject Disposition	80
Listing 16.2.3	Subject Treatment Allocation	80
Listing 16.2.4	Protocol Deviations	82
Listing 16.2.5	Inclusion Criteria	83
Listing 16.2.6	Exclusion Criteria	83
Listing 16.2.7	Study Population	

Listing 16.2.8	Demographics and Baseline Characteristics	84
Listing 16.2.9	Medical History	87
Listing 16.2.10	Prior Medication	87
Listing 16.2.11	Concomitant Medication	88
Listing 16.2.12	Post Medication	90
Listing 16.2.13	Study Drug Usage and Exposure	91
Listing 16.2.14	Efficacy part 1	92
Listing 16.2.15	Efficacy part 2	93
Listing 16.2.16	Adverse Events Safety Population	94
Listing 16.2.17	Adverse Events Causing Discontinuation from Study Treatment Safety Population	95
Listing 16.2.18	Adverse Events Causing Interruption from Study Treatment Safety Population	95
Listing 16.2.19	Adverse Events Causing Dose Reduction from Study Treatment Safety Population	95
Listing 16.2.20	Treatment-Related Adverse Events Causing Dose Reduction from Study Treatment Safety Population	95
Listing 16.2.21	Serious Adverse Events Safety Population	96
Listing 16.2.22	Laboratory Findings - Bone Marrow Safety Population	97
Listing 16.2.23	Laboratory Findings - Hematology, with CBC Safety Population	98
Listing 16.2.24	Laboratory Findings - Coagulation Safety Population	98
Listing 16.2.25	Laboratory findings - Serum Chemistry Part 1 Safety Population	100
Listing 16.2.26	Laboratory Findings - Serum Chemistry Part 2 Safety Population	101
Listing 16.2.27	PK listing Safety Population	102
Listing 16.2.28	Vital Signs Safety Population	103
Listing 16.2.29	ECG Results Safety Population	104
Listing 16.2.30	Physical Examination Results Safety Population	105

3. SECTION 14 TABLES

Overall Preface
Tables, Figures 2nd listings

-
- @ Patient Excluded from Safety Population
 - S Patient Excluded from Intent-to-Treat Population (ITT)
 - & Patient Excluded from Per-Protocol Population
 - {?} Repeat Visit
 - {W} Patient Withdrawn
 - ; ; Patient Discontinued
 - ci. Not Applicable
 - NC Not Calculated
 - ND Not Done
 - NK Not Known
 - ?R Not Recorded
-

Program Name:
Listing Source:

Date Generated:

Page x of y

Table 4.
Summary of Study Completion, and Withdrawal

	Control	IV-0	High CX-01	Total
Patients Screened				
Patients Randomized [a]	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Randomized and not treated [b]	zxx xx.z%	zxx xx.z%	zxx xx.z%	zxx xx.z%
Randomized and treated	xxz xz.	xxz xz.	xxz xz.	xxz xz.
ITT Population [b]	xxx xx.x%	xxx xx.x%	xxx xx.x%	xxx xx.x%
Safety Population [b]	xxx xx.x%	xxx xx.x%	xxx xx.x%	xxx xx.x%
Completed Study [b]	xxx xx.x%	xxx xx.x%	xxx xx.x%	xxx xx.x%
Entered XXX Cycle 1 [b]	xxx xx.x%	xxx xx.x%	xxx xx.x%	xxx xx.x%
Repeat Treatment Visits from D1	xxx xx.x%	xxx xx.x%	xxx xx.x%	xxx xx.x%
Primary Reason for Early Discontinuation [c]				
Reason 1	xxx xx.x%	xxx xx.x%	xxx xx.x%	xxx xx.x%
Reason 2	xxx xx.x%	xxx xx.x%	xxx xx.x%	xxx xx.x%
Reason 3	xxx xx.x%	xxx xx.x%	xxx xx.x%	xxx xx.x%
etc	xxx xx.x%	xxx xx.x%	xxx xx.x%	xxx xx.x%

[a] The denominator for percentage calculation is the number of patients screened.
 [b] The denominator for percentage calculation is based on the number of patients randomized in each group.
 [c] The denominator for percentage calculation is based on the number of patients who did not complete the study for each group.
 Footnote: Notes: Obtain reasons for early discontinuation from CRF.

Table 2.1.2.2
Summary of Withdrawal
ITT Population

	Control (N = XXX) n (%)	Low CX-JI (N = XXX) n (%)	High CX-JI (N = XXX) n (%)	Overall (N = XXX) n (%)
Primary Reason for Early Discontinuation				
Reason 1	XX, X XX, X%	XX, X XX, X%	XX, X XX, X%	XX, X XX, X%
Reason 2	XX, X XX, X%	XX, X XX, X%	XX, X XX, X%	XX, X XX, X%
Reason 3	XX, X XX, X%	XX, X XX, X%	XX, X XX, X%	XX, X XX, X%
etc	XX, X XX, X%	XX, X XX, X%	XX, X XX, X%	XX, X XX, X%

[a] The denominator for percentage calculation is based on number of patients in the withdrawal population set within each group.

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Repeat for the following displays:

Table 2.1.2.3 Summary of Withdrawal Population

Footnote: [a] The denominator for percentage calculation is based on number of patients in the withdrawal population set within each group.

Delete:

Footnote: [a] The denominator for percentage calculation is based on number of patients in the withdrawal population set within each group.

Table 2.1.2.4 Summary of Withdrawal Safety Population

Footnote: [a] The denominator for percentage calculation is based on number of patients in the Safety Population set within each group.

Delete:

Footnote: [a] The denominator for percentage calculation is based on number of patients in the Safety Population set within each group.

Table 14.1.2.5
 Summary of Screen Failure Reasons
 in the Enrolled Population

	rotational
Patients Screened	xxx;
Patients Rationed [a]	xxx (xxx)
Patients Screened but not Randomized [a]	xxx (xxx)
Screen failure reason: LBJ	xxx (xxx)
Screen failure reason: Y (xxx)	xxx (xxx)
Screen failure reason: Z (xxx)	xxx (xxx)
Screen failure reason: LOJ	xxx (xxx)
etc	

Note: If a patient has multiple screen failure reasons, the patient is counted under each screen failure reason.
 [a] The denominator for percentage calculation is based on the number of patients enrolled.

[b] The denominator for percentage calculation is based on the number of patients who got screened by the program.
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Table 10.2.6
 Summary of Subject Disposition - Safety Follow-up
 Population

Disposition	Control (N = xxx)	Low CZ-01 (N = xxx)	High GI (N = xxx)	Total (N = xxx)
Safety-related deaths	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)
Did not complete safety follow-up	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)
Reasons:				
Death	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)
Lost to follow-up	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)
Other	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)
Ongoing safety follow-up	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)

The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the ITT Population for each Treatment group.
 For [a], the denominator for percentage calculation is based on the number of patients who did not complete safety follow-up for each group.
 Program Name: [a] Date Generated: [a]

Repeat the following displays:
 Table 10.2.7 Summary of Subject Disposition - Safety Follow-up Population

Add:
 Footnote: The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the ITT Population for each Treatment group.
 Delete:
 Footnote: The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the ITT Population for each Treatment group.

Table 10.2.8 Summary of Subject Disposition - Safety Follow-up Safety Population

Add:
 Footnote: The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the Safety Population for each Treatment group.
 Delete:
 Footnote: The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the ITT Population for each Treatment group.

Table 14.1.2.9
 Summary of Subject Disposition - Long Term Follow-up Population

Disposition	Control (N = xxx)	Low Dose (N = xxx, %)	High Dose (K = xxx) n	Total (N = xxx)
Patients with long term follow-up (a)	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx	xxx
Long term follow-up status (b)				
Death	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx	xxx
All-cause	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx	xxx
Recurrence	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx	xxx
For patients who died, primary cause of death (c)				
Reason 1	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx	xxx
Reason 2	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx	xxx

Footnote a: The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the ITT Population for each Treatment group.
 Footnote b: The denominator or percentage calculation is based on the number of people with recorded long term follow-up status.
 Footnote c: The denominator or percentage calculation is based on the number of patients who died.

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Repeat for the following discussions:

Table 14.1.2.10 Summary of Subject Disposition - Low Dose Follow-up Population

Add:

For [Disposition] the denominator or percentage is the number of patients in the [Population] for each Treatment group.

Delete:

For [Disposition], the denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the [Population] for each Treatment group.

Table 14.. 2. Summary of Subject Disposition - Loss to Follow-up; Term Follow-up: Month x Safety Population

Footnote:

For [a], the denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the Safety Population for each Treatment Group.

Delete:

For [a], the denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the ITT Population, for each Treatment Group.

Table 14.1.2.12
 Summary of Protocol Deviations
 ITT Population

Protocol Deviation	Control (N = XXX) n (%)	Low CX-01 (N = XXX) n (%)	High CX-01 (N = xxx) n (%)	Overall (N = xxx) n (%)
At Least 1 Major Protocol Deviation	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)
At Least 1 Minor Protocol Deviation	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)
etc				

Table 14.6
 Summary of Demographic
 Characteristics of Population

Age Categories	Percentage (%)	Control Group (N = xxx)	Low-Dose CX-01 (N = xxx)	High-Dose CX-01 (N = zxx)	Percentage
N		xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
<Category 1, e.g. <70>		xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
<Category 2, e.g. <70>		xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
etc.		xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Age (years)		xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
n		xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Weight (kg)		xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Medical History		xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Gender		xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Sex		xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
112le		xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Female		xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx

Note: Percentages are based on the number of patients with randomizing data in each treatment group for the relevant variable.
 [a] Age is calculated as calendar years from birth to informed consent.

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Page 1 of 1

Table 14.1.6
 Site: [unclear] g. o. l. v
 IT? Population

	Control (N = xxx) [unclear]	Low CX-GI (N = XXX) n	High CX-GI (N = :o:x) [unclear]	Q, etc. [unclear] (n = XXX)
BMI (kg/m ²)				
n	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
mean (s.d.)	xx.xx (xx.xx)	xx.x (xx.x)	xx.xx (xx.xx)	xx.xx (xx.xx)
range	xx.x	xx.x	xx.z	xx.xx
Race Categories				
<Category 1, e.g. Asian>	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
<Category 2, e.g. Black>	xx.x	xx.x	xx.z	xx.x
etc.	xx.x	xx.x	xx.z	xx.x
Ethnicity				
N	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
<Hispanic or Latino>	xx.x	xx.x	xx.z	xx.x
<Black or African American>	xx.x	xx.x	xx.z	xx.x
etc.	xx.x	xx.x	xx.z	xx.x
Age (years)				
n	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
mean (s.d.)	xx.x (xx.x)	xx.z (xx.z)	xx.z (xx.z)	xx.x (xx.x)
range	xx.x	xx.z	xx.z	xx.x

Note: Denominators for percentages are based on the number of patients identified in the respective treatment group from the [unclear] variable. Age is calculated as calendar years from birth to informed consent.

Program Name:
 Listing Source:

Date Generated:

Page z of

Table 14.1.6
Summary of Demography
III Population

	10-01-1	10-02-1	10-03-1	10-04-1	10-05-1	10-06-1	10-07-1	10-08-1	10-09-1	10-10-1	10-11-1	10-12-1
Age	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX
Sex	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX
Weight (kg)	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX
Height (cm)	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX
Time since last seizure	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX
Time since last seizure (h)	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX
Time since last seizure (min)	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX
Time since last seizure (sec)	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX
Time since last seizure (ms)	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX
Time since last seizure (s)	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX
Time since last seizure (min)	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX
Time since last seizure (h)	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX
Time since last seizure (d)	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX
Time since last seizure (w)	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX
Time since last seizure (m)	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX
Time since last seizure (y)	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX
Time since last seizure (mo)	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX
Time since last seizure (q)	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX
Time since last seizure (yr)	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX
Time since last seizure (dec)	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX
Time since last seizure (cent)	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX
Time since last seizure (mill)	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX
Time since last seizure (micro)	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX
Time since last seizure (nano)	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX
Time since last seizure (pico)	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX
Time since last seizure (femto)	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX
Time since last seizure (atto)	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX
Time since last seizure (zepto)	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX
Time since last seizure (yocto)	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX
Time since last seizure (ronto)	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX
Time since last seizure (quinto)	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX
Time since last seizure (sexto)	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX
Time since last seizure (septimo)	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX
Time since last seizure (octavo)	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX
Time since last seizure (nono)	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX
Time since last seizure (decano)	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX
Time since last seizure (cento)	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX
Time since last seizure (mille)	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX

XX = missing data based on the number of patients with non-missing data for each treatment group. The relevant variable is indicated by the letter 'X' in the column header.

XX = missing data based on the number of patients with non-missing data for each treatment group. The relevant variable is indicated by the letter 'X' in the column header.

Table 14.1.6
 Descriptive Demographics
 - "Oru-a -"

	Low CX-01 (N=xxx) n (%)	High CX-01 (N=xxx) n (%)	Overall (N=xxx) n (%)
Time since ALPL diagnosis			
<less than or equal to 60 days>	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)
<greater than 60 days>	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)
Baseline peripheral blood blast count			
Yes	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)
No	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)
Baseline blasts in D-myc rearranged			
Yes	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)
No	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)
Baseline CD19			
Yes	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)
No	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)
Baseline CD22			
Yes	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)
No	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)

Note: Denominators and percentages are based on the number of patients with non-missing data for each treatment group for the relevant variable.
 [a] Age is calculated as calendar years from birth to informed consent.

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Page of y

Table 14.1 Summary of Demography of Population

Table 14.1 Summary of Demography of Population

Table 14. 9
 Summary of Medical History
 ITT Population

	Control (N = XXX) n (%)	Low CX-01 (N = xxx) n (%)	High CX-01 (N = xxx) n (%)	Overall (N = xxx) n (%)
Patients				
Any Medical history?				
No	XXX (XX.X%)	XXX (XX.X%)	XXX (XX.X%)	XXX (XX.X%)
Yes	XXX (XX.X%)	XXX (XX.X%)	XXX (XX.X%)	XXX (XX.X%)
Medical History				
System Organ Class				
Preferred Term 1	XXX (XX.X%)	XXX (XX.X%)	XXX (XX.X%)	XXX (XX.X%)
Preferred Term 2	XXX (XX.X%)	XXX (XX.X%)	XXX (XX.X%)	XXX (XX.X%)
Preferred Term 3	XXX (XX.X%)	XXX (XX.X%)	XXX (XX.X%)	XXX (XX.X%)
Preferred Term 4	XXX (XX.X%)	XXX (XX.X%)	XXX (XX.X%)	XXX (XX.X%)
System Organ Class				
Preferred Term 1	XXX (XX.X%)	XXX (XX.X%)	XXX (XX.X%)	XXX (XX.X%)
Preferred Term 2	XXX (XX.X%)	XXX (XX.X%)	XXX (XX.X%)	XXX (XX.X%)
Preferred Term 3	XXX (XX.X%)	XXX (XX.X%)	XXX (XX.X%)	XXX (XX.X%)
Preferred Term 4	XXX (XX.X%)	XXX (XX.X%)	XXX (XX.X%)	XXX (XX.X%)

The denominator for percentages is "the number of patients in the ITT population for each treatment group".

Note: This table counts CO-terms of patients. If a patient had more than one medical history term, the patient is counted only once within 2 preferred terms. If a patient had more than one medical history term within a system organ class, the patient is counted once for each preferred term and once for the system organ class.

Note: MedDRA Version 20.0 used for coding.

Program Name:

Report Generated:

Page x of Y

Listing Source:

Repeat for the following displays:

Table 14.1. IO Summary of Medical History Safety Population

Delete:

Footnote: The denominator for percentages is the number of patients, the IT population, for each treatment group

Footnote: Note: This table contains counts of patients. If a patient had more than one medical history, within a preferred term, the patient is counted only once within a preferred term. If a patient had more than one medical history/ within a system, organ class, the patient is counted once for each preferred term/once for the system, organ class.

Note: The Olan Version used for coding.

Table 14.1.2.1
 Summary of Prior Medications-f.t.-E,
 ITT Population

WHO ATC Level 2 (Therapeutic Classes) Generic Term (a):	Control (N = XXX) n (%)	Low CX-01 (N = XXX) n (%)	High CX-01 (N = XXX) n (%)	Overall (N = xxx) n (%)
Patients with prior medication	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
ATC Level 2 Term	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Generic Medication	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Generic 1-led category	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Generic Medication 0:1	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Generic Medication	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
ATC Level 2 Term 2	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Generic Medication	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Generic Medication 2	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Generic Medication 0:1	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Generic Medication	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx

The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the ITT Population for each Treatment group.
 Note: Prior medications are defined as medications taken with a start and stop date prior to the first day of study Treatment.

Note: A patient may have taken more than one medication. Therefore, the sum of medication counts and percentages may not equal the total counts.
 If a patient had more than one medication in a category, the patient is counted only once in that category.
 The MEDDIX Dictionary (Version xx) was used for coding.

Program Name: NotEis-
 Note that the first row will change depending on the title. If the title is 'Prior Medications-f.t.-E', then it is to compute any-prior medication.
 If the title is 'concomitant-medication-At-IL' then the required output is to compute any concomitant medication.
 Program Name: Date Generated: Page x of y
 Listing Source:
 Repeat for the following displays:

Table- 47. 1. 3 Summary of 2000 Medication Use in the AML ITT Population,

Table 14.1.14: Summary of Concomitant Medications-AML in ITT Population

WHO Level 2 Therapeutic Class: Generic Name, (a)	Control (N = XXX) n (%)	Low CX-01 (N = xxx) n (%)	High CX-01 (N = x=c) n (%)	Overall (N = xxx) n (%)
Patients with Concomitant Medication	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)
AC Level 2 Therapeutic Class: Generic Medication	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)
Generic Medication	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)
Generic Medication	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)
Generic Medication	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)
AC Level 2 Therapeutic Class: Generic Medication	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)
Generic Medication	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)
Generic Medication	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)
Generic Medication	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)

The denominator for percentages is the ITT population for each treatment group.
 Note: Concomitant medications are those initiated a start date or after the first dose date of Treatment 1, or twice with a start date before the first dose date of Treatment 2: stop date or, or after the first dose date of Treatment 2.

Note: A patient may have taken more than one medication. Therefore, the sum of percentages may equal the total counts.
 If a patient had more than one medication in a category, the patient is counted once in that category.
 [a] no Drug Dictionary Version used for coding.

Program Name:
 List:
 Repeat for the following displays:
 Table 14.1.14 Summary of Concomitant Medications-non
 Note that the first row will change depending on the title. If title is 'Priority Medication-AML', then it is 6_0_riq;ute_any_P_iibr ?ML
 medication-. If the title is concomitant medication-AHL then/the required output is -to compute_ any AML concomitant medication-.
 Date Generated:
 Page x of y

Table 14.1.1S
 Study Drug Usage Rate Introduction, Cycle
 ITT Population:

	Low (N =)	High (N =)
Initial CX-01	xxz xx.x%	xxx xx.x%
Cytarabine	xxx xx.x%	xxx xx.x%
CX-01	xxx xx.x%	xxx xx.x%

The denominator for percentages is the number of patients with non-missing data in the ITT Population for each Treatment group. Study Drug Usage Rate is defined as percentage of patients with ICG drug usage while on the study.

For things that do not apply; insert e.g. for Idarubicin + Cytarabine, CX-01 would not apply.

Listing Source: Date Generated: Page x of y

Footnote: The denominator for percentages is the number of patients with non-missing data in the ITT Population for each Treatment group.

Footnote: The denominator for percentages is the number of patients with non-missing data in the ITT Population for each Treatment group.

Delete:

Footnote: The denominator for percentages is the number of patients with non-missing data in the ITT Population for each Treatment group.

Table 14.1.2-7 Summary of Study Drug Usage Rate Introduction Cycle (7+3) Cycle Safety Population

Add:

Footnote: The denominator for percentages is the number of patients with non-missing data in the Safety Population for each Treatment group.

Delete:

Footnote: The denominator for percentages is the number of patients with non-missing data in the ITT Population for each Treatment group.

Table 14.1.1 Summary of Study Drug Usage Rate Re-induction (5+2) Cycle 1 Population

Table 14.1.2 Summary of Study Drug Usage Rate Consolidation Cycle 1 Cycle 2 Population

Add:

Note to Programmers: Remove Idarubicin. For things that do not apply, insert "-" e.g. for Idarubicin + Cytarabine and E, CXOI and initial CXOI would not apply.

Delete:

Note to Programmers: For things that do not apply, insert "-" e.g. for Idarubicin + Cytarabine and E, CXOI and initial CXOI would not apply.

Table 14.1.2D Summary of Study Drug Usage Rate Consolidation Cycle 2 Cycle 1 Population

Add:

Note to Programmers: Remove Idarubicin. For things that do not apply, insert "-" e.g. for Idarubicin + Cytarabine and E, CXOI and initial CXOI would not apply.

Delete:

Note to Programmers: For things that do not apply, insert "-" e.g. for Idarubicin + Cytarabine and E, CXOI and initial CXOI would not apply.

Table 14.1.21 Summary of Study Drug Usage Rate Induction Cycle 2 Population

Add:

Footnote: The denominator for percentages is the number of patients with non-missing data in the ITT Population for each Treatment Group.

Delete:

Footnote: The denominator for percentages is the number of patients with non-missing data in the ITT Population for each Treatment Group.

Table 14.1.22 Summary of Study Drug Usage Rate Re-induction (7+3) Cycle 2 Population

Add:

Footnote: The denominator for percentages is the number of patients with non-missing data in the ITT Population for each Treatment Group.

Delete:

Footnote: The denominator for percentages is the number of patients with non-missing data in the ITT Population for each Treatment Group.

Table 14.1.23 Summary of Study Drug Usage Rate Consolidation Cycle 2 Cycle PP Population

Add:

Footnote: The denominator for percentages is the number of patients with non-missing data in the PP Population for each Treatment group.

Delete:

Footnote: The denominator for percentages is the number of patients with non-missing data in the ITT Population for each Treatment group.

Table 14.1.24 Summary of Study Drug Usage Rate Consolidation Cycle 2 Cycle PP Population

Add:

Note to Programmer: Remove Idarubicin. For things that do not apply, insert "-", e.g. for Idarubicin + Cytarabine arm, CXO1 arm initial CXO1 would not apply.

Footnote: The denominator for percentages is the number of patients with non-missing data in the PP Population for each Treatment group.
Note: Duration of exposure calculated as (date of last dose - date of first dose) + 1.

Delete:

Note to Programmer: For things that do not apply, insert "-", e.g. for Idarubicin + Cytarabine arm, CXO1 arm initial CXO1 would not apply.

Footnote: The denominator for percentages is the number of patients with non-missing data in the ITT Population for each Treatment group.

Study Drug Usage Rate is defined as percentage of patients with 100% drug usage while on treatment.

Table 14.1.25 Summary of Study Drug Usage Rate Consolidation Cycle 2 Cycle PP Population

Add:

Note to Programmer: Remove Idarubicin. For things that do not apply, insert "-" e.g. for Idarubicin + Cytarabine arm, CXO1 arm initial CXO1 would not apply.

Footnote: The denominator for percentages is the number of patients with non-missing data in the PP Population for each Treatment group.

Delete:

Note to Programmer: For things that do not apply, insert "-", e.g. for Idarubicin + Cytarabine arm, CXO1 arm initial CXO1 would not apply.

Footnote: The denominator for percentages is the number of patients with non-missing data in the ITT Population for each Treatment group.

Table 14.1.26 Summary of Study Drug Usage Rate Consolidation Cycle 2 Cycle PP Population

Add:

Footnote: The denominator for percentages is the number of patients with non-missing data in the Safety Population for each Treatment group.

Delete:

Footnote: The denominator for percentages is the number of patients with non-missing data in the ITT Population for each Treatment group.

Table 14__2; Summary of Study Drug Usage Rate ?e-ir,duction !7+3/ Cycle Safety Population

Add:

Footnote: The denominator for percentages is the number of patients, with non-missing data in the Safety Population for each Treatment group.

Delete:

Footnote: The denominator for percentages is the number of patients, with non-missing data in the ITT Population for each Treatment group.

Table 24. 28 Summary of Study Drug Usage Rate ?e-ir,duction !5+2, Cycle Safety Population

Add:

Footnote: The denominator for percentages is the number of patients, with non-missing data in the Safety Population for each Treatment group.

Delete:

Footnote: The denominator for percentages is the number of patients, with non-missing data in the ITT Population for each Treatment group.

Table 29 Summary of Study Drug Usage Rate Consolidation Cycle 2 Cycle Safety Population

Add:

Note to Investigator: For things that do not apply, insert "-", e.g. for Idarubicin + Cytarabine arm, CZOI and initial CXGI would not apply.

Footnote: The denominator for percentages is the number of patients, with non-missing data in the Safety Population for each Treatment group.

Delete:

Note to Investigator: For things that do not apply, insert "-", e.g. for Idarubicin + Cytarabine arm, CZOI and initial CXGI would not apply.

Footnote: The denominator for percentages is the number of patients, with non-missing data in the ITT Population for each Treatment group.

Table 14__3Q Summary of Study Drug Usage Rate Consolidation Cycle 2 Cycle Safety Population

Add:

Note to Investigator: Remove Idarubicin. For things that do not apply, insert "-", e.g. for Idarubicin + Cytarabine arm, CZOI and initial CXGI would not apply.

Footnote: The denominator for percentages is the number of patients, with non-missing data in the Safety Population for each Treatment group.

Delete:

Note to Investigator: For things that do not apply, insert "-", e.g. for Idarubicin + Cytarabine arm, CZOI and initial CXGI would not apply. Footnote: The denominator for percentages is the number of patients, with non-missing data in the ITT Population for each Treatment group.

Table 14.1.31
 Summary of Treatment Exposure Cycle
 Safety Population

	Control (N = xxx)	Group CX-01 (N = xxx) n (%)	Group CX-01 (N = xxx) n (%)
Median (s.d.)	xxx (x.x)	xxx (x.x)	xxx (x.x)
Minimum	xxx	xxx	xxx
Maximum	xxx	xxx	xxx
Proportion of patients who took Cytarabine for less than 5 days	xxx (x.x%)	xxx (x.x%)	xxx (x.x%)
Proportion of patients who took Cytarabine for less than 5 days at least once	xxx (x.x%)	xxx (x.x%)	xxx (x.x%)
Proportion of patients who took Cytarabine for less than 5 days at least once	xxx (x.x%)	xxx (x.x%)	xxx (x.x%)
Proportion of patients who took Cytarabine for less than 5 days at least once	xxx (x.x%)	xxx (x.x%)	xxx (x.x%)
Proportion of patients who took Cytarabine for less than 5 days at least once	xxx (x.x%)	xxx (x.x%)	xxx (x.x%)
Proportion of patients who took Cytarabine for less than 5 days at least once	xxx (x.x%)	xxx (x.x%)	xxx (x.x%)

The denominator for percentages is the number of patients with non-missing data in the Safety Population, for each Treatment group.

Note: Duration of exposure within a period is calculated as (date of last dose - Date of first dose) / 24 for all-dose drug that is administered across different days and as (date of last dose - Date of first dose) / 24 for all-dose drug that is administered on the same day. The sum of these durations equals the duration of exposure within a period.

Program Name:
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Page 1 of 1

Table 2-4.1.31
Summary of Treatment Exposure by Cycle
Safety Population

	Overall (N = XXX)	Arm CX-01 (N = XXX)	Arm 01, CX-01 (N = XXX)
Corrosion Cycle 1 Treatment Exposure (Days)			
n	XXX	XXX	XXX
mean (s.d.)	XX.XX	XX.XX (XX.XX)	XX.XX (XX.XX)
median	XX.X	XX.X	XX.X
in	XX.X	XX.X	XX.X
Proportion of patients with any dosage interruption	XX.X%	XX.X%	XX.X%
Proportion of patients who took Cytarabine for less than 3 days	XX.X%	XX.X%	XX.X%
Proportion of patients who did not take initial CXOI	XX.X%	XX.X%	XX.X%
Proportion of patients who took CXOI for less than 5 days	XX.X%	XX.X%	XX.X%
Proportion of patients who took less medication in terms of required duration (any of 1- or 2-day Cytarabine, initial CX-01 and CX-01)	XX.X%	XX.X%	XX.X%

The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the Safety Population, excluding 22 patients in the Treatment group.

Note: Duration of exposure within 2 period is calculated as (Date of last dose - Date of first dose) + 1 or the dose drug treatment were administered across different days and 2 or 1 day for those drug administered and finished with the same day. The sum of these duration exposure within a period would form the duration of exposure within a cycle.

Program Name:

Date Generated:

Page 2 of

List of Sites:

Table 14.1.31
Summary of Treatment Efficacy by Cycle
Safety Population

Consolidation Cycle	Control (N = XX) n (%)	Low CX-C1 (N = XXX) n (%)	High CX-C1 (N = XXX) n (%)
Median duration of exposure (days)	XX.X (XX.X%)	XX.X (XX.X%)	XX.X (XX.X%)
Proportion of patients who took Cytarabine for less than 3 days	XX.X (XX.X%)	XX.X (XX.X%)	XX.X (XX.X%)
Proportion of patients who did not take at least one cycle	XX.X (XX.X%)	XX.X (XX.X%)	XX.X (XX.X%)
Proportion of patients who took Cytarabine for less than 5 days	XX.X (XX.X%)	XX.X (XX.X%)	XX.X (XX.X%)
Proportion of patients who took less than 2 cycles of required duration (any of 5 days Cytarabine, initial CZ-141 or CX-01)	XX.X (XX.X%)	XX.X (XX.X%)	XX.X (XX.X%)

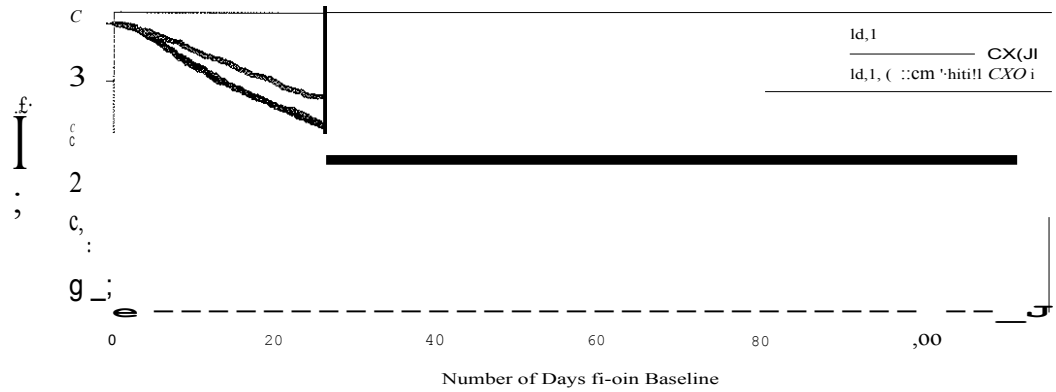
The duration of exposure is the number of patients with non-missing data in the Safety Population for each Treatment group. The duration of exposure within a period is calculated as (Date of last dose - Date of first dose) / 7 for those drugs that were administered at a cross interval of 7 days and as 1 day for those drug administered on a daily basis. The SW-7 of these duration exposure within 2 periods will be the duration of exposure within 1 cycle.

Program Name:
SRI-17-17g

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Page x of

Figure 14.2.1
Overall Survival plot
ITT Population



Number at Risk

Time Interval	Id,1	Id,1, (: :cm 'hiti!! CXO i
0 - 25	xx	xx
25 - 50	xx	xx
50 - 75	xx	xx
75 - 100	xx	xx

Program Name:

Date Generated:

Page x of y

Listing Source:

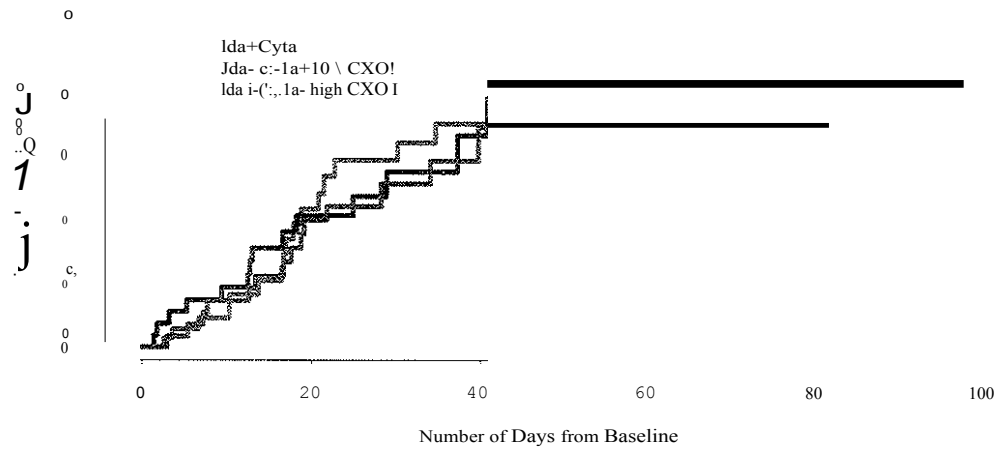
Repeat for the following displays:

Figure 14. 2. 2 Overall Survival plot ITT Population,

Figure 14.2.3 Overall Survival plot ITT Population,

Figure 14.21

CIF plot for overall survival (from date of randomization)
Population



Number at Risk

Group	0	20	40	60	80	100
Ida+Cyta	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx
Jda+Cyta+ low CXOI	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx
Jda-c-1a-high CXOI	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx

$\int_0^t -\lambda_j(t) f_j(t) dt$ S,5 3/2 if lf

Figure 14.2.5 CIF plot for event free survival (from date of randomization) IT Population

Figure 14.2.6 CIF plot for leukemia free survival IT Population

Figure 14.2.7 CIF plot for leukemia free survival IT Population

Figure 14.2.8 CIF plot for neutrophil (>500) recovery (from date of randomization) IT Population

Figure 14.2.9 CIF plot for platelet (>20000) recovery (from date of randomization) IT Population

Figure 14.2.10 CIF plot for neutrophil (>1000) recovery (from date of randomization) IT Population

Figure 14.2.11 CIF plot for platelet (>100000) recovery (from date of randomization) IT Population

Figure 14.2.12 CIF plot for relapse (complete CR) IT Population

Figure 14.2.13 CIF plot for relapse (complete CR) IT Population

Figure 14.2.14 CIF plot for relapse (complete CR) IT Population

Table 14.2.1
 Primary Outcome-CR
 -...- Outcome

	Central (N = xxx) n (%)	Low CX-01 (N = xxx) n (%)	High CX-01 (N = xxx) n (%)
Unblinded CR	xxx (x%)	xxx (x%)	xxx (x%)
versus Control			
Proportion Difference		x.xxx	x.xxx
95% Confidence Interval [a]		>= .xx, < .xx	"z. .-., X. X.;
p-value [b]		.xx*	x.xxx

[a] Based on Exact Binomial (Clopper-Pearson) Confidence Interval

[b] One-sided Fisher Exact Test

Registration Name:

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Page x of

Listing Source:

Repeat for the following displays:

Table 14.2.2 Primary Outcome-CR - Population

Table 14.2.3 Primary Outcome-CR - Population

Table 14.2.4 Secondary Outcome-CR - ITT Population

Delete:

Footnote: [a] Based on Exact Binomial (Clopper-Pearson) Confidence Interval

[b] One-sided Fisher Exact Test

Table 14.2.5 Secondary Outcome-CR - ITT Population

Delete:

Footnote: [a] Based on Exact Binomial (Clopper-Pearson) Confidence Interval

[b] One-sided Fisher Exact Test

Table 14.2.6 Secondary Outcome-CR PP Population,

Delete:

Footnote: [a] Based on Exact Binomial (Clopper Pearson) Confidence Interval
[b] One sided Fisher Exact Test

Table 14.2.7 Secondary Outcome-Correlation Coefficient CR ITT Population

Delete:

Footnote: [a] Based on Exact Binomial (Clopper Pearson) Confidence Interval
[b] One sided Fisher Exact Test

Table 14.2.8 Secondary Outcome-Correlation Coefficient CR MITT Population

Delete:

Footnote: [a] Based on Exact Binomial (Clopper Pearson) Confidence Interval
[b] One sided Fisher Exact Test

Table 14.2.9 Secondary Outcome-Correlation Coefficient CR PP Population,

Delete:

Footnote: [a] Based on Exact Binomial (Clopper Pearson) Confidence Interval
[b] One sided Fisher Exact Test

Table 14.2.10
Mortality Day-30
T Population

	Control (N = xxx) n (%)	Low CX-01 (N = XXX) n (%)	High CX-01 (N = xxx) n (%)
Death by Day 30	xxx (x.xx%)	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (x.xx%)
Verdus Control Proportion Difference 95% Confidence Interval [a] p-value [b]		x.xxx [x.xx, x.xx] x.xxxx	7.xxxx xx, x.xxxx

[a] Based on Exact Binomial (Clopper Pearson) Confidence Interval

[b] Two-sided Fisher Exact Test

Figure 14.2.10

Date Generated: --

Page of y

Listing Source:

Repeat the following displays:

Table 14.2.11 Mortality Day-60 rep: "":0"

Table 14.2.12 Mortality Day-30 TIT Population

Table 14.2.13 Mortality Day-30 TIT Population

Table 14.2.14 Mortality Day-60 t-ETT Population

Table 14.2.15 Mortality Day-90 ME? Population

Table 14.2.16 Mortality Day-30 PP Population

Table 14.2.11 Mortality Day-60 PP Population

Table 14.2.18 Mortality Day-90 PP Population

Table H.2.19
 Stratification of Overall Survival by Population

	Control (N = xxx) n (%)	Low CX-01 (N = xxx) n (%)	High CX-01 (N = xxx) n (%)
Patients Died	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)
Patients Still Alive	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)
Time to Death (days)			
95% Confidence Interval for Median (a)	[xxx, xxx]	[xxx, xxx]	[xxx, xxx]
25% and 75% Percentiles	xxx, xxx	xxx, xxx	xxx, xxx
Range (b)	xxx - xxx	xxx - xxx	xxx - xxx
Version's Comparison (Log-Rank Test)		p = xxx	p = xxx

Note: Denominators for percentages are based on the number of patients in the Population.
 [2. Percentiles are estimated.]
 [b] Incidence censoring observations.

Program Name: D2c2 Generated: Page 1 of 1

Repeat for the following displays:

Table 14.2.20 Stratification of Overall Survival by Population

Add:
 Footnote: Note: Denominators for percentages are based on the number of patients in the ITT Population

Delete:
 Footnote: Note: Denominators for percentages are based on the number of patients in the ITT Population

Table H.2.21 Stratification of Overall Survival by Population

Add:
 Footnote: Note: Denominators for percentages are based on the number of patients in the PP Population

Delete:
 Footnote: Note: Denominators for percentages are based on the number of patients in the ITT Population

Table 14.2.22
 Summary of Overall Survival by Site
 ITT Population

Time Interval (Day)	Control (N = xxx)	Low CX-DI (N = xxx) c	High CX-DI (N = xxx)
0 to 7	xxx	xxx	xxx
8 to 13	xxx	xxx	xxx
14 to 21	xxx	xxx	xxx
22 to 30	xxx	xxx	xxx
31 to 90	xxx	xxx	xxx
91 to 120	xxx	xxx	xxx

Listr.g Source:
 Repeat =or the following displays:
 Table 14.2.23 Summary of Overall Survival by Site

Table 14.2.24 Summary of Overall Survival by Site

Table 14. 2.25
 Time to Event Free Survival - Days
 **** "Q2"Z "t: 0

	Control (N=XXX)	Low; CX-01 (N=Z;X;, c	High ex-c- n (
No. of patients event free	XXX	Z-XX	XX,
Number of patients censored	XXX XX,*	XXZ xx.x';;)	XX x: >,'
	ZXX xx	XXX XX.X,	XXX :-X.
2.5 percentile	xxx	xx,---	.X
75th percentile	xx.	xx.	xx.X
Range including censored values \	xx.	xx.;	xx.X
Range with OJt censored values)	xxx, :-X	xxx, zxx	xxx, :-X
	xxx, {}	xxx, xxx	xxx, x;:-:

Program Name: Date Generated: Page of y

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Repeat for the following displays:

Table 2.26 Time to Event Free Survival - Days Population

Table 2.27 Time to Leukemia free Survival - Days (randomization) Population

Add:

Note to Programmer: Replace event free with "leukemia free"

Table 2.28 Time to Leukemia free Survival - Days (randomization) Population

Add:

Note to Programmer: Replace event free with "leukemia free"

Table 2.29 Time to Neurotoxicity (>5CO) - Days (randomization) Population

Add:

Note to Programmer: Replace event free with "neurotoxicity"

Table 14.2.30 Time to platelet Recovery (>20000) - Days (from randomization) Population

Add:

Note to Programmer: Replace event free with platelet recovery

Table 14.2.31 Time to Neutrophil Recovery (>1.0CC) - Days (from randomization) ITT Population

Add:

Note to Programmer: Replace event free with neutrophil recovery

Table 14.2.32 Time to platelet Recovery (>100000) - Days (from randomization) Population

Add:

Note to Programmer: Replace event free with platelet recovery

Table 14.2.33 Time to relapse (duration of morphologic CR) - Days ITT Population

Add:

Note to Programmer: Replace event free with relapse

Table 14.2.34 Time to relapse (duration of composite CR) - Days ITT Population

Table 14.2.35 Time to Event Free Survival - Days (from randomization) Population

Table 14.2.36 Time to Leukemia Free Survival - Days ITT Population

Add:

Note to Programmer: Replace event free with leukemia free

Table 14.2.37 Time to Neutrophil Recovery (>SGC) - Days (from randomization) ITT Population

Add:

Note to Programmer: Replace event free with neutrophil recovery

Table 14.2.38 Time to platelet Recovery (>2GOGG) - Days (from randomization) ITT Population

Add:

Note to Programmer: Replace event free with platelet recovery

Table 14.2.39 Time to Neutrophil Recovery (>1000) - Days (from randomization) ITT Population

Add:

Note to Programmer: Replace event free with neutrophil recovery

Table 14.2.40 Time to platelet Recovery (>10GOGG) - Days (from randomization) ITT Population

Add:

Note to Programmer: Replace event free with platelet recovery

Table 14.2. Time to relapse (duration of morphologic CR) - Days?? Population

Add:

Note to Programmer: Replace even: free, with relapse

Table 14.2. Time to relapse (duration of morphologic CR) - Days?? Population

T2;le -i 2 "3
 ScJ.bgroup Analysis-CR
 :::e:" ?opulaticc.

	Control (N = XXX) n (%)	Low CX-01 (N = xxx) n (%)	High CX-01 (N = xxx) n (%)
Age group: < 17	xxx xx.x%	zxx \xx.x%	xxx xx.x%
95% Confidence interval	(x.x>, x.zx)	\z.XX, X.xx;	;x .xx, x .xx)
Age group: 2 c.	xxx x.x-e,	xxx (xx .s	xxx (xx.x%;
95% Confidence interval	(x.z ;.x-;	(x.xx , x.zx.)	(x.xx, x.xx)
A1: Ve qovo	xxz xx.xS	:-xz >x. x0	xxx (xx.x%/
95% Confidence interval	(x.xx , x.xx\	(x.x x.	;;.xz , x.xx)
Ai*L: Secordary	xxx (xx.x%;	xz: (xx.xSi	<xx xx.x%)
95% Confidence interval	(x.xx , x.zz:	(x.:o: , x.x:<\	(x.xx , x.xz)
2COG: ;;	xxx x:z'o>	xxz x:; .x'o*	xx: (xx.xli-r
95% Confidence interval	(x.xx, x.xx:,	(x.xx , x.xx)	(x.xx , x.x:;!)
SCOG: 2	XXX (xx.xS'	xxx (x:; .x%;	;;XX ;-o-.x-t
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Page x of y

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Table 1. 2.44 Summary of Analysis-Corq-site CR TT Pop: 2.2-ior

Table 14.3.1.1.1
Overall Summary of Adverse Events
Safety Population

	Control (N = XXX) n (%)	Low CX-01 (N = xxx) n (%)	High CX-01 (N = xxx) n (%)	Overall (N = xxx) n (%)
Patients with Any Adverse Events (AEs)	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)
Patients with Any Treatment-Related Adverse Events (TEAEs)	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)
Patients with Any AE by NCI-CTCAE grade				
1	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)
2	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)
3	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)
4	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)
5	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)
Grade 1 or 2	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)
Grade 3 or 4	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)
Grade 3 or above	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)
Patients with A2yTEAE by axinn. NCI-CTCAE grade				
1	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)
2	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)
3	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)
4	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)
5	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)
Grade 1 or 2	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)
Grade 3 or 4	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)
Grade 3 or above	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)

The denominator for percentages is the total number of patients in the Safety Population. Cases with unknown severity are assumed to be severe.

Table 1.3.1.
Overall Summary of Adverse Events
Safety Population

	Overall (N = xxx) n (%)	Low CX-01 (N = xxx) n (%)	High CX-01 (N = xxx) n (%)	Overall (N = XXX) n (%)
Patients with Any AEs leading to treatment discontinuation	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)
Patients with Any AEs leading to treatment discontinuation due to TEAEs	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)
Patients with Any AEs leading to treatment discontinuation due to SAEs	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)
Patients with Any TEAEs leading to treatment discontinuation	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)
Patients with Any SAEs leading to treatment discontinuation	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)
Patients with Any Severe Adverse Events (SAEs)	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)
Patients with Any Treatment-Emergent Severe Adverse Events (TESfEs)	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)
Patients with Any TEAEs leading to death	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)
Patients with Any SAEs leading to death	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)
Patients with Any SAEs leading to treatment discontinuation	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)
Patients with Any TEAEs leading to treatment discontinuation	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)
Patients with any study drug related TEAEs	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)

The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the Safety Population. Cases with unknown severity were assumed to be severe.

Table 3
 Safety Profile of Treatment related Adverse Event (Idarubicin) by
 Safety Population

	Control (N = XXX) n (%)	Low CX-01 (N = XXX) n (%)	High CX-01 (N = XXX) n (%)	Overall (N = xxx) n (%)
Patients with Idarubicin related Adverse Events (AES)	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)	zzx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)
Patients with Idarubicin related Treatment-Related Adverse Events (TEAEs)	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)	zzx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)
Patients with Idarubicin related AES by Z-score	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)	zzx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)
2	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)	zzx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)
3	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)	zzx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)
4	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)	zzx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)
5	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)	zzx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)
Grade 3 or 4	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)	zzx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)
Grade 3 or above	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)	zzx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)
Patients with Idarubicin related TEAEs by maximum NCI-CTCAE grade	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)	zzx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)
2	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)	zzx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)
3	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)	zzx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)
4	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)	zzx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)
5	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)	zzx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)
Grade 3 or 4	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)	zzx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)
Grade 3 or above	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)	zzx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)

Cases with t-test p-value were associated to be severe.

Program Notes:

Change drug name to Idarubicin related.

Program Name:

Date Generated:

Page x of J

Listing Source:

Table 14.3. Summary of Treatment-related Adverse Event (Cytarabine) Safety Population

Add:

Note to Programmer: Change drug name to Cytarabine related

Delete:

Note to Programmer: Change drug name to Idarubicin related

Table 14.3. Summary of Treatment-related Adverse Event (CXOI) Safety Population

Add:

Note to Programmer: Change drug name to CXOI related

Delete:

Note to Programmer: Change Drug Name to Idarubicin related

Table 14.3. Summary of Adverse Event Due to Underlying Disease or Other Drugs or Chemicals Safety Population

Add:

Note to Programmer: Change drug name to Underlying disease or other drugs or chemicals related

Delete:

Note to Programmer: Change drug name to Idarubicin related

Table 1.4.3.1.6
 Overall: Counts of Adverse Events
 Safety Population

	Central (N = xxx) n (%)	Low CX-01 (N = XXX) n (%)	High CX-01 (N = xxx) n (%)	Overall (N = xxx) n (%)
AES	111	XXX	222	333
TEAEs	222	333	444	555
SAEs	333	444	555	666
TESAEs	444	555	666	777
Treatment Related AEs	555	666	777	888
Treatment Related TEAEs	666	777	888	999
Treatment Related SAEs	777	888	999	1110
Treatment Related TESAEs	888	999	1110	1220
AEs leading to treatment interruption, EAE leading to treatment interruption	111	222	333	444
SAEs leading to treatment interruption	222	333	444	555
TESAEs leading to treatment interruption	333	444	555	666
AEs leading to treatment discontinuation, TEAEs leading to treatment discontinuation	444	555	666	777
SAEs leading to treatment discontinuation	555	666	777	888
TESAEs leading to treatment discontinuation	666	777	888	999
AEs leading to death, TEAEs leading to death	777	888	999	1110
SAEs leading to death	888	999	1110	1220
TESAEs leading to death	999	1110	1220	1330

Cases with unknown severity: see section 1.0 for details.

Program Name:
 Listing Source:

Date Generated:

Page x of y

Table 14.3.1.6
 Overall Comparison of Adverse Events
 Study Population

	Control (N = xxx) n (%)	Low CX-01 (N = xxx) n (%)	High CX-01 (N = xxx) n (%)	Overall (N = xxx) n (%)
Treatment-related AEs leading to treatment interruption		xxx	xxx	xxx
Treatment-related TEAEs leading to treatment interruption	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Treatment-related SAEs leading to treatment interruption	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Treatment-related TSEs leading to treatment interruption	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Treatment-related PEs leading to treatment interruption	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Treatment-related TEAEs leading to treatment interruption	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Treatment-related SAEs leading to treatment interruption	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Treatment-related TSEs leading to treatment interruption	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Treatment-related AEs leading to treatment interruption	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Treatment-related IEs leading to treatment interruption	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Treatment-related SAEs leading to treatment interruption	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Treatment-related TSEs leading to treatment interruption	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Treatment-related AEs leading to treatment interruption	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Treatment-related IEs leading to treatment interruption	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Treatment-related SAEs leading to treatment interruption	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Treatment-related TSEs leading to treatment interruption	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Treatment-related AEs leading to treatment interruption	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Treatment-related IEs leading to treatment interruption	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Treatment-related SAEs leading to treatment interruption	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Treatment-related TSEs leading to treatment interruption	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx

Cases with unknown severity were assumed to be severe.
 Program Name:
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Table H.3.1.7
 Summary of Treatment-Related Safety System Organ Class and Preferred Term
 Safety Population

System Organ Class Preferred Term	Overall (N = xxx) n (%)	Low CX-01 (N = XXX) n (%)	High CX-01 (N = xxx) n (%)	Overall (N = xxx) n (%)
Patients with Arty TEAL,	xxx xx.x%	>:xz xy.x%	xzx xx.	>:X xx.x
System Organ Class Preferred Term Preferred Term 2 Preferred Term 3 etc.	x:;X x:;X'S xxx xx.x% xzz x:;.x% x:;X (xx.xS)	xxx XX.X'o xx); :-:z.x/2 xxx xx.x% x:;z x:;.	:-co: xx.x xxx :-:x.z x:o: xx.	xxx; xx. xxx; xx. >:xx xx.x';>1 xx; xx.x%
System Organ Class Preferred Term Preferred Term <u>Preferred Term</u> etc.	x:;X xx.x xxx xx.x% :-xx xx.x% xxx xx.x%	x:;z xx.xS) x:o: x:;.x";) xxx x:;.xS) xxx xY. xS)	:-xx xx.;' zxx :-:G:;:'\ :-:; x:;. zx:; :-:x	:-:xz xx.>' xxx :-:x.x% xxx :-:x.xo) xxx xx:;:;'\

The denominator for percentage is the number of patients in the Safety Population.
 Note: This table counts each patient as if a patient experienced more than one episode of an adverse event, the patient is counted only once within a preferred term. If a patient experienced more than one adverse event within a system organ class, the patient is counted once for each preferred term, and once for the system organ class.

Table 14.3.1.10 Summary of NCI-CTCAE Grade 2 or higher TEAEs by MedDRA System, Organ Class and Preferred Term Safety Population

Delete:

Footnote: The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the Safety Population

Footnote: Note: This table contains counts of patients. If a patient experienced more than one episode of an adverse event, the patient is counted only once for each preferred term. If a patient experienced more than one adverse event within a system organ class, the patient is counted once for each preferred term and once for the system organ class.

Table 14.3.1.11 Summary of Treatment-Related TEPs by MedDRA System Organ Class and Preferred Term Safety Population

Table 14.3.1.12 Summary of TESA-2 Serious TEAEs by MedDRA System Organ Class and Preferred Term Safety Population

Table 14.3.1.18 Summary of NCI-CTCAE Grade 3 or higher TSSAEs/Serious TEPs by MedDRA System Organ Class and Preferred Term Safety Population

Table 14.3.1.19 Summary of NCI-CTCAE Grade 2 or higher SAEs/Serious TEAEs by MedDRA System Organ Class and Preferred Term Safety Population

Delete:

Footnote: The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the Safety Population

Footnote: Note: This table contains counts of patients. If a patient experienced more than one episode of an adverse event, the patient is counted only once for each preferred term. If a patient experienced more than one adverse event within a system organ class, the patient is counted once for each preferred term and once for the system organ class.

Table 14.3.1.21 Summary of TEAEs Leading to Death by MedDRA System, Organ Class and Preferred Term Safety Population

Table 4.3, 8
Summary of TEJLs by Preferred Term,
Safety Population

Preferred Term	Control (N = XXX) n (%)	Low CX-01 (N = xxx) n (%)	High CX-01 (N = xxx) n (%)	Overall (N = XXX) n (%)
Patients with Any SAE	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)
Preferred Term	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)
Preferred Term	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)
Preferred Term	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)
Preferred Term	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)
Preferred Term	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)
Preferred Term	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)
Preferred Term	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)

The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the Safety Population.

Note: This table contains counts of patients. If a patient experiences more than one episode of an adverse event, the patient is counted only once within a preferred term.

Program Name:
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Date Generated:

Page of

17

1

Table 14.3.1.12
 Preferred Term (PT) = ?EAEs by Relationship to Study Treatment by Preferred Term System, Organ Class, and Preferred Term Safety Population

System Organ Class Preferred Term Relationship to Study Drug	Control (N = XXX) n (%)	Low CX-01 (N = xxx) n (%)	High CX-01 (N = xxx) n (%)	Overall (N = XXX) n (%)
Patients with Any TEAE	XXX (XX.X%)	XXX (XX.X%)	XXX (XX.X%)	XXX (XX.X%)
Idarubicin related	XXX (XX.X%)	XXX (XX.X%)	XXX (XX.X%)	XXX (XX.X%)
Cytarabine related	XXX (XX.X%)	XXX (XX.X%)	XXX (XX.X%)	XXX (XX.X%)
CXOI related	XXX (XX.X%)	XXX (XX.X%)	XXX (XX.X%)	XXX (XX.X%)
Underlying disease or other chemicals related	XXX (XX.X%)	XXX (XX.X%)	XXX (XX.X%)	XXX (XX.X%)
Not Related	XXX (XX.X%)	XXX (XX.X%)	XXX (XX.X%)	XXX (XX.X%)
System Organ Class 1	XXX (XX.X%)	XXX (XX.X%)	XXX (XX.X%)	XXX (XX.X%)
Idarubicin related	XXX (XX.X%)	XXX (XX.X%)	XXX (XX.X%)	XXX (XX.X%)
Cytarabine related	XXX (XX.X%)	XXX (XX.X%)	XXX (XX.X%)	XXX (XX.X%)
CXOI related	XXX (XX.X%)	XXX (XX.X%)	XXX (XX.X%)	XXX (XX.X%)
Underlying disease or other chemicals related	XXX (XX.X%)	XXX (XX.X%)	XXX (XX.X%)	XXX (XX.X%)
Not Related	XXX (XX.X%)	XXX (XX.X%)	XXX (XX.X%)	XXX (XX.X%)
Preferred Term 1	XXX (XX.X%)	XXX (XX.X%)	XXX (XX.X%)	XXX (XX.X%)
Idarubicin related	XXX (XX.X%)	XXX (XX.X%)	XXX (XX.X%)	XXX (XX.X%)
Cytarabine related	XXX (XX.X%)	XXX (XX.X%)	XXX (XX.X%)	XXX (XX.X%)
CXOI related	XXX (XX.X%)	XXX (XX.X%)	XXX (XX.X%)	XXX (XX.X%)
Underlying disease or other chemicals related	XXX (XX.X%)	XXX (XX.X%)	XXX (XX.X%)	XXX (XX.X%)
Not Related	XXX (XX.X%)	XXX (XX.X%)	XXX (XX.X%)	XXX (XX.X%)

The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the Safety Population

Note: This table contains counts of patients. 2 patients experienced more than one episode of a TEAE, the patient is counted only once with a preferred term, and once for the system organ class.

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Page 2 of 2

Listing Source:

Table 1.C.4.3.1.13
 Summary of TEAEs by System Organ Class, Severity, System Organ Class and Preferred Term
 Safety Population

System Organ Class Preferred Term [C...]	Control (N = xxx) n (%)	Low CX-01 (N = xxx) n (%)	High CX-01 (N = xxx) n (%)	Overall (N = xxx) n (%)
Patients with Any TEAE	xxx	ZXX	XX, X%	xxx (X.X%)
Overall	xxx	ZXX	XX, X%	xxx (X.X%)
1	X, Z	ZX	XX, X%	xxx (X.X%)
3	X, X	ZX	XX, X%	xxx (X.X%)
4	XX, X	ZX	XX, X%	xxx (X.X%)
5	xxx	ZX	XX, X%	xxx (X.X%)
System Organ Class	xxx	ZX	XX, X%	xxx (X.X%)
Overall	xxx	ZX	XX, X%	xxx (X.X%)
2xxx	xxx	ZX	XX, X%	xxx (X.X%)
3xxx	xxx	ZX	XX, X%	xxx (X.X%)
4	xxx	ZX	XX, X%	xxx (X.X%)
5	xxx	ZX	XX, X%	xxx (X.X%)
Preferred Term, Overall	xxx	ZX	XX, X%	xxx (X.X%)
2xxx	xxx	ZX	XX, X%	xxx (X.X%)
3xxx	xxx	ZX	XX, X%	xxx (X.X%)
4	xxx	ZX	XX, X%	xxx (X.X%)
5	xxx	ZX	XX, X%	xxx (X.X%)
etc	xxx	ZX	XX, X%	xxx (X.X%)

The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the Safety Population

Note: Patients with severity are categorized in Life Threatening category only. 1 = Mild, 2 = Moderate, 3 = Severe, 4 = Life Threatening, 5 = Death

Note: This table contains counts of patients. A patient experience more than one episode of an adverse event, the patient is counted only once within a preferred term and for the episode with the highest severity. If a patient experienced more than one adverse event within a system organ class, the patient is counted once for each preferred term and once for the system organ class.

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Page of

Repeat for the following displays:

Table 14.3.1: Summary of Treatment-Related TEAEs by System Organ Class (SOC) and Preferred Term Safety Population

Acid:

Note to Investigator: Replace TEAE by Treatment-Related TEAE

Table 4.3.1.15
 Overall Safety Population: EAEs Caused by Treatment by CTCF-E and Worst CAE grade

CAE category (alphabetical order)	CTCF-E CAE grade	Control (N = xxx) n (%)	Low CX-01 (N = xxx) n (%)	High CX-01 (N = xxx) n (%)	Total (N = xxx) n (%)
Number of subjects					
A2-1 CTCF-E categories	Any	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)
	Grade 3	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)
	Grade 4	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)
	Grade 5	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)
	Grade 6	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)
A2-2 CTCF-E categories	Any	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)
	Grade 3	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)
	Grade 4	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)
	Grade 5	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)
	Grade 6	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)

The denominator for percentages is the number of patients in the Safety Population.
 Note: This table contains counts of patients. If a patient experienced more than one episode of an adverse event, the patient is counted only once within a preferred term. If a patient experienced more than one adverse event within a system organ class, the patient is counted once for each preferred term and once for the system organ class.

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 Safety Population,

3-:::V V:::e	ccr.t:::ol (%)	Low, CX-01 (%)	High CX-01 (%)	Overall (%)
Baseline <2				
mean (s.d.)	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
median	XX.XX	XX.X (XX.XX)	XX.XX (XX.XX)	XX.XX
min	<X.X	X.X	XX.X	XX.XX
max	XX.X	XX.X	XX.X	XX.XX
< J/sit >				
mean (s.d.)	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
median	XX.XX	XX.X (XX.XX)	XX.XX (XX.XX)	XX.XX
min	X.X	X.X	XX.X	XX.XX
max	XX.X	XX.X	XX.X	XX.XX
Change f:::or, Baseline				
mean (s.d.)	XX.X	XX.X (XX.XX)	XX.X (XX.XX)	XX.XX
median	XX.X	XX.X	XX.X	XX.XX
min	X.X	XX.X	XX.X	XX.XX
max	XX.X	XX.X	XX.X	XX.XX

[C6ntintie fOr;-rE!maining post-baseline time poin.tS]

Note: For change f:::or Baseline calculations, this table presents results for 9 patients with non-missing data at Baseline and at the time point of interest.

Program Name:
 Listing Source:

Date Generated:

Page x of

Table 14.3.2.2.1
 Secondary of Laboratory Test Results and Change from Baseline by Visit-3one Mar:cow
 Safety Population

Study Visit	Control (N = xxx)	Low CX-01 (N = xxx)	High CX-02 (N = xxx)	Over 3.11 (N = xxx)
<Visit>				
Auer rods				
Yes	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
No	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Total	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Response				
Complete resolution without re-emission of platelets (CRp)	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Complete resolution with re-emission of platelets (CRi)	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Partial resolution (PR)	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Progressive disease (PD)	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Stable Disease (SD)	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Relapse (CR, CR?, PR)	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Indeterminate	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Unknown	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx

[Continued on next page]

Note: Change from baseline calculations, -chis tables on - presents counts for patients with non-relapsed data at baseline and time point of interest

Proportion of patients: Date Generated: Page x of

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Table 14.3.2.2.2
 Summary of Laboratory Test Results and Change from Baseline by Visit-Coagulation Safety Population

Hematology (CBC: ferruglobin, etc.)

Study Visit	Count (N = x; %)	LOEC, %	Upper (% = XXX)	Overall (% = XXX)
Baseline				
n	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
mean (s.d.)	XX.X (XX.X)	XX.X (XX.X)	XX.X (XX.X)	XX.X (XX.X)
Median	XX.X	XX.X	XX.X	XX.X
min	XX.X	XX.X	XX.X	XX.X
max	XX.X	XX.X	XX.X	XX.X
<Visit>				
n	XXX	ZXX	XZ	XZ
mean (s.d.)	XX.X (XX.X)	XX.X (XX.X)	XX.X (XX.X)	XX.X (XX.X)
Median	XX.X	XX.X	XX.X	XX.X
min	XX.X	XX.X	XX.X	XX.X
max	XX.X	X	XX.X	XX.X
Change from Baseline				
n	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
mean (s.d.)	XX.X (XX.X)	XX.X (XX.X)	XX.X (XX.X)	XX.X (XX.X)
Median	XX.X	XX.X	XX.X	XX.X
min	XX.X	XX.X	XX.X	XX.X
max	XX.X	XX.X	XX.X	XX.X

Notes: For remaining post-baseline time points

Note: For each continuous variable, this table only presents results for patients with no missing data at baseline and time point of interest. For categorical variables, the number of patients is presented for each category.

Repeat for each continuous variable.

Program Name:

Date Generated:

Page x of Y

List of Sites:

Repeat for each time point.

Table 14.3.2.2.3 Summary of Laboratory Test Results and Change from Baseline by Visit-Coagulation Safety Population

Table 14.3.2.2. Summary of Laboratory Test Results and Change from Baseline by Visit-Coagulation Safety Population

Table 14.3.2.2.5
 Shift: 'table of Laboratory Test Results (counts) by NCI_CTC grade: Hematology with CBC
 Safety Population:

Hematology with CBC: Hemoglobin,	Control (N = XXX)			LOK CX-01 (N = xxx)			High CX-01 (N = :xx)		
	Worst Occurrence			Worst Occurrence			Worst Occurrence		
	2	3	4	2	3	4	2	3	4
Change from: Worst grade to last grade:									
0									
-1									
-3									
Only on the measure, etc.									
+2									
+3									
Only on the measure, etc.									

Note: This table presents counts from last value from A?; values, by definition, are designed to be used in clinical events, so imbalances are usually not recommended. If a database, this limitation of data is important for the interpretation of this table.

Repeat for each lab parameter

Program Name: _____ Date Generated: _____ Page of _____

Listing Source: _____
 Repeat for the following displays:
 Table 14.3.2.6 Shift: Table of Laboratory Test Results (counts) by NCI_CTC grade: Coagulation, Safety Population

Table 14.3.2.7 Shift: Table of Laboratory Test Results (counts) by NCI_CTC grade: Serology, Safety Population

Table 4.3.2.2.8
 Shift Table of Laboratory Tests: Results (%) by NC: CTCAE grade: Hematology, CBC Safety Population,

Hematology with CBC.Hemoglobin	Control (N = xxx)				Low: 0-01 (N = xxx)				High CX-GI (N = xxx)				
	Korst	GC/T	Pre		Clot	Occur	RT/CR		Jors	Occ	RT/CR		
	1/3	3	4	N	2	3	4		2	3	4		
Change from worst grade to last grade:													
C													
-3													
Only one measure < 1 etc.													
3													
Only one measure > 1 etc.													

Note: This table presents worst to last value from A.S. pages, by definition. AE is designed to record the hardest clinical events, so improvements are usually not recorded in the database, this is limitation of data is important for the interpretation of this table.

to (Jramming-ites:

REP: a.t fo .-iat:h .lab_ -_pa.tb.rmeter_ % fo.i'- the denominator is based on the total width each -rBC_ tarigle .cell.

Table 4.3.2.2.8

Date Generated:

Page x of y

Listing Source:

Repeat from the following; displays:

Table 4.3.2.2.9 Shift Table of Laboratory Tests by UCI CTCAE grade: Coagulation Safety Population

Table 4.3.2.2.10 Shift Table of Laboratory Tests by UCI CTCAE grade: SerGTc Cf,emistyy Safety Population

Table 4.3.2.2.11
 Shift Table of Laboratory Results (counts) of Laboratory with C3C:Hereditary
 Safety Population

Hematology with CBC	Control (N = XXX) Baseline				Low CX-01 (N = xxx) Baseline				High CX-01 (N = xxx) Baseline				
	Count	Count	Count	Count	Count	Count	Count	Count	Count	Count	Count	Count	Count
<Visit>													
Low (L)	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Normal (N)	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
High (H)	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Total (Tot)	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
<Visit>													
Low (L)	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Normal (N)	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
High (H)	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Total (Tot)	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx

<continue for other visits>

Note: This table only displays results for patients with non-missing data at baseline and the time point of interest.
 Frequency - Notes:

Repeat: each laboratory parameter

Program Name:

Generated:

Page 1 of

Listed Source:

Repeat for the following displays:

Table 4.3.2.2.12 Shift Table of Laboratory Results (counts) of Laboratory with C3C:Hereditary Safety Population

Table 4.3.2.2.11 Shift Table of Laboratory Results (counts) of Laboratory with C3C:Hereditary Safety Population

Table 14.3.2.2.14
 Shift Table of Laboratory Results (Hematology) with 23Crite:og2.o:Ci,
 Safety Population

Hematology with CBC	Control (N = XXX) Baseline				Low CX-01 (N = XXX) Baseline				High CX-01 (N = XXX) Baseline			
	Mean	SD	Min	Max	L	N	H	Tot	Mean	SD	Min	Max
<Visit>												
Lo: (L)	XXX	XXZ	XZ/	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	ZXX	X/	XXZ	XXZ	XXX
Normal (N)	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
High (H)	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
Total (Tot)	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
<Visit>												
Lo: (L)	XXX	XXZ	XZ/	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	ZXX	X/	XXZ	XXZ	XXX
Normal (N)	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
High (H)	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
Total (Tot)	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX

<Continue; 6.6 - all - Visits>

Note: This table only presents results for patients with non-missing data at baseline and the time point of interest.
 Program Name: ...

Parameter: ... for the denominator is based on the ... within each square cell.

Program Name: ... Date Generated: ...

Page 1 of 1

Listing Source:

Repeat for the following displays:

Table 14.3.2.2.15

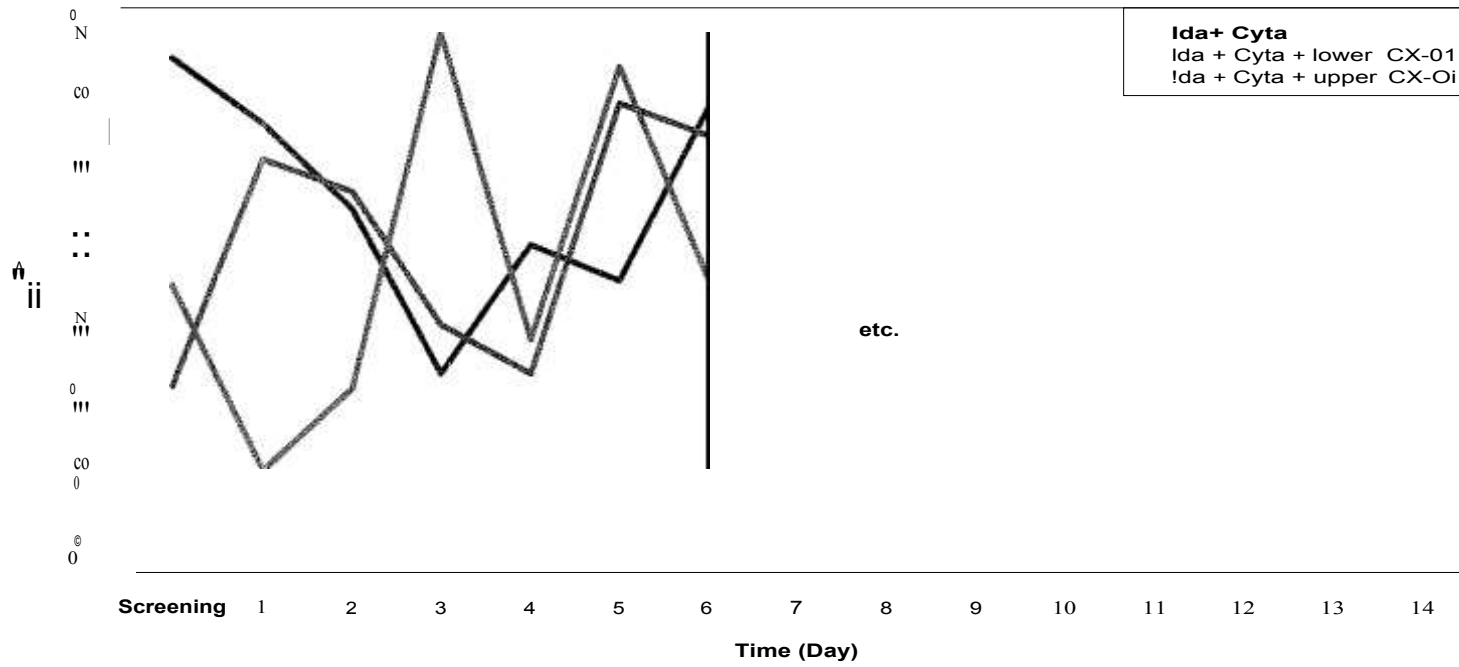
Shift Table of Laboratory Results

Coagulation: Anti-Factor Xa Safety Population

Table 14.3.2.2.16

Shift Table of Laboratory Results (Hematology) with 23Crite:og2.o:Ci, Safety Population

Figure 14.3.2.2.LI
 PT/IN? ove; ;:ir::-e
 Safety ?opc:la;:ion



- Figure 14.3.2.2.18 APTT at 0'7@r time Safety POF-Jlation
- Figure 14.3.2.2.19 P,nti-factor Xa over-time Safety Pop,ulation
- Figure 3.2.2.20 Fibrinogen over-time Safety Pop,ulation D-
- Figure 14.3.2.2.21 di:ner over-time Safety Popula-cion
- Figure 14.3.2.2.22 Platelet count over-time Safety Popula-cion

Table 14.3.3.1
 Summary of Events at Screening and Start of Follow-up in Safety Population

Event	Screening	Start of Follow-up	End of Follow-up	Death	Discontinuation	Lost to Follow-up	Other
Death	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX
Discontinuation	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX
Lost to Follow-up	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX
Other	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX
Weight (kg)	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX
Heart Rate (beats/min)	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX
Mean (s.d.)	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX
Median	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX
Min	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX
Max	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX
Height (cm)	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX
Mean (s.d.)	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX
Median	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX
Min	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX
Max	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX
Heart Rate (beats/min)	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX
Mean (s.d.)	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX
Median	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX
Min	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX
Max	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX

Table 14.3.3.1
 Summary of 2-Stage Safety at Screening and Vital Signs at Screening and Start of Consolidation Cycle
 Safety Population

	Control (n = XXX)	Low Dose-01 (n = XXX)	High CX-01 (n = XXX)	Over 211 (n = XXX)
Weight (kg) (Consolidation cycle)				
Mean (s.d.)	XXX XX.X (XX.XZ)	XXX XX.X (XX.XX)	XXX XX.X (XX.XX)	XXX XX.X (XX.XX)
Median	XX.X	XX.X	XX.X	XX.XX
17th	XX.X	XX.X	XX.X	XX.XX
25th	XX.X	XX.X	XX.X	XX.XX
Heart rate (beats/min) (Consolidation cycle)				
Mean (s.d.)	XX.X (XX.X)	XX.X (XX.X)	XX.X (XX.X)	XX.X (XX.X)
Median	XX.X	XX.X	XX.X	XX.XX
17th	XX.X	XX.X	XX.X	XX.XX
25th	XX.X	XX.X	XX.X	XX.XX
DBI (mmHg) (Consolidation cycle)				
Mean (s.d.)	XX.X (XX.X)	XX.X (XX.X)	XX.X (XX.X)	XX.X (XX.X)
Median	XX.X	XX.X	XX.X	XX.XX
17th	XX.X	XX.X	XX.X	XX.XX
25th	XX.X	XX.X	XX.X	XX.XX

Table 14.3.3.2
 Shift of ECG Results
 Safety- Population

	Control (N= XXX) n (%)	Low CX-01 (N= xxx) n (%)	High CX-01 (N= xxx) n (%)	Overall (N= xxx) n (%)
<Visit>				
Proportion of clinically significant abnormal results at baseline to abnormal and clinically significant results	xx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Proportion of abnormal and Clinically significant results at baseline to abnormal results	xx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)
Proportion of abnormal and Clinically significant results at baseline to abnormal results	xx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)	xxx (xx.x%)

< Rejection for all visits where ECG performed >

Note: N: Normal; ANCS: Abnormal, Not Clinically Significant; fCS: Proportionally, Clinically Significant
 Program Name: Date Generated:

Listing 16.2.1
Subjects Screened

Treatment group: *Treatment*

Site	Patier.t/ Sex/A'.ie	Race	Date of Info:rrr.ed consent	Reason; for Screen:-: Fai.'..c.:re
xx	xxx/M/ 4 5 XXX		DD:MMYY	<i>Reason</i>
xx	xxx/F/35 xxx		DD:JMMYYYY	<i>Reason: 2</i>
.xx	xxx/M/25 xxx		DD:MM:YYYY	<i>Reason</i>

Program Name: Nb:te_S:

Repeat: "for all Treatment groups: _Sort by Treatment_group, site, and patient"

Program Name:

Date Generated:

Page x of

Listing Source:

Listing 1E.2.3
Subject : treatment Allocation

Site	Patient/Sex/Age	Race	Randomized Treatment Group	Date of Randomization
xx	xxz/11/45	xxz	xxz	DJ11:11:11:YY

P_ic.g'ra-n.7"<_il\$_-:Nt---:
-Re,Peat for all tr-eat.c--nent. roups. Sort'b:'i' site- a'nCl patient
Progract, Name: Sate Ge::erated: :?age x of y
Listing Source:

Listing 16.2.6
 Excl;_.;_sior. Criteria

Site	ac:ie:lt/Sex/AB:e	?.ace	E1	E2	E3	E4	E5	6	S7	£8	E9	E1G	:C:ll	cl2	e,13	E14	E15	E16	E17	.-18
xy.	;.x: h-/45	xxx						Yes												
xx	:xx//35	xxx				Yes														

Prgratmning N0te's:

Sort- by";_site and _patii:=-nt

F c- .ha.c .io"e

DateGenerateC.:

?age x of y

Listing So'J.rce:

Listing 16.2.7
Study Population

Site	Treatment Group	Race	Completed Study	Age	Sex	So. Fet.
xx	x;,-1/45	xxx	Yes	es	es	Yes

Program Name: State Generated: Page x of y
 Listing Source: Date Generated: .22.ge x of Y
 Program Name: Repeat for all Treatment groups Sort by Treatment Group, site -aid: patient
 Listing Source:

Listing 16.2.8
Demographics and Baseline Characteristics

Site	Patient/Sex/Age	Race	3MI Category	3' fi	Weight (kg)	SSP /JBP	Heart Rate (beats per minute)	Sex	Time since F&T	Weight	ECOG status	Baseline	Baseline
XX	XX/M/4S	X-X	XXX	X-X	XX.X	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX

Listing 16.2.8

Repeat for all Treatment groups. Sort by Treatment group, site and patient

Program, Name:

Date Generated:

Page of

Listing Source:

Listing 16.2.9
Medical History

Treatment group: Treat, Tie, -t

Site	Patient/Sex/Weight	Race	System: Organi Code (SOC)/ Preferred Term [a]	Verbatim	Date of Resuscitation
xx	xz, i/i/45	x:-:x	z:xxxxxxxxxx,;xx:-:xx/ xx,;:x,;xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx;	xxxxxxxx,;xxxz;x:-:	JDfrr, YY'...'Y.
			zxxxxxxxx>:xxxx:s:xx/ xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx,-:xxxx,;	:-:xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	<u> </u>
xx	x:-:x	xx,;:	tior:e		

[a] HedDRA Dictionary (Version, xz.x) as used for coding.

[b] Relative to the date of randomization
'i?i.c/gral'l.niri'9. Note'sf

p_e[eat for all ...-T.ceat:ffier-,t groups. SO,rt; by Treatm:ent- -9'.i'6_lipi. i;:'ite.,;• part i'én_t, SOC and preferred te-tm.

Listing 16.2.1B
Ezicor Medication

Treatment group Treatment 1

Patient/Sex/Age	Dose/Unit/ Frequency/ Route	Indication	Corresponding term for concomitant disease or adverse event
XXX/M/45	100mg QD PO	Ezicor	Ezicor
XXX/F/35	100mg QD PO	Ezicor	Ezicor

Listing 16.2.11
Concurrent Medication

Treatment <_!U_F: Treatmenr:

Site	Age/Sex	Rece	Therapeutic Class Chemical Subgroup ICD-9-CM Term	Dose/Drugs/ Units	Indication	Corresponding therapeutic disease or diagnosis	Start Date (day/month/year) Time/Duration (day)
xx	xxx/M/45		xxxxxxx xxxxxxxxxxxxxx 'xxx:-xxxxxxx:-l	xx/ur,its/ xx/ xx	ANL		DD:11-11-YYYY (xx) 01:11:11 {xx> HB:MM /xx
			xx:;xxxxxxx XXY.X) ;zxxxxxxx (xxxxxxxxxxxxx) [c]	xx/units/ xx/ xx	J:reart,ent o: P.d.,-erse Sver:t	xx:;:	DD/11-11-YYYY-1.Y (xx) / 001*11-MYYYY (XX)/x>:
xx	xxx/F/3S		No:-:e				

List:ig IE.2.12
 ost Medicatior,

Treat.rr,er:t group: *Treatment*

Si-ce	atient,t/Sex/Age	Race	The::apeutic Class C:,esica:C S1.lbgrcup <u>G"....."r -"....." [c]</u>	Dese/Dr, it/ Frequer,cy / ?.o; lte	<u>.....c.c.....i.on</u>	Correspr::dig ter::: for <u>o:,co:it" g2- dise2se o..... adv-e.....se event</u>	Sta.rt Date (day) T:rr,e <u>Scg:--< Uac...;</u> :riay; ID "T"irre/= =:uration (d2)_'S)
xx:	x:-:x/ U 45	xxx	xxxxxxxx:c-:x xxxxxx',:xxxxxxx 'xxxxxxxxxx:-:x}	xx;':,ni ts/ xx/ x;:	.,ML		<u>c--'".c"....</u> 'xz, c...P-11" Dm;1;,'YY;v E:it'M /xx
			xxxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxxxxxxx):x (xxxxxxxxxxxxx) [c]	xx/ur:its/ zx/ xx	Treatment of Adverse Event	x	<u>Q...bi:lj'F, t</u> (-:-:)/ <u>De:'1." i</u> -:<:-)/XZ
xx	xxx/E/32-		•lone				

a WEO ;)rug Dic::ior,a:cy (Versior, xx) ;,as used for codir.g.
 b ?.elative to t:le day o-fando,nization r
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 Stud:i' Drug Gsage a:1G. 2:zposu:::e

lreat:rr,ent g:::oclp: *Treat;£1en+*

Site	Patient /Sex/Age	eye.le	Initial ez:-Cl	Id.arc...biciD usage rate	Cyta:::abine usage rate	CXGI -:_sage rate	,,.,.,,atsent Sxpcsu;-:P 'Jays;	U-c.<1.cj:::er ot days on a.ar_:::,~c~	JL""iUJer of days on Cytarabine	N ,cber of da ,s 0'1 CZ-en	Any Dose " <u>to...:i:-"ens"</u>
xx	xxx/1•1/45	Ind:J.ction	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	N

P:io r-ir&n_ing Not!!:s:

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2-0: au llarc:
 Listing Source:

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:Sisting 16.2.14
Efficacy pa.....t

TreatBent g...oup: *T...eatment I*

Site	Patie:-t /Sex/Age	Race	Achieved C?,? CRi? Cor.,pos:ite :R?	Dead?	?riry,ary ca...se of death	st,,dy day of Death	Last study day of fol lot,- up	sve:1:: T...ee?	Study day to which pac:ien:: experiewced e-Jerct free	Leukecna Tree?	St,,dy day to c,hic::, patient expor:-...: leuke"lia .free	?,elapse?	Sts..dy day to K:lich patieicic: experier:ced relapse
xx	xx;-/l-1145	xxz	t/i'i/N	XX	xxx	xx	XX	ix	XX	XX	xx	XXZ	XXZ

tro:9":c'ariiim:rl r:l'Tote_S2:

Repeat for 'a_lj'. Tieatrhent -:rroups. Sort by Treatn'en':. -<;rro}.LP - . ,o,i_te::_and pa,_:ti'e:nt

Prograr;i. t:-:ane:
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Jate Ge:lerated:

rege z of y

...ist::ng 2.6.2.15
 Efficacy pa:::-t 2

Site	22::ient /Sex/Age	Race	CR? CR Ccr:',posite C?..?	Dead?	?rirt,ar::, ca'-lse o'. de, -::h	St::,dv day of Geatr',	Last sci::dy day of :Ec-2.lo::-:- ::p	Necc.trophil ?ecovery?	S:cldy day "::o whic:: patient ex::,erience ne trophil reco,ser.'i	?la-:::elec. Reco-very?	St"::,dy day to whic: patient platelet recev:::-z
	x::,x/1•1/45	xxx	Nit-:/::;	xxx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx

?r_ogranuni:ri'g Notes-;

Repeat 'for a.l.l T-l::eatmEnt· grpUps::;_ Sod: bj. T,ieatment gr-tiuP site· iind patient

?rogram Name:
 Lis;:ing Source:

Date Genera-:::ed:

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List:ir.g 16.2::_o
 AC:verse s-,en::s
 Safety ?opu.latin7

Treatment group: Treat.:ne;;t

Site	Gender/Age/ Race	Systemic Class/ Preferred Term Ver:Oati:7, :2J	Medication Name S:;q;, Date (day'- 'b) Time/ Juratio::c _da_ys:	Emergency?	AE is due to underlying disease or other drugs?	Problem Sh...-l-g cause: AS?	Action taken; with study drug [c;	Outcome	NC! CTCAE Grade	SA2
xx	xxx/1/45/ xx:-:	xx>:xx:-x ,,,,;ZXX:<XXX,XX x,;:o:xx:*xx ,x,;:xxxx/ :-xxxx,;:x;-x,;: ,x:zz/ xxxxxxxx:zzxxxxxxzx xx:o:xxxxxxxxxxxxxx/ x,;:xxx;-xxx xx,;:xx:* /	xx>:xx:-x ,,,,;ZXX:<XXX,XX (xx)> H ;/;/: 00_1""2_i r (xx) E: r;:; /xx DL_Id.r.v.: (xx)/ DD)E,JMYYY'i' (xx) /xx	No	Yes	Yes, "h :-r v. :c.:	xxx	Re- solved		: 0
		xxxxxxxx:zzxxxxxxzx xx:o:xxxxxxxxxxxxxx/ x,;:xxx;-xxx xx,;:xx:* /	DL_Id.r.v.: (xx)/ DD)E,JMYYY'i' (xx) /xx	Yes	No	No	xxx:-:	3'ata..	5	es
	xxx	xx:-;,-;xx, , zxxz:-;x,;x:-;xx ;,,,;:xxxxxxxxx.-:xx,;:xxx/ xxxx;-x.-:x:{xxx}*x /	DDMMYYY::: {xx)/ Or.going	Yes	Yes	Yes, "o.a.c"*c.:	zxxx	Re- solved with sequela e	3	Ne

[a] Coded using MedDRA Dictionary (Version xx.xx:
 b] Relative to the day of randomization

Program Name: 1-foteS:

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For: Action: tak,en,'; with study. drug_ -l s.t., l_l dru_gs: t_ha_t 'app,y; ,i_ arae' .ff.:th_ .pr b:& l_e: s_t,u_dy :drug - caused :AE coi,u.-un.
 :7his 1-is_ting includes: .a_l_1 ,AEs : _captured i_n the. study; -suc_h as -p_r_e-trea:tm nt.P.Es:-

Program Name:
 Listing Source:

Date Generated:

Page x of

Repeat for the following displays:

Listing 16.18 Adverse Events Causing Discontinuation from Study Treatment Safety Population

Delete:

Note to Programmer: Repeat for all Treatment groups. Sort by Treatment group, site, patient, start date and SOC.
For Action taken with study, drug, list all drugs that apply, same with probable study drug caused AE column.

Note to Programmer: This listing includes all AEs captured in the study, such as pre-treatment AEs.

Footnote: [a Coded using MedDRA Dictionary Version: <x.x>]

[b] Relative to the day of randomization

Listing 16.19 Adverse Events Causing Dose Reduction from Study Treatment Safety Population

Delete:

Note to Programmer: Repeat for all Treatment groups. Sort by Treatment group, site, patient, start date and SOC.
For Action taken with study, drug, list all drugs that apply, same with probable study drug caused AE column.

Note to Programmer: This listing includes all AEs captured in the study, such as pre-treatment AEs.

Footnote: [a Coded using MedDRA Dictionary Version: <x.x>]

[b] Relative to the day of randomization

Listing 16.20 Adverse Events Causing Dose Reduction from Study Treatment Safety Population

Delete:

Note to Programmer: Repeat for all Treatment groups. Sort by Treatment group, site, patient, start date and SOC.
For Action taken with study, drug, list all drugs that apply, same with probable study drug caused AE column.

Note to Programmer: This listing includes all AEs captured in the study, such as pre-treatment AEs.

[a Coded using MedDRA Dictionary Version: <x.x>]

[b] Relative to the day of randomization

Listing 16.20 Treatment-Related Adverse Events Causing Dose Reduction from Study Treatment Safety Population

Delete:

Note to Programmer: Repeat for all Treatment groups. Sort by Treatment group, site, patient, start date and SOC.
For Action taken with study, drug, list all drugs that apply, same with probable study drug caused AE column.

Note to Programmer: This listing includes all AEs captured in the study, such as pre-treatment AEs.

Footnote: [a Coded using MedDRA Dictionary Version: <x.x>]

[b] Relative to the day of randomization

Listing 16.2.22
Laboratory Findings - Bone Marrow
Safety Population

Treatment group: *Treatment*

Site	Patient ID (Sex/Age/ Race)	Eye Lesion	Visit	Event Date (day)	Type of Examination	Blas in Bone Marrow	Auer Rods	Response
zx	10000/M/45 /xxx	Ir,d;_ction	3aseline	DJ:01-1-1-ri:yy (l)	Bi:psv	xx	xx	C?
				DD11E:1-Y'...Y (xx,		xx	xx	<u>remissionj</u>

[a] Relative to the day of randomization

Prdgr: ,axb.;nin,j .HOteS:

Repeat for all Treatment groups, Sort by Treatment group, site, patient and "tris:3.-t":

Program Name:

Date Generated:

Page x 8f

Listing Sci:rcf>

Listing 16.2.23
 Laboratory Findings - Laboratory ID: C3C
 Safety Population

Treatment group: *Treat: Teer;t*

Site	Patient /Se;z/P.ge /?-ace	Cycle	'hsit	Collection Date (day) [a]	Subj.	W3C	Platelet Count	Neutrophils Absolute Count (ANC)	Seg. Neutrophils /3ands
xx	xxx/c-1/45 /;-: X	"c]":-:-'---,	Baseline	DDMM:YYYY	xx		xx	xx	
			z :xx	nm1::,1r:YYYY (xx)	xx	zx	xx	xx	xx

[a] Relative to the Day of randomization
 Program Name: r1g Note _:-

Repeat for all Treatment groups, Site (Y) Treatment: 9: Coup, site, patient: k: Ud 'Visit.
 Date Generated:

Listing 16.2.24
 Laboratory: Fir,dir,gs - Coag, . . . lator,
 Safety, , Population

Treatment group: Treat:1eict:

Site	Patient /Sex/Age /Race	Cycle	visit	Collection Date (day) [a]	Anti-factor xa	PT	aPT	NR	INR	D-dimer
xx	xxx/M/45 /xxx	na	saselhle	0	xx	in	xx	xx	xx	xx
			X:XX	1, C, : fYYYY (xx)	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx

'a' Relative to the date of randomization,

Program: ITI ()_O_teS_:

Repeat loc-all Treatment groups. Sort by_7-reatm8nt:g:fo_up, site:_,pat_i&nt"--arid visit.

Program Name:

Date Generated:

Page x of

Listing Source:

Revision 16.2.25
 Laboratory Findings - Serum Chemistry Part
 Safety Population

Treatment 9 Group: *Treat11ent1*

Site	Patient /Sex/Age /Race	Cycle	Visit	Collection Date (day) (a)	Ab-LZ	Total Protein	Total Bilirubin	Blood Creatinine Nitrogen	Serum Creatinine	Sodium	Potassium
xx	xxx/5/45 /xxx	Irregular	Baseline	DD:MMYY (a)	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx
			xxxx	DDMMYYYY (a)	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx

[a] Relative to the day of randomization
 Program Name: Notes:

Repeat for all treatment groups. (S6_r) is the treatment group, site, patient, and visit. S, ft.
 Date Generated:
 List: Log Source:

Listing 6.2.26
 Laboratory Findings Serum Chemistry Part 2
 Safety Population

Treatment 9-ro;:9: Treat;:lent 1

Site	Patient /Sex/Age /ace	Cycle	Visit	Lab Test Cate (daJ) [a]	Calcium	Alkaline Phosphatase	Uric Acid	SGOT /AST	SGPT /ALT	1DE
xx	xxx/-1/45 /xx:-:	1	Baseline	om,n,1t,1YYYY (l)	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx
			xxxx	DD1*lfce,JYYYY {xx}	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx

[a] Relative to the Day of randomization.

P;io_g_timrillin_g -Nbt:eS!

Re;e"ci't-£0'1' :all "freatment groups.-:sort by_ Treatment _grup_ s-ite", p-2.tient aii.d- visit.

Program, Name:

Date Generated:

Page x of y

Listing Source:

List in; 1E.2.27
 i??(listing
 Safety ?opulation

T:reat ,er,t g:rouD: Treatment

Site	Patient/Age/Sex	Visit	Date (d2y) a	PK Parar:se:er	Pf. value
zx	xzx/xz/F	zx	zz	xx	xx

[a] Relati-e to the day of randor::ization

Pr,cgr --n,-rcing :Not_es-::

Repeat .for -all _T_reat,m'2nt>9'i:oiP.s-:,,-t,in't by Treatment- group, -:si_te., patien\::an-a_:v:iSit-

..... 7 7-6:

Date Generated:

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Listing Source:

Listing 16.2.28
 Vital Signs
 Safety Population

Study Group: Treatment

Site	Patient /Sex/Age /Race	Visit	Date Time (day)	Systolic BP (mmHg)	Diastolic BP (mmHg)	Heart Rate (beat/min)	Weight (kg)	Height (cm)
XX	XXX/1-1/4.S /XXX	XX :X,XX	JJMMYY.Y.-:y HE:ME (xx)	xxx	xxx	xx	xx	xx

[a] Relative to the day of randomization
 Pre-treatment

Program Name: [Study Group] Treatment
 Listing Source: [Study Group] Treatment

Date Generated:

List.ir.g 16 2.29
 ECG ?,esu ts
 Sa::"ety Pope:: ation

Treatment group: Treatme,,t

	s...tePatient /Sex/Age /?-ace	Visit	i".sessment: Date Tir;-e (da ;{) taJ	ECG _performed?	..Z:...ny clinically sigr, ificant "br,or:na2-i t::ies?
xx	xxx/t,;/45 /xxx	xxx xxj.	DDMMY HH:YJM xx; DDMMY YY HH:r1M x:-'	y,33 i'io, ?artial refusal	Yes
xx	xxx/F/45 /:-xx	xx:; xxj:	DDMM:1YY!"Y H2:t1M (-:x) DDMMJYY HE!"iM (-<x)	:es Yes	-Jo No

[a] ?,elative t::o the day of ra'l.do::nizat::ion

PrCi'gri:l.rtmfn_g_!-jO;te:s

Répe:,i...:fO:r;:a_1-1 .T.reatmE!Ut:g:r_ojps,.. Sort by .T:ti-i_Ei-trient 'group', :site\ :t,a:tie:nt_?a_1l_d :;:l:si:t::

?:::og:::a:m. Name;

Date Ger::erated:

?age x of Y

L...stirr: Sou::ice:

