

Statistical Analysis Plan (SAP)

Radial AccEss for Naavigation to your Chosen Lesion for Peripheral
Vascular Intervention: (REACH PVI)

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

NCT 03943160

19-November-2019

Sponsor:

Cardiovascular Systems, Inc.

1225 Old Highway 8 NW

St. Paul, MN 55112

651-259-1600

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION

No use or disclosure of information contained within this document is permitted without prior written authorization from Cardiovascular Systems, Inc. (CSI).

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]		

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.	Introduction	4
2.	Study Objective	4
	2.1 Primary Outcome Measure: Procedural Success	4
	2.2 Secondary Outcome Measure: Treatment Success	4
	████████████████████	4
3.	Study Design	4
	3.1 Enrollment	5
	3.2 Duration	5
	3.3 Sample Size	5
4.	██████████	5
	████████████████████	5
	████████████████████	5
	████████████████████	6
	████████████████████	6
5.	Data Analysis Sets	6
	5.1 Intent to Treat (ITT) Analysis Set	6
	████████████████████	6
6.	Data Analysis Methodology & Conventions	6
	6.1 Timing of Analysis	7
	6.2 Analysis Conventions	7
	████████████████████	7
	6.4 Analysis Windows	8
7.	Required Data Analyses	8
	7.1 Subject Disposition	8
	7.2 Baseline Summary	8
	████████████████████	8
	7.4 Primary Outcome Measure Analysis	9
	████████████████████	9
	████████████████████	9
	████████████████████	9
	████████████████████	10

1. INTRODUCTION

This statistical analysis plan (SAP) describes the statistical methods to be used during the reporting and analysis of clinical study data collected under study protocol [REDACTED], Radial accEss for nAavigation to your CHosen lesion for Peripheral Vascular Intervention (REACH PVI). This SAP should be read in conjunction with the study protocol and Case Report Forms (CRF). This version of the plan has been developed with respect to REACH PVI study protocol [REDACTED]. Any changes to this protocol or the CRFs may necessitate updates to the SAP.

2. STUDY OBJECTIVE

The objective of this study is to evaluate acute clinical results of orbital atherectomy (OA) via radial artery access, including complication rates and cost effectiveness.

2.1 Primary Outcome Measure: Procedural Success

Procedural success is defined as successful completion of OA treatment of the target lesion via transradial access (TRA) without serious transradial access related events.

2.2 Secondary Outcome Measure: Treatment Success

Treatment success is defined as <50% residual stenosis post-procedure and without significant angiographic complications without stent placement, or <30% residual stenosis post-procedure and without significant angiographic complications with stent placement.



3. STUDY DESIGN

This prospective, observational, single-arm, multi-center post-market clinical study is designed to prospectively evaluate acute clinical outcomes of OA via TRA for treatment of peripheral artery disease (PAD) in lower extremities

3.1 Enrollment

3.2 Duration

The duration of this study is expected to be approximately eight (8) months. Subjects will be followed post-procedure through the first standard of care follow-up visit (7-45 days post procedure) only.

3.3 Sample Size

4.

© 2006 The Authors
Journal compilation © 2006 Blackwell Publishing Ltd

[illegible]

© 2006 The Authors
Journal compilation © 2006 Blackwell Publishing Ltd

[REDACTED]
 [REDACTED]
 [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

5. DATA ANALYSIS SETS

The Primary Analysis will be based on the Intent to Treat (ITT) analysis set, unless otherwise noted. The following analysis sets are specified for REACH PVI.

5.1 Intent to Treat (ITT) Analysis Set

The ITT analysis set will include all enrolled subjects who have been enrolled regardless of deviations from the protocol.

[REDACTED]

6. DATA ANALYSIS METHODOLOGY & CONVENTIONS

The primary analysis of REACH PVI subjects will be based on archived clinical data and the ITT analysis set unless otherwise noted.

Statistical analyses will be performed using SAS® software (SAS Institute Inc., SAS Campus Drive, Cary, NC 27513, USA). In the event an analysis is required that is better suited for a statistical package other than SAS (e.g., SPSS, R), the other package may be used.

6.1 Timing of Analysis

Analyses of all primary and secondary outcome measures will be performed after all ITT subjects have a completed end of study (EOS) CRF, all queries have been resolved, and the physician has signed all subject CRFs.

6.2 Analysis Conventions

This section details the general conventions to be used for data analysis. Departures from these general conventions may be given in the specific detailed sections of this SAP. When this occurs, the rules set forth in the specific section take precedence over the general conventions. Departures from the plans laid out in this document will be explained and justified with appropriate scientific, clinical and/or statistical justification.

- Data will be summarized for the ITT analysis set unless otherwise noted
- Continuous variables will be summarized using mean, standard deviation (SD), median, quartiles, minimum, and maximum and the number of subjects with non-missing data
- Categorical and discrete variables will be summarized by the number and percent of responses in each category and rounded to a single decimal point
- Unless otherwise specified missing data will be excluded from the denominator
- Confidence intervals will use an alpha level of 0.05
- If required for an analysis, partial dates will be completed by imputing the date using the most conservative approach for that specific date
- All listings will be sorted for presentation in order of site, subject number, and the date-time of the procedure or event (when applicable)
- Outcomes examining the standard-of-care (SOC) follow-up visit will be presented as binomial outcomes with the denominator equal to the number of patients with the SOC follow-up visit.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

7.4 Primary Outcome Measure Analysis

Analysis of the primary outcome measure of Procedural Success will be assessed post-procedure on the ITT analysis set. Procedural Success is comprised of:

- Successful completion of OA treatment via transradial access determined by use of the device within the target lesion
- The presence of no serious transradial access related events. TRA related events include:
 - Serious TRA site bleeding (BARC Type 2-5)
 - Serious TRA site hematoma
 - Serious radial artery spasm
 - Serious hand ischemia
 - Stroke
 - Transient Ischemic Attack (TIA)
 - Serious nerve damage
 - Perforation
 - TRA site pseudoaneurysm

Procedural Success is considered successful for a subject if all criteria are met.

Any events for which the determination of seriousness and/or relatedness to the device cannot be determined will count as serious and/or related for the purposes of this analysis.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

8. **OTHER ANALYSES**

No further analyses are planned outside those outlined in **Section 7 Required Data Analyses**. Any ad hoc analyses will follow the guidelines outlined in this document.