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Prospective, historically controlled study to evaluate the efficacy and safety of a new pediatric formulation of nifurtimox in children aged 0 to 17 years with Chagas’ disease

Prospective study of a pediatric nifurtimox formulation for Chagas’ disease

**Bayer study drug** BAY No. A2502/Nifurtimox

**Study purpose:** To evaluate efficacy and safety, and characterize the pharmacokinetics, of nifurtimox in children with Chagas’ disease using 30-day and 60-day treatment durations

**Clinical study phase:** 3  
**Date:** 16 FEB 2018

**Study No.:** 16027  
**Version:** 2.0

**Author:** PPD

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The approval of the Statistical Analysis Plan is documented in a separate Signature Document.
Table of Contents

Abbreviations ............................................................................................................................3

1. Introduction ........................................................................................................................4

2. Study Objectives .................................................................................................................4

3. Study Design .......................................................................................................................5

4. General Statistical Considerations ...................................................................................8

4.1 General Principles.............................................................................................................8

4.2 Handling of Dropouts .......................................................................................................9

4.3 Handling of Missing Data .................................................................................................9

4.4 Interim Analyses and Data Monitoring ..........................................................................10

4.5 Data Rules.......................................................................................................................10

4.6 Validity Review ..............................................................................................................11

5. Analysis Sets .....................................................................................................................11

5.1 Assignment of analysis sets ............................................................................................11

6. Statistical Methodology ...................................................................................................12

6.1 Population characteristics ...............................................................................................12

6.1.1 Disposition...................................................................................................................12

6.1.2 Demographic and Other Baseline Characteristics .......................................................12

6.1.3 Medical History .........................................................................................................12

6.1.4 Extent of Exposure and Compliance ..........................................................................12

6.2 Efficacy ...........................................................................................................................13

6.2.1 Primary efficacy variable ............................................................................................13

6.2.2 Secondary efficacy variables .......................................................................................16

6.2.3 Exploratory efficacy analysis ......................................................................................17

6.3 Safety ..............................................................................................................................19

6.4 Pharmacokinetics / pharmacodynamics ........................................................................21

6.5 Determination of sample size .........................................................................................21

7. Document history and changes in the planned statistical analysis .....................................21

8. References .........................................................................................................................21

9. Appendices ........................................................................................................................22

9.1 Assessment of Chagas’ disease signs and symptoms ......................................................22
Abbreviations

AE  Adverse event
ATC  Anatomical Therapeutic Chemical
CI  Confidence interval
C\text{max}  maximum concentration
D  Day
DMC  Data Monitoring Committee
ECG  electrocardiogram
ELISA  Enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay
EOT  End of treatment
FAS  Full analysis set
IgG  Immunoglobulin G
IHA  Indirect hemagglutination assay
IVRS/IWRS  Interactive Voice Response System/Interactive Web Response System
MedDRA  Medical Dictionary for Regulatory Activities
OD  Optical density
PD  pharmacodynamics
PK  pharmacokinetics
PPS  Per-protocol set
qPCR  Quantitative polymerase chain reaction
SAE  Serious adverse event
SAP  Statistical Analysis Plan
SAS  Statistical Analysis System
\textit{T. cruzi}  Trypanosoma cruzi
TEAE  Treatment-emergent adverse event
V  Visit
WHO  World Health Organization
WHO-DD  World Health Organization – Drug dictionary
1. **Introduction**

This statistical analysis plan (SAP) describes the study objectives, study design, study population, efficacy and safety variables, statistical analysis methods, and study tables to be used in this study. The original protocol, Version 1.0, is dated 04 Nov 2014. This SAP v2.0, dated 16 Feb 2018, is based on the integrated clinical study protocol Version 7.0, dated 20 Dec 2017.

This study was designed to develop a better understanding of the efficacy, safety/tolerability, and pharmacokinetics (PK) of nifurtimox in children with a diagnosis of Chagas’ disease using pediatric formulations. Results from this study will demonstrate parasitological cure using conventional serological results to allow optimization of treatment of Chagas’ disease in this most vulnerable population. In turn, this will improve the outlook for children by reducing mortality and long-term complications. This knowledge will allow for better and more appropriate approaches to the treatment of Chagas’ disease. It will also provide more up-to-date information on the use of nifurtimox, and has the potential to increase our understanding of treatment response in children.

2. **Study Objectives**

The primary objective of this Phase 3 clinical study is:

- To assess the superiority of a 60-day regimen of nifurtimox to historical untreated control at the 12-month follow-up (360 days from end of treatment [EOT]) as sero-reduction (defined as a ≥ 20% reduction in optical density [OD] measured by conventional enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay [ELISA]) compared to baseline in subjects ≥ 8 months to < 18 years of age at randomization or sero-conversion (defined as negative Immunoglobulin G [IgG] concentration) in all subjects

Secondary objectives of the study are:

- To assess the comparability of a 30-day regimen of nifurtimox to a 60-day regimen of nifurtimox as sero-reduction or sero-conversion at the 12-month follow-up (360 days from EOT)

- To evaluate the safety/tolerability profile of nifurtimox by laboratory parameters (hematology, blood chemistry, urinalysis), electrocardiogram (ECG) monitoring, vital sign measurements (blood pressure, heart rate, respiratory rate, temperature), adverse event (AE) monitoring, and physical examinations, including neurological examinations

- To evaluate the pharmacokinetics (PK)/pharmacodynamics (PD) of nifurtimox in children receiving the drug for treatment of Chagas’ disease
Exploratory objectives of the study are:

- To assess the comparability of a 60-day regimen of nifurtimox to historical active control (benznidazole) as sero-reduction or sero-conversion at the 12-month follow-up (360 days from EOT)

- To assess the comparability of a 30-day regimen of nifurtimox to a 60-day regimen of nifurtimox using qualitative polymerase chain reaction (qPCR) at the 12-month follow-up (360 days from EOT)

- To evaluate the relationship of conventional serology (as sero-reduction or sero-conversion) to qPCR using frequencies of matches and mismatches to assess agreement

- To evaluate the relationship of non-conventional serology to conventional serology

- To evaluate the relationship of conventional serology to indirect haemagglutination assay (IHA)

3. Study Design

Design overview

This is a Phase 3, prospective, randomized (to dosing regimen), age-stratified, double-blind, parallel-group study to evaluate the efficacy, safety/tolerability, and PK of oral administration of nifurtimox in children with a diagnosis of Chagas’ disease. A schematic of the study design is presented in Figure 3–1.
Figure 3–1. Study Design

In this study, approximately 390 pediatric subjects will be randomized (2:1 randomization, 60-day regimen vs. 30-day regimen). Subjects will be stratified by age at randomization into four strata as specified below:

- **Stratum 1:** 0 to 27 days
- **Stratum 2:** 28 days to younger than 8 months
- **Stratum 3:** 8 months to younger than 2 years
- **Stratum 4:** 2 years to younger than 18 years

A minimum of 38 subjects in each age stratum is targeted, but not required, in order to be able to derive meaningful safety conclusions. Enrollment will continue until this specification is met, unless it is determined that such a target would be unlikely to be reached in a reasonable time.

After study eligibility has been confirmed and safety assessments have been performed at Visit 2 (Day 1), subjects will be randomized via Interactive Voice Response.
System/Interactive Web Response System (IVRS/IWRS) in a 2:1 ratio (60-day regimen vs. 30-day regimen) to one of two treatment groups:

- Nifurtimox tablets administered three times daily for 60 days (Days 1 – 60, active nifurtimox treatment, Treatment Group 1) or

- Nifurtimox tablets administered three times daily for 30 days, followed by nifurtimox placebo administered three times daily for 30 days (Days 1 – 30, active nifurtimox treatment; Days 31 – 60, placebo; Treatment Group 2).

The study is composed of 3 periods:

- Screening period
- Treatment period
- Follow-up period

**Treatment period**

The first dose of study drug will be administered at Visit 2. Pre- and post-dose PK blood samples will be obtained at specified time points from those subjects consenting to PK assessments. At the 2 – 4 hour time point of PK blood sampling (i.e., at the time of maximum concentration [C\text{max}],) an ECG (optional for subjects < 5 years of age at the discretion of the investigator) will be obtained to allow for PK/PD investigations. Study drug will be dispensed, and instructions for study drug administration will be provided to all subjects.

Subjects will return to the investigational site for efficacy and safety assessments at Visit 3 (Day 7±1) and Visit 6 (Day 30). Subjects who have not consented to PK assessments will take that day’s doses of study drug as instructed. Subjects consenting to PK assessments must hold the morning dose of study drug; for these subjects, a pre-dose PK blood sample will be obtained, then the morning dose of study drug will be administered. Post-dose blood samples will be obtained at specified time points, and ECGs will be obtained at the 2 – 4 hour post-dose time point. A pre-paid phone card will be provided to all subjects to facilitate contact between study personnel and the subjects/subjects’ authorized representatives.

At Visit 6 (Day 30), subjects will return all remaining study drug and empty packaging, and study drug for the remaining 30 days of treatment will be dispensed.

Visits 4 (Day 14), 5 (Day 21), and 7 (Day 42) will be telephone assessments where study site personnel will contact the subject/legally authorized representative via telephone to assess the occurrence of AEs, use of concomitant medications, and compliance with study drug administration. A Phone Contact Form for the telephone assessments will be provided to all sites.
Subjects will return to the investigational site for efficacy and safety assessments on Day 60 (Visit 8), which will be the EOT for both treatment groups. Subjects who have not consented to PK assessments will take that day’s doses of study drug as instructed. Subjects consenting to PK assessments must hold the morning dose of study drug. A pre-dose PK blood sample will be collected, then the morning dose of study drug will be administered. Post-dose PK blood samples will be obtained at specified time points, and ECGs will be obtained at the 2 – 4 hour post-dose time point. Study drug will be collected, and no additional study drug will be dispensed.

Follow-up period

After the EOT visit (Visit 8), subjects will return to the site on Days 90 (Visit 9), 240 (Visit 10), and 420 (Visit 11) for additional efficacy and safety assessments. The total duration of each subject’s participation is expected to be approximately 14 months.

Primary variable(s)

The primary efficacy variable will be sero-reduction or sero-conversion at 12 months post-treatment using two conventional ELISA serology tests as the measure of efficacy.

End of study

The end of the study as a whole will be reached as soon as the last visit of the last subject has been reached in all centers in all participating countries.

4. General Statistical Considerations

4.1 General Principles

The statistical evaluation will be performed using the software package SAS release 9.2 or higher (SAS Institute Inc., Cary, NC, USA). Unless otherwise specified, all significance tests will be conducted using a 2-sided alpha level of 0.05, and confidence intervals (CIs) will be 2-sided 95% intervals. All variables collected in this study will be summarized with descriptive statistics at each assessment time. For continuous variables, descriptive statistics will include the number of data available and missing data, means, standard deviations, medians, minimums, and maximums. For categorical variables, frequency counts and percentages will be provided. These will be calculated for each age stratum by treatment regimen, as well as the overall set of study subjects.
4.2 Handling of Dropouts

A subject who discontinues study participation prematurely for any reason is defined as a “dropout” if the subject has already been randomized, assigned to treatment, and administered at least one dose of study drug.

A subject who, for any reason (e.g., failure to satisfy the selection criteria), terminates the study before the time point used for the definition of “dropout” is regarded as a “screening failure”.

Depending on the time point of withdrawal, a withdrawn subject is referred to as either “screening failure” or “dropout”. A subject who is withdrawn from the study will not be replaced.

Subjects who discontinue prematurely from study drug administration will continue to return to the investigational site for study assessments at Visits 3, 6, and 8 (EOT), and undergo telephone assessments as described for Visits 4, 5, and 7. If subjects are unable/unwilling to do so, they must return to the investigational site 30 (±3) days after the last dose of study drug for EOT (Visit 8) assessments, and undergo telephone assessments as described for Visits 4, 5, and 7. If the subject is unable/unwilling to return to the clinic for the EOT Visit (Visit 8), then a telephone assessment as described for Visits 4, 5, and 7 may be performed in lieu of Visit 8 assessments.

Premature discontinuations from study drug will be summarized by treatment regimen, both for any type of discontinuation, and for each specific reason for discontinuation.

4.3 Handling of Missing Data

No imputations will be made for missing values occurring in the safety and background variables. Background variables include demographics (sex, age), height/length, weight, medical/surgical history, and medication history.

All efforts will be taken to collect all data. However, despite best efforts, it may be inevitable that missing data are reported. In the primary efficacy analysis done on the full analysis set (FAS), subjects who have missing conventional serology results at the 12 month time point will be treated as failures (i.e. no cure).

For the secondary analysis using the per-protocol set (PPS), all subjects who do not have both conventional serology determinations to assess the 12-month time point will be excluded from the analysis.
4.4 Interim Analyses and Data Monitoring

No interim analysis is planned.

An independent Data Monitoring Committee (DMC) will meet periodically to review the safety data of enrolled subjects, as well as the continuing scientific merit of the trial.

The DMC may recommend stopping enrollment in the case of a negative risk/benefit assessment. The DMC will be comprised of a minimum of two clinicians with expertise in relevant clinical specialties and at least one statistician knowledgeable about statistical methods for clinical trials. Each committee member will be screened for evidence of an absence of serious conflicts of interest. The operation of the DMC will be governed by a charter that will describe the group’s frequency of meetings, procedures (including, but not limited to, periodic safety monitoring), and requirements for reporting its observations to the Sponsor.

4.5 Data Rules

Baseline

Baseline is defined as the last measurements performed prior to the first study drug administration, which is either in Visit 1 (e.g. parameters of serum hematology, chemistry, coagulation, and urinalysis) or Visit 2 (e.g. vital signs and ECG), unless otherwise specified. If Visit 2 is missing, use data from Visit 1 instead.

Repeated measures

If there are repeated measurements per time point (e.g. laboratory values, vital signs, etc.), the following rules will be used:

- Before the start of the study drug administration (i.e., for screening and baseline value), the latest measurement will be used, in the event these latest measurements are measurements at scheduled visits. Unscheduled visits will be used, if there are no measurements at scheduled visits. If the latter is the case, the last unscheduled visit will be used.

- In case of repeated measurements at any post-screening time point, the first value of the scheduled measurements at that time point will be used. No unscheduled measurements will be used for any time points beside screening / baseline even where measurements at scheduled visits are missing.

In case of non-adherence to time windows, data will be assigned to the nearest nominal visit according to assessment schedule.
4.6 Validity Review

The results of the validity review meeting will be documented in the Validity Review Report and may comprise decisions and details relevant for statistical evaluation. Any changes to the statistical analysis prompted by the results of the validity review meeting will be documented in an amendment and, if applicable, in a supplement to this SAP.

5. Analysis Sets

5.1 Assignment of analysis sets

Full analysis set (FAS)

The efficacy analyses will be done using the full analysis set (FAS), which is the set of randomized subjects who received at least one dose of study drug.

Analyses of safety and background data will be performed on the FAS.

Per protocol set (PPS)

The primary analysis will also be done using the per-protocol set, which is comprised of randomized subjects treated with study drug who have no major protocol deviations. Major protocol deviations defined in this study will include:

- Subjects who have both conventional serology results missing at the 12-month time point
- Subjects who do not meet in-/exclusion criteria but entered treatment phase
- Subjects who take less than 80% or more than 120% of total assigned doses of study drug
- Subjects whose treatment codes are unblinded during the study
- Subjects who have taken prohibited medicine during the study
6. **Statistical Methodology**

6.1 **Population characteristics**

6.1.1 **Disposition**

Disposition will be summarized descriptively for the study phases of screening, treatment, and follow-up for FAS. The number of subjects discontinuing the screening phase together with the primary reason for discontinuation will be presented overall. The number of subjects discontinuing the treatment and follow-up phases together with the primary reason for discontinuation will be presented overall and by treatment regimen. In addition, the number of subjects with major protocol deviations will be presented overall and by treatment regimen.

6.1.2 **Demographic and Other Baseline Characteristics**

Demographics (sex, ethnicity, race, age at randomization, weight, height/length) and baseline characteristics (i.e., ELISA, IHA and qPCR test results, Chagas’ disease signs and symptoms) will be summarized overall and by treatment regimen. The same summary will also be performed for each age stratum.

6.1.3 **Medical History**

For data coding, Medical Dictionary for Regulatory Activities (MedDRA) [version 18.0 or most recent version] will be used for medical history. Medical history (i.e., previous diagnoses, diseases or surgeries) not pertaining to the study indication, start before signing of the informed consent and considered relevant to the study will be presented for each MedDRA primary system organ class and high level term by treatment regimen and overall using frequency counts.

Concomitant medications will be tabulated by treatment regimen using ATC codes (WHO-DD); frequencies of subjects having received each drug category will be provided.

6.1.4 **Extent of Exposure and Compliance**

All summaries related to intake of study medication will be by treatment regimen based on FAS.

The treatment duration will be summarized descriptively overall and for each age stratum. It will be calculated as follows:
Treatment duration = (drug stop date - drug start date + 1 day).

If the end date of the first drug distribution and the start date of the second drug distribution are the same, the calculation is:

Treatment duration = (drug stop date– drug start date for the 1st distribution) + (drug stop date– drug start date for the 2nd distribution + 1)

The number of tablets and corresponding extent of exposure (by dose) will be summarized descriptively. Compliance is defined as 100 * number of tablets taken / number of tablets per protocol. The compliance will be summarized descriptively by treatment regimen and overall. In addition, compliance will be categorized into three groups (<80%, 80-120%, >120%) and summarized by treatment regimen and overall.

6.2 Efficacy

6.2.1 Primary efficacy variable

The primary efficacy variable will be sero-reduction (defined as a ≥ 20% reduction in optical density [OD]) or sero-conversion (defined as negative Immunoglobulin G [IgG] concentration) in the 60-day regimen group at 12 months post-treatment using two conventional ELISA serology tests. This sero-reduction (in subjects ≥ 8 months to < 18 years of age at randomization) or sero-conversion (in all subjects) is considered cure, and the primary variable is binary (cure, no cure). In the event of discordancy between the two conventional ELISA test results, the following will be considered:

- For sero-reduction, the average percentage of OD reductions for the two conventional ELISA tests will be used (e.g., Test #1 = 15% and Test #2 = 25%; average = 20% and, hence, cure).

- For sero-conversion, only when both test results are negative that the subject is considered as negative (i.e., cure).

- If one of the test results is missing, the subject is considered as “no cure”.

Derivation of the rate for sero-conversion for the historical controls

Historical controls are estimated from cure rates presented in two publications [1][2]. The historical placebo cure rate used is shown in Table 6–1:
### Table 6–1 Historical Cure Rates for Placebo

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Publication</th>
<th>Age range (in years)</th>
<th>Sero-conversion rate (95%CI) in placebo patients</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>de Andrade et al 1996</td>
<td>7-12</td>
<td>3/65 = 5% (1%,13%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sosa et al 1998</td>
<td>6-12</td>
<td>2/44 = 5% (1%,16%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Both publications show a 5% cure rate for the placebo group. For the primary objective in our study, superiority over placebo will be confirmed if the lower limit of the 95% CI for the nifurtimox (60-day regimen) cure rate is greater than 16%, the larger of the upper limits of the 95% CIs from the two publications.

**Primary analysis of the primary efficacy variable**

The difference in the proportion of nifurtimox subjects with sero-reduction or sero-conversion (60-day regimen) and the proportion estimated from historical data will be tested using an asymptotic 2-sided 95% CI with a continuity correction of 1/2n for a single proportion.

The null hypothesis $H_0$ is $p_{nifurtimox} = p_{placebo}$

The alternative hypothesis $H_1$ is $p_{nifurtimox} \neq p_{placebo}$, where $p_t$ is the cure rate for treatment $t$.

Superiority will be confirmed if the lower limit of the CI for the proportion of nifurtimox subjects (60-day regimen) with sero-reduction or sero-conversion is greater than 16%. The proportion and asymptotic 2-sided limits ($p_l, p_u$) of the 95% CI for $p_{nifurtimox}$ can be computed by [3]

\[
\hat{p}_{nifurtimox} = \frac{x}{n}
\]

\[
p_u = \hat{p}_{nifurtimox} + 1.96\sqrt{\hat{p}_{nifurtimox}(1 - \hat{p}_{nifurtimox})/n} + 1/2n
\]

\[
p_l = \hat{p}_{nifurtimox} - 1.96\sqrt{\hat{p}_{nifurtimox}(1 - \hat{p}_{nifurtimox})/n} - 1/2n
\]

where $x$ denotes the number of nifurtimox subjects with sero-reduction or sero-conversion and $n$ the total number of subjects in 60-day regimen group. The SAS code will be:

PROC FREQ;
TABLES cured / BINOMIALC;
WEIGHT counts;
RUN;
Secondary analysis of the primary efficacy variable

A secondary analysis will be done to compare the proportion of subjects with sero-reduction or sero-conversion for the 60-day and 30-day nifurtimox regimens. This will be performed using an asymptotic 2-sided 95% CI for the difference of two independent proportions.

The null hypothesis $H_0$ is $p_{nifurtimox, \text{60d}} = p_{nifurtimox, \text{30d}}$.

The alternative hypothesis $H_1$ is $p_{nifurtimox, \text{60d}} \neq p_{nifurtimox, \text{30d}}$, where $p_i$ is the cure rate for treatment $i$.

Difference in efficacy between the two groups will be confirmed if the CI for the difference of two proportions of nifurtimox subjects (60-day regimen versus 30-day regimen) with sero-reduction or sero-conversion does not include 0. The proportions and asymptotic 2-sided limits ($l_l, l_u$) of the 95% CI for $p_{nifurtimox, \text{60d}} - p_{nifurtimox, \text{30d}}$ can be obtained by [3]

$$\hat{p}_i = \frac{x_i}{n_i}, \ i = 1, 2.$$

$$l_u = (\hat{p}_1 - \hat{p}_2) + 1.96 \sqrt{\left(\frac{\hat{p}_1(1-\hat{p}_1)}{n_1} + \frac{\hat{p}_2(1-\hat{p}_2)}{n_2}\right)} + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_2}\right)$$

$$l_l = (\hat{p}_1 - \hat{p}_2) - 1.96 \sqrt{\left(\frac{\hat{p}_1(1-\hat{p}_1)}{n_1} + \frac{\hat{p}_2(1-\hat{p}_2)}{n_2}\right)} - \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_2}\right)$$

where $p_i, x_i,$ and $n_i$ denote the cure rate, the number of nifurtimox subjects with sero-reduction or sero-conversion, and the total number of subjects, for treatment $i$ respectively. Treatment $i=1, 2$ represents 60-day and 30-day nifurtimox regimens, respectively.

The SAS code will be:

PROC FREQ;
TABLES group*cured / RISKDIFFC;
WEIGHT counts;
RUN;

The analyses specified above (the proportion of subjects with sero-reduction or sero-conversion and an asymptotic 95% CI for the 60-day nifurtimox regimen, and the difference of two independent proportions for the 60-day and 30-day regimens and an asymptotic 95% CI) will also be done using data from Days 7 (Visit 3), Days 30 (Visit 6), the EOT visit (Visit...
8), and Days 240 (Visit 10). In the event of small sample sizes for the subgroups, an exact 95% CI will be calculated instead of an asymptotic one.

**Sensitivity analyses of the primary efficacy variable**

The following sensitivity analyses for the primary efficacy variable will be performed:

- Missing values due to the following reasons treated as treatment failures and other missing values excluded from analysis:
  1. the reason for discontinuation is known or suspected to be treatment ineffectiveness or an AE,
  2. a subject has not had a negative serology at any visit and has no serology determination for the primary analysis visit,
  3. an indeterminate or incorrectly performed serology determination occurs at the primary analysis visit (e.g. missing values due to lab procedure, not enough sample materials to perform the test, performance error, etc.).

- Observed data only

- Analysis on PPS

**Subgroup analyses of the primary efficacy variable**

The proportion of nifurtimox subjects with sero-reduction or sero-conversion (60-day regimen) and an asymptotic 2-sided 95% CI for the proportion will be calculated by country and for each age stratum.

The same proportion and an asymptotic 2-sided 95% CI for the difference of the 60-day and 30-day nifurtimox regimens will also be summarized by country and for each age stratum.

### 6.2.2 Secondary efficacy variables

Secondary efficacy variables include clinical signs/symptoms of Chagas’ disease (see Appendix 9.1), concentration test for *T. cruzi* (for subjects < 8 months of age), non-conventional serologic testing, and disease state determined by qPCR (“cure” defined as Not Detectable / “no cure” defined as Detectable).

All secondary efficacy variables, except signs/symptoms of Chagas’ disease, will be summarized overall and by treatment regimen at each assessment time for each age stratum.
Signs/Symptoms of Chagas’ disease will be summarized for each item (see Appendix 9.1).

The relationship of conventional serology results to qPCR results will be done using frequencies of matches and mismatches on the determination of disease status, and phi-correlation and kappa coefficient to assess the degree of agreement. The relationship of non-conventional serology to conventional serology will be analyzed in the same way. The following SAS code will be used:

PROC FREQ;
TABLES group*cured / CHISQ AGREE;
WEIGHT counts;
RUN;

6.2.3 Exploratory efficacy analysis

For the exploratory objective to assess the comparability of nifurtimox with benznidazole, the cure rate of 58% with a 95% CI (45%, 70%) from publication of de Andrade et al. in 1996 [2] will be referenced. If the lower limit of the same 95% CI for the primary efficacy variable (the 60-day nifurtimox regimen cure rate) is greater than 45%, nifurtimox will be deemed as comparable to benznidazole.

The comparison of conventional serology to IHA results will be done using a 3-by-3 table (Table 6–2) with the following categories:

- ELISA tests: sero-conversion and sero-positive (sub-categories: sero-reduction and others), where “others” refers to any sero-positive results that do not satisfy the definition of “sero-reduction”.

- IHA test: negative and positive (sub-categories: titers decreasing and titers non-decreasing).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 6–2 Summary table of comparison between serology and IHA results</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>60-Day (N=x)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Positive</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Non-decreasing in titers</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Missing</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>IHA Testing</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>30-Day (N=x)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Positive</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In addition, McNemar’s test will be performed by treatment regimen for all patients in FAS (Table 6–3) with the following categories:

- ELISA tests: cure (sero-conversion and sero-reduction) versus no cure;
- IHA test: negative or positive but decreasing in titers versus positive but non-decreasing in titers.

**Table 6–3 McNemar’s test on comparison between serology and IHA results for all patients in FAS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Conventional ELISA Tests</th>
<th>Cure (sero-negative or sero-reduction)</th>
<th>No cure</th>
<th>Missing</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>$\chi^2$</th>
<th>P-Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>60-Day (N=x)</td>
<td>Negative or positive but decreasing in titers</td>
<td>xx (x%)</td>
<td>xx (x%)</td>
<td>xx (x%)</td>
<td>xx (x%)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Positive but non-decreasing in titers</td>
<td>xx (x%)</td>
<td>xx (x%)</td>
<td>xx (x%)</td>
<td>xx (x%)</td>
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</tr>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>xx (x%)</td>
<td>xx (x%)</td>
<td>xx (x%)</td>
<td>xx (x%)</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table 6–4 McNemar’s test on comparison between serology and IHA results for all sero-positive patients in FAS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Conventional ELISA Tests</th>
<th>Sero-reduction</th>
<th>Others</th>
<th>Missing</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>$\chi^2$</th>
<th>P-Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>60-Day (N=x)</td>
<td>Negative or positive but decreasing in titers</td>
<td>xx (x%)</td>
<td>xx (x%)</td>
<td>xx (x%)</td>
<td>xx (x%)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Positive but non-decreasing in titers</td>
<td>xx (x%)</td>
<td>xx (x%)</td>
<td>xx (x%)</td>
<td>xx (x%)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Missing</td>
<td>xx (x%)</td>
<td>xx (x%)</td>
<td>xx (x%)</td>
<td>xx (x%)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>xx (x%)</td>
<td>xx (x%)</td>
<td>xx (x%)</td>
<td>xx (x%)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The same test would also be performed by treatment regimen in sero-positive subjects (Table 6–4). The categories for this test are

- ELISA tests: sero-reduction versus others (sero-positive that are not sero-reduction);
- IHA test: negative or positive but decreasing in titers versus positive but non-decreasing in titers.

**Table 6–4 McNemar’s test on comparison between serology and IHA results for all sero-positive patients in FAS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Conventional ELISA Tests</th>
<th>Sero-reduction</th>
<th>Others</th>
<th>Missing</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>$\chi^2$</th>
<th>P-Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>60-Day (N=x)</td>
<td>Negative or positive but decreasing in titers</td>
<td>xx (x%)</td>
<td>xx (x%)</td>
<td>xx (x%)</td>
<td>xx (x%)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Positive but non-</td>
<td>xx (x%)</td>
<td>xx (x%)</td>
<td>xx (x%)</td>
<td>xx (x%)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Reference Number: BPD-SOP-060
Supplement Version: 6
6.3 Safety

Safety variables include adverse events (AEs), physical examination abnormalities, vital signs, ECG, hematology and blood chemistry, coagulation, and urinalysis. All analyses of safety variables will be descriptive only, no formal testing will be performed.

Adverse Events

All adverse events occurring during the study (i.e., from signing of informed consent until last visit) will be reported. The MedDRA coding system will be used to code the adverse events.

An overview of frequencies of subjects who died, experienced any adverse event, experienced any drug-related adverse event, experienced a serious adverse event (SAE), experienced a drug-related serious adverse event, or discontinued due to an adverse event will be summarized by treatment regimen.

Adverse events will be considered treatment emergent, if they first occurred or worsened at or after first application of study medication during the course of the study up to and including 7 days after last application of study medication.

Incidence of treatment emergent AEs (TEAEs), drug-related TEAEs, serious TEAEs, drug-related serious TEAEs, as well as TEAEs leading to discontinuation will be summarized by primary system organ class and high level term by treatment regimen.

The definitions of incidence are as follows:

- **Incidence of all events**: # of subjects reporting the event with a start date during or after treatment/# of subjects valid for safety.

- **Incidence of drug-related events**: # of subjects reporting a drug-related event with a start date during or after treatment/# of subjects valid for safety.

- **Incidence of events by maximum intensity**: # of subjects reporting the event at the indicated intensity with a start date during or after treatment/# of subjects valid for safety.
Adverse events leading to death, premature discontinuation and serious adverse events will be listed. In this study, all AEs of urticarial, weight loss of > 20%, severe rash, and severe polyneuropathy will be considered AEs of special safety interest. Adverse events of special safety interest will be summarized by treatment regimen.

AEs occurring between the time of consent and the first dose of study drug will be summarized separately.

Laboratory Data

Quantitative data will be summarized by means of descriptive statistics (arithmetic mean, standard deviation, median, minimum and maximum) by visit and treatment regimen for the original data as well as for the difference to baseline. Frequency tables will be provided for qualitative data. Summaries will be given by treatment regimen. The incidence of laboratory data outside the reference range (low, high) and clinically significant laboratory changes will be summarized by treatment regimen using frequency tables. The definitions of incidence are as follows:

- Incidence of high lab abnormalities: # of subjects with at least one high laboratory assessment after the start of treatment who had a normal or lower than normal laboratory assessment at baseline / # of subjects at baseline with a normal or lower than normal laboratory assessment who also had at least one valid laboratory value after start of treatment. Subjects with missing or high abnormal values at baseline are not included in the denominator.

- Incidence of low lab abnormalities: # of subjects with at least one low laboratory assessment after the start of treatment who had a normal or higher than normal laboratory assessment at baseline / # of subjects at baseline with a normal or higher than normal laboratory assessment who also had at least one valid laboratory value after start of treatment. Subjects with missing or low abnormal values at baseline are not included in the denominator.

ECG and Vital Signs Data

Quantitative ECG data, both original values and change from baseline, will be summarized by visit and treatment regimen. ECG interpretations will also be summarized by visit and treatment regimen. ECG data will be analyzed for the FAS and by age stratum.

Vital signs data will be analyzed descriptively. The original values and changes from baseline will be summarized by visit and treatment regimen.

Pregnancy Data
Pregnancy data will be listed by visit and treatment regimen.

### 6.4 Pharmacokinetics / pharmacodynamics

Plasma concentration time courses will be analyzed and reported within the study report. In addition, a full PK evaluation of the data will be performed and reported in a separate study report. Population PK methods will be used to provide parameter estimates describing the PK behavior of nifurtimox and to identify possible covariates related to age.

### 6.5 Determination of sample size

According to Guhl et al. [4], nifurtimox 12 months post-treatment cure rate is about 55%, with a sample size of 260 for the 60-day regimen, the power is 99% for the lower limit of the 95% CI to be greater than 16%.

The number of subjects in the 30-day treatment regimen is based on the width of a 95% CI for the difference of two proportions. A sample size of 130 subjects for the 30-day subjects together with 260 subjects for the 60-day subjects will produce a CI with a width of approximately 20%.

### 7. Document history and changes in the planned statistical analysis

#### Figure 7–1 Version History

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<thead>
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<th>Date</th>
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<tr>
<td>Version 2.0</td>
<td>16 FEB 2018</td>
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### 8. References


9. Appendices

9.1 Assessment of Chagas’ disease signs and symptoms

Assessments of the presence of Chagas’ disease signs and symptoms will be performed during physical examinations at Screening, Visits 3, 6, and 8 (EOT), and Visits 9, 10, and 11 (follow-up), and will be entered into the eCRF. Signs and symptoms of Chagas’ disease include but are not limited to the following:

Acute Chagas’ disease:

- Fever: usually prolonged
- malaise
- lymphadenopathy
- hepatomegaly
- splenomegaly
- subcutaneous edema (localized or generalized)
- signs of portal of entry of T. cruzi:
  - through the skin – chagoma
  - via the ocular mucous membranes - Romaña sign
- hypotonicity
- anemia
- myocarditis
- meningoencephalitis
- pneumonitis
- ECG abnormality, may include but not limited to:
  - sinus tachycardia
  - first-degree atrioventricular block
  - low QRS voltage
  - primary T-wave changes
- Chest radiograph abnormality, include variable degrees of cardiomegaly