

Integrated Analysis Plan

Study Number: MS200527_0108

Clinical Study Protocol Title: Phase I, Open-Label, Single-Sequence Study of the Effect of Multiple Doses of Carbamazepine on Single-Dose Evobrutinib Pharmacokinetics in Healthy Participants

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Approval Page

Integrated Analysis Plan: MS200527_0108

Phase I, Open-Label, Single-Sequence Study of the Effect of Multiple Doses of Carbamazepine on Single-Dose Evobrutinib Pharmacokinetics in Healthy Participants

Approval of the IAP by all Merck Data Analysis Responsible has to be documented within EDMS via eSignature. With the approval, the Merck responsible for each of the analysis also takes responsibility that all reviewers' comments are addressed adequately.

By using eSignature, the signature will appear at the end of the document.

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2 List of Abbreviations and Definition of Terms

ADaM	Analysis Data Model
AE	Adverse Event
AESI	Adverse Events of Special Interest
ANOVA	Analysis of VARIANCE
BLQ	Below Lower Limit of Quantification
BMI	Body Mass Index
CDISC	Clinical Data Interchange Standards Consortium
CI	Confidence Interval
CR	Complete Response
eCRF	electronic Case Report Form
CSR	Clinical Study Report
ECG	Electrocardiogram
GBS	Global Biostatistics
IAP	Integrated Analysis Plan
ICH	International Conference on Harmonization
LCI	Lower Limit of Confidence Interval
LLOQ	Lower Limit of Quantification
NCA	Noncompartmental Analysis
MCAR	Missing Completely at Random
MedDRA	Medical Dictionary for Regulatory Activities
MTD	Maximum Tolerated Dose
MW	Molecular Weight
PT	Preferred Term
PK	Pharmacokinetics
SAE	Serious Adverse Event
SD	Standard Deviation
SDTM	Study Data Tabulation Model
SOC	System Organ Class
TEAE	Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event
TLF	Tables, Listings, and Figures
UCI	Upper Limit of Confidence Interval

3 Modification History

Unique Identifier for Version	Date of IAP Version	Author	Changes from the Previous Version
Final 1.0	23-Feb-2022	PPD	Initial version.

4 Purpose of the Integrated Analysis Plan

The purpose of this IAP is to document technical and detailed specifications for the final analysis of data collected for protocol MS200527_0108. Results of the analyses described in this IAP will be included in the CSR. Additionally, the planned analyses identified in this IAP may be included in regulatory submissions or future manuscripts. Any post-hoc, or unplanned analyses performed to provide results for inclusion in the CSR but not identified in this prospective IAP will be clearly identified in the CSR.

The IAP is based upon Section 9 (Statistical considerations) of the study protocol and protocol amendments and is prepared in compliance with ICH E9. It describes analyses planned in the protocol and protocol amendments.

The wording used in this IAP is chosen to best match the respective wording in the study protocol template, the CSR template, CDISC requirements and special requirements for table layouts. Therefore, the following approach is used:

Generally, the term ‘participant’ will be used instead of ‘subject’ or ‘patient’. However, in tables and listings the term ‘subject’ will be used to match CDISC requirements, except for in-text tables where ‘participant’ will be used to match the CSR and protocol templates. Similarly, the term ‘study intervention’ will be used in this document instead of ‘treatment’ to match protocol and CSR templates, however, tables and listings will use ‘treatment’ for brevity reasons. Exceptions from this rule are commonly used terms like “on-treatment”, “treatment-emergent”, “treatment policy”, “subject-years”, “by-subject”, or names of eCRF pages like “Treatment Termination” page.

5 Objectives and Endpoints

Objectives	Endpoints	Ref #
Primary		
To investigate the effect of multiple doses of carbamazepine on the PK of a single dose of evobrutinib in healthy participants	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Plasma evobrutinib: $AUC_{0-\infty}$Plasma evobrutinib: C_{max}	1
Secondary		
To assess the safety and tolerability of evobrutinib when administered together with carbamazepine in healthy participants	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Nature, occurrence, severity, and seriousness of TEAEsAbsolute values and changes in safety laboratory tests from time of first dose to end of study participationSingle 12-lead ECGs evaluated by Investigator from time of first dose to end of study participationVital signs assessed from time of first dose to end of study participation	2
To characterize the effect of carbamazepine on additional evobrutinib PK parameters in healthy participants	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Plasma evobrutinib: CL/FPlasma evobrutinib: V_z/FPlasma evobrutinib: $AUC_{0-tlast}$Plasma evobrutinib: t_{max}Plasma evobrutinib: $t_{1/2}$	3
To characterize the effect of carbamazepine on evobrutinib metabolite (MSC2729909A) PK in healthy participants	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Plasma MSC2729909A: $AUC_{0-\infty}$Plasma MSC2729909A: $AUC_{0-tlast}$Plasma MSC2729909A: C_{max}Plasma MSC2729909A: t_{max}Plasma MSC2729909A: t_{lag}Plasma MSC2729909A: metabolite to parent ratios $M/P(AUC_{0-\infty})$ and $M/P(C_{max})$	4
CCI		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">	

AUC =area under the concentration-time curve; C_{max} =maximum observed concentration; C_{min} = minimum observed concentration; CL/F =apparent total body clearance; ECG=electrocardiogram; M=metabolite; P=parent; PK=pharmacokinetics; TEAE=treatment emergent adverse event; $t_{1/2}$ =apparent terminal half-life; t_{lag} =time prior to the first measurable (nonzero) concentration; t_{max} =time to reach the maximum observed concentration; V_z/F =apparent volume of distribution.

6 Overview of Planned Analyses

The final, planned analyses identified in the CSP and in this IAP will be performed after the last participant has completed the last visit and after all data queries resolved as well as the database locked.

A data review meeting will be held prior to database lock for the final analysis. In addition, no database can be locked until this IAP has been approved.

7 Changes to the Planned Analyses in the Clinical Study Protocol

An interim data review may occur if necessary for data evaluation in order to make decision on the dosing of subjects. In that case, an unplanned interim analysis request form will be submitted for approval to the Head of GBS and the decision will be thoroughly documented.

8 Analysis Sets and Subgroups

8.1 Definition of Analysis Sets

Analysis Set	Description
SCR	All participants, who provided informed consent, regardless of the participant's enrollment and study intervention status in the study.
SAF	All participants, who were administered any dose of any study intervention. Analyses will consider participants as treated.
PK	The PK Analysis Set is a subset of the SAF, and the PK population will include all participants: Who have completed the study without any relevant protocol deviations and factors likely to affect the comparability of PK results. With adequate study intervention compliance. With evaluable PK data, i.e., nonmissing values for primary endpoints. If participants received prohibited concomitant therapy or medicines, as specified in Section 6.8 of the CSP, they will be excluded from the PK population. All PK analyses will be based on this analysis set.

PK=pharmacokinetics; SAF=safety; SCR=Screening.

8.2 Subgroup Definition and Parameterization

Not applicable.

9 General Specifications for Data Analyses

The results of this study will be reported using summary tables, figures, and data listings, as appropriate. All data will be summarized by study intervention and/or scheduled time point, as applicable.

Listings

In the individual participant data listing all individual data will be listed as measured. Repeated and unscheduled measurements will be included in the listings. All listings will be sorted by subject ID and nominal time point, if not stated otherwise.

Tables and Descriptive Statistics

All safety data will be summarized overall by nominal time point, as appropriate. All PK data will be summarized by study intervention and nominal time point. Repeated and unscheduled measurements included in the listings will not be used for statistical analyses or summaries, unless the repeated measurement was performed due to unreliable values/technical reasons, e.g., clotted samples.

Unless otherwise specified, continuous variables will be summarized using descriptive statistics, i.e. the number of participants with non-missing values (n), the number of participants with missing values (nmiss), mean, standard deviation, median, 25th percentile (Q1) and 75th percentile (Q3), minimum, and maximum. If there are no missing values the number of participants with missing values should be indicated by a 0. Mean, Median, Q1, Q3, Min, Max will have the same precision as the SDTM data (decimal places). SD will be presented with one decimal place more than the mean.

Qualitative variables will be summarized by frequency counts and percentages. Unless otherwise stated the calculation of proportions will be based on the number of participants of the analysis set of interest that received the respective study intervention for AE and PK tables and for all other evaluations the analysis set of interest [N]. Therefore, counts of missing observations will be included in the denominator and presented as a separate category.

Study day 1 for this study is defined as the start date of study intervention.

The following labels will be used for the study interventions in PK tables and listings, if not stated otherwise:

Evobrutinib: 45 mg Evobrutinib on Day 1

Carbamazepine+Evobrutinib: Carbamazepine from Day 2 to Day 25 plus 45 mg Evobrutinib on Day 19

All statistical analyses will be performed using SAS® Software version 9.2 or higher.

9.1 Definition of Baseline and Change from Baseline

If not otherwise specified, 'baseline' refers to the last scheduled measurement before administration of study intervention.

However, if a participant is missing the baseline collection, the previous non-missing evaluation could become the baseline value (e.g. from Screening). If no baseline or previous to baseline evaluations exist, then the baseline value will be treated as missing.

Absolute changes from baseline are defined as

$$\text{absolute change} = \text{visit value} - \text{baseline value}$$

9.2 Study Day / Study Intervention Day

Day 1 is the day of start of study intervention, the day before is Day -1 (no Day 0 is defined). Study day is defined relative to Day 1.

9.3 Definition of Duration and ‘Time Since’ Variables

The following definitions and calculations of duration, as applicable, will be applied:

- Duration of AE (in days hh:mm) = end date and time - start date and time of the AE, if missing time for either the beginning or end then = end date – start date + 1; in case of multiple records for the same AE, the duration will be calculated over all these records
- Days hh:mm from dosing (onset post administration) = start date and time of the event - date and time of last dose administration of cocktail, evobrutinib or sumatriptan (calculated for each intervention, for TEAEs), if missing time for either the dosing or event then days hh:mm from dosing = event start date – date of dose administration + 1
- Relative (Rel.) Day in study of AE = start date of the event – date of first admin + 1 (for AEs on or after the day of dosing)
- Rel. Day in study of AE = start date of the event – date of first admin (for events before the day of dosing of the study only)

9.4 Imputation of Missing Data

In this Phase I PK study, missing observations will be assumed to be missing completely at random (MCAR). No action will be taken to handle missing data. A participant who withdraws prior to the last planned observation in a study period will be included in the analyses up to the time of discontinuation.

10 Study Participants

The subsections in this section include specifications for reporting participant disposition and study intervention/study discontinuations. Additionally, procedures for reporting protocol deviations are provided.

10.1 Disposition of Participants and Discontinuations

The following will be presented in a summary table:

- Total number of participants screened (i.e., participants who gave informed consent)
- Number of screened participants who discontinued from the study prior to first dosing overall and grouped by the main reason for discontinuation:
 - Participant did not meet all eligibility criteria
 - Withdrew consent
 - Other (COVID-19-related and COVID-19-non-related)
- Number of treated participants
- Number and percentage of treated participants who completed study
- Number and percentage of treated participants who discontinued the study or study intervention, with the primary reason of discontinuation:
 - Adverse event
 - Lost to follow-up
 - Protocol non-compliance
 - Death
 - Withdrew consent
 - Other (COVID-19-related and COVID-19-non-related)

The number and percentage of participants will be presented by part, group of study intervention and total, where applicable. Percentages will be presented with respect to the number of treated participants, where applicable.

A listing of discontinued participants will be provided.

A listing of participants affected by the COVID-19 related study disruption by unique participant identifier will also be provided.

10.2 Protocol Deviations / Exclusion from Analysis Sets

10.2.1 Important Protocol Deviations

Listings of important protocol deviations will be provided including the date and relative day in relation to dosing in the relevant period. A distinction will be made between important protocol deviations due to COVID-19 versus not due to COVID-19. The respective important protocol deviations will be flagged accordingly.

Important protocol deviations or important events that might influence PK include, but may not be limited to the following:

- Adverse events, diarrhea etc. (these instances will be discussed on a case-by case basis)

- Vomiting after administration following oral dosing (these instances will be discussed in alignment with applicable regulatory guidelines on a case-by-case basis)
- Sample processing errors that may lead to inaccurate bioanalytical results
- Inaccurate dosing or dosing errors (e.g., dose administration delayed, dose change or missed doses)
- Pre-dose or trough sample collected after the actual dosing
- Non-compliance with food and drink requirements (e.g., non-fasted, incomplete meal consumption, caffeine intake)
- Concomitant medication, vitamins, dietary or herbal supplements

Should one or more of these events be available at the Data Review Meeting, its implication for PK evaluation will be discussed and agreed amongst relevant study team members (e.g., Sponsor Clinical Pharmacology/Biostatistics/Clinical Pharmacokinetics [REDACTED] team representative). Appropriate action will be taken such as flagging individual values to be excluded from analysis.

10.2.2 Reasons Leading to the Exclusion from an Analysis Set

If participants are excluded from the PK Analysis Set, the reasons for exclusion will be listed.

Reasons for excluding individual PK concentrations will also be listed separately and flagged in the main listing.

11 Demographics and Other Baseline Characteristics

Demographics and baseline characteristics will be presented for the SAF.

11.1 Demographics

Descriptive statistics will be presented for age, height, weight, and BMI. Frequency counts and percentages will be presented for sex, race, and ethnicity. The summary will be performed overall.

BMI (kg/m²) will be derived (i.e., not taken directly from the database) according to the following formula:

$$\text{BMI [kg/m}^2\text{]} = \frac{\text{weight [kg]}}{\text{height[cm]}^2} \times 10000$$

11.2 Medical History

Medical history will be coded using the MedDRA, most current version at time of data base lock, and listed.

The medical history will be listed by participant including PT as event category and SOC body term as Body System category.

11.3 Other Baseline Characteristics

Other baseline measurements, such as virus screen, alcohol and drugs of abuse screen, pregnancy test in women, nicotine, and alcohol consumption, will be listed.

Baseline characteristics with respect to vital signs, physical examinations, and hematology/biochemistry will be part of Section 15 (Safety Evaluation).

12 Previous or Concomitant Therapies/Procedures

Medications will be presented for the Safety Analysis Set.

Previous medications are defined as any medication discontinued prior to the administration of study intervention. Concomitant medications are defined as any medication taken during the course of the study, with a starting date greater than or equal to the administration of study intervention, or with a starting date prior to the administration of study intervention and ongoing at the time of the administration of study intervention.

The World Health Organization Drug dictionary most current version at time of database lock, will be used for coding of prior and concomitant medications and they will be described using PT as applicable.

Previous and concomitant medications will be listed. Concomitant procedures, if any, will also be listed.

13 Study Intervention: Compliance and Exposure

The dosing of each participant is monitored by the study nurse or investigator. A listing of date and time of each drug administration and each blood sampling, including time deviations as well as measured plasma concentrations, will be provided sorted by participant. Information on meal intake will be listed by participant, if provided.

14 Efficacy Analyses

Not applicable.

15 Safety Analyses

This section includes specifications for summarizing safety endpoints that are common across clinical studies such as adverse events, laboratory tests and vital signs.

All safety analyses will be performed for the Safety Analysis Set and will be presented overall by nominal timepoint, as appropriate.

Safety analyses will be done according to the as-treated principle.

- The number and percentage of participants with at least one related TEAE, evobrutinib-related TEAE, carbamazepine-related TEAE and the number of events by SOC and PT
- The number and percentage of participants with at least one AESI recorded and the number of events by SOC and PT.

Unless otherwise stated, AEs will be displayed with SOC terms sorted alphabetically and PTs within each SOC term sorted in descending overall frequency.

For determining incidence counts, within each level of TEAE term, if a participant experiences more than one occurrence, the participant will only be counted once for that TEAE.

AEs related to any study intervention are those events with relationship missing, unknown or yes.

In case a participant had events with missing and non-missing severity, the maximum non-missing severity will be displayed.

15.1.2 Adverse Events Leading to Discontinuation of Study Intervention

A listing of TEAEs leading to discontinuation of study intervention, or discontinuation of study, if any, will be provided.

The frequency (number and percentage) of participants with TEAEs leading to permanent discontinuation of each study intervention by study intervention will also be provided in a table.

15.2 Deaths, Other Serious Adverse Events, and Other Significant Adverse Events

15.2.1 Deaths

A listing of deaths, if any, will be provided.

15.2.2 Serious Adverse Events

A listing of SAEs, if any, will be provided.

Summary table of the number and percentage of participants with at least one SAE by SOC and PT will also be provided.

15.2.3 Other Significant Adverse Events

The following AESI were defined:

- Infections (serious, severe, and opportunistic, \geq Grade 3)
- Seizures
- Elevated lipase, elevated amylase, pancreatitis

- Liver-related events

More information can be found in the CSP, Section 8.3.7.

AESI will be identified in the AE listings. Summary table of the number and percentage of participants with at least one AESI by SOC and PT will also be provided.

15.3 Clinical Laboratory Evaluation

Listings and summary statistics at each assessment time will be presented using SI units. Normal ranges will be provided by the laboratory department, and out of range flags will be calculated based on the normal ranges. Laboratory data not transferred from the central laboratory in SI units will be converted to SI units before processing. Both original units and SI units will be provided in the SDTM domain.

Safety laboratory parameters are separated into:

- Hematology (including coagulation)
- Biochemistry
- Urinalysis
- Other tests

Hematology, biochemistry, and coagulation will be summarized overall by time point using descriptive statistics for baseline (see definition in Section 9), each evaluation during the study, and change from baseline to each evaluation.

Listings of abnormal test results (low and high) will also be provided.

15.4 Vital Signs

Vital signs data will be summarized overall by time point using descriptive statistics for baseline (see definition in Section 9), each evaluation during the study, and change from baseline to each evaluation. Listings of vital sign data will be provided.

Vital sign summaries will include all vital sign assessments from the on-treatment period. All vital sign assessments will be listed, and those collected outside the on-treatment period will be flagged in the listing.

15.5 Other Safety or Tolerability Evaluations

Safety ECG data will be summarized overall by time point using descriptive statistics for baseline (see definition in Section 9), each evaluation during the study, and change from baseline to each evaluation. A listing of safety ECG data will be provided.

ECG summaries will include all ECG assessments from the on-treatment period. All ECG assessments will be listed.

The analysis of QT data is complicated by the fact that the QT interval is highly correlated with heart rate. Because of this correlation, formulas are routinely used to obtain a corrected value, denoted QT_c, which is independent of heart rate. This QT_c interval is intended to represent the QT interval at a standardized heart rate. The QT interval will be corrected for heart rate by the Fridericia's formula, QT_{cF}, defined as

$$QT_{cF} = \frac{QT}{\sqrt[3]{RR}},$$

where RR represents the RR interval of the ECG in seconds, and can be estimated as 60/Heart Rate.

Investigator-reported interpretation results will also be tabulated by study intervention and time point using the number and percentage of participants for each interpretation category (Normal, Abnormal Not Clinically Significant [NCS], Abnormal Clinically Significant [CS]).

16 Analyses of Other Endpoints/Estimands

16.1 Pharmacokinetics

PK evaluation will be performed by Nuvisan GmbH.

All statistical analyses and descriptive summaries of PK data will be performed on the PK Analysis Set.

16.1.1 Descriptive Statistics of PK Concentration Data

PK measurements of evobrutinib and its metabolite MSC2729909A CCI will be descriptively summarized using: number of non-missing observations (n), arithmetic mean (Mean), SD, coefficient of variation (CV%), minimum (Min), median (Median) and maximum (Max).

Descriptive statistics will only be calculated for n > 2 in which a measurement of BLQ represents a valid measurement and will be taken as zero for summary statistics of PK concentration data.

Any mean or median value that is below the lower limit of quantification will be shown as BLQ.

Descriptive statistics of PK concentration data will be calculated using values with the same precision as the source data and rounded for reporting purposes only. In export datasets, as well as in the SDTM PC domain, PK concentrations will be provided with full precision and will not be rounded.

The following conventions will be applied when reporting descriptive statistics of PK concentration data:

n	0 decimal place
---	-----------------

Mean, Min, Median, Max: 3 significant digits

SD: 4 significant digits

CV%: 1 decimal place

16.1.2 Descriptive Statistics of PK Parameter Data

PK parameter data of evobrutinib and its metabolite MSC2729909A on Day 1 and Day 19 as well as Day 19 of using: number of non-missing observations (n), arithmetic mean (Mean), SD, coefficient of variation (CV%), minimum (Min), median (Median), maximum (Max), geometric mean (GeoMean), the geometric coefficient of variation (GeoCV) and the 95% confidence interval for the GeoMean (LCI 95% GM, UCI 95% GM). For PK parameters related to time (e.g. t_{\max} , t_{lag} , t_{last}), only n, Min, Median, and Max may be reported.

Descriptive statistics will only be calculated for a PK parameter when $n > 2$.

PK parameters read directly from the measurements (i.e., C_{\max}) will be reported with the same precision as the source data. All other PK parameters will be reported to 3 significant figures. In export datasets, as well as in the SDTM PP domain, PK parameters will be provided with full precision and will not be rounded. Descriptive statistics of PK parameter data will be calculated using full precision values and rounded for reporting purposes only.

The following conventions will be applied when reporting descriptive statistics of PK parameter data:

n 0 decimal place

Mean, Min, Median, Max, GeoMean, 95% CI: 3 significant digits

SD: 4 significant digits

CV%, GeoCV%: 1 decimal place

16.1.3 Statistical Analysis of PK Parameter Data

Analysis of Primary Endpoints

The effect of co-administration of carbamazepine on evobrutinib exposure will be assessed. A general linear model with a fixed effect for TREATMENT and a random effect for SUBJECT will be applied to the log-transformed PK parameters C_{\max} and $AUC_{0-\infty}$ based on the PK analysis set.

Treatment differences on the log scale of evobrutinib with carbamazepine versus evobrutinib alone (Day 19 versus Day 1) will be estimated for the C_{\max} and $AUC_{0-\infty}$ together with their 90% CIs. Point estimates and CIs will be back transformed to the original scale for presentation.

Analysis of Secondary Endpoints

The same analysis model as described for the primary endpoints will be provided for the secondary endpoint AUC_{0-tlast} of evobrutinib and C_{max}, AUC_{0-tlast} and AUC_{0-∞} of the evobrutinib metabolite MSC2729909A in plasma.

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16.1.4 General Specifications for PK Concentration and PK Parameter Data

Predose samples that occur before the first drug administration will be assigned a time of 0 hours, as if the sample had been taken simultaneously with the study intervention administration. Same applies to the pre-dose sample after multiple doses.

Predose or trough samples which have been taken after the subsequent dosing will be reported as a protocol deviation. The resulting concentrations will be included in concentration listings but excluded from descriptive statistics of concentrations and from PK parameter estimation.

Values BLQ will be taken as zero for summary statistics of PK concentration data, PK parameter estimation (e.g., AUC) and for graphical presentations.

Missing concentrations (e.g., no sample, insufficient sample volume for analysis, no result or result not valid) will be reported generally as “N.R.”. A participant who withdraws prior to the last planned observation will be included in the analyses up to the time of discontinuation if still included in the PK analysis set.

If samples are collected outside of 10% of the PK sampling time windows defined in the CSP in Section 8.4, these will be included in the PK parameter estimation (NCA) but will be excluded from the concentration summary and mean/median concentration plots.

PK concentrations which are erroneous due to a sampling processing or analytical error (as documented in the bioanalytical report) may be excluded from the PK analysis if agreed by the Sponsor. In this case the rationale for exclusion will be provided in the CSR. Any other PK concentrations that appear implausible to the Clinical Pharmacologist/Clinical PK/PD Scientist will not be excluded from the analysis. Any implausible data will be documented in the CSR.

If important protocol deviations occurred likely to affect the PK profile of participants as specified in Section 10.2.1, the impacted concentrations and PK parameters will be excluded from summary statistics and further statistical evaluation.

Any PK concentrations or PK parameters excluded from summary statistics will be included in participants listings and flagged; a reason for exclusion will be detailed in the CSR (e.g., a footnote or a table of exclusions). Any flags will be included in the study specific CDISC data sets.

PK concentrations and PK parameters excluded from summary statistics will not be included in mean/median figures. Mean plots will only contain values where $n > 2$.

16.1.5 Estimation of Pharmacokinetic Parameters

The computer program Phoenix® WinNonlin® version 6.4, or higher (Certara, L.P., Overlook Center, Suite101, Princeton, NJ 08540) will be used to derive PK parameters applying NCA.

The statistical software SAS® (Statistical Analysis System, SAS-Institute, Cary NC, USA, windows version 9.1 or higher) will be used to generate additional PK parameters and produce tables, listings, and figures.

16.1.5.1 Estimation of Pharmacokinetic Parameters in Plasma

PK parameters will be calculated using the actual elapsed time since dosing. If the actual sampling time is missing, calculations may be performed using the scheduled time. Details (e.g., number of samples, participants affected) will be described in the CSR. If actual dosing time is missing, scheduled time might be used for NCA after performance of adequate plausibility checks and agreement with the sponsor. Decision and rationale should be included in the CSR. Otherwise, there will be no further imputation of missing data.

The following plasma PK parameters will be calculated, when appropriate, for evobrutinib and its metabolite MSC2729909A on Day 1 and Day 19:

Symbol	Definition
$AUC_{0-\infty}$	The AUC from time zero (= dosing time) up to infinity with extrapolation of the terminal phase.
$AUC_{0-t_{last}}$	The AUC from time zero (= dosing time) to the time of the last quantifiable concentration (t_{last}).
C_{max}	Maximum observed concentration.
t_{max}	The time to reach the C_{max} in a dosing interval.
$t_{1/2}$	The terminal half-life.
t_{lag}	The time prior to the first concentration at or above LOQ
CL/F	The apparent total body clearance following extravascular administration.
V_z/F	The apparent volume of distribution during the terminal phase following extravascular administration.
$M/P(AUC_{0-\infty})$	Molecular weight-corrected ratio of metabolite $AUC_{0-\infty}$ to parent $AUC_{0-\infty}$. $M/P(AUC_{0-\infty}) = AUC_{0-\infty} \text{ metabolite} \times MW \text{ parent} / (AUC_{0-\infty} \text{ parent} \times MW \text{ metabolite})$
$M/P(C_{max})$	Molecular weight-corrected ratio of metabolite C_{max} to parent C_{max} . $M/P(C_{max}) = C_{max} \text{ metabolite} \times MW \text{ parent} / (C_{max} \text{ parent} \times MW \text{ metabolite})$

MW of evobrutinib is 429.52 g/mol. MW of its metabolite MSC2729909A is 463.5289 g/mol.

CCI

CCI	

Units for PK parameter outputs will be based on concentration and dose units used in the study, unless otherwise specified. If concentration data units change within the study, PK parameters will be reported using consistent units throughout study outputs. In such cases, the Sponsor will specify relevant units for reporting before the final PK evaluation.

The parameters C_{\max} and t_{\max} will be obtained directly from the concentration-time profiles. If C_{\max} occurs at more than one timepoint, t_{\max} will be assigned to the first occurrence of C_{\max} .

The following PK parameters will be calculated for diagnostic purposes and listed, but will not be summarized:

- First (λ_z low) and last (λ_z up) time point of the time interval of the log-linear regression to determine λ_z .
- Number of data points ($N\lambda$) included in the log-linear regression analysis to determine λ_z .
- Goodness of fit statistic (adjusted Rsq) for calculation of λ_z .
- AUC from time t_{last} extrapolated to infinity given as percentage of $AUC_{0-\infty}$. ($AUC_{\text{extra}\%}$)
- Span ratio of interval over which $t_{1/2}$ was estimates/ $t_{1/2}$

The regression analysis should contain data from at least 3 different time points in the terminal phase consistent with the assessment of a straight line on the log-transformed scale. Phoenix WinNonlin “best fit” methodology will be used as standard. If warranted, further adjustment may be made by the pharmacokineticist, after agreement with the Sponsor. The last quantifiable concentration $>$ LLOQ should always be included in the regression analysis, while the concentration at t_{\max} and any concentrations BLQ which occur after the last quantifiable data point $>$ LLOQ should not be used.

If $AUC_{\text{extra}\%} > 20\%$ and/or the coefficient of correlation (Rsqr adj) of λ_z is < 0.8 and/or the observation period over which the regression line is estimated (span ratio) is less than 2-fold the resulting $t_{1/2}$, the rate constants and all derived parameters (e.g. $t_{1/2}$, $AUC_{0-\infty}$, CL/F, etc.) will be listed, flagged and included in the parameter outputs. Should more than 10% of subjects be flagged for AUC_{extra} and/or Rsqr adj (for a particular analyte), a sensitivity analysis excluding flagged parameters may be performed after discussion with the Sponsor.

16.1.6 Presentation of PK Concentration and PK Parameter Data

16.1.6.1 Listings and Tables

The following PK tables will be produced (PK Analysis Set):

- Descriptive statistics of concentrations by analyte, matrix, and study intervention
- Descriptive statistics of PK parameters by analyte, matrix, and study intervention

The following PK Listings will be produced (Safety Analysis Set):

- Individual concentrations, nominal time by participant, analyte, matrix, study intervention sorted in chronological order
- Individual PK parameters by participant, analyte, matrix, day sorted in chronological order
- PK Sampling date, actual time, nominal time, deviation from time, percentage time deviation by participant, analyte, matrix, and study intervention sorted in chronological order
- Phoenix WinNonlin NCA Core Output

16.1.6.2 Graphical Summaries and Individual plots (PK Analysis Set)

The following graphical summaries and individual plots will be provided:

- Overlaid individual plasma concentration versus time plots on linear and semi-log scale, using actual times, by analyte, matrix and study intervention
- Overlaid individual plasma concentration versus time plots by participant and analyte on linear and semi-log scale using actual times. If any post-dose concentration is BLQ the line representing LLOQ will be added to the semi-log plots
- Arithmetic mean concentration time plots; linear (\pm SD for arithmetic mean) and semi-log; using scheduled (nominal) time points by analyte, matrix, and study intervention; if any post-dose concentration is BLQ the line representing LLOQ will be added to the semi-log plots
- Median concentration time plots; linear and semi-log; using scheduled (nominal) time points by analyte and matrix, and study intervention; if any post-dose concentration is BLQ the line representing LLOQ will be added to the semi-log plots
- Boxplots for primary PK parameters ($AUC_{0-\infty}$ and C_{max} of evobrutinib) by analyte, matrix, and study intervention
- Boxplots for secondary PK parameters $AUC_{0-\infty}$ and C_{max} of evobrutinib metabolite MSC2729909A by analyte, matrix, and study intervention
- Spaghetti plot of primary PK parameters by analyte, matrix and study intervention

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References

Not applicable.

18 Appendices

Not applicable.