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Protocol 1883-302-013

AGN-190584

Title Page

Protocol Title: A Phase 3, Multicenter, Double-Masked, Randomized, Vehicle-Controlled, Parallel-Group Study Evaluating the Safety and Efficacy of AGN-190584 in Participants with Presbyopia

Protocol Number: 1883-302-013

Amendment Number: 1

Product: AGN-190584

Brief Protocol Title: Phase 3 efficacy study of AGN-190584 in participants with presbyopia

Development Phase: 3

Sponsor Name: Allergan, Inc.

Legal Registered Address:
2525 Dupont Drive, Irvine, CA 92612, USA

Investigational New Drug Number: [REDACTED]

Serious Adverse Event Reporting:
[REDACTED]

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Allergan Signatory:
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Vice President, Global Therapeutic Area Head
Ophthalmology
Allergan, Inc.

Refer to the final page of this protocol for electronic signature and date of approval.

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Protocol Amendment Summary of Changes

DOCUMENT HISTORY	
Document	Date
Amendment 1	Please refer to the final page of this protocol for the date of approval for Amendment 1
Original Protocol	07 December 2018

Amendment 1

Overall Rationale for the Amendment:

Allergan decided to enroll approximately 100 additional participants into Study 1883-302-013 in order to increase statistical power for efficacy endpoints. The following is a summary of changes and associated rationales made to the original protocol.

Section No. and Name	Description of Change	Brief Rationale
1.1. Synopsis; 4.1. Overall Design; 9.2. Sample Size Determination; 10.5. Appendix 5: Study Tabular Summary	Participant enrollment was increased to approximately 200 participants per study intervention group (originally 150 per group) for a total of 400 participants in the study (originally 300) participants.	Participant sample size was originally derived based on the vehicle group intervention effect from Phase 2 data (3.6%). After analysis of Phase 3 Study 1883-301-013, the vehicle group intervention effect was determined to be 8.8%. Therefore, participant sample size was increased in Study 1883-302-013 to increase the power of the hypothesis testing.
1.1. Synopsis; 4.1. Overall Design; 9.2. Sample Size Determination	The 10% dropout rate was removed from sample size determination.	Dropout rate was removed because dropout participants will be regarded as a failure for the analyses pertaining to the proportion of participants gaining 3-lines or more in mesopic, high contrast, binocular, DCNVA.
6.3. Measures to Minimize Bias: Randomization and Blinding	The maximum number of participants to be enrolled with brown iris color or non-emmetrope status was increased to 100 (originally 75) and 50 (originally 35) per arm, respectively	This update was made based on the increase in participant sample size discussed in this summary of changes table.
9.2. Sample Size Determination	Updates to vehicle group intervention effect (3.6% to 8.8%), AGN-190584 effect (16% to 18.4%), and power (90% to 80%) were made. The effects of emmetropes/non-emmetropes were removed.	These changes were informed and implemented per Phase 3 Study 1883-301-013 results.
9.4.1.3. Secondary Analyses	The key secondary efficacy endpoint and all other secondary efficacy endpoints were modified to a one-level gatekeeping procedure (original protocol had a two-level gatekeeping procedure)	This change allows all other secondary efficacy endpoints to be evaluated without having to first test the key secondary efficacy endpoint (per the original protocol).

Approval Date: 06-Mar-2020

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1. Protocol Summary

1.1. Synopsis

Protocol Title: A Phase 3, Multicenter, Double-Masked, Randomized, Vehicle-Controlled, Parallel-Group Study Evaluating the Safety and Efficacy of AGN-190584 in Participants with Presbyopia

Protocol Number: 1883-302-013

Brief Title: Phase 3 efficacy study of AGN-190584 in participants with presbyopia

Study Rationale:

In previous studies, Allergan established the safety and efficacy of several (0.5% to 1.5%) concentrations of AGN-190584 dosed once daily, bilaterally or in the nondominant eye, over a period of up to 28 days in participants with presbyopia. Study 1883-302-013 is a multicenter, double-masked, randomized, vehicle-controlled, parallel group, Phase 3 study evaluating the efficacy and safety of AGN-190584 (1.25% pilocarpine) dosed once daily, bilaterally, over a period of 30 days in participants with presbyopia.

Objectives and Measures:

The objectives of this study are to evaluate the efficacy and safety of AGN-190584 when administered bilaterally, once daily for 30 days in participants with presbyopia.

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Objectives	Measures
<p>To evaluate the efficacy of AGN-190584 when administered bilaterally, once daily for 30 days in participants with presbyopia.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mesopic and photopic, high contrast distance-corrected near visual acuity (DCNVA) for each eye and binocularly • Mesopic and photopic, high contrast distance-corrected intermediate visual acuity for each eye and binocularly <div style="background-color: black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Patient reported outcomes questionnaires: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Mesopic and Photopic Near Vision Presbyopia Task-based Questionnaire ○ Presbyopia Impact and Coping Questionnaire <div style="background-color: black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div>
<p>To evaluate the safety and tolerability of AGN-190584 when administered bilaterally, once daily for 30 days in participants with presbyopia</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adverse events • Photopic and mesopic high contrast corrected distance visual acuity for each eye and binocularly • Near Contrast sensitivity • Vital signs (blood pressure and heart rate) • Study drug tolerability and drop comfort assessments • Temporal/supraorbital headache visual analog scale • Intraocular pressure • Slit-lamp biomicroscopy • Manifest refraction • Dilated fundoscopic examination • Pregnancy test for women of childbearing potential

Overall Study Design:

This is a multicenter, double-masked, randomized, parallel-group, vehicle-controlled, Phase 3 study in participants with presbyopia. The study population will consist of adult male and female participants with objective and subjective evidence of presbyopia.

Number of Participants:

Approximately 200 participants per group will be enrolled. Participants who prematurely discontinue from the study will not be replaced.

Number of Sites:

There will be approximately 50 sites in the United States.

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Intervention Groups and Study Duration:

Participants will be randomized in a 1:1 ratio to receive either AGN-190584 or vehicle dosed once daily, in each eye, for 30 days. This randomization will be stratified by age (2 groups: ≤ 50 years and > 50 years), baseline binocular DCNVA (2 groups: 20/40 to 20/60 inclusively, and worse than 20/60), iris color (brown and non-brown), and emmetropes/non-emmetropes. This study consists of the following visits: screening (Days -30 to -1), Day 1 (baseline), and Days 3, 7, 14, and 30.

Data Monitoring Committee: No

1.2. Schema

The study schema is provided in [Figure 1-1](#).

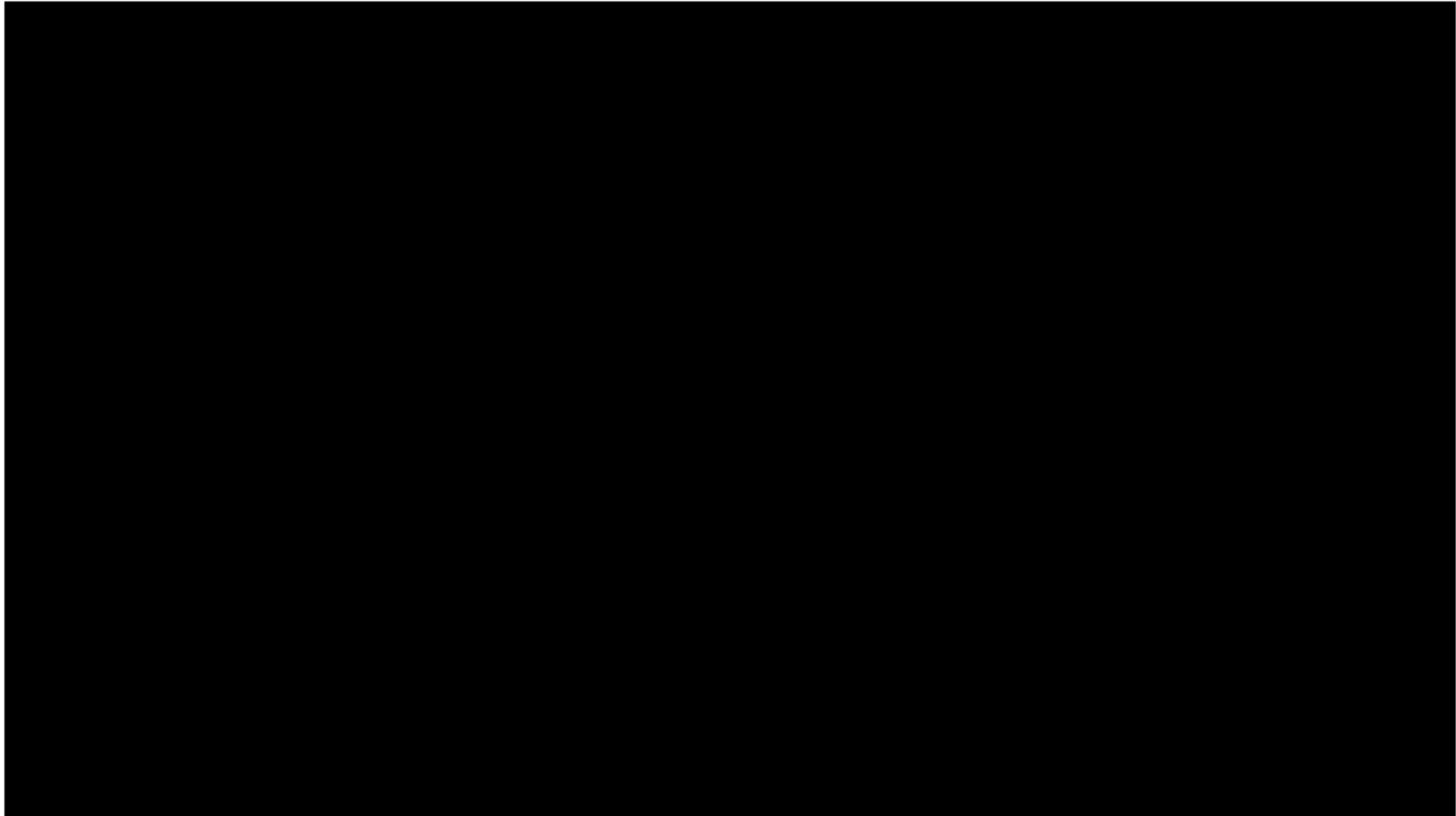
Figure 1-1 Study Schema



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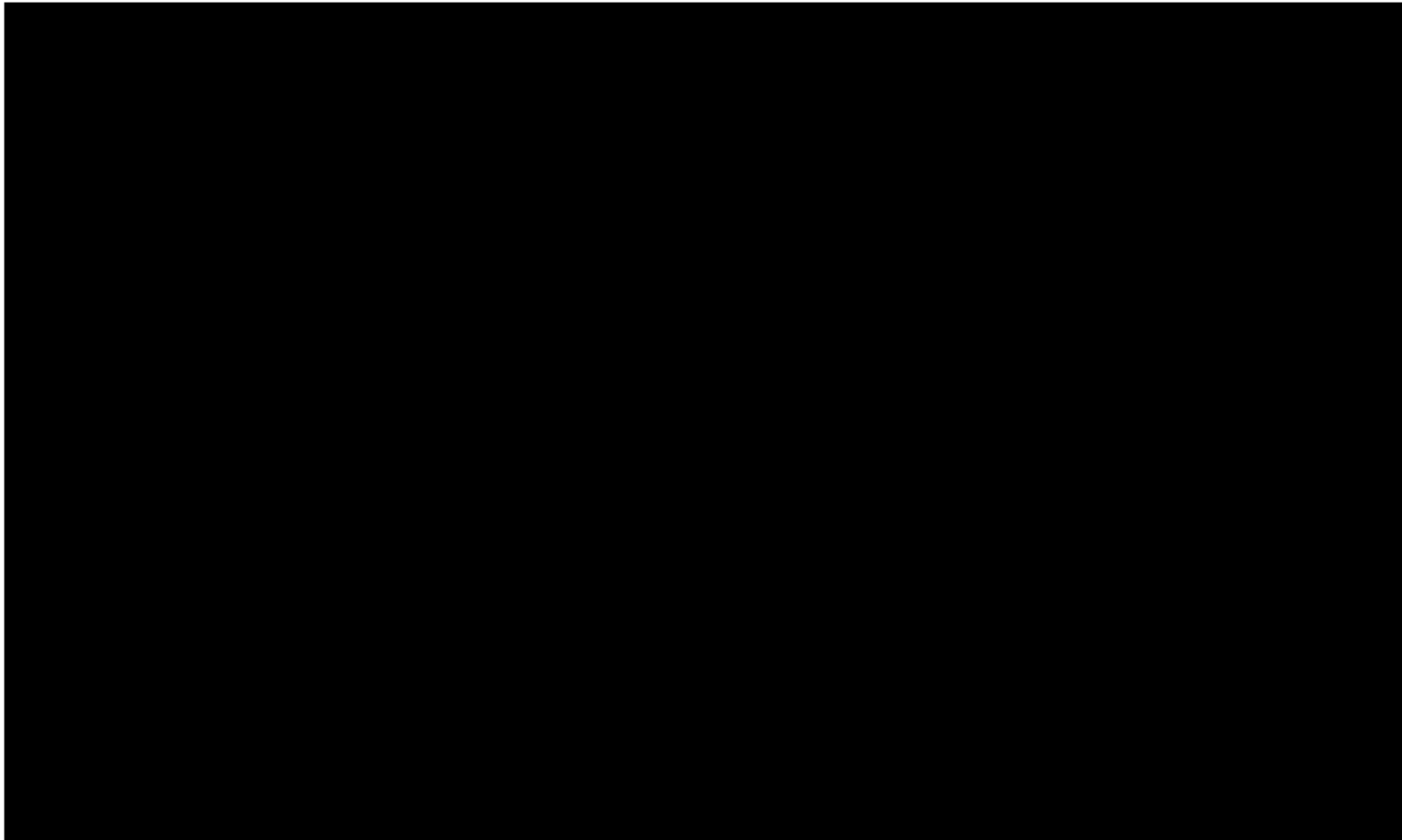
1.3. Schedule of Activities

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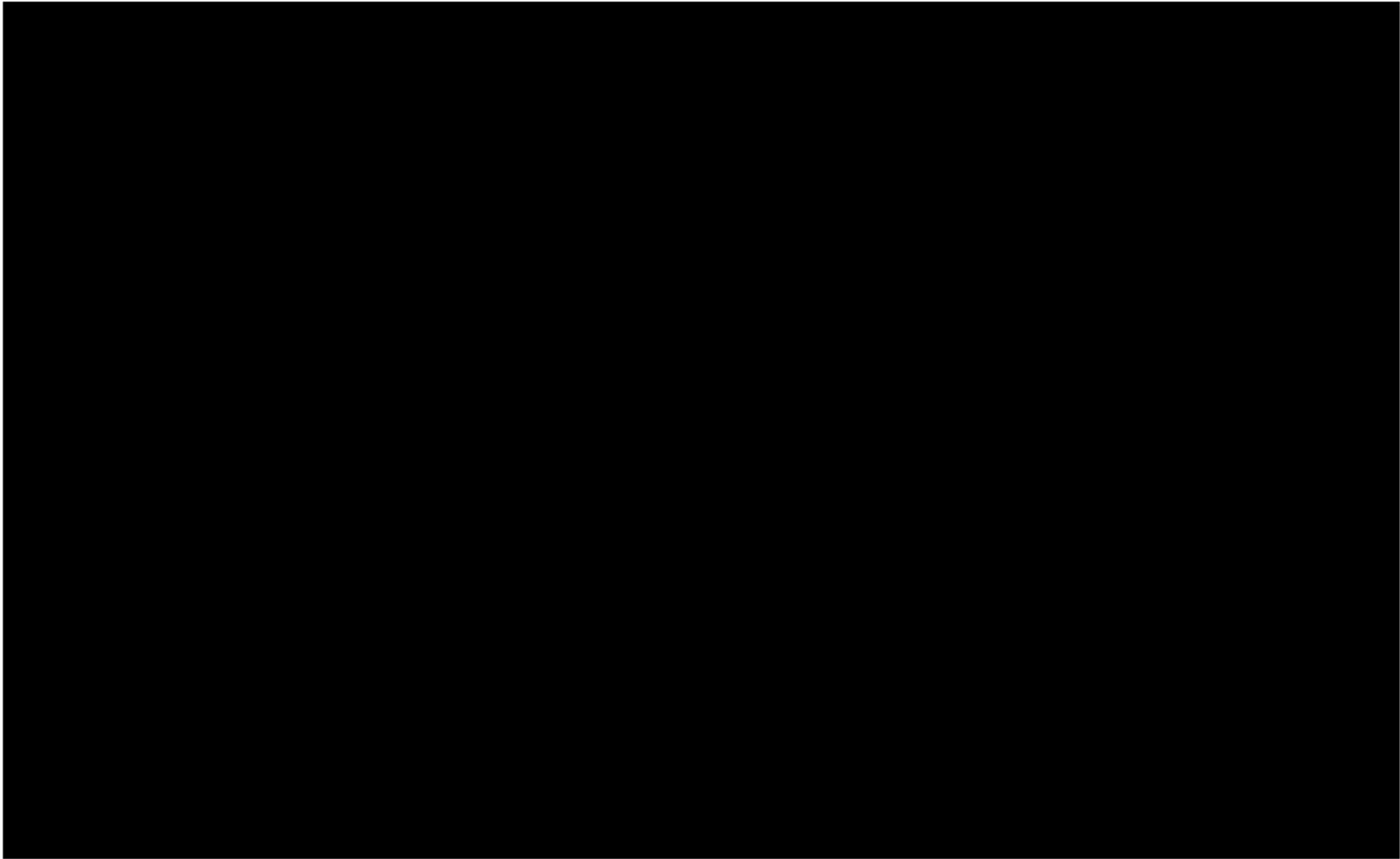


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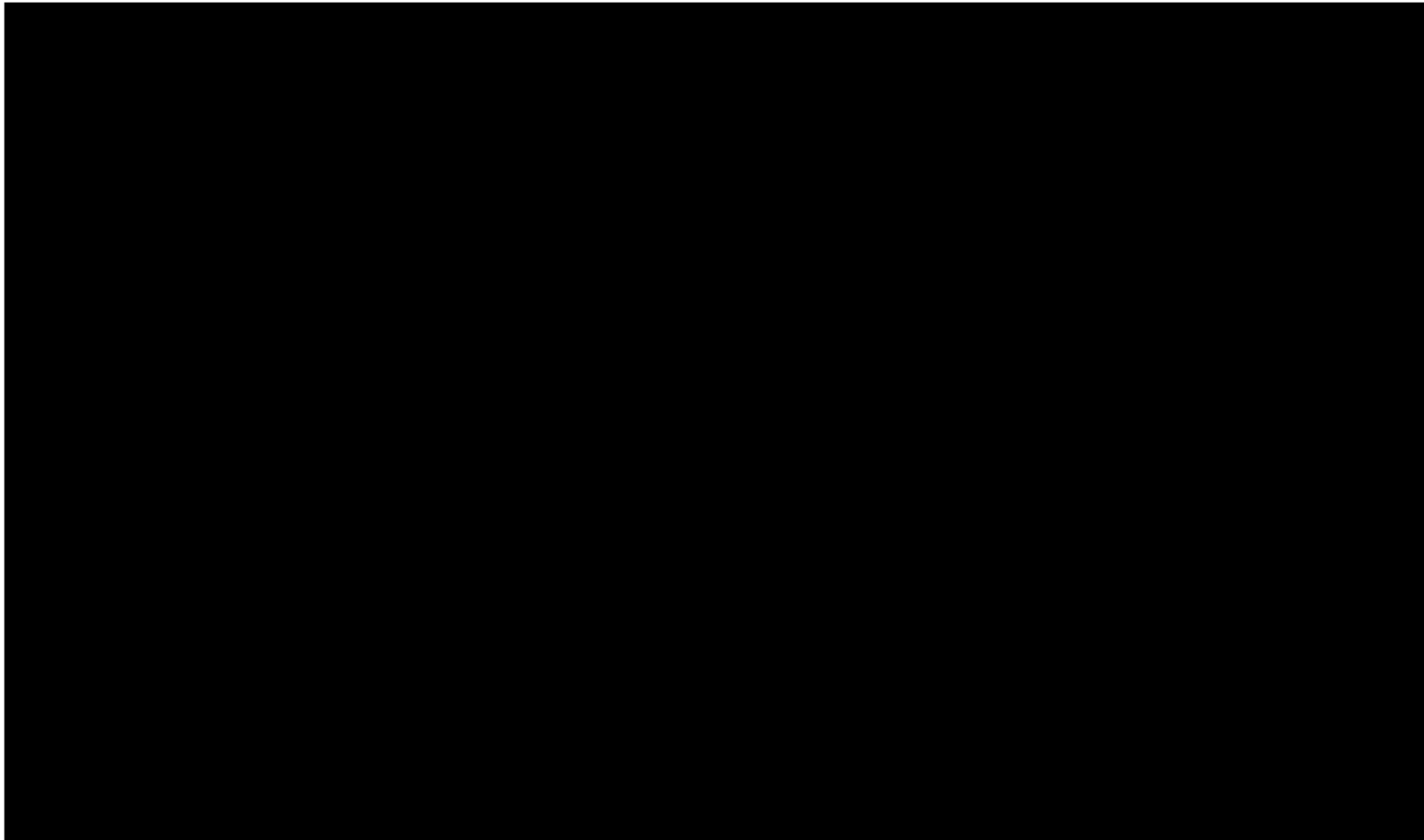
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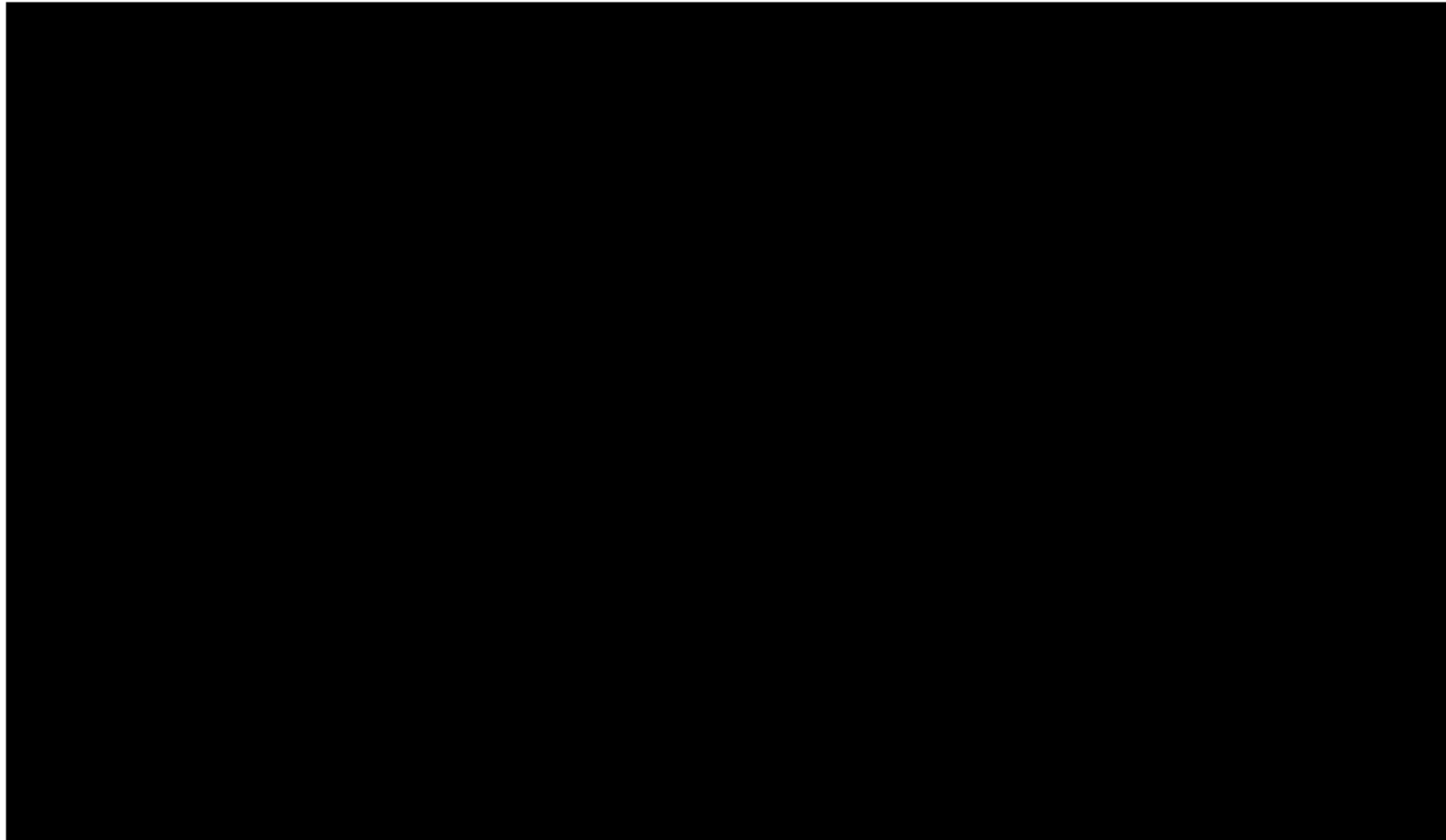


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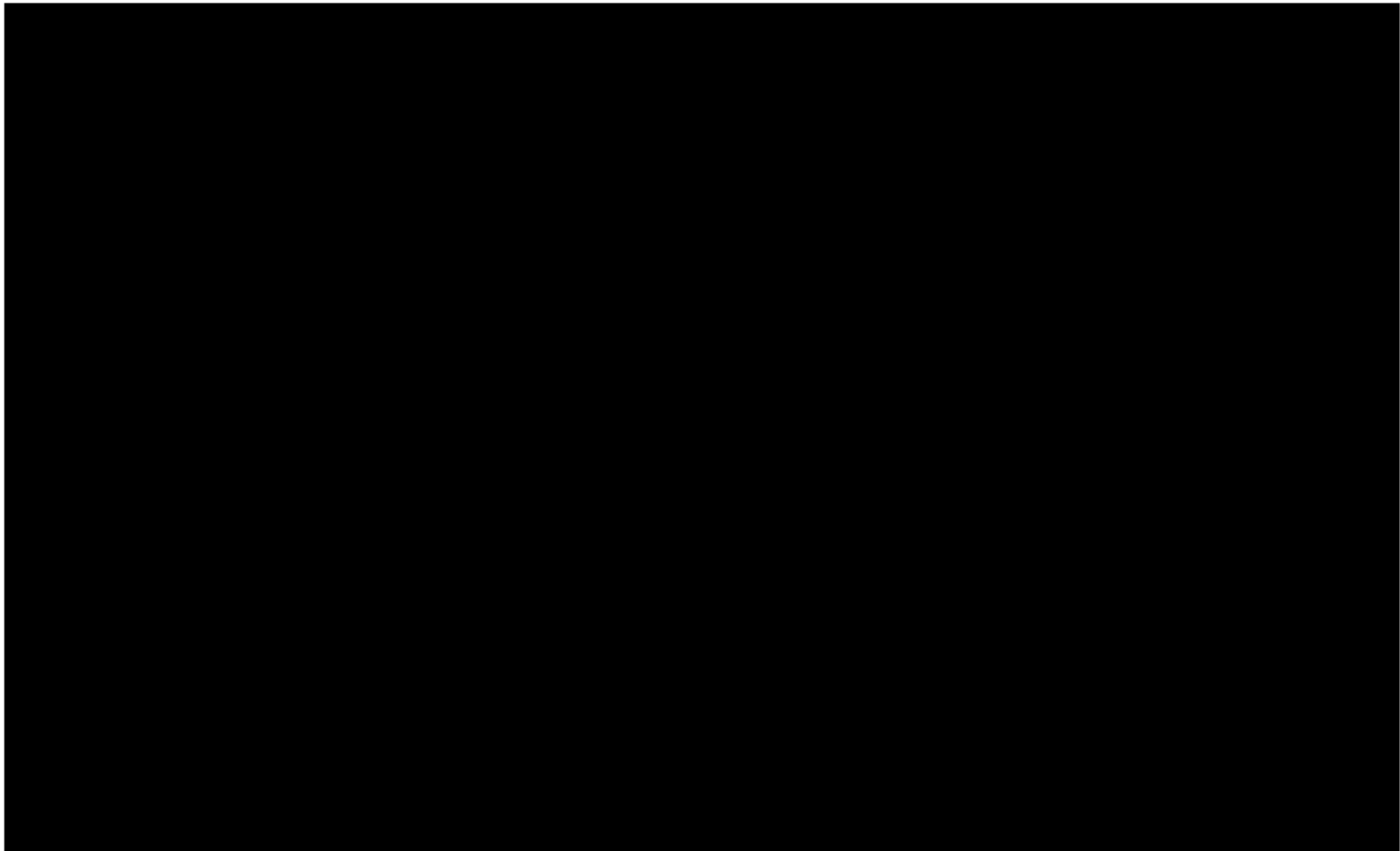
Table 1–2 Schedule of Visits and Procedures: Visit 4 to Visit 5/Early Exit

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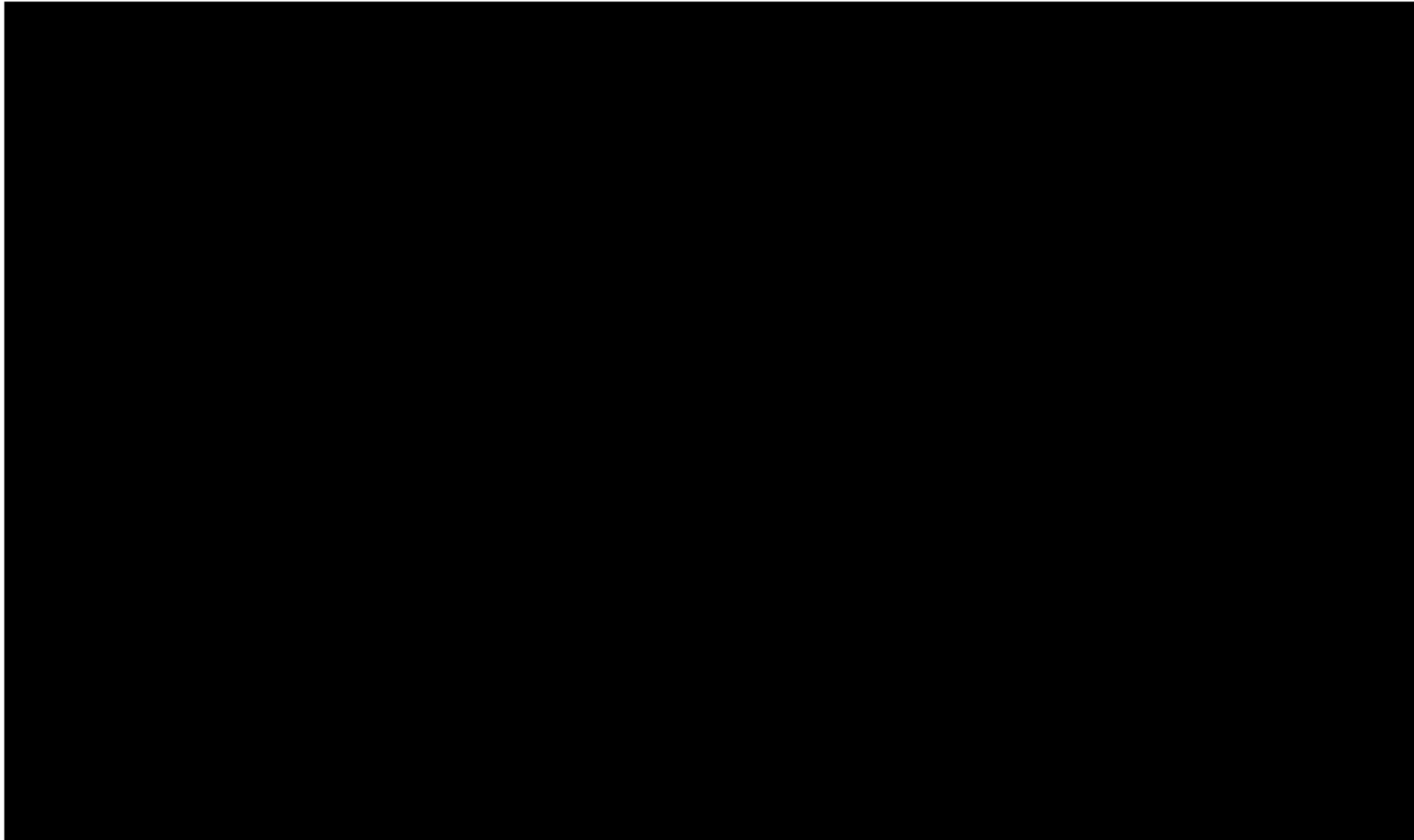
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2. Introduction

Allergan is investigating pilocarpine HCl ophthalmic solution 1.25% (AGN-190584) as a noninvasive, reversible, pharmacological treatment for presbyopia, a condition in which the eye exhibits a diminished ability to focus on near objects with increasing age.

2.1. Study Rationale

In previous studies, Allergan established the safety and efficacy of various concentrations of AGN-190584 dosed once daily, bilaterally or in the nondominant eye, over a period of up to 28 days in participants with presbyopia. Study 1883-302-013 is a multicenter, double-masked, randomized, vehicle-controlled, parallel group, Phase 3 study evaluating the safety, efficacy, and tolerability of AGN-190584 dosed once daily, bilaterally, over a period of 30 days in participants with presbyopia.

2.2. Background

The impairment of near vision is common among older adults. In 2005, 1.044 billion people globally were estimated to have presbyopia, and prevalence is expected to increase to 1.782 billion by 2050 (Holden 2008). Both nonsurgical and surgical methods for the correction of presbyopia are available. Traditional nonsurgical methods of refractive correction for presbyopia include the use of dedicated reading spectacles, bifocal or varifocal spectacles, and monovision or multifocal contact lenses. A number of surgical techniques are also used for the treatment of presbyopia, which include monovision PRK or LASIK, conductive keratoplasty, intraocular lenses, and corneal inlays. However, for each of the existing technologies mentioned above, visual quality is reduced at 1 or more viewing distances, and each comes with its own unique safety risks and associated complications. For example, bifocals and progressive lenses (eg, reading glasses, contacts) produce optical aberrations and can increase the risk of falls (Johnson 2007, Lord 2002). Multifocal optics reduce image quality uniformly at all viewing distances. For surgical technologies, surgical risks, and the need for repositioning and explantation, or regression of effect have limited their widespread adoption (Moshirfar 2017, Ruiz 2009, Tomita 2015). Thus, there remains a need for a noninvasive, reversible, pharmacological treatment for presbyopia.

Pilocarpine is a muscarinic receptor agonist that mimics the actions of the parasympathetic neurotransmitter, acetylcholine, on smooth muscle. This causes 2 effects that enhance near vision: 1) constriction of the iris sphincter muscle, resulting in pupil constriction (miosis), and 2) contraction of the ciliary muscle, resulting in central lens steepening and lens accommodation (focusing from distance to near) (García-Lázaro 2012). Reducing the pupil size has long been recognized as an effective way to increase the useful depth of focus, in part by reducing peripheral aberrations (Tucker 1975).

Pilocarpine ophthalmic solutions are currently used for the reduction of elevated IOP in patients with open-angle glaucoma or ocular hypertension, management of acute-angle closure glaucoma,

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prevention of postoperative elevated IOP associated with laser surgery, and induction of miosis ([Pilocarpine HCl ophthalmic solution package insert 2011](#)). Currently, the use of pilocarpine ophthalmic solution is limited by the commonly experienced AE of temporal and periorbital headache (ie, brow ache), which is believed to be due to the rapidity of the ciliary muscle contraction ([Tsai 2009](#)). However, Allergan has established an acceptable safety profile of AGN-190584 in 3 Phase 2 clinical studies (Studies 199201-007, 199201-009, and 199201-010). This is likely because the posology of pilocarpine evaluated for the treatment of presbyopia to date is of lower concentration (0.5% to 1.5%) and less frequently administered (once to twice daily) than for the treatment of glaucoma (1.0% to 4.0% administered up to 4 times daily). As a result, discontinuation rates for all Phase 2 clinical studies were generally low and safety parameters were not clinically significant between participants that received AGN-190584 compared to participants that received vehicle or a combination therapy. The majority of AEs reported in any treatment group were mild to moderate in intensity.

Efficacy measures for Phase 2 clinical studies included mesopic uncorrected near visual acuity line and letter improvement. Of the various concentrations of AGN-190584 evaluated, near vision was most improved compared with vehicle under mesopic and photopic conditions at the 1.0% and 1.5% pilocarpine concentrations, respectively.

More detailed information regarding clinical safety findings, clinical efficacy findings, chemistry, and pharmacology is provided in the IB.

2.3. Benefit/Risk Assessment

Currently available approaches to presbyopia correction include nonsurgical options (spectacles or contact lenses) and surgical options (PRK or LASIK, conductive keratoplasty, intraocular lenses, or corneal inlays). Each approach has its own risk-benefit ratio. Because the risk-benefit ratio with nonsurgical options is generally lower than that of surgical procedures, both historical and contemporary practice has been to attempt nonsurgical or pharmacological treatment before resorting to more invasive alternatives.

Although the use of spectacles and contact lenses to correct presbyopia is widespread, this approach has limitations. Multifocal spectacles impair depth perception and edge-contrast sensitivity at critical distances for detecting obstacles in the environment ([Lord 2002](#)), and varifocal lenses have a corridor of nondistorted vision. For these reasons, older people are more than twice as likely to fall when wearing multifocal spectacles, and many participants have difficulty adjusting to using them ([Johnson 2007](#), [Lord 2002](#)). As a result, Allergan is developing a noninvasive, reversible, pharmacological treatment for presbyopia.

More detailed information about the known and expected benefits and risks and reasonably expected AEs of AGN-190584 may be found in the IB.

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3. Objectives and Endpoints

Objectives	Measures
<p>To evaluate the efficacy of AGN-190584 when administered bilaterally, once daily for 30 days in participants with presbyopia.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mesopic and photopic, high contrast DCNVA for each eye and binocularly • Mesopic and photopic, high contrast DCIVA for each eye and binocularly <div style="background-color: black; width: 100%; height: 20px; margin: 5px 0;"></div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PRO questionnaires: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Mesopic and Photopic NVPTQ ○ PICQ <div style="background-color: black; width: 100%; height: 40px; margin: 5px 0;"></div>
<p>To evaluate the safety and tolerability of AGN-190584 when administered bilaterally, once daily for 30 days in participants with presbyopia</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AEs • Photopic and mesopic high contrast CDVA for each eye and binocularly • Near Contrast sensitivity • Vital signs (blood pressure and heart rate) • Study drug tolerability and drop comfort assessments • Temporal/supraorbital headache VAS • IOP • Slit-lamp biomicroscopy • Manifest refraction • Dilated fundoscopic examination • Pregnancy test for WOCBP

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4. Study Design

4.1. Overall Design

This is a multicenter, double-masked, randomized, parallel-group, vehicle-controlled, Phase 3 study in participants with presbyopia. Participants will receive AGN-190584 or vehicle dosed once daily, bilaterally, for 30 days. Approximately 400 participants with presbyopia will be enrolled at approximately 50 sites in the United States.

This study consists of the following visits: screening, Day 1 (baseline), and Days 3, 7, 14, and 30. A study schema is located in Section 1.2 and the SoA is located in Section 1.3.

Approximately 200 participants per group will be enrolled. Participants who prematurely discontinue from the study will not be replaced.

4.1.1. Clinical Hypotheses

- AGN-190584 ophthalmic solution dosed bilaterally, once daily for 30 days will demonstrate a significant improvement in DCNVA over vehicle.
- AGN-190584 ophthalmic solution dosed bilaterally, once daily for 30 days will demonstrate an acceptable safety and tolerability profile.

4.2. Scientific Rationale for Study Design

The current Phase 3 clinical study is designed to evaluate the efficacy, safety, and tolerability of AGN-190584 versus vehicle over a 30-day study intervention period when administered once daily bilaterally in participants with presbyopia.

Allergan Phase 2 Studies 199201-007 and 199201-009 support the administration of AGN-190584 monotherapy as an effective and safe treatment for presbyopia in doses up to 1.5%. The current Phase 3 study will evaluate AGN-190584 in an expanded participant population to establish efficacy and safety.

4.3. Justification for Dose

Through modeling and evaluation of the Phase 2 results (Studies 199201-007, 199201-009, and 199201-010), Allergan has determined the optimal dose of AGN-190584 to be 1.25% for the treatment of presbyopia.

4.4. End of Study Definition

The EOS is defined as the date of the last visit of the last participant in the study.

A participant is considered to have completed the study if he/she has completed all phases of the study including the last visit.

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5. Study Population

The study population will consist of adult male and female participants with objective and subjective evidence of presbyopia.

Prospective approval of protocol deviations to recruitment and enrollment criteria, also known as protocol waivers or exemptions, is not permitted.

5.1. Inclusion Criteria

Participants are eligible to be included in the study only if all of the following criteria apply:

1.	Age
1.01	Participant must be 40 to 55 years of age inclusive, at the time of the screening visit
2.	Type of Participant and Presbyopia Characteristics
2.01	In good general health at the screening visit, as determined by the investigator
2.02	Subjective complaints of poor near vision that impact activities of daily living
3.	Sex

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3.01	Male and female
4.	Informed Consent
4.01	Capable of giving signed informed consent, which includes compliance with the requirements and restrictions listed in the ICF and in this protocol
4.02	Written informed consent from the participant or a legally authorized representative has been obtained prior to any study-related procedures
4.03	Written documentation has been obtained in accordance with the relevant country and local privacy requirements, where applicable (eg, Written Authorization for Use and Release of Health and Research Study Information for the United States)
5.	Other
5.01	Able, as assessed by the investigator, and willing to follow study instructions and likely to complete all required study visits

5.2. Exclusion Criteria

Participants are excluded from the study if any of the following criteria apply:

1.	Medical Conditions
1.01	Uncontrolled systemic disease
1.03	Any clinical condition or previous surgery that might affect the absorption, distribution, biotransformation, or excretion of AGN-190584. History of cataract surgery, phakic intraocular lens surgery, corneal inlay surgery, radial keratotomy, or any intraocular surgery. However, participants with history of PRK or LASIK with CDVA meeting inclusion criteria will be allowed to enroll.
1.04	Known allergy or sensitivity to the study intervention or its components or other cholinergic agonist medications
2.	Prior/Concomitant Therapy

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2.01	Concurrent use of any topical ophthalmic medications, including artificial tears, other than the study intervention during the course of the study
2.02	Concurrent use of temporary or permanent punctal plugs or history of punctal cautery in one or both eyes
3.	Prior/Concurrent Clinical Study Experience
3.01	Current enrollment in an investigational drug or device study or participation in such a study within 30 days of entry into this study
3.02	Participation in a blood or plasma donation program within 30 days prior to study intervention administration
4.	Diagnostic Assessments
4.02	Severe dry eye disease (defined as total corneal staining \geq grade 3 on the 5-point Oxford scale and an OSDI score of > 33) at the screening visit
4.03	Corneal abnormalities (including keratoconus, corneal scar, Fuchs' endothelial dystrophy, guttata, or edema) in either eye that are likely to interfere with visual acuity
4.04	Narrow iridocorneal angles (Shaffer grade ≤ 2 or lower on gonioscopy examination), history of angle-closure glaucoma, or previous iridotomy
4.05	History of iris trauma, Adie's tonic pupil, abnormal pupil shape in either eye, or anisocoria > 1 mm between pupils under mesopic conditions at the screening visit
4.06	Lens opacity in either eye that is determined to cause significant disturbance of the central visual axis on screening biomicroscopy
4.07	Diagnosis of any type of glaucoma or ocular hypertension
4.08	Bifocal or multifocal spectacles or contact lenses for habitual correction. Participants willing to wear study-provided monofocal correction (either spectacles or contact lenses) during the study can be enrolled
4.09	Abnormal and clinically significant results according to the investigator or designee, on physical/ophthalmic examination or medical history

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5.	Other
5.01	Females who are pregnant, nursing, or planning a pregnancy during the study.

5.4. Screen Failures

Screen failures are defined as participants who consent to participate in the clinical study but are not subsequently entered in the study. A minimal set of screen failure information is required to ensure transparent reporting of screen failure participants to meet the Consolidated Standards of Reporting Trials publishing requirements and to respond to queries from regulatory authorities. Minimal information includes demography, screen failure details, eligibility criteria, and any SAE.

Individuals who do not meet the criteria for participation in this study (screen failures) may not be rescreened.

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6. Study Intervention

Study intervention is defined as any investigational intervention intended to be administered to a study participant according to the study protocol.

6.1. Study Intervention(s) Administered

Study Intervention Name	AGN-190584	Vehicle
Dosage Formulation	Topical eye drop	Topical eye drop
Identity of Formulation	Pilocarpine HCl 1.25% Ophthalmic Solution [REDACTED]	Pilocarpine HCl Placebo Ophthalmic Solution
Drug Substance	Pilocarpine 1.25%	Not applicable
Route of Administration	Topical eye drop	Topical eye drop
Dosing Instructions	1 drop in each eye once daily	1 drop in each eye once daily
[REDACTED]		
Manufacturer	Allergan Sales, LLC.	Allergan Sales, LLC.
Number and Timing of Interventions	1 drop bilaterally, once daily	1 drop bilaterally, once daily
[REDACTED]		

As this is a double-masked study, AGN-190584 and Vehicle will be supplied in identically appearing bottles and cartons.

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6.2. Preparation/Handling/Storage/Accountability

The investigator or designee must confirm appropriate temperature conditions have been maintained during transit for all study intervention received and any discrepancies are reported and resolved before use of the study intervention.

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Only participants enrolled in the study may receive study intervention, and only authorized site staff may supply or administer study intervention. All study intervention must be stored in a secure, environmentally controlled, and monitored (manual or automated) area in accordance with the labeled storage conditions with access limited to the investigator and authorized site staff. All study intervention must be stored upright, in a refrigerator, and protected from freezing.

[REDACTED]

Participants will be instructed on the proper storage of study intervention and to keep it out of the reach of children at all times.

[REDACTED]

6.3. Measures to Minimize Bias: Randomization and Blinding

All participants will be centrally assigned to randomized study intervention using the IxRS. Randomization and kit assignment will be conducted on Day 1 (baseline). At Day 1, participants will be randomized in a 1:1 ratio into 1 of the 2 study groups. This randomization will be stratified by age (2 groups: ≤ 50 years and > 50 years), baseline binocular DCNVA (2 groups: 20/40 to 20/60 inclusively, and worse than 20/60), iris color (brown and non-brown), and emmetropes/non-emmetropes. A maximum of 50% (100 per arm) of the participants enrolled will have brown iris color, and a maximum of 25% (50 per arm) of the participants will be non-emmetropes (a sphere outside of -0.50 D to +0.75 D and/or a cylinder greater than 0.75 D).

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6.5. Concomitant Therapy

The use of any concomitant medication, prescription or over-the-counter, is to be recorded on the participant's eCRF at each visit along with the reason the medication is taken.

From screening to the EOS, site staff will question each participant specifically on the use of concomitant medications. Site staff must notify the sponsor immediately if a participant consumes any concomitant medications not permitted by the protocol. Participants who used prohibited concomitant medications may be discontinued from the study at the discretion of the investigator or the sponsor.

6.5.1. Prohibited Interventions and Washout Before the Study

Use of medications that may have a substantial effect on visual function or the optical properties of the eye is prohibited 2 weeks prior to Day 1 visit and during the study:

- systemic medications with potential ocular side effects, including topiramate, hydroxychloroquine, ethambutol, phosphodiesterase 5 inhibitors (sildenafil, vardenafil, tadalafil), or tamoxifen
- ophthalmic, systemic, or intranasal anticholinergics and α -adrenergic receptor agonists with potential pupillary or accommodative effects, including oxymetazoline, pilocarpine, tetrahydrozoline, phenylephrine, naphazoline, cyclopentolate, atropine, beta-blockers, or antihistamines
- systemic maprotiline, tricyclic antidepressants, or monoamine oxidase inhibitors

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6.5.2. Permitted Interventions

Any medication or vaccine (including over-the-counter or prescription medicines, vitamins, and/or herbal supplements) that the participant is receiving at the time of enrollment or receives during the study must be recorded along with:

- Indication
- Dates of administration including start and end dates
- Dosage information including dose and frequency

Therapy considered necessary for the participant's welfare may be given at the discretion of the investigator. If the permissibility of a specific medication/intervention is in question, please contact the sponsor.

The sponsor or designee should be contacted if there are any questions regarding concomitant or prior therapy.

The concurrent use of nonocular medications that do not have a substantial effect on the pupil, accommodative properties, or retinal function of the eye will be permitted during the study if a stable dosing regimen is established. The dosing regimen is not considered to be stable if a participant starts, stops, or changes the dose/drug during the study.

Any medication taken during the study between the date of the first dose of study intervention and the date of the EOS visit will be recorded in the eCRF as a concomitant medication; any medication started after the EOS visit will not be considered a concomitant medication and should not be captured in the eCRF.

6.5.3. Rescue Medicine

Rescue medicine is not applicable.

6.5.4. Prohibited Interventions During the Study

Use of ocular medications other than study intervention or medications administered to conduct study procedures are prohibited from the screening visit until study exit.

The decision to administer a prohibited medication/treatment will be made with the safety of the study participant as the primary consideration. When possible, Allergan should be notified before the prohibited medication/treatment is administered.

6.6. Dose Modification

Dose modification is not applicable.

6.7. Intervention after the End of the Study

No interventions after the end of the study are planned.

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7. **Discontinuation of Study Intervention and Participant Discontinuation/Withdrawal**

A premature discontinuation will occur if a participant who signs the ICF and is dosed ceases participation in the study, regardless of circumstances, before the completion of the protocol-defined study procedures.

Reasons for discontinuation from the study intervention and/or the study may include the following:

- AE
- Lack of efficacy
- Lost to follow-up
- Noncompliance with study drug
- Physician decision
- Pregnancy
- Protocol deviation
- Site terminated by sponsor
- Study terminated by sponsor
- Withdrawal by subject
- Death
- Other

7.1. **Discontinuation of Study Intervention**

See the SoA (Section 1.3) for data to be collected at the time of early exit.

Participants who discontinue the study intervention early will be encouraged to stay in the study for the safety assessments at Day 30.

7.2. **Participant Discontinuation/Withdrawal from the Study**

- A participant may withdraw from the study at any time at his/her own request or may be withdrawn at any time at the discretion of the investigator for safety, behavioral, compliance, or administrative reasons.

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- If the participant withdraws consent for disclosure of future information, the sponsor may retain and continue to use any data collected before such a withdrawal of consent.
- If a participant withdraws from the study, he/she may request destruction of any samples taken and not tested, and the investigator must document this in the site study records.
- See the SoA (Section 1.3) for data to be collected at the time of early exit.

7.3. Lost to Follow Up

A participant will be considered lost to follow-up if he or she repeatedly fails to return for scheduled visits and is unable to be contacted by the study site.

The following actions must be taken if a participant fails to return to the clinic for a required study visit:

- The site must attempt to contact the participant and reschedule the missed visit as soon as possible and counsel the participant on the importance of maintaining the assigned visit schedule and ascertain whether or not the participant wishes to and/or should continue in the study.
- Before a participant is deemed lost to follow-up, the investigator or designee must make every effort to regain contact with the participant (where possible, 3 telephone calls and, if necessary, a certified letter to the participant's last known mailing address or local equivalent methods). These contact attempts will be documented in the participant's medical record.
- Should the participant continue to be unreachable, he/she will be considered to have withdrawn from the study.

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8. Study Assessments and Procedures

- Study procedures and their timing are summarized in the SoA (Section 1.3). Protocol waivers or exemptions are not allowed.
- Immediate safety concerns should be discussed with the sponsor promptly upon occurrence or awareness to determine if the participant should continue or discontinue study intervention.
- Adherence to the study design requirements, including those specified in the SoA, is essential and required for study conduct.
- All screening evaluations must be completed and reviewed to confirm that potential participants meet all eligibility criteria. The investigator will maintain a screening log to record details of all participants screened and to confirm eligibility or record reasons for screening failure, as applicable.
- Procedures conducted as part of the participant's routine clinical management (eg, blood count) and obtained before signing of the ICF may be utilized for screening or baseline purposes provided the procedures met the protocol-specified criteria and were performed within the timeframe defined in the SoA.

8.1. Efficacy Assessments

Efficacy assessments are: mesopic and photopic, high contrast DCNVA for each eye and binocularly, mesopic and photopic, high contrast DCIVA for each eye and binocularly, PRO questionnaires (NVPTQ, PICQ,

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Table 8-1 Efficacy Assessments

Assessment	Timing	Measurement
Visual Acuity		
Mesopic, high contrast DCNVA for each eye and binocularly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Screening • Days 1, 14, and 30: Hours 0, 0.25, 0.5, 1, 3, 6, 8, and 10 • Days 3 and 7: Hours 0, 1, and 3 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visual acuity for near (40-cm), intermediate (66-cm) and distance (4-meter) targets will be measured in mesopic and photopic conditions. • Mesopic condition is defined as lighting 3.2 to 3.5 candelas per square meter (cd/m^2; 10 to 11 lux) measured at the target. Photopic condition is defined as lighting $\geq 80 \text{ cd}/\text{m}^2$ (251 lux) measured at the target.
Photopic, high contrast DCNVA for each eye and binocularly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Screening • Days 1, 14, and 30: Hours 0, 0.25, 0.5, 1, 3, 6, 8, and 10 • Days 3 and 7: Hours 0, 1, and 3 	
Mesopic and photopic, high contrast DCIVA for each eye and binocularly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Screening • Days 1, 14, and 30: Hours 0, 1, 3, 6, 8, and 10 • Days 3 and 7: Hours 0, 1, and 3 	

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8.2. Safety Assessments

Planned timepoints for all safety assessments are provided in the SoA (Section 1.3).

8.2.1. Vital Signs

Vital signs will be assessed as follows:

- Blood pressure and pulse rate will be assessed.
- Systolic and diastolic blood pressure will be measured using an appropriate sphygmomanometer after participants have been at rest (seated) for at least 5 minutes. Blood pressure will be recorded in mm Hg.
- Heart rate will be measured in bpm after the participant has been in a resting state (seated) for at least 5 minutes. Pulse will be counted for 30 seconds, multiplied by 2, and recorded in bpm.
- Blood pressure and pulse measurements will be assessed with a completely automated device. Manual techniques will be used only if an automated device is not available. Manual techniques will be used only by adequately trained personnel; whenever possible, the same person should perform all manual assessments as much as possible.
- Participants should refrain from smoking or ingesting caffeine during the 30 minutes preceding the measurement.

8.2.2. Pregnancy Testing

Pregnancy test kits will be provided by the investigator and will be administered according to the instructions provided with the tests. WOCBP must have a negative test result before receiving

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study intervention. This test will also be performed at the Day 30 (Early Exit) visit, and may be performed at any other visit, at the investigator's discretion. At each visit, the investigator should discuss contraceptive use compliance with WOCBP. Additional details are provided in [Appendix 6](#).

8.2.3. Photopic and Mesopic, High Contrast Corrected Distance Visual Acuity for Each Eye and Binocularly

Photopic and mesopic, high contrast CDVA, for each eye and binocularly, will be assessed using the provided visual acuity charts for distance vision in a room with mesopic lighting conditions (defined by lighting 3.2 to 3.5 candelas [cd]/m² [10 to 11 lux] measured at the target) and photopic lighting conditions (defined by lighting ≥ 80 cd/m² [251 lux] measured at the target). Forced choice letter by-letter scoring will be used for each test and the total number of correct letters or the highest value (number) of the grid identified (as applicable) will be recorded. Further details are outlined in the Procedure Manual.

8.2.4. Near Contrast Sensitivity

Near contrast sensitivity assessment will be conducted under photopic conditions. A Pelli-Robson contrast sensitivity chart will be used. The logarithmic contrast sensitivity value of the last triplet of which at least 2 letters are correctly read is marked as the contrast sensitivity. Further details are outlined in the Procedure Manual.

8.2.5. Study Intervention Tolerability and Drop Comfort Assessments

The presence and severity of ocular symptoms will be elicited from the participant for both eyes after dosing. Symptoms, including blurred vision, foreign body sensation, pain, burning/stinging, tearing, and itching, will be classified using a 5-point grading scale with 0 = none, +0.5 = trace, +1 = mild, +2 = moderate, and +3 = severe. The duration of symptoms (< 1 minute, 1 to 5 minutes, > 5 minutes) will be captured once immediately after the second eye is instilled with a drop of study intervention. If any other ocular symptoms are present, these will also be captured.

Participants will be asked to rate the overall comfort of the eye drops using a 6-point scale (ie, soothing, very comfortable, comfortable, uncomfortable, very uncomfortable, and intolerable) immediately after the second eye is instilled with a drop of study intervention, for both eyes.

8.2.6. Temporal/Supraorbital Headache Visual Analog Scale

Participants will be asked to rate the degree of temporal and supraorbital headache experienced after the second eye is instilled with a drop of study intervention, for the right and left eyes separately. Headache will be reported on an unmarked 100-mm wide VAS, ranging from no pain on the left to worst possible pain on the right.

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AGN-190584**8.2.7. Intraocular Pressure**

IOP must be measured after the biomicroscopic exam is completed and prior to pupil dilation. Measurements will be taken using a Goldmann applanation tonometer affixed to a slit-lamp with the participant seated. The participant and slit-lamp should be adjusted so that the participant's head is firmly positioned on the chin rest and against the forehead rest without leaning forward or straining. Tight fitting neckwear should be loosened. Both eyes will be tested, with the right eye preceding the left eye. The measurer will look through the binocular viewer of the slit lamp at low power. The tension knob will be preset at a low-pressure value (4 to 6 mm Hg). The measurer will follow the image of the fluorescein stained semicircles while slowly rotating the tension knob until the inner borders of the fluorescein rings touch each other at the midpoint of their pulsation in response to the cardiac cycle. When this image is reached, the measurer will take his/her fingers off the tension knob and record the IOP reading along with the date and time of day.

8.2.8. Slit-lamp Biomicroscopy

Biomicroscopic examinations will be performed using a slit-lamp. The examinations will include evaluation of the condition of the eyelids, conjunctiva, cornea, anterior chamber, and iris/pupil.

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Eyelid/Eyelid Margins/Lashes:Edema

0	(None)	=	No edema
+0.5	(Trace)	=	Localized, minimal (trace) swelling
+1	(Mild)	=	Localized, mild swelling
+2	(Moderate)	=	Diffuse, moderate swelling
+3	(Severe)	=	Diffuse, severe swelling

Erythema

0	(None)	=	No erythema
+0.5	(Trace)	=	Localized, minimal (trace) flush reddish color
+1	(Mild)	=	Localized, mild, flush reddish color
+2	(Moderate)	=	Diffuse reddish color encompassing the entire lid margin
+3	(Severe)	=	Deep diffuse reddish color of lid margins and superior and/or inferior eyelid

Conjunctiva (Bulbar):Hyperemia

0	(None)	=	No hyperemia
+0.5	(Trace)	=	Minimal (trace) flush, reddish color
+1	(Mild)	=	Mild flush, reddish color
+2	(Moderate)	=	Bright red color
+3	(Severe)	=	Deep, bright diffuse redness

Edema

0	(None)	=	No edema
+0.5	(Trace)	=	Localized, minimal (trace) swelling
+1	(Mild)	=	Localized, mild swelling
+2	(Moderate)	=	Diffuse, moderate swelling
+3	(Severe)	=	Diffuse, severe swelling

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Conjunctiva (Palpebral):Hyperemia

0	(None)	=	No hyperemia
+0.5	(Trace)	=	Minimal (trace) flush, reddish color
+1	(Mild)	=	Mild flush, reddish color
+2	(Moderate)	=	Bright red color
+3	(Severe)	=	Deep, bright diffuse redness

Edema

0	(None)	=	No edema
+0.5	(Trace)	=	Localized, minimal (trace) swelling
+1	(Mild)	=	Localized, mild swelling
+2	(Moderate)	=	Diffuse, moderate swelling
+3	(Severe)	=	Diffuse, severe swelling

Cornea:Edema

0	(None)	=	No edema
+0.5	(Trace)	=	Localized, minimal (trace) epithelial haze
+1	(Mild)	=	Dull glass appearance of epithelium that may include fine localized microcystic changes
+2	(Moderate)	=	Dull glass appearance of the epithelium with large number of cystic changes with or without stromal edema
+3	(Severe)	=	Epithelial bullae and/or stromal edema, localized or diffuse, with or without stromal striae

Superficial Punctate Keratopathy

0	=	No superficial punctate keratopathy
+0.5	=	Trace
+1	=	Mild
+2	=	Moderate
+3	=	Severe

Anterior Chamber:

The anterior chamber will be evaluated for pathology. If pathology is present, it will be described.

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Iris/Pupil:

The iris/pupil will be evaluated for pathology. If pathology is present, it will be described.

8.2.9. Manifest Refraction

Manifest refraction (distance and near) will be performed according to standard clinical practice in both mesopic and photopic conditions.

If a participant loses ≥ 1 line of CDVA or DCNVA compared with Hour 0 of the same study visit at Hour 1 after dosing, a manifest refraction should be repeated under the same lighting conditions.

Additional details are outlined in the Procedure Manual.

8.2.10. Dilated Funduscopy Examination

The fundus assessments should be conducted through a dilated pupil. The examinations will include evaluation of the lens, vitreous, fundus, and optic nerve. The C/D ratio will be assessed. The investigator should note if the pupil dilated normally.

Lens:**Lens Assessment:**

Use biomicroscopic examination, indirect lenses, direct/indirect ophthalmoscopy, etc., as appropriate, to visualize.

Lens Status:

The lens will be evaluated for pathology. If pathology is present, it will be described.

Cataract Assessment:

Under dilated examination, the presence and severity of nuclear, cortical, and posterior subcapsular cataract lens opacities will be evaluated. At the first dilated examination, each type of cataract, if present, will be graded using the scale below. At the last follow-up dilated examination, each type of cataract will be assessed for change from baseline and if changed, the current severity will be graded using the scale below:

- 0 = None
- +1 = Mild
- +2 = Moderate
- +3 = Severe

Vitreous:

The vitreous will be evaluated for pathology. If pathology is present, it will be described. It will be noted if the condition is not evaluable.

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Fundus:

The fundus (posterior pole; periphery, when dilated) will be evaluated for pathology. If pathology is present, it will be described. It will be noted if the condition is not evaluable.

Optic Nerve:

The optic nerve will be evaluated for pathology. If pathology is present, it will be described. It will be noted if the condition is not evaluable.

C/D Ratio:

C/D ratio will be reported using a 0.0 to 1.0 scale. It will be noted if the condition is not evaluable.

8.2.11. Suicidal Risk Monitoring

Suicidal risk monitoring is not applicable to this ophthalmology study.

8.3. Adverse Events and Serious Adverse Events

The definitions of an AE or SAE can be found in [Appendix 2](#).

AEs will be reported by the participant (or, when appropriate, by a caregiver, surrogate, or the participant's legally authorized representative).

The investigator and any qualified designees are responsible for detecting, documenting, and recording events that meet the definition of an AE or SAE and remain responsible for following up AEs that are serious, considered related to the study intervention or study procedures, or that caused the participant to discontinue the study intervention (ie, repeat treatment) or study (see [Section 7](#)).

8.3.1. Time Period and Frequency for Collecting Adverse Event and Serious Adverse Event Information

All SAEs from the signing of the ICF until 30 days after the last dose of study intervention will be collected at the timepoints specified in the SoA ([Section 1.3](#)), and as observed or reported spontaneously by study participants.

All AEs from the signing of the ICF until 30 days after the last dose of study intervention will be collected at the timepoints specified in the SoA ([Section 1.3](#)), and as observed or reported spontaneously by study participants.

Medical occurrences that begin before the start of study intervention, but after obtaining informed consent will be recorded in the AE section of the eCRF.

All SAEs will be recorded and reported to the sponsor or designee within 24 hours, as indicated in [Appendix 2](#). The investigator will submit any updated SAE data to the sponsor within 24 hours of it being available.

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Investigators are not obligated to actively seek AE or SAE information after conclusion of the study participation. However, if the investigator learns of any SAE, including a death, at any time after a participant has been discharged from the study, and he/she considers the event to be reasonably related to the study intervention or study participation, the investigator must promptly notify the sponsor.

The methods of recording, evaluating, and assessing causality of AEs and SAEs and the procedures for completing and transmitting SAE reports are provided in [Appendix 2](#).

8.3.2. Method of Detecting Adverse Events and Serious Adverse Events

Care will be taken not to introduce bias when detecting AEs and/or SAEs. Open-ended and non-leading verbal questioning of the participant is the preferred method to inquire about AE occurrences.

8.3.3. Follow-up of Adverse Events and Serious Adverse Events

After the initial AE/SAE report, the investigator is required to proactively follow each participant at subsequent visits/contacts. All AEs/SAEs will be followed until resolution, stabilization, the event is otherwise explained, or the participant is lost to follow-up (as defined in Section 7.3).

The investigator is obligated to perform or arrange for the conduct of supplemental measurements and/or evaluations as medically indicated or as requested by Allergan to elucidate the nature and/or causality of the AE or SAE as fully as possible. This may include additional laboratory tests or investigations, histopathological examinations, or consultation with other health care professionals.

If a participant dies during participation in the study, the investigator will provide Allergan with a copy of any postmortem findings including histopathology.

If a participant is hospitalized and discharged, follow-up attempts must be made to obtain the discharge summary from the hospital and, if obtained, it should be sent to the sponsor.

New or updated information will be recorded in the originally completed eCRF.

The investigator will submit any updated SAE data to Allergan within 24 hours of receipt of the information.

8.3.4. Regulatory Reporting Requirements for Serious Adverse Events

- Prompt notification by the investigator to the sponsor of an SAE is essential so that legal obligations and ethical responsibilities towards the safety of participants and the safety of a study intervention under clinical investigation are met.
- The sponsor has a legal responsibility to notify both the local regulatory authority and other regulatory agencies about the safety of a study intervention under clinical investigation. The sponsor will comply with country-specific regulatory requirements relating to safety reporting to the regulatory authority, IRBs/IECs, and investigators.

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- Investigator safety reports must be prepared for suspected unexpected serious adverse reactions according to local regulatory requirements and sponsor policy and forwarded to investigators as necessary.
- An investigator who receives an investigator safety report describing an SAE or other specific safety information (eg, summary or listing of SAEs) from the sponsor will review and then file it along with the IB and will notify the IRB/IEC, if appropriate according to local requirements.

8.3.5. Pregnancy

- If a pregnancy is confirmed after the participant has received the study intervention, the participant may choose to exit the study after appropriate safety follow-up or to remain in the study for all safety and efficacy follow-up assessments through the EOS visit.
- Details of all pregnancies in female participants and, if indicated, female partners of male participants will be collected after the start of study intervention and through the duration of the pregnancy.
- If a pregnancy is reported, the investigator should inform Allergan within 24 hours of learning of the pregnancy and should follow the procedures outlined in [Appendix 6](#).
- Abnormal pregnancy outcomes (eg, spontaneous abortion, fetal death, stillbirth, congenital anomalies, ectopic pregnancy) or genetic abnormalities (whether leading to an elective abortion or not) are considered SAEs.

8.3.6. Medication Errors

Medication error refers to any unintended error in the dosing and/or administration of the study intervention as per instructions in the protocol. Medication errors generally fall into 4 categories as follows:

- Wrong study drug
- Wrong dose (including dosing regimen, strength, form, concentration, amount)
- Wrong route of administration
- Wrong participant (ie, not administered to the intended participant)

8.4. Treatment of Overdose

Treatment of overdose is not applicable to this ophthalmology study.

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8.5. Pharmacokinetics

Pharmacokinetic parameters are not evaluated in this study.

8.6. Pharmacodynamics

Pharmacodynamic parameters are not evaluated in this study.

8.7. Genetics

Genetics are not evaluated in this study.

8.8. Biomarkers and Other Assessments

8.8.1. Biomarkers

Biomarkers are not evaluated in this study.

8.8.2. Determination of Dominant Eye

Participants will be asked to extend their arms out in front of them at eye level, with their palms facing away, fingers together, and facing upward. Participants will bring their hands together, forming a small window by overlapping their thumbs and overlapping their fingers. Participants will select a small object at least 10 feet in front of them and look at it with both eyes through the view window in their hands. While remaining focused on the object, participants will close the right eye and take note of whether the image remains visible. If the image remains visible, the left eye is the dominant eye. If the image is no longer visible, the right eye is the dominant eye. This will be confirmed by closing the left eye and taking note of whether the image remains visible. Details will be outlined in the Procedure Manual.

8.9. Health Economics

██████████ PRO instruments (questionnaires) are administered in this study ██████████

At screening, participants will answer questions on vision functioning and health-related quality of life using the NEI VFQ-25, including the near vision subscale items (Questions A3 to A5) from the Appendix of Optional Additional Questions.

Each participant will also perform four different near vision reading tasks under mesopic and photopic conditions. Participants will subsequently rate their vision-related reading ability, and satisfaction with their vision-related reading ability on the NVPTQ.

Participants will also answer questions measuring overall satisfaction with the treatment using ██████████ questions assessing the impact of presbyopia on their life – and need for compensatory coping mechanisms – using the PICQ.

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Health care resource utilization outcomes are not evaluated in this study.

For additional detail on PRO assessments, please see the [PRO Assessments Manual](#).

9. Statistical Considerations

9.1. Statistical Hypotheses

The null and alternative hypotheses for the primary efficacy endpoint are:

- H_0 : AGN-190584 ophthalmic solution and vehicle dosed bilaterally, once daily for 30 days have the same effect in the proportion of participants gaining 3 lines or more in mesopic, high contrast, binocular DCNVA at Day 30, Hour 3;
- H_A : AGN-190584 ophthalmic solution and vehicle dosed bilaterally, once daily for 30 days do not have the same effect in the proportion of participants gaining 3 lines or more in mesopic, high contrast, binocular DCNVA at Day 30, Hour 3.

The null and alternative hypotheses for the key secondary efficacy endpoint are:

- H_0 : AGN-190584 ophthalmic solution and vehicle dosed bilaterally, once daily for 30 days have the same effect in the proportion of participants gaining 3 lines or more in mesopic, high contrast, binocular DCNVA at Day 30, Hour 6;
- H_A : AGN-190584 ophthalmic solution and vehicle dosed bilaterally, once daily for 30 days do not have the same effect in the proportion of participants gaining 3 lines or more in mesopic, high contrast, binocular DCNVA at Day 30, Hour 6.

9.2. Sample Size Determination

The primary efficacy endpoint is the proportion of participants gaining 3 lines or more in mesopic, high contrast, binocular DCNVA at Day 30, Hour 3. The key secondary efficacy endpoint is the proportion of participants gaining 3 lines or more in mesopic, high contrast, binocular DCNVA at Day 30, Hour 6. The sample size calculation is based on the key secondary efficacy endpoint. The vehicle group intervention effect was 8.8% and the AGN-190584 effect was 18.4% in the first Phase 3 Study 1883-301-013. Assuming the same underlying response rates for Study 1883-302-013, approximately 200 participants will be required in each study intervention group to detect the above difference with a power of 80% or greater at the 2-sided 5% significance level.

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9.3. Populations for Analyses

The analysis populations will consist of participants as defined below:

- The ITT population includes all randomized participants. Participants will be summarized according to the randomized study intervention.
- The safety population includes all treated participants who receive ≥ 1 administration of study intervention. Participants will be summarized according to the study intervention they actually received.

9.4. Statistical Analyses

The SAP will be developed and finalized before database lock and unmasking and will describe the participant populations to be included in the analyses, and procedures for accounting for missing, unused, and spurious data. This section is a summary of the planned statistical analyses of the primary and secondary endpoints.

9.4.1. Efficacy Analyses

The efficacy analyses will be based on the ITT population. Baseline for efficacy is defined as the last nonmissing efficacy assessment before the first dose of study intervention. All statistical tests will be 2-sided hypothesis tests performed at the 5% level of significance for main effects. All confidence intervals will be 2-sided 95% confidence intervals, unless stated otherwise.

9.4.1.1. Analysis Endpoints

The primary and secondary efficacy endpoints are listed below and analyses will be described in the following sections. The analyses for other efficacy endpoints listed below will be described in the SAP.

Primary Efficacy Endpoint:

- Proportion of participants gaining 3 lines or more in mesopic, high contrast, binocular DCNVA at Day 30, Hour 3.

Key Secondary Efficacy Endpoint:

- Proportion of participants gaining 3 lines or more in mesopic, high contrast, binocular DCNVA at Day 30, Hour 6.

Secondary Efficacy Endpoints:

1. Proportion of participants gaining 3-lines or more in mesopic, high contrast, binocular, DCNVA at Day 30, Hour 8.
2. Change from baseline mesopic, high contrast, binocular DCNVA letters at Day 30, Hour 0.5.

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3. Proportion of participants achieving 20/40 or better in photopic, high contrast, binocular, DCNVA at Day 30, Hour 1.
4. Mesopic NVPTQ Performance score mean change from baseline at Day 30, Hour 3.
5. Change from baseline photopic, high contrast, binocular DCIVA letters at Day 30, Hour 3.
6. Proportion of participants gaining 3-lines or more in mesopic, high contrast, binocular, DCNVA at Day 30, Hour 10.
7. Change from baseline mesopic, high contrast, binocular DCNVA letters at Day 30, Hour 0.25.
8. Proportion of participants achieving 20/40 or better in photopic, high contrast, binocular, DCNVA at Day 30, Hour 3.
9. Mesopic NVPTQ Satisfaction score mean change from baseline at Day 30, Hour 3.
10. PICQ Coping score mean change from baseline at Day 30, Hour 3.
11. PICQ Impact score mean change from baseline at Day 30, Hour 3.

9.4.1.2. Primary Analyses

The proportion of participants gaining 3 lines or more in mesopic, high contrast, binocular DCNVA at Day 30, Hour 3 will be analyzed using chi-square test. Missing data will be regarded as 3-line gain failure.

9.4.1.3. Secondary Analyses

The key secondary efficacy endpoint is the proportion of participants gaining 3 lines or more in mesopic, high contrast, binocular DCNVA at Day 30, Hour 6.

The key secondary efficacy endpoint will be analyzed using a chi-square test. Missing data will be regarded as 3-line gain failure.

All analyses for other secondary efficacy endpoints will be based on observed data only. Secondary endpoints 1, 3, 6, and 8 will be analyzed using a chi-square test. Secondary endpoints 2, 4, 5, and 7 will be analyzed using MMRM with study intervention group, visit, visit by study intervention group interaction, age group, baseline binocular DCNVA severity, iris color, emmetropes/non-emmetropes, baseline value, and baseline value by visit interaction as fixed effects. The within-participant correlation error structure is unstructured. Secondary endpoints 9, 10, and 11 will be analyzed using analysis of covariance with study intervention group, age group, baseline binocular DCNVA severity, iris color, emmetropes/non-emmetropes, and baseline domain score as fixed effects.

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To control the overall Type 1 error rate in the efficacy analysis, a gatekeeping testing procedure will be used. Secondary efficacy endpoints will be tested only if the primary efficacy endpoint is statistically significant. A proper multiple comparison procedure will be pre-specified in the SAP.

9.4.2. Safety Analyses

The safety analysis will be performed using the safety population and will be fully defined in the SAP. The safety parameters will include AEs, vital signs (blood pressure and heart rate), mesopic and photopic, high contrast, binocular CDVA, near contrast sensitivity, study intervention tolerability and drop comfort assessments, temporal/supraorbital headache assessment using VAS, IOP, slit-lamp biomicroscopy, manifest refraction, dilated funduscopy examination, and pregnancy test. For each safety parameter, the last nonmissing safety assessment before the first dose of study intervention will be used as the baseline.

9.4.2.1. Adverse Events

An AE will be considered a TEAE if the AE began or worsened (increased in severity or became serious) on or after the date of the first dose of study intervention. However, an AE that occurs more than 30 days after the last dose of study intervention will not be counted as a TEAE.

An AE will be considered a treatment-emergent SAE if it is a TEAE that additionally meets any SAE criteria.

The number and percentage of participants reporting TEAEs during the study will be tabulated by system organ class and preferred term and by system organ class, preferred term, and severity.

If more than one AE is coded to the same preferred term for the same participant, the participant will be counted only once for that preferred term using the most severe and most related occurrence for the summarizations by severity and by relationship to study intervention.

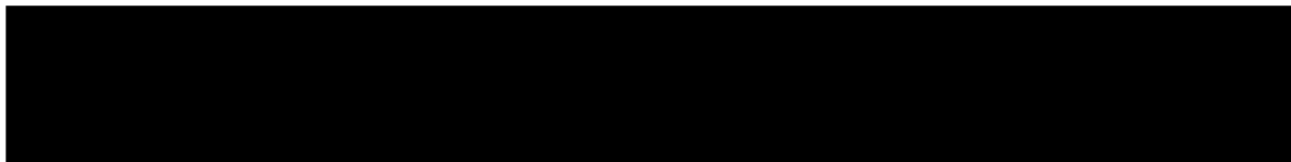
Summary tables will be provided for participants with SAEs and participants with AEs leading to discontinuation if 5 or more participants reported such events. Listings of all AEs, SAEs, and AEs leading to discontinuation by participant will be presented.

9.4.2.2. Other Safety Analyses

All other safety variables will be analyzed with descriptive statistics. Detailed methods for the analysis of other safety variables will be described in the SAP.

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Additional PRO exploratory analyses will be described in a separate SAP to be finalized prior to database lock.



9.5. Interim Analyses

No interim analysis is planned.

9.5.1. Data Monitoring Committee

Not applicable.

10. Supporting Documentation and Operational Considerations

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10.1. Appendix 1: Regulatory, Ethical, and Study Oversight Considerations

10.1.1. Regulatory and Ethical Considerations

- This study will be conducted in accordance with the protocol and with the following:
 - Consensus ethical principles derived from international guidelines including the Declaration of Helsinki and Council for International Organizations of Medical Sciences International Ethical Guidelines
 - Applicable ICH/International Organization for Standardization GCP guidelines
 - Applicable laws and regulations
- The protocol, protocol amendments, ICF, IB, and other relevant documents (eg, advertisements) must be submitted to an IRB/IEC by the investigator and reviewed and approved by the IRB/IEC before the study is initiated.
- Any amendments to the protocol will require IRB/IEC approval before implementation of changes made to the study design, except for changes necessary to eliminate an immediate hazard to study participants.
- The investigator will be responsible for the following:
 - Providing written summaries of the status of the study to the IRB/IEC annually or more frequently in accordance with the requirements, policies, and procedures established by the IRB/IEC
 - Notifying the IRB/IEC of SAEs or other significant safety findings as required by IRB/IEC procedures
 - Providing oversight of the overall conduct of the study at the site and adherence to requirements of applicable local regulations, for example 21 CFR, ICH guidelines, the IRB/IEC, and European regulation 536/2014 for clinical studies (if applicable)

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10.1.3. Informed Consent Process

- The investigator or his/her representative will explain the nature of the study to the participant or his/her legally authorized representative and answer all questions regarding the study.
- Participants must be informed that their participation is voluntary. Participants will be required to sign a statement of informed consent that meets the requirements of 21 CFR 50, local regulations, ICH guidelines, Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act requirements, where applicable, and the IRB/IEC or study center.
- The medical record must include a statement that written informed consent was obtained before the participant was enrolled in the study and the date the written consent was obtained. The authorized person obtaining the informed consent must also sign the ICF.
- Participants must be re-consented to the most current version of the ICF(s) during their participation in the study.
- A copy of the ICF(s) must be provided to the participant or the participant's legally authorized representative.

10.1.4. Data Protection

- Participants will be assigned a unique identifier. Any participant records or datasets that are transferred to the sponsor will contain the identifier only; participant names or any information which would make the participant identifiable will not be transferred.
- The participant must be informed that his/her personal study-related data will be used by the sponsor in accordance with local data protection laws. The level of disclosure must also be explained to the participant.
- The participant must be informed that his/her medical records may be examined by Clinical Quality Assurance auditors or other authorized personnel appointed by the sponsor, by appropriate IRB/IEC members, and by inspectors from regulatory authorities.

10.1.5. Posting Clinical Study Data

- Study data and information may be published in nonpromotional, peer-reviewed publications either by or on behalf of the sponsor.
- Clinical study reports, safety updates, and annual reports will be provided to regulatory authorities as required.
- Company-sponsored study information and tabular study results will be posted on the United States National Institutes of Health's website www.ClinicalTrials.gov and other publicly accessible sites

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10.1.6. Data Quality Assurance

- All participant data relating to the study will be recorded on printed or electronic CRFs unless transmitted to the sponsor or designee electronically (eg, laboratory data). The investigator is responsible for verifying that data entries are accurate and correct by physically or electronically signing the CRF.
- The investigator must maintain accurate documentation (source data) that supports the information entered in the CRF.
- The investigator must permit study-related monitoring, audits, IRB/IEC review, and regulatory agency inspections and provide direct access to source data documents.
- The sponsor or designee is responsible for the data management of this study including quality checking of the data.
- Study monitors will perform ongoing source data verification to confirm that data entered into the CRF by authorized site personnel are accurate, complete, and verifiable from source documents; that the safety and rights of participants are being protected; and that the study is being conducted in accordance with the currently approved protocol and any other study agreements, ICH GCP, and all applicable regulatory requirements.
- Records and documents, including signed ICFs, pertaining to the conduct of this study must be retained by the investigator as stated in the clinical trial agreement. No records may be destroyed during the retention period without the written approval of the sponsor. No records may be transferred to another location or party without written notification to the sponsor.

10.1.7. Source Documents

- Source documents provide evidence for the existence of the participant and substantiate the integrity of the data collected. Source documents are filed at the investigator's site.
- Data reported on the CRF or entered in the eCRF that are transcribed from source documents must be consistent with the source documents or the discrepancies must be explained. The investigator may need to request previous medical records or transfer records, depending on the study.
- Definition of what constitutes source data can be found in Section 4.0 of ICH E6, GCP: Consolidated Guidance and records must be attributable, legible, contemporaneous, original, and accurate.

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10.1.9. Publication Policy

- Allergan as the sponsor has proprietary interest in this study. Authorship and manuscript composition will reflect joint cooperation between multiple investigators and sites and Allergan personnel. Authorship will be established prior to the writing of the manuscript. As this study involves multiple centers, no individual publications will be allowed prior to completion of the final report of the multicenter study except as agreed with Allergan.
- The sponsor will comply with the requirements for publication of study results. In accordance with standard editorial and ethical practice, the sponsor will generally support publication of multicenter studies only in their entirety and not as individual site data.
- Authorship will be determined by mutual agreement and in line with International Committee of Medical Journal Editors authorship requirements.

10.1.10. Compliance with Protocol

The investigator is responsible for compliance with the protocol at the investigational site. A representative of the sponsor will make frequent contact with the investigator and his/her research staff and will conduct regular monitoring visits at the site to review participant and study intervention accountability records for compliance with the protocol. Protocol deviations will be discussed with the investigator upon identification. The use of the data collected for the participant will be discussed to determine if the data are to be included in the analysis. The investigator will enter data that may be excluded from analysis as defined by the protocol deviation specifications. Significant protocol deviations will be reported to the IRB/IEC according to the IRB/IEC's reporting requirements.

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10.2. Appendix 2: Adverse Events: Definitions and Procedures for Recording, Evaluating, Follow-up, and Reporting

Definition of AE

AE Definition

- An AE is any untoward medical occurrence in a patient or clinical study participant, temporally associated with the use of study intervention, whether or not considered related to the study intervention.
- An AE can therefore be any unfavorable and unintended sign (including an abnormal laboratory finding), symptom, or disease (new or exacerbated) temporally associated with the use of study intervention.

AESI

An AESI (serious or nonserious) is one of scientific and medical concern specific to the sponsor's study drug/device or program, which warrants ongoing monitoring and rapid communication by the investigator to the sponsor. Such an event might warrant further investigation in order to characterize and understand it.

There are no AESIs identified for the study intervention AGN-190584.

Events Meeting the AE Definition

- Exacerbation of a chronic or intermittent pre-existing condition including either an increase in frequency and/or intensity of the condition
- New condition detected or diagnosed after study intervention administration even though it may have been present before the start of the study
- Signs, symptoms, or the clinical sequelae of a suspected drug-drug interaction
- Lack of efficacy or failure of expected pharmacological action per se will not be reported as an AE or SAE. Such instances will be captured in the efficacy assessments. However, the signs, symptoms, and/or clinical sequelae resulting from the lack of efficacy will be reported as AEs or SAEs if they fulfill the definition of an AE or SAE.

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Events NOT Meeting the AE Definition

- Any clinically significant abnormal laboratory findings or other abnormal safety assessments that are associated with the underlying disease or disease progression, unless judged by the investigator to be more severe than expected for the participant’s condition. Merely repeating an abnormal test, in the absence of any of the above conditions. Any abnormal test result that is determined to be an error does not require recording as an AE.
- Medical or surgical procedure (eg, endoscopy, appendectomy): the condition that leads to the procedure is the AE
- Situations in which an untoward medical occurrence did not occur (social and/or convenience admission to a hospital)
- Anticipated day-to-day fluctuations of pre-existing disease(s) or condition(s) present or detected at the start of the study that do not worsen

Definition of SAE

SAEs must meet both the AE criteria described above and the seriousness criteria listed below.

An SAE is defined as any untoward medical occurrence that, at any dose:

a. Results in death

b. Is life threatening

The term *life threatening* in the definition of *serious* refers to an event in which the participant was at risk of death at the time of the event. It does not refer to an event, which hypothetically might have caused death, if it were more severe.

c. Requires inpatient hospitalization or prolongation of existing hospitalization

In general, hospitalization signifies that the participant has been detained (usually involving at least an overnight stay) at the hospital or emergency ward for observation and/or intervention that would not have been appropriate in the physician’s office or outpatient setting. Complications that occur during hospitalization are AEs. If a complication prolongs hospitalization or fulfills any other serious criteria, the event is serious. When in doubt as to whether hospitalization occurred or was necessary, the AE should be considered serious.

Hospitalization for elective intervention of a pre-existing condition that did not worsen from baseline is not considered an AE.

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d. Results in persistent disability/incapacity

- The term disability means a substantial disruption of a person's ability to conduct normal life functions.
- This definition is not intended to include experiences of relatively minor medical significance such as uncomplicated headache, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, influenza, and accidental trauma (eg, sprained ankle) which may interfere with or prevent everyday life functions but do not constitute a substantial disruption.

e. Is a congenital anomaly/birth defect**f. Other situations:**

- Medical or scientific judgment should be exercised in deciding whether SAE reporting is appropriate in other situations such as important medical events that may not be immediately life threatening or result in death or hospitalization but may jeopardize the participant or may require medical or surgical intervention to prevent one of the other outcomes listed in the above definition. These events should usually be considered serious.

Examples of such events include invasive or malignant cancers, intensive intervention in an emergency room or at home for allergic bronchospasm, blood dyscrasias or convulsions that do not result in hospitalization, or development of drug dependency or drug abuse.

Recording and Follow-Up of AEs and/or SAEs**AE and SAE Recording**

- When an AE or SAE occurs, it is the responsibility of the investigator to review all documentation (eg, hospital progress notes, laboratory reports, and diagnostics reports) related to the event.
- The investigator will then record all relevant AE or SAE information in the eCRF.
- It is **not** acceptable for the investigator to send photocopies of the participant's medical records to Allergan in lieu of completion of the AE or SAE eCRF page.
- There may be instances when copies of medical records for certain cases are requested by Allergan. In this case, all participant identifiers, with the exception of the participant number, will be redacted on the copies of the medical records before submission to Allergan.
- The investigator will attempt to establish a diagnosis of the event based on signs, symptoms, and/or other clinical information. Whenever possible, the diagnosis (not the individual signs/symptoms) will be documented as the AE/SAE.

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Assessment of Intensity	
MILD	A type of AE that is usually transient and may require only minimal treatment or therapeutic intervention. The event does not generally interfere with usual activities of daily living.
MODERATE	A type of AE that is usually alleviated with additional specific therapeutic intervention. The event interferes with usual activities of daily living, causing discomfort but poses no significant or permanent risk of harm to the research participant.
SEVERE	A type of AE that interrupts usual activities of daily living, or significantly affects clinical status, or may require intensive therapeutic intervention.

An event is defined as *serious* when it meets at least one of the predefined outcomes as described in the definition of an SAE, NOT when it is rated as severe.

Assessment of Causality
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The investigator is obligated to assess the relationship between study intervention and each occurrence of each AE or SAE. • A <i>reasonable possibility</i> of a relationship conveys that there are facts, evidence, and/or arguments to suggest a causal relationship, rather than a relationship cannot be ruled out. • The investigator will use clinical judgment to determine the relationship. • Alternative causes, such as underlying disease(s), concomitant therapy, and other risk factors, as well as the temporal relationship of the event to study intervention administration will be considered and investigated. • The investigator will also consult the IB and/or product information, for marketed products, in his/her assessment. • For each AE or SAE, the investigator must document in the medical notes that he/she has reviewed the AE or SAE and has provided an assessment of causality. • There may be situations in which an SAE has occurred and the investigator has minimal information to include in the initial report to Allergan. However, it is very important that the investigator always make an assessment of causality for every event before the initial transmission of the SAE data to Allergan. • The investigator may change his/her opinion of causality in light of follow-up information and send an SAE follow-up report with the updated causality assessment.

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- The causality assessment is one of the criteria used when determining regulatory reporting requirements.

Reporting of SAEs**SAE/SADE Reporting**

- Email is the preferred method to transmit SAE information. The email address is IR-Clinical-SAE@allergan.com.
- Facsimile transmission of the SAE information is also acceptable. The fax number is +1-714-796-9504 (backup number is +1-714-246-5295).
- In rare circumstances and in the absence of facsimile equipment, notification by telephone is acceptable with a copy of the SAE form, sent by overnight mail or courier service.
- Initial notification via telephone does not replace the need for the investigator to complete and sign the SAE form within the designated reporting time frames.
- Contacts for SAE reporting can be found on the protocol title page.

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10.3. Appendix 3: Abbreviations

Abbreviation/Term	Definition
AE	adverse event
AESI	adverse event of special interest
bpm	beats per minute
C/D	cup to disc
CDISC	Clinical Data Interchange Standards Consortium
CDVA	corrected distance visual acuity
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CRF	case report form
DCTVA	distance-corrected intermediate visual acuity
DCNVA	distance-corrected near visual acuity
DET	dry eye test
eCRF	electronic case report form
EOS	end of the study
FDA	Food and Drug Administration
FSH	follicle-stimulating hormone
GCP	Good Clinical Practice
HRT	hormonal replacement therapy
IB	Investigator's Brochure
ICF	informed consent form
ICH	International Council for Harmonization
ID	identification
IEC	independent ethics committee
IOP	intraocular pressure
IRB	institutional review board
ITT	intent-to-treat
IxRS	interactive electronic response system
LASIK	laser-assisted in situ keratomileusis
MMRM	mixed model repeated measure
NCI	National Cancer Institute
NEI VFQ-25	National Eye Institute Visual Function Questionnaire 25
NVPTQ	Near Vision Presbyopia Task-based Questionnaire
OD	right eye
OS	left eye
OSDI	Ocular Surface Disease Index
PICQ	Presbyopia Impact and Coping Questionnaire

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Abbreviation/Term	Definition
PRK	photorefractive keratectomy
PRO	patient reported outcomes
SAE	serious adverse event
SAP	statistical analysis plan
SoA	schedule of activities
TEAE	treatment-emergent adverse event
VAS	visual analog scale
WOCBP	women of childbearing potential

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10.4. Appendix 4: Standard Discontinuation Criteria

CDISC Submission Value	CDISC Definition
AE	Any untoward medical occurrence in a patient or clinical investigation subject administered a pharmaceutical product and which does not necessarily have a causal relationship with this treatment. An AE can therefore be any unintended sign (including an abnormal laboratory finding), symptom, or disease temporally associated with the use of a medicinal (investigational) product, whether or not related to the medicinal (investigational) product. For further information, see the ICH Guideline for Clinical Safety Data Management: Definitions and Standards for Expedited Reporting (modified from ICH E2A) Synonyms: side effect, adverse experience. See also SAE, serious adverse experience. (CDISC glossary)
Completed	To possess every necessary or normal part or component or step; having come or been brought to a conclusion (NCI)
Death	The absence of life or state of being dead (NCI)
Lack of efficacy	The lack of expected or desired effect related to a therapy (NCI)
Lost to follow-up	The loss or lack of continuation of a subject to follow-up
Non-compliance with study drug	An indication that a subject has not agreed with or followed the instructions related to the study medication (NCI)
Other	Different than the one(s) previously specified or mentioned (NCI)
Physician decision	A position, opinion or judgment reached after consideration by a physician with reference to subject (NCI)
Pregnancy	Pregnancy is the state or condition of having a developing embryo or fetus in the body (uterus), after union of an ovum and spermatozoon, during the period from conception to birth. (NCI)
Progressive disease	A disease process that is increasing in extent or severity (NCI)
Protocol deviation	An event or decision that stands in contrast to the guidelines set out by the protocol (NCI)
Screen failure	The potential subject who does not meet one or more criteria required for participation in a trial

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CDISC Submission Value	CDISC Definition
Site terminated by sponsor	An indication that a clinical study was stopped at a particular site by its sponsor (NCI)
Study terminated by sponsor	An indication that a clinical study was stopped by its sponsor (NCI)
Withdrawal by subject	An indication that a study participant has removed itself from the study (NCI)

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10.5. Appendix 5: Study Tabular Summary

Parameter Group	Parameter	Value
Trial information	Trial Title	A Phase 3, Multicenter, Double-Masked, Randomized, Vehicle-Controlled, Parallel-Group Study Evaluating the Safety and Efficacy of AGN-190584 in Participants with Presbyopia
	Clinical Study Sponsor	Allergan, Inc.
	Trial Phase Classification	Phase 3 Trial
	Trial Indication	Presbyopia
	Trial Indication Type	Treatment
	Trial Type	Efficacy Safety
	Trial Length	30 days plus up to 30-day screening period
	Planned Country of Investigational Sites	United States
	Planned Number of Participants	400
	FDA-Regulated Device Study	No
	FDA-Regulated Drug Study	Yes
	Pediatric Study	No
Participant information	Diagnosis Group	Presbyopia
	Healthy Participant Indicator	No
	Planned Minimum Age of Participants	40
	Planned Maximum Age of Participants	55
	Sex of Participants	Male or female
	Stable Disease Minimum Duration	Not specified

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Parameter Group	Parameter	Value
Treatments	Investigational Therapy or Treatment	AGN-190584 (Pilocarpine HCl 1.25% Ophthalmic Solution)
	Intervention Type	Drug
	Pharmacological Class of Invest. Therapy	Cholinergic agonist
	Dose per Administration	1 bilaterally
	Dose Units	Drop
	Dosing Frequency	Once daily
	Route of Administration	Topical eye drop
	Current Therapy or Treatment	No
	Added on to Existing Treatments	No
	Control Type	Vehicle
	Comparative Treatment Name	AGN-190584 Vehicle
Trial design	Study Type	Interventional
	Intervention Model	Parallel
	Planned Number of Arms	2
	Trial is Randomized	Yes
	Randomization Quotient	1:1
	Trial Blinding Schema	Double-masked
	Stratification Factors	Age (2 groups: ≤ 50 years and > 50 years); baseline binocular DCNVA (2 groups: 20/40 to 20/60 inclusively, and worse than 20/60); iris color (brown and non-brown), and emmetropes/non-emmetropes
	Adaptive Design	No
	Study Stop Rules	None

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10.6. Appendix 6: Contraceptive Guidance and Collection of Pregnancy Information

Definitions:

WOCBP

A woman is considered fertile following menarche and until becoming postmenopausal unless permanently sterile (see below).

Women in the following categories are not considered WOCBP:

1. Premenarchal
2. Premenopausal female with 1 of the following:
 - Documented hysterectomy
 - Documented bilateral salpingectomy
 - Documented bilateral oophorectomy

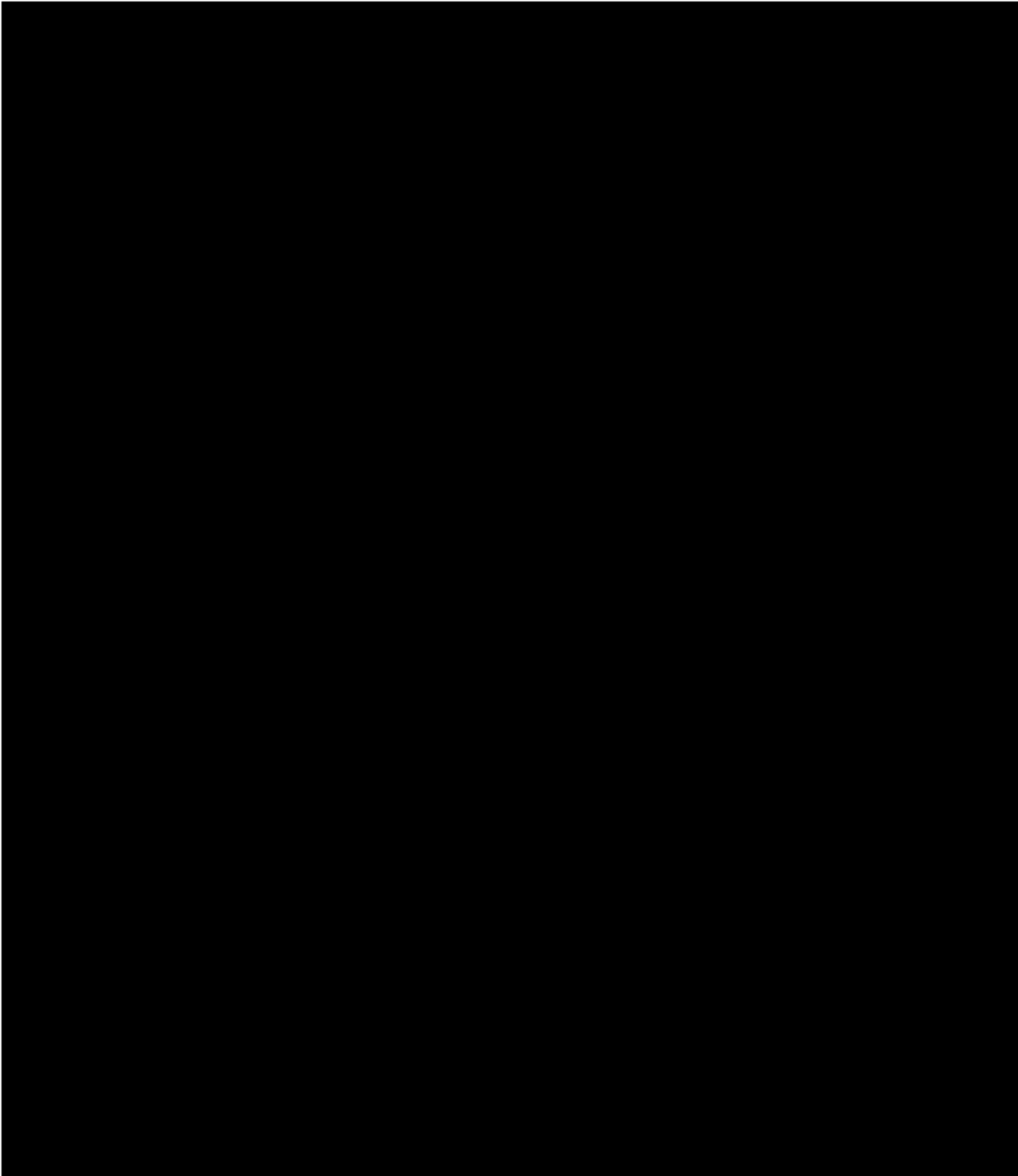
Note: Documentation can come from the site personnel's review of the participant's medical records, medical examination, or medical history interview.
3. Postmenopausal female
 - A postmenopausal state is defined as no menses for 12 months without an alternative medical cause. A high FSH level in the postmenopausal range may be used to confirm a postmenopausal state in women not using hormonal contraception or HRT. However, in the absence of 12 months of amenorrhea, a single FSH measurement is insufficient.
 - Females on HRT and whose menopausal status is in doubt will be required to use one of the nonestrogen hormonal highly effective contraception methods if they wish to continue their HRT during the study. Otherwise, they must discontinue HRT to allow confirmation of postmenopausal status before study enrollment.

Contraception Guidance:

Female Participants

Female participants of childbearing potential are eligible to participate if they agree to use a highly effective method of contraception consistently and correctly as described in [Table 10-1](#).

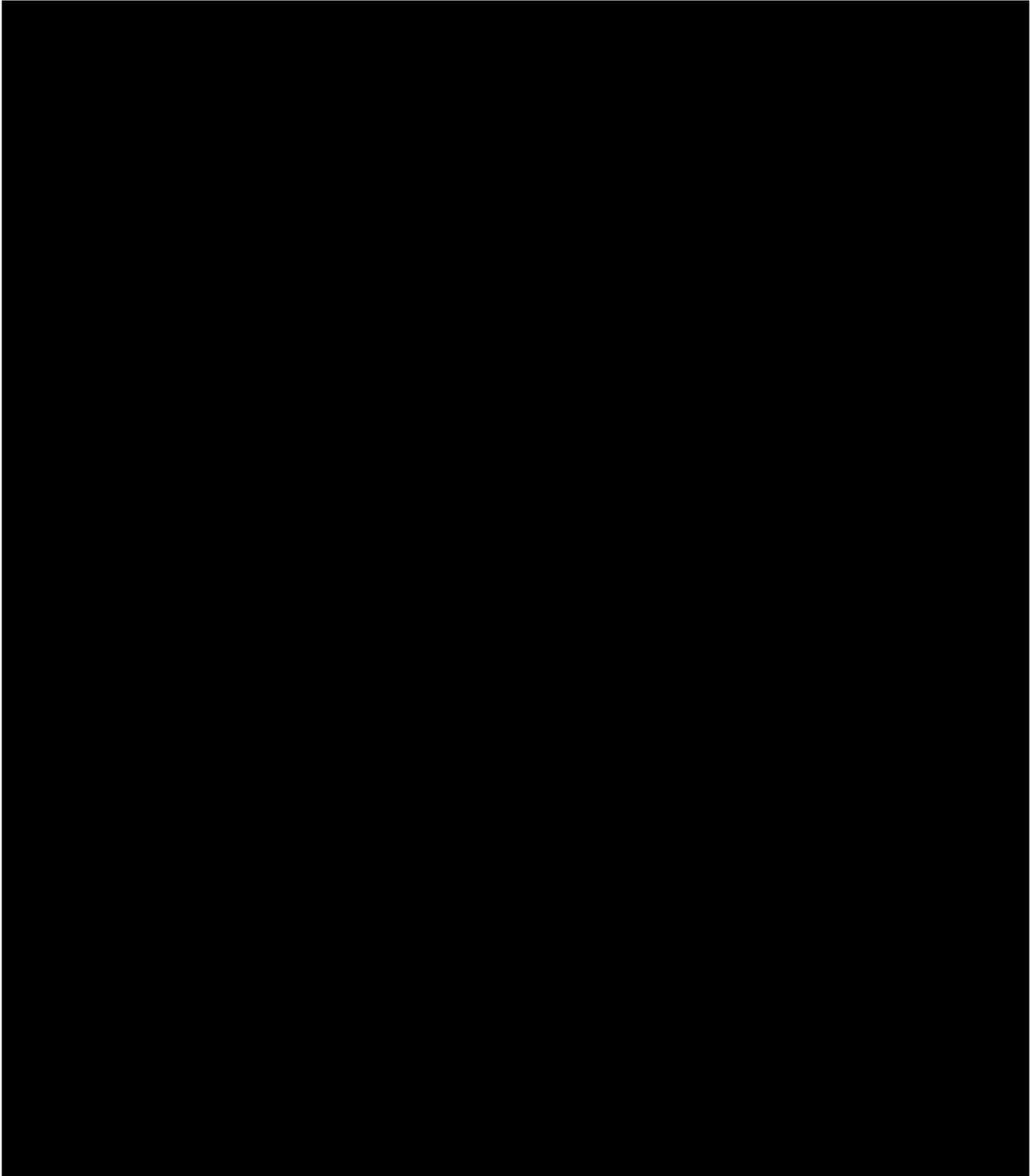
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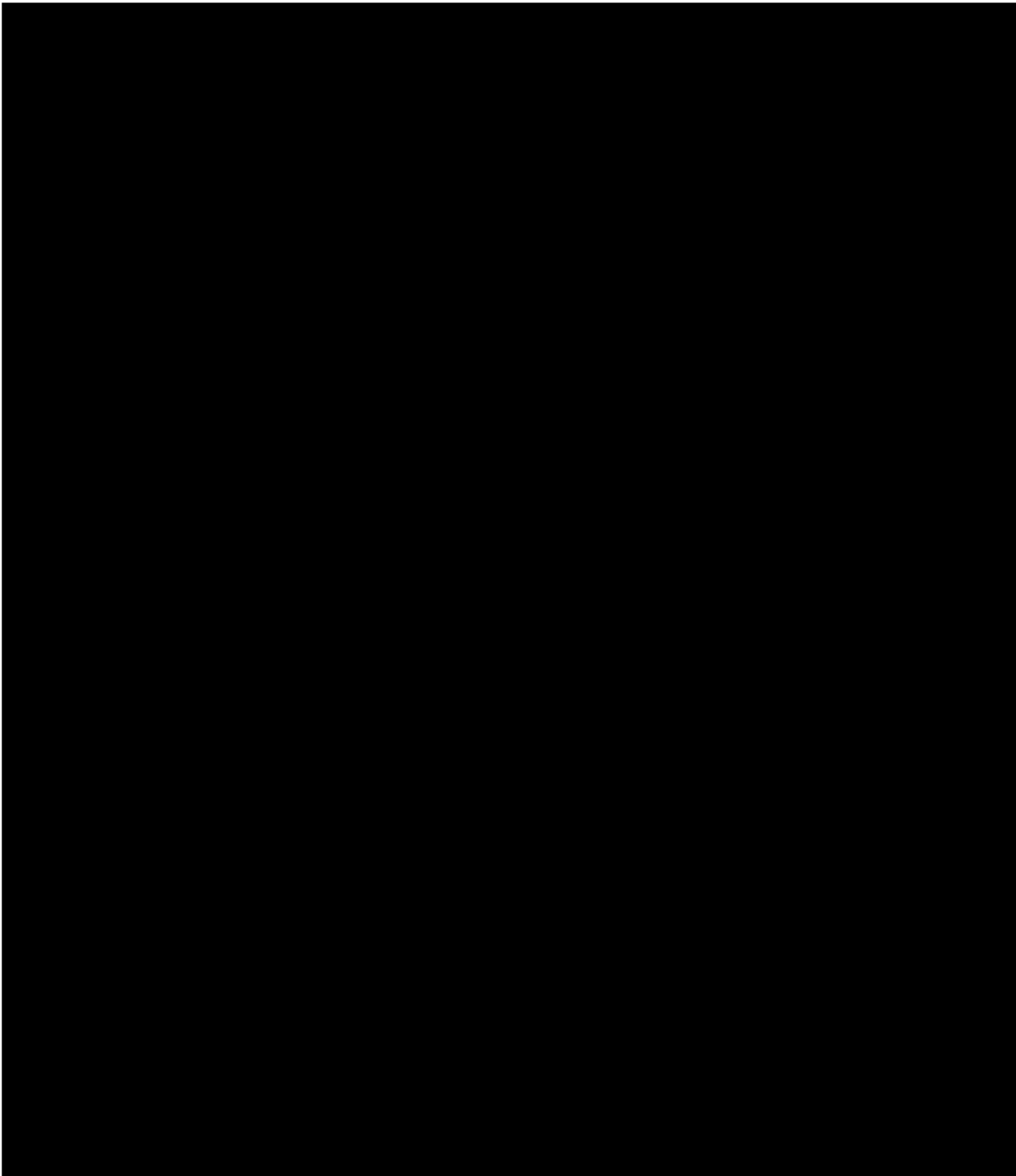


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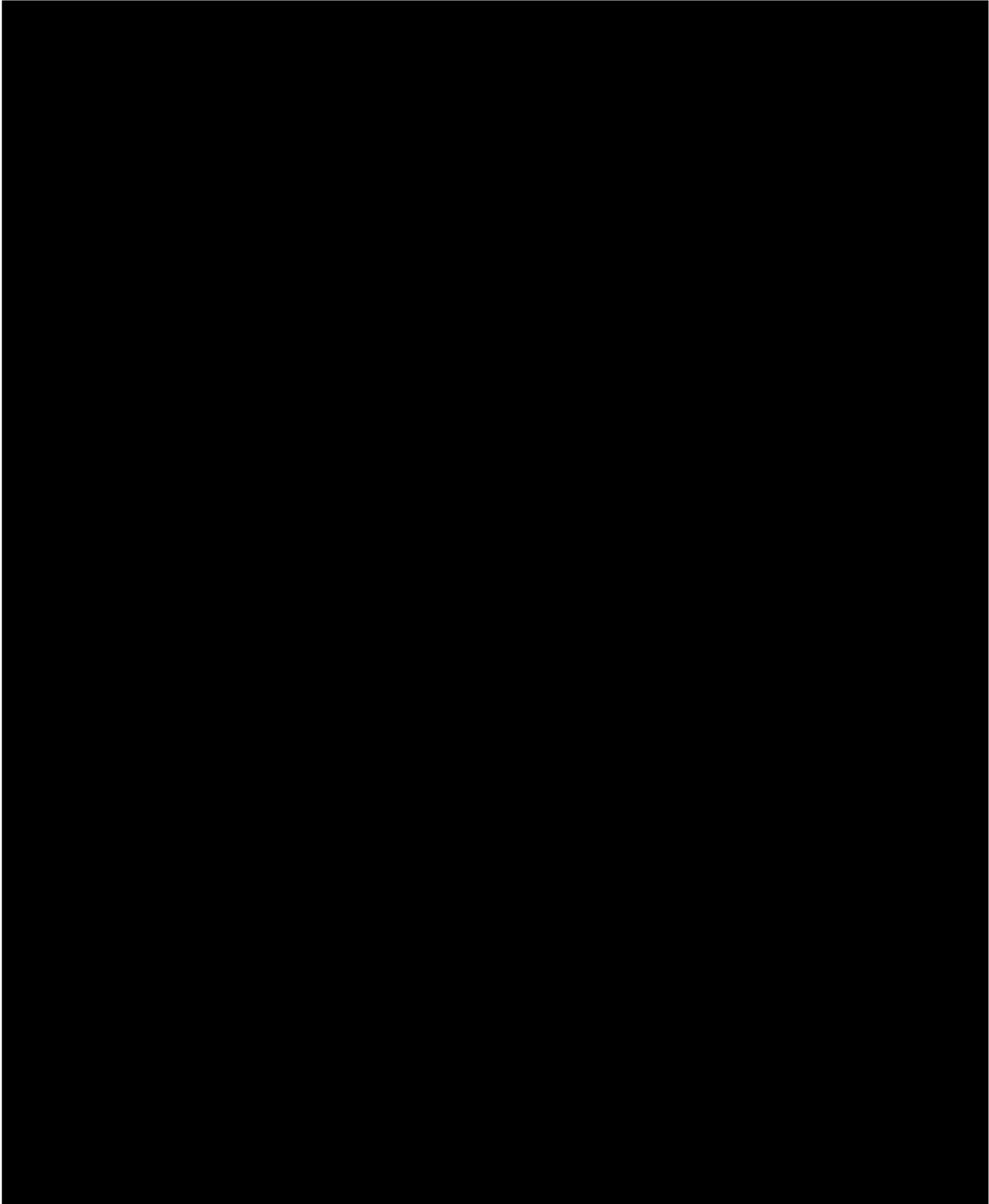
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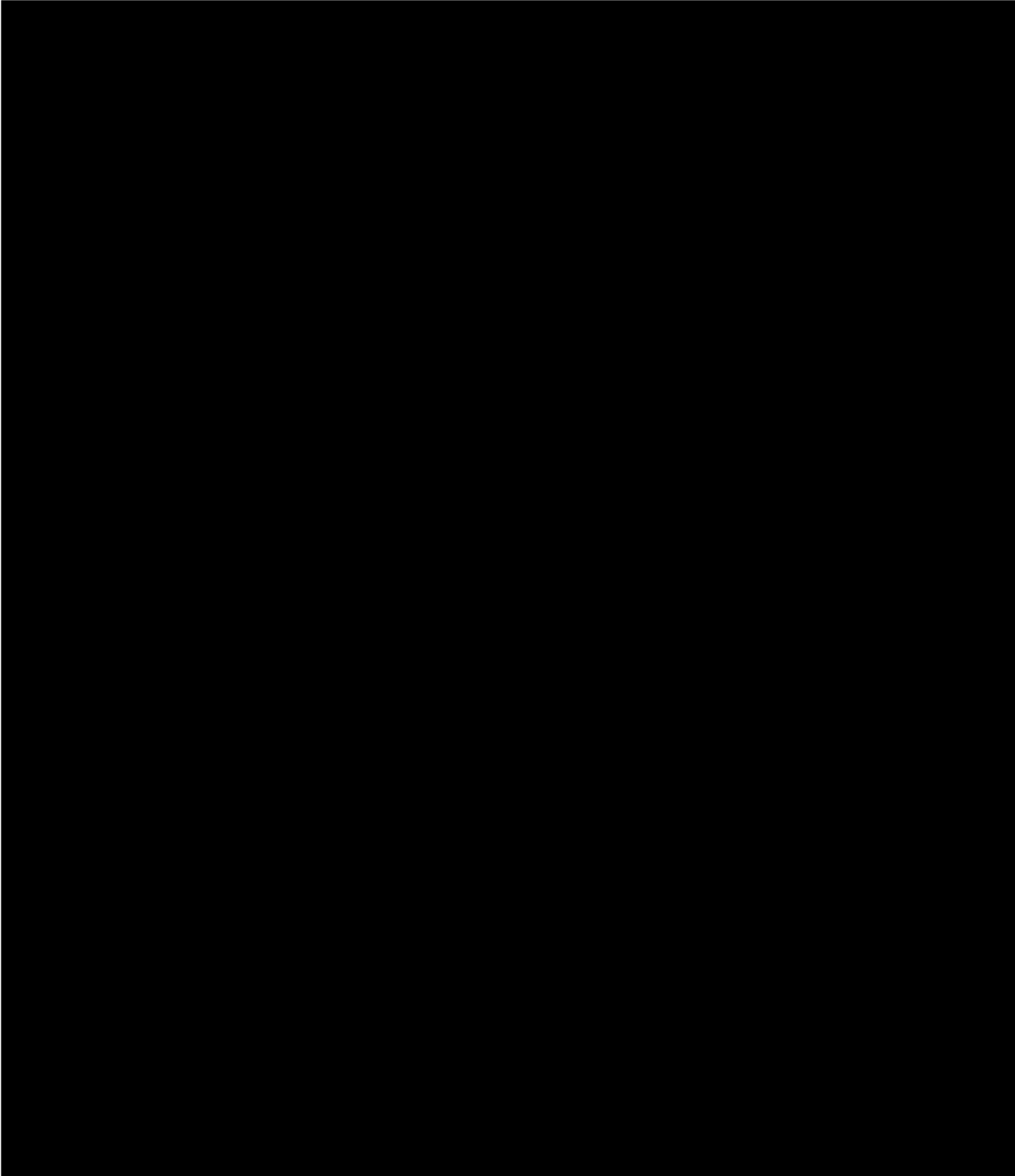
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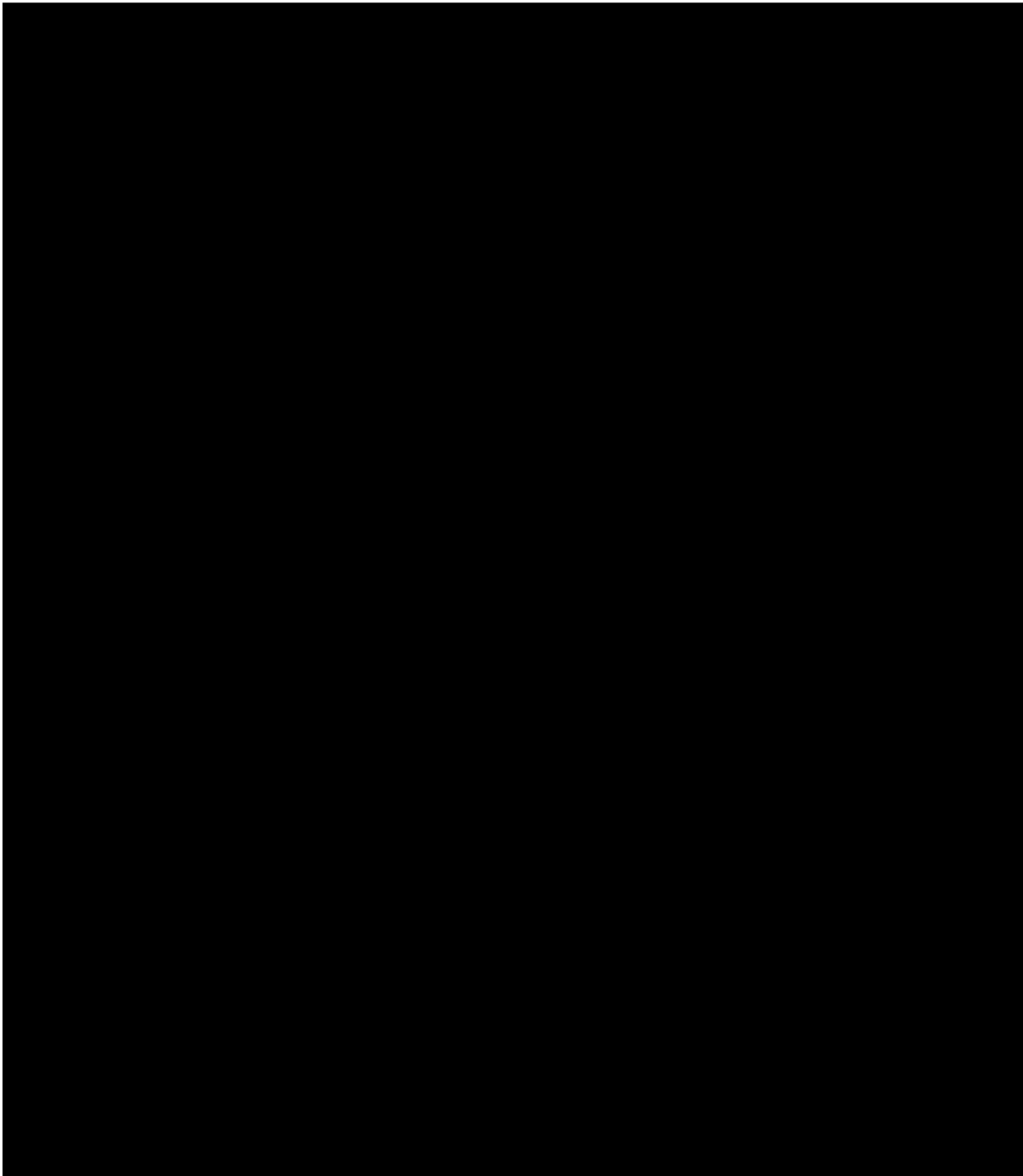
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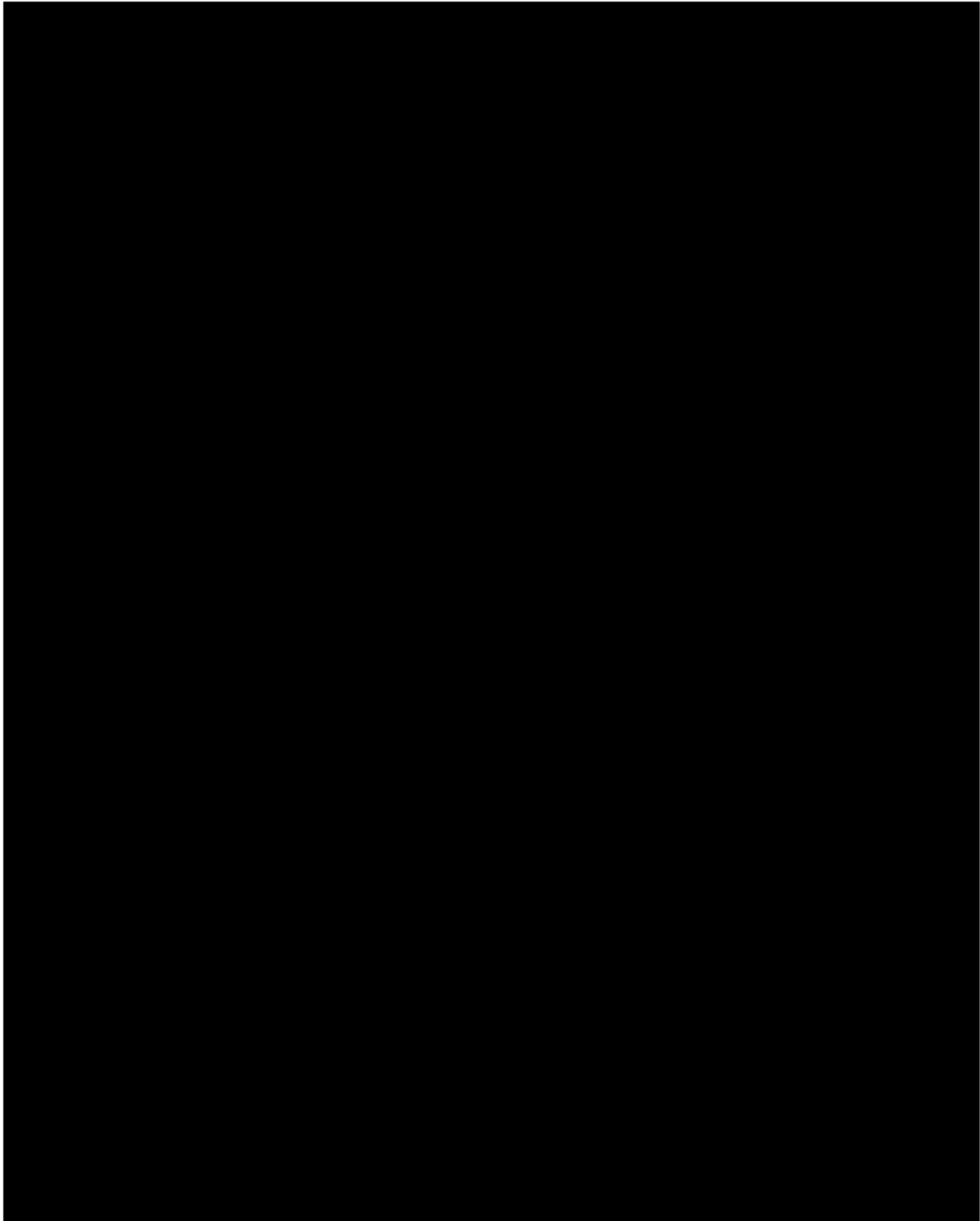
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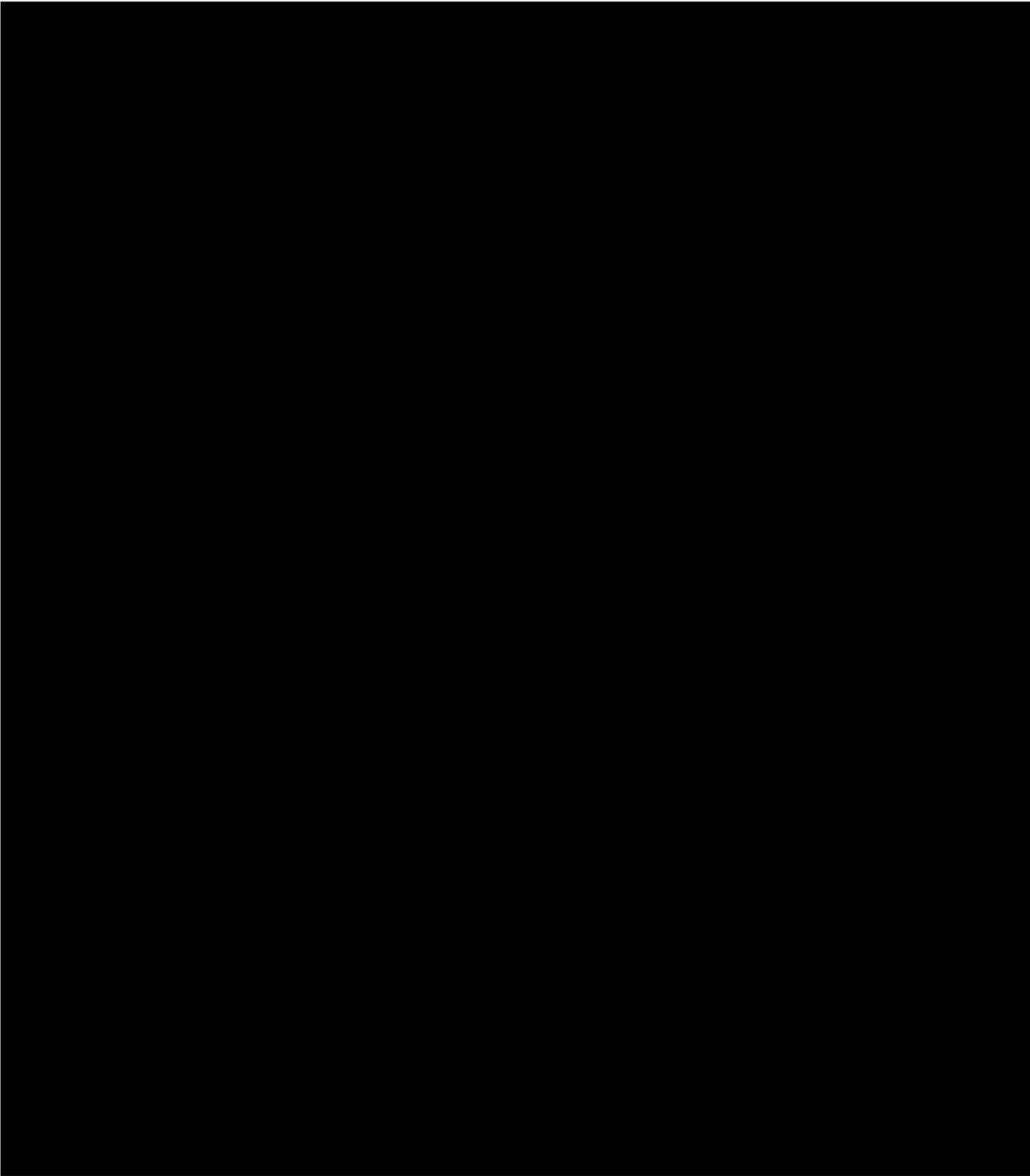
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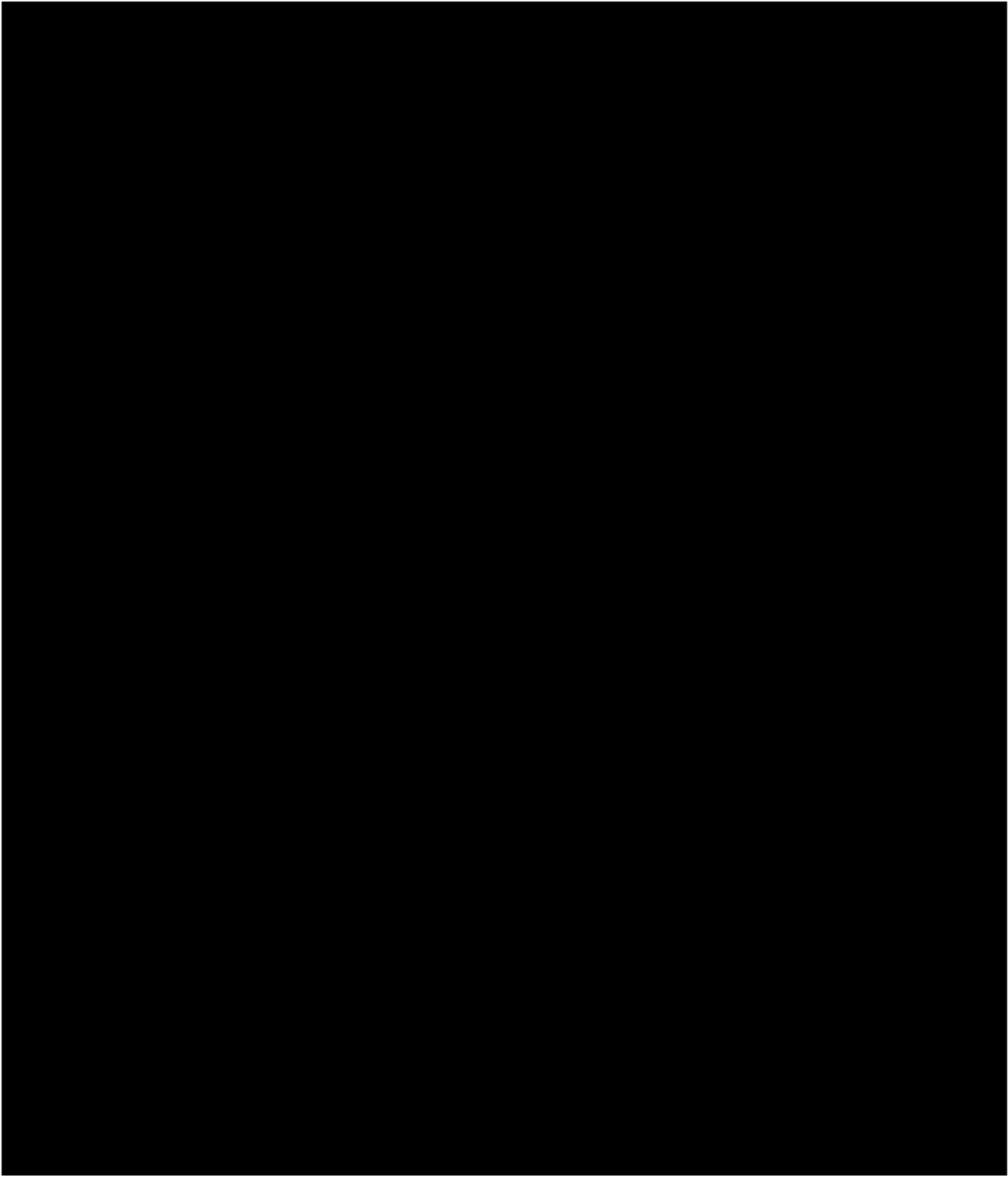


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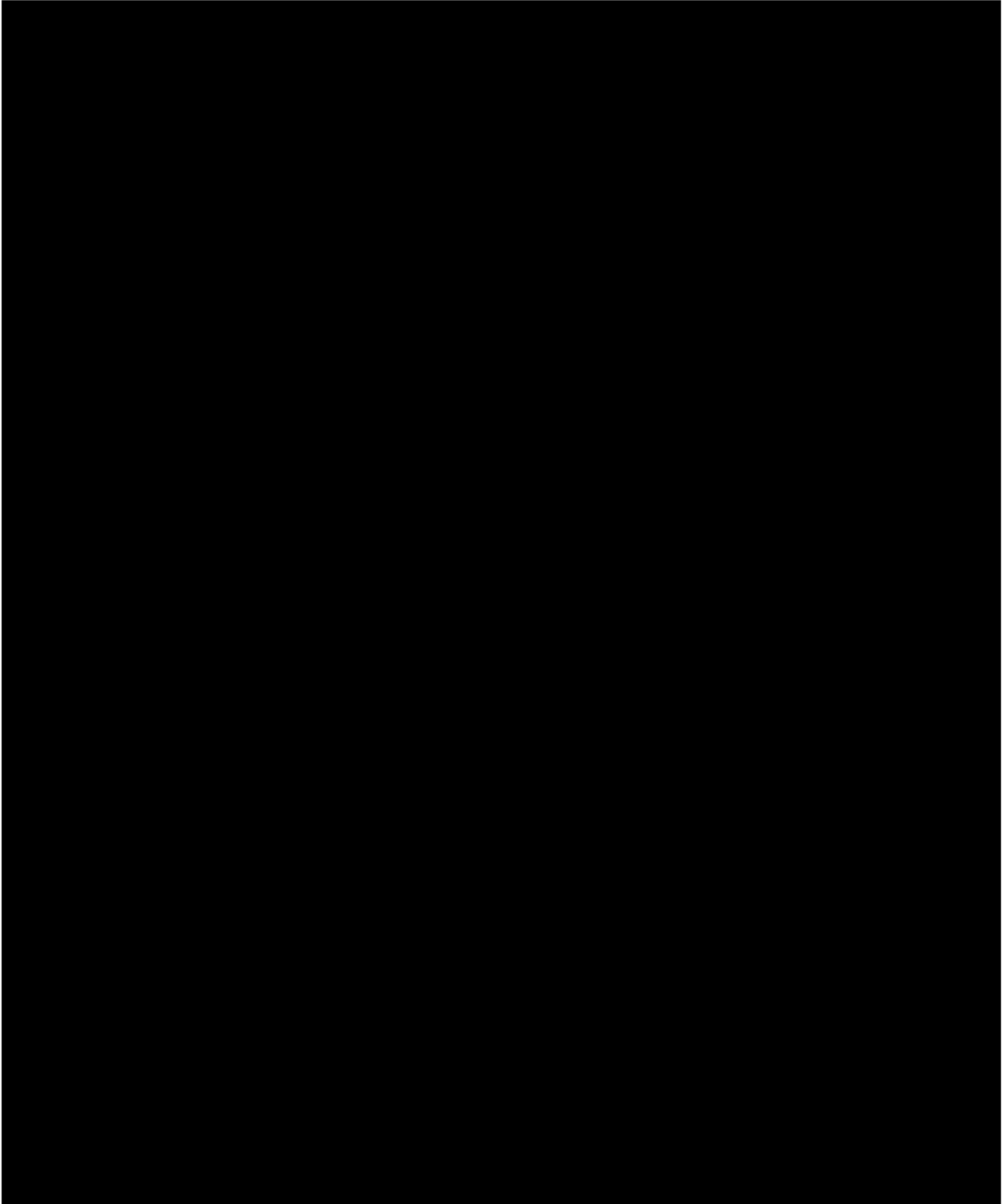
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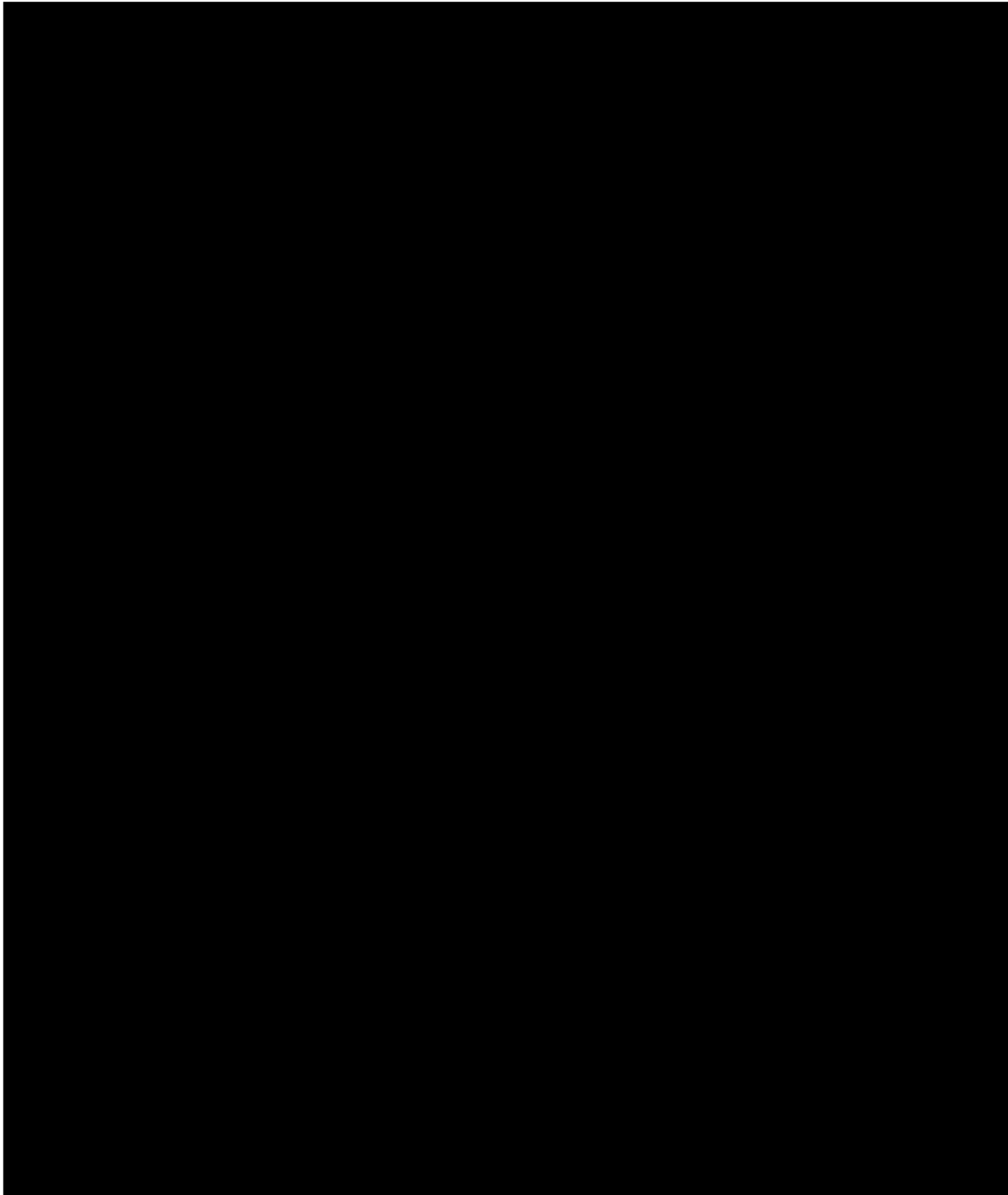
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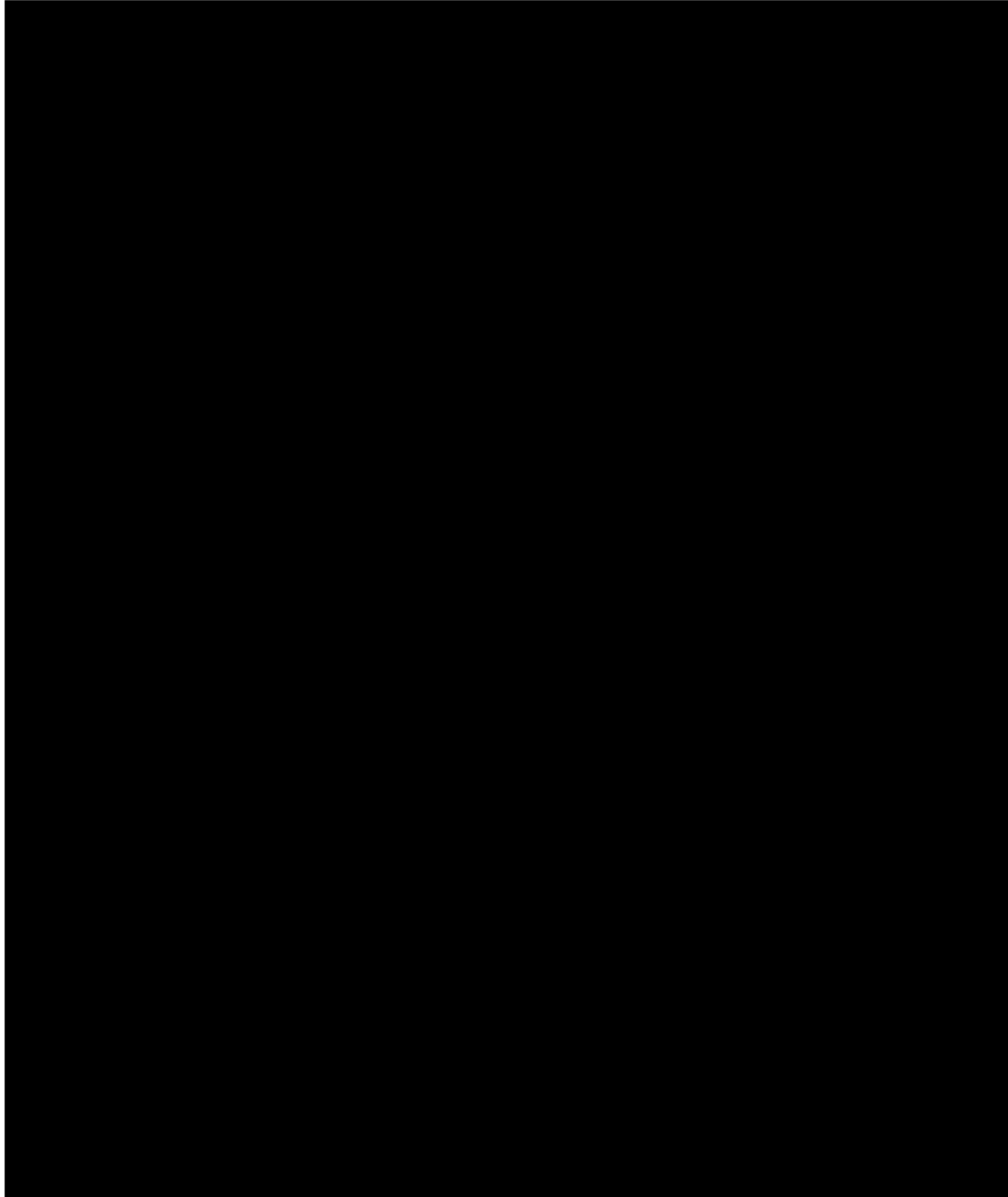
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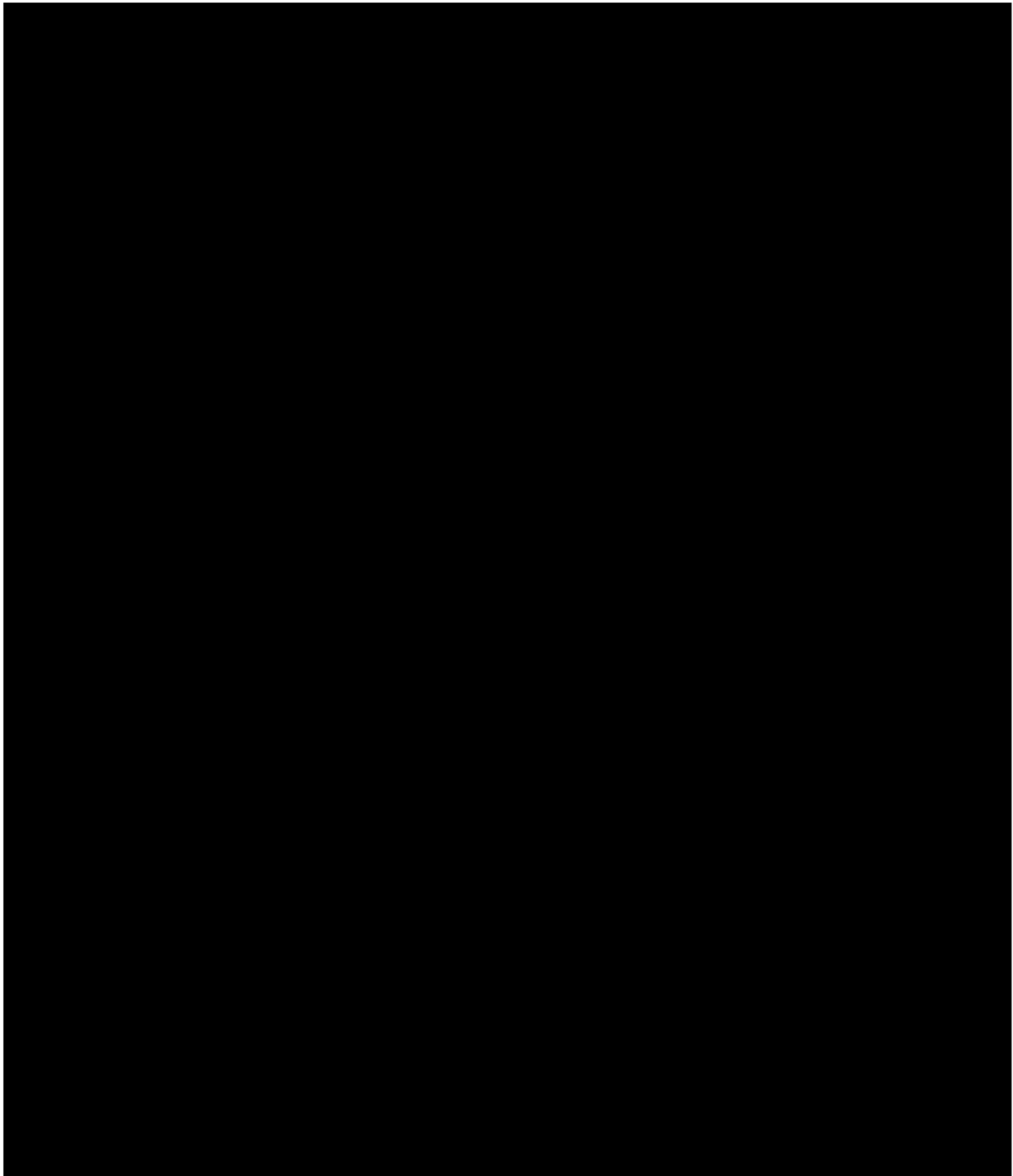
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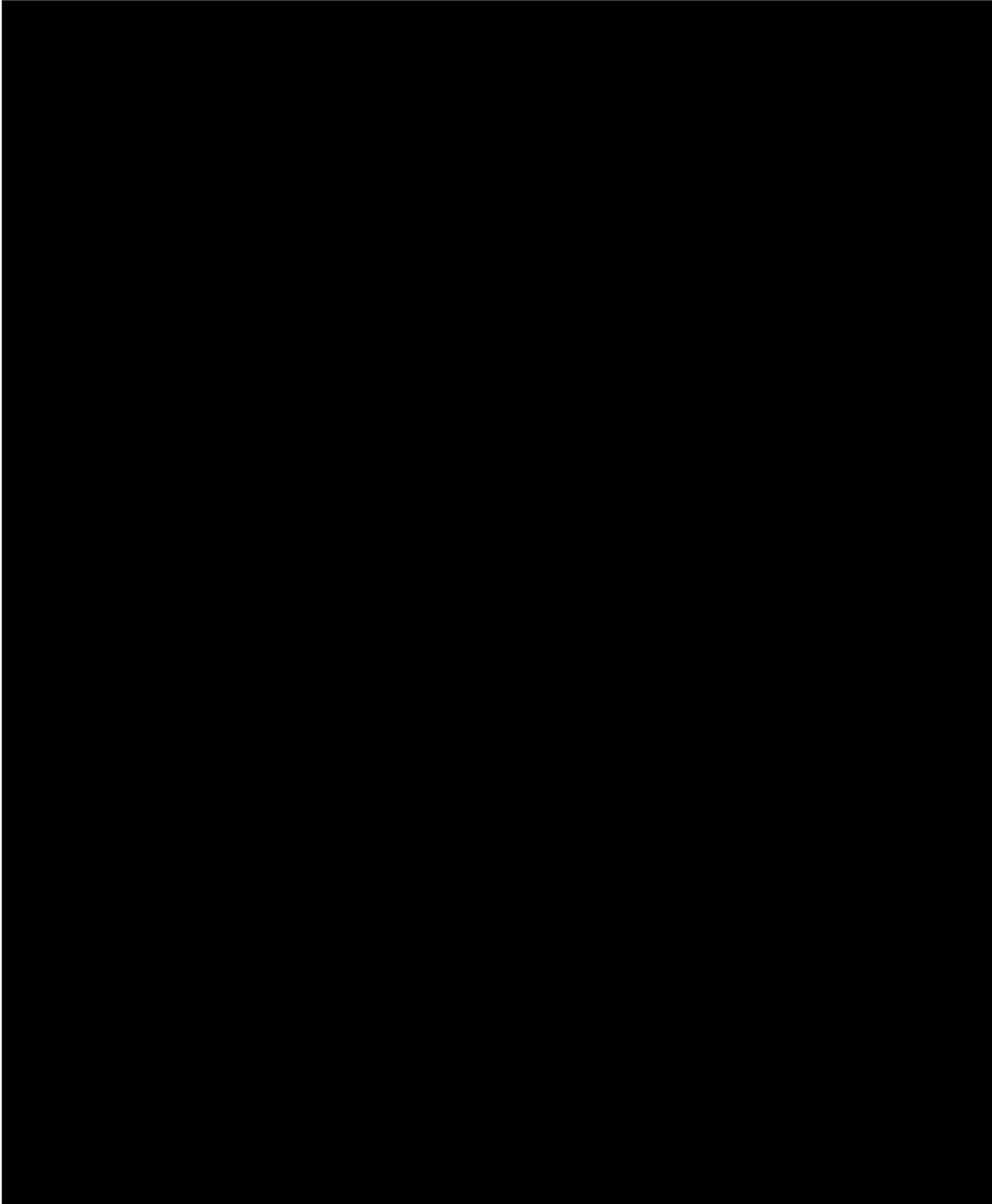
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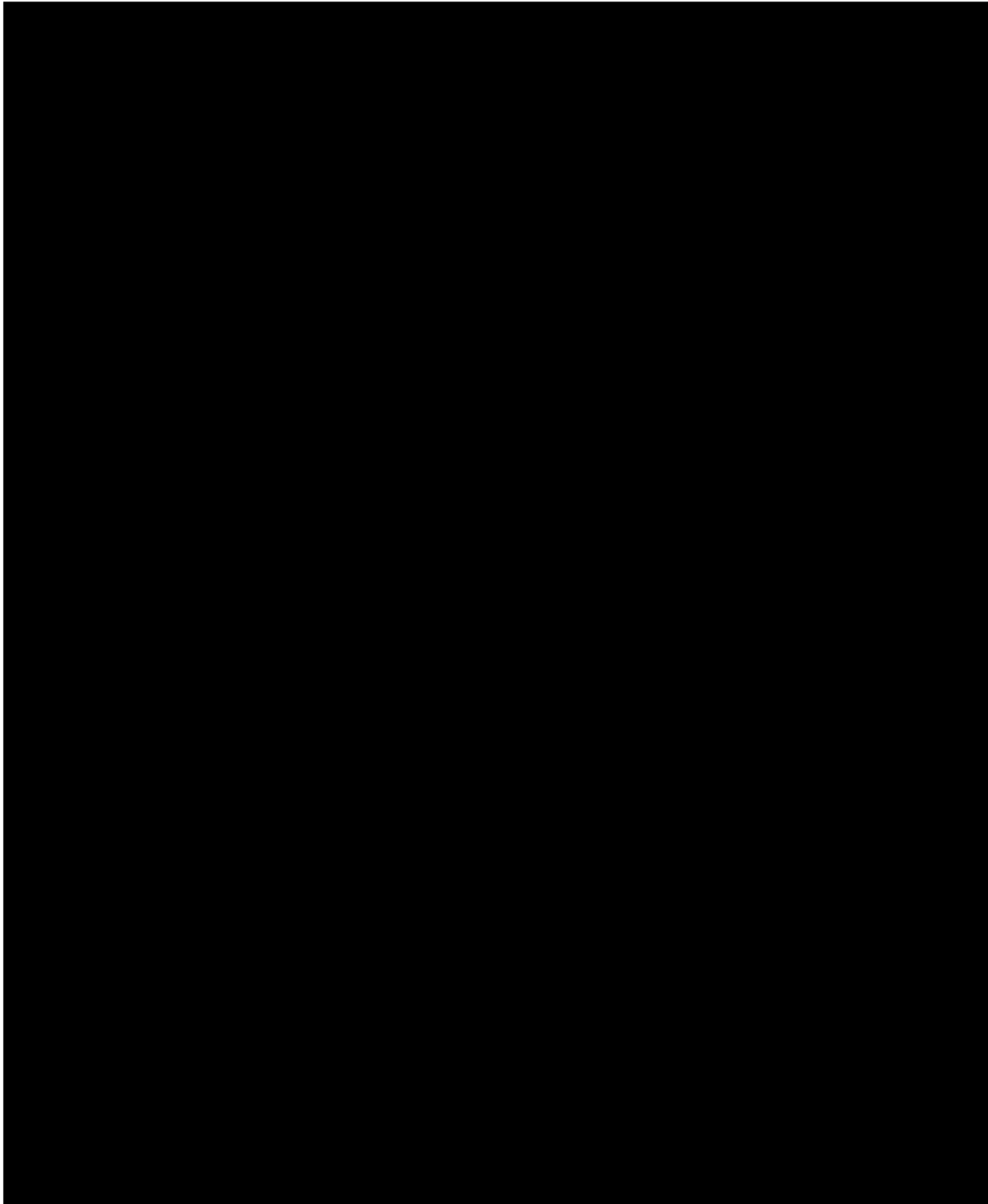
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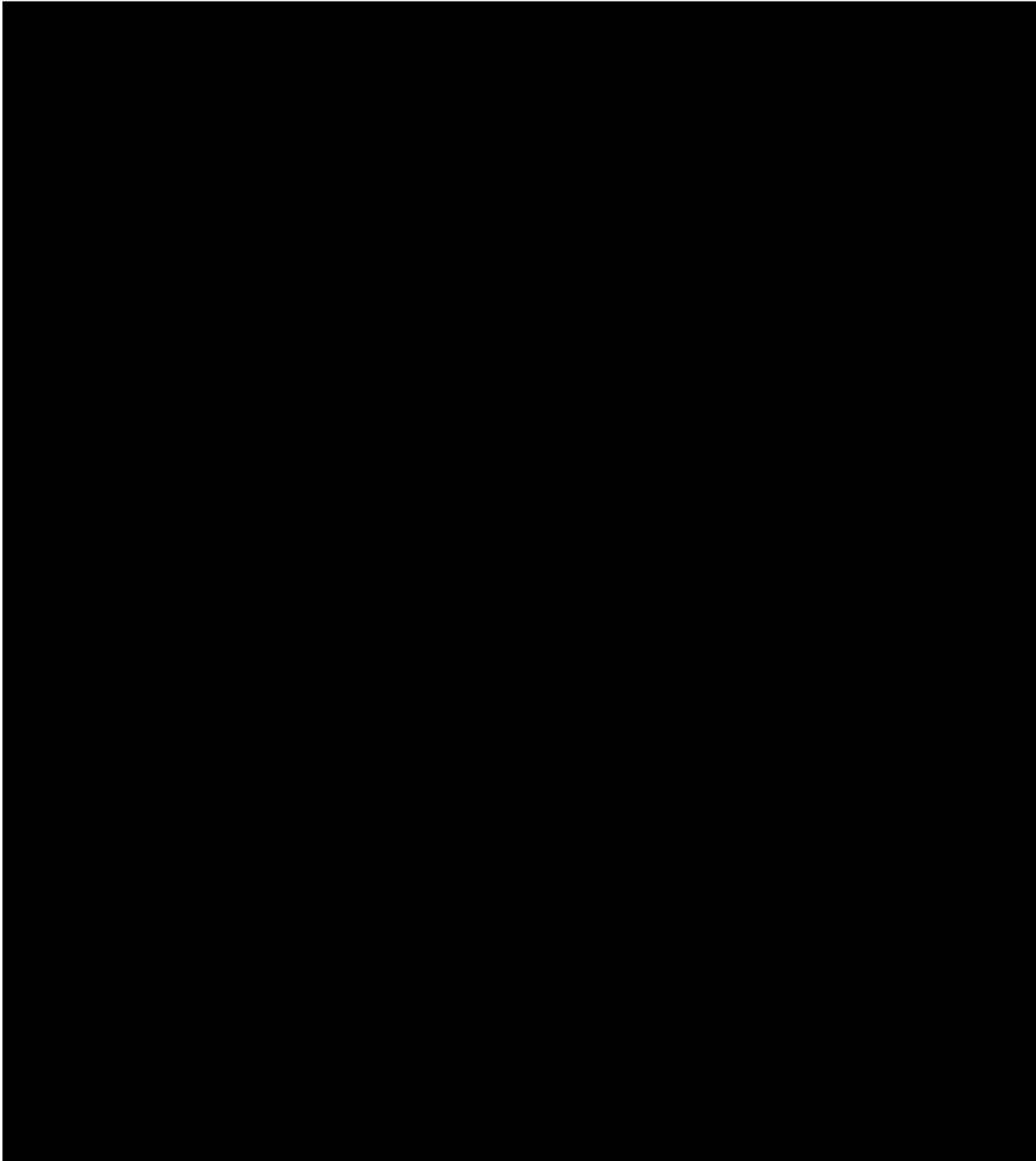
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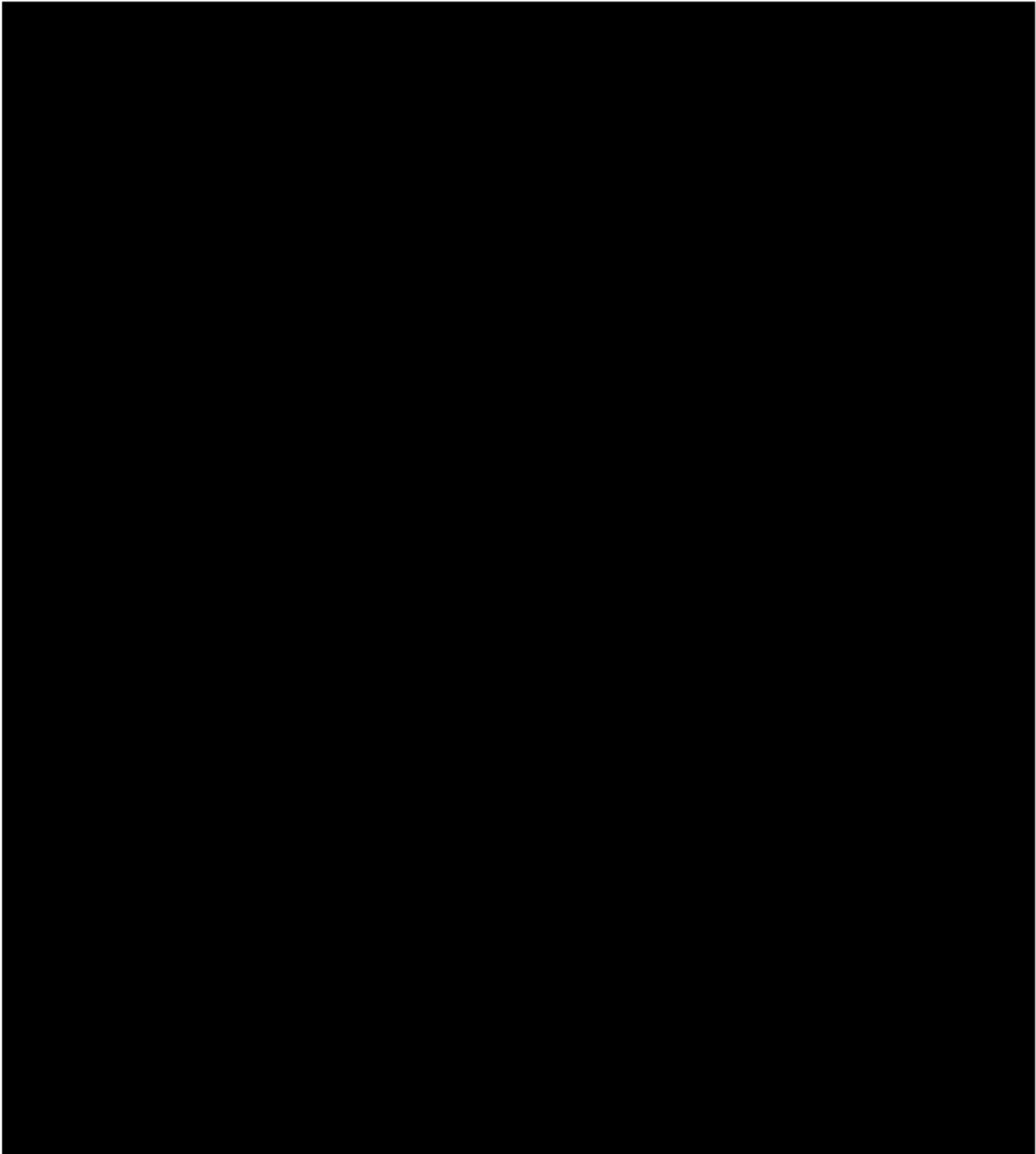


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10.8. Appendix 8: Patient Reported Outcomes Questionnaires, Descriptions, and Instructions



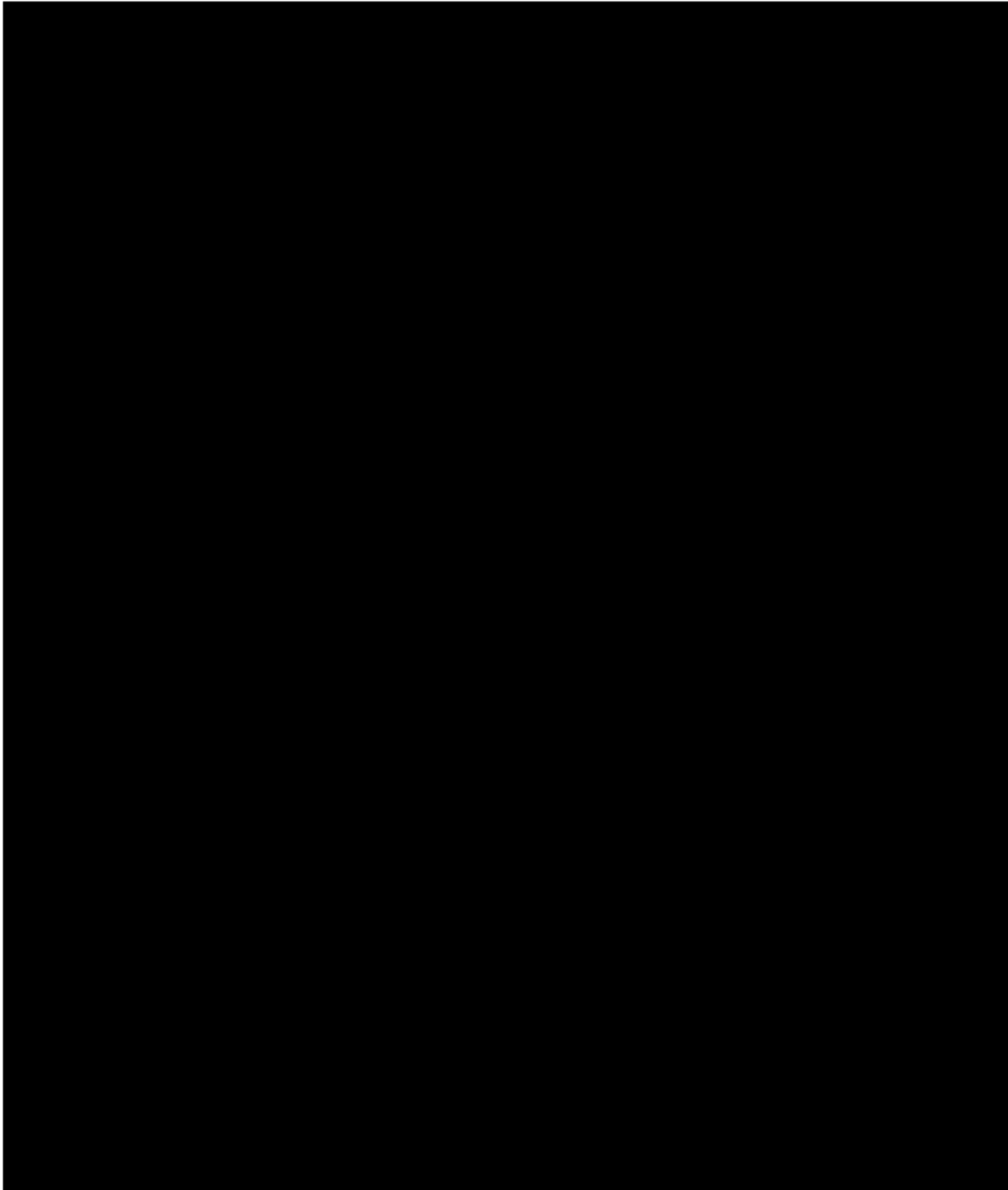
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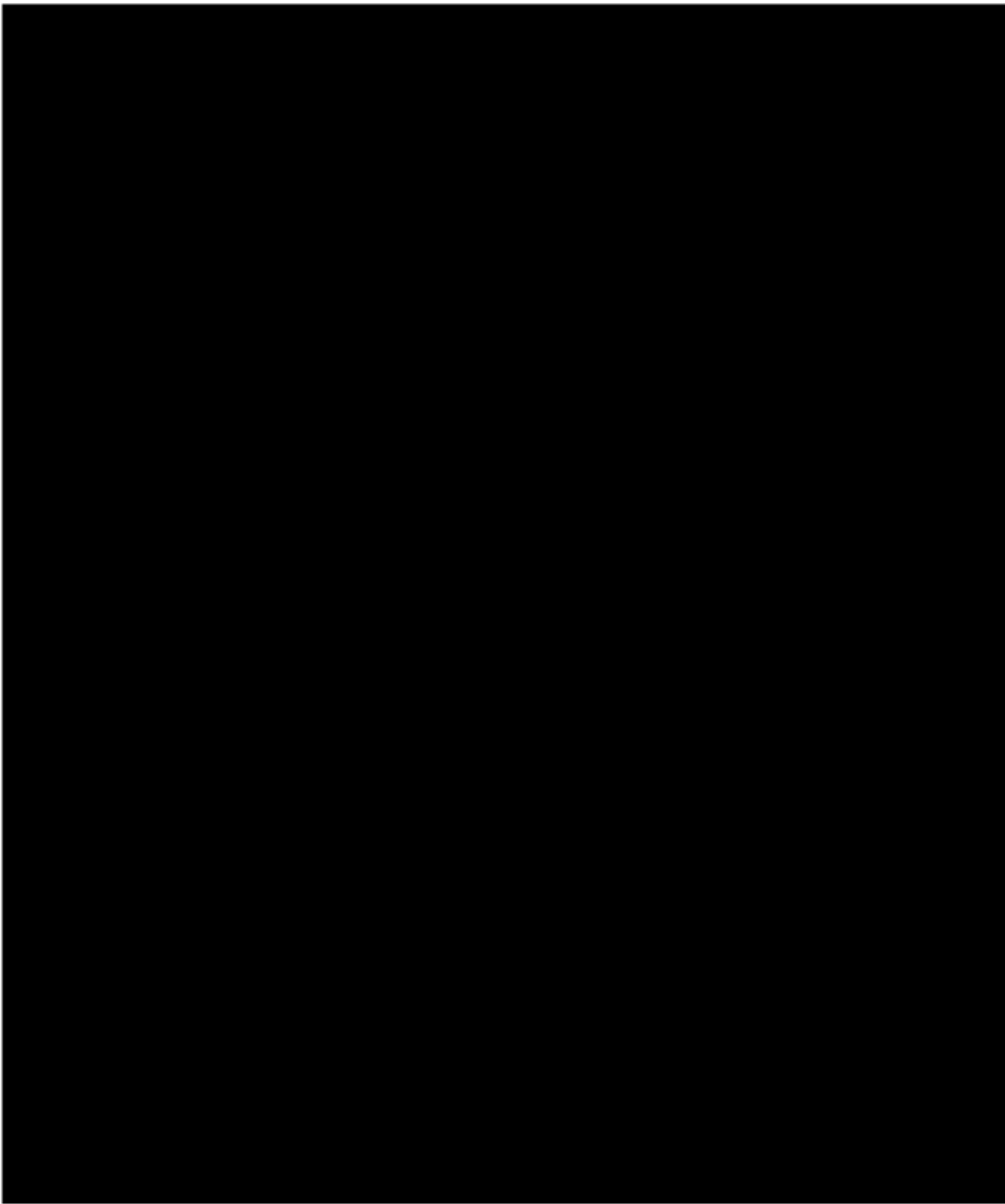
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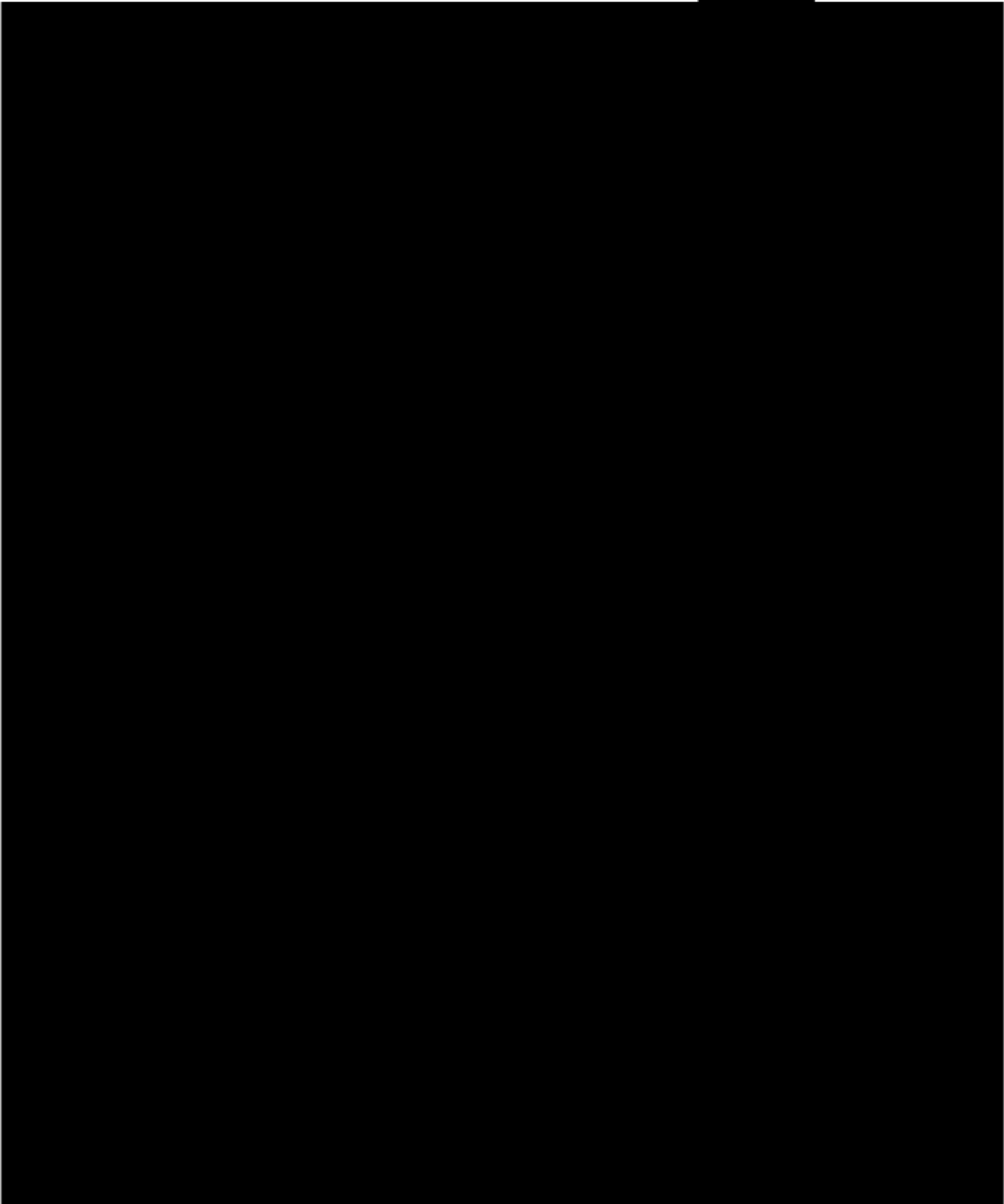
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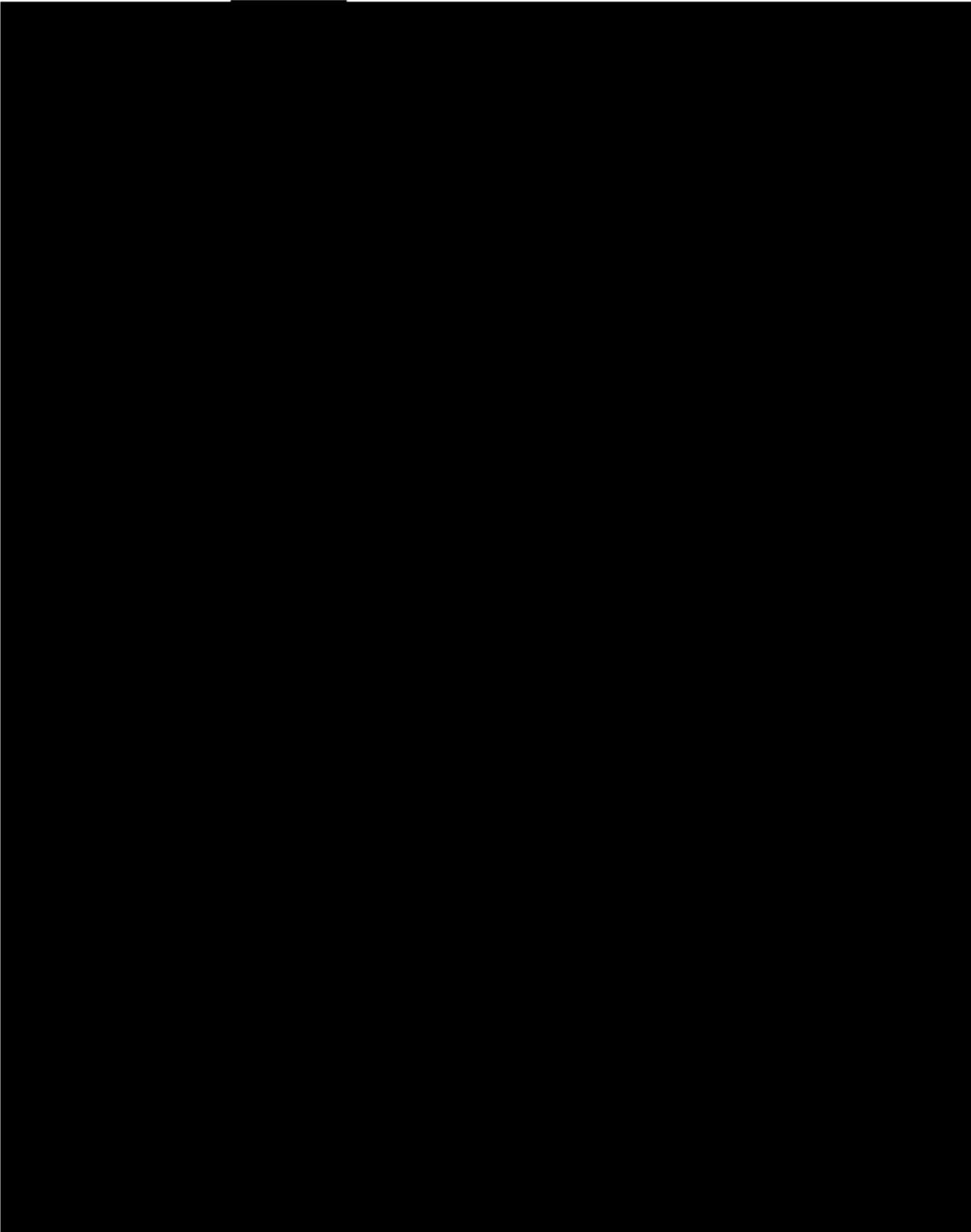
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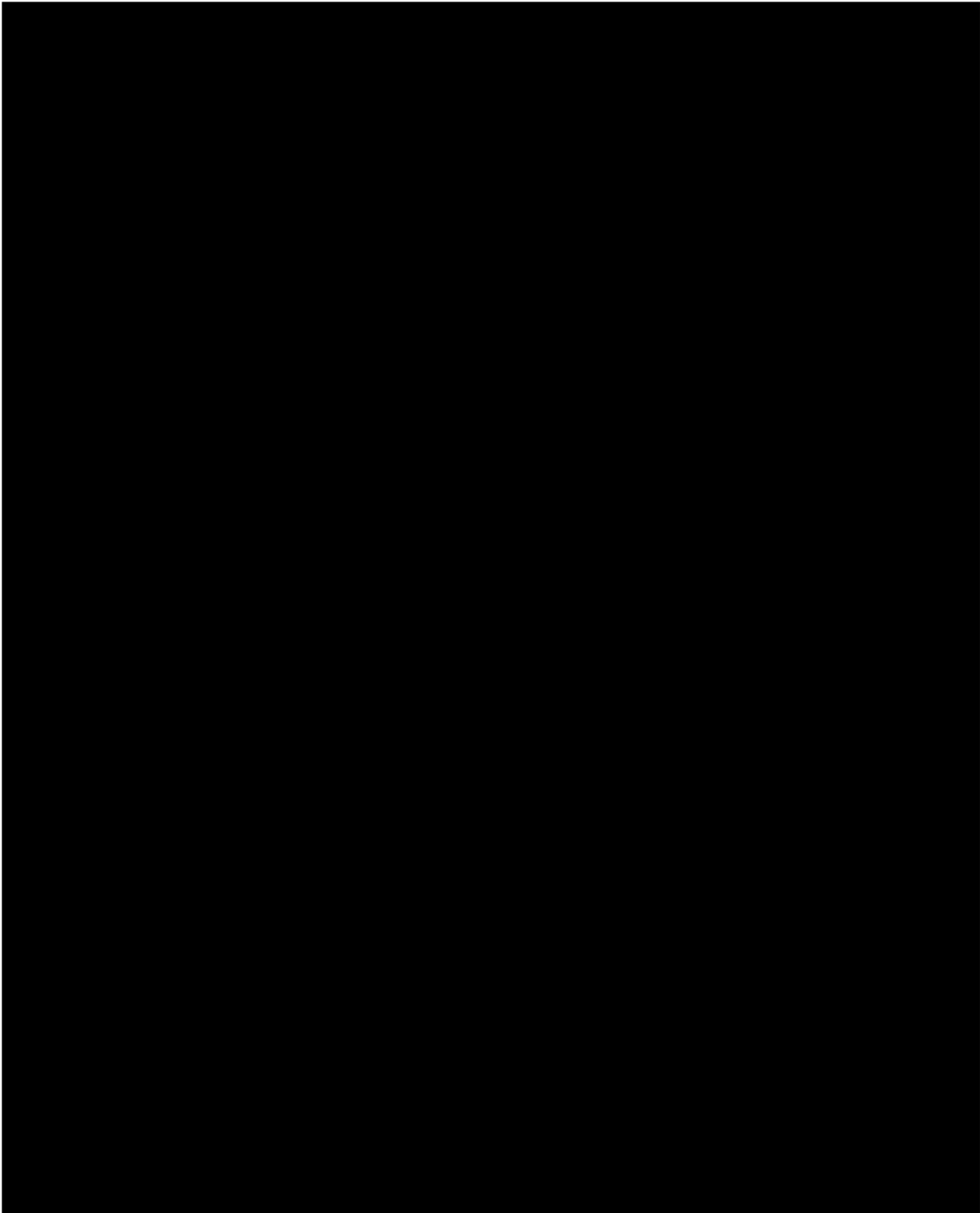
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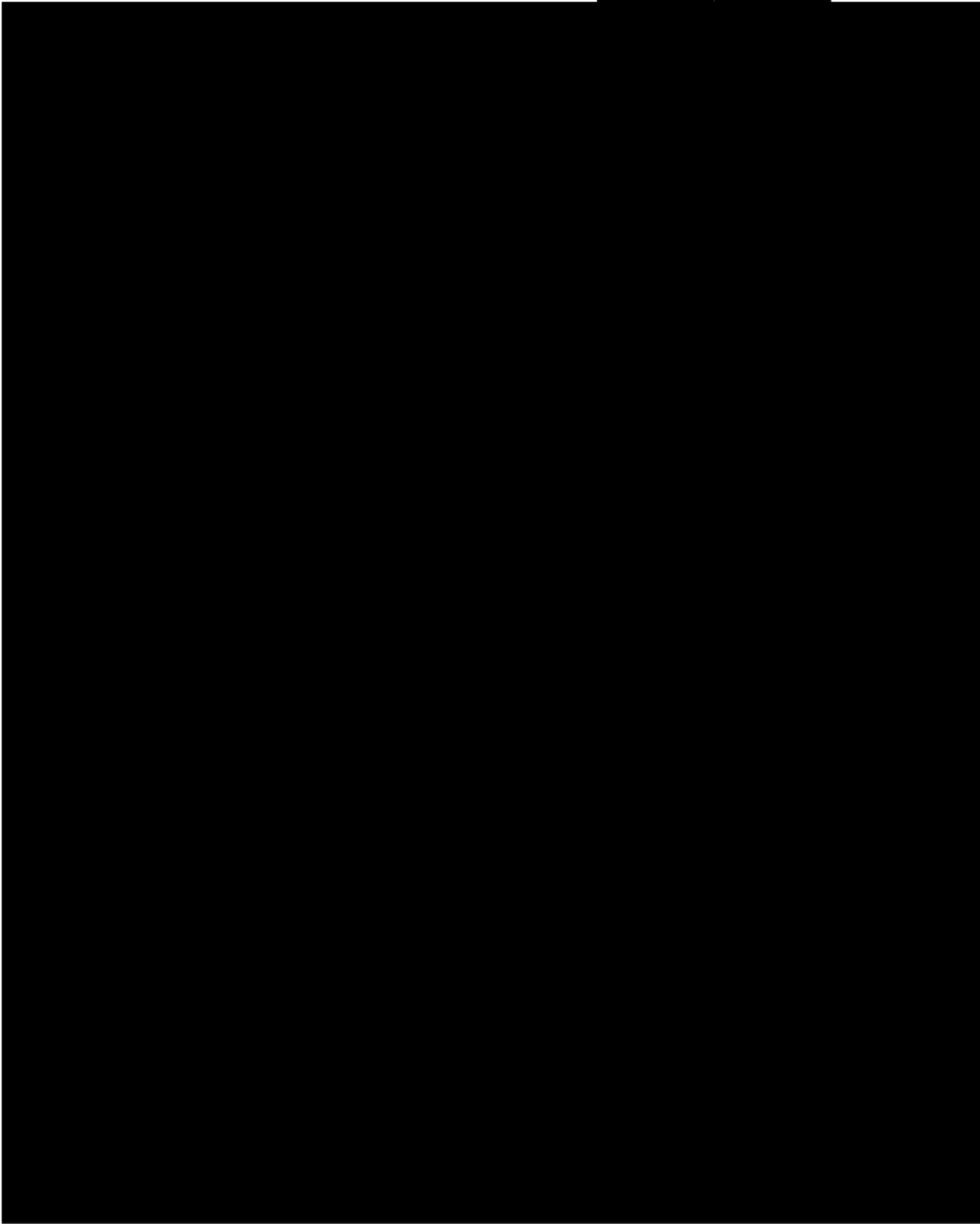
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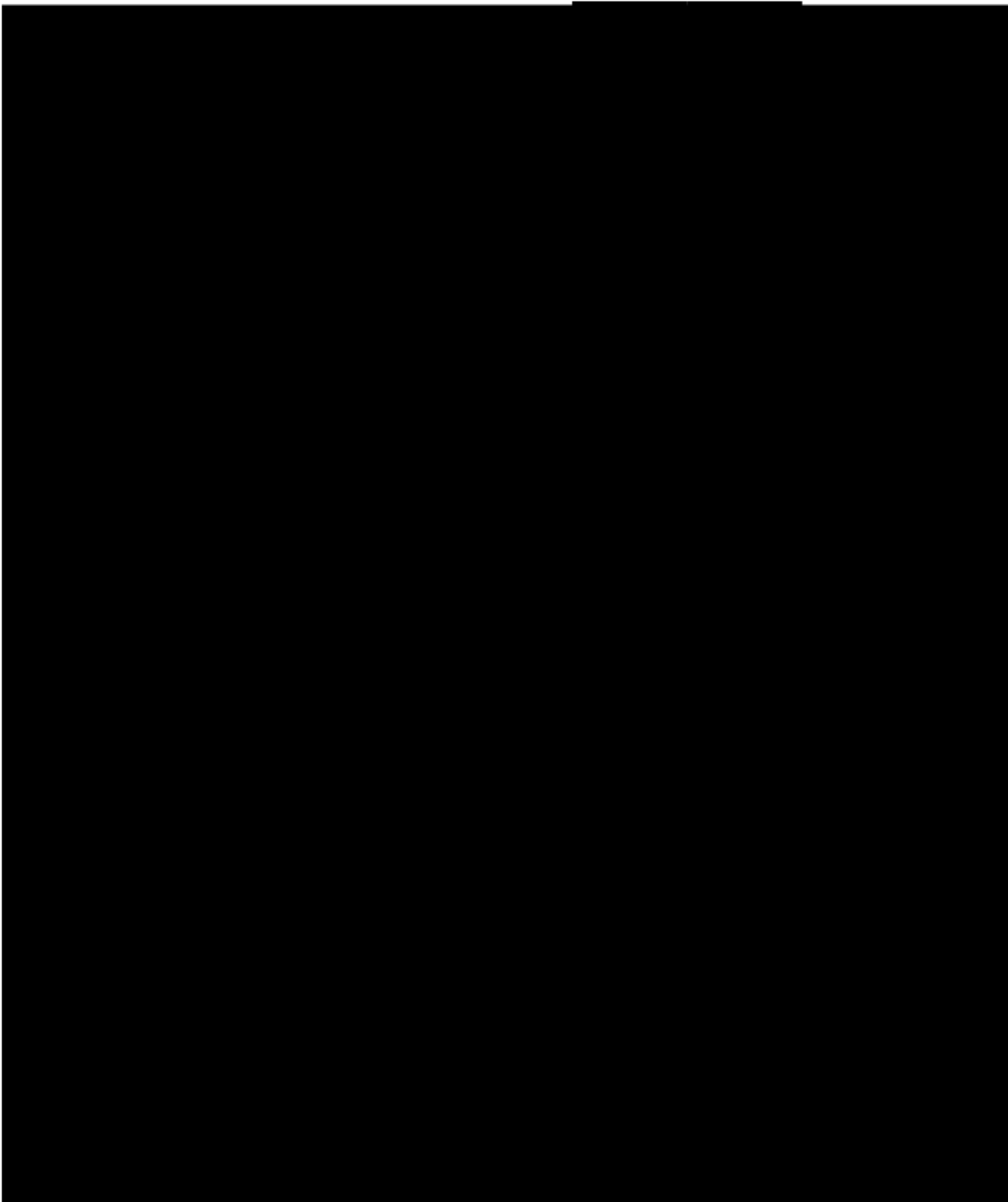
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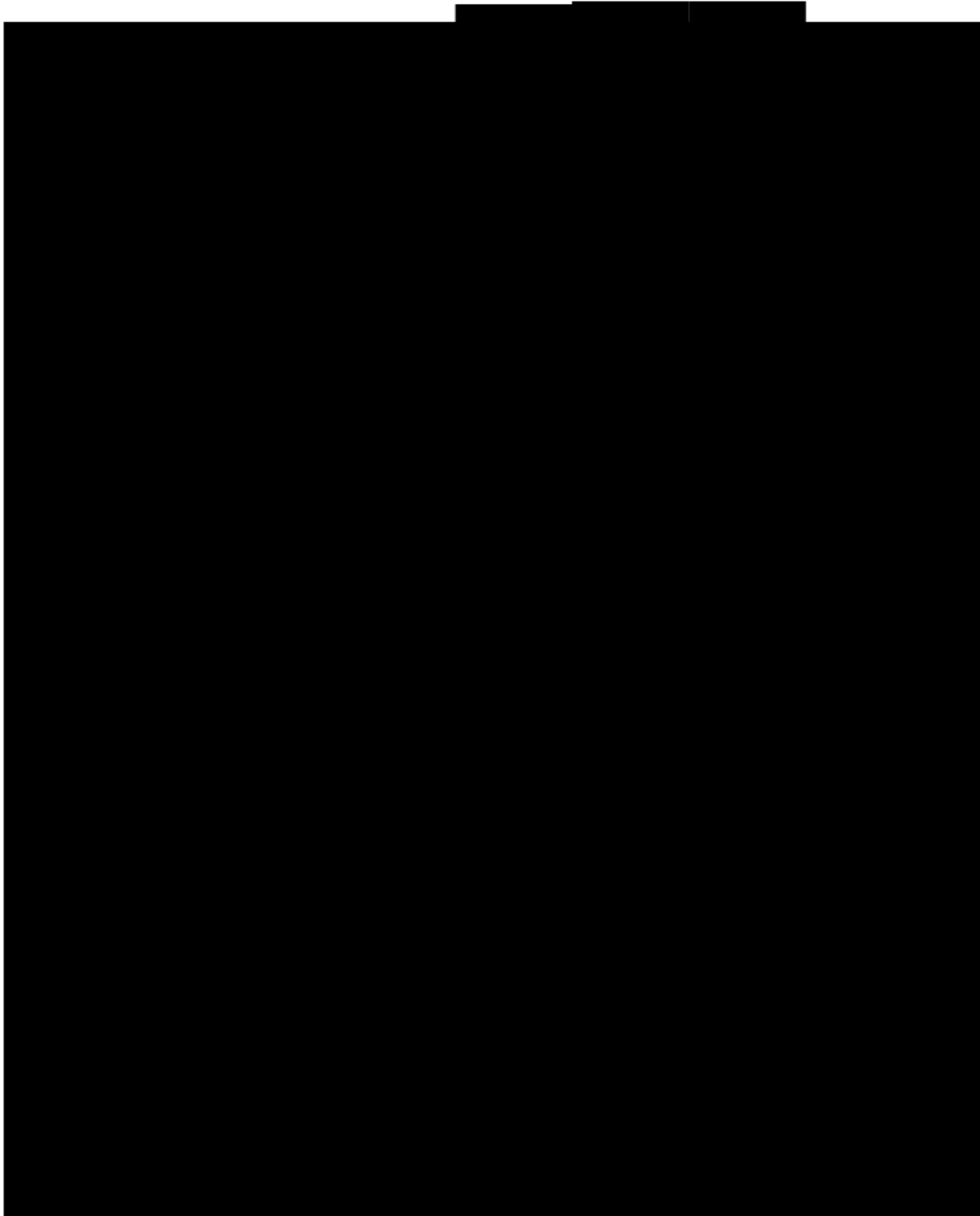
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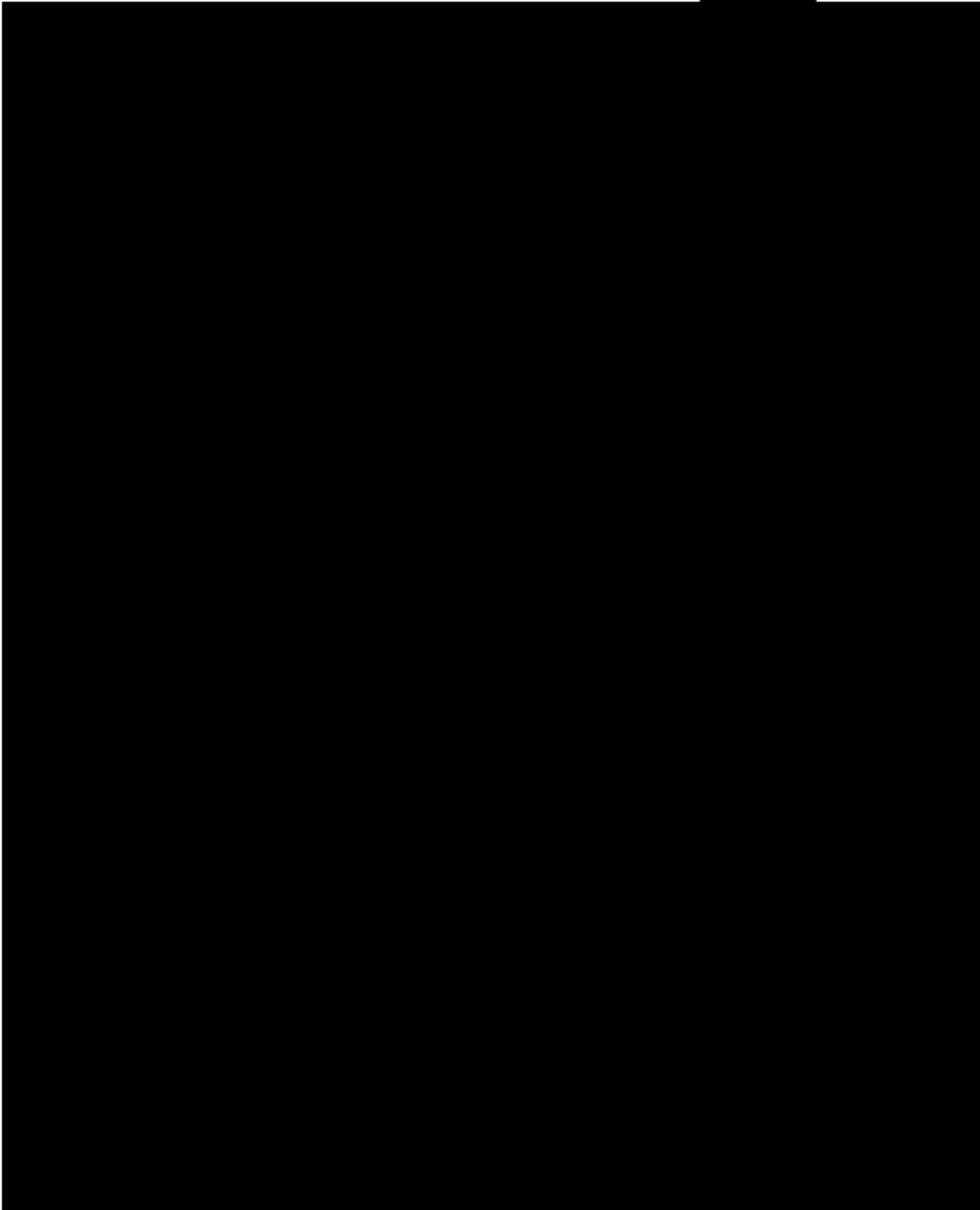
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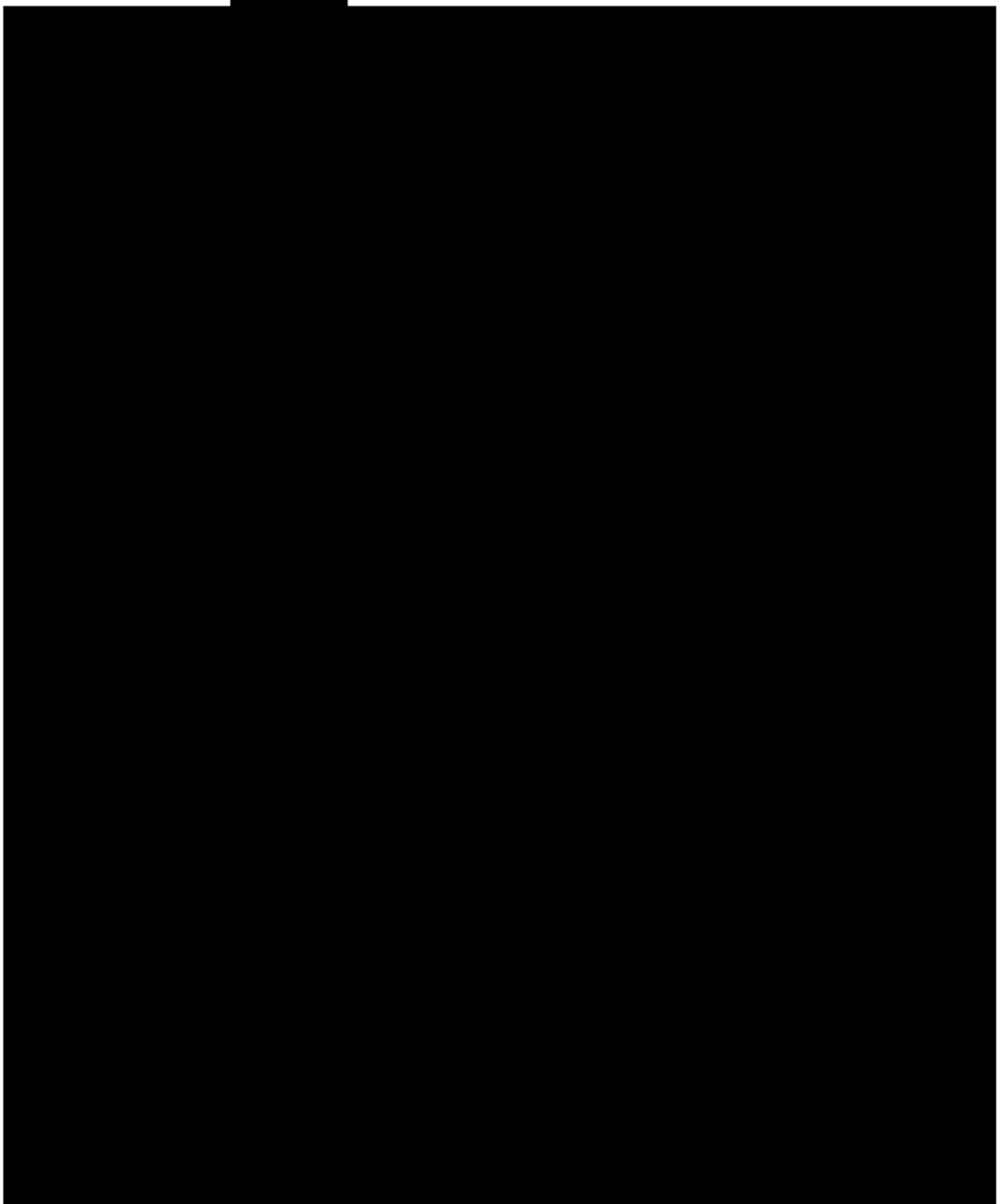
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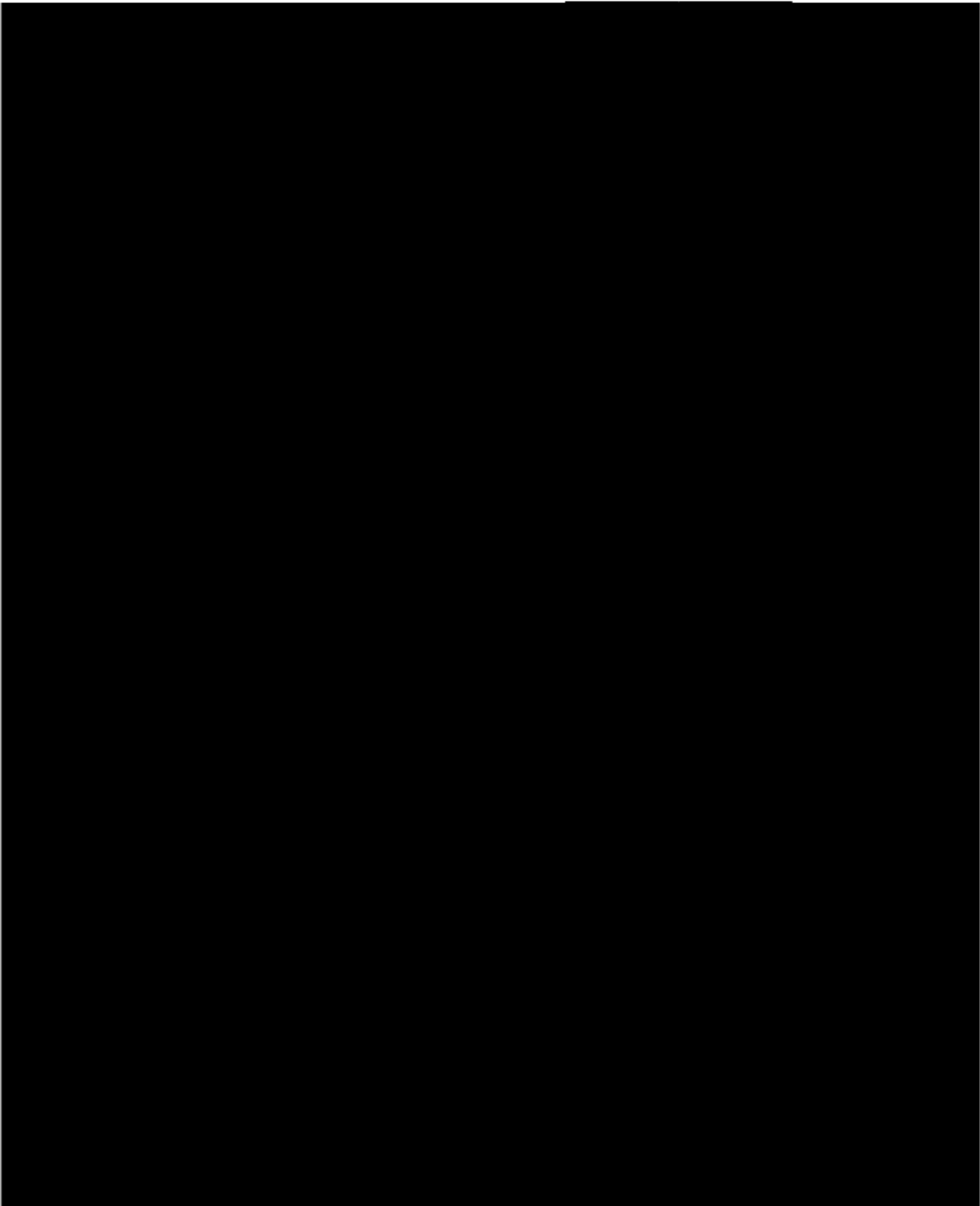
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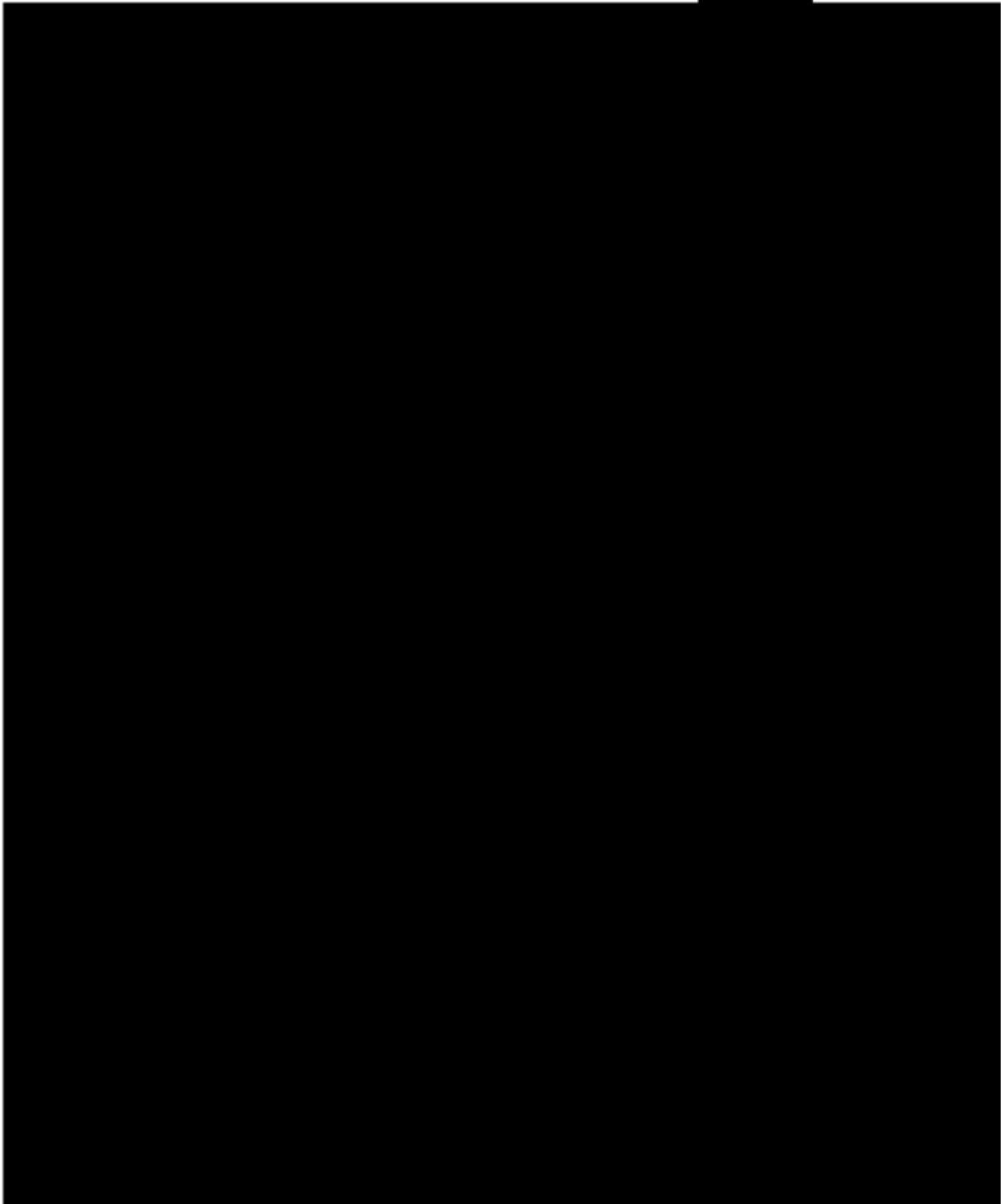
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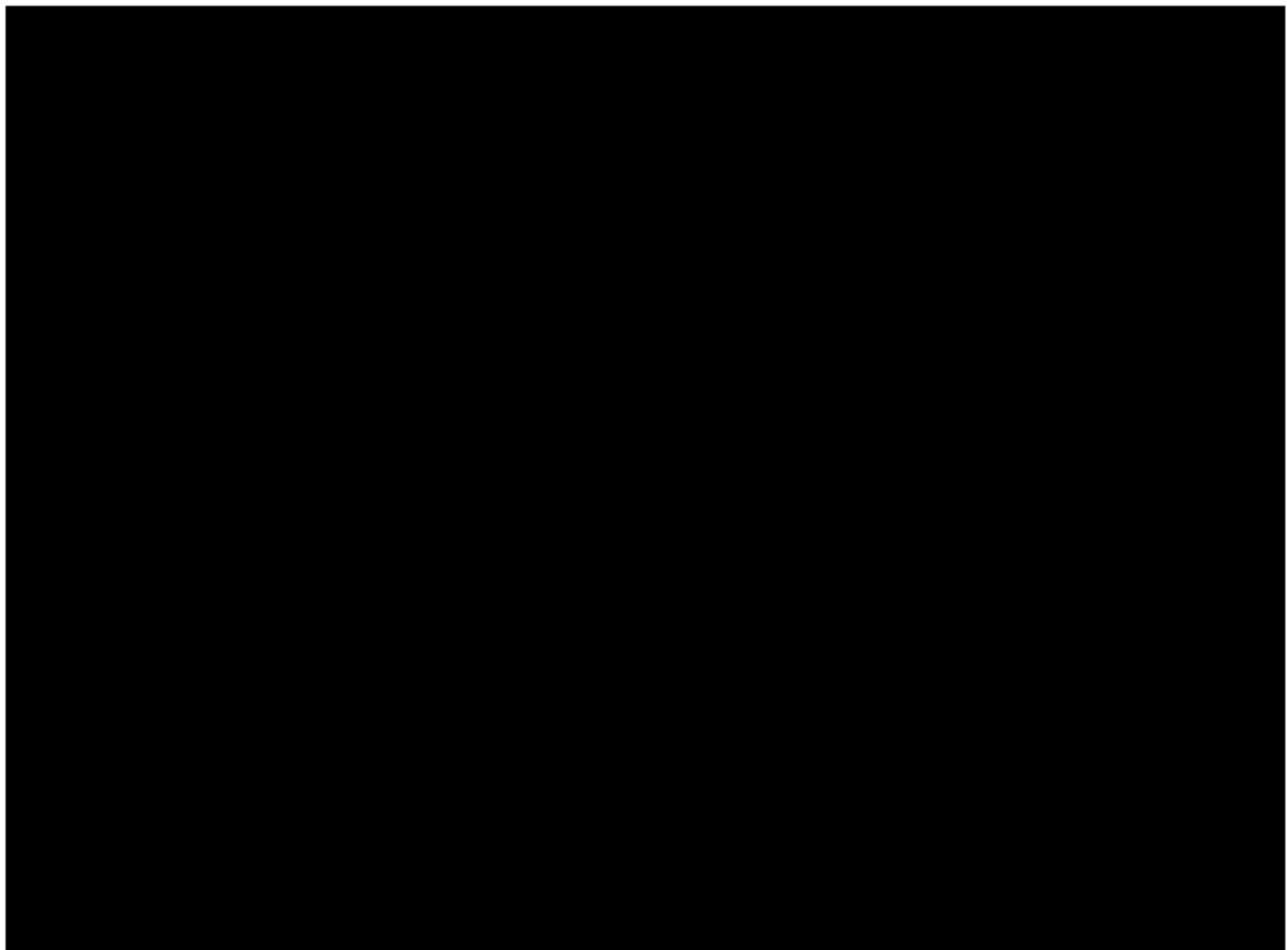
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AGN-190584**10.8.2. Near Vision Presbyopia Task-based Questionnaire****Near Vision Presbyopia Task-based Questionnaire (NVPTQ)**

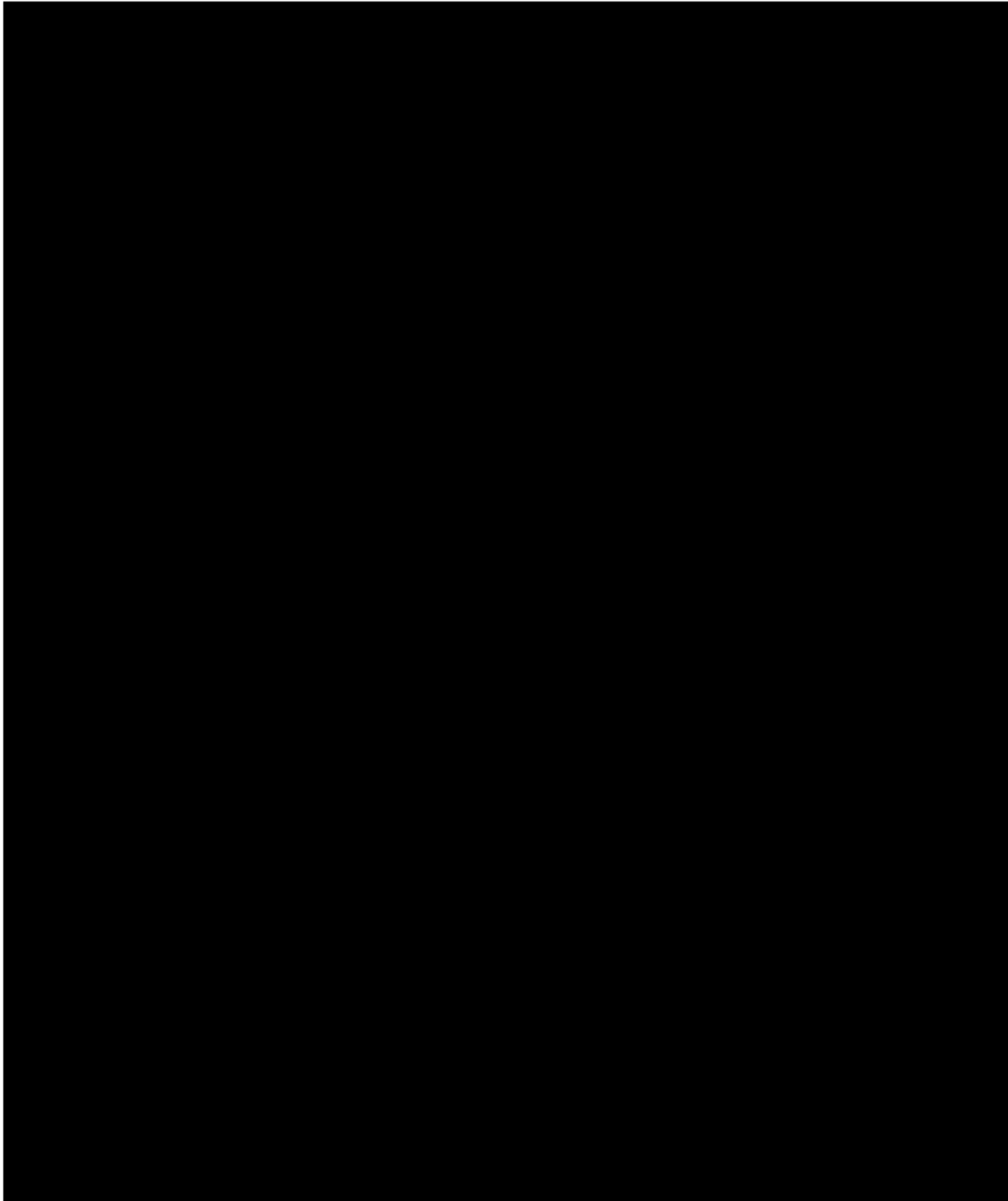
Instructions: This questionnaire includes 12 questions on four reading tasks that you are about to complete.

You will be asked to read text from the following examples:

- Paragraph from a book
- Newspaper article
- Menu
- Nutrition label



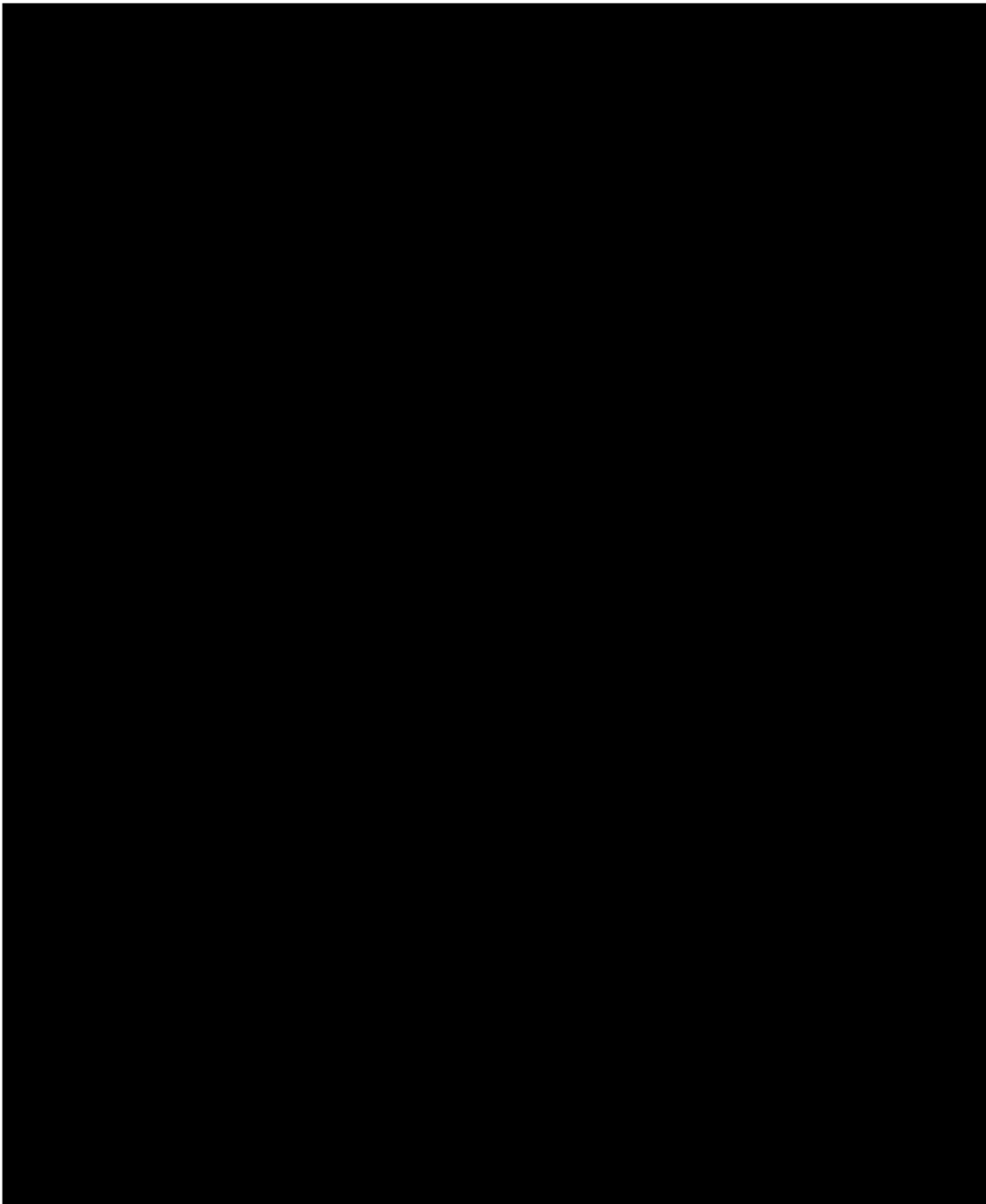
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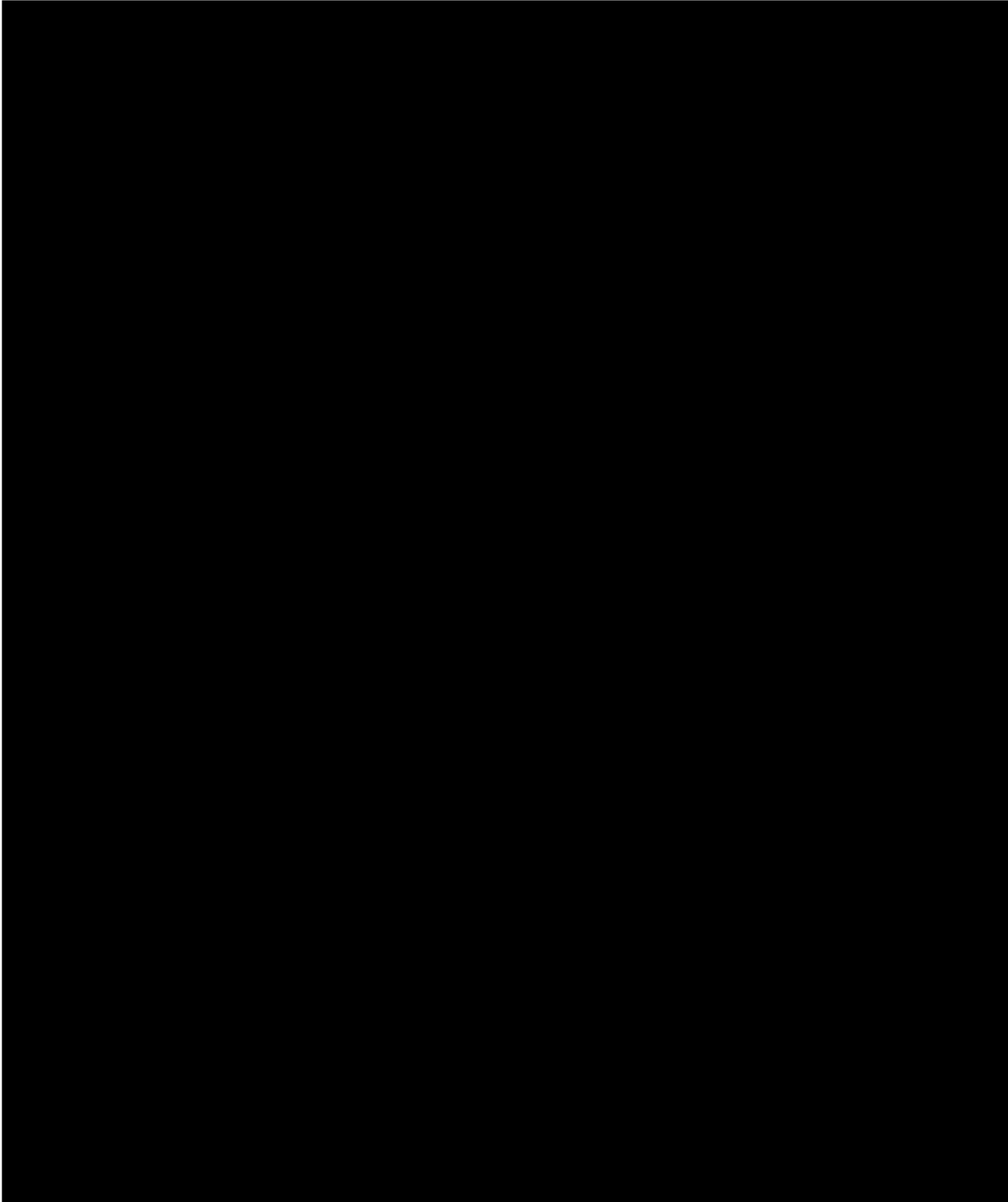
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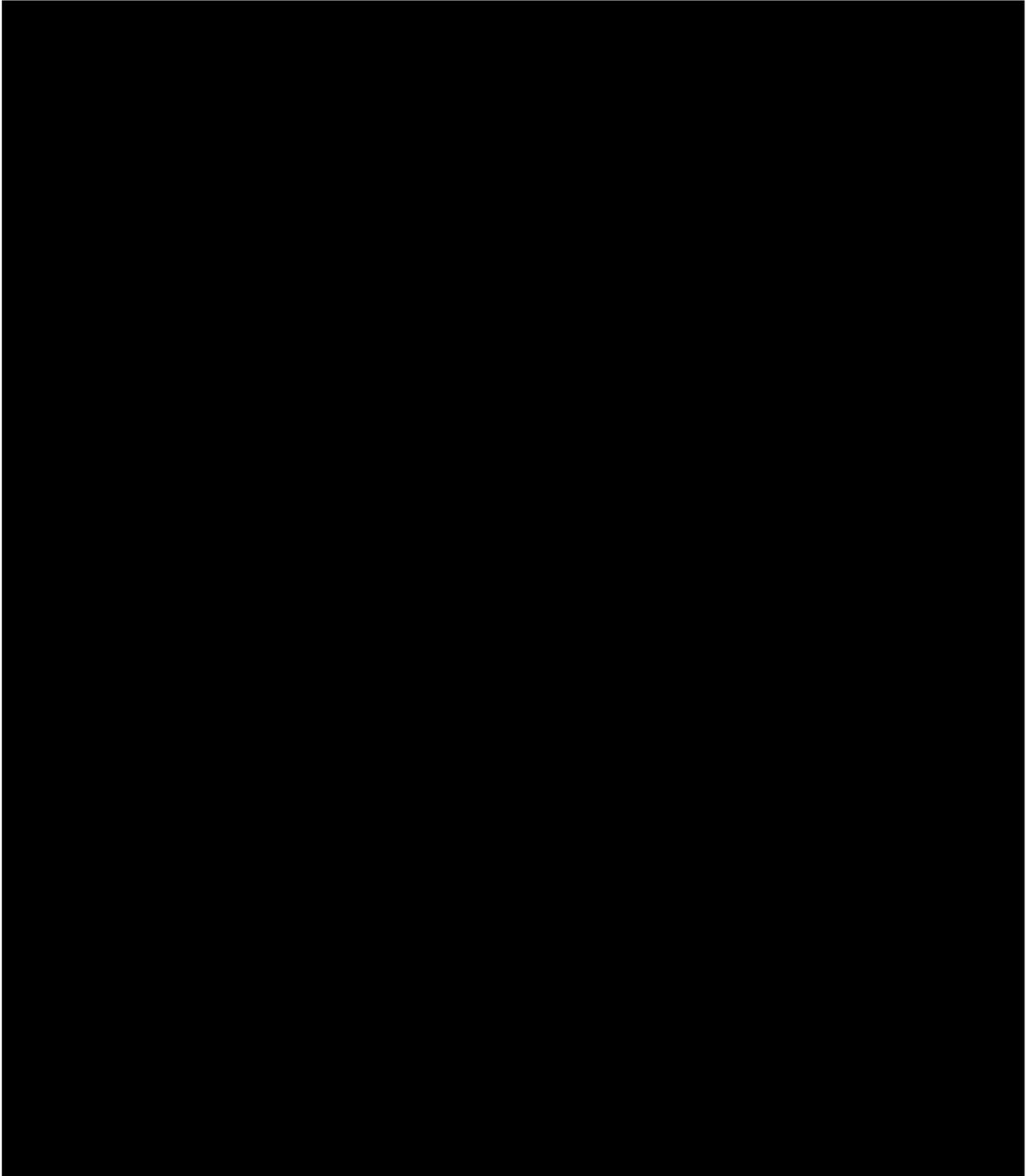
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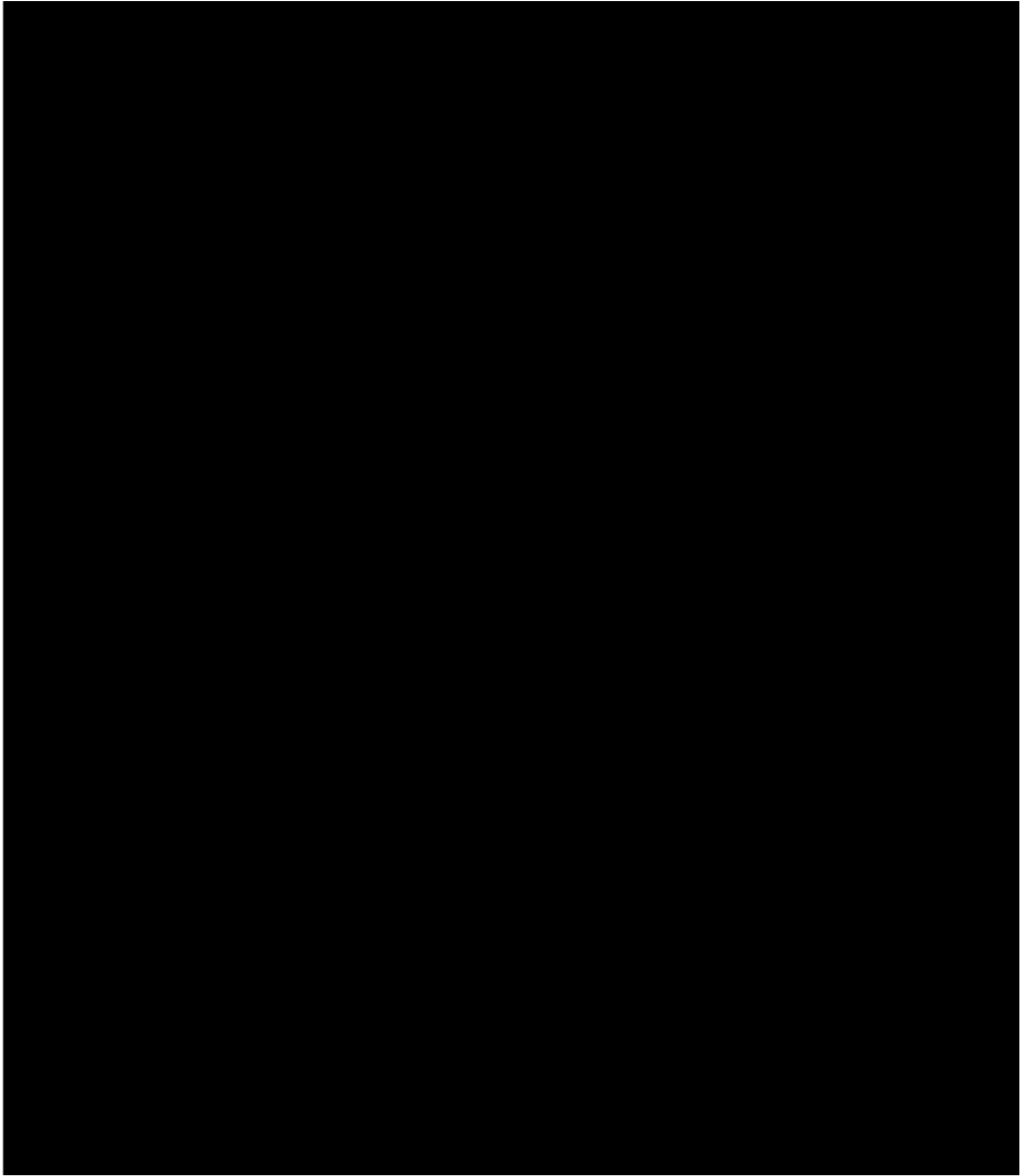
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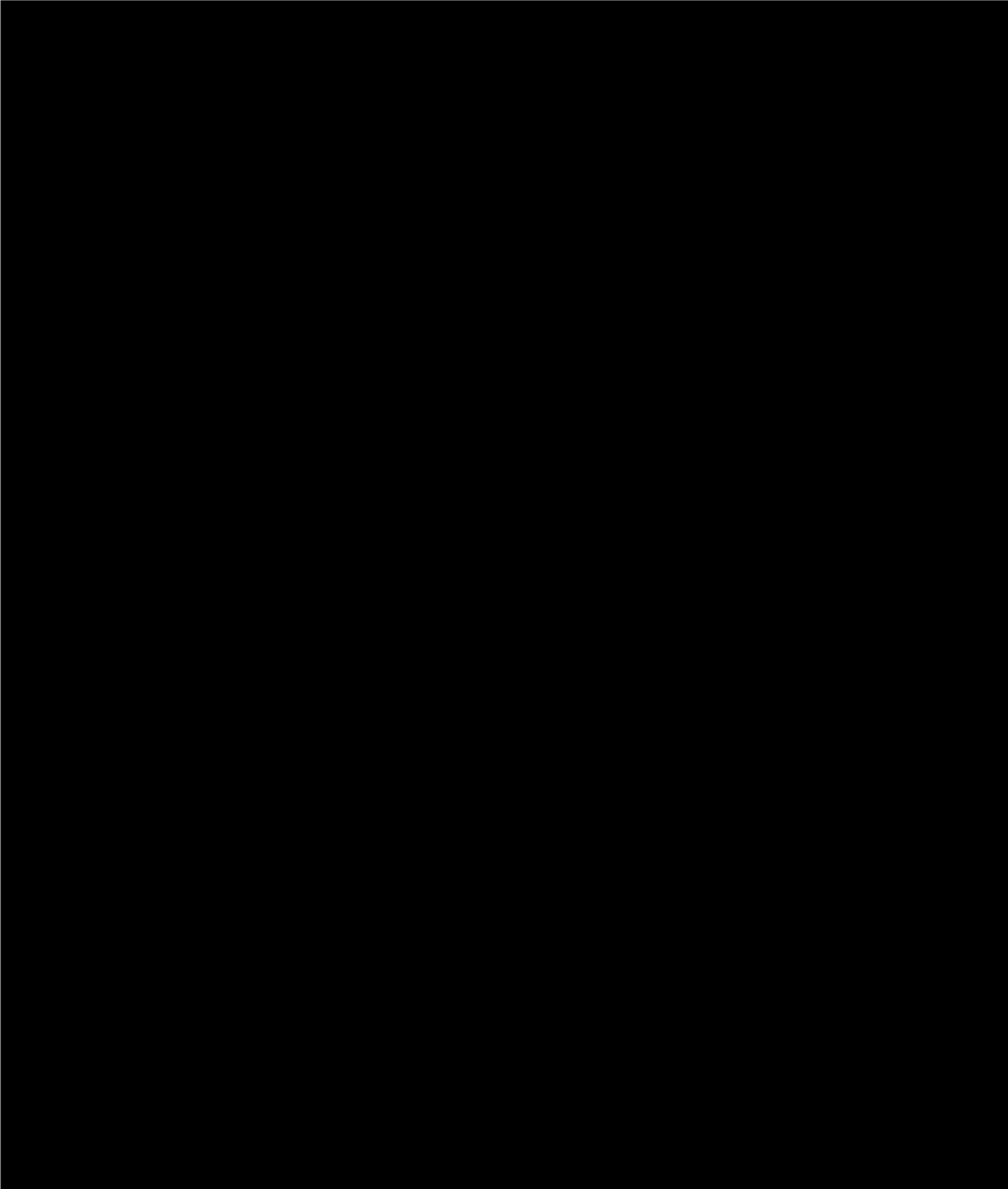
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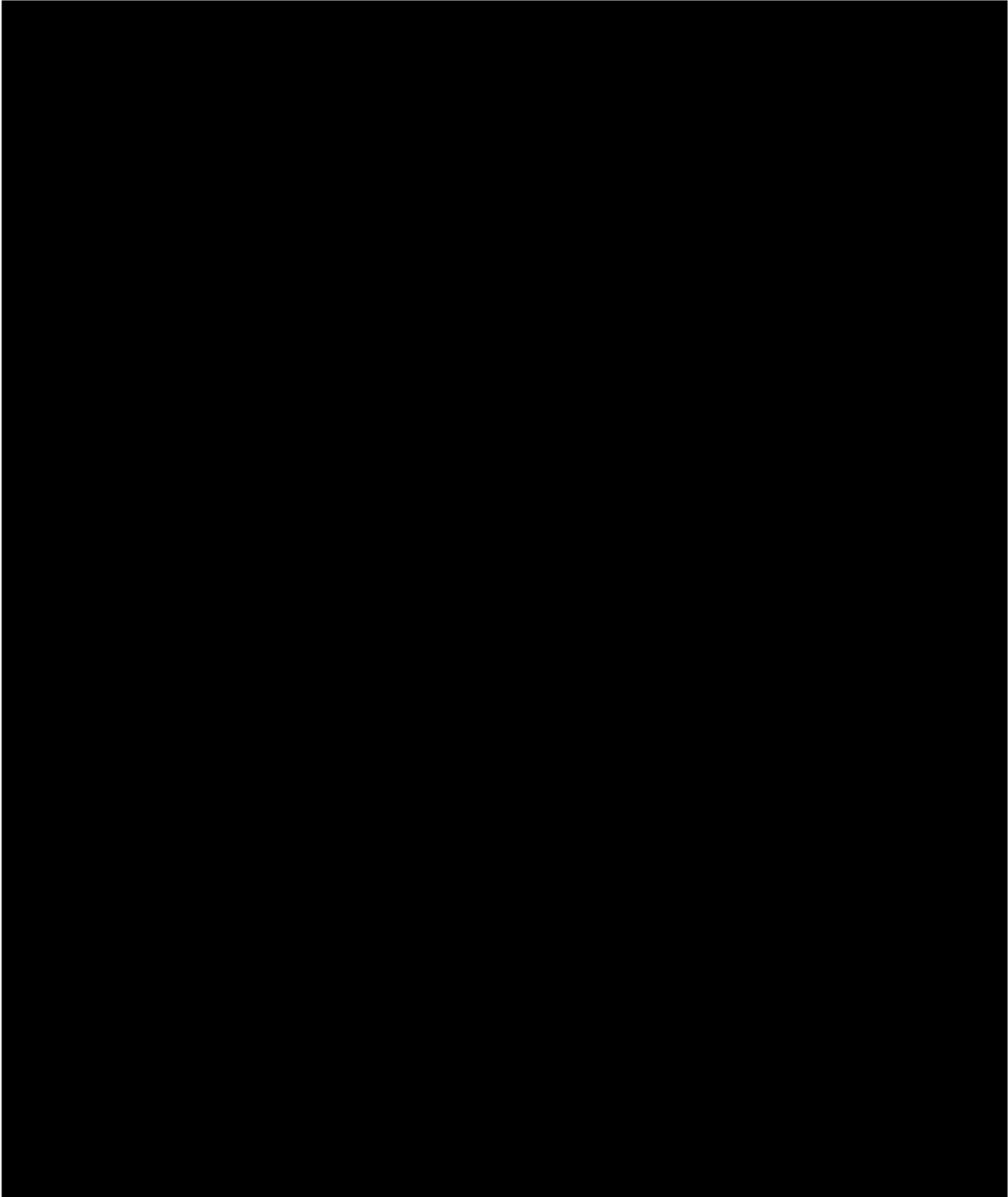
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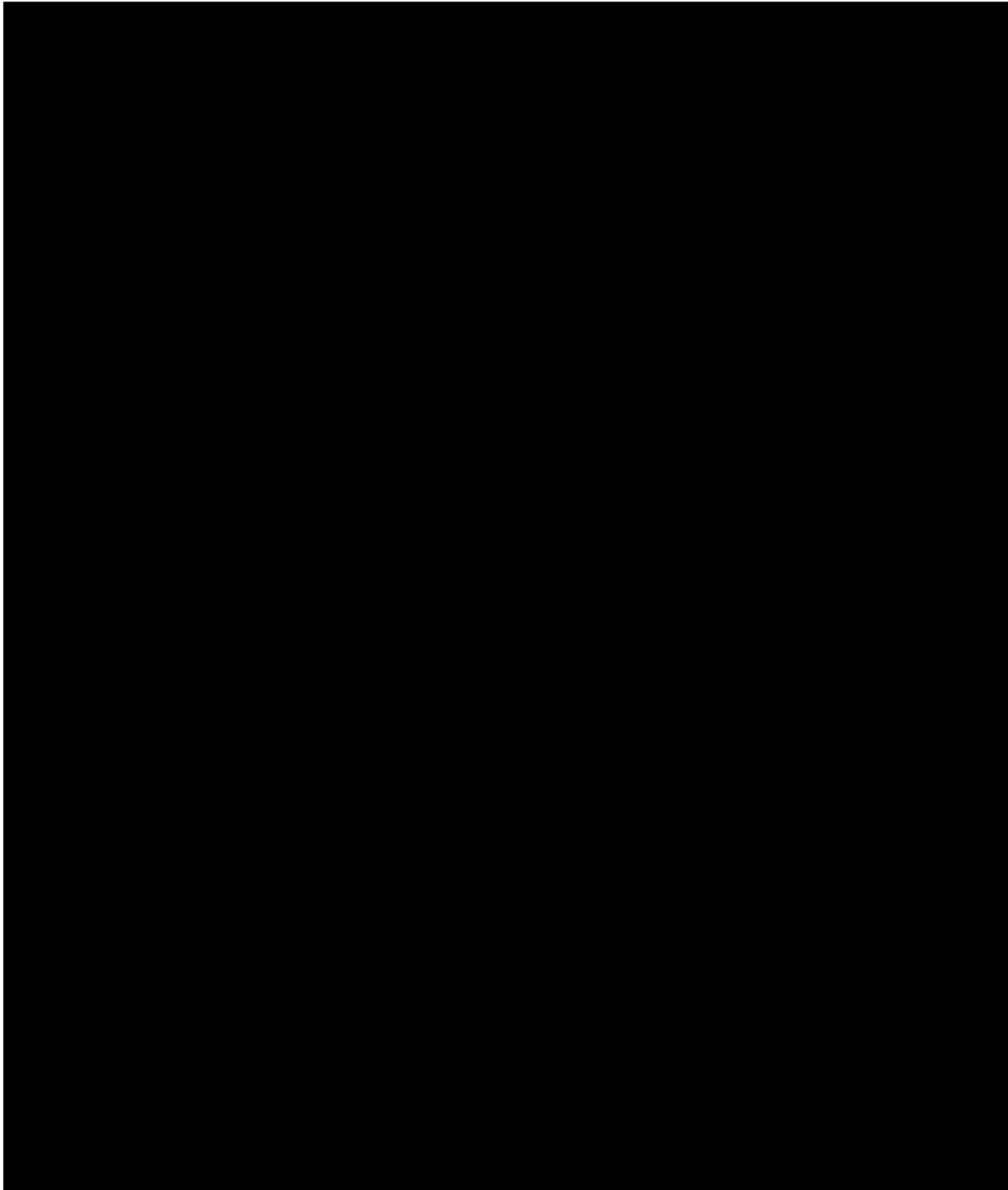
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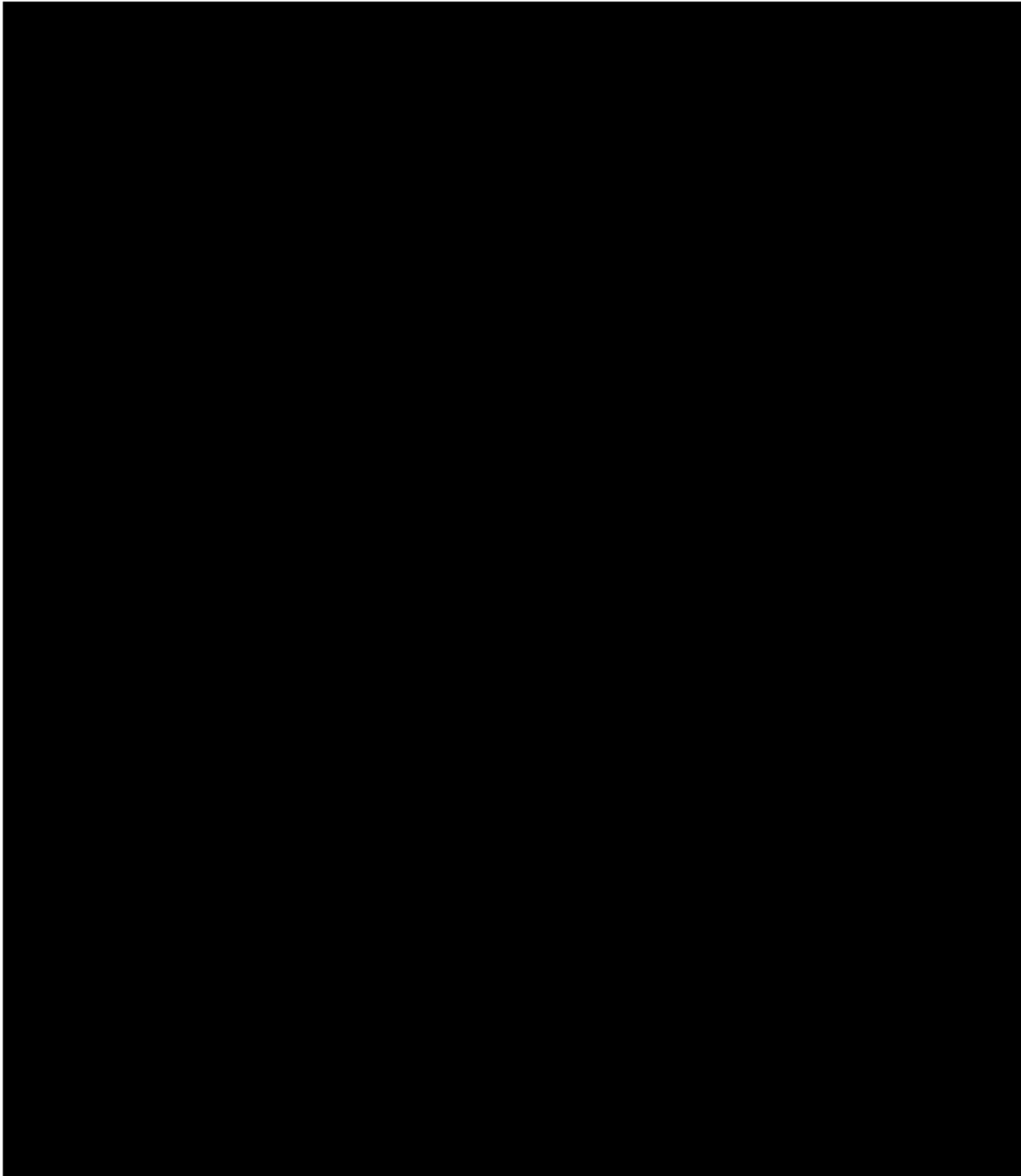
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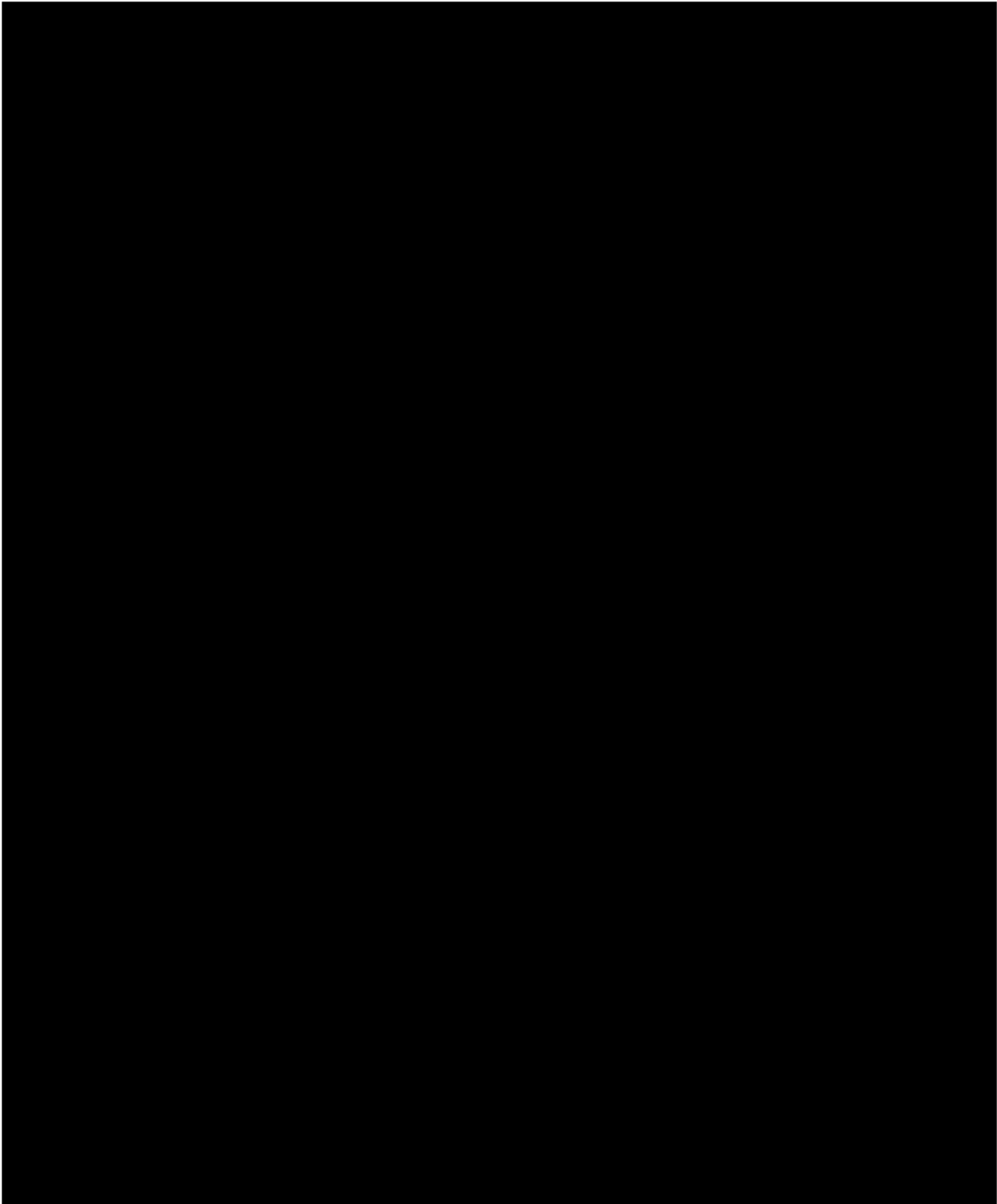
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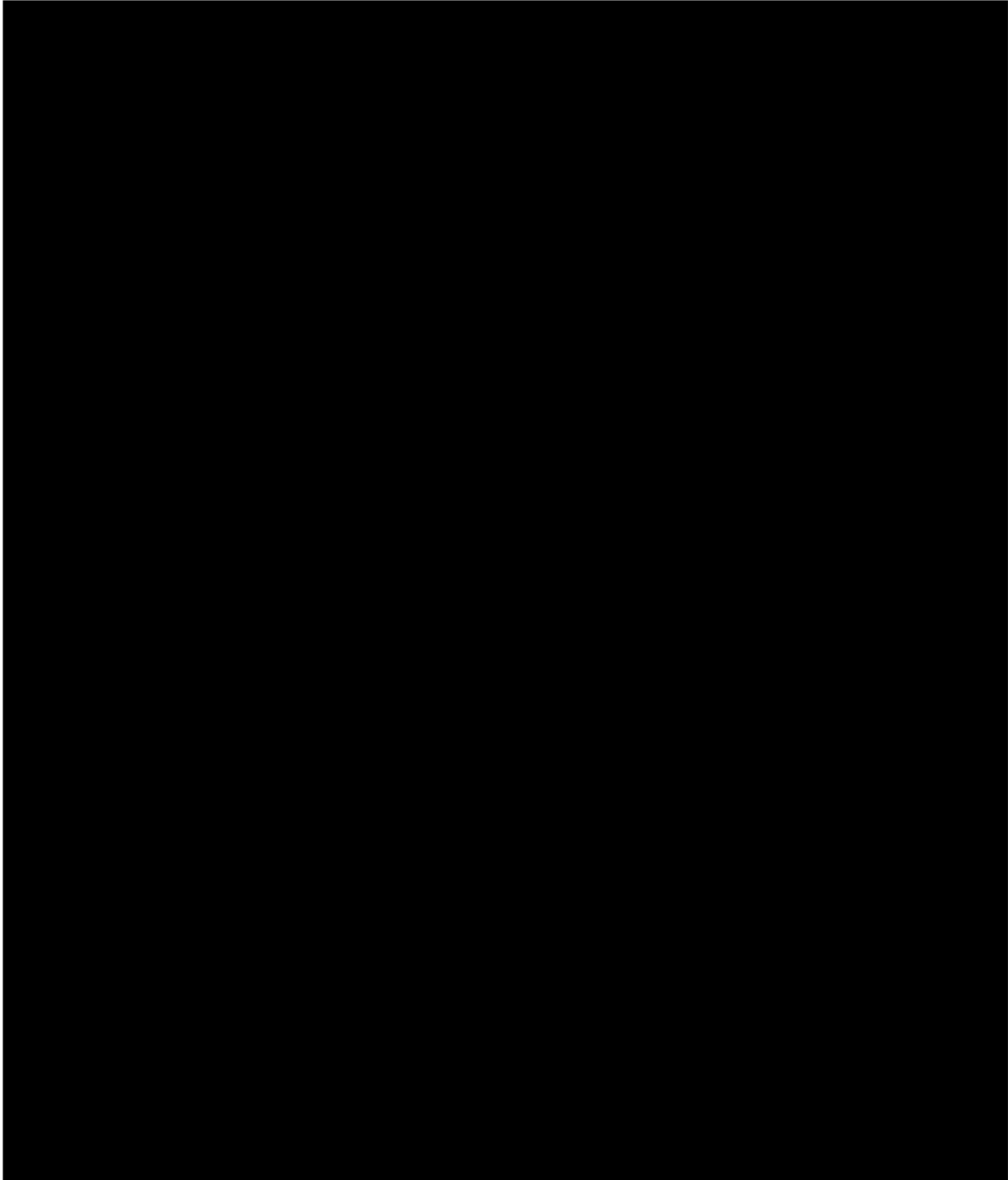
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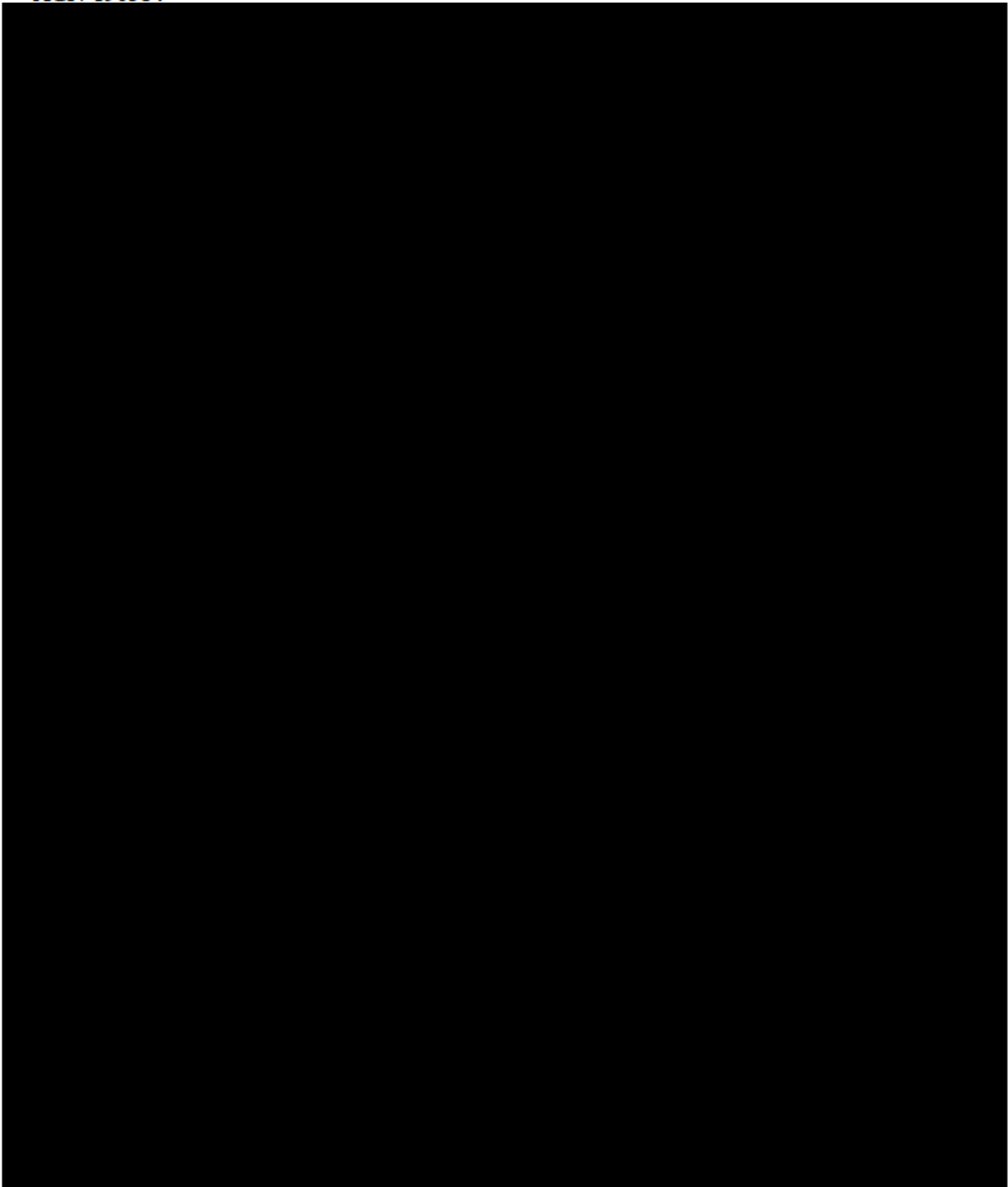
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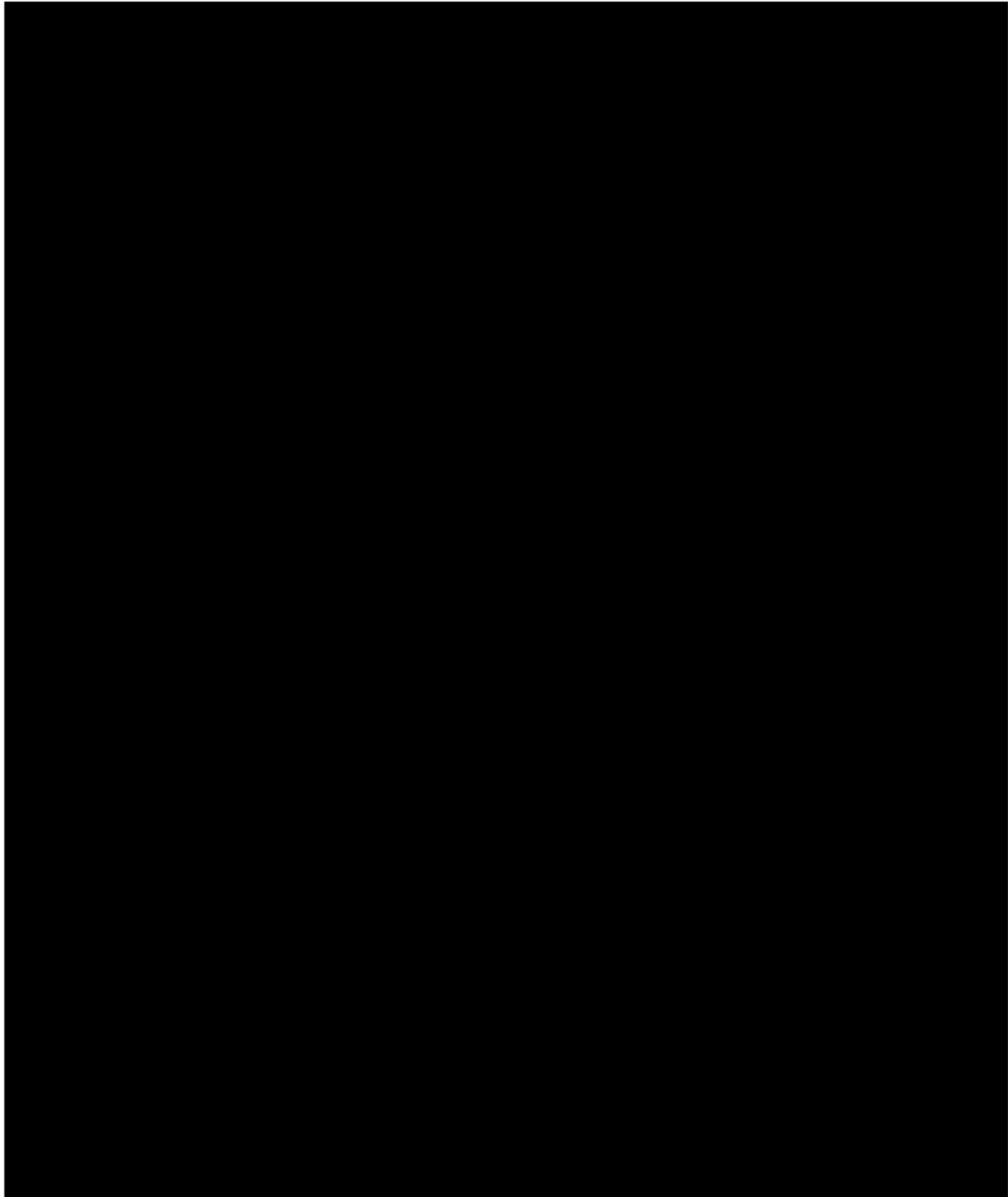
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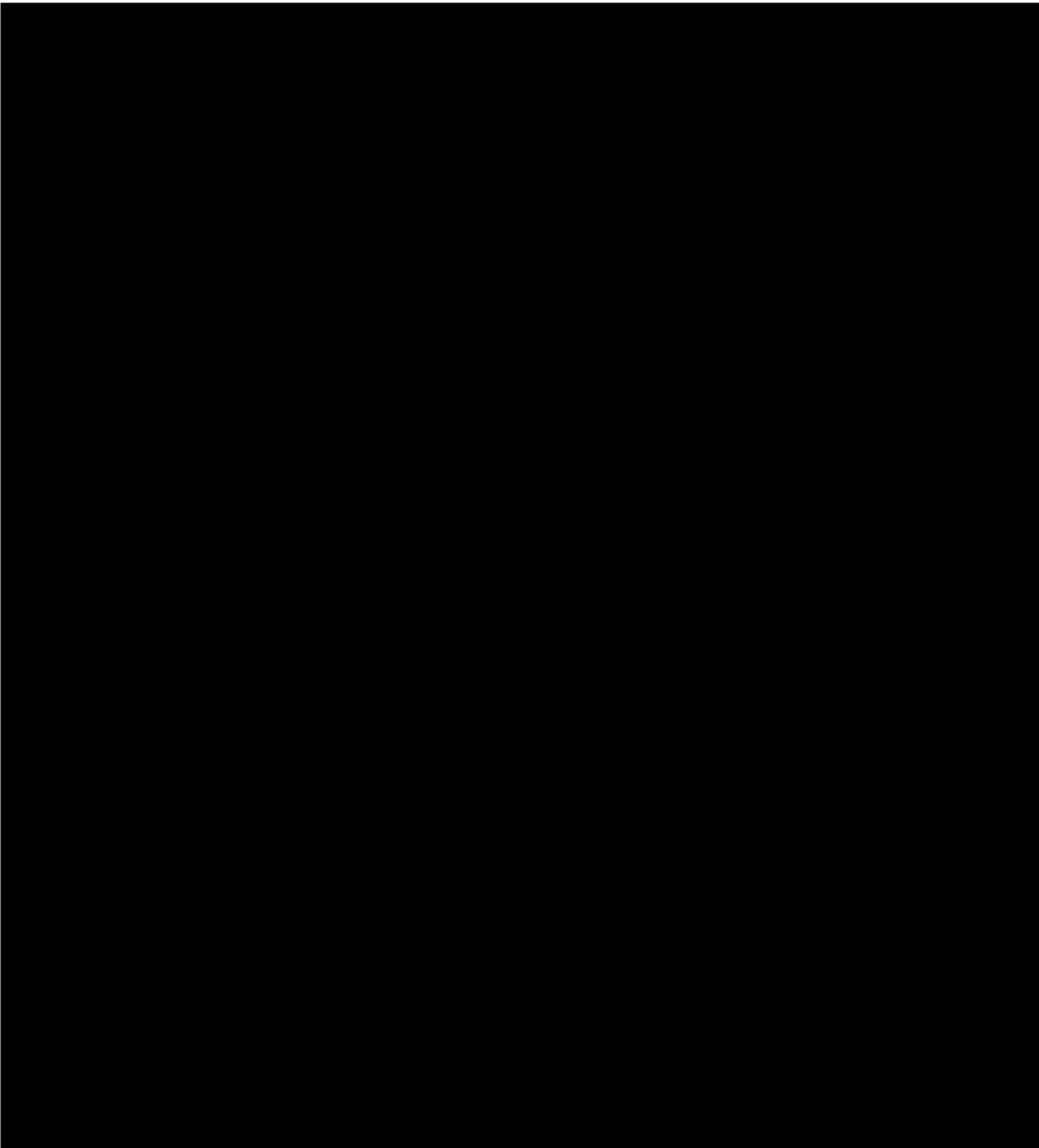


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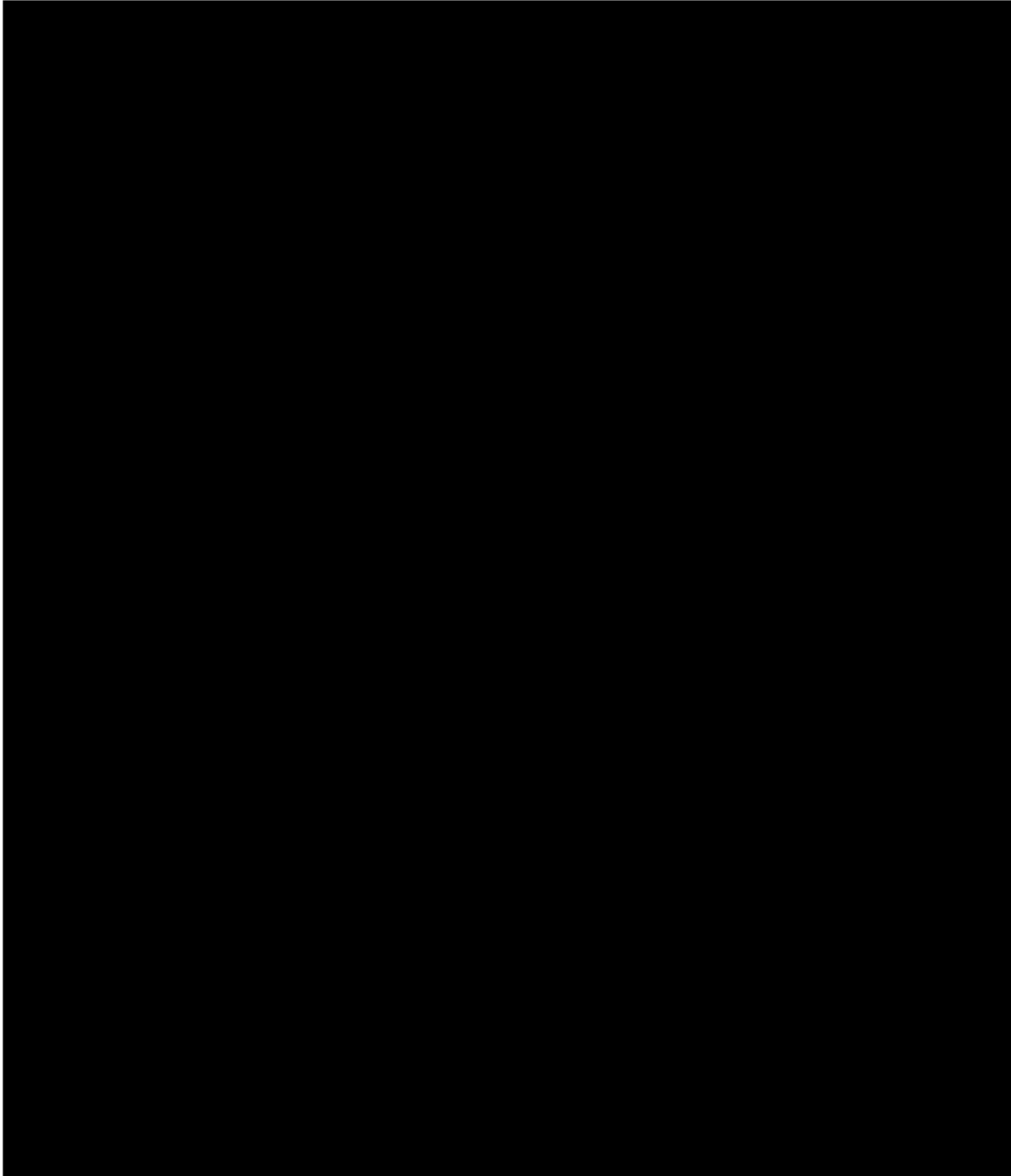
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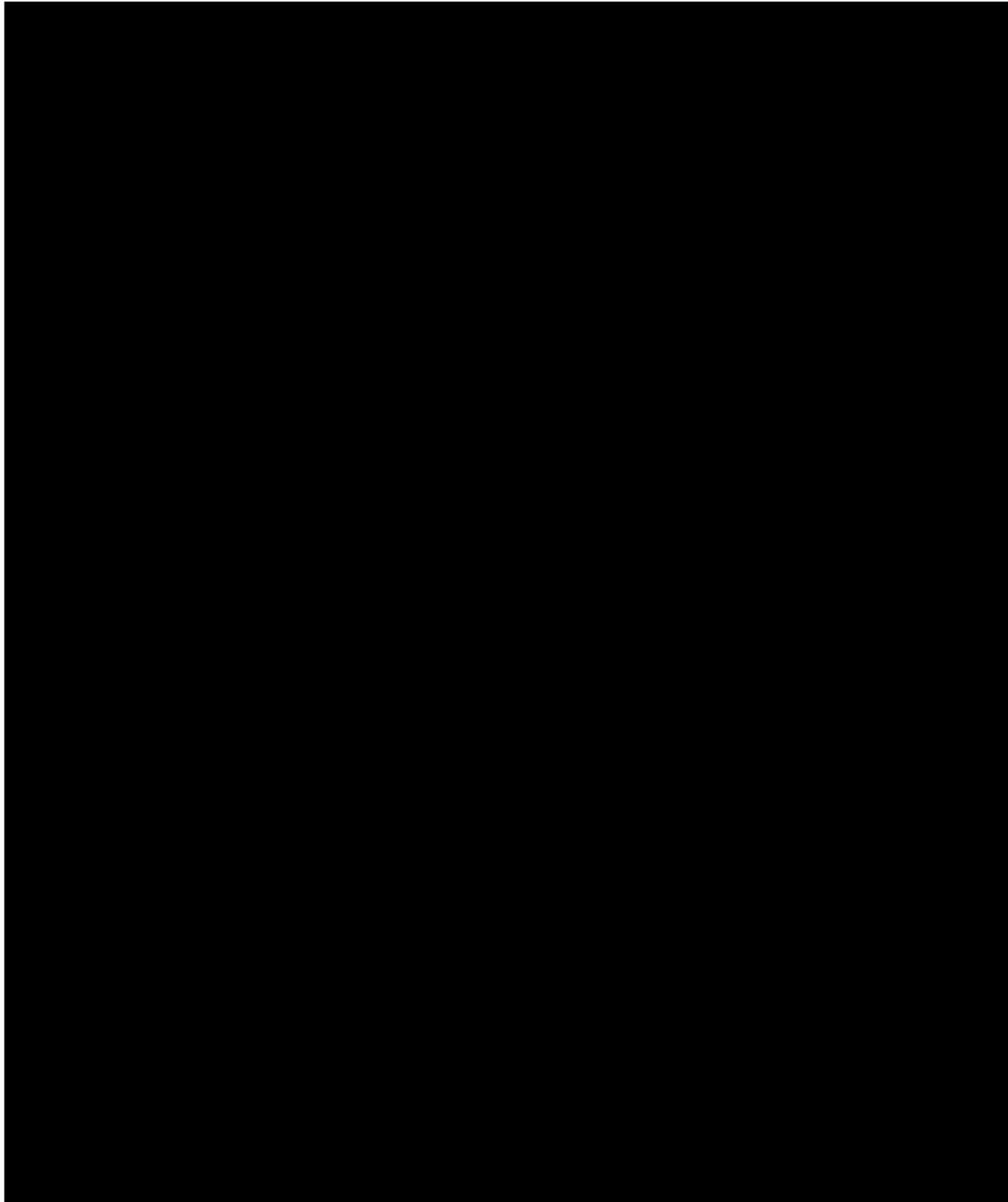
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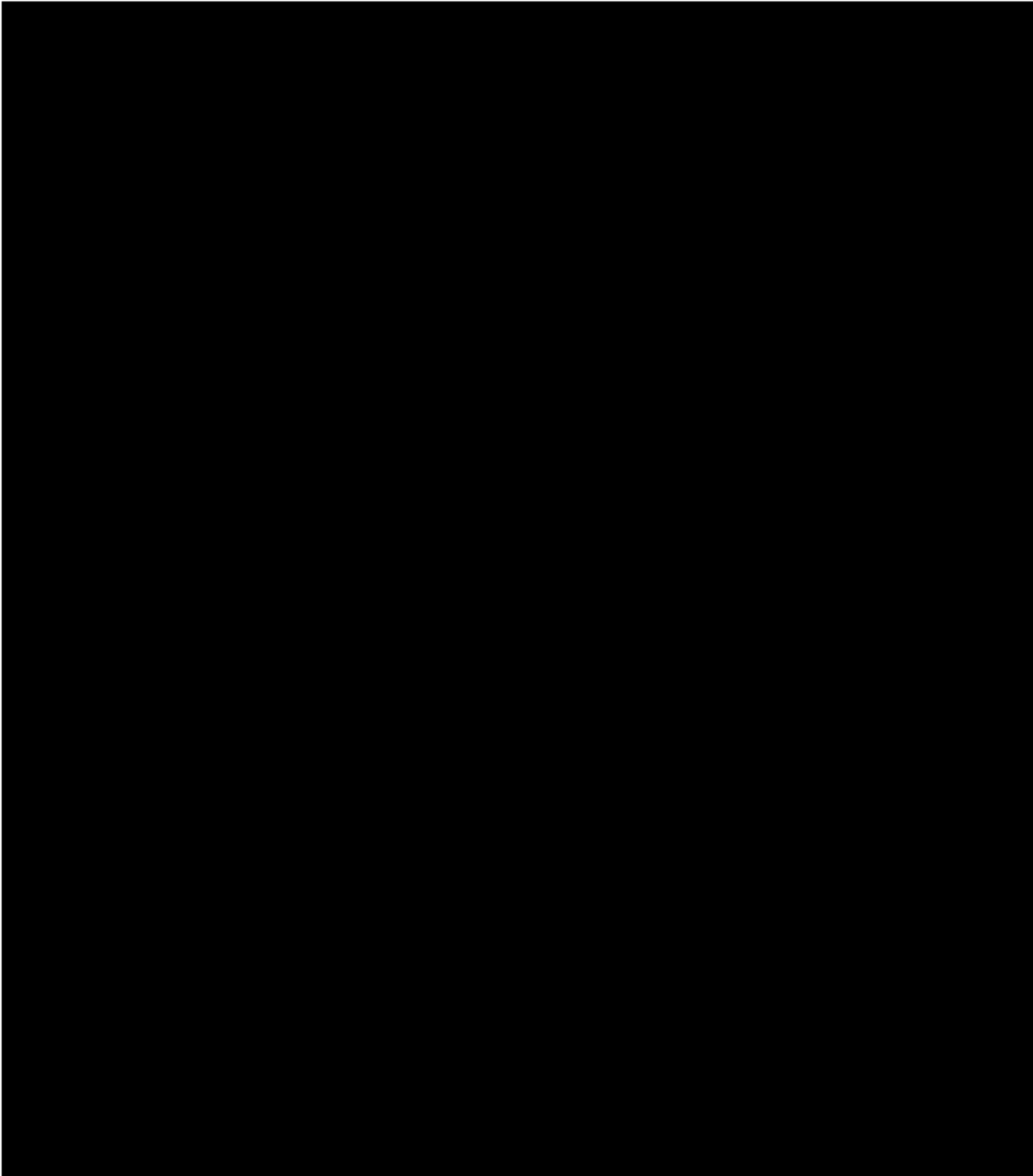


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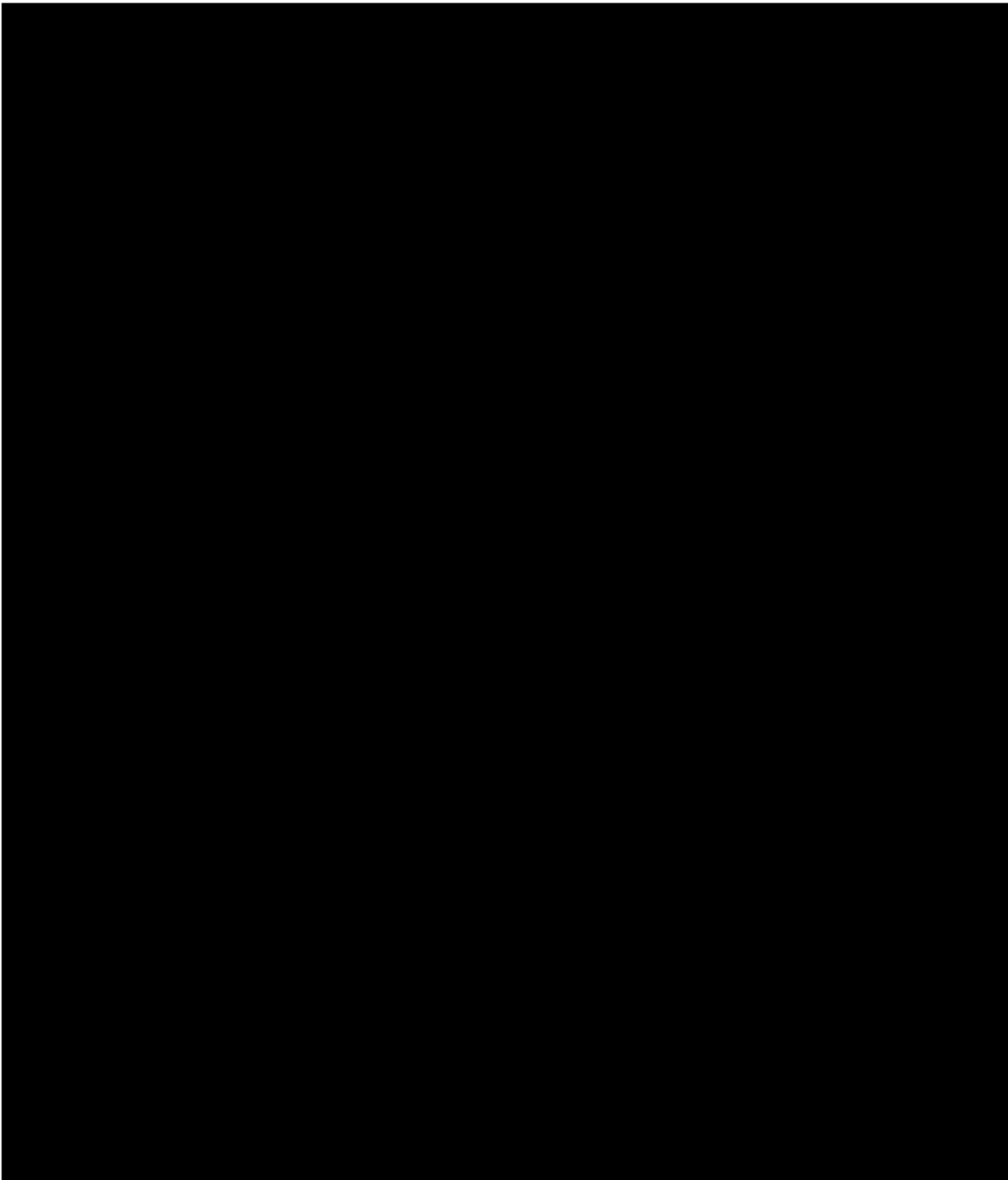


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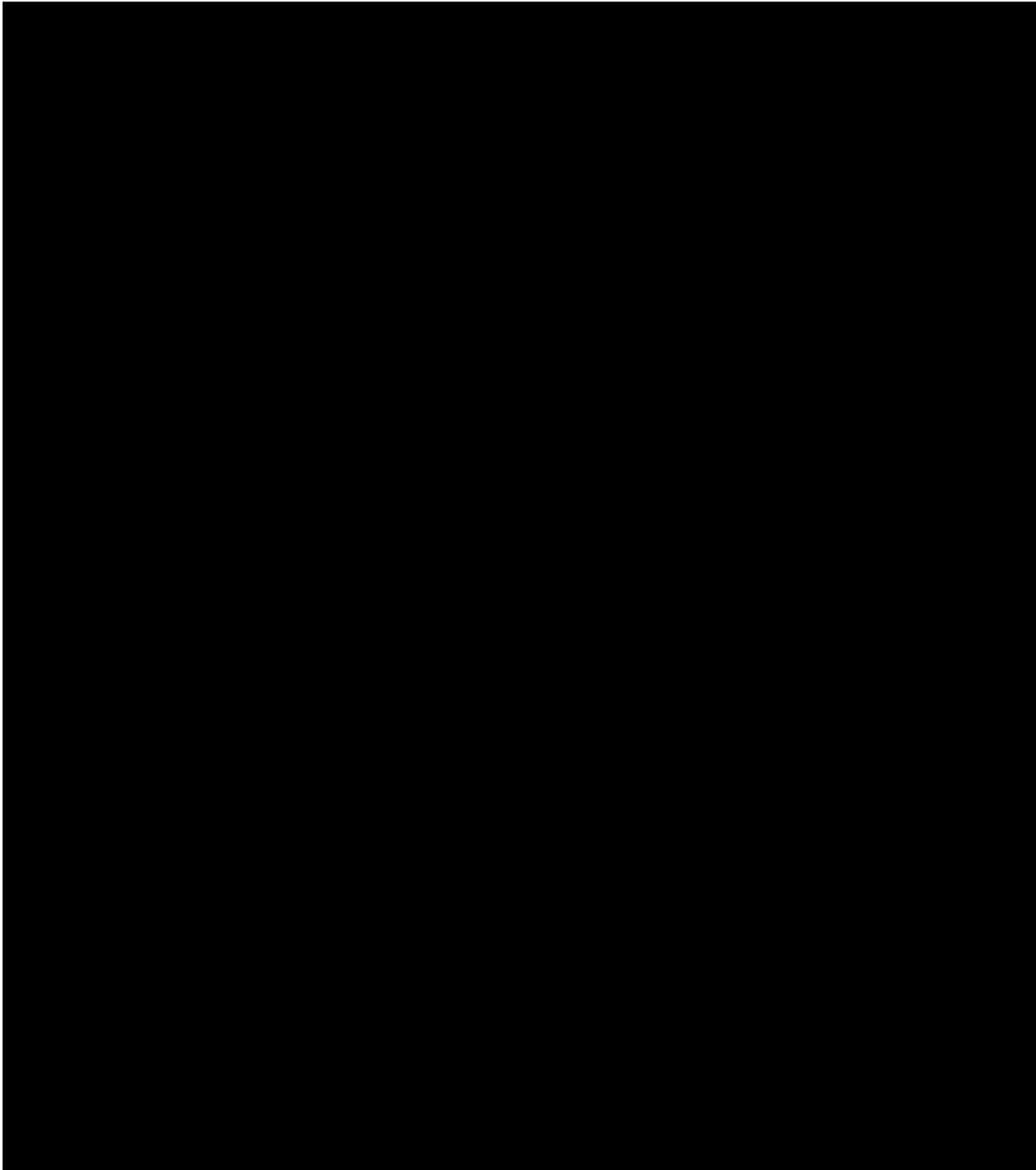
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Date (DD/MMM/YYYY)/Time (PT)

Signed by:

Justification

06-Mar-2020 09:32 GMT-080



Clinical Development Approval