



Study 2 (1002-047)

Pivotal Phase 3 Study Supplemental Materials

October 29, 2018



Study 2 (1002-047) Supplemental Materials Overview

Fatal Adverse Events – Unrelated to Study Medication Overview

All Fatal AEs were determined to be unrelated to study medication by the investigator

- Fatalities adjudicated as CV deaths were 0.8% in the bempedoic acid group and 0.8% in the placebo group
- The other unrelated fatalities in the bempedoic acid group included gas poisoning and sepsis as a complication of a planned abdominal surgery
- No fatal neoplasm AEs. Neoplasms as SAEs were 1.1% for bempedoic acid compared to 1.2% for placebo

	Bempedoic acid 180 mg (N=522)	Placebo (N=257)
<i>Fatal Adverse Events – unrelated to study medication</i>		
Cardiovascular death	0.8%	0.8%
Non-Cardiovascular death		
Septic shock ¹	0.2%	
Gas poisoning ²	0.2%	

¹Patient died from septic shock that was a complication of planned abdominal surgery

²Death was reported verbatim as CO₂ gas poisoning

Individual Patient Narratives

Individual Patient Narrative

Patient 1 – Unrelated Fatal AE of cardiac arrest

- Treatment Arm: bempedoic acid
- Demographics: 71-80 years old, female (North America)
- Relevant medical history and concomitant illnesses: former tobacco user, mixed hyperlipidemia, hypertension, coronary artery disease, percutaneous coronary intervention
- Relevant concomitant medications: rosuvastatin
- Description
 - Day 214: Patient took last dose of study medication
 - Day 215: Patient had acute MI and admitted to hospital
 - Day 217: Patient died (cardiac arrest)

Individual Patient Narrative

Patient 2 – Unrelated Fatal AE of septic shock

- Treatment Arm: bempedoic acid
- Demographics: 61-70 years old, female (Europe)
- Relevant medical history and concomitant illnesses: See Description, current alcohol drinker, former tobacco user
- Relevant concomitant medications: None related to infection or sepsis
- Description
 - Day 28: Patient vomited
 - Day 29: Patient took last dose of study medication
 - Day 33: Patient underwent scheduled esophagogastroduodenoscopy, due to unresolved abdominal pain and vomiting that began prior to the study. Results revealed gastritis and a hiatal hernia. Went into septic shock.
 - Day 35: Patient underwent a CT of the abdomen, which revealed gall stones and purulent cholangitis.
 - Day 36: Patient underwent endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography (ERCP), with papillotomy and extraction of calculus. A small bowel perforation and peritonitis occurred post procedure. Patient became septic and was transferred to the ICU. Right sided nosocomial pneumonia was diagnosed.
 - Day 37: Patient underwent ERCP and cholecystectomy.
 - Day 48: Patient had worsening sepsis with multiorgan failure.
 - Day 56: Patient died (septic shock) while hospitalized. She had been hospitalized a total of 22 days.

Individual Patient Narrative

Patient 3 – Unrelated Fatal AE of gas poisoning

- Treatment Arm: bempedoic acid
- Demographics: 61-70 years old, male (Europe)
- Relevant medical history and concomitant illnesses: None related to gas poisoning, current alcohol drinker, current tobacco user
- Relevant concomitant medications: None related to gas poisoning
- Description
 - Day 147: Patient took last dose of study medication
 - Day 147: Patient died (gas poisoning). Verbatim term is “acute poisoning with carbon dioxide (no further information available)”

Individual Patient Narrative

Patient 4 – Unrelated Fatal AE of arteriosclerosis coronary artery

- Treatment Arm: bempedoic acid
- Demographics: 61-70 years old, male (Europe)
- Relevant medical history and concomitant illnesses: current alcohol drinker, former tobacco user, diabetes, hypercholesterolemia, myocardial ischemia, coronary artery disease, angiogram, coronary arterial stent insertion, acute MI
- Relevant concomitant medications: aspirin, atorvastatin, bisoprolol, Levemir (insulin), Humalog insulin, ramipril
- Description
 - Day 175: Patient took last dose of study medication
 - Day 175: Patient died (arteriosclerosis coronary artery). Verbatim term is “coronary artery atheroma with probable superimposed thrombosis”

Individual Patient Narrative

Patient 5 – Unrelated Fatal AE of death

- Treatment Arm: bempedoic acid
- Demographics: 41-50 years old, male (Europe)
- Relevant medical history and concomitant illnesses: hypertension, arteriosclerosis, coronary artery disease, cardiac failure chronic, myocardial fibrosis, arteriogram coronary, coronary arterial stent insertion, MI, coronary angioplasty, vascular pseudoaneurysm
- Relevant concomitant medications: rosuvastatin, ramipril, Cardiomagnil (aspirin/magnesium hydroxide), clopidogrel, bisoprolol
- Description
 - Day 264: Patient took last dose of study medication
 - Day 264: Patient died. Verbatim term is “unknown cause of death”. Site was queried and unable to identify additional information.

Individual Patient Narrative

Patient 6 – Unrelated Fatal AE of myocardial infarction

- Treatment Arm: bempedoic acid
- Demographics: 71-80 years old, female (Europe)
- Relevant medical history and concomitant illnesses: current alcohol drinker, former tobacco user, myocardial ischemia, hypertension, peripheral arterial occlusive disease
- Relevant concomitant medications: aspirin, atorvastatin, diltiazem, glyceryl trinitrate spray, isosorbide mononitrate, metoprolol
- Description
 - Day 9: Patient took last dose of study medication
 - Day 9: Patient died (myocardial infarction)

Individual Patient Narrative (Placebo)

Patient 1 – Unrelated Fatal AE of coronary artery disease

- Treatment Arm: placebo
- Demographics: 71-80 years old, male (North America)
- Relevant medical history and concomitant illnesses: former tobacco user, diabetes, hyperlipidemia, hypertension, coronary artery disease, MI, coronary angioplasty, coronary artery bypass, aortic valve incompetence (ongoing), unstable angina, percutaneous coronary intervention, blood glucose increased, atrial fibrillation
- Relevant concomitant medications: aspirin, clopidogrel, lisinopril, metoprolol
- Description
 - Day 290: Patient took last dose of study medication
 - Day 291: Patient died (coronary artery disease)

Individual Patient Narrative (Placebo)

Patient 2 – Unrelated Fatal AE of acute coronary syndrome

- Treatment Arm: placebo
- Demographics: 61-70 years old, male (Europe)
- Relevant medical history and concomitant illnesses: current alcohol drinker, current tobacco user, hypercholesterolemia, hypertension, unstable angina, left ventricular hypertrophy
- Relevant concomitant medications: aspirin, atorvastatin, bisoprolol, isosorbide mononitrate, perindopril
- Description
 - Day 168: Patient experience TEAE of myocardial infarction and admitted to hospital
 - Day 170: Patient took last dose of study medication
 - Day 170: Patient died (acute coronary syndrome)