Zuranolon (Zurzuvae™)

Biogen GmbH

Anhang 4-G zu Modul 4 A
Ergebnisse der Meta-Analyse

Behandlung von Erwachsenen mit postpartaler Depression (PPD) nach Entbindung

Stand: 15.07.2026

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1 Baseline Charakteristika

1.1 Dargestellt nach der ITT-Population

Summary of Demographics and Baseline Characteristics: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Variable Statistic or Category	Placebo (N=177)	Zuranolone (N=176)	Total (N=353)
Age at informed consent date (years)			
n	177	176	353
Mean (SD)	29.4 (5.92)	29.6 (5.67)	29.5 (5.79)
Median	29.0	29.0	29.0
Q1, Q3	25.0, 34.0	25.0, 33.0	25.0, 33.0
Min, Max	18, 43	18, 44	18, 44
Age at informed consent date (years) - Category, n (%)			
n [1]	177	176	353
18-24 years	39 (22.0)	37 (21.0)	76 (21.5)
25-45 years	138 (78.0)	139 (79.0)	277 (78.5)
Ethnicity, n (%)			
n [1]	177	176	353
Not Hispanic or Latino	116 (65.5)	124 (70.5)	240 (68.0)
Hispanic or Latino	61 (34.5)	50 (28.4)	111 (31.4)
Not Reported	0	2 (1.1)	2 (0.6)

Abbreviations: SD = Standard Deviation; Min = Minimum; Max = Maximum; BMI = Body Mass Index.
[1] Used as the denominator of percentage for the respective section.
[2] Education level, Civil/Marital status, Employment status, COVID-19 history, and Psychotherapy were collected only in 217-PPD-301 study.
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Summary of Demographics and Baseline Characteristics: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Variable Statistic or Category	Placebo (N=177)	Zuranolone (N=176)	Total (N=353)
Race, n (%)			
n [1]	177	176	353
White	110 (62.1)	113 (64.2)	223 (63.2)
Black or African American	53 (29.9)	57 (32.4)	110 (31.2)
More than One Race	3 (1.7)	3 (1.7)	6 (1.7)
Other	4 (2.3)	0	4 (1.1)
American Indian or Alaska Native	3 (1.7)	0	3 (0.8)
Asian	2 (1.1)	2 (1.1)	4 (1.1)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	1 (0.6)	0	1 (0.3)
Not Reported	1 (0.6)	1 (0.6)	2 (0.6)
Race - Category, n (%)			
n [1]	177	176	353
Black or African American	53 (29.9)	57 (32.4)	110 (31.2)
White	110 (62.1)	113 (64.2)	223 (63.2)
Other	14 (7.9)	6 (3.4)	20 (5.7)
Education level, n (%) [2]			
n [1]	99	96	195
Less than or equal to 12th grade, no diploma	4 (4.0)	4 (4.2)	8 (4.1)
12th grade diploma or GED	33 (33.3)	31 (32.3)	64 (32.8)
Some college but no degree	25 (25.3)	22 (22.9)	47 (24.1)
Occupational associate degree	3 (3.0)	2 (2.1)	5 (2.6)
Academic associate degree	6 (6.1)	6 (6.3)	12 (6.2)
Bachelor's degree	18 (18.2)	24 (25.0)	42 (21.5)
Master's degree	9 (9.1)	5 (5.2)	14 (7.2)
Professional degree	1 (1.0)	2 (2.1)	3 (1.5)
Doctoral degree	0	0	0

Abbreviations: SD = Standard Deviation; Min = Minimum; Max = Maximum; BMI = Body Mass Index.

[1] Used as the denominator of percentage for the respective section.

[2] Education level, Civil/Marital status, Employment status, COVID-19 history, and Psychotherapy were collected only in 217-PPD-301 study.

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Summary of Demographics and Baseline Characteristics: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Variable Statistic or Category	Placebo (N=177)	Zuranolone (N=176)	Total (N=353)
Civil/Marital status, n (%) [2]			
n [1]	99	96	195
Married	51 (51.5)	37 (38.5)	88 (45.1)
Never Married	39 (39.4)	40 (41.7)	79 (40.5)
Divorced	3 (3.0)	7 (7.3)	10 (5.1)
Domestic Partner	6 (6.1)	11 (11.5)	17 (8.7)
Single	0	1 (1.0)	1 (0.5)
Employment status, n (%) [2]			
n [1]	99	96	195
Full-time (>= 35 hours per week)	25 (25.3)	33 (34.4)	58 (29.7)
Part-time (< 35 hours per week)	12 (12.1)	7 (7.3)	19 (9.7)
Retired	0	1 (1.0)	1 (0.5)
Unemployed	54 (54.5)	44 (45.8)	98 (50.3)
Other	8 (8.1)	11 (11.5)	19 (9.7)
Country, n (%)			
n [1]	177	176	353
US	175 (98.9)	173 (98.3)	348 (98.6)
Rest of World	2 (1.1)	3 (1.7)	5 (1.4)

Abbreviations: SD = Standard Deviation; Min = Minimum; Max = Maximum; BMI = Body Mass Index.

[1] Used as the denominator of percentage for the respective section.

[2] Education level, Civil/Marital status, Employment status, COVID-19 history, and Psychotherapy were collected only in 217-PPD-301 study.

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Summary of Demographics and Baseline Characteristics: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Variable Statistic or Category	Placebo (N=177)	Zuranolone (N=176)	Total (N=353)
Height (cm)			
n	173	173	346
Mean (SD)	162.68 (6.754)	163.98 (7.601)	163.33 (7.209)
Median	162.60	164.50	163.00
Q1, Q3	158.00, 167.50	158.50, 169.00	158.50, 167.64
Min, Max	147.3, 181.6	144.8, 185.4	144.8, 185.4
Weight (kg)			
n	173	174	347
Mean (SD)	79.39 (21.285)	83.50 (18.874)	81.45 (20.188)
Median	76.50	81.60	79.60
Q1, Q3	64.20, 93.00	70.00, 96.40	66.30, 95.00
Min, Max	44.5, 172.4	47.7, 144.2	44.5, 172.4
BMI (kg/m^2)			
n	173	173	346
Mean (SD)	29.85 (7.094)	30.99 (6.265)	30.42 (6.707)
Median	28.70	30.82	29.81
Q1, Q3	25.00, 34.47	26.49, 34.71	25.48, 34.70
Min, Max	16.5, 56.1	19.0, 47.2	16.5, 56.1

Abbreviations: SD = Standard Deviation; Min = Minimum; Max = Maximum; BMI = Body Mass Index.

[1] Used as the denominator of percentage for the respective section.

[2] Education level, Civil/Marital status, Employment status, COVID-19 history, and Psychotherapy were collected only in 217-PPD-301 study.

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Summary of Demographics and Baseline Characteristics: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Variable Statistic or Category	Placebo (N=177)	Zuranolone (N=176)	Total (N=353)
BMI (kg/m^2) - Category, n (%)			
n [1]	173	173	346
<=18.4	2 (1.2)	0	2 (0.6)
18.5-24.9	41 (23.7)	33 (19.1)	74 (21.4)
25-29.9	54 (31.2)	45 (26.0)	99 (28.6)
>=30	76 (43.9)	95 (54.9)	171 (49.4)
BMI (kg/m^2) - Category 2, n (%)			
n [1]	173	173	346
<=24.9	43 (24.9)	33 (19.1)	76 (22.0)
25-29.9	54 (31.2)	45 (26.0)	99 (28.6)
>=30	76 (43.9)	95 (54.9)	171 (49.4)
Baseline antidepressant use, n (%)			
n [1]	177	176	353
Yes	28 (15.8)	31 (17.6)	59 (16.7)
No	149 (84.2)	145 (82.4)	294 (83.3)

Abbreviations: SD = Standard Deviation; Min = Minimum; Max = Maximum; BMI = Body Mass Index.

[1] Used as the denominator of percentage for the respective section.

[2] Education level, Civil/Marital status, Employment status, COVID-19 history, and Psychotherapy were collected only in 217-PPD-301 study.

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Summary of Demographics and Baseline Characteristics: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Variable Statistic or Category	Placebo (N=177)	Zuranolone (N=176)	Total (N=353)
Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score - Category, n (%)			
n [1]	173	174	347
<28 (median of baseline HAMD-17 total score)	54 (31.2)	63 (36.2)	117 (33.7)
>=28 (median of baseline HAMD-17 total score)	119 (68.8)	111 (63.8)	230 (66.3)
Onset of PPD, n (%)			
n [1]	177	176	353
3rd Trimester	64 (36.2)	67 (38.1)	131 (37.1)
Postpartum	113 (63.8)	109 (61.9)	222 (62.9)
History of PPD, n (%)			
n [1]	177	176	353
1st Episode	150 (84.7)	149 (84.7)	299 (84.7)
Recurrent Episode	27 (15.3)	27 (15.3)	54 (15.3)

Abbreviations: SD = Standard Deviation; Min = Minimum; Max = Maximum; BMI = Body Mass Index.

[1] Used as the denominator of percentage for the respective section.

[2] Education level, Civil/Marital status, Employment status, COVID-19 history, and Psychotherapy were collected only in 217-PPD-301 study.

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Summary of Demographics and Baseline Characteristics: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Variable Statistic or Category	Placebo (N=177)	Zuranolone (N=176)	Total (N=353)
Family History of PPD, n (%)			
n [1]	177	176	353
Yes	26 (14.7)	31 (17.6)	57 (16.1)
No/Unknown	151 (85.3)	145 (82.4)	296 (83.9)
COVID-19 History, n (%) [2]			
n [1]	101	99	200
COVID-19	0	1 (1.0)	1 (0.5)
Suspected COVID-19	0	0	0
Patient Isolation	0	0	0
SARS-CoV-2 Test Positive	6 (5.9)	3 (3.0)	9 (4.5)
Hospitalization	0	0	0
Not Impacted	95 (94.1)	95 (96.0)	190 (95.0)
Depression with Elevated Anxiety, by Baseline HAMD-17 Anxiety Subscale, n (%)			
n [1]	173	174	347
>=7 (Normalized Score >=39)	168 (97.1)	168 (96.6)	336 (96.8)
<7 (Normalized Score <39)	5 (2.9)	6 (3.4)	11 (3.2)

Abbreviations: SD = Standard Deviation; Min = Minimum; Max = Maximum; BMI = Body Mass Index.

[1] Used as the denominator of percentage for the respective section.

[2] Education level, Civil/Marital status, Employment status, COVID-19 history, and Psychotherapy were collected only in 217-PPD-301 study.

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Summary of Demographics and Baseline Characteristics: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Variable Statistic or Category	Placebo (N=177)	Zuranolone (N=176)	Total (N=353)
Depression with Elevated Anxiety, by Baseline HAMA Total Score, n (%)			
n [1]	173	174	347
>=20	144 (83.2)	140 (80.5)	284 (81.8)
<20	29 (16.8)	34 (19.5)	63 (18.2)
Any antidepressant medication ever taken, n (%)			
n [1]	177	176	353
Yes	53 (29.9)	60 (34.1)	113 (32.0)
No	124 (70.1)	116 (65.9)	240 (68.0)
Concomitant Procedures - Psychotherapy, n (%) [2]			
n [1]	101	99	200
Yes	1 (1.0)	2 (2.0)	3 (1.5)
No	100 (99.0)	97 (98.0)	197 (98.5)

Abbreviations: SD = Standard Deviation; Min = Minimum; Max = Maximum; BMI = Body Mass Index.

[1] Used as the denominator of percentage for the respective section.

[2] Education level, Civil/Marital status, Employment status, COVID-19 history, and Psychotherapy were collected only in 217-PPD-301 study.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-demog.sas:t-demog-pooled-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 11JUL2025

1.2 Dargestellt nach der Safety-Population

Summary of Demographics and Baseline Characteristics: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety population

Page: 1 of 8

Variable Statistic or Category	Placebo (N=171)	Zuranolone (N=176)	Total (N=347)
Age at informed consent date (years)			
n	171	176	347
Mean (SD)	29.4 (5.96)	29.6 (5.66)	29.5 (5.80)
Median	30.0	29.0	29.0
Q1, Q3	25.0, 34.0	25.0, 33.0	25.0, 33.0
Min, Max	18, 43	18, 44	18, 44
Age at informed consent date (years) - Category, n (%)			
n [1]	171	176	347
18-24 years	37 (21.6)	36 (20.5)	73 (21.0)
25-45 years	134 (78.4)	140 (79.5)	274 (79.0)
Ethnicity, n (%)			
n [1]	171	176	347
Not Hispanic or Latino	113 (66.1)	124 (70.5)	237 (68.3)
Hispanic or Latino	58 (33.9)	51 (29.0)	109 (31.4)
Not Reported	0	1 (0.6)	1 (0.3)

Abbreviations: SD = Standard Deviation; Min = Minimum; Max = Maximum; BMI = Body Mass Index.
[1] Used as the denominator of percentage for the respective section.
[2] Education level, Civil/Marital status, Employment status, COVID-19 history, and Psychotherapy were collected only in 217-PPD-301 study.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-demog.sas:t-demog-pooled-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 11JUL2025

Summary of Demographics and Baseline Characteristics: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety population

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Variable Statistic or Category	Placebo (N=171)	Zuranolone (N=176)	Total (N=347)
Race, n (%)			
n [1]	171	176	347
White	108 (63.2)	113 (64.2)	221 (63.7)
Black or African American	50 (29.2)	56 (31.8)	106 (30.5)
More than One Race	2 (1.2)	4 (2.3)	6 (1.7)
Other	4 (2.3)	0	4 (1.2)
American Indian or Alaska Native	3 (1.8)	0	3 (0.9)
Asian	2 (1.2)	2 (1.1)	4 (1.2)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	1 (0.6)	0	1 (0.3)
Not Reported	1 (0.6)	1 (0.6)	2 (0.6)
Race - Category, n (%)			
n [1]	171	176	347
Black or African American	50 (29.2)	56 (31.8)	106 (30.5)
White	108 (63.2)	113 (64.2)	221 (63.7)
Other	13 (7.6)	7 (4.0)	20 (5.8)
Education level, n (%) [2]			
n [1]	96	95	191
Less than or equal to 12th grade, no diploma	3 (3.1)	4 (4.2)	7 (3.7)
12th grade diploma or GED	32 (33.3)	30 (31.6)	62 (32.5)
Some college but no degree	25 (26.0)	22 (23.2)	47 (24.6)
Occupational associate degree	3 (3.1)	2 (2.1)	5 (2.6)
Academic associate degree	6 (6.3)	6 (6.3)	12 (6.3)
Bachelor's degree	17 (17.7)	24 (25.3)	41 (21.5)
Master's degree	9 (9.4)	5 (5.3)	14 (7.3)
Professional degree	1 (1.0)	2 (2.1)	3 (1.6)
Doctoral degree	0	0	0

Abbreviations: SD = Standard Deviation; Min = Minimum; Max = Maximum; BMI = Body Mass Index.

[1] Used as the denominator of percentage for the respective section.

[2] Education level, Civil/Marital status, Employment status, COVID-19 history, and Psychotherapy were collected only in 217-PPD-301 study.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-demog.sas:t-demog-pooled-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 11JUL2025

Summary of Demographics and Baseline Characteristics: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety population

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Variable Statistic or Category	Placebo (N=171)	Zuranolone (N=176)	Total (N=347)
Civil/Marital status, n (%) [2]			
n [1]	96	95	191
Married	50 (52.1)	37 (38.9)	87 (45.5)
Never Married	37 (38.5)	39 (41.1)	76 (39.8)
Divorced	3 (3.1)	7 (7.4)	10 (5.2)
Domestic Partner	6 (6.3)	11 (11.6)	17 (8.9)
Single	0	1 (1.1)	1 (0.5)
Employment status, n (%) [2]			
n [1]	96	95	191
Full-time (>= 35 hours per week)	24 (25.0)	32 (33.7)	56 (29.3)
Part-time (< 35 hours per week)	10 (10.4)	7 (7.4)	17 (8.9)
Retired	0	1 (1.1)	1 (0.5)
Unemployed	54 (56.3)	44 (46.3)	98 (51.3)
Other	8 (8.3)	11 (11.6)	19 (9.9)
Country, n (%)			
n [1]	171	176	347
US	169 (98.8)	173 (98.3)	342 (98.6)
Rest of World	2 (1.2)	3 (1.7)	5 (1.4)

Abbreviations: SD = Standard Deviation; Min = Minimum; Max = Maximum; BMI = Body Mass Index.

[1] Used as the denominator of percentage for the respective section.

[2] Education level, Civil/Marital status, Employment status, COVID-19 history, and Psychotherapy were collected only in 217-PPD-301 study.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-demog.sas:t-demog-pooled-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 11JUL2025

Summary of Demographics and Baseline Characteristics: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety population

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Variable Statistic or Category	Placebo (N=171)	Zuranolone (N=176)	Total (N=347)
Height (cm)			
n	171	175	346
Mean (SD)	162.64 (6.600)	164.01 (7.716)	163.33 (7.209)
Median	162.60	164.50	163.00
Q1, Q3	158.00, 167.50	158.50, 169.00	158.50, 167.64
Min, Max	147.3, 181.6	144.8, 185.4	144.8, 185.4
Weight (kg)			
n	171	176	347
Mean (SD)	79.52 (21.235)	83.33 (18.989)	81.45 (20.188)
Median	76.50	81.60	79.60
Q1, Q3	64.20, 93.89	69.90, 96.30	66.30, 95.00
Min, Max	44.5, 172.4	45.8, 144.2	44.5, 172.4
BMI (kg/m^2)			
n	171	175	346
Mean (SD)	29.92 (7.091)	30.90 (6.291)	30.42 (6.707)
Median	28.72	30.70	29.81
Q1, Q3	25.00, 34.58	26.40, 34.71	25.48, 34.70
Min, Max	16.5, 56.1	19.0, 47.2	16.5, 56.1

Abbreviations: SD = Standard Deviation; Min = Minimum; Max = Maximum; BMI = Body Mass Index.

[1] Used as the denominator of percentage for the respective section.

[2] Education level, Civil/Marital status, Employment status, COVID-19 history, and Psychotherapy were collected only in 217-PPD-301 study.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-demog.sas:t-demog-pooled-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 11JUL2025

Summary of Demographics and Baseline Characteristics: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety population

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Variable Statistic or Category	Placebo (N=171)	Zuranolone (N=176)	Total (N=347)
BMI (kg/m^2) - Category, n (%)			
n [1]	171	175	346
<=18.4	2 (1.2)	0	2 (0.6)
18.5-24.9	40 (23.4)	34 (19.4)	74 (21.4)
25-29.9	53 (31.0)	46 (26.3)	99 (28.6)
>=30	76 (44.4)	95 (54.3)	171 (49.4)
BMI (kg/m^2) - Category 2, n (%)			
n [1]	171	175	346
<=24.9	42 (24.6)	34 (19.4)	76 (22.0)
25-29.9	53 (31.0)	46 (26.3)	99 (28.6)
>=30	76 (44.4)	95 (54.3)	171 (49.4)
Baseline antidepressant use, n (%)			
n [1]	171	176	347
Yes	28 (16.4)	31 (17.6)	59 (17.0)
No	143 (83.6)	145 (82.4)	288 (83.0)

Abbreviations: SD = Standard Deviation; Min = Minimum; Max = Maximum; BMI = Body Mass Index.

[1] Used as the denominator of percentage for the respective section.

[2] Education level, Civil/Marital status, Employment status, COVID-19 history, and Psychotherapy were collected only in 217-PPD-301 study.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-demog.sas:t-demog-pooled-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 11JUL2025

Summary of Demographics and Baseline Characteristics: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety population

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Variable Statistic or Category	Placebo (N=171)	Zuranolone (N=176)	Total (N=347)
Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score - Category, n (%)			
n [1]	171	176	347
<28 (median of baseline HAMD-17 total score)	53 (31.0)	64 (36.4)	117 (33.7)
>=28 (median of baseline HAMD-17 total score)	118 (69.0)	112 (63.6)	230 (66.3)
Onset of PPD, n (%)			
n [1]	171	176	347
3rd Trimester	62 (36.3)	67 (38.1)	129 (37.2)
Postpartum	109 (63.7)	109 (61.9)	218 (62.8)
History of PPD, n (%)			
n [1]	171	176	347
1st Episode	144 (84.2)	149 (84.7)	293 (84.4)
Recurrent Episode	27 (15.8)	27 (15.3)	54 (15.6)

Abbreviations: SD = Standard Deviation; Min = Minimum; Max = Maximum; BMI = Body Mass Index.

[1] Used as the denominator of percentage for the respective section.

[2] Education level, Civil/Marital status, Employment status, COVID-19 history, and Psychotherapy were collected only in 217-PPD-301 study.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-demog.sas:t-demog-pooled-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 11JUL2025

Summary of Demographics and Baseline Characteristics: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety population

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Variable Statistic or Category	Placebo (N=171)	Zuranolone (N=176)	Total (N=347)
Family History of PPD, n (%)			
n [1]	171	176	347
Yes	26 (15.2)	31 (17.6)	57 (16.4)
No/Unknown	145 (84.8)	145 (82.4)	290 (83.6)
COVID-19 History, n (%) [2]			
n [1]	98	98	196
COVID-19	0	1 (1.0)	1 (0.5)
Suspected COVID-19	0	0	0
Patient Isolation	0	0	0
SARS-CoV-2 Test Positive	6 (6.1)	3 (3.1)	9 (4.6)
Hospitalization	0	0	0
Not Impacted	92 (93.9)	94 (95.9)	186 (94.9)
Depression with Elevated Anxiety, by Baseline HAMD-17 Anxiety Subscale, n (%)			
n [1]	171	176	347
>=7 (Normalized Score >=39)	166 (97.1)	170 (96.6)	336 (96.8)
<7 (Normalized Score <39)	5 (2.9)	6 (3.4)	11 (3.2)

Abbreviations: SD = Standard Deviation; Min = Minimum; Max = Maximum; BMI = Body Mass Index.

[1] Used as the denominator of percentage for the respective section.

[2] Education level, Civil/Marital status, Employment status, COVID-19 history, and Psychotherapy were collected only in 217-PPD-301 study.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-demog.sas:t-demog-pooled-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 11JUL2025

Summary of Demographics and Baseline Characteristics: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety population

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Variable Statistic or Category	Placebo (N=171)	Zuranolone (N=176)	Total (N=347)
Depression with Elevated Anxiety, by Baseline HAMA Total Score, n (%)			
n [1]	171	176	347
>=20	142 (83.0)	142 (80.7)	284 (81.8)
<20	29 (17.0)	34 (19.3)	63 (18.2)
Any antidepressant medication ever taken, n (%)			
n [1]	171	176	347
Yes	52 (30.4)	61 (34.7)	113 (32.6)
No	119 (69.6)	115 (65.3)	234 (67.4)
Concomitant Procedures - Psychotherapy, n (%) [2]			
n [1]	98	98	196
Yes	1 (1.0)	2 (2.0)	3 (1.5)
No	97 (99.0)	96 (98.0)	193 (98.5)

Abbreviations: SD = Standard Deviation; Min = Minimum; Max = Maximum; BMI = Body Mass Index.

[1] Used as the denominator of percentage for the respective section.

[2] Education level, Civil/Marital status, Employment status, COVID-19 history, and Psychotherapy were collected only in 217-PPD-301 study.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-demog.sas:t-demog-pooled-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 11JUL2025

1.3 PPD-Schweregrad

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Cumulative Frequency of Baseline MADRS Total Score: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population (Moderate Baseline MADRS Severity Subgroup)

Page: 1 of 1

	Placebo (N=71)	Zuranolone (N =81)	Total (N =152)
Baseline MARDS Total Score, n (%)			
22	1 (1.4)	0	1 (0.7)
<= 23	2 (2.8)	0	2 (1.3)
<= 24	2 (2.8)	2 (2.5)	4 (2.6)
<= 25	3 (4.2)	4 (4.9)	7 (4.6)
<= 26	4 (5.6)	7 (8.6)	11 (7.2)
<= 27	5 (7.0)	11 (13.6)	16 (10.5)
<= 28	9 (12.7)	16 (19.8)	25 (16.4)
<= 29	16 (22.5)	24 (29.6)	40 (26.3)
<= 30	25 (35.2)	33 (40.7)	58 (38.2)
<= 31	32 (45.1)	42 (51.9)	74 (48.7)
<= 32	46 (64.8)	53 (65.4)	99 (65.1)
<= 33	58 (81.7)	63 (77.8)	121 (79.6)
<= 34	71 (100)	81 (100)	152 (100)

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-bl-madrs-mod.sas:t-bl-madrs-mod-pl-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 22OCT2025

Summary of Baseline Subgroups based on MADRS Total Score, EPDS Total Score, CGI-S Score and PHQ-9 Total Score: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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	Placebo (N = 177)	Zuranolone (N = 176)	Overall (N = 353)
Baseline MADRS Total Score			
n	172	174	346
Mean	35.6	35.2	35.4
SD	4.76	4.97	4.86
Median	35.0	35.0	35.0
Min, Max	22, 50	24, 49	22, 50
Baseline MADRS Total Score Group, n (%)			
n	172	174	346
20 - 34 (Moderate)	71 (41.3)	81 (46.6)	152 (43.9)
>= 35 (Severe)	101 (58.7)	93 (53.4)	194 (56.1)
Baseline EPDS Total Score			
n	173	174	347
Mean	20.1	20.6	20.3
SD	3.97	3.79	3.88
Median	21.0	20.0	21.0
Min, Max	6, 29	13, 30	6, 30

Abbreviations: CGI-S = Clinical Global Impression - Severity; EPDS = Edinburgh Postpartum Depression Scale; MADRS = Montgomery-Asberg Depression Rating Scale; PHQ-9 = 9-item Patient Health Questionnaire.
NOTE 1: Treatment group percentages are based on n, the number of participants with non-missing data.
[1] Includes 1 participant (zuranolone) with a CGI-S score of 3 (Mildly Ill).
[2] Includes 6 zuranolone and 4 placebo participants with a PHQ-9 total score that indicates mild depression, and 1 placebo participant with a PHQ-9 total score that indicates minimal depression.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-summ-dis-sev.sas:t-summ-dis-sev-pl-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 22OCT2025

Summary of Baseline Subgroups based on MADRS Total Score, EPDS Total Score, CGI-S Score and PHQ-9 Total Score: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 2 of 3

	Placebo (N = 177)	Zuranolone (N = 176)	Overall (N = 353)
Baseline EPDS Total Score Group, n (%)			
n	173	174	347
< 20	69 (39.9)	73 (42.0)	142 (40.9)
>= 20	104 (60.1)	101 (58.0)	205 (59.1)
Baseline CGI-S Score			
n	173	174	347
Mean	4.9	5.0	4.9
SD	0.55	0.62	0.59
Median	5.0	5.0	5.0
Min, Max	4, 6	3, 6	3, 6
Baseline CGI-S Score Group, n (%)			
n	173	174	347
4 (Moderately Ill) [1]	35 (20.2)	34 (19.5)	69 (19.9)
5 (Markedly Ill)	119 (68.8)	110 (63.2)	229 (66.0)
6 (Severely Ill)	19 (11.0)	30 (17.2)	49 (14.1)

Abbreviations: CGI-S = Clinical Global Impression - Severity; EPDS = Edinburgh Postpartum Depression Scale; MADRS = Montgomery-Asberg Depression Rating Scale; PHQ-9 = 9-item Patient Health Questionnaire.
NOTE 1: Treatment group percentages are based on n, the number of participants with non-missing data.
[1] Includes 1 participant (zuranolone) with a CGI-S score of 3 (Mildly Ill).
[2] Includes 6 zuranolone and 4 placebo participants with a PHQ-9 total score that indicates mild depression, and 1 placebo participant with a PHQ-9 total score that indicates minimal depression.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-summ-dis-sev.sas:t-summ-dis-sev-pl-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 22OCT2025

Summary of Baseline Subgroups based on MADRS Total Score, EPDS Total Score, CGI-S Score and PHQ-9 Total Score: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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	Placebo (N = 177)	Zuranolone (N = 176)	Overall (N = 353)
Baseline PHQ-9 Total Score			
n	173	174	347
Mean	18.7	18.8	18.8
SD	4.36	4.44	4.39
Median	19.0	19.0	19.0
Min, Max	4, 27	7, 27	4, 27
Baseline PHQ-9 Total Score Group, n (%)			
n	173	174	347
<= 14 (Mild to Moderate Depression) [2]	31 (17.9)	31 (17.8)	62 (17.9)
15-19 (Moderately Severe Depression)	58 (33.5)	59 (33.9)	117 (33.7)
>=20 (Severe Depression)	84 (48.6)	84 (48.3)	168 (48.4)

Abbreviations: CGI-S = Clinical Global Impression - Severity; EPDS = Edinburgh Postpartum Depression Scale; MADRS = Montgomery-Asberg Depression Rating Scale; PHQ-9 = 9-item Patient Health Questionnaire.

NOTE 1: Treatment group percentages are based on n, the number of participants with non-missing data.

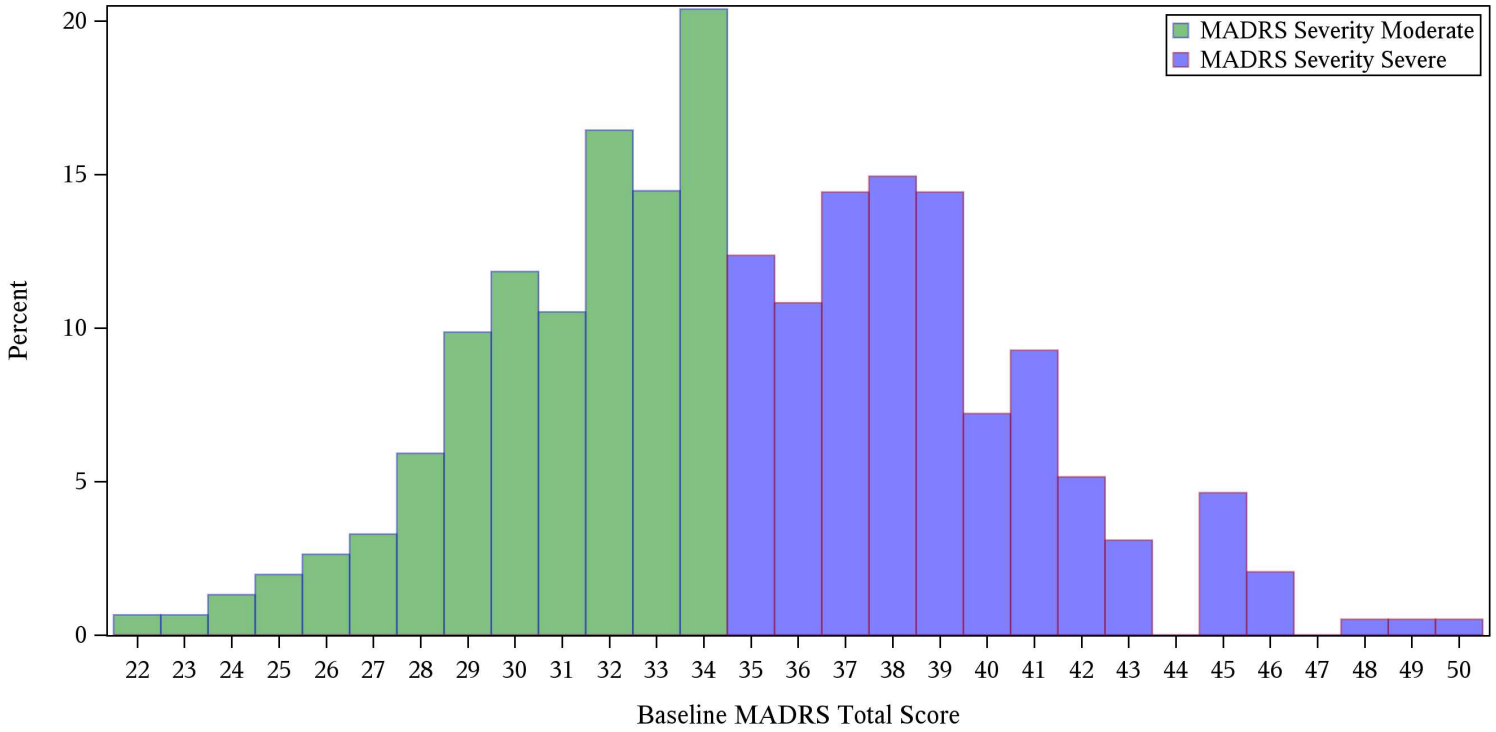
[1] Includes 1 participant (zuranolone) with a CGI-S score of 3 (Mildly Ill).

[2] Includes 6 zuranolone and 4 placebo participants with a PHQ-9 total score that indicates mild depression, and 1 placebo participant with a PHQ-9 total score that indicates minimal depression.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-summ-dis-sev.sas:t-summ-dis-sev-pl-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 22OCT2025

Histogram of Baseline MADRS Total Score by Baseline MADRS Severity: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/f-hist-madrs.sas:f-hist-madrs-pl-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 02OCT2025

2 Morbidität

2.1 HAMD-17

2.1.1 MMRM

Model-based Results on Change from Baseline in Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAMD-17) Total Score: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 1 of 3

	Placebo (N=177)	Zuranolone (N=176)
Day 3		
n	170	172
LS Mean (SE)	-7.70 (0.542)	-10.83 (0.538)
95% CI for the LS Mean	-8.77, -6.64	-11.89, -9.77
Difference (Zuranolone - Placebo)		
LS Mean (SE)		-3.12 (0.764)
95% CI for the LS Mean		-4.63, -1.62
p-value		<0.0001
Hedges' g (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.441
95% CI for Hedges' g		-0.6554, -0.2264
Day 8		
n	169	168
LS Mean (SE)	-10.97 (0.589)	-14.59 (0.586)
95% CI for the LS Mean	-12.13, -9.81	-15.74, -13.43
Difference (Zuranolone - Placebo)		
LS Mean (SE)		-3.62 (0.831)
95% CI for the LS Mean		-5.25, -1.98
p-value		<0.0001
Hedges' g (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.473
95% CI for Hedges' g		-0.6894, -0.2564

NOTE 1: Model used is the Mixed Model for Repeated Measures (MMRM) with antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAMD-17 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction as fixed effects with unstructured covariance structure.
NOTE 2: The MMRM analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
NOTE 3: The HAMD-17 total score was calculated as the sum of the 17 individual item scores. A negative change indicates improvement.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hamd-mmrm-pl-ovr.sas:t-hamd-mmrm-pl-ovr-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 14JUL2025

Model-based Results on Change from Baseline in Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAMD-17) Total Score: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 2 of 3

	Placebo (N=177)	Zuranolone (N=176)
Day 15		
n	163	167
LS Mean (SE)	-12.46 (0.627)	-16.59 (0.622)
95% CI for the LS Mean	-13.70, -11.23	-17.81, -15.36
Difference (Zuranolone - Placebo)		
LS Mean (SE)		-4.12 (0.884)
95% CI for the LS Mean		-5.86, -2.39
p-value		<0.0001
Hedges' g (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.513
95% CI for Hedges' g		-0.7322, -0.2935
Day 21		
n	156	158
LS Mean (SE)	-13.82 (0.660)	-16.60 (0.655)
95% CI for the LS Mean	-15.12, -12.53	-17.88, -15.31
Difference (Zuranolone - Placebo)		
LS Mean (SE)		-2.77 (0.930)
95% CI for the LS Mean		-4.60, -0.94
p-value		0.0031
Hedges' g (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.335
95% CI for Hedges' g		-0.5582, -0.1127

NOTE 1: Model used is the Mixed Model for Repeated Measures (MMRM) with antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAMD-17 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction as fixed effects with unstructured covariance structure.
NOTE 2: The MMRM analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
NOTE 3: The HAMD-17 total score was calculated as the sum of the 17 individual item scores. A negative change indicates improvement.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hamd-mmrm-pl-ovr.sas:t-hamd-mmrm-pl-ovr-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 14JUL2025

Model-based Results on Change from Baseline in Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAMD-17) Total Score: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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	Placebo (N=177)	Zuranolone (N=176)
Day 45		
n	154	157
LS Mean (SE)	-14.68 (0.656)	-18.52 (0.651)
95% CI for the LS Mean	-15.97, -13.39	-19.80, -17.24
Difference (Zuranolone - Placebo)		
LS Mean (SE)		-3.83 (0.925)
95% CI for the LS Mean		-5.65, -2.01
p-value		<0.0001
Hedges' g (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.469
95% CI for Hedges' g		-0.6944, -0.2437

NOTE 1: Model used is the Mixed Model for Repeated Measures (MMRM) with antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAMD-17 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction as fixed effects with unstructured covariance structure.
NOTE 2: The MMRM analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
NOTE 3: The HAMD-17 total score was calculated as the sum of the 17 individual item scores. A negative change indicates improvement.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hamd-mmrm-pl-ovr.sas:t-hamd-mmrm-pl-ovr-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 14JUL2025

2.1.2 Ansprechen

2.1.2.1 Responder-Analysen

2.1.2.1 .1 ITT-Population

Summary of Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAMD-17) Response (>=50% reduction from baseline in total score): Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 1 of 5

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=177)	Zuranolone (N =176)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	173	174
Day 3		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	32 (18.5)	56 (32.2)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	3 (1.7)	2 (1.1)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.723
95% CI for the RR		(1.186, 2.503)
p-value for RR		0.0043
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		2.147
95% CI for the OR		(1.301, 3.541)
p-value for OR		0.0028
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.137
95% CI for the ARR		(0.050, 0.224)
p-value for ARR		0.0020

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAMD-17 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure. Relative risk, odds ratio, and absolute risk reduction are estimated from the same GEE model with "Log", "Logit", and "Identity" link function respectively. NE indicates not estimable due to model not converging.
NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAMD-17 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.
[2] Number of subjects with a HAMD-17 response (50% or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hamd-resp50-pl-ovr.sas:t-hamd-resp50-pl-ovr-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 14JUL2025

Summary of Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAMD-17) Response (>=50% reduction from baseline in total score): Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 2 of 5

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=177)	Zuranolone (N =176)
Day 8		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	57 (32.9)	96 (55.2)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	4 (2.3)	6 (3.4)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.655
95% CI for the RR		(1.299, 2.110)
p-value for RR		0.0000
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		2.595
95% CI for the OR		(1.667, 4.040)
p-value for OR		0.0000
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.226
95% CI for the ARR		(0.127, 0.326)
p-value for ARR		0.0000

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAMD-17 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure. Relative risk, odds ratio, and absolute risk reduction are estimated from the same GEE model with "Log", "Logit", and "Identity" link function respectively. NE indicates not estimable due to model not converging.
NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAMD-17 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.
[2] Number of subjects with a HAMD-17 response (50% or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hamd-resp50-pl-ovr.sas:t-hamd-resp50-pl-ovr-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 14JUL2025

Summary of Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAMD-17) Response (>=50% reduction from baseline in total score): Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 3 of 5

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=177)	Zuranolone (N =176)
Day 15		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	70 (40.5)	106 (60.9)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	10 (5.8)	7 (4.0)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.507
95% CI for the RR		(1.219, 1.863)
p-value for RR		0.0002
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		2.338
95% CI for the OR		(1.510, 3.620)
p-value for OR		0.0001
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.207
95% CI for the ARR		(0.106, 0.309)
p-value for ARR		0.0001

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAMD-17 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure. Relative risk, odds ratio, and absolute risk reduction are estimated from the same GEE model with "Log", "Logit", and "Identity" link function respectively. NE indicates not estimable due to model not converging.
NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAMD-17 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.
[2] Number of subjects with a HAMD-17 response (50% or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hamd-resp50-pl-ovr.sas:t-hamd-resp50-pl-ovr-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 14JUL2025

Summary of Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAMD-17) Response (>=50% reduction from baseline in total score): Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=177)	Zuranolone (N =176)
Day 21		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	76 (43.9)	103 (59.2)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	17 (9.8)	16 (9.2)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.342
95% CI for the RR		(1.098, 1.641)
p-value for RR		0.0041
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.904
95% CI for the OR		(1.229, 2.951)
p-value for OR		0.0040
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.155
95% CI for the ARR		(0.054, 0.257)
p-value for ARR		0.0027

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAMD-17 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure. Relative risk, odds ratio, and absolute risk reduction are estimated from the same GEE model with "Log", "Logit", and "Identity" link function respectively. NE indicates not estimable due to model not converging.
NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAMD-17 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.
[2] Number of subjects with a HAMD-17 response (50% or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hamd-resp50-pl-ovr.sas:t-hamd-resp50-pl-ovr-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 14JUL2025

Summary of Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAMD-17) Response (>=50% reduction from baseline in total score): Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 5 of 5

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=177)	Zuranolone (N =176)
Day 45		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	85 (49.1)	107 (61.5)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	19 (11.0)	17 (9.8)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.269
95% CI for the RR		(1.051, 1.532)
p-value for RR		0.0130
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.679
95% CI for the OR		(1.092, 2.581)
p-value for OR		0.0182
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.129
95% CI for the ARR		(0.026, 0.231)
p-value for ARR		0.0140

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAMD-17 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure. Relative risk, odds ratio, and absolute risk reduction are estimated from the same GEE model with "Log", "Logit", and "Identity" link function respectively. NE indicates not estimable due to model not converging.
NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAMD-17 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.
[2] Number of subjects with a HAMD-17 response (50% or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hamd-resp50-pl-ovr.sas:t-hamd-resp50-pl-ovr-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 14JUL2025

2.1.2.1 .2 Subgruppen

2.1.2.1 .2 .1 Interaktionstest

Summary of Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAMD-17) Response (>=50% reduction from baseline in total score): Treatment by Subgroup Interaction: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 1 of 6

Subgroup Subgroup Category	Placebo (N=177)	Zuranolone (N=176)	p-value for Treatment by Subgroup Interaction Test
Number of evaluable subjects	173	174	
Number of subjects with response at Day 15, n (%)	70 (40.5)	106 (60.9)	
Number of subjects with response at Day 45, n (%)	85 (49.1)	107 (61.5)	
Age Group (years)			0.7893
Day 15			
18 - 24, n / N (%)	16/37 (43.2)	23/36 (63.9)	
25 - 45, n / N (%)	54/136 (39.7)	83/138 (60.1)	
Day 45			
18 - 24, n / N (%)	20/37 (54.1)	22/36 (61.1)	
25 - 45, n / N (%)	65/136 (47.8)	85/138 (61.6)	

NOTE 1: p-value is derived using Method 2, which is the first among the three sequentially evaluated methods to yield an estimate without any warnings or errors. Method 1: Generalized Estimating Equations (GEE) with covariates including antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAMD-17 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, subgroup, subgroup-by-treatment interaction, subgroup-by-time point interaction, time point-by-study interaction, time point-by-treatment interaction, and subgroup-by-time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance, "Log" link function, and the binomial distribution. Method 2: Same as Method 1 but with a Poisson distribution. Method 3: Same as Method 2 but excluding the subgroup-by-time point-by-treatment covariate. NA indicates criteria not met for subgroup/interaction analysis.
NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
NOTE 3: HAMD-17 response is defined as 50% or greater reduction in total score from baseline.
NOTE 4: n / N (%) = number of evaluable subjects with response in the subgroup / number of evaluable subjects in the subgroup and (n / N *100%).
(a), (b), and (c) represent p-values from interaction tests comparing BMI groups: <=24.9 vs 25-29.9, <=24.9 vs >=30, and 25-29.9 vs >=30 respectively.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hamd-resp50-pl-int.sas:t-hamd-resp50-pl-int-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 14JUL2025

Summary of Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAMD-17) Response (>=50% reduction from baseline in total score): Treatment by Subgroup Interaction: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Subgroup Subgroup Category	Placebo (N=177)	Zuranolone (N=176)	p-value for Treatment by Subgroup Interaction Test
Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score Category, by median of baseline HAMD-17 total score			0.1159
Day 15			
<28, n / N (%)	25/54 (46.3)	35/63 (55.6)	
>=28, n / N (%)	45/119 (37.8)	71/111 (64.0)	
Day 45			
<28, n / N (%)	25/54 (46.3)	39/63 (61.9)	
>=28, n / N (%)	60/119 (50.4)	68/111 (61.3)	
Race Group (Black or African American, White)			0.7112
Day 15			
Black or African American, n / N (%)	20/50 (40.0)	35/56 (62.5)	
White, n / N (%)	45/109 (41.3)	69/112 (61.6)	
Day 45			
Black or African American, n / N (%)	23/50 (46.0)	37/56 (66.1)	
White, n / N (%)	58/109 (53.2)	68/112 (60.7)	

NOTE 1: p-value is derived using Method 2, which is the first among the three sequentially evaluated methods to yield an estimate without any warnings or errors. Method 1: Generalized Estimating Equations (GEE) with covariates including antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAMD-17 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, subgroup, subgroup-by-treatment interaction, subgroup-by-time point interaction, time point-by-study interaction, time point-by-treatment interaction, and subgroup-by-time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance, "Log" link function, and the binomial distribution. Method 2: Same as Method 1 but with a Poisson distribution. Method 3: Same as Method 2 but excluding the subgroup-by-time point-by-treatment covariate. NA indicates criteria not met for subgroup/interaction analysis.
NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
NOTE 3: HAMD-17 response is defined as 50% or greater reduction in total score from baseline.
NOTE 4: n / N (%) = number of evaluable subjects with response in the subgroup / number of evaluable subjects in the subgroup and (n / N *100%).
(a), (b), and (c) represent p-values from interaction tests comparing BMI groups: <=24.9 vs 25-29.9, <=24.9 vs >=30, and 25-29.9 vs >=30 respectively.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hamd-resp50-pl-int.sas:t-hamd-resp50-pl-int-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 14JUL2025

Summary of Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAMD-17) Response (>=50% reduction from baseline in total score): Treatment by Subgroup Interaction: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Subgroup Subgroup Category	Placebo (N=177)	Zuranolone (N=176)	p-value for Treatment by Subgroup Interaction Test
Antidepressant Use at Baseline			0.3953
Day 15			
Yes, n / N (%)	15/28 (53.6)	18/31 (58.1)	
No, n / N (%)	55/145 (37.9)	88/143 (61.5)	
Day 45			
Yes, n / N (%)	15/28 (53.6)	19/31 (61.3)	
No, n / N (%)	70/145 (48.3)	88/143 (61.5)	

NOTE 1: p-value is derived using Method 2, which is the first among the three sequentially evaluated methods to yield an estimate without any warnings or errors. Method 1: Generalized Estimating Equations (GEE) with covariates including antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAMD-17 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, subgroup, subgroup-by-treatment interaction, subgroup-by-time point interaction, time point-by-study interaction, time point-by-treatment interaction, and subgroup-by-time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance, "Log" link function, and the binomial distribution. Method 2: Same as Method 1 but with a Poisson distribution. Method 3: Same as Method 2 but excluding the subgroup-by-time point-by-treatment covariate. NA indicates criteria not met for subgroup/interaction analysis.
NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
NOTE 3: HAMD-17 response is defined as 50% or greater reduction in total score from baseline.
NOTE 4: n / N (%) = number of evaluable subjects with response in the subgroup / number of evaluable subjects in the subgroup and (n / N *100%).
(a), (b), and (c) represent p-values from interaction tests comparing BMI groups: <=24.9 vs 25-29.9, <=24.9 vs >=30, and 25-29.9 vs >=30 respectively.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hamd-resp50-pl-int.sas:t-hamd-resp50-pl-int-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 14JUL2025

Summary of Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAMD-17) Response (>=50% reduction from baseline in total score): Treatment by Subgroup Interaction: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Subgroup Subgroup Category	Placebo (N=177)	Zuranolone (N=176)	p-value for Treatment by Subgroup Interaction Test
BMI (kg/m^2) Group			0.0544(a) 0.7454(b) 0.0050(c)
Day 15			
<=24.9, n / N (%)	14/43 (32.6)	17/33 (51.5)	
25-29.9, n / N (%)	20/54 (37.0)	30/45 (66.7)	
>=30, n / N (%)	36/76 (47.4)	59/95 (62.1)	
Day 45			
<=24.9, n / N (%)	22/43 (51.2)	18/33 (54.5)	
25-29.9, n / N (%)	27/54 (50.0)	33/45 (73.3)	
>=30, n / N (%)	36/76 (47.4)	55/95 (57.9)	

NOTE 1: p-value is derived using Method 2, which is the first among the three sequentially evaluated methods to yield an estimate without any warnings or errors. Method 1: Generalized Estimating Equations (GEE) with covariates including antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAMD-17 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, subgroup, subgroup-by-treatment interaction, subgroup-by-time point interaction, time point-by-study interaction, time point-by-treatment interaction, and subgroup-by-time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance, "Log" link function, and the binomial distribution. Method 2: Same as Method 1 but with a Poisson distribution. Method 3: Same as Method 2 but excluding the subgroup-by-time point-by-treatment covariate. NA indicates criteria not met for subgroup/interaction analysis.
NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
NOTE 3: HAMD-17 response is defined as 50% or greater reduction in total score from baseline.
NOTE 4: n / N (%) = number of evaluable subjects with response in the subgroup / number of evaluable subjects in the subgroup and (n / N *100%).
(a), (b), and (c) represent p-values from interaction tests comparing BMI groups: <=24.9 vs 25-29.9, <=24.9 vs >=30, and 25-29.9 vs >=30 respectively.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hamd-resp50-pl-int.sas:t-hamd-resp50-pl-int-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 14JUL2025

Summary of Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAMD-17) Response (>=50% reduction from baseline in total score): Treatment by Subgroup Interaction: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Subgroup Subgroup Category	Placebo (N=177)	Zuranolone (N=176)	p-value for Treatment by Subgroup Interaction Test
Onset of PPD			0.9854
Day 15			
3rd Trimester, n / N (%)	28/63 (44.4)	39/66 (59.1)	
Postpartum, n / N (%)	42/110 (38.2)	67/108 (62.0)	
Day 45			
3rd Trimester, n / N (%)	32/63 (50.8)	44/66 (66.7)	
Postpartum, n / N (%)	53/110 (48.2)	63/108 (58.3)	
Family History of PPD			0.7105
Day 15			
Yes, n / N (%)	13/26 (50.0)	18/31 (58.1)	
No/Unknown, n / N (%)	57/147 (38.8)	88/143 (61.5)	
Day 45			
Yes, n / N (%)	15/26 (57.7)	18/31 (58.1)	
No/Unknown, n / N (%)	70/147 (47.6)	89/143 (62.2)	

NOTE 1: p-value is derived using Method 2, which is the first among the three sequentially evaluated methods to yield an estimate without any warnings or errors. Method 1: Generalized Estimating Equations (GEE) with covariates including antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAMD-17 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, subgroup, subgroup-by-treatment interaction, subgroup-by-time point interaction, time point-by-study interaction, time point-by-treatment interaction, and subgroup-by-time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance, "Log" link function, and the binomial distribution. Method 2: Same as Method 1 but with a Poisson distribution. Method 3: Same as Method 2 but excluding the subgroup-by-time point-by-treatment covariate. NA indicates criteria not met for subgroup/interaction analysis.
NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
NOTE 3: HAMD-17 response is defined as 50% or greater reduction in total score from baseline.
NOTE 4: n / N (%) = number of evaluable subjects with response in the subgroup / number of evaluable subjects in the subgroup and (n / N *100%).
(a), (b), and (c) represent p-values from interaction tests comparing BMI groups: <=24.9 vs 25-29.9, <=24.9 vs >=30, and 25-29.9 vs >=30 respectively.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hamd-resp50-pl-int.sas:t-hamd-resp50-pl-int-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 14JUL2025

Summary of Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAMD-17) Response (>=50% reduction from baseline in total score): Treatment by Subgroup Interaction: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Subgroup Subgroup Category	Placebo (N=177)	Zuranolone (N=176)	p-value for Treatment by Subgroup Interaction Test
History of PPD			0.4546
Day 15			
1st Episode, n / N (%)	60/146 (41.1)	90/147 (61.2)	
Recurrent Episode, n / N (%)	10/27 (37.0)	16/27 (59.3)	
Day 45			
1st Episode, n / N (%)	74/146 (50.7)	91/147 (61.9)	
Recurrent Episode, n / N (%)	11/27 (40.7)	16/27 (59.3)	
Depression with Elevated Anxiety , by Baseline HAMA Total Score			0.7712
Day 15			
<20, n / N (%)	13/29 (44.8)	21/34 (61.8)	
>=20, n / N (%)	57/144 (39.6)	85/140 (60.7)	
Day 45			
<20, n / N (%)	19/29 (65.5)	23/34 (67.6)	
>=20, n / N (%)	66/144 (45.8)	84/140 (60.0)	

NOTE 1: p-value is derived using Method 2, which is the first among the three sequentially evaluated methods to yield an estimate without any warnings or errors. Method 1: Generalized Estimating Equations (GEE) with covariates including antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAMD-17 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, subgroup, subgroup-by-treatment interaction, subgroup-by-time point interaction, time point-by-study interaction, time point-by-treatment interaction, and subgroup-by-time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance, "Log" link function, and the binomial distribution. Method 2: Same as Method 1 but with a Poisson distribution. Method 3: Same as Method 2 but excluding the subgroup-by-time point-by-treatment covariate. NA indicates criteria not met for subgroup/interaction analysis.
NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
NOTE 3: HAMD-17 response is defined as 50% or greater reduction in total score from baseline.
NOTE 4: n / N (%) = number of evaluable subjects with response in the subgroup / number of evaluable subjects in the subgroup and (n / N *100%).
(a), (b), and (c) represent p-values from interaction tests comparing BMI groups: <=24.9 vs 25-29.9, <=24.9 vs >=30, and 25-29.9 vs >=30 respectively.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hamd-resp50-pl-int.sas:t-hamd-resp50-pl-int-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 14JUL2025

2.1.2.1 .2 .2 Subgruppenanalysen

2.1.2.1 .2 .2 .1 Alter

Summary of Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAMD-17) Response (>=50% reduction from baseline in total score) by Age Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 1 of 6

Age Group (years) = 18-24

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=39)	Zuranolone (N =37)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	37	36
Day 3		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	12 (32.4)	14 (38.9)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	0	0
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.342
95% CI for the RR		(0.732, 2.462)
p-value for RR		0.3419
Day 8		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	17 (45.9)	25 (69.4)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	0	0
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.536
95% CI for the RR		(1.002, 2.354)
p-value for RR		0.0488

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAMD-17 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAMD-17 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAMD-17 response (50% or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hamd-resp50-pl-by.sas:t-hamd-resp50-pl-by-age-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAMD-17) Response (>=50% reduction from baseline in total score) by Age Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 2 of 6

Age Group (years) = 18-24

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=39)	Zuranolone (N =37)
Day 15		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	16 (43.2)	23 (63.9)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	0	0
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.480
95% CI for the RR		(0.946, 2.318)
p-value for RR		0.0863
Day 21		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	19 (51.4)	27 (75.0)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	2 (5.4)	2 (5.6)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.574
95% CI for the RR		(1.080, 2.296)
p-value for RR		0.0184

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAMD-17 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAMD-17 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAMD-17 response (50% or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hamd-resp50-pl-by.sas:t-hamd-resp50-pl-by-age-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAMD-17) Response (>=50% reduction from baseline in total score) by Age Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Age Group (years) = 18-24

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=39)	Zuranolone (N =37)
Day 45		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	20 (54.1)	22 (61.1)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	1 (2.7)	2 (5.6)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.195
95% CI for the RR		(0.797, 1.792)
p-value for RR		0.3893

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAMD-17 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAMD-17 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAMD-17 response (50% or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hamd-resp50-pl-by.sas:t-hamd-resp50-pl-by-age-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAMD-17) Response (>=50% reduction from baseline in total score) by Age Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Age Group (years) = 25-45

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=138)	Zuranolone (N =139)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	136	138
Day 3		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	20 (14.7)	42 (30.4)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	3 (2.2)	2 (1.4)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.996
95% CI for the RR		(1.243, 3.203)
p-value for RR		0.0042
Day 8		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	40 (29.4)	71 (51.4)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	4 (2.9)	6 (4.3)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.685
95% CI for the RR		(1.250, 2.271)
p-value for RR		0.0006

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAMD-17 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAMD-17 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAMD-17 response (50% or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hamd-resp50-pl-by.sas:t-hamd-resp50-pl-by-age-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAMD-17) Response (>=50% reduction from baseline in total score) by Age Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Age Group (years) = 25-45

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=138)	Zuranolone (N =139)
Day 15		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	54 (39.7)	83 (60.1)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	10 (7.4)	7 (5.1)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.471
95% CI for the RR		(1.152, 1.879)
p-value for RR		0.0020
Day 21		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	57 (41.9)	76 (55.1)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	15 (11.0)	14 (10.1)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.273
95% CI for the RR		(0.997, 1.625)
p-value for RR		0.0533

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAMD-17 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAMD-17 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAMD-17 response (50% or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hamd-resp50-pl-by.sas:t-hamd-resp50-pl-by-age-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAMD-17) Response (>=50% reduction from baseline in total score) by Age Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Age Group (years) = 25-45

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=138)	Zuranolone (N =139)
Day 45		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	65 (47.8)	85 (61.6)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	18 (13.2)	15 (10.9)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.264
95% CI for the RR		(1.016, 1.573)
p-value for RR		0.0358

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAMD-17 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAMD-17 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAMD-17 response (50% or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hamd-resp50-pl-by.sas:t-hamd-resp50-pl-by-age-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

2.1.2.1 .2 .2 .2 Schwere der Erkrankung

Summary of Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAMD-17) Response (>=50% reduction from baseline in total score) by Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 1 of 6

Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score Category < 28 (Median of Baseline HAM-D Total Score)

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=54)	Zuranolone (N =63)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	54	63
Day 3		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	11 (20.4)	16 (25.4)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	0	2 (3.2)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.158
95% CI for the RR		(0.596, 2.250)
p-value for RR		0.6647
Day 8		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	18 (33.3)	30 (47.6)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	0	2 (3.2)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.356
95% CI for the RR		(0.864, 2.128)
p-value for RR		0.1859

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAMD-17 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure and "Log" link function.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAMD-17 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAMD-17 response (50% or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hamd-resp50-pl-by.sas:t-hamd-resp50-pl-by-hamd-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAMD-17) Response (>=50% reduction from baseline in total score) by Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 2 of 6

Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score Category < 28 (Median of Baseline HAM-D Total Score)

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=54)	Zuranolone (N =63)
Day 15		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	25 (46.3)	35 (55.6)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	2 (3.7)	3 (4.8)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.157
95% CI for the RR		(0.813, 1.644)
p-value for RR		0.4181
Day 21		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	28 (51.9)	34 (54.0)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	5 (9.3)	4 (6.3)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.965
95% CI for the RR		(0.694, 1.342)
p-value for RR		0.8309

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAMD-17 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure and "Log" link function.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAMD-17 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAMD-17 response (50% or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hamd-resp50-pl-by.sas:t-hamd-resp50-pl-by-hamd-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAMD-17) Response (>=50% reduction from baseline in total score) by Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 3 of 6

Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score Category < 28 (Median of Baseline HAM-D Total Score)

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=54)	Zuranolone (N =63)
Day 45		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	25 (46.3)	39 (61.9)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	5 (9.3)	5 (7.9)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.254
95% CI for the RR		(0.906, 1.736)
p-value for RR		0.1718

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAMD-17 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure and "Log" link function.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAMD-17 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAMD-17 response (50% or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hamd-resp50-pl-by.sas:t-hamd-resp50-pl-by-hamd-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAMD-17) Response (>=50% reduction from baseline in total score) by Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score Category >= 28 (Median of Baseline HAM-D Total Score)

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=119)	Zuranolone (N =111)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	119	111
Day 3		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	21 (17.6)	40 (36.0)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	3 (2.5)	0
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		2.034
95% CI for the RR		(1.292, 3.200)
p-value for RR		0.0022
Day 8		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	39 (32.8)	66 (59.5)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	4 (3.4)	4 (3.6)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.812
95% CI for the RR		(1.363, 2.410)
p-value for RR		0.0000

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAMD-17 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure and "Log" link function.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAMD-17 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAMD-17 response (50% or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hamd-resp50-pl-by.sas:t-hamd-resp50-pl-by-hamd-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAMD-17) Response (>=50% reduction from baseline in total score) by Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score Category >= 28 (Median of Baseline HAM-D Total Score)

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=119)	Zuranolone (N =111)
Day 15		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	45 (37.8)	71 (64.0)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	8 (6.7)	4 (3.6)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.696
95% CI for the RR		(1.308, 2.200)
p-value for RR		0.0001
Day 21		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	48 (40.3)	69 (62.2)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	12 (10.1)	12 (10.8)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.605
95% CI for the RR		(1.259, 2.046)
p-value for RR		0.0001

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAMD-17 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure and "Log" link function.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAMD-17 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAMD-17 response (50% or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hamd-resp50-pl-by.sas:t-hamd-resp50-pl-by-hamd-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAMD-17) Response (>=50% reduction from baseline in total score) by Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score Category >= 28 (Median of Baseline HAM-D Total Score)

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=119)	Zuranolone (N =111)
Day 45		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	60 (50.4)	68 (61.3)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	14 (11.8)	12 (10.8)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.260
95% CI for the RR		(1.004, 1.581)
p-value for RR		0.0463

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAMD-17 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure and "Log" link function.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAMD-17 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAMD-17 response (50% or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hamd-resp50-pl-by.sas:t-hamd-resp50-pl-by-hamd-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

2.1.2.1 .2 .2 .3 Abstammung

Summary of Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAMD-17) Response (>=50% reduction from baseline in total score) by Race Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 1 of 6

Race Group = Black or African American

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=53)	Zuranolone (N =57)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	50	56
Day 3		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	8 (16.0)	18 (32.1)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	2 (4.0)	0
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.938
95% CI for the RR		(0.947, 3.967)
p-value for RR		0.0700
Day 8		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	16 (32.0)	28 (50.0)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	3 (6.0)	2 (3.6)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.541
95% CI for the RR		(0.970, 2.449)
p-value for RR		0.0671

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAMD-17 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure and "Log" link function.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAMD-17 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAMD-17 response (50% or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hamd-resp50-pl-by.sas:t-hamd-resp50-pl-by-race-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAMD-17) Response (>=50% reduction from baseline in total score) by Race Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 2 of 6

Race Group = Black or African American

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=53)	Zuranolone (N =57)
Day 15		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	20 (40.0)	35 (62.5)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	5 (10.0)	3 (5.4)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.520
95% CI for the RR		(1.025, 2.255)
p-value for RR		0.0373
Day 21		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	23 (46.0)	30 (53.6)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	8 (16.0)	8 (14.3)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.113
95% CI for the RR		(0.762, 1.626)
p-value for RR		0.5804

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAMD-17 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure and "Log" link function.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAMD-17 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAMD-17 response (50% or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hamd-resp50-pl-by.sas:t-hamd-resp50-pl-by-race-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAMD-17) Response (>=50% reduction from baseline in total score) by Race Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 3 of 6

Race Group = Black or African American

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=53)	Zuranolone (N =57)
Day 45		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	23 (46.0)	37 (66.1)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	7 (14.0)	4 (7.1)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.385
95% CI for the RR		(0.979, 1.960)
p-value for RR		0.0661

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAMD-17 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure and "Log" link function.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAMD-17 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAMD-17 response (50% or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hamd-resp50-pl-by.sas:t-hamd-resp50-pl-by-race-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAMD-17) Response (>=50% reduction from baseline in total score) by Race Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Race Group = White

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=110)	Zuranolone (N =113)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	109	112
Day 3		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	22 (20.2)	36 (32.1)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	1 (0.9)	2 (1.8)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.551
95% CI for the RR		(0.986, 2.440)
p-value for RR		0.0577
Day 8		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	38 (34.9)	66 (58.9)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	0	4 (3.6)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.671
95% CI for the RR		(1.249, 2.235)
p-value for RR		0.0005

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAMD-17 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure and "Log" link function.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAMD-17 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAMD-17 response (50% or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hamd-resp50-pl-by.sas:t-hamd-resp50-pl-by-race-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAMD-17) Response (>=50% reduction from baseline in total score) by Race Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Race Group = White

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=110)	Zuranolone (N =113)
Day 15		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	45 (41.3)	69 (61.6)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	4 (3.7)	4 (3.6)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.493
95% CI for the RR		(1.147, 1.944)
p-value for RR		0.0029
Day 21		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	49 (45.0)	72 (64.3)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	8 (7.3)	8 (7.1)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.450
95% CI for the RR		(1.141, 1.842)
p-value for RR		0.0024

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAMD-17 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure and "Log" link function.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAMD-17 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAMD-17 response (50% or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hamd-resp50-pl-by.sas:t-hamd-resp50-pl-by-race-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAMD-17) Response (>=50% reduction from baseline in total score) by Race Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Race Group = White

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=110)	Zuranolone (N =113)
Day 45		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	58 (53.2)	68 (60.7)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	11 (10.1)	12 (10.7)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.164
95% CI for the RR		(0.930, 1.458)
p-value for RR		0.1851

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAMD-17 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure and "Log" link function.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAMD-17 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAMD-17 response (50% or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hamd-resp50-pl-by.sas:t-hamd-resp50-pl-by-race-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

2.1.2.1 .2 .2 .4 Antidepressiva-Nutzung

Summary of Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAMD-17) Response (>=50% reduction from baseline in total score) by Baseline Antidepressant Use: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 1 of 6

Antidepressant Use at Baseline = Yes

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=28)	Zuranolone (N =31)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	28	31
Day 3		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	6 (21.4)	7 (22.6)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	1 (3.6)	1 (3.2)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.952
95% CI for the RR		(0.380, 2.381)
p-value for RR		0.9157
Day 8		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	8 (28.6)	19 (61.3)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	0	1 (3.2)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		2.071
95% CI for the RR		(1.111, 3.860)
p-value for RR		0.0220

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for baseline HAMD-17 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with exchangeable covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAMD-17 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAMD-17 response (50% or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hamd-resp50-pl-by.sas:t-hamd-resp50-pl-by-adt-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAMD-17) Response (>=50% reduction from baseline in total score) by Baseline Antidepressant Use: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 2 of 6

Antidepressant Use at Baseline = Yes

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=28)	Zuranolone (N =31)
Day 15		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	15 (53.6)	18 (58.1)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	0	1 (3.2)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.077
95% CI for the RR		(0.676, 1.717)
p-value for RR		0.7549
Day 21		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	13 (46.4)	17 (54.8)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	2 (7.1)	2 (6.5)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.149
95% CI for the RR		(0.683, 1.933)
p-value for RR		0.5995

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for baseline HAMD-17 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with exchangeable covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAMD-17 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAMD-17 response (50% or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hamd-resp50-pl-by.sas:t-hamd-resp50-pl-by-adt-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAMD-17) Response (>=50% reduction from baseline in total score) by Baseline Antidepressant Use: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 3 of 6

Antidepressant Use at Baseline = Yes

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=28)	Zuranolone (N =31)
Day 45		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	15 (53.6)	19 (61.3)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	3 (10.7)	1 (3.2)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.131
95% CI for the RR		(0.715, 1.791)
p-value for RR		0.5988

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for baseline HAMD-17 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with exchangeable covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAMD-17 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAMD-17 response (50% or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hamd-resp50-pl-by.sas:t-hamd-resp50-pl-by-adt-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAMD-17) Response (>=50% reduction from baseline in total score) by Baseline Antidepressant Use: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Antidepressant Use at Baseline = No

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=149)	Zuranolone (N =145)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	145	143
Day 3		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	26 (17.9)	49 (34.3)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	2 (1.4)	1 (0.7)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.915
95% CI for the RR		(1.271, 2.883)
p-value for RR		0.0019
Day 8		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	49 (33.8)	77 (53.8)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	4 (2.8)	5 (3.5)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.593
95% CI for the RR		(1.218, 2.083)
p-value for RR		0.0007

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for baseline HAMD-17 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with exchangeable covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAMD-17 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAMD-17 response (50% or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hamd-resp50-pl-by.sas:t-hamd-resp50-pl-by-adt-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAMD-17) Response (>=50% reduction from baseline in total score) by Baseline Antidepressant Use: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Antidepressant Use at Baseline = No

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=149)	Zuranolone (N =145)
Day 15		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	55 (37.9)	88 (61.5)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	10 (6.9)	6 (4.2)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.618
95% CI for the RR		(1.269, 2.063)
p-value for RR		0.0001
Day 21		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	63 (43.4)	86 (60.1)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	15 (10.3)	14 (9.8)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.383
95% CI for the RR		(1.104, 1.733)
p-value for RR		0.0048

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for baseline HAMD-17 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with exchangeable covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAMD-17 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAMD-17 response (50% or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hamd-resp50-pl-by.sas:t-hamd-resp50-pl-by-adt-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAMD-17) Response (>=50% reduction from baseline in total score) by Baseline Antidepressant Use: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Antidepressant Use at Baseline = No

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=149)	Zuranolone (N =145)
Day 45		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	70 (48.3)	88 (61.5)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	16 (11.0)	16 (11.2)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.270
95% CI for the RR		(1.028, 1.569)
p-value for RR		0.0270

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for baseline HAMD-17 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with exchangeable covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAMD-17 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAMD-17 response (50% or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hamd-resp50-pl-by.sas:t-hamd-resp50-pl-by-adt-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

2.1.2.1 .2 .2 .5 BMI

Summary of Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAMD-17) Response (>=50% reduction from baseline in total score) by Baseline BMI (kg/m^2) Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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BMI (kg/m2) Group 2 = <24.9

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=43)	Zuranolone (N =33)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	43	33
Day 3		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	10 (23.3)	9 (27.3)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	2 (4.7)	0
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.274
95% CI for the RR		(0.610, 2.661)
p-value for RR		0.5195
Day 8		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	14 (32.6)	13 (39.4)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	1 (2.3)	2 (6.1)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.253
95% CI for the RR		(0.684, 2.297)
p-value for RR		0.4649

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAMD-17 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with exchangeable covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAMD-17 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAMD-17 response (50% or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hamd-resp50-pl-by.sas:t-hamd-resp50-pl-by-bmi-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAMD-17) Response (>=50% reduction from baseline in total score) by Baseline BMI (kg/m^2) Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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BMI (kg/m2) Group 2 = <24.9

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=43)	Zuranolone (N =33)
Day 15		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	14 (32.6)	17 (51.5)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	2 (4.7)	2 (6.1)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.621
95% CI for the RR		(0.948, 2.772)
p-value for RR		0.0777
Day 21		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	15 (34.9)	19 (57.6)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	6 (14.0)	5 (15.2)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.724
95% CI for the RR		(1.066, 2.786)
p-value for RR		0.0263

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAMD-17 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with exchangeable covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAMD-17 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAMD-17 response (50% or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hamd-resp50-pl-by.sas:t-hamd-resp50-pl-by-bmi-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAMD-17) Response (>=50% reduction from baseline in total score) by Baseline BMI (kg/m^2) Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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BMI (kg/m2) Group 2 = <24.9

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=43)	Zuranolone (N =33)
Day 45		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	22 (51.2)	18 (54.5)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	3 (7.0)	6 (18.2)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.085
95% CI for the RR		(0.716, 1.644)
p-value for RR		0.7003

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAMD-17 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with exchangeable covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAMD-17 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAMD-17 response (50% or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hamd-resp50-pl-by.sas:t-hamd-resp50-pl-by-bmi-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAMD-17) Response (>=50% reduction from baseline in total score) by Baseline BMI (kg/m^2) Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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BMI (kg/m2) Group 2 = 25-29.9

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=54)	Zuranolone (N =45)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	54	45
Day 3		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	3 (5.6)	18 (40.0)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	0	1 (2.2)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		6.684
95% CI for the RR		(2.110, 21.175)
p-value for RR		0.0012
Day 8		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	12 (22.2)	30 (66.7)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	2 (3.7)	2 (4.4)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		2.834
95% CI for the RR		(1.650, 4.866)
p-value for RR		0.0002

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAMD-17 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with exchangeable covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAMD-17 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAMD-17 response (50% or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hamd-resp50-pl-by.sas:t-hamd-resp50-pl-by-bmi-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAMD-17) Response (>=50% reduction from baseline in total score) by Baseline BMI (kg/m^2) Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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BMI (kg/m2) Group 2 = 25-29.9

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=54)	Zuranolone (N =45)
Day 15		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	20 (37.0)	30 (66.7)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	4 (7.4)	2 (4.4)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.708
95% CI for the RR		(1.141, 2.557)
p-value for RR		0.0093
Day 21		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	25 (46.3)	29 (64.4)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	6 (11.1)	3 (6.7)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.342
95% CI for the RR		(0.936, 1.925)
p-value for RR		0.1100

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAMD-17 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with exchangeable covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAMD-17 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAMD-17 response (50% or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hamd-resp50-pl-by.sas:t-hamd-resp50-pl-by-bmi-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAMD-17) Response (>=50% reduction from baseline in total score) by Baseline BMI (kg/m^2) Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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BMI (kg/m2) Group 2 = 25-29.9

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=54)	Zuranolone (N =45)
Day 45		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	27 (50.0)	33 (73.3)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	6 (11.1)	5 (11.1)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.399
95% CI for the RR		(1.020, 1.920)
p-value for RR		0.0373

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAMD-17 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with exchangeable covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAMD-17 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAMD-17 response (50% or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hamd-resp50-pl-by.sas:t-hamd-resp50-pl-by-bmi-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAMD-17) Response (>=50% reduction from baseline in total score) by Baseline BMI (kg/m^2) Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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BMI (kg/m2) Group 2 = >=30

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=76)	Zuranolone (N =95)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	76	95
Day 3		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	19 (25.0)	29 (30.5)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	1 (1.3)	1 (1.1)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.214
95% CI for the RR		(0.743, 1.983)
p-value for RR		0.4389
Day 8		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	31 (40.8)	52 (54.7)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	1 (1.3)	2 (2.1)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.339
95% CI for the RR		(0.974, 1.841)
p-value for RR		0.0722

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAMD-17 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with exchangeable covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAMD-17 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAMD-17 response (50% or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hamd-resp50-pl-by.sas:t-hamd-resp50-pl-by-bmi-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAMD-17) Response (>=50% reduction from baseline in total score) by Baseline BMI (kg/m^2) Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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BMI (kg/m2) Group 2 = >=30

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=76)	Zuranolone (N =95)
Day 15		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	36 (47.4)	59 (62.1)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	4 (5.3)	3 (3.2)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.299
95% CI for the RR		(0.981, 1.722)
p-value for RR		0.0683
Day 21		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	36 (47.4)	54 (56.8)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	5 (6.6)	8 (8.4)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.200
95% CI for the RR		(0.901, 1.598)
p-value for RR		0.2129

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAMD-17 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with exchangeable covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAMD-17 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAMD-17 response (50% or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hamd-resp50-pl-by.sas:t-hamd-resp50-pl-by-bmi-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAMD-17) Response (>=50% reduction from baseline in total score) by Baseline BMI (kg/m^2) Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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BMI (kg/m2) Group 2 = >=30

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=76)	Zuranolone (N =95)
Day 45		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	36 (47.4)	55 (57.9)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	10 (13.2)	6 (6.3)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.211
95% CI for the RR		(0.908, 1.616)
p-value for RR		0.1933

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAMD-17 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with exchangeable covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAMD-17 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAMD-17 response (50% or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hamd-resp50-pl-by.sas:t-hamd-resp50-pl-by-bmi-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

2.1.2.1 .2 .2 .6 Beginn der PPD

Summary of Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAMD-17) Response (>=50% reduction from baseline in total score) by Onset of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Onset of PPD = 3rd trimester

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=64)	Zuranolone (N =67)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	63	66
Day 3		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	14 (22.2)	28 (42.4)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	2 (3.2)	0
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.942
95% CI for the RR		(1.139, 3.311)
p-value for RR		0.0147
Day 8		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	22 (34.9)	41 (62.1)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	4 (6.3)	2 (3.0)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.769
95% CI for the RR		(1.218, 2.569)
p-value for RR		0.0027

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAMD-17 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure and "Log" link function.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAMD-17 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAMD-17 response (50% or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hamd-resp50-pl-by.sas:t-hamd-resp50-pl-by-onset-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAMD-17) Response (>=50% reduction from baseline in total score) by Onset of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Onset of PPD = 3rd trimester

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=64)	Zuranolone (N =67)
Day 15		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	28 (44.4)	39 (59.1)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	5 (7.9)	3 (4.5)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.416
95% CI for the RR		(1.012, 1.981)
p-value for RR		0.0423
Day 21		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	30 (47.6)	38 (57.6)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	8 (12.7)	6 (9.1)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.232
95% CI for the RR		(0.890, 1.707)
p-value for RR		0.2089

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAMD-17 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure and "Log" link function.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAMD-17 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAMD-17 response (50% or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hamd-resp50-pl-by.sas:t-hamd-resp50-pl-by-onset-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAMD-17) Response (>=50% reduction from baseline in total score) by Onset of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Onset of PPD = 3rd trimester

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=64)	Zuranolone (N =67)
Day 45		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	32 (50.8)	44 (66.7)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	9 (14.3)	9 (13.6)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.345
95% CI for the RR		(1.008, 1.794)
p-value for RR		0.0436

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAMD-17 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure and "Log" link function.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAMD-17 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAMD-17 response (50% or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hamd-resp50-pl-by.sas:t-hamd-resp50-pl-by-onset-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAMD-17) Response (>=50% reduction from baseline in total score) by Onset of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Onset of PPD = Postpartum

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=113)	Zuranolone (N =109)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	110	108
Day 3		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	18 (16.4)	28 (25.9)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	1 (0.9)	2 (1.9)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.543
95% CI for the RR		(0.917, 2.597)
p-value for RR		0.1026
Day 8		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	35 (31.8)	55 (50.9)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	0	4 (3.7)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.588
95% CI for the RR		(1.153, 2.188)
p-value for RR		0.0046

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAMD-17 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure and "Log" link function.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAMD-17 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAMD-17 response (50% or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hamd-resp50-pl-by.sas:t-hamd-resp50-pl-by-onset-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAMD-17) Response (>=50% reduction from baseline in total score) by Onset of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Onset of PPD = Postpartum

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=113)	Zuranolone (N =109)
Day 15		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	42 (38.2)	67 (62.0)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	5 (4.5)	4 (3.7)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.575
95% CI for the RR		(1.197, 2.072)
p-value for RR		0.0012
Day 21		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	46 (41.8)	65 (60.2)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	9 (8.2)	10 (9.3)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.398
95% CI for the RR		(1.077, 1.815)
p-value for RR		0.0119

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAMD-17 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure and "Log" link function.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAMD-17 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAMD-17 response (50% or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hamd-resp50-pl-by.sas:t-hamd-resp50-pl-by-onset-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAMD-17) Response (>=50% reduction from baseline in total score) by Onset of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Onset of PPD = Postpartum

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=113)	Zuranolone (N =109)
Day 45		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	53 (48.2)	63 (58.3)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	10 (9.1)	8 (7.4)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.211
95% CI for the RR		(0.944, 1.553)
p-value for RR		0.1320

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAMD-17 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure and "Log" link function.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAMD-17 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAMD-17 response (50% or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hamd-resp50-pl-by.sas:t-hamd-resp50-pl-by-onset-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

2.1.2.1 .2 .2 .7 PPD in der Familie

Summary of Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAMD-17) Response (>=50% reduction from baseline in total score) by Family History of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Family History of PPD = Yes

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=26)	Zuranolone (N =31)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	26	31
Day 3		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	4 (15.4)	9 (29.0)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	1 (3.8)	0
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.910
95% CI for the RR		(0.672, 5.434)
p-value for RR		0.2249
Day 8		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	9 (34.6)	18 (58.1)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	1 (3.8)	0
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.699
95% CI for the RR		(0.943, 3.062)
p-value for RR		0.0775

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAMD-17 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAMD-17 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAMD-17 response (50% or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hamd-resp50-pl-by.sas:t-hamd-resp50-pl-by-fhist-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAMD-17) Response (>=50% reduction from baseline in total score) by Family History of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 2 of 6

Family History of PPD = Yes

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=26)	Zuranolone (N =31)
Day 15		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	13 (50.0)	18 (58.1)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	3 (11.5)	1 (3.2)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.176
95% CI for the RR		(0.725, 1.906)
p-value for RR		0.5110
Day 21		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	14 (53.8)	21 (67.7)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	3 (11.5)	1 (3.2)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.261
95% CI for the RR		(0.824, 1.929)
p-value for RR		0.2849

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAMD-17 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAMD-17 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAMD-17 response (50% or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hamd-resp50-pl-by.sas:t-hamd-resp50-pl-by-fhist-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAMD-17) Response (>=50% reduction from baseline in total score) by Family History of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Family History of PPD = Yes

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=26)	Zuranolone (N =31)
Day 45		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	15 (57.7)	18 (58.1)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	4 (15.4)	2 (6.5)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.000
95% CI for the RR		(0.645, 1.551)
p-value for RR		0.9991

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAMD-17 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAMD-17 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAMD-17 response (50% or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hamd-resp50-pl-by.sas:t-hamd-resp50-pl-by-fhist-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAMD-17) Response (>=50% reduction from baseline in total score) by Family History of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Family History of PPD = No

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=151)	Zuranolone (N =145)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	147	143
Day 3		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	28 (19.0)	47 (32.9)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	2 (1.4)	2 (1.4)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.726
95% CI for the RR		(1.156, 2.577)
p-value for RR		0.0076
Day 8		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	48 (32.7)	78 (54.5)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	3 (2.0)	6 (4.2)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.660
95% CI for the RR		(1.266, 2.175)
p-value for RR		0.0002

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAMD-17 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAMD-17 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAMD-17 response (50% or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hamd-resp50-pl-by.sas:t-hamd-resp50-pl-by-fhist-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAMD-17) Response (>=50% reduction from baseline in total score) by Family History of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Family History of PPD = No

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=151)	Zuranolone (N =145)
Day 15		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	57 (38.8)	88 (61.5)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	7 (4.8)	6 (4.2)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.571
95% CI for the RR		(1.238, 1.994)
p-value for RR		0.0002
Day 21		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	62 (42.2)	82 (57.3)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	14 (9.5)	15 (10.5)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.347
95% CI for the RR		(1.069, 1.697)
p-value for RR		0.0116

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAMD-17 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAMD-17 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAMD-17 response (50% or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hamd-resp50-pl-by.sas:t-hamd-resp50-pl-by-fhist-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAMD-17) Response (>=50% reduction from baseline in total score) by Family History of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 6 of 6

Family History of PPD = No

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=151)	Zuranolone (N =145)
Day 45		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	70 (47.6)	89 (62.2)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	15 (10.2)	15 (10.5)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.299
95% CI for the RR		(1.053, 1.603)
p-value for RR		0.0148

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAMD-17 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAMD-17 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAMD-17 response (50% or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hamd-resp50-pl-by.sas:t-hamd-resp50-pl-by-fhist-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

2.1.2.1 .2 .2 .8 PPD in der Anamnese

Summary of Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAMD-17) Response (>=50% reduction from baseline in total score) by History of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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History of PPD = 1st Episode

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=150)	Zuranolone (N =149)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	146	147
Day 3		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	27 (18.5)	46 (31.3)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	2 (1.4)	2 (1.4)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.593
95% CI for the RR		(1.060, 2.395)
p-value for RR		0.0252
Day 8		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	47 (32.2)	79 (53.7)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	3 (2.1)	6 (4.1)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.599
95% CI for the RR		(1.224, 2.089)
p-value for RR		0.0006

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAMD-17 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with exchangeable covariance structure and "Log" link function.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAMD-17 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAMD-17 response (50% or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hamd-resp50-pl-by.sas:t-hamd-resp50-pl-by-hist-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAMD-17) Response (>=50% reduction from baseline in total score) by History of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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History of PPD = 1st Episode

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=150)	Zuranolone (N =149)
Day 15		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	60 (41.1)	90 (61.2)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	8 (5.5)	7 (4.8)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.459
95% CI for the RR		(1.164, 1.828)
p-value for RR		0.0011
Day 21		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	64 (43.8)	87 (59.2)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	15 (10.3)	14 (9.5)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.305
95% CI for the RR		(1.050, 1.621)
p-value for RR		0.0166

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAMD-17 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with exchangeable covariance structure and "Log" link function.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAMD-17 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAMD-17 response (50% or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hamd-resp50-pl-by.sas:t-hamd-resp50-pl-by-hist-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAMD-17) Response (>=50% reduction from baseline in total score) by History of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 3 of 6

History of PPD = 1st Episode

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=150)	Zuranolone (N =149)
Day 45		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	74 (50.7)	91 (61.9)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	16 (11.0)	15 (10.2)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.221
95% CI for the RR		(1.001, 1.490)
p-value for RR		0.0488

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAMD-17 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with exchangeable covariance structure and "Log" link function.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAMD-17 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAMD-17 response (50% or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hamd-resp50-pl-by.sas:t-hamd-resp50-pl-by-hist-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAMD-17) Response (>=50% reduction from baseline in total score) by History of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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History of PPD = Recurrent Episode

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=27)	Zuranolone (N =27)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	27	27
Day 3		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	5 (18.5)	10 (37.0)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	1 (3.7)	0
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		2.190
95% CI for the RR		(0.796, 6.024)
p-value for RR		0.1289
Day 8		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	10 (37.0)	17 (63.0)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	1 (3.7)	0
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.724
95% CI for the RR		(0.940, 3.163)
p-value for RR		0.0783

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAMD-17 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with exchangeable covariance structure and "Log" link function.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAMD-17 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAMD-17 response (50% or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hamd-resp50-pl-by.sas:t-hamd-resp50-pl-by-hist-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAMD-17) Response (>=50% reduction from baseline in total score) by History of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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History of PPD = Recurrent Episode

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=27)	Zuranolone (N =27)
Day 15		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	10 (37.0)	16 (59.3)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	2 (7.4)	0
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.560
95% CI for the RR		(0.866, 2.809)
p-value for RR		0.1386
Day 21		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	12 (44.4)	16 (59.3)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	2 (7.4)	2 (7.4)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.441
95% CI for the RR		(0.836, 2.483)
p-value for RR		0.1885

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAMD-17 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with exchangeable covariance structure and "Log" link function.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAMD-17 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAMD-17 response (50% or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hamd-resp50-pl-by.sas:t-hamd-resp50-pl-by-hist-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAMD-17) Response (>=50% reduction from baseline in total score) by History of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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History of PPD = Recurrent Episode

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=27)	Zuranolone (N =27)
Day 45		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	11 (40.7)	16 (59.3)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	3 (11.1)	2 (7.4)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.498
95% CI for the RR		(0.842, 2.666)
p-value for RR		0.1689

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAMD-17 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with exchangeable covariance structure and "Log" link function.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAMD-17 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAMD-17 response (50% or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hamd-resp50-pl-by.sas:t-hamd-resp50-pl-by-hist-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

2.1.2.1 .2 .2 .9 Depression mit Angst

Summary of Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAMD-17) Response (>=50% reduction from baseline in total score) by Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score): Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 1 of 6

Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score) = <20

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=29)	Zuranolone (N =34)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	29	34
Day 3		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	4 (13.8)	9 (26.5)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	1 (3.4)	1 (2.9)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		2.488
95% CI for the RR		(0.774, 7.999)
p-value for RR		0.1261
Day 8		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	6 (20.7)	18 (52.9)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	1 (3.4)	2 (5.9)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		2.301
95% CI for the RR		(1.129, 4.692)
p-value for RR		0.0219

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAMD-17 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure and "Log" link function.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAMD-17 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAMD-17 response (50% or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hamd-resp50-pl-by.sas:t-hamd-resp50-pl-by-hama-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAMD-17) Response (>=50% reduction from baseline in total score) by Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score): Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 2 of 6

Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score) = <20

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=29)	Zuranolone (N =34)
Day 15		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	13 (44.8)	21 (61.8)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	1 (3.4)	2 (5.9)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.258
95% CI for the RR		(0.781, 2.026)
p-value for RR		0.3455
Day 21		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	14 (48.3)	24 (70.6)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	3 (10.3)	1 (2.9)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.364
95% CI for the RR		(0.884, 2.104)
p-value for RR		0.1611

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAMD-17 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure and "Log" link function.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAMD-17 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAMD-17 response (50% or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hamd-resp50-pl-by.sas:t-hamd-resp50-pl-by-hama-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAMD-17) Response (>=50% reduction from baseline in total score) by Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score): Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score) = <20

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=29)	Zuranolone (N =34)
Day 45		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	19 (65.5)	23 (67.6)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	1 (3.4)	3 (8.8)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.996
95% CI for the RR		(0.702, 1.413)
p-value for RR		0.9818

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAMD-17 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure and "Log" link function.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAMD-17 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAMD-17 response (50% or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hamd-resp50-pl-by.sas:t-hamd-resp50-pl-by-hama-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAMD-17) Response (>=50% reduction from baseline in total score) by Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score): Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score) = >=20

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=144)	Zuranolone (N =140)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	144	140
Day 3		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	28 (19.4)	47 (33.6)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	2 (1.4)	1 (0.7)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.738
95% CI for the RR		(1.160, 2.602)
p-value for RR		0.0073
Day 8		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	51 (35.4)	78 (55.7)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	3 (2.1)	4 (2.9)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.609
95% CI for the RR		(1.242, 2.085)
p-value for RR		0.0003

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAMD-17 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure and "Log" link function.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAMD-17 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAMD-17 response (50% or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hamd-resp50-pl-by.sas:t-hamd-resp50-pl-by-hama-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAMD-17) Response (>=50% reduction from baseline in total score) by Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score): Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 5 of 6

Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score) = >=20

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=144)	Zuranolone (N =140)
Day 15		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	57 (39.6)	85 (60.7)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	9 (6.3)	5 (3.6)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.569
95% CI for the RR		(1.238, 1.989)
p-value for RR		0.0002
Day 21		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	62 (43.1)	79 (56.4)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	14 (9.7)	15 (10.7)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.352
95% CI for the RR		(1.078, 1.696)
p-value for RR		0.0090

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAMD-17 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure and "Log" link function.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAMD-17 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAMD-17 response (50% or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hamd-resp50-pl-by.sas:t-hamd-resp50-pl-by-hama-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAMD-17) Response (>=50% reduction from baseline in total score) by Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score): Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score) = >=20

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=144)	Zuranolone (N =140)
Day 45		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	66 (45.8)	84 (60.0)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	18 (12.5)	14 (10.0)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.342
95% CI for the RR		(1.081, 1.668)
p-value for RR		0.0078

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAMD-17 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure and "Log" link function.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAMD-17 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAMD-17 response (50% or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

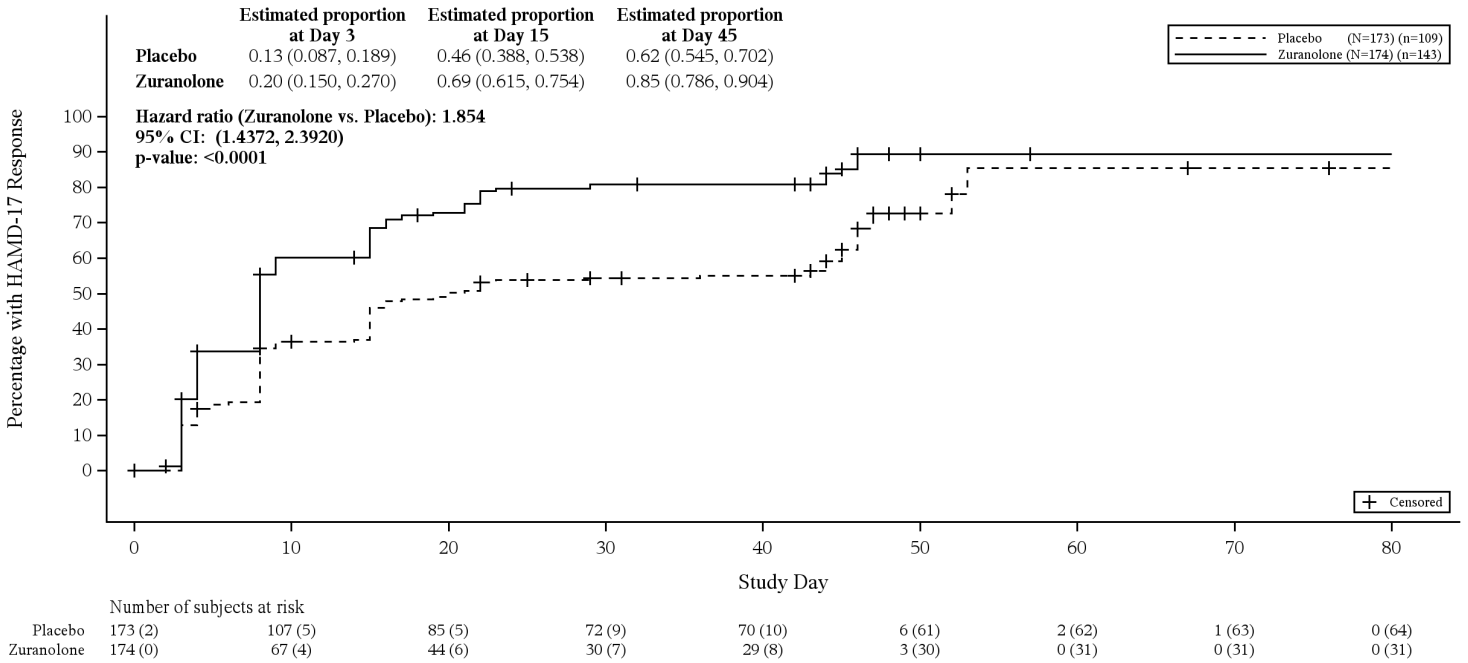
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hamd-resp50-pl-by.sas:t-hamd-resp50-pl-by-hama-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

2.1.2.2 TTE-Analysen

2.1.2.2 .1 ITT-Population

Kaplan-Meier Plot for Time to First Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAMD-17) Response (>=50% reduction from baseline in total score) by Treatment Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Abbreviations: N=number of evaluable subjects; n=number of subjects with response; CI=confidence interval.
NOTE 1: Subjects with non-missing HAMD-17 total score at Baseline are included in the analysis. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.
NOTE 2: HAMD-17 response is defined as a 50% or greater reduction from baseline in HAMD-17 total score. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects who are not responders are censored at the day of the last available HAMD-17 evaluation.
NOTE 3: The estimated proportion of subjects with event are based on Kaplan-Meier product limit method. Hazard ratio, 95% confidence interval and p-value are based on Cox proportional hazard model adjusted for treatment, baseline HAMD-17 total score, antidepressant use at baseline (Yes or No), and study.
Source: biib125/v_a/amnog_kmplots/f-hamd-resp-tte-pooled.sas:f-hamd-resp-tte-pooled-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 09DEC2025

Summary of Time to First Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAMD-17) Response (>=50% reduction from baseline in total score): Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 1 of 1

	Placebo (N=177)	Zuranolone (N=176)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	173	174
Number of subjects with response, n (%) [2]	109 (63.0)	143 (82.2)
Time to first HAMD-17 response (days) [3]		
25th percentile - Q1 (95% CI)	8.0 (5.0 , 8.0)	4.0 (3.0 , 4.0)
50th percentile - median (95% CI)	20.0 (15.0 , 44.0)	8.0 (8.0 , 9.0)
75th percentile - Q3 (95% CI)	52.0 (46.0, NE)	21.0 (15.0 , 44.0)
HR - Hazard Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo) [4]		1.854
95% CI for the HR		(1.4372 , 2.3920)
p-value for the HR		<0.0001

Abbreviations: NE=not estimable; CI=confidence interval.
Note: HAMD-17 response is defined as a 50% or greater reduction from baseline in HAMD-17 total score. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects who are not responders are censored at the day of the last available HAMD-17 evaluation.
[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAMD-17 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.
[2] Number of subjects with a HAMD-17 response. The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.
[3] Kaplan-Meier estimates.
[4] From Cox proportional hazards model with factors for study, treatment, baseline HAMD-17 total score, and antidepressant use at baseline (Yes or No).
Source: biib125/v_a/germany/t-hamd-resp-tte-pooled.sas:t-hamd-resp-tte-pooled-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 23APR2025

2.1.2.2 .2 Subgruppen

2.1.2.2 .2 .1 Interaktionstest

Summary of Time to First Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAMD-17) Response (>=50% reduction from baseline in total score): Treatment by Subgroup Interaction: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 1 of 2

Subgroup Subgroup Category	Placebo (N=177)	Zuranolone (N=176)	p-value for Treatment by Subgroup Interaction Test
Number of evaluable subjects	173	174	
Number of subjects with response, n (%)	109 (63.0)	143 (82.2)	
Age Group (years)			
18 - 24, n / N (%)	28/37 (75.7)	33/36 (91.7)	0.7470
25 - 45, n / N (%)	81/136 (59.6)	110/138 (79.7)	
Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score Category, by median of baseline HAMD-17 total score			
<28, n / N (%)	33/54 (61.1)	50/63 (79.4)	0.3274
>=28, n / N (%)	76/119 (63.9)	93/111 (83.8)	
Race Group (Black or African American, White)			
Black or African American, n / N (%)	29/50 (58.0)	43/56 (76.8)	0.6573
White, n / N (%)	72/109 (66.1)	97/112 (86.6)	
Antidepressant Use at Baseline			
Yes, n / N (%)	20/28 (71.4)	25/31 (80.6)	0.3456
No, n / N (%)	89/145 (61.4)	118/143 (82.5)	

NOTE 1: p-value is based on the Cox proportional hazards model with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAMD-17 total score, study, treatment, subgroup, and subgroup-by-treatment interaction. NA indicates criteria not met for subgroup/interaction analysis.
NOTE 2: HAMD-17 response is defined as 50% or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects who are not responders are censored at the day of the last available evaluation.
NOTE 3: n / N (%) = number of evaluable subjects with response in the subgroup / number of evaluable subjects in the subgroup and (n / N *100%).
(a), (b), and (c) represent p-values from interaction tests comparing BMI groups: <=24.9 vs 25-29.9, <=24.9 vs >=30, and 25-29.9 vs >=30 respectively.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hamd-resp50-tte-pl-int.sas:t-hamd-resp50-tte-pl-int-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 14JUL2025

Summary of Time to First Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAMD-17) Response (>=50% reduction from baseline in total score): Treatment by Subgroup Interaction: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 2 of 2

Subgroup Subgroup Category	Placebo (N=177)	Zuranolone (N=176)	p-value for Treatment by Subgroup Interaction Test
BMI (kg/m^2) Group			
<=24.9, n / N (%)	26/43 (60.5)	28/33 (84.8)	0.8058(a)
25-29.9, n / N (%)	35/54 (64.8)	36/45 (80.0)	0.4150(b)
>=30, n / N (%)	48/76 (63.2)	78/95 (82.1)	0.2364(c)
Onset of PPD			
3rd Trimester, n / N (%)	44/63 (69.8)	58/66 (87.9)	0.9643
Postpartum, n / N (%)	65/110 (59.1)	85/108 (78.7)	
Family History of PPD			
Yes, n / N (%)	19/26 (73.1)	27/31 (87.1)	0.4536
No/Unknown, n / N (%)	90/147 (61.2)	116/143 (81.1)	
History of PPD			
1st Episode, n / N (%)	95/146 (65.1)	121/147 (82.3)	0.5674
Recurrent Episode, n / N (%)	14/27 (51.9)	22/27 (81.5)	
Depression with Elevated Anxiety , by Baseline HAMA Total Score			
<20, n / N (%)	20/29 (69.0)	29/34 (85.3)	0.9349
>=20, n / N (%)	89/144 (61.8)	114/140 (81.4)	

NOTE 1: p-value is based on the Cox proportional hazards model with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAMD-17 total score, study, treatment, subgroup, and subgroup-by-treatment interaction. NA indicates criteria not met for subgroup/interaction analysis.
NOTE 2: HAMD-17 response is defined as 50% or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects who are not responders are censored at the day of the last available evaluation.
NOTE 3: n / N (%) = number of evaluable subjects with response in the subgroup / number of evaluable subjects in the subgroup and (n / N *100%).
(a), (b), and (c) represent p-values from interaction tests comparing BMI groups: <=24.9 vs 25-29.9, <=24.9 vs >=30, and 25-29.9 vs >=30 respectively.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hamd-resp50-tte-pl-int.sas:t-hamd-resp50-tte-pl-int-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 14JUL2025

2.1.2.2 .2 .2 Subgruppenanalysen

2.1.2.2 .2 .2 .1 Alter

Summary of Time to First Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAMD-17) Response (>=50% reduction from baseline in total score) by Age Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 1 of 2

Age Group (years) = 18-24

	Placebo (N=39)	Zuranolone (N=37)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	37	36
Number of subjects with response, n (%) [2]	28 (75.7)	33 (91.7)
Time to first HAMD-17 response (days) [3]		
25th percentile - Q1 (95% CI)	4.0 (3.0 , 8.0)	4.0 (3.0 , 4.0)
50th percentile - median (95% CI)	15.0 (6.0 , 44.0)	8.0 (4.0 , 8.0)
75th percentile - Q3 (95% CI)	46.0 (22.0, NE)	12.0 (8.0 , 23.0)
HR - Hazard Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo) [4]		2.080
95% CI for the HR		(1.1782 , 3.6719)
p-value for the HR		0.0116

NOTE 1: HAMD-17 response is defined as 50% or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAMD-17 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAMD-17 response. The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

[3] Kaplan-Meier estimates. NE=not estimable.

[4] From Cox proportional hazards model with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAMD-17 total score, study, and treatment.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hamd-resp50-tte-pl-by.sas:t-hamd-resp50-tte-pl-by-age-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Time to First Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAMD-17) Response (>=50% reduction from baseline in total score) by Age Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Age Group (years) = 25-45

	Placebo (N=138)	Zuranolone (N=139)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	136	138
Number of subjects with response, n (%) [2]	81 (59.6)	110 (79.7)
Time to first HAMD-17 response (days) [3]		
25th percentile - Q1 (95% CI)	8.0 (8.0 , 9.0)	4.0 (3.0 , 8.0)
50th percentile - median (95% CI)	22.0 (15.0 , 45.0)	8.0 (8.0 , 15.0)
75th percentile - Q3 (95% CI)	52.0 (47.0, NE)	22.0 (16.0 , 46.0)
HR - Hazard Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo) [4]		1.826
95% CI for the HR		(1.3630 , 2.4454)
p-value for the HR		<0.0001

NOTE 1: HAMD-17 response is defined as 50% or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAMD-17 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAMD-17 response. The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

[3] Kaplan-Meier estimates. NE=not estimable.

[4] From Cox proportional hazards model with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAMD-17 total score, study, and treatment.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hamd-resp50-tte-pl-by.sas:t-hamd-resp50-tte-pl-by-age-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

2.1.2.2 .2 .2 .2 Schwere der Erkrankung

Summary of Time to First Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAMD-17) Response (>=50% reduction from baseline in total score) by Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 1 of 2

Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score Category < 28 (Median of Baseline HAM-D Total Score)

	Placebo (N=54)	Zuranolone (N=63)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	54	63
Number of subjects with response, n (%) [2]	33 (61.1)	50 (79.4)
Time to first HAMD-17 response (days) [3]		
25th percentile - Q1 (95% CI)	8.0 (4.0 , 8.0)	4.0 (3.0 , 8.0)
50th percentile - median (95% CI)	16.0 (8.0 , 53.0)	9.0 (8.0 , 21.0)
75th percentile - Q3 (95% CI)	53.0 (46.0, NE)	44.0 (22.0 , 46.0)
HR - Hazard Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo) [4]		1.517
95% CI for the HR		(0.9710 , 2.3713)
p-value for the HR		0.0671

NOTE 1: HAMD-17 response is defined as 50% or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAMD-17 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAMD-17 response. The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

[3] Kaplan-Meier estimates. NE=not estimable.

[4] From Cox proportional hazards model with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAMD-17 total score, study, and treatment.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hamd-resp50-tte-pl-by.sas:t-hamd-resp50-tte-pl-by-hamd-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Time to First Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAMD-17) Response (>=50% reduction from baseline in total score) by Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score Category >= 28 (Median of Baseline HAM-D Total Score)

	Placebo (N=119)	Zuranolone (N=111)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	119	111
Number of subjects with response, n (%) [2]	76 (63.9)	93 (83.8)
Time to first HAMD-17 response (days) [3]		
25th percentile - Q1 (95% CI)	8.0 (4.0 , 9.0)	4.0 (3.0 , 4.0)
50th percentile - median (95% CI)	21.0 (15.0 , 44.0)	8.0 (NE, NE)
75th percentile - Q3 (95% CI)	47.0 (46.0, NE)	16.0 (15.0 , 22.0)
HR - Hazard Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo) [4]		2.052
95% CI for the HR		(1.4988 , 2.8084)
p-value for the HR		<0.0001

NOTE 1: HAMD-17 response is defined as 50% or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAMD-17 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAMD-17 response. The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

[3] Kaplan-Meier estimates. NE=not estimable.

[4] From Cox proportional hazards model with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAMD-17 total score, study, and treatment.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hamd-resp50-tte-pl-by.sas:t-hamd-resp50-tte-pl-by-hamd-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

2.1.2.2 .2 .2 .3 Abstammung

Summary of Time to First Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAMD-17) Response (>=50% reduction from baseline in total score) by Race Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Race Group = Black or African American

	Placebo (N=53)	Zuranolone (N=57)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	50	56
Number of subjects with response, n (%) [2]	29 (58.0)	43 (76.8)
Time to first HAMD-17 response (days) [3]		
25th percentile - Q1 (95% CI)	8.0 (4.0 , 15.0)	4.0 (3.0 , 8.0)
50th percentile - median (95% CI)	16.0 (15.0 , 46.0)	9.0 (4.0 , 15.0)
75th percentile - Q3 (95% CI)	NE (46.0, NE)	22.0 (15.0, NE)
HR - Hazard Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo) [4]		1.694
95% CI for the HR		(1.0516 , 2.7290)
p-value for the HR		0.0303

NOTE 1: HAMD-17 response is defined as 50% or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAMD-17 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAMD-17 response. The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

[3] Kaplan-Meier estimates. NE=not estimable.

[4] From Cox proportional hazards model with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAMD-17 total score, study, and treatment.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hamd-resp50-tte-pl-by.sas:t-hamd-resp50-tte-pl-by-race-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Time to First Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAMD-17) Response (>=50% reduction from baseline in total score) by Race Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Race Group = White

	Placebo (N=110)	Zuranolone (N=113)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	109	112
Number of subjects with response, n (%) [2]	72 (66.1)	97 (86.6)
Time to first HAMD-17 response (days) [3]		
25th percentile - Q1 (95% CI)	8.0 (4.0 , 8.0)	4.0 (3.0 , 8.0)
50th percentile - median (95% CI)	22.0 (15.0 , 45.0)	8.0 (NE, NE)
75th percentile - Q3 (95% CI)	47.0 (46.0, NE)	16.0 (15.0 , 22.0)
HR - Hazard Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo) [4]		2.057
95% CI for the HR		(1.4974 , 2.8262)
p-value for the HR		<0.0001

NOTE 1: HAMD-17 response is defined as 50% or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAMD-17 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAMD-17 response. The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

[3] Kaplan-Meier estimates. NE=not estimable.

[4] From Cox proportional hazards model with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAMD-17 total score, study, and treatment.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hamd-resp50-tte-pl-by.sas:t-hamd-resp50-tte-pl-by-race-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

2.1.2.2 .2 .2 .4 Antidepressiva-Nutzung

Summary of Time to First Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAMD-17) Response (>=50% reduction from baseline in total score) by Baseline Antidepressant Use: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Antidepressant Use at Baseline = Yes

	Placebo (N=28)	Zuranolone (N=31)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	28	31
Number of subjects with response, n (%) [2]	20 (71.4)	25 (80.6)
Time to first HAMD-17 response (days) [3]		
25th percentile - Q1 (95% CI)	8.0 (3.0 , 15.0)	4.0 (3.0 , 8.0)
50th percentile - median (95% CI)	16.5 (8.0 , 45.0)	8.0 (8.0 , 22.0)
75th percentile - Q3 (95% CI)	45.0 (22.0, NE)	29.0 (8.0, NE)
HR - Hazard Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo) [4]		1.536
95% CI for the HR		(0.8319 , 2.8364)
p-value for the HR		0.1701

NOTE 1: HAMD-17 response is defined as 50% or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAMD-17 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAMD-17 response. The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

[3] Kaplan-Meier estimates. NE=not estimable.

[4] From Cox proportional hazards model with factors for baseline HAMD-17 total score, study, and treatment.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hamd-resp50-tte-pl-by.sas:t-hamd-resp50-tte-pl-by-adt-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Time to First Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAMD-17) Response (>=50% reduction from baseline in total score) by Baseline Antidepressant Use: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Antidepressant Use at Baseline = No

	Placebo (N=149)	Zuranolone (N=145)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	145	143
Number of subjects with response, n (%) [2]	89 (61.4)	118 (82.5)
Time to first HAMD-17 response (days) [3]		
25th percentile - Q1 (95% CI)	8.0 (5.0 , 8.0)	4.0 (3.0 , 4.0)
50th percentile - median (95% CI)	21.0 (15.0 , 44.0)	8.0 (8.0 , 9.0)
75th percentile - Q3 (95% CI)	52.0 (46.0, NE)	21.0 (15.0 , 23.0)
HR - Hazard Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo) [4]		1.949
95% CI for the HR		(1.4709 , 2.5837)
p-value for the HR		<0.0001

NOTE 1: HAMD-17 response is defined as 50% or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAMD-17 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAMD-17 response. The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

[3] Kaplan-Meier estimates. NE=not estimable.

[4] From Cox proportional hazards model with factors for baseline HAMD-17 total score, study, and treatment.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hamd-resp50-tte-pl-by.sas:t-hamd-resp50-tte-pl-by-adt-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

2.1.2.2 .2 .2 .5 BMI

Summary of Time to First Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAMD-17) Response (>=50% reduction from baseline in total score) by Baseline BMI (kg/m^2) Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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BMI (kg/m^2) Group 2 = <=24.9

	Placebo (N=43)	Zuranolone (N=33)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	43	33
Number of subjects with response, n (%) [2]	26 (60.5)	28 (84.8)
Time to first HAMD-17 response (days) [3]		
25th percentile - Q1 (95% CI)	8.0 (4.0 , 15.0)	4.0 (3.0 , 8.0)
50th percentile - median (95% CI)	43.0 (9.0 , 47.0)	15.0 (8.0 , 17.0)
75th percentile - Q3 (95% CI)	NE (44.0, NE)	22.0 (16.0, NE)
HR - Hazard Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo) [4]		2.848
95% CI for the HR		(1.5601 , 5.2004)
p-value for the HR		0.0007

NOTE 1: HAMD-17 response is defined as 50% or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAMD-17 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAMD-17 response. The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

[3] Kaplan-Meier estimates. NE=not estimable.

[4] From Cox proportional hazards model with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAMD-17 total score, study, and treatment.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hamd-resp50-tte-pl-by.sas:t-hamd-resp50-tte-pl-by-bmi-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Time to First Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAMD-17) Response (>=50% reduction from baseline in total score) by Baseline BMI (kg/m^2) Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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BMI (kg/m^2) Group 2 = 25-29.9

	Placebo (N=54)	Zuranolone (N=45)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	54	45
Number of subjects with response, n (%) [2]	35 (64.8)	36 (80.0)
Time to first HAMD-17 response (days) [3]		
25th percentile - Q1 (95% CI)	15.0 (8.0 , 15.0)	3.0 (3.0 , 4.0)
50th percentile - median (95% CI)	20.0 (15.0 , 46.0)	8.0 (4.0 , 9.0)
75th percentile - Q3 (95% CI)	46.0 (45.0, NE)	18.0 (8.0, NE)
HR - Hazard Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo) [4]		2.505
95% CI for the HR		(1.5111 , 4.1516)
p-value for the HR		0.0004

NOTE 1: HAMD-17 response is defined as 50% or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAMD-17 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAMD-17 response. The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

[3] Kaplan-Meier estimates. NE=not estimable.

[4] From Cox proportional hazards model with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAMD-17 total score, study, and treatment.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hamd-resp50-tte-pl-by.sas:t-hamd-resp50-tte-pl-by-bmi-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Time to First Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAMD-17) Response (>=50% reduction from baseline in total score) by Baseline BMI (kg/m^2) Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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BMI (kg/m^2) Group 2 = >=30

	Placebo (N=76)	Zuranolone (N=95)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	76	95
Number of subjects with response, n (%) [2]	48 (63.2)	78 (82.1)
Time to first HAMD-17 response (days) [3]		
25th percentile - Q1 (95% CI)	5.0 (3.0 , 8.0)	4.0 (3.0 , 8.0)
50th percentile - median (95% CI)	15.0 (8.0 , 46.0)	8.0 (8.0 , 15.0)
75th percentile - Q3 (95% CI)	53.0 (46.0, NE)	21.0 (15.0 , 46.0)
HR - Hazard Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo) [4]		1.521
95% CI for the HR		(1.0587 , 2.1845)
p-value for the HR		0.0233

NOTE 1: HAMD-17 response is defined as 50% or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAMD-17 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAMD-17 response. The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

[3] Kaplan-Meier estimates. NE=not estimable.

[4] From Cox proportional hazards model with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAMD-17 total score, study, and treatment.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hamd-resp50-tte-pl-by.sas:t-hamd-resp50-tte-pl-by-bmi-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

2.1.2.2 .2 .2 .6 Beginn der PPD

Summary of Time to First Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAMD-17) Response (>=50% reduction from baseline in total score) by Onset of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Onset of PPD = 3rd trimester

	Placebo (N=64)	Zuranolone (N=67)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	63	66
Number of subjects with response, n (%) [2]	44 (69.8)	58 (87.9)
Time to first HAMD-17 response (days) [3]		
25th percentile - Q1 (95% CI)	8.0 (3.0 , 8.0)	3.0 (3.0 , 4.0)
50th percentile - median (95% CI)	15.0 (8.0 , 44.0)	8.0 (4.0 , 8.0)
75th percentile - Q3 (95% CI)	46.0 (44.0, NE)	15.0 (9.0 , 22.0)
HR - Hazard Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo) [4]		1.957
95% CI for the HR		(1.2993 , 2.9486)
p-value for the HR		0.0013

NOTE 1: HAMD-17 response is defined as 50% or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAMD-17 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAMD-17 response. The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

[3] Kaplan-Meier estimates. NE=not estimable.

[4] From Cox proportional hazards model with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAMD-17 total score, study, and treatment.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hamd-resp50-tte-pl-by.sas:t-hamd-resp50-tte-pl-by-onset-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Time to First Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAMD-17) Response (>=50% reduction from baseline in total score) by Onset of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Onset of PPD = Postpartum

	Placebo (N=113)	Zuranolone (N=109)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	110	108
Number of subjects with response, n (%) [2]	65 (59.1)	85 (78.7)
Time to first HAMD-17 response (days) [3]		
25th percentile - Q1 (95% CI)	8.0 (6.0 , 9.0)	4.0 (4.0 , 8.0)
50th percentile - median (95% CI)	23.0 (15.0 , 46.0)	8.0 (8.0 , 15.0)
75th percentile - Q3 (95% CI)	53.0 (47.0, NE)	22.0 (16.0 , 46.0)
HR - Hazard Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo) [4]		1.854
95% CI for the HR		(1.3316 , 2.5815)
p-value for the HR		0.0003

NOTE 1: HAMD-17 response is defined as 50% or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAMD-17 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAMD-17 response. The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

[3] Kaplan-Meier estimates. NE=not estimable.

[4] From Cox proportional hazards model with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAMD-17 total score, study, and treatment.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hamd-resp50-tte-pl-by.sas:t-hamd-resp50-tte-pl-by-onset-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

2.1.2.2 .2 .2 .7 PPD in der Familie

Summary of Time to First Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAMD-17) Response (>=50% reduction from baseline in total score) by Family History of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 1 of 2

Family History of PPD = Yes

	Placebo (N=26)	Zuranolone (N=31)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	26	31
Number of subjects with response, n (%) [2]	19 (73.1)	27 (87.1)
Time to first HAMD-17 response (days) [3]		
25th percentile - Q1 (95% CI)	8.0 (3.0 , 15.0)	4.0 (3.0 , 8.0)
50th percentile - median (95% CI)	15.0 (8.0 , 22.0)	8.0 (8.0 , 15.0)
75th percentile - Q3 (95% CI)	45.0 (15.0, NE)	22.0 (8.0, NE)
HR - Hazard Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo) [4]		1.475
95% CI for the HR		(0.8017 , 2.7134)
p-value for the HR		0.2116

NOTE 1: HAMD-17 response is defined as 50% or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAMD-17 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAMD-17 response. The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

[3] Kaplan-Meier estimates. NE=not estimable.

[4] From Cox proportional hazards model with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAMD-17 total score, study, and treatment.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hamd-resp50-tte-pl-by.sas:t-hamd-resp50-tte-pl-by-fhist-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Time to First Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAMD-17) Response (>=50% reduction from baseline in total score) by Family History of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 2 of 2

Family History of PPD = No/Unknown

	Placebo (N=151)	Zuranolone (N=145)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	147	143
Number of subjects with response, n (%) [2]	90 (61.2)	116 (81.1)
Time to first HAMD-17 response (days) [3]		
25th percentile - Q1 (95% CI)	8.0 (4.0 , 8.0)	4.0 (3.0 , 4.0)
50th percentile - median (95% CI)	22.0 (15.0 , 45.0)	8.0 (8.0 , 9.0)
75th percentile - Q3 (95% CI)	52.0 (47.0, NE)	21.0 (15.0 , 44.0)
HR - Hazard Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo) [4]		1.905
95% CI for the HR		(1.4370 , 2.5263)
p-value for the HR		<0.0001

NOTE 1: HAMD-17 response is defined as 50% or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAMD-17 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAMD-17 response. The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

[3] Kaplan-Meier estimates. NE=not estimable.

[4] From Cox proportional hazards model with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAMD-17 total score, study, and treatment.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hamd-resp50-tte-pl-by.sas:t-hamd-resp50-tte-pl-by-fhist-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

2.1.2.2 .2 .2 .8 PPD in der Anamnese

Summary of Time to First Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAMD-17) Response (>=50% reduction from baseline in total score) by History of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 1 of 2

History of PPD = 1st Episode

	Placebo (N=150)	Zuranolone (N=149)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	146	147
Number of subjects with response, n (%) [2]	95 (65.1)	121 (82.3)
Time to first HAMD-17 response (days) [3]		
25th percentile - Q1 (95% CI)	8.0 (4.0 , 8.0)	4.0 (3.0 , 4.0)
50th percentile - median (95% CI)	21.0 (15.0 , 44.0)	8.0 (8.0 , 9.0)
75th percentile - Q3 (95% CI)	47.0 (46.0, NE)	21.0 (15.0 , 44.0)
HR - Hazard Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo) [4]		1.868
95% CI for the HR		(1.4164 , 2.4635)
p-value for the HR		<0.0001

NOTE 1: HAMD-17 response is defined as 50% or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAMD-17 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAMD-17 response. The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

[3] Kaplan-Meier estimates. NE=not estimable.

[4] From Cox proportional hazards model with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAMD-17 total score, study, and treatment.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hamd-resp50-tte-pl-by.sas:t-hamd-resp50-tte-pl-by-hist-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Time to First Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAMD-17) Response (>=50% reduction from baseline in total score) by History of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 2 of 2

History of PPD = Recurrent Episode

	Placebo (N=27)	Zuranolone (N=27)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	27	27
Number of subjects with response, n (%) [2]	14 (51.9)	22 (81.5)
Time to first HAMD-17 response (days) [3]		
25th percentile - Q1 (95% CI)	8.0 (3.0 , 8.0)	3.0 (3.0 , 8.0)
50th percentile - median (95% CI)	15.0 (8.0, NE)	8.0 (3.0 , 15.0)
75th percentile - Q3 (95% CI)	NE (NE, NE)	22.0 (8.0, NE)
HR - Hazard Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo) [4]		1.861
95% CI for the HR		(0.8890 , 3.8955)
p-value for the HR		0.0994

NOTE 1: HAMD-17 response is defined as 50% or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAMD-17 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAMD-17 response. The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

[3] Kaplan-Meier estimates. NE=not estimable.

[4] From Cox proportional hazards model with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAMD-17 total score, study, and treatment.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hamd-resp50-tte-pl-by.sas:t-hamd-resp50-tte-pl-by-hist-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

2.1.2.2 .2 .2 .9 Depression mit Angst

Summary of Time to First Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAMD-17) Response (>=50% reduction from baseline in total score) by Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score): Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 1 of 2

Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score) = <20

	Placebo (N=29)	Zuranolone (N=34)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	29	34
Number of subjects with response, n (%) [2]	20 (69.0)	29 (85.3)
Time to first HAMD-17 response (days) [3]		
25th percentile - Q1 (95% CI)	11.5 (3.0 , 16.0)	4.0 (3.0 , 8.0)
50th percentile - median (95% CI)	20.5 (15.0 , 46.0)	9.0 (8.0 , 16.0)
75th percentile - Q3 (95% CI)	47.0 (36.0, NE)	21.0 (15.0, NE)
HR - Hazard Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo) [4]		2.090
95% CI for the HR		(1.1125 , 3.9280)
p-value for the HR		0.0220

NOTE 1: HAMD-17 response is defined as 50% or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAMD-17 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAMD-17 response. The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

[3] Kaplan-Meier estimates. NE=not estimable.

[4] From Cox proportional hazards model with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAMD-17 total score, study, and treatment.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hamd-resp50-tte-pl-by.sas:t-hamd-resp50-tte-pl-by-hama-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Time to First Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAMD-17) Response (>=50% reduction from baseline in total score) by Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score): Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 2 of 2

Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score) = >=20

	Placebo (N=144)	Zuranolone (N=140)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	144	140
Number of subjects with response, n (%) [2]	89 (61.8)	114 (81.4)
Time to first HAMD-17 response (days) [3]		
25th percentile - Q1 (95% CI)	8.0 (4.0 , 8.0)	4.0 (3.0 , 4.0)
50th percentile - median (95% CI)	20.0 (15.0 , 44.0)	8.0 (8.0 , 9.0)
75th percentile - Q3 (95% CI)	53.0 (46.0, NE)	21.0 (15.0 , 44.0)
HR - Hazard Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo) [4]		1.807
95% CI for the HR		(1.3630 , 2.3959)
p-value for the HR		<0.0001

NOTE 1: HAMD-17 response is defined as 50% or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAMD-17 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAMD-17 response. The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

[3] Kaplan-Meier estimates. NE=not estimable.

[4] From Cox proportional hazards model with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAMD-17 total score, study, and treatment.

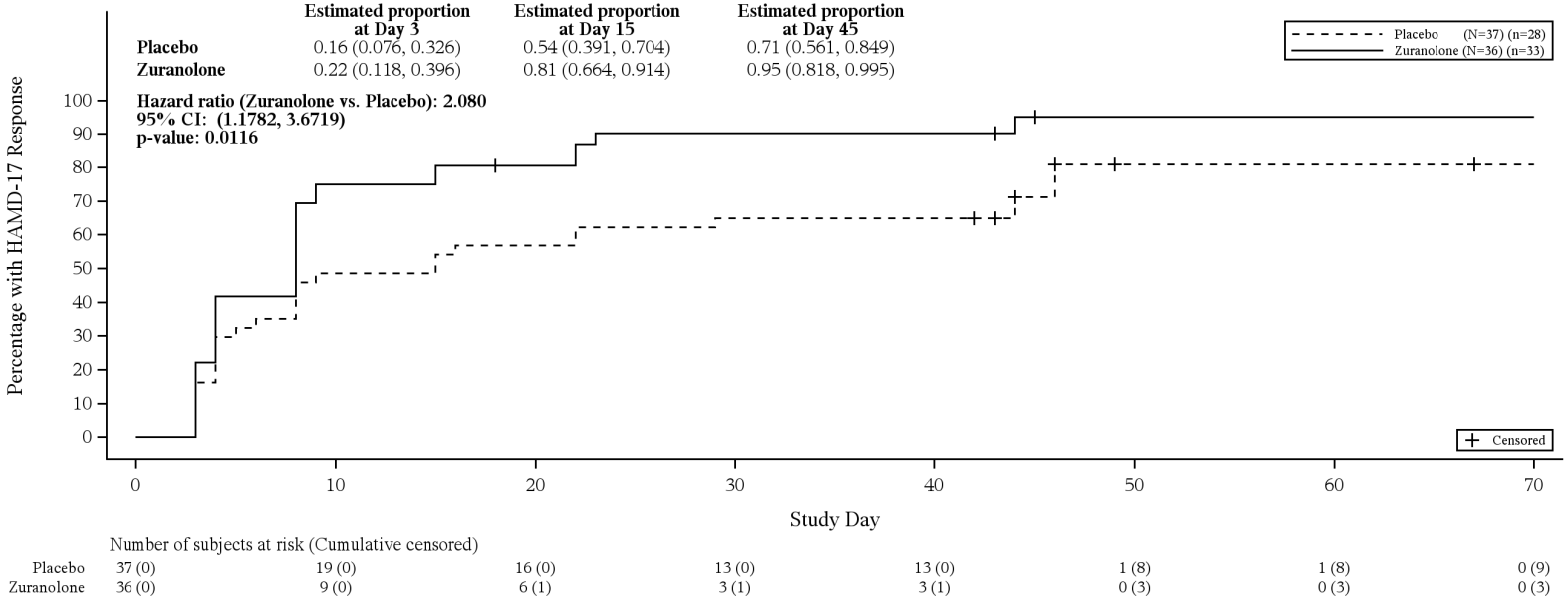
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hamd-resp50-tte-pl-by.sas:t-hamd-resp50-tte-pl-by-hama-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

2.1.2.2 .2 .3 Kaplan-Meier-Plots

Kaplan-Meier Plot for Time to First Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAMD-17) Response (>=50% reduction from baseline in total score) by Subgroup: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 1 of 19

Age Group (years) = 18-24



Abbreviations: N=number of evaluable subjects; n=number of subjects with response.

NOTE 1: Subjects with non-missing HAMD-17 total score at Baseline are included in the analysis. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

NOTE 2: HAMD-17 response is defined as 50% or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

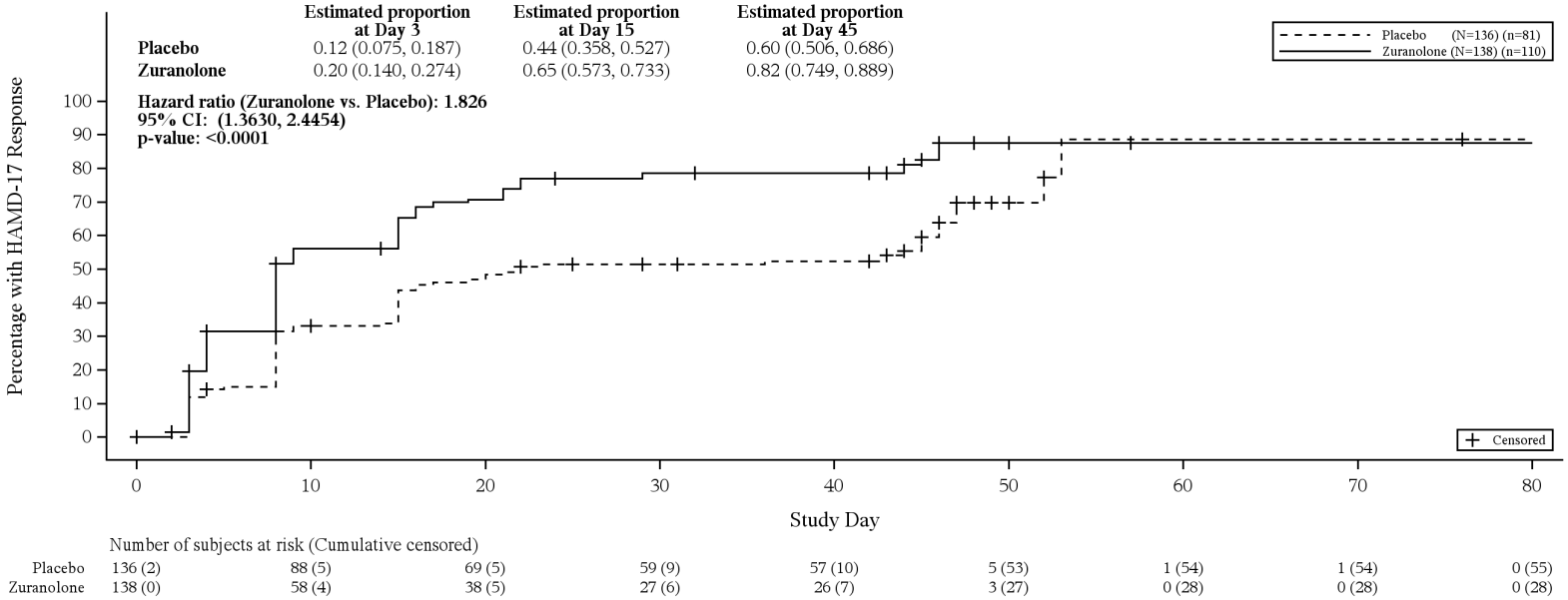
NOTE 3: The estimated proportion of subjects with event are based on Kaplan-Meier product limit method. Hazard ratio, 95% confidence interval and p-value are based on Cox proportional hazard model adjusted for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAMD-17 total score, study, and treatment. Model covariate antidepressant use at baseline is removed from antidepressant use at baseline subgroup analysis.

Source: biib125/v_a/amnog_kmplots/f-hamd-resp50-tte-pl-by-itt.sas:f-hamd-resp50-tte-pl-by-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 08JAN2026

Kaplan-Meier Plot for Time to First Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAMD-17) Response (>=50% reduction from baseline in total score) by Subgroup: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 2 of 19

Age Group (years) = 25-45



Abbreviations: N=number of evaluable subjects; n=number of subjects with response.

NOTE 1: Subjects with non-missing HAMD-17 total score at Baseline are included in the analysis. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

NOTE 2: HAMD-17 response is defined as 50% or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

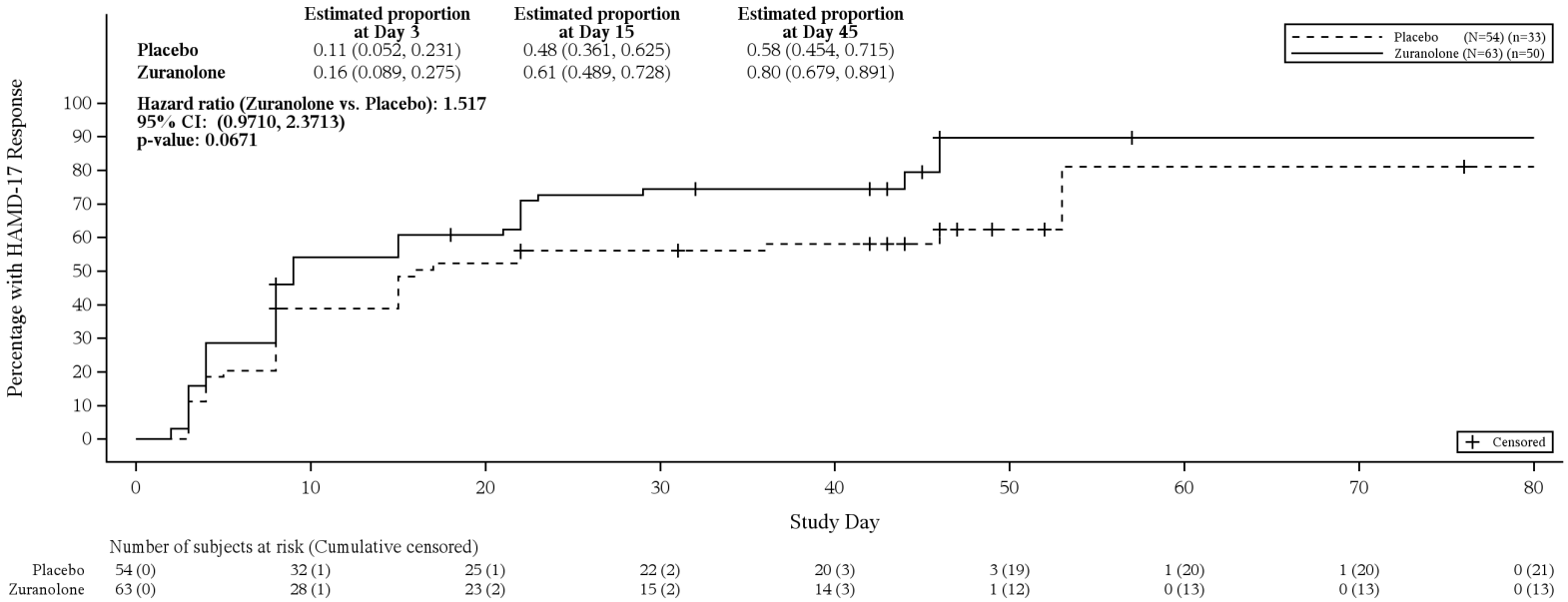
NOTE 3: The estimated proportion of subjects with event are based on Kaplan-Meier product limit method. Hazard ratio, 95% confidence interval and p-value are based on Cox proportional hazard model adjusted for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAMD-17 total score, study, and treatment. Model covariate antidepressant use at baseline is removed from antidepressant use at baseline subgroup analysis.

Source: biib125/v_a/amnog_kmplots/f-hamd-resp50-tte-pl-by-itt.sas:f-hamd-resp50-tte-pl-by-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 08JAN2026

Kaplan-Meier Plot for Time to First Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAMD-17) Response (>=50% reduction from baseline in total score) by Subgroup: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score Category < 28 (Median of Baseline HAM-D Total Score)



Number of subjects at risk (Cumulative censored)

Placebo	54 (0)	32 (1)	25 (1)	22 (2)	20 (3)	3 (19)	1 (20)	1 (20)	0 (21)
Zuranolone	63 (0)	28 (1)	23 (2)	15 (2)	14 (3)	1 (12)	0 (13)	0 (13)	0 (13)

Abbreviations: N=number of evaluable subjects; n=number of subjects with response.

NOTE 1: Subjects with non-missing HAMD-17 total score at Baseline are included in the analysis. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

NOTE 2: HAMD-17 response is defined as 50% or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

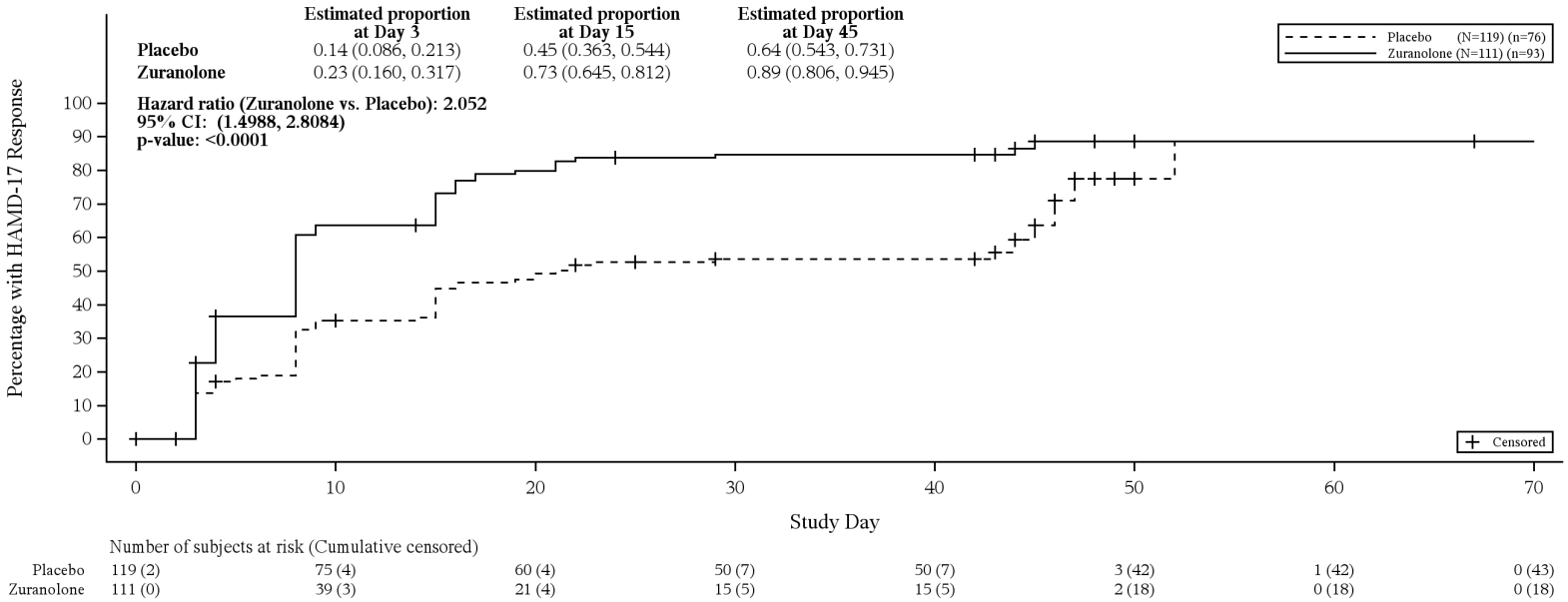
NOTE 3: The estimated proportion of subjects with event are based on Kaplan-Meier product limit method. Hazard ratio, 95% confidence interval and p-value are based on Cox proportional hazard model adjusted for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAMD-17 total score, study, and treatment. Model covariate antidepressant use at baseline is removed from antidepressant use at baseline subgroup analysis.

Source: biib125/v_a/amnog_kmplots/f-hamd-resp50-tte-pl-by-itt.sas:f-hamd-resp50-tte-pl-by-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 08JAN2026

Kaplan-Meier Plot for Time to First Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAMD-17) Response (>=50% reduction from baseline in total score) by Subgroup: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score Category >= 28 (Median of Baseline HAM-D Total Score)



Number of subjects at risk (Cumulative censored)

Placebo	119 (2)	75 (4)	60 (4)	50 (7)	50 (7)	3 (42)	1 (42)	0 (43)
Zuranolone	111 (0)	39 (3)	21 (4)	15 (5)	15 (5)	2 (18)	0 (18)	0 (18)

Abbreviations: N=number of evaluable subjects; n=number of subjects with response.

NOTE 1: Subjects with non-missing HAMD-17 total score at Baseline are included in the analysis. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

NOTE 2: HAMD-17 response is defined as 50% or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

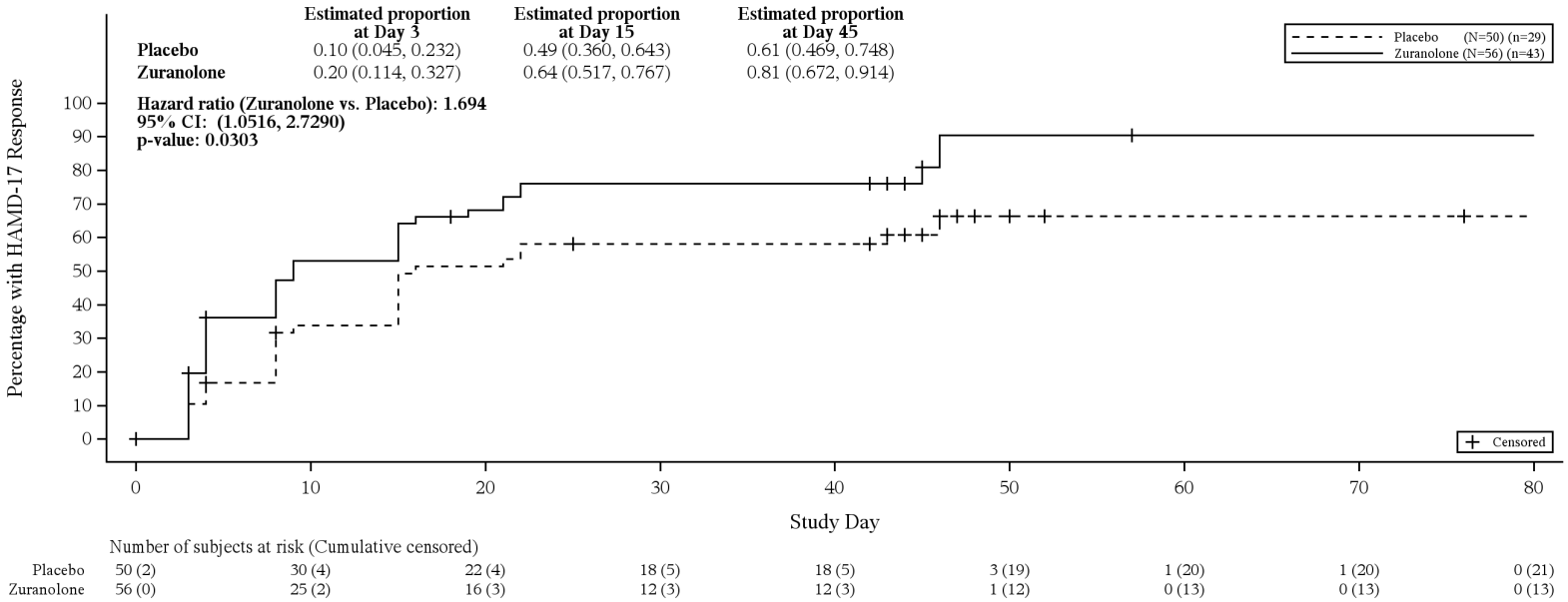
NOTE 3: The estimated proportion of subjects with event are based on Kaplan-Meier product limit method. Hazard ratio, 95% confidence interval and p-value are based on Cox proportional hazard model adjusted for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAMD-17 total score, study, and treatment. Model covariate antidepressant use at baseline is removed from antidepressant use at baseline subgroup analysis.

Source: biib125/v_a/amnog_kmplots/f-hamd-resp50-tte-pl-by-itt.sas:f-hamd-resp50-tte-pl-by-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 08JAN2026

Kaplan-Meier Plot for Time to First Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAMD-17) Response (>=50% reduction from baseline in total score) by Subgroup: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Race Group = Black or African American



Number of subjects at risk (Cumulative censored)

Placebo	50 (2)	30 (4)	22 (4)	18 (5)	18 (5)	3 (19)	1 (20)	1 (20)	0 (21)
Zuranolone	56 (0)	25 (2)	16 (3)	12 (3)	12 (3)	1 (12)	0 (13)	0 (13)	0 (13)

Abbreviations: N=number of evaluable subjects; n=number of subjects with response.

NOTE 1: Subjects with non-missing HAMD-17 total score at Baseline are included in the analysis. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

NOTE 2: HAMD-17 response is defined as 50% or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

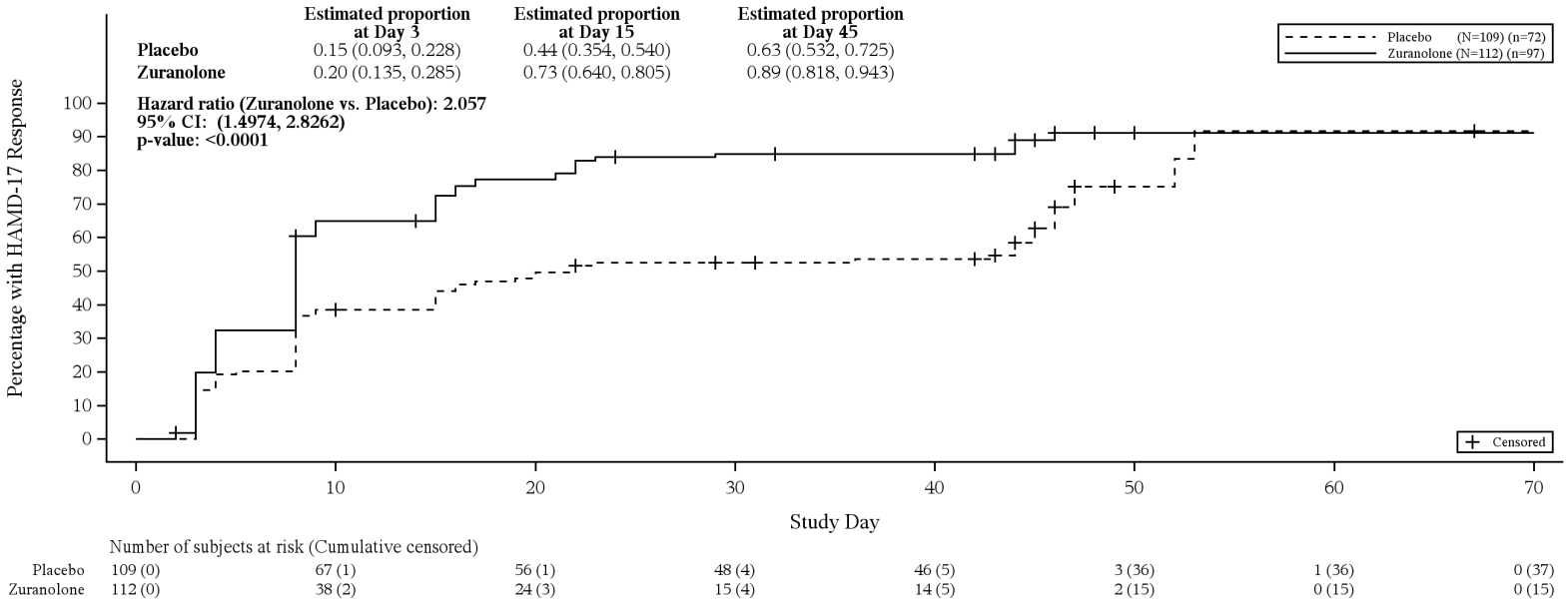
NOTE 3: The estimated proportion of subjects with event are based on Kaplan-Meier product limit method. Hazard ratio, 95% confidence interval and p-value are based on Cox proportional hazard model adjusted for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAMD-17 total score, study, and treatment. Model covariate antidepressant use at baseline is removed from antidepressant use at baseline subgroup analysis.

Source: biib125/v_a/amnog_kmplots/f-hamd-resp50-tte-pl-by-itt.sas:f-hamd-resp50-tte-pl-by-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 08JAN2026

Kaplan-Meier Plot for Time to First Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAMD-17) Response (>=50% reduction from baseline in total score) by Subgroup: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Race Group = White



Number of subjects at risk (Cumulative censored)

Placebo	109 (0)	67 (1)	56 (1)	48 (4)	46 (5)	3 (36)	1 (36)	0 (37)
Zuranolone	112 (0)	38 (2)	24 (3)	15 (4)	14 (5)	2 (15)	0 (15)	0 (15)

Abbreviations: N=number of evaluable subjects; n=number of subjects with response.

NOTE 1: Subjects with non-missing HAMD-17 total score at Baseline are included in the analysis. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

NOTE 2: HAMD-17 response is defined as 50% or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

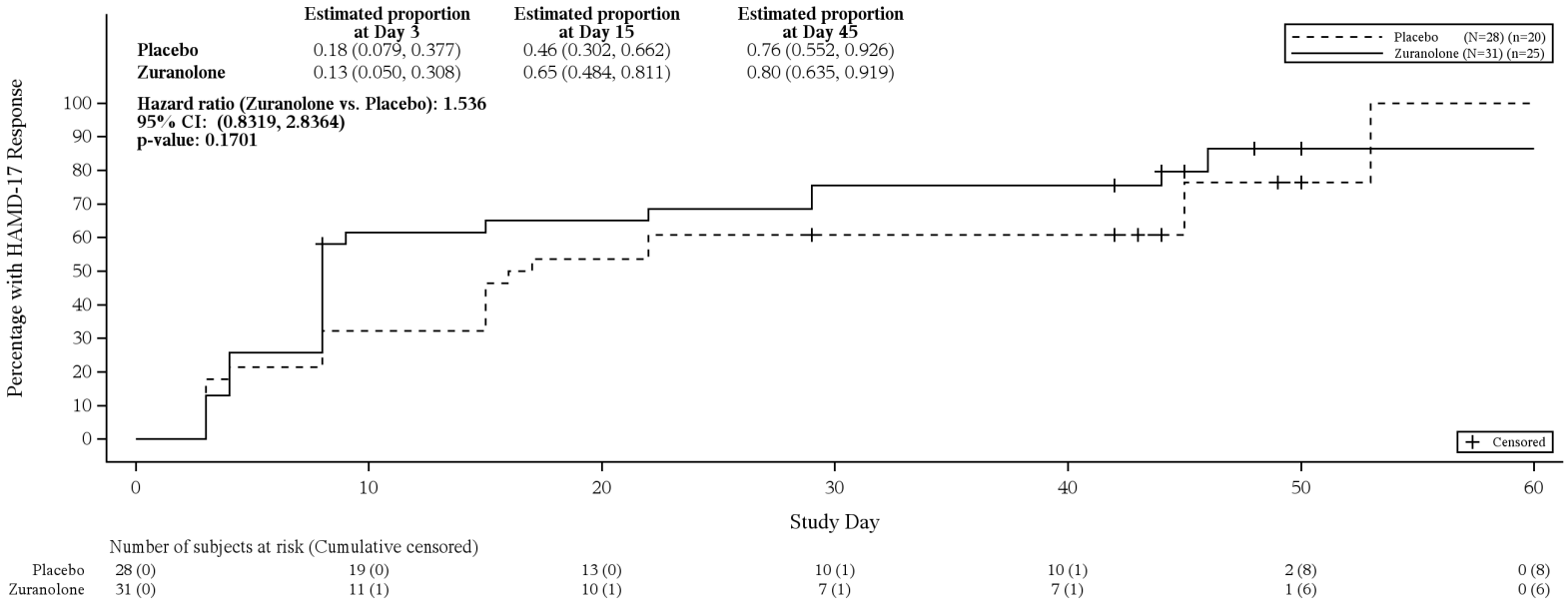
NOTE 3: The estimated proportion of subjects with event are based on Kaplan-Meier product limit method. Hazard ratio, 95% confidence interval and p-value are based on Cox proportional hazard model adjusted for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAMD-17 total score, study, and treatment. Model covariate antidepressant use at baseline is removed from antidepressant use at baseline subgroup analysis.

Source: biib125/v_a/amnog_kmplots/f-hamd-resp50-tte-pl-by-itt.sas:f-hamd-resp50-tte-pl-by-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 08JAN2026

Kaplan-Meier Plot for Time to First Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAMD-17) Response (>=50% reduction from baseline in total score) by Subgroup: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Antidepressant Use at Baseline = Yes



Abbreviations: N=number of evaluable subjects; n=number of subjects with response.

NOTE 1: Subjects with non-missing HAMD-17 total score at Baseline are included in the analysis. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

NOTE 2: HAMD-17 response is defined as 50% or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

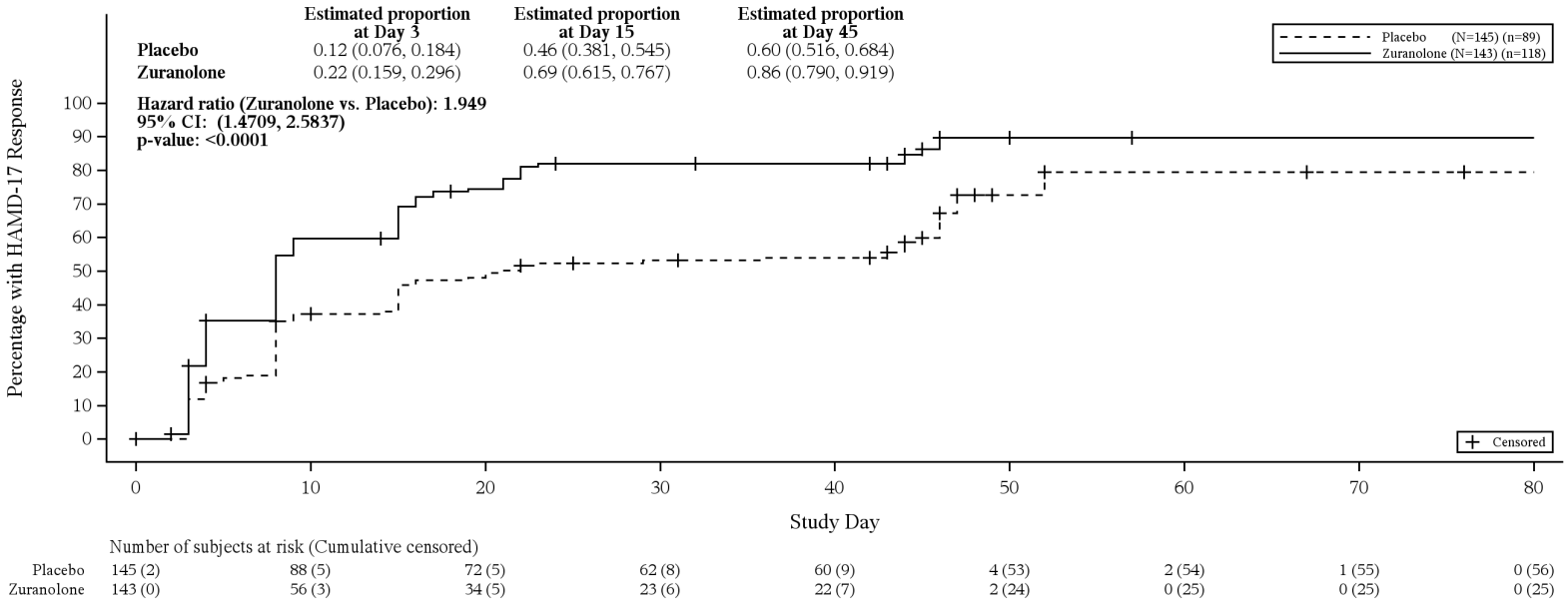
NOTE 3: The estimated proportion of subjects with event are based on Kaplan-Meier product limit method. Hazard ratio, 95% confidence interval and p-value are based on Cox proportional hazard model adjusted for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAMD-17 total score, study, and treatment. Model covariate antidepressant use at baseline is removed from antidepressant use at baseline subgroup analysis.

Source: biib125/v_a/amnog_kmplots/f-hamd-resp50-tte-pl-by-itt.sas:f-hamd-resp50-tte-pl-by-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 08JAN2026

Kaplan-Meier Plot for Time to First Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAMD-17) Response (>=50% reduction from baseline in total score) by Subgroup: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Antidepressant Use at Baseline = No



Abbreviations: N=number of evaluable subjects; n=number of subjects with response.

NOTE 1: Subjects with non-missing HAMD-17 total score at Baseline are included in the analysis. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

NOTE 2: HAMD-17 response is defined as 50% or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

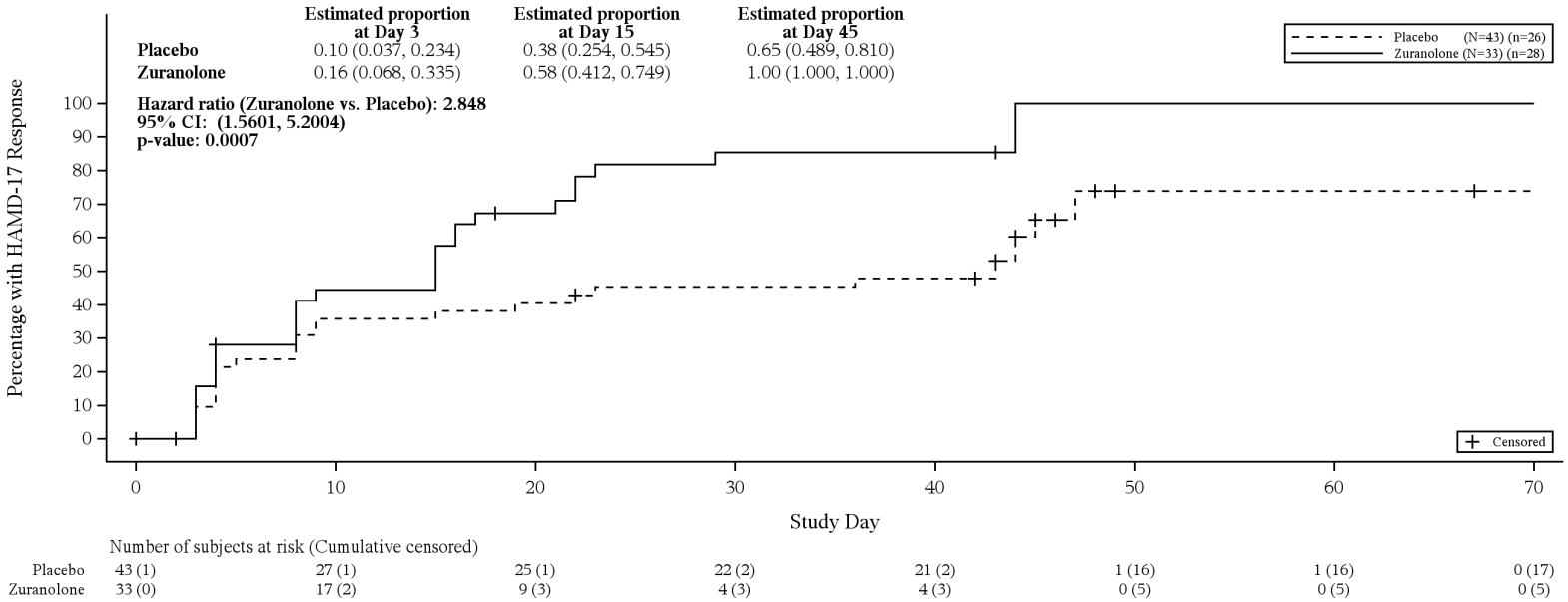
NOTE 3: The estimated proportion of subjects with event are based on Kaplan-Meier product limit method. Hazard ratio, 95% confidence interval and p-value are based on Cox proportional hazard model adjusted for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAMD-17 total score, study, and treatment. Model covariate antidepressant use at baseline is removed from antidepressant use at baseline subgroup analysis.

Source: biib125/v_a/amnog_kmplots/f-hamd-resp50-tte-pl-by-itt.sas:f-hamd-resp50-tte-pl-by-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 08JAN2026

Kaplan-Meier Plot for Time to First Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAMD-17) Response (>=50% reduction from baseline in total score) by Subgroup: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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BMI (kg/m^2) Group 2 = <=24.9



Abbreviations: N=number of evaluable subjects; n=number of subjects with response.

NOTE 1: Subjects with non-missing HAMD-17 total score at Baseline are included in the analysis. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

NOTE 2: HAMD-17 response is defined as 50% or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

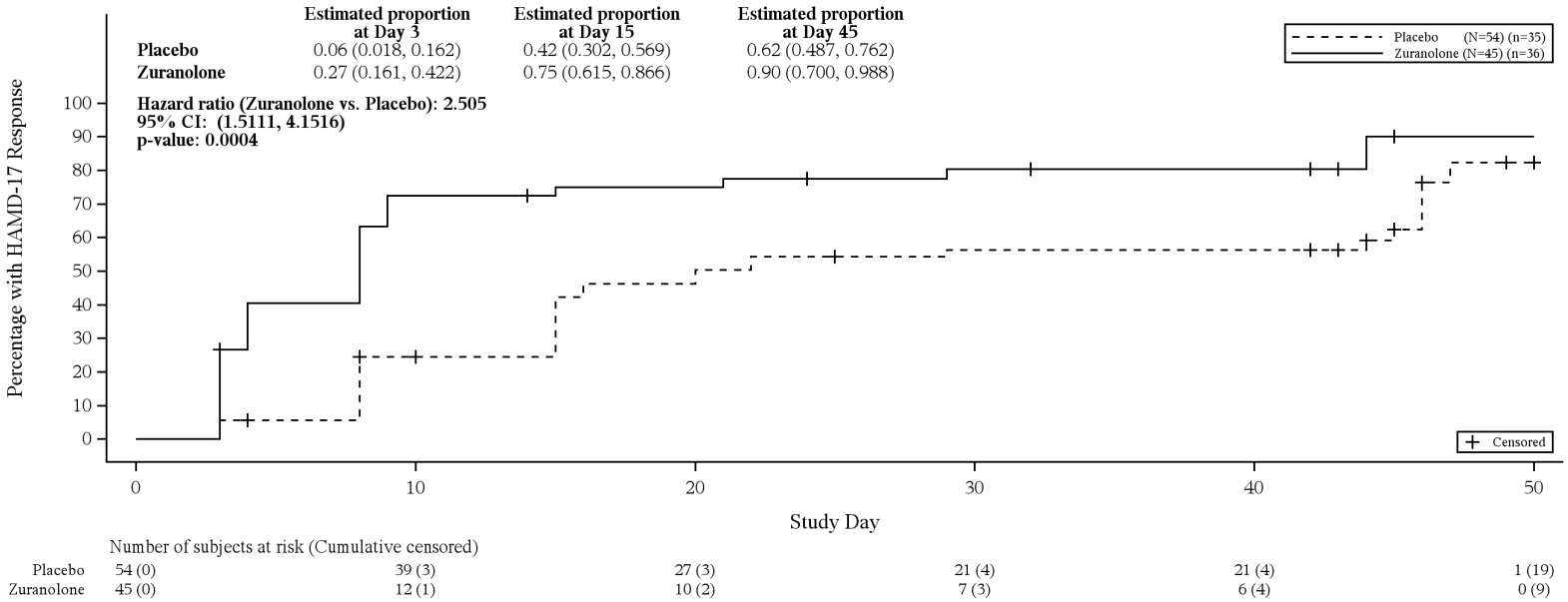
NOTE 3: The estimated proportion of subjects with event are based on Kaplan-Meier product limit method. Hazard ratio, 95% confidence interval and p-value are based on Cox proportional hazard model adjusted for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAMD-17 total score, study, and treatment. Model covariate antidepressant use at baseline is removed from antidepressant use at baseline subgroup analysis.

Source: biib125/v_a/amnog_kmplots/f-hamd-resp50-tte-pl-by-itt.sas:f-hamd-resp50-tte-pl-by-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 08JAN2026

Kaplan-Meier Plot for Time to First Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAMD-17) Response (>=50% reduction from baseline in total score) by Subgroup: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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BMI (kg/m^2) Group 2 = 25-29.9



Abbreviations: N=number of evaluable subjects; n=number of subjects with response.

NOTE 1: Subjects with non-missing HAMD-17 total score at Baseline are included in the analysis. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

NOTE 2: HAMD-17 response is defined as 50% or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

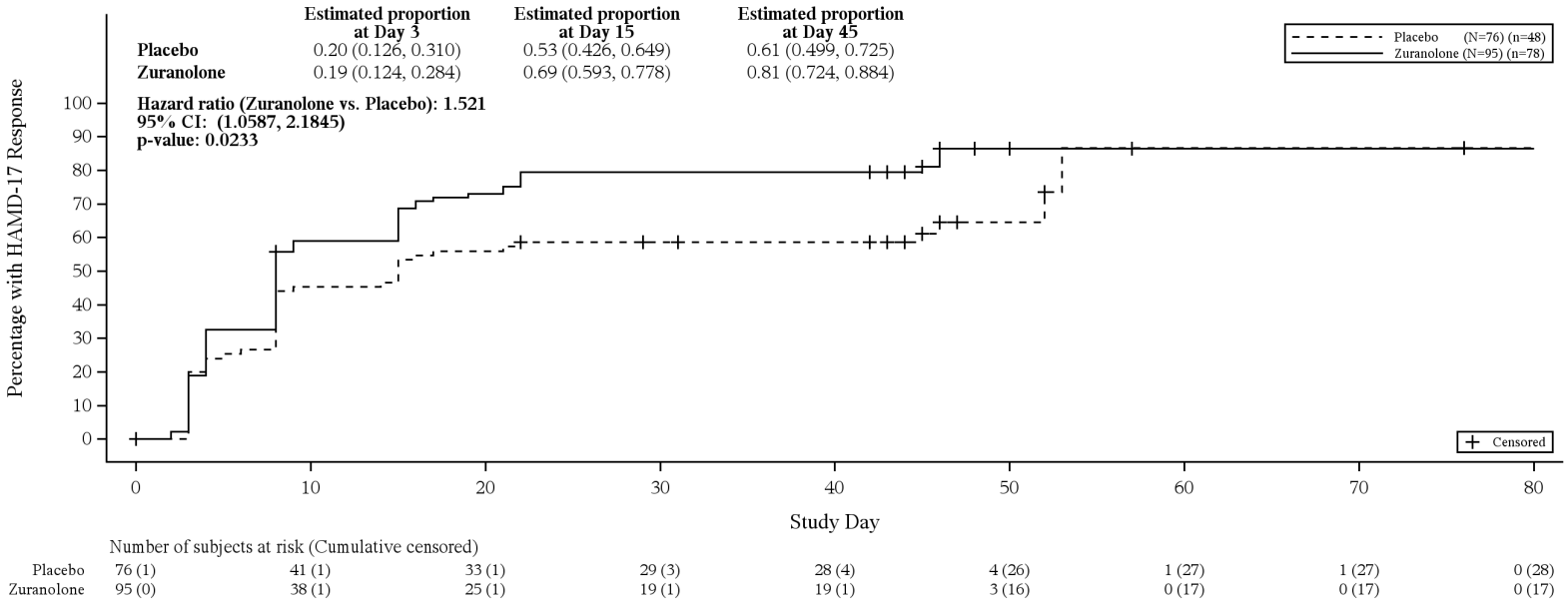
NOTE 3: The estimated proportion of subjects with event are based on Kaplan-Meier product limit method. Hazard ratio, 95% confidence interval and p-value are based on Cox proportional hazard model adjusted for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAMD-17 total score, study, and treatment. Model covariate antidepressant use at baseline is removed from antidepressant use at baseline subgroup analysis.

Source: biib125/v_a/amnog_kmplots/f-hamd-resp50-tte-pl-by-itt.sas:f-hamd-resp50-tte-pl-by-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 08JAN2026

Kaplan-Meier Plot for Time to First Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAMD-17) Response (>=50% reduction from baseline in total score) by Subgroup: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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BMI (kg/m^2) Group 2 = >=30



Number of subjects at risk (Cumulative censored)

Placebo	76 (1)	41 (1)	33 (1)	29 (3)	28 (4)	4 (26)	1 (27)	1 (27)	0 (28)
Zuranolone	95 (0)	38 (1)	25 (1)	19 (1)	19 (1)	3 (16)	0 (17)	0 (17)	0 (17)

Abbreviations: N=number of evaluable subjects; n=number of subjects with response.

NOTE 1: Subjects with non-missing HAMD-17 total score at Baseline are included in the analysis. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

NOTE 2: HAMD-17 response is defined as 50% or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

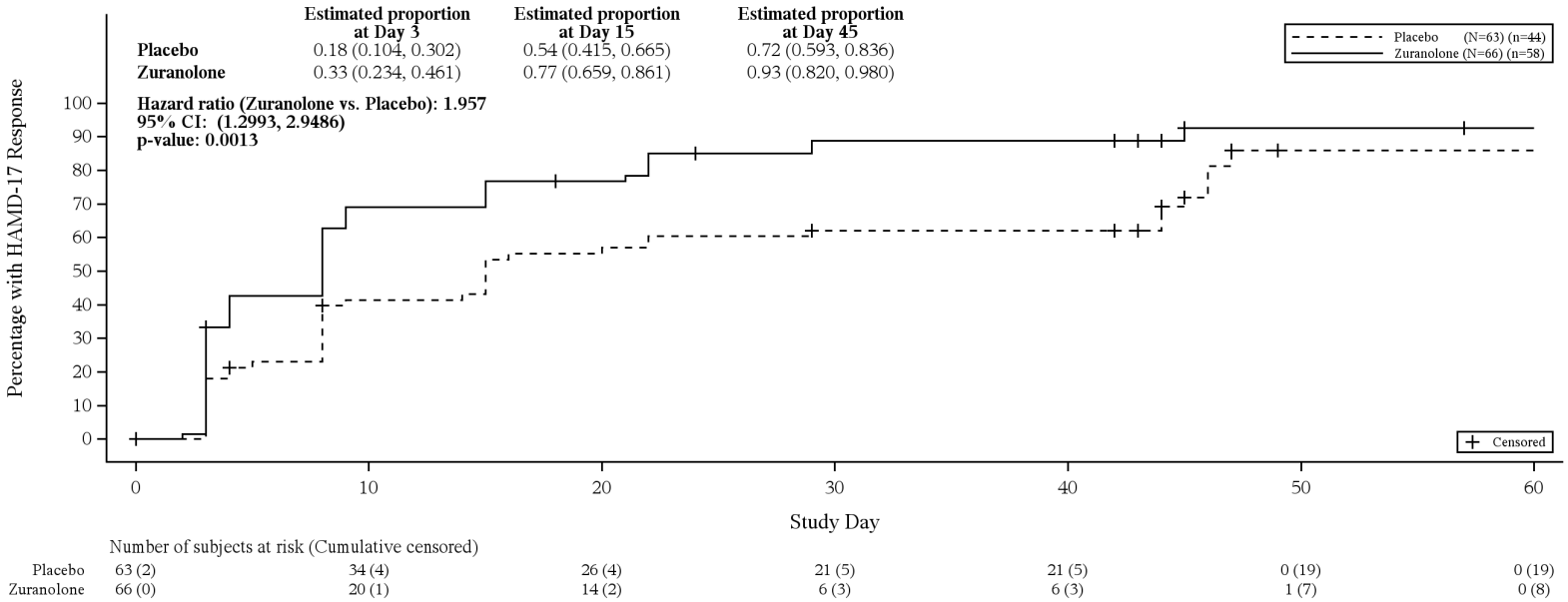
NOTE 3: The estimated proportion of subjects with event are based on Kaplan-Meier product limit method. Hazard ratio, 95% confidence interval and p-value are based on Cox proportional hazard model adjusted for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAMD-17 total score, study, and treatment. Model covariate antidepressant use at baseline is removed from antidepressant use at baseline subgroup analysis.

Source: biib125/v_a/amnog_kmplots/f-hamd-resp50-tte-pl-by-itt.sas:f-hamd-resp50-tte-pl-by-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 08JAN2026

Kaplan-Meier Plot for Time to First Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAMD-17) Response (>=50% reduction from baseline in total score) by Subgroup: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Onset of PPD = 3rd trimester



Abbreviations: N=number of evaluable subjects; n=number of subjects with response.

NOTE 1: Subjects with non-missing HAMD-17 total score at Baseline are included in the analysis. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

NOTE 2: HAMD-17 response is defined as 50% or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

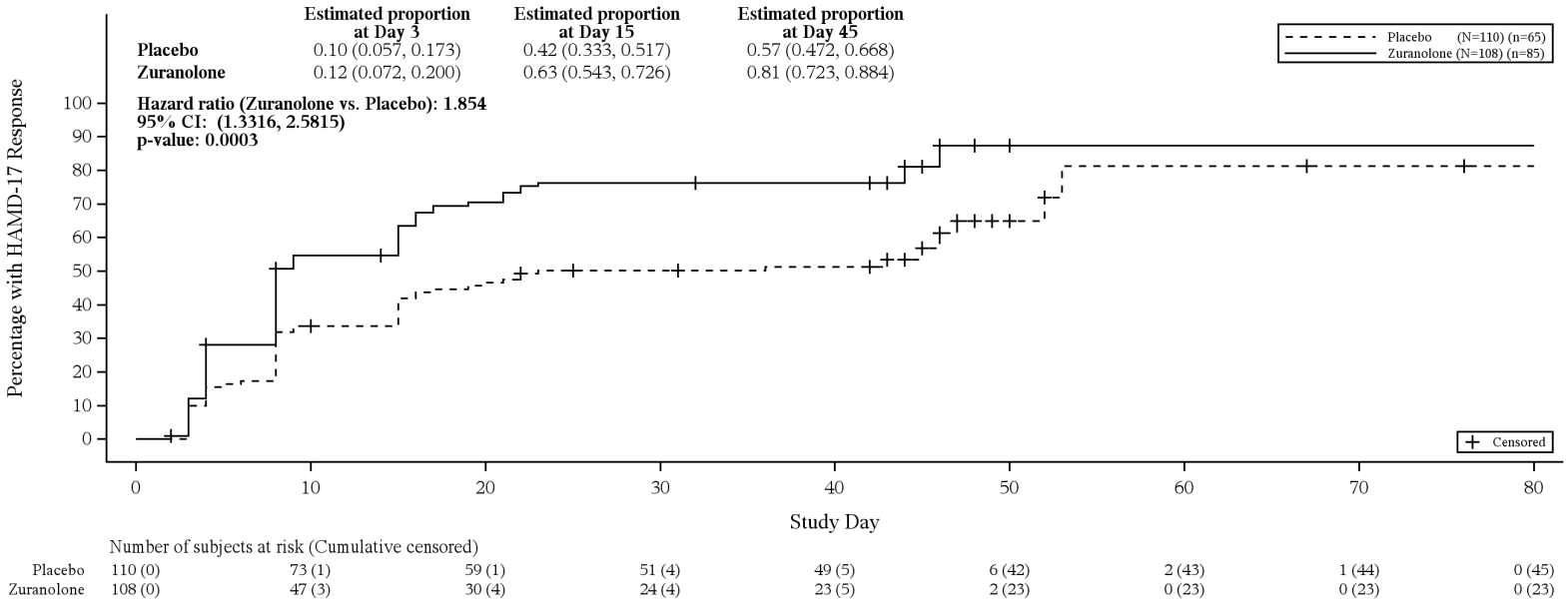
NOTE 3: The estimated proportion of subjects with event are based on Kaplan-Meier product limit method. Hazard ratio, 95% confidence interval and p-value are based on Cox proportional hazard model adjusted for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAMD-17 total score, study, and treatment. Model covariate antidepressant use at baseline is removed from antidepressant use at baseline subgroup analysis.

Source: biib125/v_a/amnog_kmplots/f-hamd-resp50-tte-pl-by-itt.sas:f-hamd-resp50-tte-pl-by-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 08JAN2026

Kaplan-Meier Plot for Time to First Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAMD-17) Response (>=50% reduction from baseline in total score) by Subgroup: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Onset of PPD = Postpartum



Number of subjects at risk (Cumulative censored)

Placebo	110 (0)	73 (1)	59 (1)	51 (4)	49 (5)	6 (42)	2 (43)	1 (44)	0 (45)
Zuranolone	108 (0)	47 (3)	30 (4)	24 (4)	23 (5)	2 (23)	0 (23)	0 (23)	0 (23)

Abbreviations: N=number of evaluable subjects; n=number of subjects with response.

NOTE 1: Subjects with non-missing HAMD-17 total score at Baseline are included in the analysis. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

NOTE 2: HAMD-17 response is defined as 50% or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

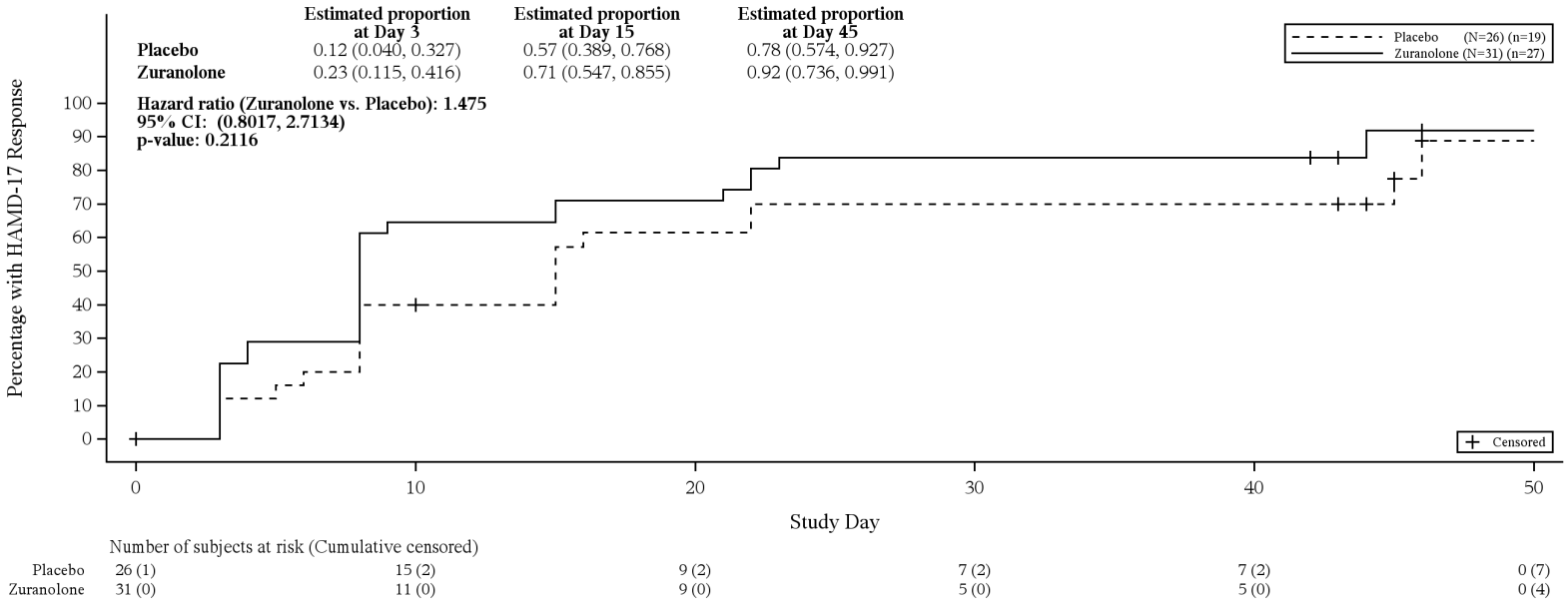
NOTE 3: The estimated proportion of subjects with event are based on Kaplan-Meier product limit method. Hazard ratio, 95% confidence interval and p-value are based on Cox proportional hazard model adjusted for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAMD-17 total score, study, and treatment. Model covariate antidepressant use at baseline is removed from antidepressant use at baseline subgroup analysis.

Source: biib125/v_a/amnog_kmplots/f-hamd-resp50-tte-pl-by-itt.sas:f-hamd-resp50-tte-pl-by-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 08JAN2026

Kaplan-Meier Plot for Time to First Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAMD-17) Response (>=50% reduction from baseline in total score) by Subgroup: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Family History of PPD = Yes



Abbreviations: N=number of evaluable subjects; n=number of subjects with response.

NOTE 1: Subjects with non-missing HAMD-17 total score at Baseline are included in the analysis. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

NOTE 2: HAMD-17 response is defined as 50% or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

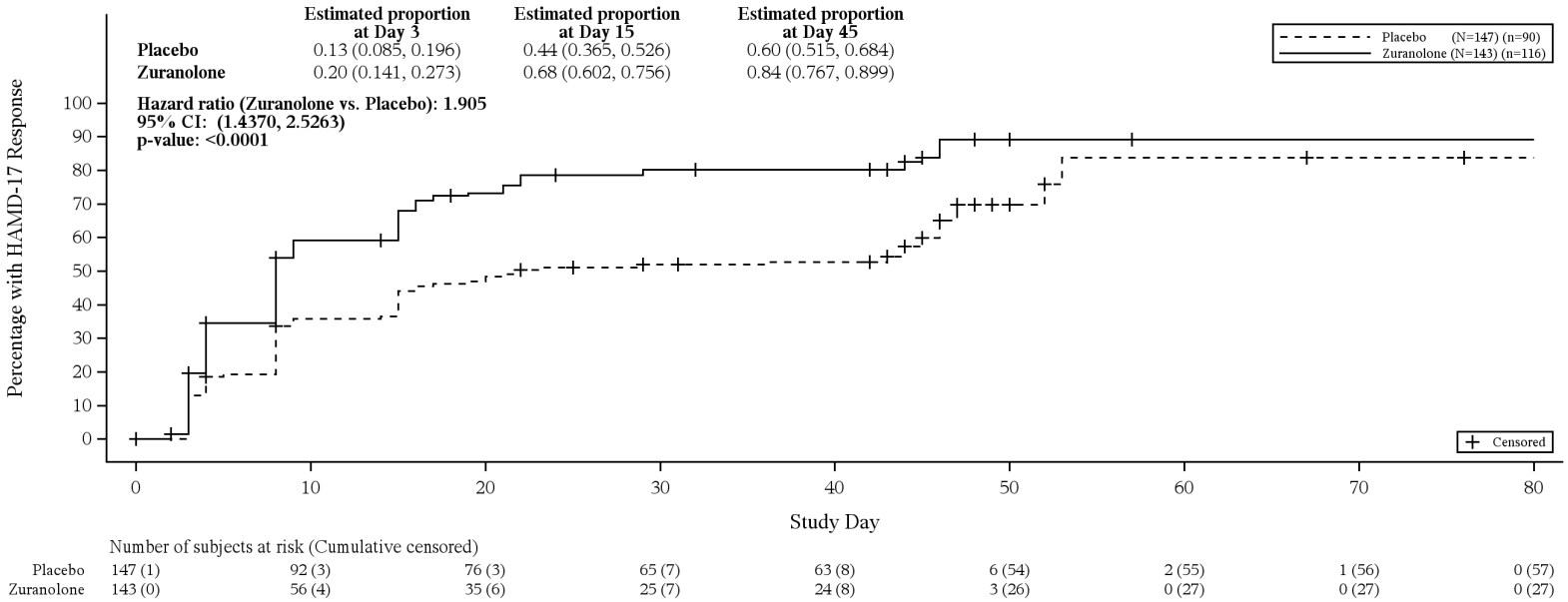
NOTE 3: The estimated proportion of subjects with event are based on Kaplan-Meier product limit method. Hazard ratio, 95% confidence interval and p-value are based on Cox proportional hazard model adjusted for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAMD-17 total score, study, and treatment. Model covariate antidepressant use at baseline is removed from antidepressant use at baseline subgroup analysis.

Source: biib125/v_a/amnog_kmplots/f-hamd-resp50-tte-pl-by-itt.sas:f-hamd-resp50-tte-pl-by-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 08JAN2026

Kaplan-Meier Plot for Time to First Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAMD-17) Response (>=50% reduction from baseline in total score) by Subgroup: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Family History of PPD = No/Unknown



Abbreviations: N=number of evaluable subjects; n=number of subjects with response.

NOTE 1: Subjects with non-missing HAMD-17 total score at Baseline are included in the analysis. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

NOTE 2: HAMD-17 response is defined as 50% or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

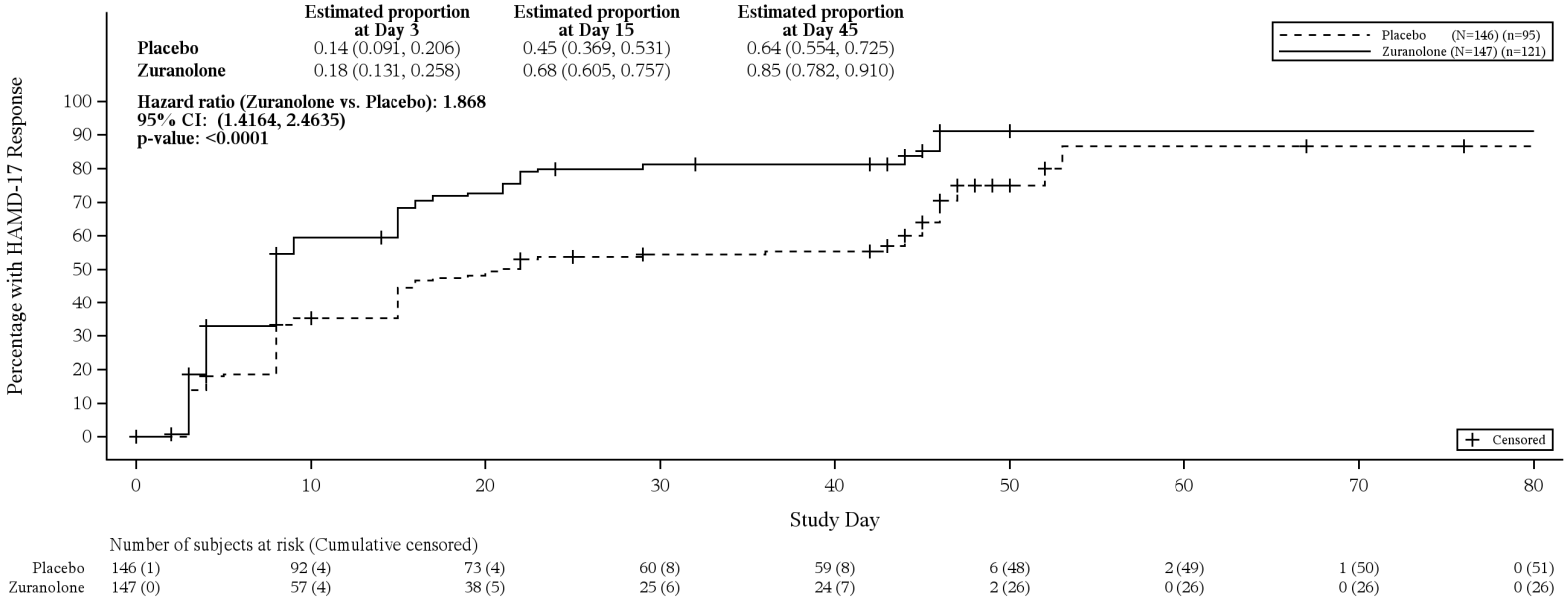
NOTE 3: The estimated proportion of subjects with event are based on Kaplan-Meier product limit method. Hazard ratio, 95% confidence interval and p-value are based on Cox proportional hazard model adjusted for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAMD-17 total score, study, and treatment. Model covariate antidepressant use at baseline is removed from antidepressant use at baseline subgroup analysis.

Source: biib125/v_a/amnog_kmplots/f-hamd-resp50-tte-pl-by-itt.sas:f-hamd-resp50-tte-pl-by-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 08JAN2026

Kaplan-Meier Plot for Time to First Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAMD-17) Response (>=50% reduction from baseline in total score) by Subgroup: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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History of PPD = 1st Episode



Number of subjects at risk (Cumulative censored)

Placebo	146 (1)	92 (4)	73 (4)	60 (8)	59 (8)	6 (48)	2 (49)	1 (50)	0 (51)
Zuranolone	147 (0)	57 (4)	38 (5)	25 (6)	24 (7)	2 (26)	0 (26)	0 (26)	0 (26)

Abbreviations: N=number of evaluable subjects; n=number of subjects with response.

NOTE 1: Subjects with non-missing HAMD-17 total score at Baseline are included in the analysis. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

NOTE 2: HAMD-17 response is defined as 50% or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

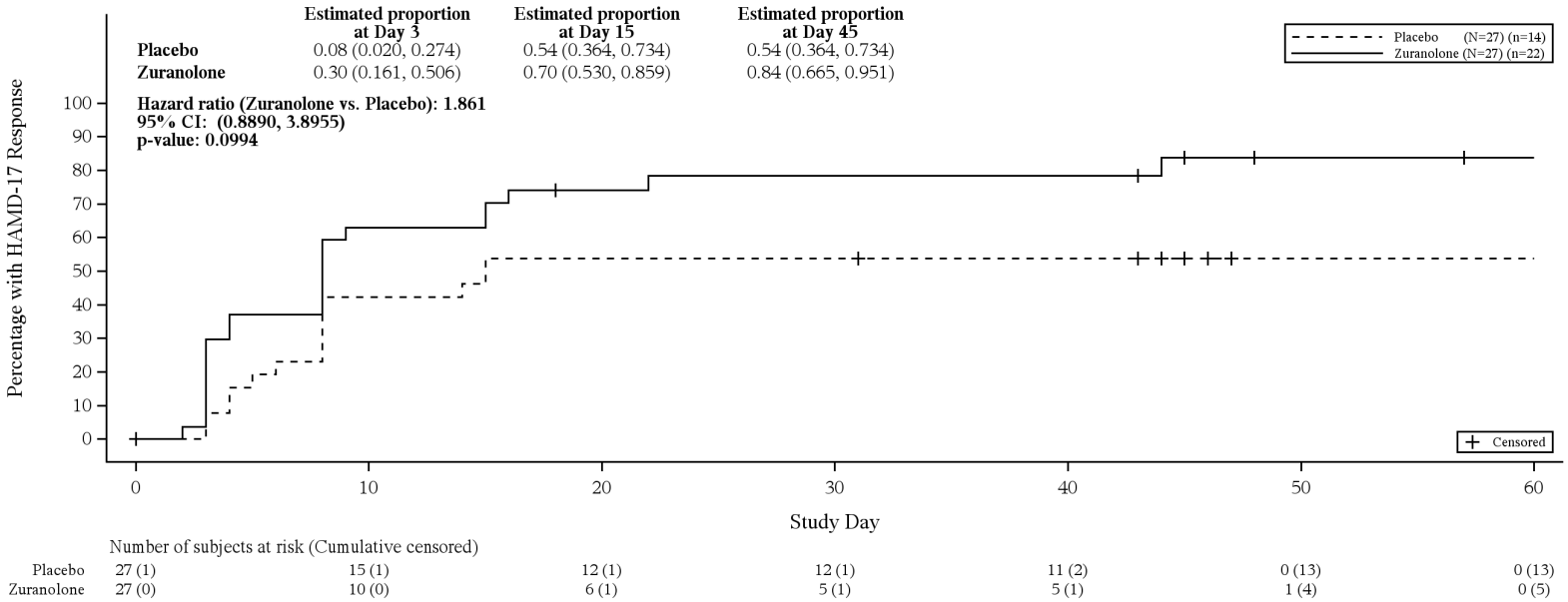
NOTE 3: The estimated proportion of subjects with event are based on Kaplan-Meier product limit method. Hazard ratio, 95% confidence interval and p-value are based on Cox proportional hazard model adjusted for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAMD-17 total score, study, and treatment. Model covariate antidepressant use at baseline is removed from antidepressant use at baseline subgroup analysis.

Source: biib125/v_a/amnog_kmplots/f-hamd-resp50-tte-pl-by-itt.sas:f-hamd-resp50-tte-pl-by-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 08JAN2026

Kaplan-Meier Plot for Time to First Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAMD-17) Response (>=50% reduction from baseline in total score) by Subgroup: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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History of PPD = Recurrent Episode



Abbreviations: N=number of evaluable subjects; n=number of subjects with response.

NOTE 1: Subjects with non-missing HAMD-17 total score at Baseline are included in the analysis. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

NOTE 2: HAMD-17 response is defined as 50% or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

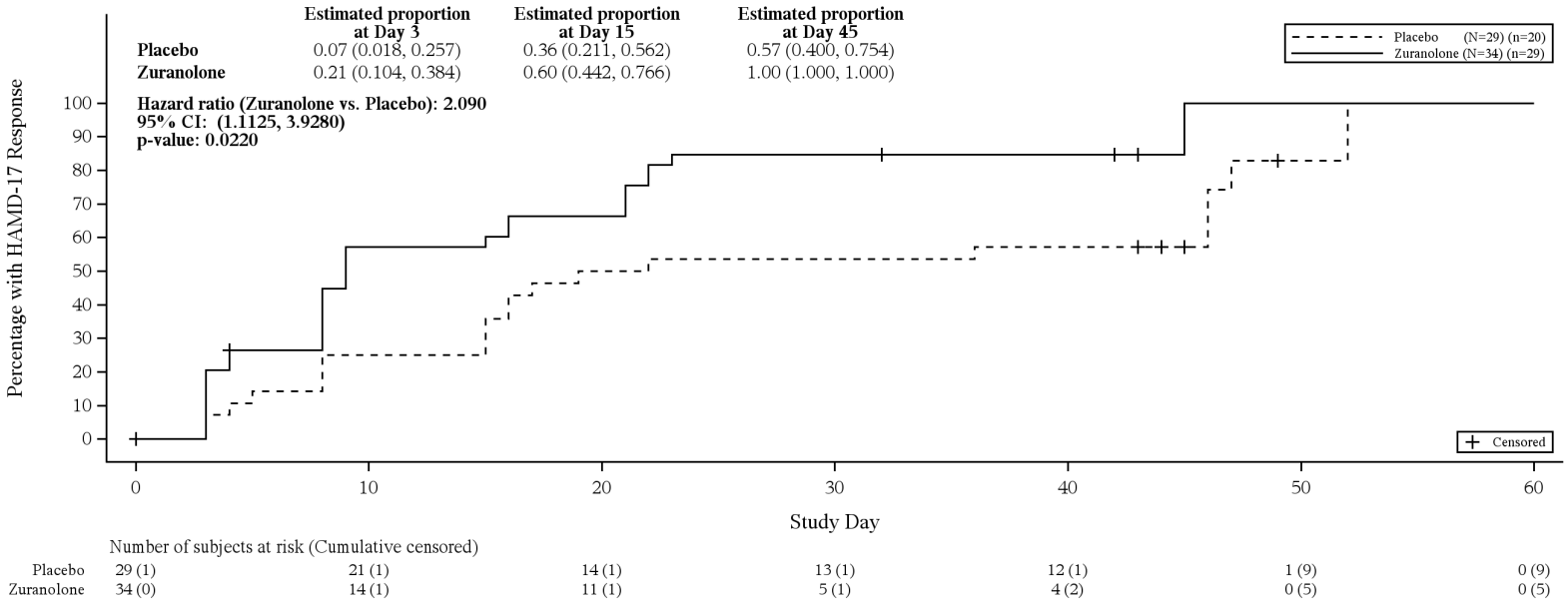
NOTE 3: The estimated proportion of subjects with event are based on Kaplan-Meier product limit method. Hazard ratio, 95% confidence interval and p-value are based on Cox proportional hazard model adjusted for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAMD-17 total score, study, and treatment. Model covariate antidepressant use at baseline is removed from antidepressant use at baseline subgroup analysis.

Source: biib125/v_a/amnog_kmplots/f-hamd-resp50-tte-pl-by-itt.sas:f-hamd-resp50-tte-pl-by-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 08JAN2026

Kaplan-Meier Plot for Time to First Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAMD-17) Response (>=50% reduction from baseline in total score) by Subgroup: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score) = <20



Number of subjects at risk (Cumulative censored)

Placebo	29 (1)	21 (1)	14 (1)	13 (1)	12 (1)	1 (9)	0 (9)
Zuranolone	34 (0)	14 (1)	11 (1)	5 (1)	4 (2)	0 (5)	0 (5)

Abbreviations: N=number of evaluable subjects; n=number of subjects with response.

NOTE 1: Subjects with non-missing HAMD-17 total score at Baseline are included in the analysis. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

NOTE 2: HAMD-17 response is defined as 50% or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

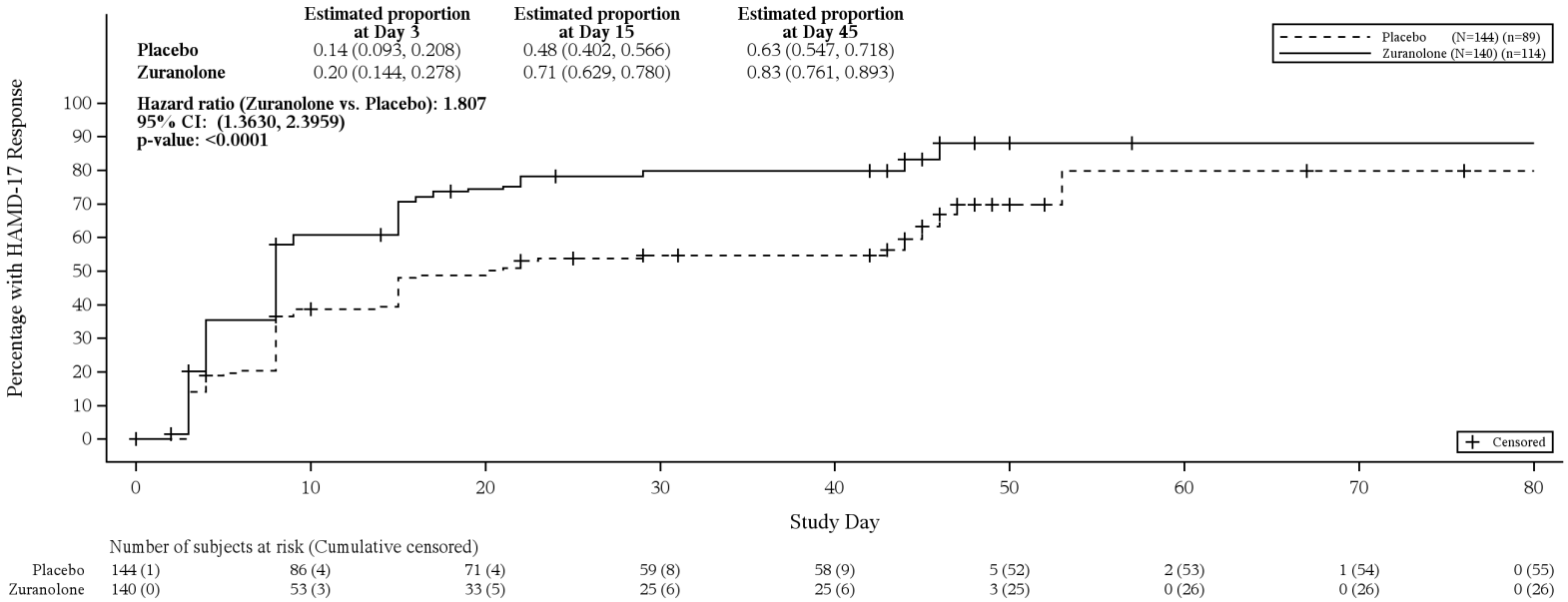
NOTE 3: The estimated proportion of subjects with event are based on Kaplan-Meier product limit method. Hazard ratio, 95% confidence interval and p-value are based on Cox proportional hazard model adjusted for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAMD-17 total score, study, and treatment. Model covariate antidepressant use at baseline is removed from antidepressant use at baseline subgroup analysis.

Source: biib125/v_a/amnog_kmplots/f-hamd-resp50-tte-pl-by-itt.sas:f-hamd-resp50-tte-pl-by-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 08JAN2026

Kaplan-Meier Plot for Time to First Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAMD-17) Response (>=50% reduction from baseline in total score) by Subgroup: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score) = >=20



Number of subjects at risk (Cumulative censored)

Placebo	144 (1)	86 (4)	71 (4)	59 (8)	58 (9)	5 (52)	2 (53)	1 (54)	0 (55)
Zuranolone	140 (0)	53 (3)	33 (5)	25 (6)	25 (6)	3 (25)	0 (26)	0 (26)	0 (26)

Abbreviations: N=number of evaluable subjects; n=number of subjects with response.

NOTE 1: Subjects with non-missing HAMD-17 total score at Baseline are included in the analysis. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

NOTE 2: HAMD-17 response is defined as 50% or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

NOTE 3: The estimated proportion of subjects with event are based on Kaplan-Meier product limit method. Hazard ratio, 95% confidence interval and p-value are based on Cox proportional hazard model adjusted for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAMD-17 total score, study, and treatment. Model covariate antidepressant use at baseline is removed from antidepressant use at baseline subgroup analysis.

Source: biib125/v_a/amnog_kmplots/f-hamd-resp50-tte-pl-by-itt.sas:f-hamd-resp50-tte-pl-by-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 08JAN2026

2.1.3 Remission

2.1.3.1 Responder-Analysen

2.1.3.1 .1 ITT-Population

Summary of Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAMD-17) Remission: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 1 of 5

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=177)	Zuranolone (N =176)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	173	174
Day 3		
Number of subjects with a remission, n (%) [2]	9 (5.2)	22 (12.6)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	3 (1.7)	2 (1.1)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		2.414
95% CI for the RR		(1.151, 5.064)
p-value for RR		0.0197
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		2.623
95% CI for the OR		(1.165, 5.908)
p-value for OR		0.0199
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.064
95% CI for the ARR		(0.006, 0.122)
p-value for ARR		0.0306

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAMD-17 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure. Relative risk, odds ratio, and absolute risk reduction are estimated from the same GEE model with "Log", "Logit", and "Identity" link function respectively. NE indicates not estimable due to model not converging.
NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAMD-17 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.
[2] Number of subjects with a HAMD-17 remission (defined as HAMD-17 total score <=7). Missing HAMD-17 total score at the visit has been imputed as "no remission". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hamd-remi-pl-ovr.sas:t-hamd-remi-pl-ovr-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 14JUL2025

Summary of Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAMD-17) Remission: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 2 of 5

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=177)	Zuranolone (N =176)
Day 8		
Number of subjects with a remission, n (%) [2]	25 (14.5)	41 (23.6)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	4 (2.3)	6 (3.4)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.599
95% CI for the RR		(1.022, 2.500)
p-value for RR		0.0398
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.821
95% CI for the OR		(1.041, 3.187)
p-value for OR		0.0357
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.085
95% CI for the ARR		(0.006, 0.164)
p-value for ARR		0.0351

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAMD-17 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure. Relative risk, odds ratio, and absolute risk reduction are estimated from the same GEE model with "Log", "Logit", and "Identity" link function respectively. NE indicates not estimable due to model not converging.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAMD-17 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAMD-17 remission (defined as HAMD-17 total score <=7). Missing HAMD-17 total score at the visit has been imputed as "no remission". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hamd-remi-pl-ovr.sas:t-hamd-remi-pl-ovr-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 14JUL2025

Summary of Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAMD-17) Remission: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 3 of 5

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=177)	Zuranolone (N =176)
Day 15		
Number of subjects with a remission, n (%) [2]	32 (18.5)	58 (33.3)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	10 (5.8)	7 (4.0)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.773
95% CI for the RR		(1.222, 2.574)
p-value for RR		0.0026
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		2.203
95% CI for the OR		(1.330, 3.649)
p-value for OR		0.0022
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.145
95% CI for the ARR		(0.056, 0.234)
p-value for ARR		0.0014

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAMD-17 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure. Relative risk, odds ratio, and absolute risk reduction are estimated from the same GEE model with "Log", "Logit", and "Identity" link function respectively. NE indicates not estimable due to model not converging.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAMD-17 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAMD-17 remission (defined as HAMD-17 total score <=7). Missing HAMD-17 total score at the visit has been imputed as "no remission". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hamd-remi-pl-ovr.sas:t-hamd-remi-pl-ovr-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 14JUL2025

Summary of Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAMD-17) Remission: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 4 of 5

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=177)	Zuranolone (N =176)
Day 21		
Number of subjects with a remission, n (%) [2]	38 (22.0)	56 (32.2)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	17 (9.8)	16 (9.2)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.441
95% CI for the RR		(1.017, 2.042)
p-value for RR		0.0401
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.676
95% CI for the OR		(1.030, 2.727)
p-value for OR		0.0377
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.097
95% CI for the ARR		(0.007, 0.188)
p-value for ARR		0.0356

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAMD-17 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure. Relative risk, odds ratio, and absolute risk reduction are estimated from the same GEE model with "Log", "Logit", and "Identity" link function respectively. NE indicates not estimable due to model not converging.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAMD-17 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAMD-17 remission (defined as HAMD-17 total score <=7). Missing HAMD-17 total score at the visit has been imputed as "no remission". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hamd-remi-pl-ovr.sas:t-hamd-remi-pl-ovr-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 14JUL2025

Summary of Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAMD-17) Remission: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 5 of 5

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=177)	Zuranolone (N =176)
Day 45		
Number of subjects with a remission, n (%) [2]	46 (26.6)	76 (43.7)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	19 (11.0)	17 (9.8)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.634
95% CI for the RR		(1.213, 2.200)
p-value for RR		0.0012
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		2.128
95% CI for the OR		(1.350, 3.353)
p-value for OR		0.0011
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.167
95% CI for the ARR		(0.069, 0.265)
p-value for ARR		0.0009

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAMD-17 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure. Relative risk, odds ratio, and absolute risk reduction are estimated from the same GEE model with "Log", "Logit", and "Identity" link function respectively. NE indicates not estimable due to model not converging.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAMD-17 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAMD-17 remission (defined as HAMD-17 total score <=7). Missing HAMD-17 total score at the visit has been imputed as "no remission". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hamd-remi-pl-ovr.sas:t-hamd-remi-pl-ovr-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 14JUL2025

2.1.3.1 .2 Subgruppen

2.1.3.1 .2 .1 Interaktionstest

Summary of Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAMD-17) Remission: Treatment by Subgroup Interaction: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Subgroup Subgroup Category	Placebo (N=177)	Zuranolone (N=176)	p-value for Treatment by Subgroup Interaction Test
Number of evaluable subjects	173	174	
Number of subjects with response at Day 15, n (%)	32 (18.5)	58 (33.3)	
Number of subjects with response at Day 45, n (%)	46 (26.6)	76 (43.7)	
Age Group (years)			0.8968
Day 15			
18 - 24, n / N (%)	13/37 (35.1)	14/36 (38.9)	
25 - 45, n / N (%)	19/136 (14.0)	44/138 (31.9)	
Day 45			
18 - 24, n / N (%)	11/37 (29.7)	18/36 (50.0)	
25 - 45, n / N (%)	35/136 (25.7)	58/138 (42.0)	

NOTE 1: p-value is derived using Method 2, which is the first among the three sequentially evaluated methods to yield an estimate without any warnings or errors. Method 1: Generalized Estimating Equations (GEE) with covariates including antidepressant use at baseline, baseline CGI-S score, study, treatment, assessment time point, subgroup, subgroup-by-treatment interaction, subgroup-by-time point interaction, time point-by-study interaction, time point-by-treatment interaction, and subgroup-by-time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance, "Log" link function, and the binomial distribution. Method 2: Same as Method 1 but with a Poisson distribution. Method 3: Same as Method 2 but excluding the subgroup-by-time point-by-treatment covariate. NA indicates criteria not met for subgroup/interaction analysis.
NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
NOTE 3: HAMD-17 remission is defined as HAMD-17 total score <=7.
NOTE 4: n / N (%) = number of evaluable subjects with remission in the subgroup / number of evaluable subjects in the subgroup and (n / N *100%).
(a), (b), and (c) represent p-values from interaction tests comparing BMI groups: <=24.9 vs 25-29.9, <=24.9 vs >=30, and 25-29.9 vs >=30 respectively.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hamd-remi-pl-int.sas:t-hamd-remi-pl-int-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 14JUL2025

Summary of Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAMD-17) Remission: Treatment by Subgroup Interaction: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Subgroup Subgroup Category	Placebo (N=177)	Zuranolone (N=176)	p-value for Treatment by Subgroup Interaction Test
Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score Category, by median of baseline HAMD-17 total score			0.4510
Day 15			
<28, n / N (%)	10/54 (18.5)	20/63 (31.7)	
>=28, n / N (%)	22/119 (18.5)	38/111 (34.2)	
Day 45			
<28, n / N (%)	14/54 (25.9)	28/63 (44.4)	
>=28, n / N (%)	32/119 (26.9)	48/111 (43.2)	
Race Group (Black or African American, White)			0.3231
Day 15			
Black or African American, n / N (%)	8/50 (16.0)	22/56 (39.3)	
White, n / N (%)	23/109 (21.1)	34/112 (30.4)	
Day 45			
Black or African American, n / N (%)	9/50 (18.0)	27/56 (48.2)	
White, n / N (%)	34/109 (31.2)	48/112 (42.9)	

NOTE 1: p-value is derived using Method 2, which is the first among the three sequentially evaluated methods to yield an estimate without any warnings or errors. Method 1: Generalized Estimating Equations (GEE) with covariates including antidepressant use at baseline, baseline CGI-S score, study, treatment, assessment time point, subgroup, subgroup-by-treatment interaction, subgroup-by-time point interaction, time point-by-study interaction, time point-by-treatment interaction, and subgroup-by-time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance, "Log" link function, and the binomial distribution. Method 2: Same as Method 1 but with a Poisson distribution. Method 3: Same as Method 2 but excluding the subgroup-by-time point-by-treatment covariate. NA indicates criteria not met for subgroup/interaction analysis.
NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
NOTE 3: HAMD-17 remission is defined as HAMD-17 total score <=7.
NOTE 4: n / N (%) = number of evaluable subjects with remission in the subgroup / number of evaluable subjects in the subgroup and (n / N *100%).
(a), (b), and (c) represent p-values from interaction tests comparing BMI groups: <=24.9 vs 25-29.9, <=24.9 vs >=30, and 25-29.9 vs >=30 respectively.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hamd-remi-pl-int.sas:t-hamd-remi-pl-int-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 14JUL2025

Summary of Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAMD-17) Remission: Treatment by Subgroup Interaction: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Subgroup Subgroup Category	Placebo (N=177)	Zuranolone (N=176)	p-value for Treatment by Subgroup Interaction Test
Antidepressant Use at Baseline			0.9309
Day 15			
Yes, n / N (%)	9/28 (32.1)	11/31 (35.5)	
No, n / N (%)	23/145 (15.9)	47/143 (32.9)	
Day 45			
Yes, n / N (%)	8/28 (28.6)	16/31 (51.6)	
No, n / N (%)	38/145 (26.2)	60/143 (42.0)	

NOTE 1: p-value is derived using Method 2, which is the first among the three sequentially evaluated methods to yield an estimate without any warnings or errors. Method 1: Generalized Estimating Equations (GEE) with covariates including antidepressant use at baseline, baseline CGI-S score, study, treatment, assessment time point, subgroup, subgroup-by-treatment interaction, subgroup-by-time point interaction, time point-by-study interaction, time point-by-treatment interaction, and subgroup-by-time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance, "Log" link function, and the binomial distribution. Method 2: Same as Method 1 but with a Poisson distribution. Method 3: Same as Method 2 but excluding the subgroup-by-time point-by-treatment covariate. NA indicates criteria not met for subgroup/interaction analysis.
NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
NOTE 3: HAMD-17 remission is defined as HAMD-17 total score <=7.
NOTE 4: n / N (%) = number of evaluable subjects with remission in the subgroup / number of evaluable subjects in the subgroup and (n / N *100%).
(a), (b), and (c) represent p-values from interaction tests comparing BMI groups: <=24.9 vs 25-29.9, <=24.9 vs >=30, and 25-29.9 vs >=30 respectively.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hamd-remi-pl-int.sas:t-hamd-remi-pl-int-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 14JUL2025

Summary of Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAMD-17) Remission: Treatment by Subgroup Interaction: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Subgroup Subgroup Category	Placebo (N=177)	Zuranolone (N=176)	p-value for Treatment by Subgroup Interaction Test
BMI (kg/m^2) Group			0.0536(a) 0.8689(b) 0.0096(c)
Day 15			
<=24.9, n / N (%)	9/43 (20.9)	9/33 (27.3)	
25-29.9, n / N (%)	4/54 (7.4)	17/45 (37.8)	
>=30, n / N (%)	19/76 (25.0)	32/95 (33.7)	
Day 45			
<=24.9, n / N (%)	13/43 (30.2)	13/33 (39.4)	
25-29.9, n / N (%)	16/54 (29.6)	24/45 (53.3)	
>=30, n / N (%)	17/76 (22.4)	38/95 (40.0)	

NOTE 1: p-value is derived using Method 2, which is the first among the three sequentially evaluated methods to yield an estimate without any warnings or errors. Method 1: Generalized Estimating Equations (GEE) with covariates including antidepressant use at baseline, baseline CGI-S score, study, treatment, assessment time point, subgroup, subgroup-by-treatment interaction, subgroup-by-time point interaction, time point-by-study interaction, time point-by-treatment interaction, and subgroup-by-time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance, "Log" link function, and the binomial distribution. Method 2: Same as Method 1 but with a Poisson distribution. Method 3: Same as Method 2 but excluding the subgroup-by-time point-by-treatment covariate. NA indicates criteria not met for subgroup/interaction analysis.
NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
NOTE 3: HAMD-17 remission is defined as HAMD-17 total score <=7.
NOTE 4: n / N (%) = number of evaluable subjects with remission in the subgroup / number of evaluable subjects in the subgroup and (n / N *100%).
(a), (b), and (c) represent p-values from interaction tests comparing BMI groups: <=24.9 vs 25-29.9, <=24.9 vs >=30, and 25-29.9 vs >=30 respectively.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hamd-remi-pl-int.sas:t-hamd-remi-pl-int-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 14JUL2025

Summary of Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAMD-17) Remission: Treatment by Subgroup Interaction: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Subgroup Subgroup Category	Placebo (N=177)	Zuranolone (N=176)	p-value for Treatment by Subgroup Interaction Test
Onset of PPD			0.8366
Day 15			
3rd Trimester, n / N (%)	11/63 (17.5)	24/66 (36.4)	
Postpartum, n / N (%)	21/110 (19.1)	34/108 (31.5)	
Day 45			
3rd Trimester, n / N (%)	17/63 (27.0)	32/66 (48.5)	
Postpartum, n / N (%)	29/110 (26.4)	44/108 (40.7)	
Family History of PPD			0.5247
Day 15			
Yes, n / N (%)	5/26 (19.2)	10/31 (32.3)	
No/Unknown, n / N (%)	27/147 (18.4)	48/143 (33.6)	
Day 45			
Yes, n / N (%)	6/26 (23.1)	13/31 (41.9)	
No/Unknown, n / N (%)	40/147 (27.2)	63/143 (44.1)	

NOTE 1: p-value is derived using Method 2, which is the first among the three sequentially evaluated methods to yield an estimate without any warnings or errors. Method 1: Generalized Estimating Equations (GEE) with covariates including antidepressant use at baseline, baseline CGI-S score, study, treatment, assessment time point, subgroup, subgroup-by-treatment interaction, subgroup-by-time point interaction, time point-by-study interaction, time point-by-treatment interaction, and subgroup-by-time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance, "Log" link function, and the binomial distribution. Method 2: Same as Method 1 but with a Poisson distribution. Method 3: Same as Method 2 but excluding the subgroup-by-time point-by-treatment covariate. NA indicates criteria not met for subgroup/interaction analysis.
NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
NOTE 3: HAMD-17 remission is defined as HAMD-17 total score <=7.
NOTE 4: n / N (%) = number of evaluable subjects with remission in the subgroup / number of evaluable subjects in the subgroup and (n / N *100%).
(a), (b), and (c) represent p-values from interaction tests comparing BMI groups: <=24.9 vs 25-29.9, <=24.9 vs >=30, and 25-29.9 vs >=30 respectively.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hamd-remi-pl-int.sas:t-hamd-remi-pl-int-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 14JUL2025

Summary of Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAMD-17) Remission: Treatment by Subgroup Interaction: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Subgroup Subgroup Category	Placebo (N=177)	Zuranolone (N=176)	p-value for Treatment by Subgroup Interaction Test
History of PPD			0.9457
Day 15			
1st Episode, n / N (%)	27/146 (18.5)	50/147 (34.0)	
Recurrent Episode, n / N (%)	5/27 (18.5)	8/27 (29.6)	
Day 45			
1st Episode, n / N (%)	38/146 (26.0)	63/147 (42.9)	
Recurrent Episode, n / N (%)	8/27 (29.6)	13/27 (48.1)	
Depression with Elevated Anxiety , by Baseline HAMA Total Score			0.6685
Day 15			
<20, n / N (%)	6/29 (20.7)	13/34 (38.2)	
>=20, n / N (%)	26/144 (18.1)	45/140 (32.1)	
Day 45			
<20, n / N (%)	11/29 (37.9)	15/34 (44.1)	
>=20, n / N (%)	35/144 (24.3)	61/140 (43.6)	

NOTE 1: p-value is derived using Method 2, which is the first among the three sequentially evaluated methods to yield an estimate without any warnings or errors. Method 1: Generalized Estimating Equations (GEE) with covariates including antidepressant use at baseline, baseline CGI-S score, study, treatment, assessment time point, subgroup, subgroup-by-treatment interaction, subgroup-by-time point interaction, time point-by-study interaction, time point-by-treatment interaction, and subgroup-by-time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance, "Log" link function, and the binomial distribution. Method 2: Same as Method 1 but with a Poisson distribution. Method 3: Same as Method 2 but excluding the subgroup-by-time point-by-treatment covariate. NA indicates criteria not met for subgroup/interaction analysis.
NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
NOTE 3: HAMD-17 remission is defined as HAMD-17 total score <=7.
NOTE 4: n / N (%) = number of evaluable subjects with remission in the subgroup / number of evaluable subjects in the subgroup and (n / N *100%).
(a), (b), and (c) represent p-values from interaction tests comparing BMI groups: <=24.9 vs 25-29.9, <=24.9 vs >=30, and 25-29.9 vs >=30 respectively.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hamd-remi-pl-int.sas:t-hamd-remi-pl-int-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 14JUL2025

2.1.3.1 .2 .2 Subgruppenanalysen

2.1.3.1 .2 .2 .1 Alter

Summary of Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAMD-17) Remission by Age Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 1 of 6

Age Group (years) = 18-24

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=39)	Zuranolone (N =37)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	37	36
Day 3		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	1 (2.7)	6 (16.7)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	0	0
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		8.858
95% CI for the RR		(1.128, 69.560)
p-value for RR		0.0380
Day 8		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	9 (24.3)	9 (25.0)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	0	0
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.102
95% CI for the RR		(0.463, 2.623)
p-value for RR		0.8258

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAMD-17 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure and "Log" link function.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAMD-17 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAMD-17 remission (defined as HAMD-17 total score <=7). Missing HAMD-17 total score at the visit has been imputed as "no remission". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hamd-remi-pl-by.sas:t-hamd-remi-pl-by-age-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAMD-17) Remission by Age Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Age Group (years) = 18-24

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=39)	Zuranolone (N =37)
Day 15		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	13 (35.1)	14 (38.9)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	0	0
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.932
95% CI for the RR		(0.476, 1.824)
p-value for RR		0.8363
Day 21		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	10 (27.0)	12 (33.3)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	2 (5.4)	2 (5.6)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.181
95% CI for the RR		(0.608, 2.297)
p-value for RR		0.6232

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAMD-17 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure and "Log" link function.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAMD-17 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAMD-17 remission (defined as HAMD-17 total score <=7). Missing HAMD-17 total score at the visit has been imputed as "no remission". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hamd-remi-pl-by.sas:t-hamd-remi-pl-by-age-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAMD-17) Remission by Age Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Age Group (years) = 18-24

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=39)	Zuranolone (N =37)
Day 45		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	11 (29.7)	18 (50.0)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	1 (2.7)	2 (5.6)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.570
95% CI for the RR		(0.873, 2.825)
p-value for RR		0.1321

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAMD-17 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure and "Log" link function.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAMD-17 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAMD-17 remission (defined as HAMD-17 total score <=7). Missing HAMD-17 total score at the visit has been imputed as "no remission". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hamd-remi-pl-by.sas:t-hamd-remi-pl-by-age-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAMD-17) Remission by Age Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 4 of 6

Age Group (years) = 25-45

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=138)	Zuranolone (N =139)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	136	138
Day 3		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	8 (5.9)	16 (11.6)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	3 (2.2)	2 (1.4)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.851
95% CI for the RR		(0.830, 4.126)
p-value for RR		0.1323
Day 8		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	16 (11.8)	32 (23.2)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	4 (2.9)	6 (4.3)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.828
95% CI for the RR		(1.060, 3.155)
p-value for RR		0.0302

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAMD-17 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure and "Log" link function.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAMD-17 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAMD-17 remission (defined as HAMD-17 total score <=7). Missing HAMD-17 total score at the visit has been imputed as "no remission". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hamd-remi-pl-by.sas:t-hamd-remi-pl-by-age-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAMD-17) Remission by Age Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Age Group (years) = 25-45

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=138)	Zuranolone (N =139)
Day 15		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	19 (14.0)	44 (31.9)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	10 (7.4)	7 (5.1)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		2.172
95% CI for the RR		(1.361, 3.467)
p-value for RR		0.0011
Day 21		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	28 (20.6)	44 (31.9)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	15 (11.0)	14 (10.1)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.497
95% CI for the RR		(1.002, 2.238)
p-value for RR		0.0491

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAMD-17 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure and "Log" link function.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAMD-17 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAMD-17 remission (defined as HAMD-17 total score <=7). Missing HAMD-17 total score at the visit has been imputed as "no remission". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hamd-remi-pl-by.sas:t-hamd-remi-pl-by-age-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAMD-17) Remission by Age Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 6 of 6

Age Group (years) = 25-45

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=138)	Zuranolone (N =139)
Day 45		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	35 (25.7)	58 (42.0)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	18 (13.2)	15 (10.9)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.619
95% CI for the RR		(1.148, 2.283)
p-value for RR		0.0060

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAMD-17 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure and "Log" link function.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAMD-17 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAMD-17 remission (defined as HAMD-17 total score <=7). Missing HAMD-17 total score at the visit has been imputed as "no remission". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hamd-remi-pl-by.sas:t-hamd-remi-pl-by-age-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

2.1.3.1 .2 .2 .2 Schwere der Erkrankung

Summary of Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAMD-17) Remission by Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score Category < 28 (Median of Baseline HAM-D Total Score)

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=54)	Zuranolone (N =63)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	54	63
Day 3		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	3 (5.6)	7 (11.1)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	0	2 (3.2)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		2.080
95% CI for the RR		(0.550, 7.871)
p-value for RR		0.2807
Day 8		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	8 (14.8)	10 (15.9)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	0	2 (3.2)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.100
95% CI for the RR		(0.461, 2.624)
p-value for RR		0.8296

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAMD-17 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with exchangeable covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAMD-17 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAMD-17 remission (defined as HAMD-17 total score <=7). Missing HAMD-17 total score at the visit has been imputed as "no remission". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hamd-remi-pl-by.sas:t-hamd-remi-pl-by-hamd-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAMD-17) Remission by Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 2 of 6

Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score Category < 28 (Median of Baseline HAM-D Total Score)

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=54)	Zuranolone (N =63)
Day 15		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	10 (18.5)	20 (31.7)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	2 (3.7)	3 (4.8)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.745
95% CI for the RR		(0.908, 3.355)
p-value for RR		0.0948
Day 21		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	13 (24.1)	18 (28.6)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	5 (9.3)	4 (6.3)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.218
95% CI for the RR		(0.661, 2.244)
p-value for RR		0.5267

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAMD-17 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with exchangeable covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAMD-17 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAMD-17 remission (defined as HAMD-17 total score <=7). Missing HAMD-17 total score at the visit has been imputed as "no remission". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hamd-remi-pl-by.sas:t-hamd-remi-pl-by-hamd-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAMD-17) Remission by Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 3 of 6

Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score Category < 28 (Median of Baseline HAM-D Total Score)

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=54)	Zuranolone (N =63)
Day 45		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	14 (25.9)	28 (44.4)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	5 (9.3)	5 (7.9)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.765
95% CI for the RR		(1.050, 2.966)
p-value for RR		0.0320

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAMD-17 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with exchangeable covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAMD-17 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAMD-17 remission (defined as HAMD-17 total score <=7). Missing HAMD-17 total score at the visit has been imputed as "no remission". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hamd-remi-pl-by.sas:t-hamd-remi-pl-by-hamd-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAMD-17) Remission by Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 4 of 6

Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score Category >= 28 (Median of Baseline HAM-D Total Score)

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=119)	Zuranolone (N =111)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	119	111
Day 3		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	6 (5.0)	15 (13.5)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	3 (2.5)	0
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		2.667
95% CI for the RR		(1.079, 6.592)
p-value for RR		0.0336
Day 8		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	17 (14.3)	31 (27.9)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	4 (3.4)	4 (3.6)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.950
95% CI for the RR		(1.152, 3.302)
p-value for RR		0.0129

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAMD-17 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with exchangeable covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAMD-17 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAMD-17 remission (defined as HAMD-17 total score <=7). Missing HAMD-17 total score at the visit has been imputed as "no remission". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hamd-remi-pl-by.sas:t-hamd-remi-pl-by-hamd-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAMD-17) Remission by Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 5 of 6

Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score Category >= 28 (Median of Baseline HAM-D Total Score)

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=119)	Zuranolone (N =111)
Day 15		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	22 (18.5)	38 (34.2)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	8 (6.7)	4 (3.6)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.847
95% CI for the RR		(1.175, 2.904)
p-value for RR		0.0078
Day 21		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	25 (21.0)	38 (34.2)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	12 (10.1)	12 (10.8)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.627
95% CI for the RR		(1.061, 2.494)
p-value for RR		0.0256

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAMD-17 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with exchangeable covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAMD-17 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAMD-17 remission (defined as HAMD-17 total score <=7). Missing HAMD-17 total score at the visit has been imputed as "no remission". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hamd-remi-pl-by.sas:t-hamd-remi-pl-by-hamd-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAMD-17) Remission by Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 6 of 6

Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score Category >= 28 (Median of Baseline HAM-D Total Score)

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=119)	Zuranolone (N =111)
Day 45		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	32 (26.9)	48 (43.2)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	14 (11.8)	12 (10.8)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.601
95% CI for the RR		(1.113, 2.303)
p-value for RR		0.0111

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAMD-17 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with exchangeable covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAMD-17 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAMD-17 remission (defined as HAMD-17 total score <=7). Missing HAMD-17 total score at the visit has been imputed as "no remission". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hamd-remi-pl-by.sas:t-hamd-remi-pl-by-hamd-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

2.1.3.1 .2 .2 .3 Abstammung

Summary of Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAMD-17) Remission by Race Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 1 of 6

Race Group = Black or African American

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=53)	Zuranolone (N =57)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	50	56
Day 3		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	1 (2.0)	3 (5.4)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	2 (4.0)	0
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		3.108
95% CI for the RR		(0.327, 29.578)
p-value for RR		0.3239
Day 8		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	8 (16.0)	15 (26.8)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	3 (6.0)	2 (3.6)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.948
95% CI for the RR		(0.899, 4.219)
p-value for RR		0.0909

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAMD-17 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure and "Log" link function.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAMD-17 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAMD-17 remission (defined as HAMD-17 total score <=7). Missing HAMD-17 total score at the visit has been imputed as "no remission". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hamd-remi-pl-by.sas:t-hamd-remi-pl-by-race-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAMD-17) Remission by Race Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 2 of 6

Race Group = Black or African American

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=53)	Zuranolone (N =57)
Day 15		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	8 (16.0)	22 (39.3)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	5 (10.0)	3 (5.4)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		2.946
95% CI for the RR		(1.421, 6.107)
p-value for RR		0.0037
Day 21		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	10 (20.0)	19 (33.9)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	8 (16.0)	8 (14.3)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.921
95% CI for the RR		(0.978, 3.773)
p-value for RR		0.0580

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAMD-17 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure and "Log" link function.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAMD-17 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAMD-17 remission (defined as HAMD-17 total score <=7). Missing HAMD-17 total score at the visit has been imputed as "no remission". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hamd-remi-pl-by.sas:t-hamd-remi-pl-by-race-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAMD-17) Remission by Race Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 3 of 6

Race Group = Black or African American

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=53)	Zuranolone (N =57)
Day 45		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	9 (18.0)	27 (48.2)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	7 (14.0)	4 (7.1)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		2.818
95% CI for the RR		(1.470, 5.404)
p-value for RR		0.0018

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAMD-17 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure and "Log" link function.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAMD-17 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAMD-17 remission (defined as HAMD-17 total score <=7). Missing HAMD-17 total score at the visit has been imputed as "no remission". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hamd-remi-pl-by.sas:t-hamd-remi-pl-by-race-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAMD-17) Remission by Race Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 4 of 6

Race Group = White

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=110)	Zuranolone (N =113)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	109	112
Day 3		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	7 (6.4)	18 (16.1)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	1 (0.9)	2 (1.8)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		2.446
95% CI for the RR		(1.096, 5.463)
p-value for RR		0.0291
Day 8		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	16 (14.7)	25 (22.3)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	0	4 (3.6)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.527
95% CI for the RR		(0.873, 2.673)
p-value for RR		0.1380

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAMD-17 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure and "Log" link function.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAMD-17 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAMD-17 remission (defined as HAMD-17 total score <=7). Missing HAMD-17 total score at the visit has been imputed as "no remission". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hamd-remi-pl-by.sas:t-hamd-remi-pl-by-race-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAMD-17) Remission by Race Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 5 of 6

Race Group = White

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=110)	Zuranolone (N =113)
Day 15		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	23 (21.1)	34 (30.4)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	4 (3.7)	4 (3.6)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.409
95% CI for the RR		(0.898, 2.212)
p-value for RR		0.1358
Day 21		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	26 (23.9)	36 (32.1)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	8 (7.3)	8 (7.1)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.345
95% CI for the RR		(0.888, 2.036)
p-value for RR		0.1614

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAMD-17 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure and "Log" link function.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAMD-17 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAMD-17 remission (defined as HAMD-17 total score <=7). Missing HAMD-17 total score at the visit has been imputed as "no remission". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hamd-remi-pl-by.sas:t-hamd-remi-pl-by-race-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAMD-17) Remission by Race Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 6 of 6

Race Group = White

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=110)	Zuranolone (N =113)
Day 45		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	34 (31.2)	48 (42.9)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	11 (10.1)	12 (10.7)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.386
95% CI for the RR		(0.979, 1.963)
p-value for RR		0.0658

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAMD-17 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure and "Log" link function.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAMD-17 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAMD-17 remission (defined as HAMD-17 total score <=7). Missing HAMD-17 total score at the visit has been imputed as "no remission". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hamd-remi-pl-by.sas:t-hamd-remi-pl-by-race-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

2.1.3.1 .2 .2 .4 Antidepressiva-Nutzung

Summary of Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAMD-17) Remission by Baseline Antidepressant Use: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 1 of 6

Antidepressant Use at Baseline = Yes

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=28)	Zuranolone (N =31)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	28	31
Day 3		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	2 (7.1)	6 (19.4)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	1 (3.6)	1 (3.2)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		2.352
95% CI for the RR		(0.564, 9.811)
p-value for RR		0.2405
Day 8		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	5 (17.9)	9 (29.0)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	0	1 (3.2)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.577
95% CI for the RR		(0.624, 3.983)
p-value for RR		0.3353

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for baseline HAMD-17 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with exchangeable covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAMD-17 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAMD-17 remission (defined as HAMD-17 total score <=7). Missing HAMD-17 total score at the visit has been imputed as "no remission". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hamd-remi-pl-by.sas:t-hamd-remi-pl-by-adt-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAMD-17) Remission by Baseline Antidepressant Use: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 2 of 6

Antidepressant Use at Baseline = Yes

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=28)	Zuranolone (N =31)
Day 15		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	9 (32.1)	11 (35.5)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	0	1 (3.2)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.035
95% CI for the RR		(0.520, 2.059)
p-value for RR		0.9215
Day 21		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	6 (21.4)	13 (41.9)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	2 (7.1)	2 (6.5)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.901
95% CI for the RR		(0.836, 4.324)
p-value for RR		0.1254

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for baseline HAMD-17 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with exchangeable covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAMD-17 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAMD-17 remission (defined as HAMD-17 total score <=7). Missing HAMD-17 total score at the visit has been imputed as "no remission". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hamd-remi-pl-by.sas:t-hamd-remi-pl-by-adt-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAMD-17) Remission by Baseline Antidepressant Use: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 3 of 6

Antidepressant Use at Baseline = Yes

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=28)	Zuranolone (N =31)
Day 45		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	8 (28.6)	16 (51.6)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	3 (10.7)	1 (3.2)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.758
95% CI for the RR		(0.899, 3.439)
p-value for RR		0.0992

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for baseline HAMD-17 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with exchangeable covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAMD-17 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAMD-17 remission (defined as HAMD-17 total score <=7). Missing HAMD-17 total score at the visit has been imputed as "no remission". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hamd-remi-pl-by.sas:t-hamd-remi-pl-by-adt-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAMD-17) Remission by Baseline Antidepressant Use: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 4 of 6

Antidepressant Use at Baseline = No

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=149)	Zuranolone (N =145)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	145	143
Day 3		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	7 (4.8)	16 (11.2)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	2 (1.4)	1 (0.7)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		2.282
95% CI for the RR		(0.972, 5.359)
p-value for RR		0.0581
Day 8		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	20 (13.8)	32 (22.4)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	4 (2.8)	5 (3.5)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.596
95% CI for the RR		(0.960, 2.653)
p-value for RR		0.0716

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for baseline HAMD-17 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with exchangeable covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAMD-17 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAMD-17 remission (defined as HAMD-17 total score <=7). Missing HAMD-17 total score at the visit has been imputed as "no remission". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hamd-remi-pl-by.sas:t-hamd-remi-pl-by-adt-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAMD-17) Remission by Baseline Antidepressant Use: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Antidepressant Use at Baseline = No

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=149)	Zuranolone (N =145)
Day 15		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	23 (15.9)	47 (32.9)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	10 (6.9)	6 (4.2)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		2.047
95% CI for the RR		(1.320, 3.177)
p-value for RR		0.0014
Day 21		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	32 (22.1)	43 (30.1)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	15 (10.3)	14 (9.8)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.346
95% CI for the RR		(0.910, 1.990)
p-value for RR		0.1372

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for baseline HAMD-17 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with exchangeable covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAMD-17 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAMD-17 remission (defined as HAMD-17 total score <=7). Missing HAMD-17 total score at the visit has been imputed as "no remission". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hamd-remi-pl-by.sas:t-hamd-remi-pl-by-adt-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAMD-17) Remission by Baseline Antidepressant Use: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Antidepressant Use at Baseline = No

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=149)	Zuranolone (N =145)
Day 45		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	38 (26.2)	60 (42.0)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	16 (11.0)	16 (11.2)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.587
95% CI for the RR		(1.138, 2.214)
p-value for RR		0.0066

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for baseline HAMD-17 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with exchangeable covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAMD-17 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAMD-17 remission (defined as HAMD-17 total score <=7). Missing HAMD-17 total score at the visit has been imputed as "no remission". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hamd-remi-pl-by.sas:t-hamd-remi-pl-by-adt-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

2.1.3.1 .2 .2 .5 BMI

Summary of Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAMD-17) Remission by Baseline BMI (kg/m^2) Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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BMI (kg/m2) Group 2 = <24.9

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=43)	Zuranolone (N =33)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	43	33
Day 3		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	3 (7.0)	4 (12.1)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	2 (4.7)	0
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.773
95% CI for the RR		(0.394, 7.973)
p-value for RR		0.4552
Day 8		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	7 (16.3)	6 (18.2)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	1 (2.3)	2 (6.1)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.144
95% CI for the RR		(0.418, 3.130)
p-value for RR		0.7930

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAMD-17 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with exchangeable covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAMD-17 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAMD-17 remission (defined as HAMD-17 total score <=7). Missing HAMD-17 total score at the visit has been imputed as "no remission". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hamd-remi-pl-by.sas:t-hamd-remi-pl-by-bmi-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAMD-17) Remission by Baseline BMI (kg/m^2) Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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BMI (kg/m2) Group 2 = <24.9

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=43)	Zuranolone (N =33)
Day 15		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	9 (20.9)	9 (27.3)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	2 (4.7)	2 (6.1)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.344
95% CI for the RR		(0.614, 2.942)
p-value for RR		0.4599
Day 21		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	7 (16.3)	8 (24.2)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	6 (14.0)	5 (15.2)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.532
95% CI for the RR		(0.629, 3.732)
p-value for RR		0.3478

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAMD-17 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with exchangeable covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAMD-17 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAMD-17 remission (defined as HAMD-17 total score <=7). Missing HAMD-17 total score at the visit has been imputed as "no remission". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hamd-remi-pl-by.sas:t-hamd-remi-pl-by-bmi-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAMD-17) Remission by Baseline BMI (kg/m^2) Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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BMI (kg/m2) Group 2 = <24.9

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=43)	Zuranolone (N =33)
Day 45		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	13 (30.2)	13 (39.4)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	3 (7.0)	6 (18.2)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.348
95% CI for the RR		(0.743, 2.444)
p-value for RR		0.3255

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAMD-17 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with exchangeable covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAMD-17 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAMD-17 remission (defined as HAMD-17 total score <=7). Missing HAMD-17 total score at the visit has been imputed as "no remission". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hamd-remi-pl-by.sas:t-hamd-remi-pl-by-bmi-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAMD-17) Remission by Baseline BMI (kg/m^2) Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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BMI (kg/m2) Group 2 = 25-29.9

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=54)	Zuranolone (N =45)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	54	45
Day 3		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	1 (1.9)	9 (20.0)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	0	1 (2.2)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		9.341
95% CI for the RR		(1.364, 63.987)
p-value for RR		0.0228
Day 8		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	4 (7.4)	16 (35.6)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	2 (3.7)	2 (4.4)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		4.172
95% CI for the RR		(1.526, 11.403)
p-value for RR		0.0054

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAMD-17 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with exchangeable covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAMD-17 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAMD-17 remission (defined as HAMD-17 total score <=7). Missing HAMD-17 total score at the visit has been imputed as "no remission". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hamd-remi-pl-by.sas:t-hamd-remi-pl-by-bmi-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAMD-17) Remission by Baseline BMI (kg/m^2) Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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BMI (kg/m2) Group 2 = 25-29.9

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=54)	Zuranolone (N =45)
Day 15		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	4 (7.4)	17 (37.8)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	4 (7.4)	2 (4.4)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		4.903
95% CI for the RR		(1.784, 13.475)
p-value for RR		0.0021
Day 21		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	12 (22.2)	22 (48.9)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	6 (11.1)	3 (6.7)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		2.081
95% CI for the RR		(1.163, 3.725)
p-value for RR		0.0136

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAMD-17 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with exchangeable covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAMD-17 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAMD-17 remission (defined as HAMD-17 total score <=7). Missing HAMD-17 total score at the visit has been imputed as "no remission". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hamd-remi-pl-by.sas:t-hamd-remi-pl-by-bmi-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAMD-17) Remission by Baseline BMI (kg/m^2) Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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BMI (kg/m2) Group 2 = 25-29.9

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=54)	Zuranolone (N =45)
Day 45		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	16 (29.6)	24 (53.3)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	6 (11.1)	5 (11.1)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.702
95% CI for the RR		(1.047, 2.766)
p-value for RR		0.0320

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAMD-17 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with exchangeable covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAMD-17 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAMD-17 remission (defined as HAMD-17 total score <=7). Missing HAMD-17 total score at the visit has been imputed as "no remission". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hamd-remi-pl-by.sas:t-hamd-remi-pl-by-bmi-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAMD-17) Remission by Baseline BMI (kg/m^2) Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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BMI (kg/m2) Group 2 = >=30

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=76)	Zuranolone (N =95)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	76	95
Day 3		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	5 (6.6)	9 (9.5)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	1 (1.3)	1 (1.1)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.430
95% CI for the RR		(0.502, 4.073)
p-value for RR		0.5033
Day 8		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	14 (18.4)	19 (20.0)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	1 (1.3)	2 (2.1)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.076
95% CI for the RR		(0.585, 1.979)
p-value for RR		0.8142

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAMD-17 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with exchangeable covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAMD-17 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAMD-17 remission (defined as HAMD-17 total score <=7). Missing HAMD-17 total score at the visit has been imputed as "no remission". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hamd-remi-pl-by.sas:t-hamd-remi-pl-by-bmi-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAMD-17) Remission by Baseline BMI (kg/m^2) Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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BMI (kg/m2) Group 2 = >=30

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=76)	Zuranolone (N =95)
Day 15		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	19 (25.0)	32 (33.7)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	4 (5.3)	3 (3.2)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.344
95% CI for the RR		(0.833, 2.168)
p-value for RR		0.2262
Day 21		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	19 (25.0)	25 (26.3)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	5 (6.6)	8 (8.4)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.052
95% CI for the RR		(0.633, 1.748)
p-value for RR		0.8459

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAMD-17 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with exchangeable covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAMD-17 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAMD-17 remission (defined as HAMD-17 total score <=7). Missing HAMD-17 total score at the visit has been imputed as "no remission". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hamd-remi-pl-by.sas:t-hamd-remi-pl-by-bmi-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAMD-17) Remission by Baseline BMI (kg/m^2) Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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BMI (kg/m2) Group 2 = >=30

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=76)	Zuranolone (N =95)
Day 45		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	17 (22.4)	38 (40.0)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	10 (13.2)	6 (6.3)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.771
95% CI for the RR		(1.095, 2.864)
p-value for RR		0.0198

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAMD-17 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with exchangeable covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAMD-17 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAMD-17 remission (defined as HAMD-17 total score <=7). Missing HAMD-17 total score at the visit has been imputed as "no remission". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hamd-remi-pl-by.sas:t-hamd-remi-pl-by-bmi-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

2.1.3.1 .2 .2 .6 Beginn der PPD

Summary of Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAMD-17) Remission by Onset of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Onset of PPD = 3rd trimester

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=64)	Zuranolone (N =67)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	63	66
Day 3		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	4 (6.3)	8 (12.1)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	2 (3.2)	0
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		2.042
95% CI for the RR		(0.656, 6.360)
p-value for RR		0.2180
Day 8		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	10 (15.9)	18 (27.3)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	4 (6.3)	2 (3.0)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.839
95% CI for the RR		(0.926, 3.652)
p-value for RR		0.0820

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAMD-17 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure and "Log" link function.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAMD-17 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAMD-17 remission (defined as HAMD-17 total score <=7). Missing HAMD-17 total score at the visit has been imputed as "no remission". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hamd-remi-pl-by.sas:t-hamd-remi-pl-by-onset-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAMD-17) Remission by Onset of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 2 of 6

Onset of PPD = 3rd trimester

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=64)	Zuranolone (N =67)
Day 15		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	11 (17.5)	24 (36.4)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	5 (7.9)	3 (4.5)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		2.227
95% CI for the RR		(1.205, 4.116)
p-value for RR		0.0106
Day 21		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	15 (23.8)	25 (37.9)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	8 (12.7)	6 (9.1)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.629
95% CI for the RR		(0.949, 2.794)
p-value for RR		0.0766

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAMD-17 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure and "Log" link function.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAMD-17 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAMD-17 remission (defined as HAMD-17 total score <=7). Missing HAMD-17 total score at the visit has been imputed as "no remission". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hamd-remi-pl-by.sas:t-hamd-remi-pl-by-onset-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAMD-17) Remission by Onset of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Onset of PPD = 3rd trimester

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=64)	Zuranolone (N =67)
Day 45		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	17 (27.0)	32 (48.5)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	9 (14.3)	9 (13.6)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.892
95% CI for the RR		(1.175, 3.045)
p-value for RR		0.0087

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAMD-17 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure and "Log" link function.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAMD-17 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAMD-17 remission (defined as HAMD-17 total score <=7). Missing HAMD-17 total score at the visit has been imputed as "no remission". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hamd-remi-pl-by.sas:t-hamd-remi-pl-by-onset-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAMD-17) Remission by Onset of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 4 of 6

Onset of PPD = Postpartum

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=113)	Zuranolone (N =109)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	110	108
Day 3		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	5 (4.5)	14 (13.0)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	1 (0.9)	2 (1.9)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		2.889
95% CI for the RR		(1.084, 7.702)
p-value for RR		0.0340
Day 8		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	15 (13.6)	23 (21.3)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	0	4 (3.7)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.544
95% CI for the RR		(0.856, 2.785)
p-value for RR		0.1485

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAMD-17 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure and "Log" link function.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAMD-17 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAMD-17 remission (defined as HAMD-17 total score <=7). Missing HAMD-17 total score at the visit has been imputed as "no remission". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hamd-remi-pl-by.sas:t-hamd-remi-pl-by-onset-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAMD-17) Remission by Onset of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Onset of PPD = Postpartum

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=113)	Zuranolone (N =109)
Day 15		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	21 (19.1)	34 (31.5)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	5 (4.5)	4 (3.7)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.602
95% CI for the RR		(0.999, 2.570)
p-value for RR		0.0507
Day 21		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	23 (20.9)	31 (28.7)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	9 (8.2)	10 (9.3)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.358
95% CI for the RR		(0.859, 2.145)
p-value for RR		0.1904

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAMD-17 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure and "Log" link function.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAMD-17 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAMD-17 remission (defined as HAMD-17 total score <=7). Missing HAMD-17 total score at the visit has been imputed as "no remission". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hamd-remi-pl-by.sas:t-hamd-remi-pl-by-onset-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAMD-17) Remission by Onset of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Onset of PPD = Postpartum

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=113)	Zuranolone (N =109)
Day 45		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	29 (26.4)	44 (40.7)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	10 (9.1)	8 (7.4)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.535
95% CI for the RR		(1.041, 2.264)
p-value for RR		0.0306

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAMD-17 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure and "Log" link function.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAMD-17 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAMD-17 remission (defined as HAMD-17 total score <=7). Missing HAMD-17 total score at the visit has been imputed as "no remission". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hamd-remi-pl-by.sas:t-hamd-remi-pl-by-onset-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

2.1.3.1 .2 .2 .7 PPD in der Familie

Summary of Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAMD-17) Remission by Family History of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Family History of PPD = Yes

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=26)	Zuranolone (N =31)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	26	31
Day 3		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	2 (7.7)	2 (6.5)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	1 (3.8)	0
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.735
95% CI for the RR		(0.109, 4.940)
p-value for RR		0.7514
Day 8		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	4 (15.4)	6 (19.4)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	1 (3.8)	0
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.161
95% CI for the RR		(0.385, 3.499)
p-value for RR		0.7909

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAMD-17 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with exchangeable covariance structure and "Log" link function.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAMD-17 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAMD-17 remission (defined as HAMD-17 total score <=7). Missing HAMD-17 total score at the visit has been imputed as "no remission". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hamd-remi-pl-by.sas:t-hamd-remi-pl-by-fhist-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAMD-17) Remission by Family History of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 2 of 6

Family History of PPD = Yes

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=26)	Zuranolone (N =31)
Day 15		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	5 (19.2)	10 (32.3)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	3 (11.5)	1 (3.2)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.464
95% CI for the RR		(0.572, 3.746)
p-value for RR		0.4265
Day 21		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	6 (23.1)	9 (29.0)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	3 (11.5)	1 (3.2)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.151
95% CI for the RR		(0.480, 2.761)
p-value for RR		0.7531

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAMD-17 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with exchangeable covariance structure and "Log" link function.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAMD-17 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAMD-17 remission (defined as HAMD-17 total score <=7). Missing HAMD-17 total score at the visit has been imputed as "no remission". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hamd-remi-pl-by.sas:t-hamd-remi-pl-by-fhist-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAMD-17) Remission by Family History of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Family History of PPD = Yes

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=26)	Zuranolone (N =31)
Day 45		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	6 (23.1)	13 (41.9)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	4 (15.4)	2 (6.5)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.643
95% CI for the RR		(0.757, 3.567)
p-value for RR		0.2094

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAMD-17 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with exchangeable covariance structure and "Log" link function.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAMD-17 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAMD-17 remission (defined as HAMD-17 total score <=7). Missing HAMD-17 total score at the visit has been imputed as "no remission". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hamd-remi-pl-by.sas:t-hamd-remi-pl-by-fhist-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAMD-17) Remission by Family History of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Family History of PPD = No

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=151)	Zuranolone (N =145)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	147	143
Day 3		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	7 (4.8)	20 (14.0)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	2 (1.4)	2 (1.4)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		2.879
95% CI for the RR		(1.265, 6.556)
p-value for RR		0.0118
Day 8		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	21 (14.3)	35 (24.5)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	3 (2.0)	6 (4.2)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.665
95% CI for the RR		(1.027, 2.701)
p-value for RR		0.0387

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAMD-17 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with exchangeable covariance structure and "Log" link function.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAMD-17 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAMD-17 remission (defined as HAMD-17 total score <=7). Missing HAMD-17 total score at the visit has been imputed as "no remission". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hamd-remi-pl-by.sas:t-hamd-remi-pl-by-fhist-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAMD-17) Remission by Family History of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Family History of PPD = No

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=151)	Zuranolone (N =145)
Day 15		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	27 (18.4)	48 (33.6)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	7 (4.8)	6 (4.2)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.801
95% CI for the RR		(1.201, 2.700)
p-value for RR		0.0044
Day 21		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	32 (21.8)	47 (32.9)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	14 (9.5)	15 (10.5)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.475
95% CI for the RR		(1.009, 2.158)
p-value for RR		0.0451

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAMD-17 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with exchangeable covariance structure and "Log" link function.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAMD-17 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAMD-17 remission (defined as HAMD-17 total score <=7). Missing HAMD-17 total score at the visit has been imputed as "no remission". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hamd-remi-pl-by.sas:t-hamd-remi-pl-by-fhist-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAMD-17) Remission by Family History of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Family History of PPD = No

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=151)	Zuranolone (N =145)
Day 45		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	40 (27.2)	63 (44.1)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	15 (10.2)	15 (10.5)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.605
95% CI for the RR		(1.165, 2.209)
p-value for RR		0.0037

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAMD-17 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with exchangeable covariance structure and "Log" link function.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAMD-17 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAMD-17 remission (defined as HAMD-17 total score <=7). Missing HAMD-17 total score at the visit has been imputed as "no remission". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hamd-remi-pl-by.sas:t-hamd-remi-pl-by-fhist-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

2.1.3.1 .2 .2 .8 PPD in der Anamnese

Summary of Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAMD-17) Remission by History of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 1 of 6

History of PPD = 1st Episode

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=150)	Zuranolone (N =149)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	146	147
Day 3		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	6 (4.1)	17 (11.6)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	2 (1.4)	2 (1.4)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		2.715
95% CI for the RR		(1.106, 6.669)
p-value for RR		0.0293
Day 8		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	21 (14.4)	32 (21.8)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	3 (2.1)	6 (4.1)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.464
95% CI for the RR		(0.890, 2.410)
p-value for RR		0.1336

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAMD-17 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with exchangeable covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAMD-17 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAMD-17 remission (defined as HAMD-17 total score <=7). Missing HAMD-17 total score at the visit has been imputed as "no remission". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hamd-remi-pl-by.sas:t-hamd-remi-pl-by-hist-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAMD-17) Remission by History of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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History of PPD = 1st Episode

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=150)	Zuranolone (N =149)
Day 15		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	27 (18.5)	50 (34.0)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	8 (5.5)	7 (4.8)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.791
95% CI for the RR		(1.196, 2.683)
p-value for RR		0.0047
Day 21		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	30 (20.5)	47 (32.0)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	15 (10.3)	14 (9.5)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.519
95% CI for the RR		(1.023, 2.253)
p-value for RR		0.0380

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAMD-17 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with exchangeable covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAMD-17 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAMD-17 remission (defined as HAMD-17 total score <=7). Missing HAMD-17 total score at the visit has been imputed as "no remission". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hamd-remi-pl-by.sas:t-hamd-remi-pl-by-hist-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAMD-17) Remission by History of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 3 of 6

History of PPD = 1st Episode

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=150)	Zuranolone (N =149)
Day 45		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	38 (26.0)	63 (42.9)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	16 (11.0)	15 (10.2)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.624
95% CI for the RR		(1.168, 2.257)
p-value for RR		0.0039

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAMD-17 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with exchangeable covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAMD-17 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAMD-17 remission (defined as HAMD-17 total score <=7). Missing HAMD-17 total score at the visit has been imputed as "no remission". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hamd-remi-pl-by.sas:t-hamd-remi-pl-by-hist-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAMD-17) Remission by History of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 4 of 6

History of PPD = Recurrent Episode

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=27)	Zuranolone (N =27)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	27	27
Day 3		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	3 (11.1)	5 (18.5)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	1 (3.7)	0
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.513
95% CI for the RR		(0.347, 6.600)
p-value for RR		0.5816
Day 8		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	4 (14.8)	9 (33.3)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	1 (3.7)	0
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		2.018
95% CI for the RR		(0.619, 6.582)
p-value for RR		0.2442

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAMD-17 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with exchangeable covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAMD-17 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAMD-17 remission (defined as HAMD-17 total score <=7). Missing HAMD-17 total score at the visit has been imputed as "no remission". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hamd-remi-pl-by.sas:t-hamd-remi-pl-by-hist-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAMD-17) Remission by History of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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History of PPD = Recurrent Episode

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=27)	Zuranolone (N =27)
Day 15		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	5 (18.5)	8 (29.6)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	2 (7.4)	0
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.431
95% CI for the RR		(0.477, 4.292)
p-value for RR		0.5227
Day 21		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	8 (29.6)	9 (33.3)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	2 (7.4)	2 (7.4)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.024
95% CI for the RR		(0.420, 2.497)
p-value for RR		0.9582

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAMD-17 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with exchangeable covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAMD-17 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAMD-17 remission (defined as HAMD-17 total score <=7). Missing HAMD-17 total score at the visit has been imputed as "no remission". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hamd-remi-pl-by.sas:t-hamd-remi-pl-by-hist-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAMD-17) Remission by History of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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History of PPD = Recurrent Episode

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=27)	Zuranolone (N =27)
Day 45		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	8 (29.6)	13 (48.1)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	3 (11.1)	2 (7.4)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.422
95% CI for the RR		(0.652, 3.099)
p-value for RR		0.3757

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAMD-17 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with exchangeable covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAMD-17 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAMD-17 remission (defined as HAMD-17 total score <=7). Missing HAMD-17 total score at the visit has been imputed as "no remission". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hamd-remi-pl-by.sas:t-hamd-remi-pl-by-hist-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

2.1.3.1 .2 .2 .9 Depression mit Angst

Summary of Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAMD-17) Remission by Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score): Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 1 of 6

Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score) = <20

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=29)	Zuranolone (N =34)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	29	34
Day 3		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	1 (3.4)	5 (14.7)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	1 (3.4)	1 (2.9)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		4.208
95% CI for the RR		(0.654, 27.060)
p-value for RR		0.1302
Day 8		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	3 (10.3)	10 (29.4)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	1 (3.4)	2 (5.9)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		2.667
95% CI for the RR		(0.908, 7.834)
p-value for RR		0.0744

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAMD-17 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with exchangeable covariance structure and "Log" link function.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAMD-17 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAMD-17 remission (defined as HAMD-17 total score <=7). Missing HAMD-17 total score at the visit has been imputed as "no remission". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hamd-remi-pl-by.sas:t-hamd-remi-pl-by-hama-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAMD-17) Remission by Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score): Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score) = <20

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=29)	Zuranolone (N =34)
Day 15		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	6 (20.7)	13 (38.2)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	1 (3.4)	2 (5.9)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.846
95% CI for the RR		(0.823, 4.139)
p-value for RR		0.1368
Day 21		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	9 (31.0)	15 (44.1)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	3 (10.3)	1 (2.9)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.436
95% CI for the RR		(0.783, 2.632)
p-value for RR		0.2421

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAMD-17 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with exchangeable covariance structure and "Log" link function.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAMD-17 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAMD-17 remission (defined as HAMD-17 total score <=7). Missing HAMD-17 total score at the visit has been imputed as "no remission". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hamd-remi-pl-by.sas:t-hamd-remi-pl-by-hama-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAMD-17) Remission by Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score): Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score) = <20

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=29)	Zuranolone (N =34)
Day 45		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	11 (37.9)	15 (44.1)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	1 (3.4)	3 (8.8)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.144
95% CI for the RR		(0.649, 2.019)
p-value for RR		0.6416

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAMD-17 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with exchangeable covariance structure and "Log" link function.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAMD-17 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAMD-17 remission (defined as HAMD-17 total score <=7). Missing HAMD-17 total score at the visit has been imputed as "no remission". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hamd-remi-pl-by.sas:t-hamd-remi-pl-by-hama-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAMD-17) Remission by Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score): Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score) = >=20

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=144)	Zuranolone (N =140)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	144	140
Day 3		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	8 (5.6)	17 (12.1)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	2 (1.4)	1 (0.7)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		2.179
95% CI for the RR		(0.977, 4.862)
p-value for RR		0.0571
Day 8		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	22 (15.3)	31 (22.1)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	3 (2.1)	4 (2.9)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.450
95% CI for the RR		(0.887, 2.370)
p-value for RR		0.1389

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAMD-17 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with exchangeable covariance structure and "Log" link function.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAMD-17 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAMD-17 remission (defined as HAMD-17 total score <=7). Missing HAMD-17 total score at the visit has been imputed as "no remission". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hamd-remi-pl-by.sas:t-hamd-remi-pl-by-hama-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAMD-17) Remission by Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score): Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score) = >=20

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=144)	Zuranolone (N =140)
Day 15		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	26 (18.1)	45 (32.1)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	9 (6.3)	5 (3.6)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.769
95% CI for the RR		(1.164, 2.688)
p-value for RR		0.0076
Day 21		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	29 (20.1)	41 (29.3)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	14 (9.7)	15 (10.7)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.444
95% CI for the RR		(0.962, 2.169)
p-value for RR		0.0764

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAMD-17 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with exchangeable covariance structure and "Log" link function.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAMD-17 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAMD-17 remission (defined as HAMD-17 total score <=7). Missing HAMD-17 total score at the visit has been imputed as "no remission". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hamd-remi-pl-by.sas:t-hamd-remi-pl-by-hama-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAMD-17) Remission by Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score): Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score) = >=20

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=144)	Zuranolone (N =140)
Day 45		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	35 (24.3)	61 (43.6)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	18 (12.5)	14 (10.0)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.802
95% CI for the RR		(1.279, 2.538)
p-value for RR		0.0008

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAMD-17 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with exchangeable covariance structure and "Log" link function.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAMD-17 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAMD-17 remission (defined as HAMD-17 total score <=7). Missing HAMD-17 total score at the visit has been imputed as "no remission". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

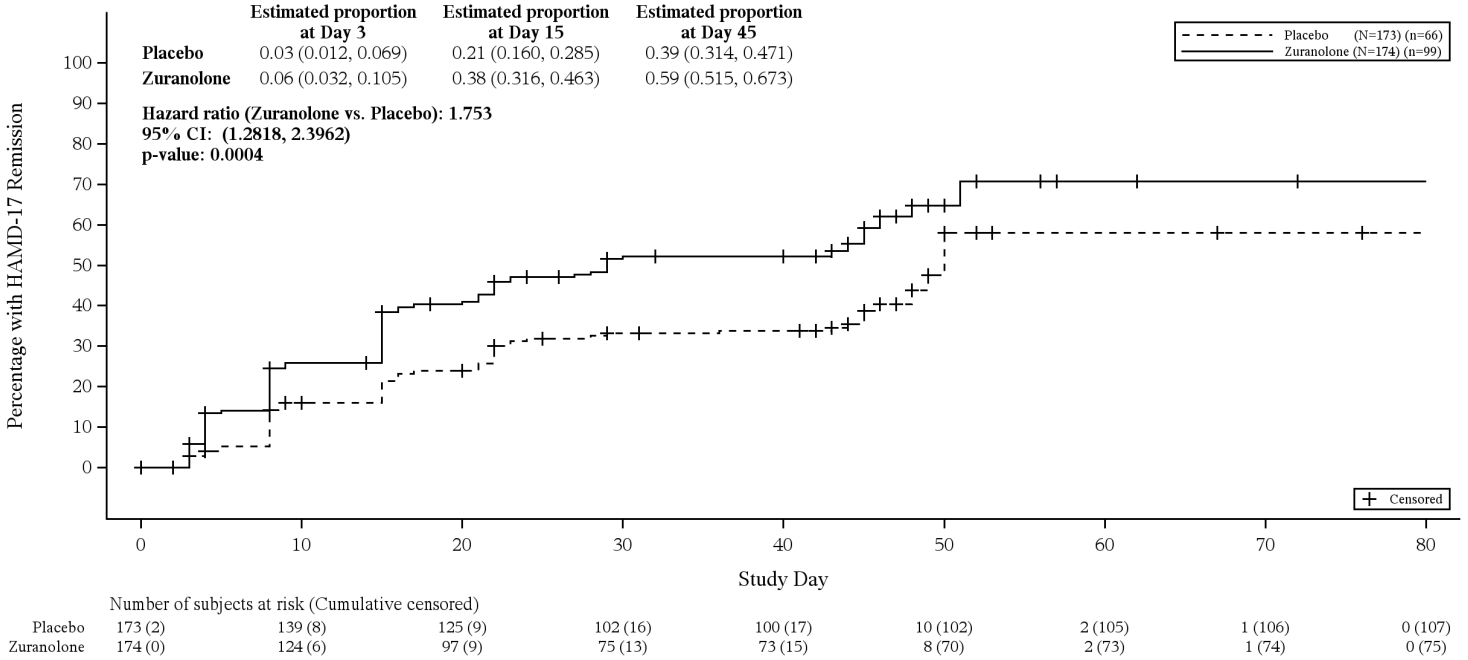
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hamd-remi-pl-by.sas:t-hamd-remi-pl-by-hama-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

2.1.3.2 TTE-Analysen

2.1.3.2 .1 ITT-Population

Kaplan-Meier Plot for Time to First Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAMD-17) Remission by Treatment Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 1 of 1



Abbreviations: N=number of evaluable subjects; n=number of subjects with remission; CI=confidence interval.
NOTE 1: Subjects with non-missing HAMD-17 total score at Baseline are included in the analysis. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.
NOTE 2: HAMD-17 remission is defined as having a HAMD-17 total score of <= 7. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects with no remission are censored at the day of the last available HAMD-17 evaluation.
NOTE 3: The estimated proportion of subjects with event are based on Kaplan-Meier product limit method. Hazard ratio, 95% confidence interval and p-value are based on Cox proportional hazard model adjusted for treatment, baseline HAMD-17 total score, antidepressant use at baseline (Yes or No), and study.
Source: biib125/v_a/amnog_kmplots/f-hamd-remi-tte-pooled.sas:f-hamd-remi-tte-pooled-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 15DEC2025

Summary of Time to First Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAMD-17) Remission: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 1 of 1

	Placebo (N=177)	Zuranolone (N=176)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	173	174
Number of subjects with remission, n (%) [2]	66 (38.2)	99 (56.9)
Time to first HAMD-17 remission (days) [3]		
25th percentile - Q1 (95% CI)	21.0 (15.0 , 24.0)	9.0 (8.0 , 15.0)
50th percentile - median (95% CI)	50.0 (48.0, NE)	29.0 (21.0 , 45.0)
75th percentile - Q3 (95% CI)	NE (NE, NE)	NE (51.0, NE)
HR - Hazard Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo) [4]		1.753
95% CI for the HR		(1.2818 , 2.3962)
p-value for the HR		0.0004

Abbreviations: NE=not estimable; CI=confidence interval.

NOTE: HAMD-17 remission is defined as having a HAMD-17 total score <=7. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects with no remission are censored at the day of the last available HAMD-17 evaluation.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAMD-17 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAMD-17 remission. The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

[3] Kaplan-Meier estimates.

[4] From Cox proportional hazards model with factors for study, treatment, baseline HAMD-17 total score, and antidepressant use at baseline (Yes or No).

Source: biib125/v_a/germany/t-hamd-remi-tte-pooled.sas:t-hamd-remi-tte-pooled-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 23APR2025

2.1.3.2 .2 Subgruppen

2.1.3.2 .2 .1 Interaktionstest

Summary of Time to First Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAMD-17) Remission: Treatment by Subgroup Interaction: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 1 of 2

Subgroup Subgroup Category	Placebo (N=177)	Zuranolone (N=176)	p-value for Treatment by Subgroup Interaction Test
Number of evaluable subjects	173	174	
Number of subjects with response, n (%)	66 (38.2)	99 (56.9)	
Age Group (years)			
18 - 24, n / N (%)	18/37 (48.6)	26/36 (72.2)	0.6820
25 - 45, n / N (%)	48/136 (35.3)	73/138 (52.9)	
Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score Category, by median of baseline HAMD-17 total score			
<28, n / N (%)	19/54 (35.2)	34/63 (54.0)	0.9559
>=28, n / N (%)	47/119 (39.5)	65/111 (58.6)	
Race Group (Black or African American, White)			
Black or African American, n / N (%)	18/50 (36.0)	33/56 (58.9)	0.6759
White, n / N (%)	45/109 (41.3)	64/112 (57.1)	
Antidepressant Use at Baseline			
Yes, n / N (%)	14/28 (50.0)	19/31 (61.3)	0.7675
No, n / N (%)	52/145 (35.9)	80/143 (55.9)	

NOTE 1: p-value is based on the Cox proportional hazards model with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAMD-17 total score, study, treatment, subgroup, and subgroup-by-treatment interaction. NA indicates criteria not met for subgroup/interaction analysis.
NOTE 2: HAMD-17 remission is defined as having a HAMD-17 total score <=7. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects who are not responders are censored at the day of the last available evaluation.
NOTE 3: n / N (%) = number of evaluable subjects with remission in the subgroup / number of evaluable subjects in the subgroup and (n / N *100%).
(a), (b), and (c) represent p-values from interaction tests comparing BMI groups: <=24.9 vs 25-29.9, <=24.9 vs >=30, and 25-29.9 vs >=30 respectively.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hamd-remi-tte-pl-int.sas:t-hamd-remi-tte-pl-int-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 14JUL2025

Summary of Time to First Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAMD-17) Remission: Treatment by Subgroup Interaction: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Subgroup Subgroup Category	Placebo (N=177)	Zuranolone (N=176)	p-value for Treatment by Subgroup Interaction Test
BMI (kg/m^2) Group			
<=24.9, n / N (%)	17/43 (39.5)	19/33 (57.6)	0.3927(a)
25-29.9, n / N (%)	20/54 (37.0)	29/45 (64.4)	0.6047(b)
>=30, n / N (%)	29/76 (38.2)	50/95 (52.6)	0.1153(c)
Onset of PPD			
3rd Trimester, n / N (%)	25/63 (39.7)	40/66 (60.6)	0.8772
Postpartum, n / N (%)	41/110 (37.3)	59/108 (54.6)	
Family History of PPD			
Yes, n / N (%)	10/26 (38.5)	15/31 (48.4)	0.3600
No/Unknown, n / N (%)	56/147 (38.1)	84/143 (58.7)	
History of PPD			
1st Episode, n / N (%)	57/146 (39.0)	84/147 (57.1)	0.8427
Recurrent Episode, n / N (%)	9/27 (33.3)	15/27 (55.6)	
Depression with Elevated Anxiety , by Baseline HAMA Total Score			
<20, n / N (%)	13/29 (44.8)	21/34 (61.8)	0.9763
>=20, n / N (%)	53/144 (36.8)	78/140 (55.7)	

NOTE 1: p-value is based on the Cox proportional hazards model with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAMD-17 total score, study, treatment, subgroup, and subgroup-by-treatment interaction. NA indicates criteria not met for subgroup/interaction analysis.
NOTE 2: HAMD-17 remission is defined as having a HAMD-17 total score <=7. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects who are not responders are censored at the day of the last available evaluation.
NOTE 3: n / N (%) = number of evaluable subjects with remission in the subgroup / number of evaluable subjects in the subgroup and (n / N *100%).
(a), (b), and (c) represent p-values from interaction tests comparing BMI groups: <=24.9 vs 25-29.9, <=24.9 vs >=30, and 25-29.9 vs >=30 respectively.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hamd-remi-tte-pl-int.sas:t-hamd-remi-tte-pl-int-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 14JUL2025

2.1.3.2 .2 .2 Subgruppenanalysen

2.1.3.2 .2 .2 .1 Alter

Summary of Time to First Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAMD-17) Remission by Age Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 1 of 2

Age Group (years) = 18-24

	Placebo (N=39)	Zuranolone (N=37)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	37	36
Number of subjects with response, n (%) [2]	18 (48.6)	26 (72.2)
Time to first HAMD-17 response (days) [3]		
25th percentile - Q1 (95% CI)	15.0 (8.0 , 21.0)	8.0 (4.0 , 15.0)
50th percentile - median (95% CI)	45.0 (15.0, NE)	15.5 (15.0 , 44.0)
75th percentile - Q3 (95% CI)	NE (NE, NE)	51.0 (30.0, NE)
HR - Hazard Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo) [4]		2.063
95% CI for the HR		(1.0908 , 3.9036)
p-value for the HR		0.0259

NOTE 1: HAMD-17 remission is defined as having a HAMD-17 total score <=7. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects with no remission are censored at the day of the last available HAMD-17 evaluation.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAMD-17 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAMD-17 remission. The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

[3] Kaplan-Meier estimates. NE=not estimable.

[4] From Cox proportional hazards model with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAMD-17 total score, study, and treatment.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hamd-remi-tte-pl-by.sas:t-hamd-remi-tte-pl-by-age-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Time to First Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAMD-17) Remission by Age Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 2 of 2

Age Group (years) = 25-45

	Placebo (N=138)	Zuranolone (N=139)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	136	138
Number of subjects with response, n (%) [2]	48 (35.3)	73 (52.9)
Time to first HAMD-17 response (days) [3]		
25th percentile - Q1 (95% CI)	22.0 (15.0 , 45.0)	15.0 (8.0 , 15.0)
50th percentile - median (95% CI)	50.0 (48.0, NE)	43.0 (22.0 , 48.0)
75th percentile - Q3 (95% CI)	NE (50.0, NE)	NE (NE, NE)
HR - Hazard Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo) [4]		1.705
95% CI for the HR		(1.1821 , 2.4586)
p-value for the HR		0.0043

NOTE 1: HAMD-17 remission is defined as having a HAMD-17 total score <=7. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects with no remission are censored at the day of the last available HAMD-17 evaluation.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAMD-17 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAMD-17 remission. The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

[3] Kaplan-Meier estimates. NE=not estimable.

[4] From Cox proportional hazards model with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAMD-17 total score, study, and treatment.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hamd-remi-tte-pl-by.sas:t-hamd-remi-tte-pl-by-age-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

2.1.3.2 .2 .2 .2 Schwere der Erkrankung

Summary of Time to First Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAMD-17) Remission by Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 1 of 2

Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score Category < 28 (Median of Baseline HAM-D Total Score)

	Placebo (N=54)	Zuranolone (N=63)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	54	63
Number of subjects with response, n (%) [2]	19 (35.2)	34 (54.0)
Time to first HAMD-17 response (days) [3]		
25th percentile - Q1 (95% CI)	21.0 (8.0 , 50.0)	15.0 (5.0 , 15.0)
50th percentile - median (95% CI)	NE (50.0, NE)	44.0 (21.0, NE)
75th percentile - Q3 (95% CI)	NE (NE, NE)	NE (NE, NE)
HR - Hazard Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo) [4]		1.705
95% CI for the HR		(0.9708 , 2.9934)
p-value for the HR		0.0634

NOTE 1: HAMD-17 remission is defined as having a HAMD-17 total score <=7. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects with no remission are censored at the day of the last available HAMD-17 evaluation.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAMD-17 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAMD-17 remission. The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

[3] Kaplan-Meier estimates. NE=not estimable.

[4] From Cox proportional hazards model with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAMD-17 total score, study, and treatment.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hamd-remi-tte-pl-by.sas:t-hamd-remi-tte-pl-by-hamd-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Time to First Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAMD-17) Remission by Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 2 of 2

Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score Category >= 28 (Median of Baseline HAM-D Total Score)

	Placebo (N=119)	Zuranolone (N=111)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	119	111
Number of subjects with response, n (%) [2]	47 (39.5)	65 (58.6)
Time to first HAMD-17 response (days) [3]		
25th percentile - Q1 (95% CI)	21.0 (15.0 , 24.0)	8.0 (8.0 , 15.0)
50th percentile - median (95% CI)	49.0 (45.0, NE)	29.0 (16.0 , 45.0)
75th percentile - Q3 (95% CI)	NE (50.0, NE)	51.0 (48.0, NE)
HR - Hazard Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo) [4]		1.758
95% CI for the HR		(1.2052 , 2.5635)
p-value for the HR		0.0034

NOTE 1: HAMD-17 remission is defined as having a HAMD-17 total score <=7. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects with no remission are censored at the day of the last available HAMD-17 evaluation.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAMD-17 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAMD-17 remission. The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

[3] Kaplan-Meier estimates. NE=not estimable.

[4] From Cox proportional hazards model with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAMD-17 total score, study, and treatment.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hamd-remi-tte-pl-by.sas:t-hamd-remi-tte-pl-by-hamd-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

2.1.3.2 .2 .2 .3 Abstammung

Summary of Time to First Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAMD-17) Remission by Race Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 1 of 2

Race Group = Black or African American

	Placebo (N=53)	Zuranolone (N=57)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	50	56
Number of subjects with response, n (%) [2]	18 (36.0)	33 (58.9)
Time to first HAMD-17 response (days) [3]		
25th percentile - Q1 (95% CI)	15.0 (8.0 , 43.0)	8.0 (8.0 , 15.0)
50th percentile - median (95% CI)	NE (23.0, NE)	29.0 (15.0 , 46.0)
75th percentile - Q3 (95% CI)	NE (NE, NE)	NE (46.0, NE)
HR - Hazard Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo) [4]		1.896
95% CI for the HR		(1.0557 , 3.4058)
p-value for the HR		0.0322

NOTE 1: HAMD-17 remission is defined as having a HAMD-17 total score <=7. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects with no remission are censored at the day of the last available HAMD-17 evaluation.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAMD-17 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAMD-17 remission. The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

[3] Kaplan-Meier estimates. NE=not estimable.

[4] From Cox proportional hazards model with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAMD-17 total score, study, and treatment.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hamd-remi-tte-pl-by.sas:t-hamd-remi-tte-pl-by-race-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Time to First Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAMD-17) Remission by Race Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 2 of 2

Race Group = White

	Placebo (N=110)	Zuranolone (N=113)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	109	112
Number of subjects with response, n (%) [2]	45 (41.3)	64 (57.1)
Time to first HAMD-17 response (days) [3]		
25th percentile - Q1 (95% CI)	21.0 (15.0 , 28.0)	15.0 (8.0 , 15.0)
50th percentile - median (95% CI)	49.0 (45.0, NE)	29.0 (21.0 , 45.0)
75th percentile - Q3 (95% CI)	NE (50.0, NE)	51.0 (51.0, NE)
HR - Hazard Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo) [4]		1.627
95% CI for the HR		(1.1105 , 2.3837)
p-value for the HR		0.0125

NOTE 1: HAMD-17 remission is defined as having a HAMD-17 total score <=7. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects with no remission are censored at the day of the last available HAMD-17 evaluation.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAMD-17 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAMD-17 remission. The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

[3] Kaplan-Meier estimates. NE=not estimable.

[4] From Cox proportional hazards model with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAMD-17 total score, study, and treatment.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hamd-remi-tte-pl-by.sas:t-hamd-remi-tte-pl-by-race-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

2.1.3.2 .2 .2 .4 Antidepressiva-Nutzung

Summary of Time to First Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAMD-17) Remission by Baseline Antidepressant Use: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 1 of 2

Antidepressant Use at Baseline = Yes

	Placebo (N=28)	Zuranolone (N=31)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	28	31
Number of subjects with response, n (%) [2]	14 (50.0)	19 (61.3)
Time to first HAMD-17 response (days) [3]		
25th percentile - Q1 (95% CI)	15.0 (4.0 , 28.0)	8.0 (3.0 , 15.0)
50th percentile - median (95% CI)	45.0 (16.0, NE)	21.0 (8.0, NE)
75th percentile - Q3 (95% CI)	NE (NE, NE)	NE (44.0, NE)
HR - Hazard Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo) [4]		1.567
95% CI for the HR		(0.7776 , 3.1590)
p-value for the HR		0.2089

NOTE 1: HAMD-17 remission is defined as having a HAMD-17 total score <=7. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects with no remission are censored at the day of the last available HAMD-17 evaluation.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAMD-17 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAMD-17 remission. The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

[3] Kaplan-Meier estimates. NE=not estimable.

[4] From Cox proportional hazards model with factors for baseline HAMD-17 total score, study, and treatment.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hamd-remi-tte-pl-by.sas:t-hamd-remi-tte-pl-by-adt-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Time to First Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAMD-17) Remission by Baseline Antidepressant Use: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 2 of 2

Antidepressant Use at Baseline = No

	Placebo (N=149)	Zuranolone (N=145)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	145	143
Number of subjects with response, n (%) [2]	52 (35.9)	80 (55.9)
Time to first HAMD-17 response (days) [3]		
25th percentile - Q1 (95% CI)	22.0 (15.0 , 44.0)	15.0 (8.0 , 15.0)
50th percentile - median (95% CI)	50.0 (48.0, NE)	29.0 (22.0 , 46.0)
75th percentile - Q3 (95% CI)	NE (50.0, NE)	NE (48.0, NE)
HR - Hazard Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo) [4]		1.786
95% CI for the HR		(1.2583 , 2.5351)
p-value for the HR		0.0012

NOTE 1: HAMD-17 remission is defined as having a HAMD-17 total score <=7. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects with no remission are censored at the day of the last available HAMD-17 evaluation.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAMD-17 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAMD-17 remission. The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

[3] Kaplan-Meier estimates. NE=not estimable.

[4] From Cox proportional hazards model with factors for baseline HAMD-17 total score, study, and treatment.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hamd-remi-tte-pl-by.sas:t-hamd-remi-tte-pl-by-adt-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

2.1.3.2 .2 .2 .5 BMI

Summary of Time to First Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAMD-17) Remission by Baseline BMI (kg/m^2) Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 1 of 3

BMI (kg/m^2) Group 2 = <=24.9

	Placebo (N=43)	Zuranolone (N=33)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	43	33
Number of subjects with response, n (%) [2]	17 (39.5)	19 (57.6)
Time to first HAMD-17 response (days) [3]		
25th percentile - Q1 (95% CI)	15.0 (8.0 , 44.0)	15.0 (4.0 , 29.0)
50th percentile - median (95% CI)	NE (43.0, NE)	44.0 (15.0 , 46.0)
75th percentile - Q3 (95% CI)	NE (NE, NE)	NE (44.0, NE)
HR - Hazard Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo) [4]		1.879
95% CI for the HR		(0.9557 , 3.6938)
p-value for the HR		0.0674

NOTE 1: HAMD-17 remission is defined as having a HAMD-17 total score <=7. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects with no remission are censored at the day of the last available HAMD-17 evaluation.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAMD-17 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAMD-17 remission. The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

[3] Kaplan-Meier estimates. NE=not estimable.

[4] From Cox proportional hazards model with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAMD-17 total score, study, and treatment.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hamd-remi-tte-pl-by.sas:t-hamd-remi-tte-pl-by-bmi-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Time to First Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAMD-17) Remission by Baseline BMI (kg/m^2) Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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BMI (kg/m^2) Group 2 = 25-29.9

	Placebo (N=54)	Zuranolone (N=45)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	54	45
Number of subjects with response, n (%) [2]	20 (37.0)	29 (64.4)
Time to first HAMD-17 response (days) [3]		
25th percentile - Q1 (95% CI)	23.0 (16.0 , 48.0)	8.0 (4.0 , 15.0)
50th percentile - median (95% CI)	49.0 (46.0, NE)	21.0 (9.0 , 43.0)
75th percentile - Q3 (95% CI)	NE (49.0, NE)	NE (28.0, NE)
HR - Hazard Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo) [4]		2.753
95% CI for the HR		(1.5181 , 4.9905)
p-value for the HR		0.0009

NOTE 1: HAMD-17 remission is defined as having a HAMD-17 total score <=7. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects with no remission are censored at the day of the last available HAMD-17 evaluation.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAMD-17 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAMD-17 remission. The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

[3] Kaplan-Meier estimates. NE=not estimable.

[4] From Cox proportional hazards model with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAMD-17 total score, study, and treatment.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hamd-remi-tte-pl-by.sas:t-hamd-remi-tte-pl-by-bmi-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Time to First Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAMD-17) Remission by Baseline BMI (kg/m^2) Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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BMI (kg/m^2) Group 2 = >=30

	Placebo (N=76)	Zuranolone (N=95)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	76	95
Number of subjects with response, n (%) [2]	29 (38.2)	50 (52.6)
Time to first HAMD-17 response (days) [3]		
25th percentile - Q1 (95% CI)	15.0 (8.0 , 23.0)	15.0 (8.0 , 15.0)
50th percentile - median (95% CI)	NE (45.0, NE)	45.0 (20.0, NE)
75th percentile - Q3 (95% CI)	NE (NE, NE)	NE (51.0, NE)
HR - Hazard Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo) [4]		1.431
95% CI for the HR		(0.9050 , 2.2628)
p-value for the HR		0.1253

NOTE 1: HAMD-17 remission is defined as having a HAMD-17 total score <=7. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects with no remission are censored at the day of the last available HAMD-17 evaluation.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAMD-17 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAMD-17 remission. The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

[3] Kaplan-Meier estimates. NE=not estimable.

[4] From Cox proportional hazards model with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAMD-17 total score, study, and treatment.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hamd-remi-tte-pl-by.sas:t-hamd-remi-tte-pl-by-bmi-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

2.1.3.2 .2 .2 .6 Beginn der PPD

Summary of Time to First Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAMD-17) Remission by Onset of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Onset of PPD = 3rd trimester

	Placebo (N=64)	Zuranolone (N=67)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	63	66
Number of subjects with response, n (%) [2]	25 (39.7)	40 (60.6)
Time to first HAMD-17 response (days) [3]		
25th percentile - Q1 (95% CI)	21.0 (8.0 , 29.0)	8.0 (8.0 , 15.0)
50th percentile - median (95% CI)	50.0 (29.0, NE)	23.0 (15.0 , 46.0)
75th percentile - Q3 (95% CI)	NE (50.0, NE)	51.0 (46.0, NE)
HR - Hazard Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo) [4]		1.814
95% CI for the HR		(1.0902 , 3.0168)
p-value for the HR		0.0219

NOTE 1: HAMD-17 remission is defined as having a HAMD-17 total score <=7. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects with no remission are censored at the day of the last available HAMD-17 evaluation.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAMD-17 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAMD-17 remission. The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

[3] Kaplan-Meier estimates. NE=not estimable.

[4] From Cox proportional hazards model with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAMD-17 total score, study, and treatment.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hamd-remi-tte-pl-by.sas:t-hamd-remi-tte-pl-by-onset-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Time to First Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAMD-17) Remission by Onset of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Onset of PPD = Postpartum

	Placebo (N=113)	Zuranolone (N=109)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	110	108
Number of subjects with response, n (%) [2]	41 (37.3)	59 (54.6)
Time to first HAMD-17 response (days) [3]		
25th percentile - Q1 (95% CI)	22.0 (15.0 , 43.0)	15.0 (8.0 , 15.0)
50th percentile - median (95% CI)	49.0 (46.0, NE)	43.0 (21.0 , 48.0)
75th percentile - Q3 (95% CI)	NE (NE, NE)	NE (48.0, NE)
HR - Hazard Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo) [4]		1.694
95% CI for the HR		(1.1358 , 2.5272)
p-value for the HR		0.0098

NOTE 1: HAMD-17 remission is defined as having a HAMD-17 total score <=7. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects with no remission are censored at the day of the last available HAMD-17 evaluation.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAMD-17 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAMD-17 remission. The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

[3] Kaplan-Meier estimates. NE=not estimable.

[4] From Cox proportional hazards model with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAMD-17 total score, study, and treatment.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hamd-remi-tte-pl-by.sas:t-hamd-remi-tte-pl-by-onset-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

2.1.3.2 .2 .2 .7 PPD in der Familie

Summary of Time to First Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAMD-17) Remission by Family History of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 1 of 2

Family History of PPD = Yes

	Placebo (N=26)	Zuranolone (N=31)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	26	31
Number of subjects with response, n (%) [2]	10 (38.5)	15 (48.4)
Time to first HAMD-17 response (days) [3]		
25th percentile - Q1 (95% CI)	16.0 (3.0, NE)	15.0 (8.0 , 29.0)
50th percentile - median (95% CI)	49.0 (16.0, NE)	44.0 (15.0, NE)
75th percentile - Q3 (95% CI)	49.0 (NE, NE)	NE (NE, NE)
HR - Hazard Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo) [4]		1.222
95% CI for the HR		(0.5438 , 2.7461)
p-value for the HR		0.6274

NOTE 1: HAMD-17 remission is defined as having a HAMD-17 total score <=7. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects with no remission are censored at the day of the last available HAMD-17 evaluation.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAMD-17 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAMD-17 remission. The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

[3] Kaplan-Meier estimates. NE=not estimable.

[4] From Cox proportional hazards model with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAMD-17 total score, study, and treatment.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hamd-remi-tte-pl-by.sas:t-hamd-remi-tte-pl-by-fhist-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Time to First Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAMD-17) Remission by Family History of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 2 of 2

Family History of PPD = No/Unknown

	Placebo (N=151)	Zuranolone (N=145)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	147	143
Number of subjects with response, n (%) [2]	56 (38.1)	84 (58.7)
Time to first HAMD-17 response (days) [3]		
25th percentile - Q1 (95% CI)	21.0 (15.0 , 29.0)	8.0 (8.0 , 15.0)
50th percentile - median (95% CI)	50.0 (46.0, NE)	27.0 (17.0 , 45.0)
75th percentile - Q3 (95% CI)	NE (NE, NE)	NE (48.0, NE)
HR - Hazard Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo) [4]		1.868
95% CI for the HR		(1.3294 , 2.6256)
p-value for the HR		0.0003

NOTE 1: HAMD-17 remission is defined as having a HAMD-17 total score <=7. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects with no remission are censored at the day of the last available HAMD-17 evaluation.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAMD-17 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAMD-17 remission. The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

[3] Kaplan-Meier estimates. NE=not estimable.

[4] From Cox proportional hazards model with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAMD-17 total score, study, and treatment.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hamd-remi-tte-pl-by.sas:t-hamd-remi-tte-pl-by-fhist-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

2.1.3.2 .2 .2 .8 PPD in der Anamnese

Summary of Time to First Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAMD-17) Remission by History of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 1 of 2

History of PPD = 1st Episode

	Placebo (N=150)	Zuranolone (N=149)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	146	147
Number of subjects with response, n (%) [2]	57 (39.0)	84 (57.1)
Time to first HAMD-17 response (days) [3]		
25th percentile - Q1 (95% CI)	22.0 (15.0 , 24.0)	15.0 (8.0 , 15.0)
50th percentile - median (95% CI)	50.0 (46.0, NE)	29.0 (20.0 , 45.0)
75th percentile - Q3 (95% CI)	NE (NE, NE)	NE (48.0, NE)
HR - Hazard Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo) [4]		1.736
95% CI for the HR		(1.2372 , 2.4354)
p-value for the HR		0.0014

NOTE 1: HAMD-17 remission is defined as having a HAMD-17 total score <=7. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects with no remission are censored at the day of the last available HAMD-17 evaluation.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAMD-17 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAMD-17 remission. The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

[3] Kaplan-Meier estimates. NE=not estimable.

[4] From Cox proportional hazards model with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAMD-17 total score, study, and treatment.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hamd-remi-tte-pl-by.sas:t-hamd-remi-tte-pl-by-hist-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Time to First Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAMD-17) Remission by History of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 2 of 2

History of PPD = Recurrent Episode

	Placebo (N=27)	Zuranolone (N=27)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	27	27
Number of subjects with response, n (%) [2]	9 (33.3)	15 (55.6)
Time to first HAMD-17 response (days) [3]		
25th percentile - Q1 (95% CI)	21.0 (4.0, NE)	8.0 (3.0 , 22.0)
50th percentile - median (95% CI)	50.0 (21.0, NE)	43.0 (8.0, NE)
75th percentile - Q3 (95% CI)	50.0 (NE, NE)	NE (44.0, NE)
HR - Hazard Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo) [4]		1.391
95% CI for the HR		(0.5522 , 3.5025)
p-value for the HR		0.4840

NOTE 1: HAMD-17 remission is defined as having a HAMD-17 total score <=7. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects with no remission are censored at the day of the last available HAMD-17 evaluation.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAMD-17 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAMD-17 remission. The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

[3] Kaplan-Meier estimates. NE=not estimable.

[4] From Cox proportional hazards model with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAMD-17 total score, study, and treatment.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hamd-remi-tte-pl-by.sas:t-hamd-remi-tte-pl-by-hist-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

2.1.3.2 .2 .2 .9 Depression mit Angst

Summary of Time to First Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAMD-17) Remission by Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score): Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 1 of 2

Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score) = <20

	Placebo (N=29)	Zuranolone (N=34)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	29	34
Number of subjects with response, n (%) [2]	13 (44.8)	21 (61.8)
Time to first HAMD-17 response (days) [3]		
25th percentile - Q1 (95% CI)	19.0 (8.0 , 43.0)	8.0 (4.0 , 15.0)
50th percentile - median (95% CI)	46.0 (22.0, NE)	22.0 (15.0, NE)
75th percentile - Q3 (95% CI)	NE (46.0, NE)	NE (29.0, NE)
HR - Hazard Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo) [4]		1.961
95% CI for the HR		(0.9513 , 4.0414)
p-value for the HR		0.0681

NOTE 1: HAMD-17 remission is defined as having a HAMD-17 total score <=7. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects with no remission are censored at the day of the last available HAMD-17 evaluation.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAMD-17 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAMD-17 remission. The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

[3] Kaplan-Meier estimates. NE=not estimable.

[4] From Cox proportional hazards model with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAMD-17 total score, study, and treatment.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hamd-remi-tte-pl-by.sas:t-hamd-remi-tte-pl-by-hama-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Time to First Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAMD-17) Remission by Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score): Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 2 of 2

Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score) = >=20

	Placebo (N=144)	Zuranolone (N=140)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	144	140
Number of subjects with response, n (%) [2]	53 (36.8)	78 (55.7)
Time to first HAMD-17 response (days) [3]		
25th percentile - Q1 (95% CI)	21.0 (15.0 , 29.0)	15.0 (8.0 , 15.0)
50th percentile - median (95% CI)	50.0 (48.0, NE)	43.0 (21.0 , 46.0)
75th percentile - Q3 (95% CI)	NE (50.0, NE)	NE (48.0, NE)
HR - Hazard Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo) [4]		1.744
95% CI for the HR		(1.2287 , 2.4740)
p-value for the HR		0.0018

NOTE 1: HAMD-17 remission is defined as having a HAMD-17 total score <=7. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects with no remission are censored at the day of the last available HAMD-17 evaluation.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAMD-17 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAMD-17 remission. The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

[3] Kaplan-Meier estimates. NE=not estimable.

[4] From Cox proportional hazards model with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAMD-17 total score, study, and treatment.

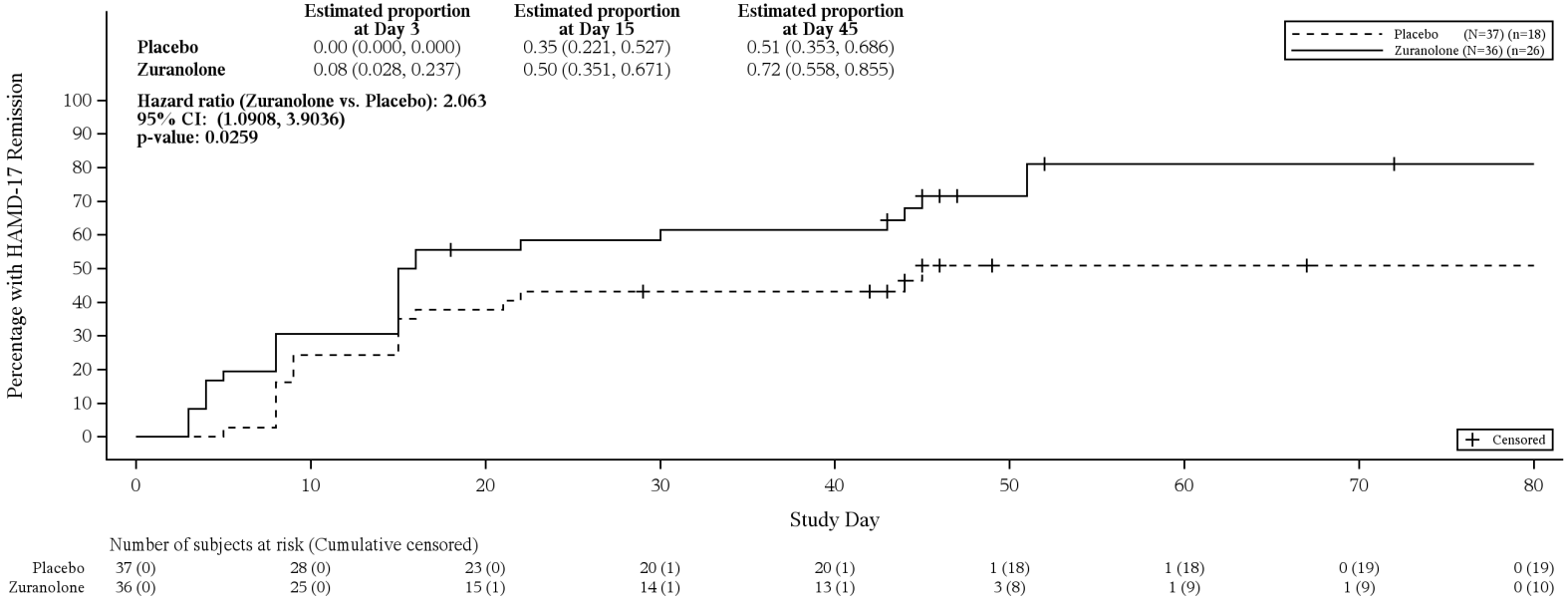
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hamd-remi-tte-pl-by.sas:t-hamd-remi-tte-pl-by-hama-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

2.1.3.2 .2 .3 Kaplan-Meier-Plots

Kaplan-Meier Plot for Time to First Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAMD-17) Remission by Subgroup: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Age Group (years) = 18-24



Abbreviations: N=number of evaluable subjects; n=number of subjects with remission.

NOTE 1: Subjects with non-missing HAMD-17 total score at Baseline are included in the analysis. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

NOTE 2: HAMD-17 remission is defined as HAMD-17 total score <=7. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects who are not responders are censored at the day of the last available evaluation.

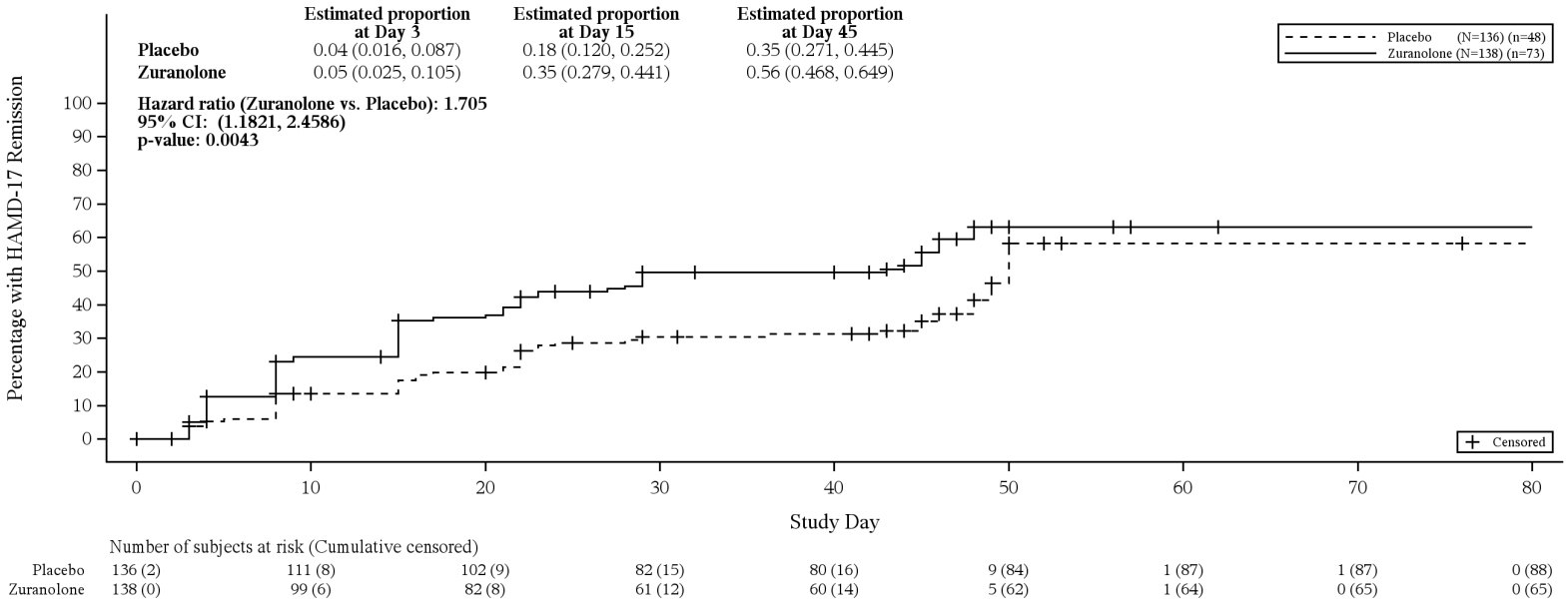
NOTE 3: The estimated proportion of subjects with event are based on Kaplan-Meier product limit method. Hazard ratio, 95% confidence interval and p-value are based on Cox proportional hazard model adjusted for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAMD-17 total score, study, and treatment. Model covariate antidepressant use at baseline is removed from antidepressant use at baseline subgroup analysis.

Source: biib125/v_a/amnog_kmplots/f-hamd-remi-tte-pl-by-itt.sas:f-hamd-remi-tte-pl-by-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 08JAN2026

Kaplan-Meier Plot for Time to First Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAMD-17) Remission by Subgroup: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Age Group (years) = 25-45



Number of subjects at risk (Cumulative censored)

Placebo	136 (2)	111 (8)	102 (9)	82 (15)	80 (16)	9 (84)	1 (87)	1 (87)	0 (88)
Zuranolone	138 (0)	99 (6)	82 (8)	61 (12)	60 (14)	5 (62)	1 (64)	0 (65)	0 (65)

Abbreviations: N=number of evaluable subjects; n=number of subjects with remission.

NOTE 1: Subjects with non-missing HAMD-17 total score at Baseline are included in the analysis. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

NOTE 2: HAMD-17 remission is defined as HAMD-17 total score <=7. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects who are not responders are censored at the day of the last available evaluation.

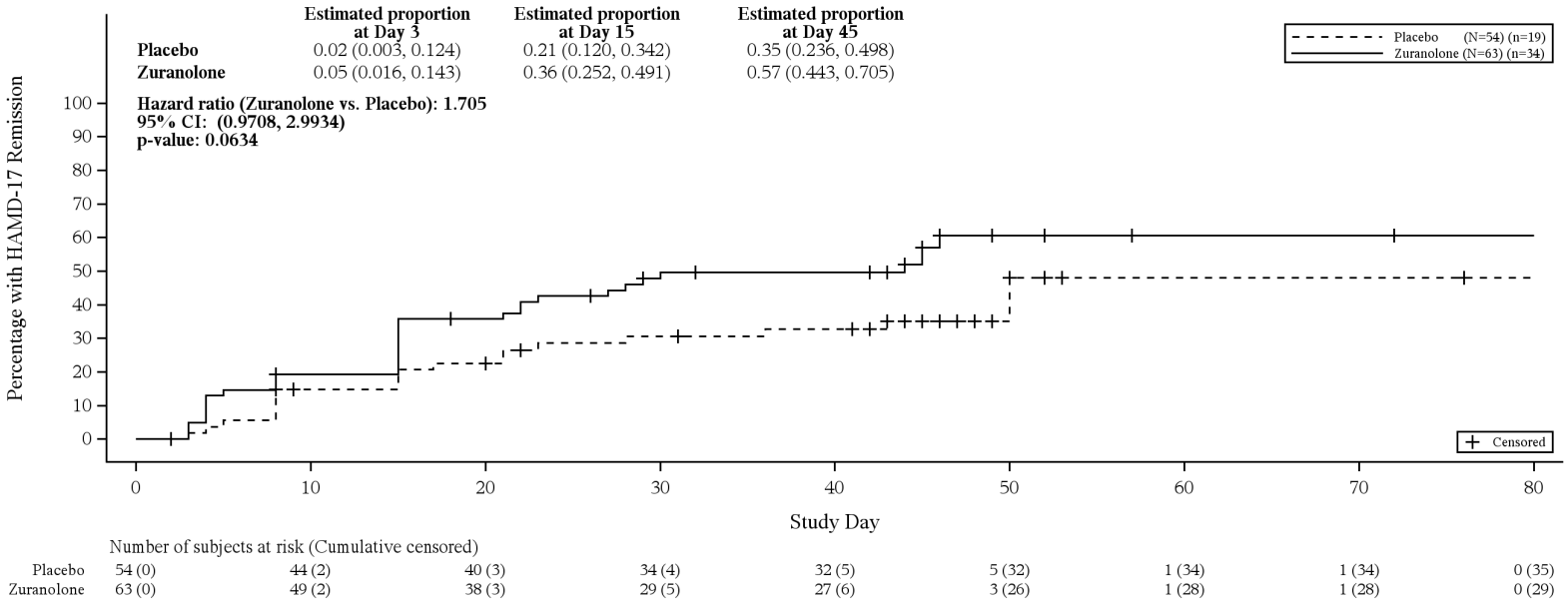
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Source: biib125/v_a/amnog_kmplots/f-hamd-remi-tte-pl-by-itt.sas:f-hamd-remi-tte-pl-by-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 08JAN2026

Kaplan-Meier Plot for Time to First Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAMD-17) Remission by Subgroup: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score Category < 28 (Median of Baseline HAM-D Total Score)



Abbreviations: N=number of evaluable subjects; n=number of subjects with remission.

NOTE 1: Subjects with non-missing HAMD-17 total score at Baseline are included in the analysis. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

NOTE 2: HAMD-17 remission is defined as HAMD-17 total score <=7. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects who are not responders are censored at the day of the last available evaluation.

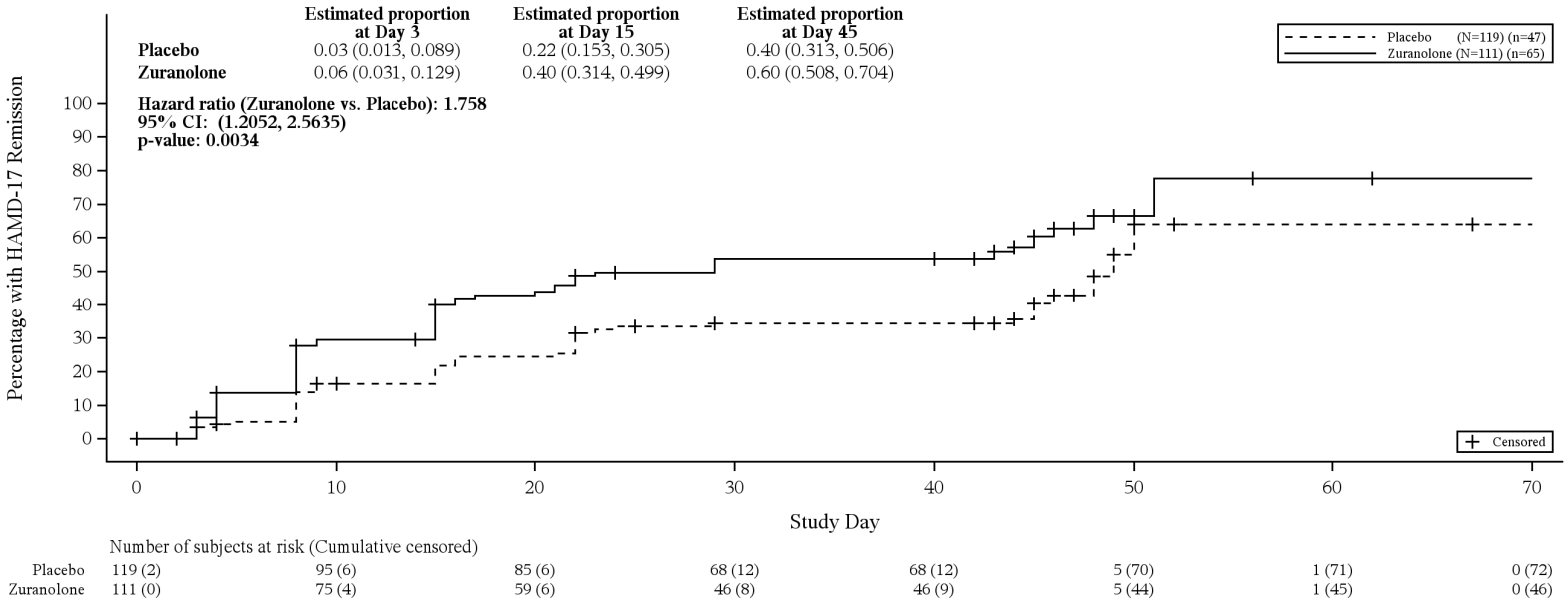
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Kaplan-Meier Plot for Time to First Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAMD-17) Remission by Subgroup: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score Category >= 28 (Median of Baseline HAM-D Total Score)



Number of subjects at risk (Cumulative censored)

Placebo	119 (2)	95 (6)	85 (6)	68 (12)	68 (12)	5 (70)	1 (71)	0 (72)
Zuranolone	111 (0)	75 (4)	59 (6)	46 (8)	46 (9)	5 (44)	1 (45)	0 (46)

Abbreviations: N=number of evaluable subjects; n=number of subjects with remission.

NOTE 1: Subjects with non-missing HAMD-17 total score at Baseline are included in the analysis. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

NOTE 2: HAMD-17 remission is defined as HAMD-17 total score <=7. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects who are not responders are censored at the day of the last available evaluation.

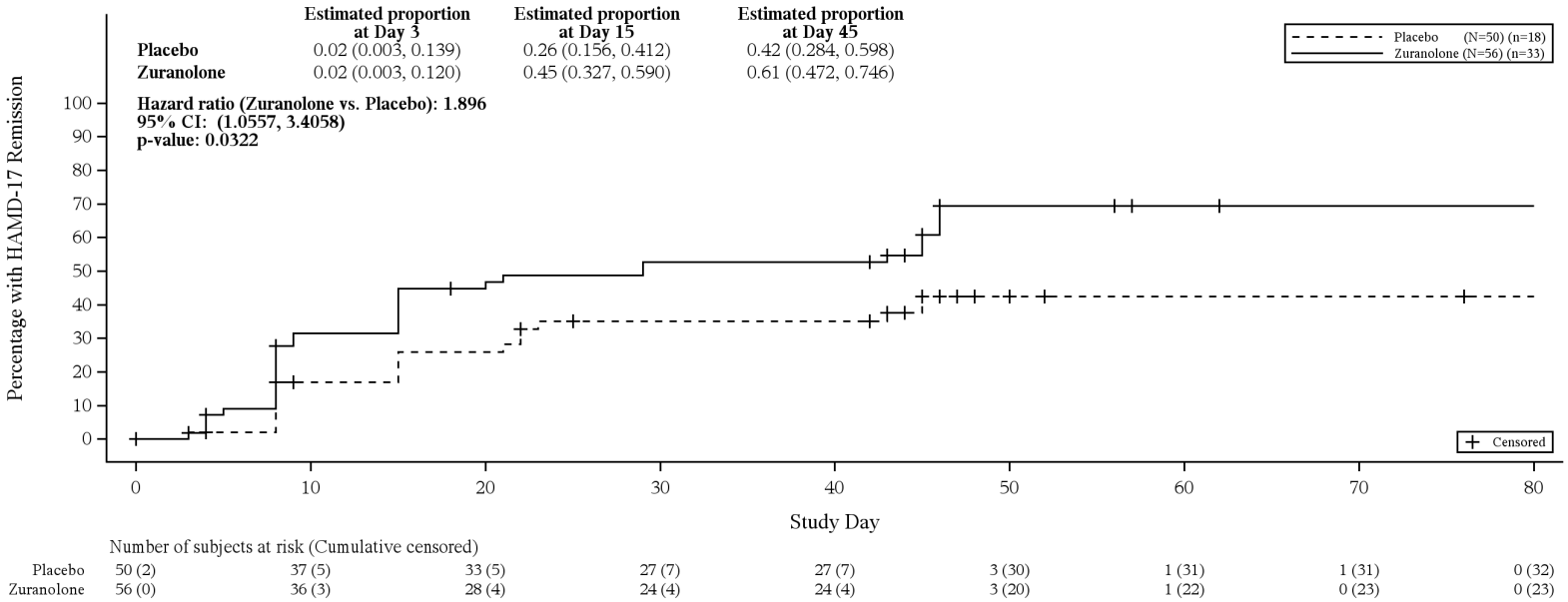
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Kaplan-Meier Plot for Time to First Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAMD-17) Remission by Subgroup: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Race Group = Black or African American



Abbreviations: N=number of evaluable subjects; n=number of subjects with remission.

NOTE 1: Subjects with non-missing HAMD-17 total score at Baseline are included in the analysis. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

NOTE 2: HAMD-17 remission is defined as HAMD-17 total score <=7. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects who are not responders are censored at the day of the last available evaluation.

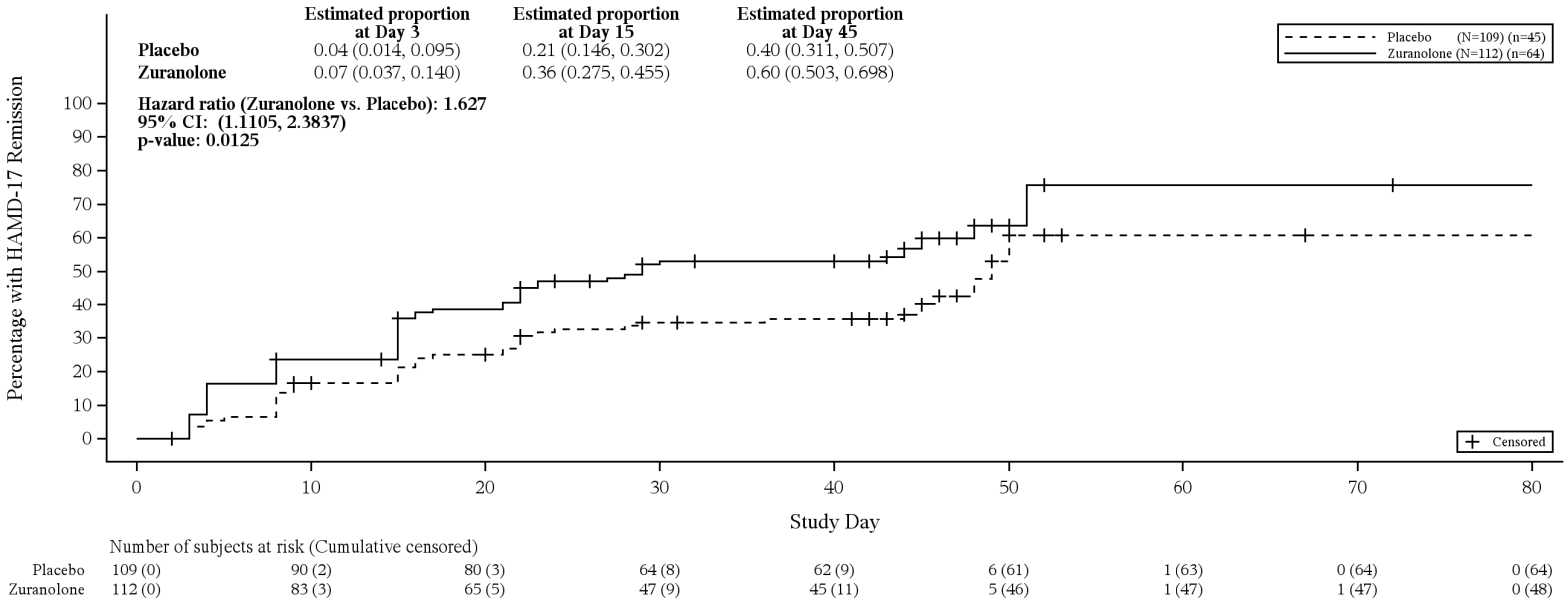
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Kaplan-Meier Plot for Time to First Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAMD-17) Remission by Subgroup: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Race Group = White



Abbreviations: N=number of evaluable subjects; n=number of subjects with remission.

NOTE 1: Subjects with non-missing HAMD-17 total score at Baseline are included in the analysis. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

NOTE 2: HAMD-17 remission is defined as HAMD-17 total score <=7. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects who are not responders are censored at the day of the last available evaluation.

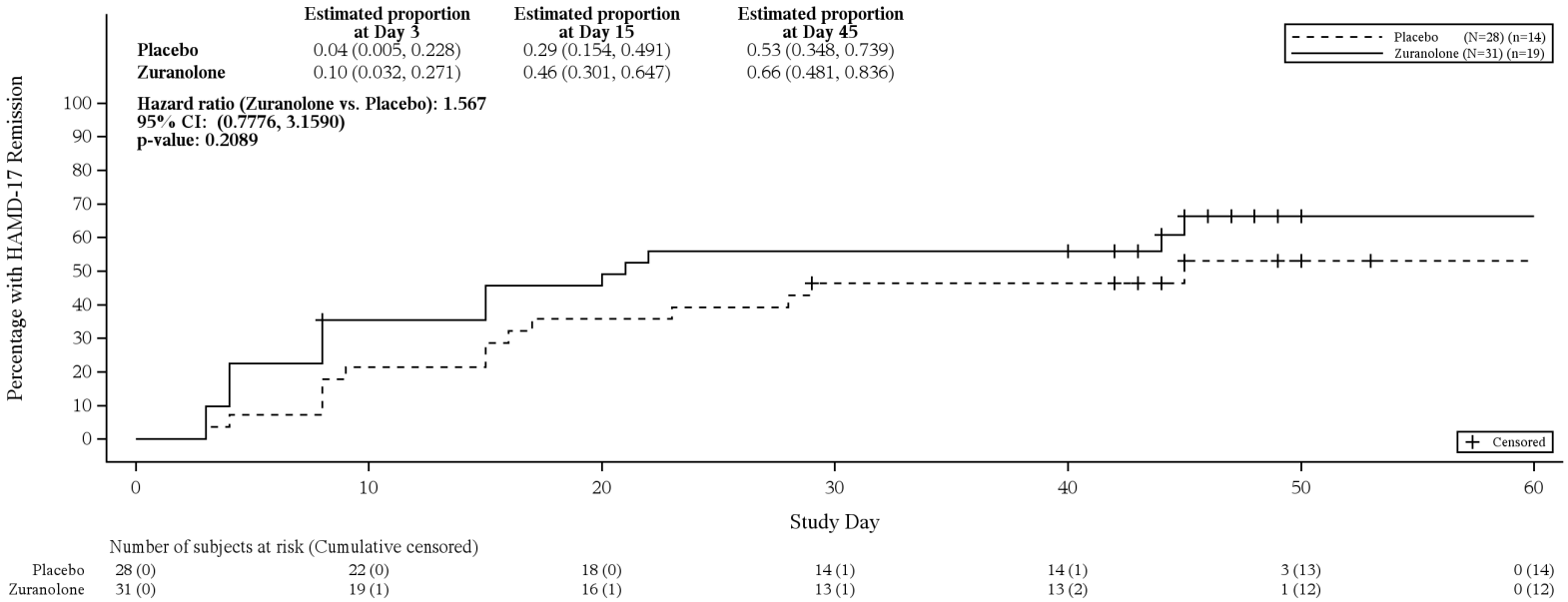
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Source: biib125/v_a/amnog_kmplots/f-hamd-remi-tte-pl-by-itt.sas:f-hamd-remi-tte-pl-by-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 08JAN2026

Kaplan-Meier Plot for Time to First Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAMD-17) Remission by Subgroup: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Antidepressant Use at Baseline = Yes



Abbreviations: N=number of evaluable subjects; n=number of subjects with remission.

NOTE 1: Subjects with non-missing HAMD-17 total score at Baseline are included in the analysis. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

NOTE 2: HAMD-17 remission is defined as HAMD-17 total score <=7. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects who are not responders are censored at the day of the last available evaluation.

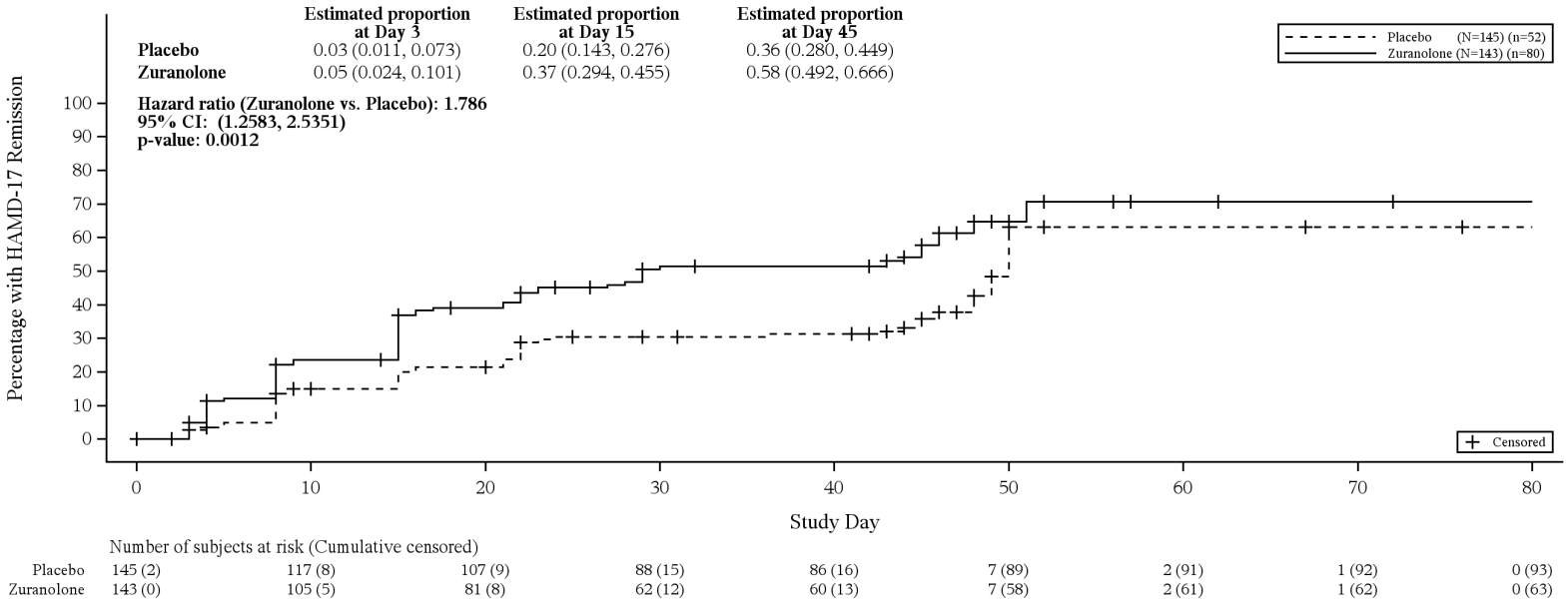
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Source: biib125/v_a/amnog_kmplots/f-hamd-remi-tte-pl-by-itt.sas:f-hamd-remi-tte-pl-by-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 08JAN2026

Kaplan-Meier Plot for Time to First Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAMD-17) Remission by Subgroup: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Antidepressant Use at Baseline = No



Number of subjects at risk (Cumulative censored)

Placebo	145 (2)	117 (8)	107 (9)	88 (15)	86 (16)	7 (89)	2 (91)	1 (92)	0 (93)
Zuranolone	143 (0)	105 (5)	81 (8)	62 (12)	60 (13)	7 (58)	2 (61)	1 (62)	0 (63)

Abbreviations: N=number of evaluable subjects; n=number of subjects with remission.

NOTE 1: Subjects with non-missing HAMD-17 total score at Baseline are included in the analysis. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

NOTE 2: HAMD-17 remission is defined as HAMD-17 total score <=7. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects who are not responders are censored at the day of the last available evaluation.

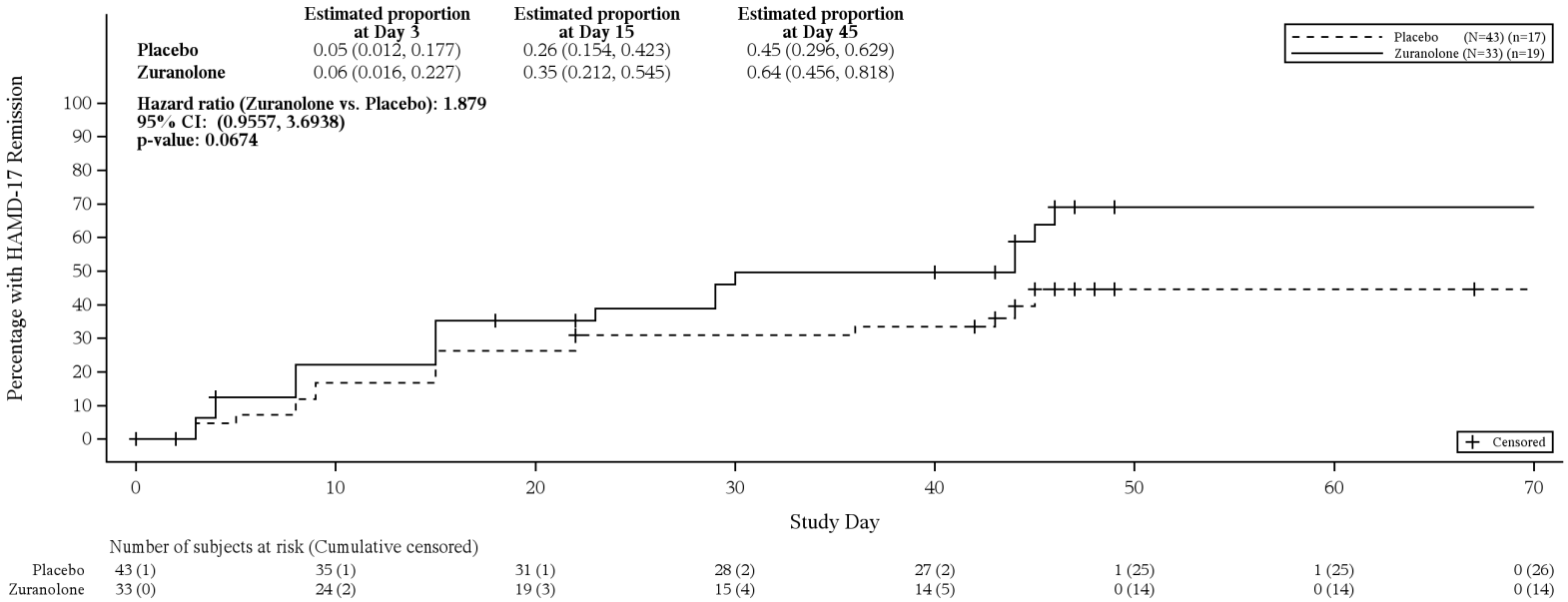
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Kaplan-Meier Plot for Time to First Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAMD-17) Remission by Subgroup: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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BMI (kg/m^2) Group 2 = <=24.9



Abbreviations: N=number of evaluable subjects; n=number of subjects with remission.

NOTE 1: Subjects with non-missing HAMD-17 total score at Baseline are included in the analysis. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

NOTE 2: HAMD-17 remission is defined as HAMD-17 total score <=7. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects who are not responders are censored at the day of the last available evaluation.

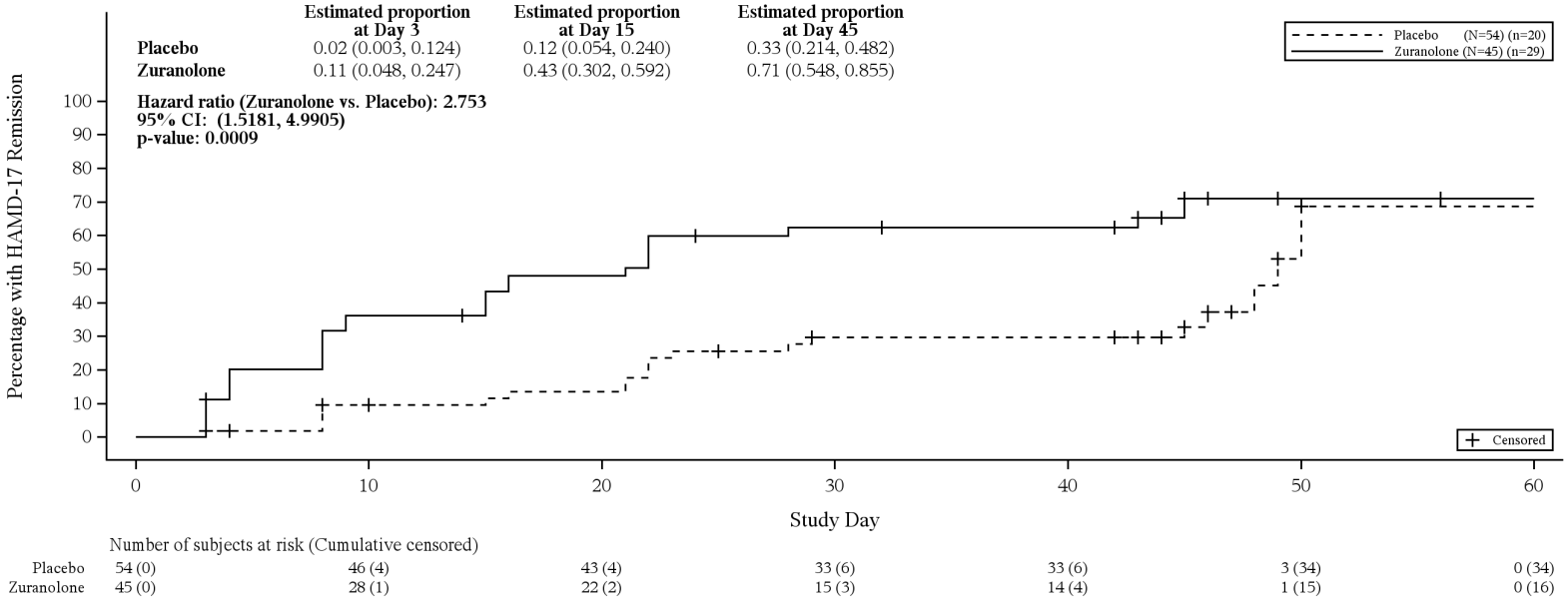
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Kaplan-Meier Plot for Time to First Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAMD-17) Remission by Subgroup: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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BMI (kg/m^2) Group 2 = 25-29.9



Number of subjects at risk (Cumulative censored)

Placebo	54 (0)	46 (4)	43 (4)	33 (6)	33 (6)	3 (34)	0 (34)
Zuranolone	45 (0)	28 (1)	22 (2)	15 (3)	14 (4)	1 (15)	0 (16)

Abbreviations: N=number of evaluable subjects; n=number of subjects with remission.

NOTE 1: Subjects with non-missing HAMD-17 total score at Baseline are included in the analysis. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

NOTE 2: HAMD-17 remission is defined as HAMD-17 total score <=7. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects who are not responders are censored at the day of the last available evaluation.

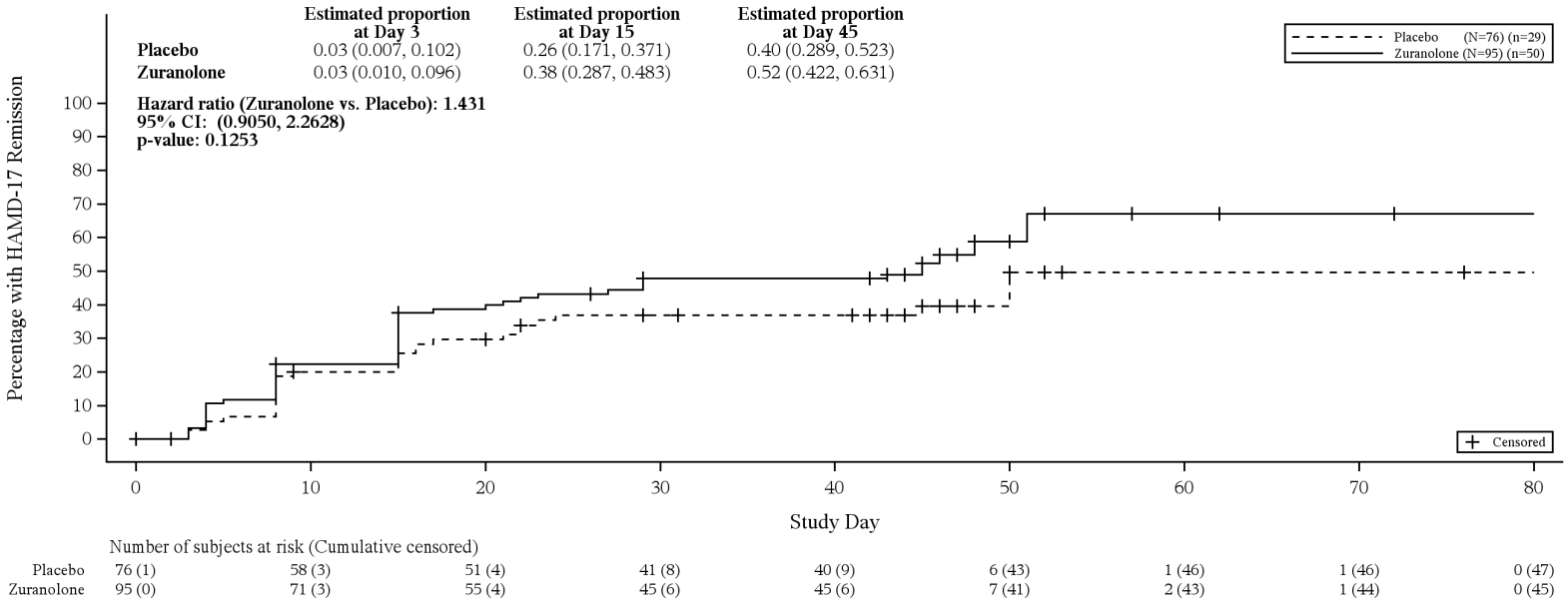
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Source: biib125/v_a/amnog_kmplots/f-hamd-remi-tte-pl-by-itt.sas:f-hamd-remi-tte-pl-by-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 08JAN2026

Kaplan-Meier Plot for Time to First Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAMD-17) Remission by Subgroup: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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BMI (kg/m^2) Group 2 = >=30



Abbreviations: N=number of evaluable subjects; n=number of subjects with remission.

NOTE 1: Subjects with non-missing HAMD-17 total score at Baseline are included in the analysis. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

NOTE 2: HAMD-17 remission is defined as HAMD-17 total score <=7. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects who are not responders are censored at the day of the last available evaluation.

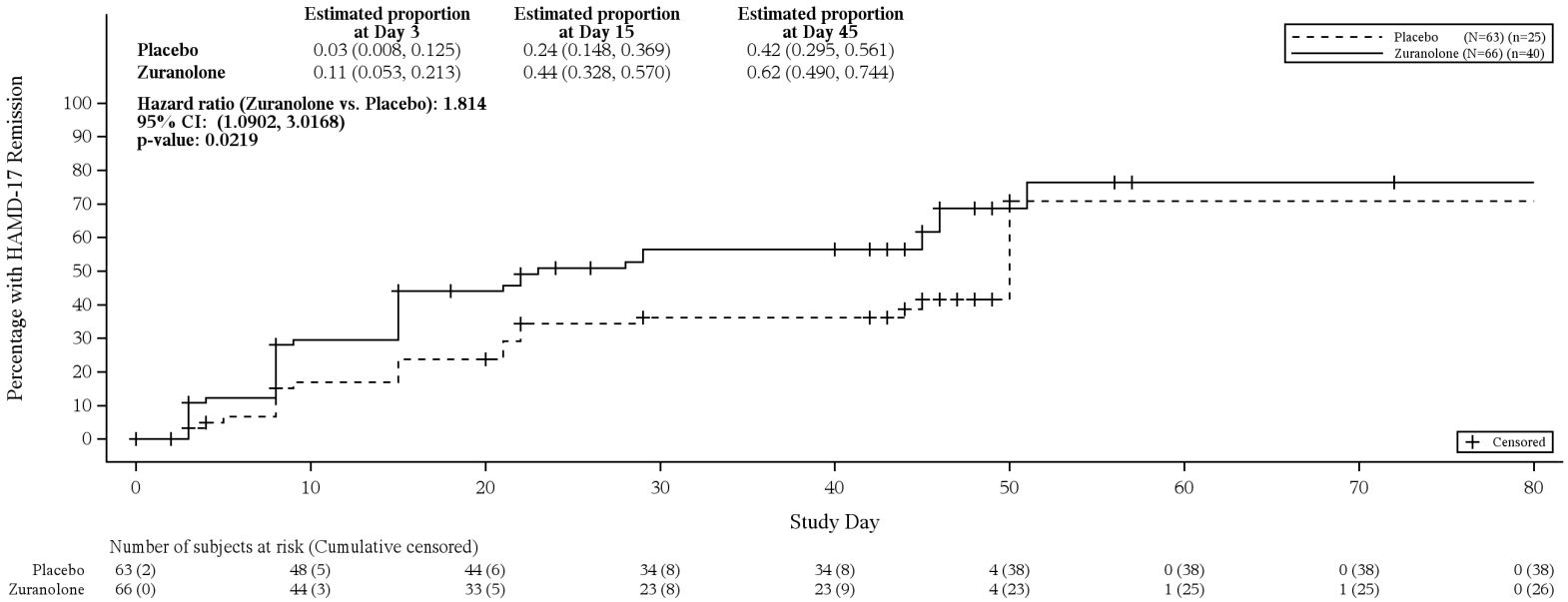
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Source: biib125/v_a/amnog_kmplots/f-hamd-remi-tte-pl-by-itt.sas:f-hamd-remi-tte-pl-by-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 08JAN2026

Kaplan-Meier Plot for Time to First Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAMD-17) Remission by Subgroup: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Onset of PPD = 3rd trimester



Abbreviations: N=number of evaluable subjects; n=number of subjects with remission.

NOTE 1: Subjects with non-missing HAMD-17 total score at Baseline are included in the analysis. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

NOTE 2: HAMD-17 remission is defined as HAMD-17 total score <=7. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects who are not responders are censored at the day of the last available evaluation.

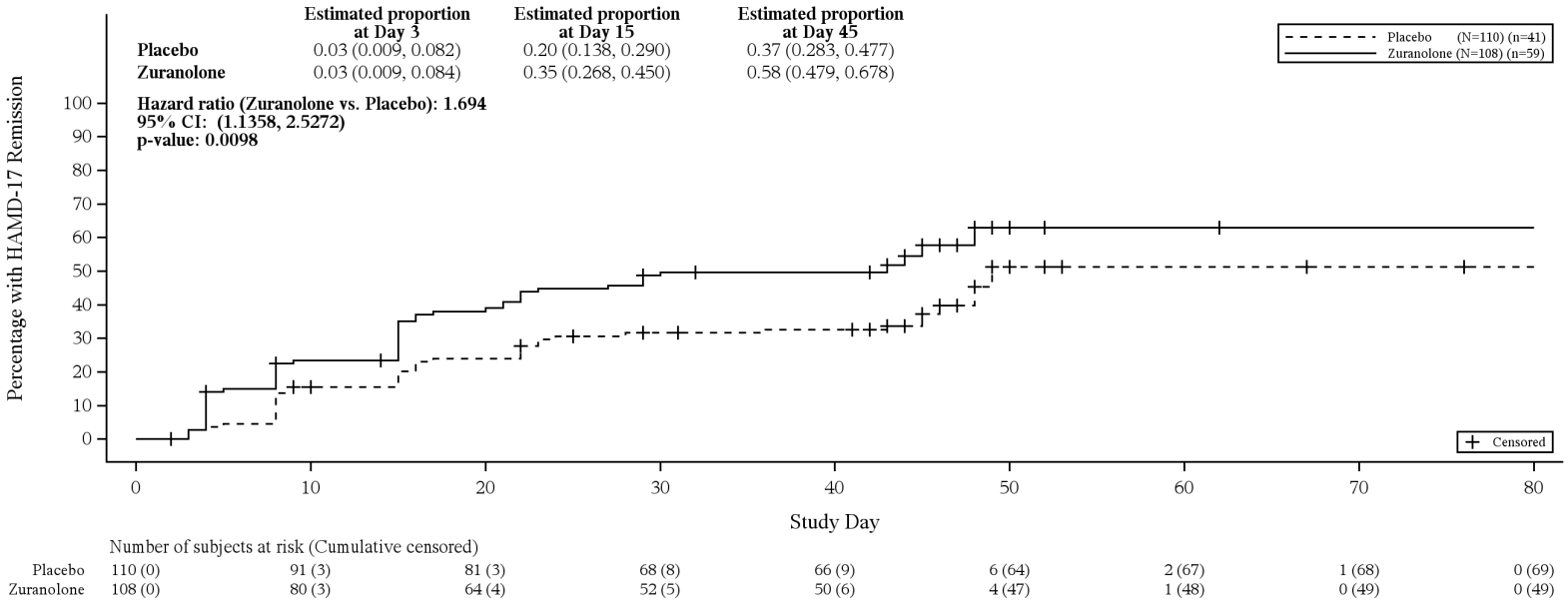
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Source: biib125/v_a/amnog_kmplots/f-hamd-remi-tte-pl-by-itt.sas:f-hamd-remi-tte-pl-by-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 08JAN2026

Kaplan-Meier Plot for Time to First Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAMD-17) Remission by Subgroup: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Onset of PPD = Postpartum



Abbreviations: N=number of evaluable subjects; n=number of subjects with remission.

NOTE 1: Subjects with non-missing HAMD-17 total score at Baseline are included in the analysis. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

NOTE 2: HAMD-17 remission is defined as HAMD-17 total score <=7. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects who are not responders are censored at the day of the last available evaluation.

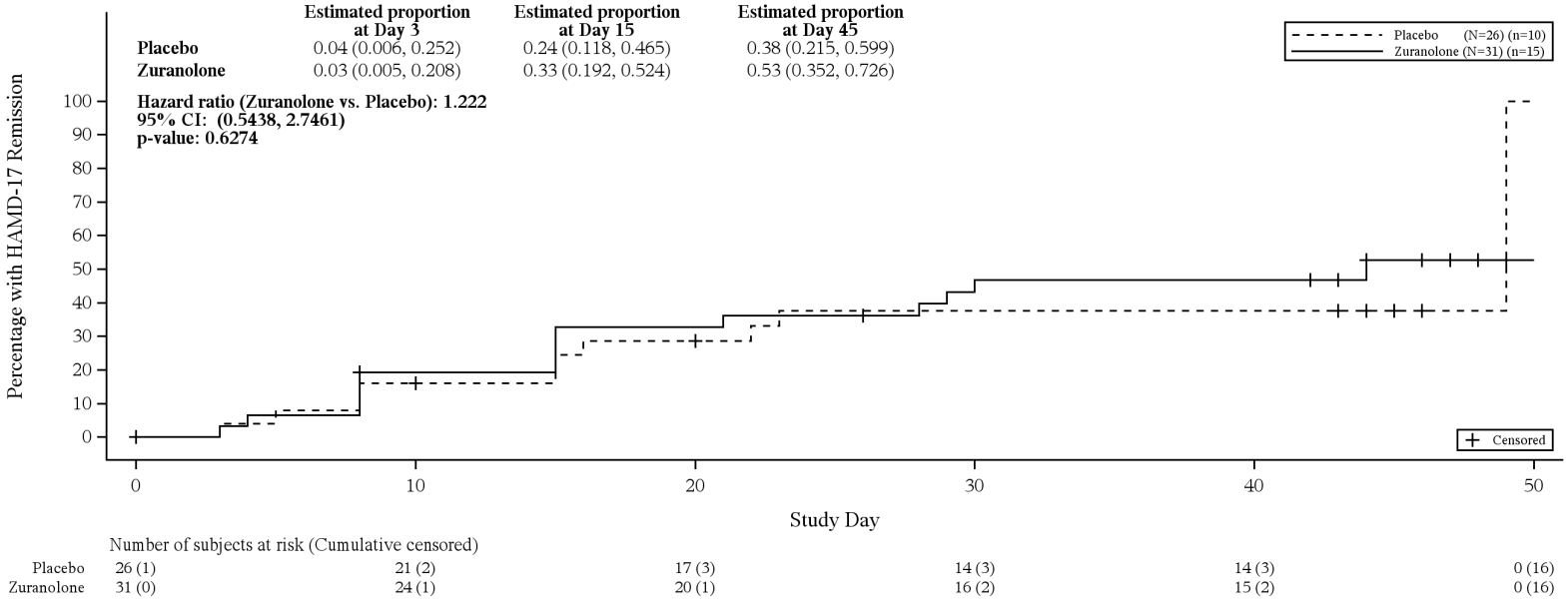
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Source: biib125/v_a/amnog_kmplots/f-hamd-remi-tte-pl-by-itt.sas:f-hamd-remi-tte-pl-by-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 08JAN2026

Kaplan-Meier Plot for Time to First Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAMD-17) Remission by Subgroup: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Family History of PPD = Yes



Number of subjects at risk (Cumulative censored)

Placebo	26 (1)	21 (2)	17 (3)	14 (3)	14 (3)	0 (16)
Zuranolone	31 (0)	24 (1)	20 (1)	16 (2)	15 (2)	0 (16)

Abbreviations: N=number of evaluable subjects; n=number of subjects with remission.

NOTE 1: Subjects with non-missing HAMD-17 total score at Baseline are included in the analysis. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

NOTE 2: HAMD-17 remission is defined as HAMD-17 total score <=7. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects who are not responders are censored at the day of the last available evaluation.

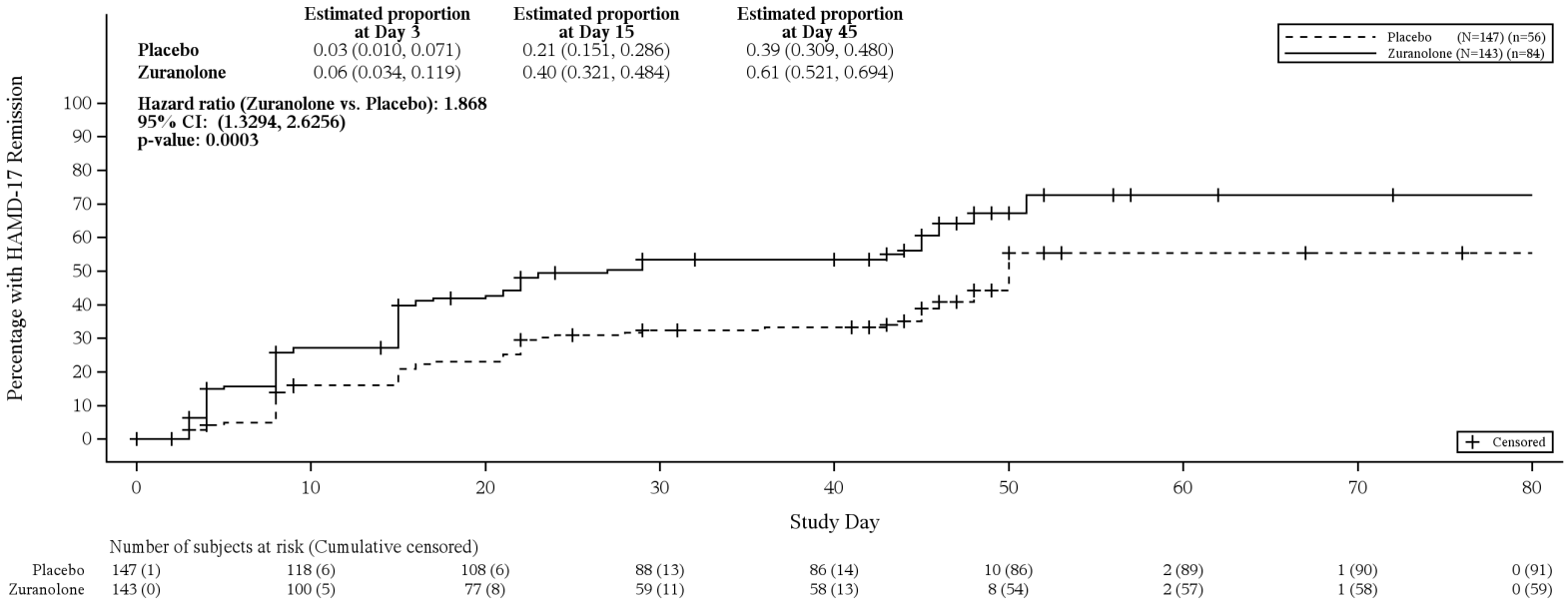
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Source: biib125/v_a/amnog_kmplots/f-hamd-remi-tte-pl-by-itt.sas:f-hamd-remi-tte-pl-by-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 08JAN2026

Kaplan-Meier Plot for Time to First Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAMD-17) Remission by Subgroup: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Family History of PPD = No/Unknown



Abbreviations: N=number of evaluable subjects; n=number of subjects with remission.

NOTE 1: Subjects with non-missing HAMD-17 total score at Baseline are included in the analysis. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

NOTE 2: HAMD-17 remission is defined as HAMD-17 total score <=7. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects who are not responders are censored at the day of the last available evaluation.

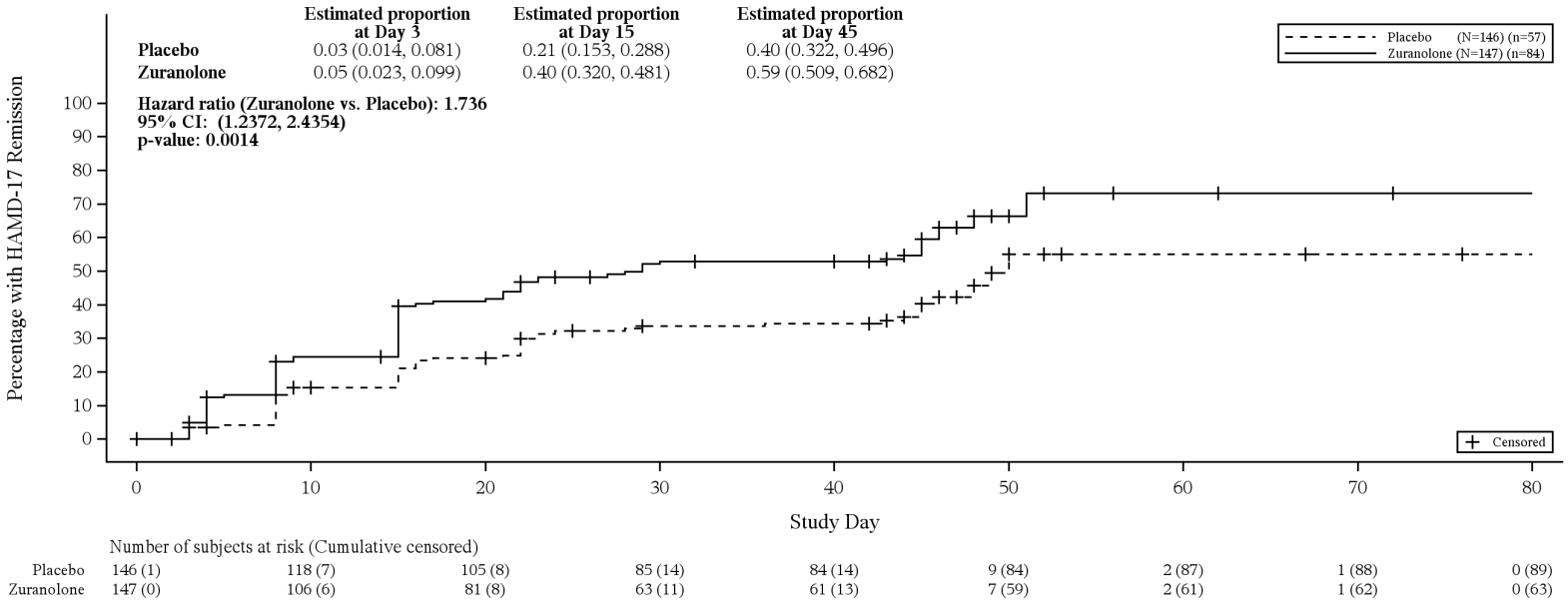
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Source: biib125/v_a/amnog_kmplots/f-hamd-remi-tte-pl-by-itt.sas:f-hamd-remi-tte-pl-by-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 08JAN2026

Kaplan-Meier Plot for Time to First Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAMD-17) Remission by Subgroup: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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History of PPD = 1st Episode



Abbreviations: N=number of evaluable subjects; n=number of subjects with remission.

NOTE 1: Subjects with non-missing HAMD-17 total score at Baseline are included in the analysis. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

NOTE 2: HAMD-17 remission is defined as HAMD-17 total score <=7. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects who are not responders are censored at the day of the last available evaluation.

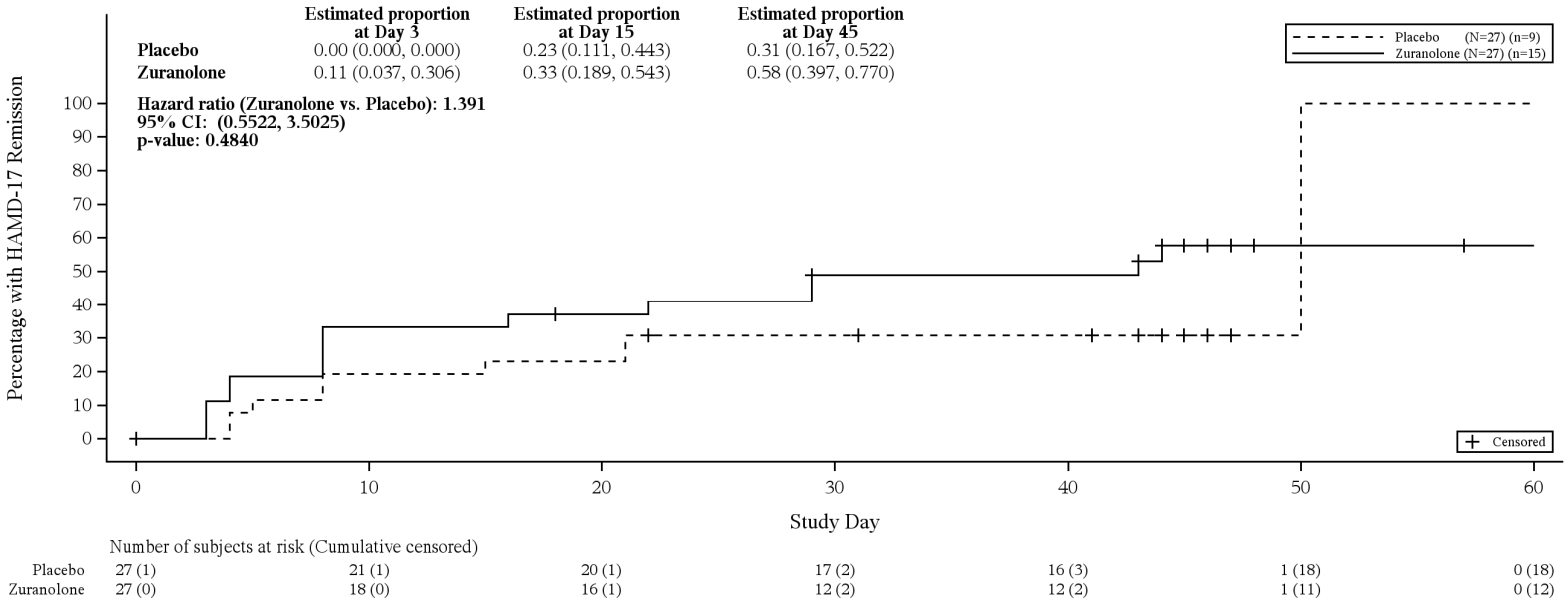
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Kaplan-Meier Plot for Time to First Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAMD-17) Remission by Subgroup: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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History of PPD = Recurrent Episode



Abbreviations: N=number of evaluable subjects; n=number of subjects with remission.

NOTE 1: Subjects with non-missing HAMD-17 total score at Baseline are included in the analysis. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

NOTE 2: HAMD-17 remission is defined as HAMD-17 total score <=7. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects who are not responders are censored at the day of the last available evaluation.

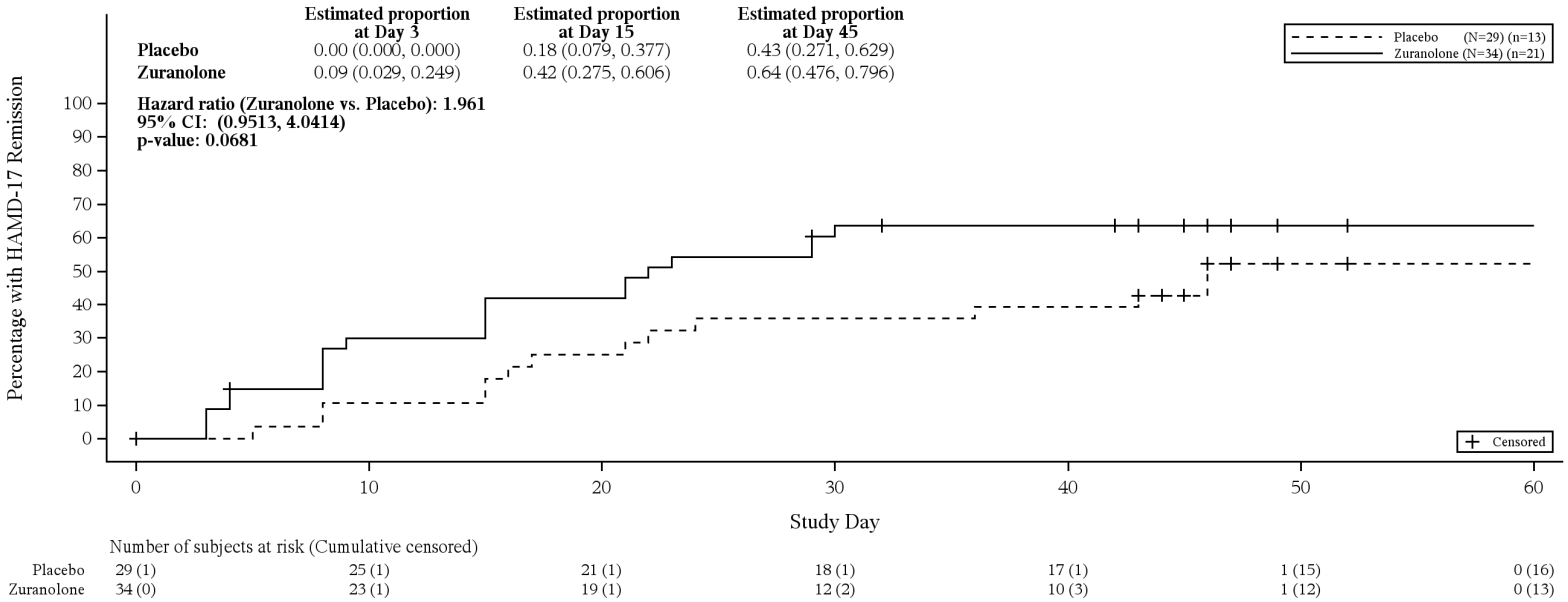
NOTE 3: The estimated proportion of subjects with event are based on Kaplan-Meier product limit method. Hazard ratio, 95% confidence interval and p-value are based on Cox proportional hazard model adjusted for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAMD-17 total score, study, and treatment. Model covariate antidepressant use at baseline is removed from antidepressant use at baseline subgroup analysis.

Source: biib125/v_a/amnog_kmplots/f-hamd-remi-tte-pl-by-itt.sas:f-hamd-remi-tte-pl-by-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 08JAN2026

Kaplan-Meier Plot for Time to First Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAMD-17) Remission by Subgroup: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score) = <20



Abbreviations: N=number of evaluable subjects; n=number of subjects with remission.

NOTE 1: Subjects with non-missing HAMD-17 total score at Baseline are included in the analysis. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

NOTE 2: HAMD-17 remission is defined as HAMD-17 total score <=7. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects who are not responders are censored at the day of the last available evaluation.

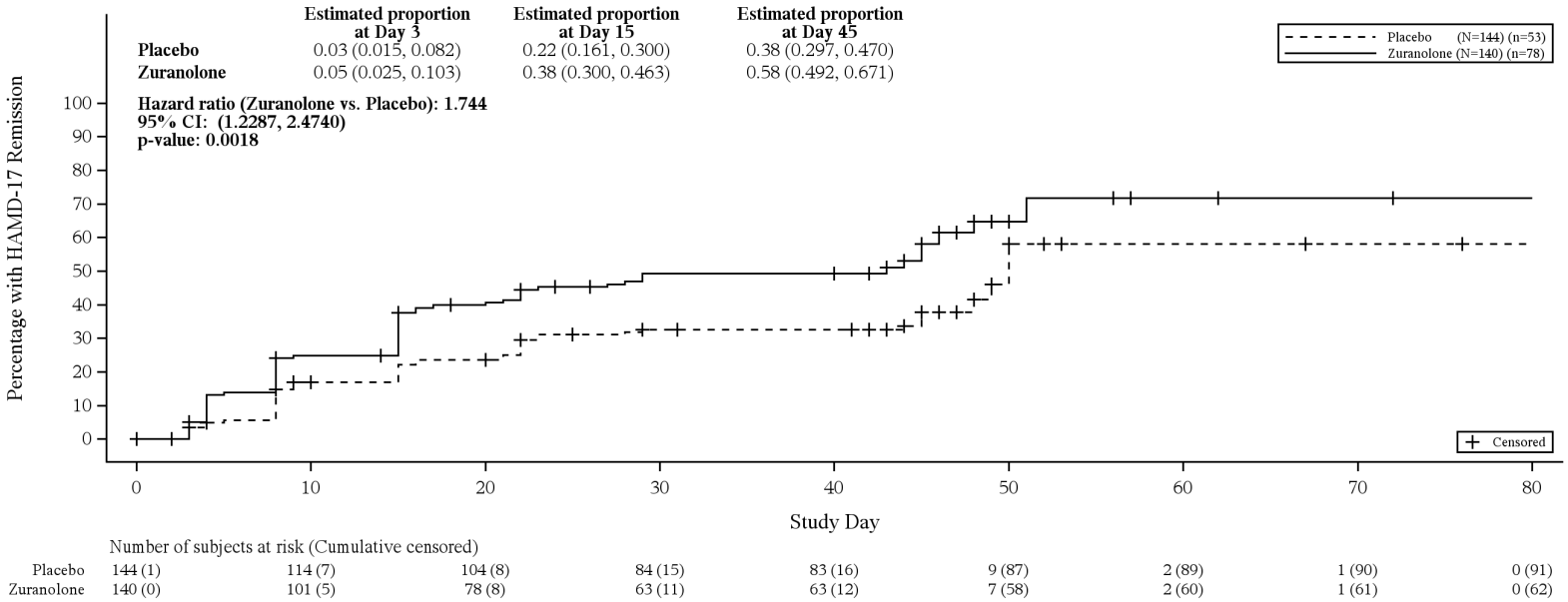
NOTE 3: The estimated proportion of subjects with event are based on Kaplan-Meier product limit method. Hazard ratio, 95% confidence interval and p-value are based on Cox proportional hazard model adjusted for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAMD-17 total score, study, and treatment. Model covariate antidepressant use at baseline is removed from antidepressant use at baseline subgroup analysis.

Source: biib125/v_a/amnog_kmplots/f-hamd-remi-tte-pl-by-itt.sas:f-hamd-remi-tte-pl-by-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 08JAN2026

Kaplan-Meier Plot for Time to First Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAMD-17) Remission by Subgroup: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score) = >=20



Abbreviations: N=number of evaluable subjects; n=number of subjects with remission.

NOTE 1: Subjects with non-missing HAMD-17 total score at Baseline are included in the analysis. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

NOTE 2: HAMD-17 remission is defined as HAMD-17 total score <=7. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects who are not responders are censored at the day of the last available evaluation.

NOTE 3: The estimated proportion of subjects with event are based on Kaplan-Meier product limit method. Hazard ratio, 95% confidence interval and p-value are based on Cox proportional hazard model adjusted for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAMD-17 total score, study, and treatment. Model covariate antidepressant use at baseline is removed from antidepressant use at baseline subgroup analysis.

Source: biib125/v_a/amnog_kmplots/f-hamd-remi-tte-pl-by-itt.sas:f-hamd-remi-tte-pl-by-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 08JAN2026

2.2 MADRS

2.2.1 MMRM

Model-based Results on Change from Baseline in Montgomery-Asberg Depression Rating Scale (MADRS) Total Score: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 1 of 2

	Placebo (N=177)	Zuranolone (N=176)
Day 8		
n	168	168
LS Mean (SE)	-13.73 (0.842)	-18.14 (0.841)
95% CI for the LS Mean	-15.39, -12.07	-19.79, -16.48
Difference (Zuranolone - Placebo)		
LS Mean (SE)		-4.41 (1.190)
95% CI for the LS Mean		-6.75, -2.06
p-value		0.0003
Hedges' g (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.403
95% CI for Hedges' g		-0.6190, -0.1870
Day 15		
n	162	166
LS Mean (SE)	-15.92 (0.896)	-20.81 (0.889)
95% CI for the LS Mean	-17.68, -14.16	-22.56, -19.06
Difference (Zuranolone - Placebo)		
LS Mean (SE)		-4.89 (1.263)
95% CI for the LS Mean		-7.38, -2.41
p-value		0.0001
Hedges' g (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.427
95% CI for Hedges' g		-0.6458, -0.2080

NOTE 1: Model used is the Mixed Model for Repeated Measures (MMRM) with antidepressant use at baseline, baseline MADRS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction as fixed effects with unstructured covariance structure.
NOTE 2: The MMRM analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
NOTE 3: The MADRS total score was calculated as the sum of the 10 individual item scores. A negative change indicates improvement.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-madrs-mmrm-pl-ovr.sas:t-madrs-mmrm-pl-ovr-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 14JUL2025

Model-based Results on Change from Baseline in Montgomery-Asberg Depression Rating Scale (MADRS) Total Score: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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	Placebo (N=177)	Zuranolone (N=176)
Day 45		
n	153	157
LS Mean (SE)	-18.32 (0.915)	-23.51 (0.904)
95% CI for the LS Mean	-20.12, -16.52	-25.29, -21.73
Difference (Zuranolone - Placebo)		
LS Mean (SE)		-5.19 (1.287)
95% CI for the LS Mean		-7.72, -2.66
p-value		<0.0001
Hedges' g (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.457
95% CI for Hedges' g		-0.6825, -0.2314

NOTE 1: Model used is the Mixed Model for Repeated Measures (MMRM) with antidepressant use at baseline, baseline MADRS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction as fixed effects with unstructured covariance structure.
NOTE 2: The MMRM analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
NOTE 3: The MADRS total score was calculated as the sum of the 10 individual item scores. A negative change indicates improvement.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-madrs-mmrm-pl-ovr.sas:t-madrs-mmrm-pl-ovr-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 14JUL2025

2.2.2 Ansprechen

2.2.2.1 Responder-Analysen

2.2.2.1 .1 ITT-Population

Summary of Montgomery-Asberg Depression Rating Scale (MADRS) Response (>=50% reduction from baseline in total score): Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 1 of 3

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=177)	Zuranolone (N =176)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	172	174
Day 8		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	62 (36.0)	92 (52.9)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	4 (2.3)	6 (3.4)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.423
95% CI for the RR		(1.125, 1.799)
p-value for RR		0.0032
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		2.046
95% CI for the OR		(1.316, 3.182)
p-value for OR		0.0015
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.170
95% CI for the ARR		(0.069, 0.271)
p-value for ARR		0.0010

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline MADRS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure. Relative risk, odds ratio, and absolute risk reduction are estimated from the same GEE model with "Log", "Logit", and "Identity" link function respectively. NE indicates not estimable due to model not converging.
NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
[1] Number of subjects with non-missing MADRS total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.
[2] Number of subjects with a MADRS response (50% or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-madrs-resp50-pl-ovr.sas:t-madrs-resp50-pl-ovr-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 14JUL2025

Summary of Montgomery-Asberg Depression Rating Scale (MADRS) Response (>=50% reduction from baseline in total score): Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 2 of 3

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=177)	Zuranolone (N =176)
Day 15		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	68 (39.5)	106 (60.9)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	10 (5.8)	8 (4.6)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.528
95% CI for the RR		(1.233, 1.894)
p-value for RR		0.0001
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		2.424
95% CI for the OR		(1.565, 3.754)
p-value for OR		0.0001
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.215
95% CI for the ARR		(0.113, 0.316)
p-value for ARR		0.0000

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline MADRS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure. Relative risk, odds ratio, and absolute risk reduction are estimated from the same GEE model with "Log", "Logit", and "Identity" link function respectively. NE indicates not estimable due to model not converging.
NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
[1] Number of subjects with non-missing MADRS total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.
[2] Number of subjects with a MADRS response (50% or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-madrs-resp50-pl-ovr.sas:t-madrs-resp50-pl-ovr-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 14JUL2025

Summary of Montgomery-Asberg Depression Rating Scale (MADRS) Response (>=50% reduction from baseline in total score): Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 3 of 3

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=177)	Zuranolone (N =176)
Day 45		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	82 (47.7)	109 (62.6)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	19 (11.0)	17 (9.8)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.315
95% CI for the RR		(1.086, 1.592)
p-value for RR		0.0050
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.850
95% CI for the OR		(1.202, 2.848)
p-value for OR		0.0052
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.151
95% CI for the ARR		(0.048, 0.254)
p-value for ARR		0.0041

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline MADRS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure. Relative risk, odds ratio, and absolute risk reduction are estimated from the same GEE model with "Log", "Logit", and "Identity" link function respectively. NE indicates not estimable due to model not converging.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing MADRS total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a MADRS response (50% or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-madrs-resp50-pl-ovr.sas:t-madrs-resp50-pl-ovr-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 14JUL2025

2.2.2.1 .2 Subgruppen

2.2.2.1 .2 .1 Interaktionstest

Summary of Montgomery-Asberg Depression Rating Scale (MADRS) Response (>=50% reduction from baseline in total score): Treatment by Subgroup Interaction: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 1 of 6

Subgroup Subgroup Category	Placebo (N=177)	Zuranolone (N=176)	p-value for Treatment by Subgroup Interaction Test
Number of evaluable subjects	172	174	
Number of subjects with response at Day 15, n (%)	68 (39.5)	106 (60.9)	
Number of subjects with response at Day 45, n (%)	82 (47.7)	109 (62.6)	
Age Group (years)			0.6907
Day 15			
18 - 24, n / N (%)	17/36 (47.2)	26/36 (72.2)	
25 - 45, n / N (%)	51/136 (37.5)	80/138 (58.0)	
Day 45			
18 - 24, n / N (%)	17/36 (47.2)	23/36 (63.9)	
25 - 45, n / N (%)	65/136 (47.8)	86/138 (62.3)	

NOTE 1: p-value is derived using Method 1, which is the first among the three sequentially evaluated methods to yield an estimate without any warnings or errors. Method 1: Generalized Estimating Equations (GEE) with covariates including antidepressant use at baseline, baseline MADRS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, subgroup, subgroup-by-treatment interaction, subgroup-by-time point interaction, time point-by-study interaction, time point-by-treatment interaction, and subgroup-by-time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance, "Log" link function, and the binomial distribution. Method 2: Same as Method 1 but with a Poisson distribution. Method 3: Same as Method 2 but excluding the subgroup-by-time point-by-treatment covariate. NA indicates criteria not met for subgroup/interaction analysis.
NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
NOTE 3: MADRS response is defined as 50% or greater reduction in total score from baseline.
NOTE 4: n / N (%) = number of evaluable subjects with response in the subgroup / number of evaluable subjects in the subgroup and (n / N *100%).
(a), (b), and (c) represent p-values from interaction tests comparing BMI groups: <=24.9 vs 25-29.9, <=24.9 vs >=30, and 25-29.9 vs >=30 respectively.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-madrs-resp50-pl-int.sas:t-madrs-resp50-pl-int-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 14JUL2025

Summary of Montgomery-Asberg Depression Rating Scale (MADRS) Response (>=50% reduction from baseline in total score): Treatment by Subgroup Interaction: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Subgroup Subgroup Category	Placebo (N=177)	Zuranolone (N=176)	p-value for Treatment by Subgroup Interaction Test
Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score Category, by median of baseline HAMD-17 total score			0.1829
Day 15			
<28, n / N (%)	23/54 (42.6)	36/63 (57.1)	
>=28, n / N (%)	45/118 (38.1)	70/111 (63.1)	
Day 45			
<28, n / N (%)	24/54 (44.4)	38/63 (60.3)	
>=28, n / N (%)	58/118 (49.2)	71/111 (64.0)	
Race Group (Black or African American, White)			0.2759
Day 15			
Black or African American, n / N (%)	17/49 (34.7)	35/56 (62.5)	
White, n / N (%)	44/109 (40.4)	69/112 (61.6)	
Day 45			
Black or African American, n / N (%)	19/49 (38.8)	38/56 (67.9)	
White, n / N (%)	59/109 (54.1)	68/112 (60.7)	

NOTE 1: p-value is derived using Method 1, which is the first among the three sequentially evaluated methods to yield an estimate without any warnings or errors. Method 1: Generalized Estimating Equations (GEE) with covariates including antidepressant use at baseline, baseline MADRS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, subgroup, subgroup-by-treatment interaction, subgroup-by-time point interaction, time point-by-study interaction, time point-by-treatment interaction, and subgroup-by-time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance, "Log" link function, and the binomial distribution. Method 2: Same as Method 1 but with a Poisson distribution. Method 3: Same as Method 2 but excluding the subgroup-by-time point-by-treatment covariate. NA indicates criteria not met for subgroup/interaction analysis.
NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
NOTE 3: MADRS response is defined as 50% or greater reduction in total score from baseline.
NOTE 4: n / N (%) = number of evaluable subjects with response in the subgroup / number of evaluable subjects in the subgroup and (n / N *100%).
(a), (b), and (c) represent p-values from interaction tests comparing BMI groups: <=24.9 vs 25-29.9, <=24.9 vs >=30, and 25-29.9 vs >=30 respectively.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-madrs-resp50-pl-int.sas:t-madrs-resp50-pl-int-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 14JUL2025

Summary of Montgomery-Asberg Depression Rating Scale (MADRS) Response (>=50% reduction from baseline in total score): Treatment by Subgroup Interaction: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Subgroup Subgroup Category	Placebo (N=177)	Zuranolone (N=176)	p-value for Treatment by Subgroup Interaction Test
Antidepressant Use at Baseline			0.4559
Day 15			
Yes, n / N (%)	15/28 (53.6)	18/31 (58.1)	
No, n / N (%)	53/144 (36.8)	88/143 (61.5)	
Day 45			
Yes, n / N (%)	15/28 (53.6)	19/31 (61.3)	
No, n / N (%)	67/144 (46.5)	90/143 (62.9)	

NOTE 1: p-value is derived using Method 1, which is the first among the three sequentially evaluated methods to yield an estimate without any warnings or errors. Method 1: Generalized Estimating Equations (GEE) with covariates including antidepressant use at baseline, baseline MADRS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, subgroup, subgroup-by-treatment interaction, subgroup-by-time point interaction, time point-by-study interaction, time point-by-treatment interaction, and subgroup-by-time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance, "Log" link function, and the binomial distribution. Method 2: Same as Method 1 but with a Poisson distribution. Method 3: Same as Method 2 but excluding the subgroup-by-time point-by-treatment covariate. NA indicates criteria not met for subgroup/interaction analysis.
NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
NOTE 3: MADRS response is defined as 50% or greater reduction in total score from baseline.
NOTE 4: n / N (%) = number of evaluable subjects with response in the subgroup / number of evaluable subjects in the subgroup and (n / N *100%).
(a), (b), and (c) represent p-values from interaction tests comparing BMI groups: <=24.9 vs 25-29.9, <=24.9 vs >=30, and 25-29.9 vs >=30 respectively.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-madrs-resp50-pl-int.sas:t-madrs-resp50-pl-int-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 14JUL2025

Summary of Montgomery-Asberg Depression Rating Scale (MADRS) Response (>=50% reduction from baseline in total score): Treatment by Subgroup Interaction: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Subgroup Subgroup Category	Placebo (N=177)	Zuranolone (N=176)	p-value for Treatment by Subgroup Interaction Test
BMI (kg/m^2) Group			0.4399(a) 0.6433(b) 0.1305(c)
Day 15			
<=24.9, n / N (%)	15/43 (34.9)	18/33 (54.5)	
25-29.9, n / N (%)	18/54 (33.3)	29/45 (64.4)	
>=30, n / N (%)	35/75 (46.7)	59/95 (62.1)	
Day 45			
<=24.9, n / N (%)	20/43 (46.5)	21/33 (63.6)	
25-29.9, n / N (%)	27/54 (50.0)	31/45 (68.9)	
>=30, n / N (%)	35/75 (46.7)	56/95 (58.9)	

NOTE 1: p-value is derived using Method 1, which is the first among the three sequentially evaluated methods to yield an estimate without any warnings or errors. Method 1: Generalized Estimating Equations (GEE) with covariates including antidepressant use at baseline, baseline MADRS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, subgroup, subgroup-by-treatment interaction, subgroup-by-time point interaction, time point-by-study interaction, time point-by-treatment interaction, and subgroup-by-time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance, "Log" link function, and the binomial distribution. Method 2: Same as Method 1 but with a Poisson distribution. Method 3: Same as Method 2 but excluding the subgroup-by-time point-by-treatment covariate. NA indicates criteria not met for subgroup/interaction analysis.
NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
NOTE 3: MADRS response is defined as 50% or greater reduction in total score from baseline.
NOTE 4: n / N (%) = number of evaluable subjects with response in the subgroup / number of evaluable subjects in the subgroup and (n / N *100%).
(a), (b), and (c) represent p-values from interaction tests comparing BMI groups: <=24.9 vs 25-29.9, <=24.9 vs >=30, and 25-29.9 vs >=30 respectively.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-madrs-resp50-pl-int.sas:t-madrs-resp50-pl-int-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 14JUL2025

Summary of Montgomery-Asberg Depression Rating Scale (MADRS) Response (>=50% reduction from baseline in total score): Treatment by Subgroup Interaction: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Subgroup Subgroup Category	Placebo (N=177)	Zuranolone (N=176)	p-value for Treatment by Subgroup Interaction Test
Onset of PPD			0.6484
Day 15			
3rd Trimester, n / N (%)	23/62 (37.1)	37/66 (56.1)	
Postpartum, n / N (%)	45/110 (40.9)	69/108 (63.9)	
Day 45			
3rd Trimester, n / N (%)	28/62 (45.2)	43/66 (65.2)	
Postpartum, n / N (%)	54/110 (49.1)	66/108 (61.1)	
Family History of PPD			0.3165
Day 15			
Yes, n / N (%)	14/26 (53.8)	19/31 (61.3)	
No/Unknown, n / N (%)	54/146 (37.0)	87/143 (60.8)	
Day 45			
Yes, n / N (%)	15/26 (57.7)	18/31 (58.1)	
No/Unknown, n / N (%)	67/146 (45.9)	91/143 (63.6)	

NOTE 1: p-value is derived using Method 1, which is the first among the three sequentially evaluated methods to yield an estimate without any warnings or errors. Method 1: Generalized Estimating Equations (GEE) with covariates including antidepressant use at baseline, baseline MADRS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, subgroup, subgroup-by-treatment interaction, subgroup-by-time point interaction, time point-by-study interaction, time point-by-treatment interaction, and subgroup-by-time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance, "Log" link function, and the binomial distribution. Method 2: Same as Method 1 but with a Poisson distribution. Method 3: Same as Method 2 but excluding the subgroup-by-time point-by-treatment covariate. NA indicates criteria not met for subgroup/interaction analysis.
NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
NOTE 3: MADRS response is defined as 50% or greater reduction in total score from baseline.
NOTE 4: n / N (%) = number of evaluable subjects with response in the subgroup / number of evaluable subjects in the subgroup and (n / N *100%).
(a), (b), and (c) represent p-values from interaction tests comparing BMI groups: <=24.9 vs 25-29.9, <=24.9 vs >=30, and 25-29.9 vs >=30 respectively.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-madrs-resp50-pl-int.sas:t-madrs-resp50-pl-int-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 14JUL2025

Summary of Montgomery-Asberg Depression Rating Scale (MADRS) Response (>=50% reduction from baseline in total score): Treatment by Subgroup Interaction: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Subgroup Subgroup Category	Placebo (N=177)	Zuranolone (N=176)	p-value for Treatment by Subgroup Interaction Test
History of PPD			0.5021
Day 15			
1st Episode, n / N (%)	57/145 (39.3)	87/147 (59.2)	
Recurrent Episode, n / N (%)	11/27 (40.7)	19/27 (70.4)	
Day 45			
1st Episode, n / N (%)	71/145 (49.0)	92/147 (62.6)	
Recurrent Episode, n / N (%)	11/27 (40.7)	17/27 (63.0)	
Depression with Elevated Anxiety , by Baseline HAMA Total Score			0.9245
Day 15			
<20, n / N (%)	11/29 (37.9)	22/34 (64.7)	
>=20, n / N (%)	57/143 (39.9)	84/140 (60.0)	
Day 45			
<20, n / N (%)	20/29 (69.0)	22/34 (64.7)	
>=20, n / N (%)	62/143 (43.4)	87/140 (62.1)	

NOTE 1: p-value is derived using Method 1, which is the first among the three sequentially evaluated methods to yield an estimate without any warnings or errors. Method 1: Generalized Estimating Equations (GEE) with covariates including antidepressant use at baseline, baseline MADRS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, subgroup, subgroup-by-treatment interaction, subgroup-by-time point interaction, time point-by-study interaction, time point-by-treatment interaction, and subgroup-by-time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance, "Log" link function, and the binomial distribution. Method 2: Same as Method 1 but with a Poisson distribution. Method 3: Same as Method 2 but excluding the subgroup-by-time point-by-treatment covariate. NA indicates criteria not met for subgroup/interaction analysis.
NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
NOTE 3: MADRS response is defined as 50% or greater reduction in total score from baseline.
NOTE 4: n / N (%) = number of evaluable subjects with response in the subgroup / number of evaluable subjects in the subgroup and (n / N *100%).
(a), (b), and (c) represent p-values from interaction tests comparing BMI groups: <=24.9 vs 25-29.9, <=24.9 vs >=30, and 25-29.9 vs >=30 respectively.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-madrs-resp50-pl-int.sas:t-madrs-resp50-pl-int-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 14JUL2025

2.2.2.1 .2 .2 Subgruppenanalysen

2.2.2.1 .2 .2 .1 Alter

Summary of Montgomery-Asberg Depression Rating Scale (MADRS) Response (>=50% reduction from baseline in total score) by Age Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 1 of 4

Age Group (years) = 18-24

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=39)	Zuranolone (N =37)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	36	36
Day 8		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	16 (44.4)	25 (69.4)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	0	0
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.647
95% CI for the RR		(1.081, 2.508)
p-value for RR		0.0201
Day 15		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	17 (47.2)	26 (72.2)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	0	0
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.569
95% CI for the RR		(1.051, 2.341)
p-value for RR		0.0275

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline MADRS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing MADRS total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a MADRS response (50% or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-madrs-resp50-pl-by.sas:t-madrs-resp50-pl-by-age-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Montgomery-Asberg Depression Rating Scale (MADRS) Response (>=50% reduction from baseline in total score) by Age Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 2 of 4

Age Group (years) = 18-24

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=39)	Zuranolone (N =37)
Day 45		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	17 (47.2)	23 (63.9)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	1 (2.8)	2 (5.6)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.403
95% CI for the RR		(0.912, 2.160)
p-value for RR		0.1234

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline MADRS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing MADRS total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a MADRS response (50% or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-madrs-resp50-pl-by.sas:t-madrs-resp50-pl-by-age-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Montgomery-Asberg Depression Rating Scale (MADRS) Response (>=50% reduction from baseline in total score) by Age Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Age Group (years) = 25-45

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=138)	Zuranolone (N =139)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	136	138
Day 8		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	46 (33.8)	67 (48.6)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	4 (2.9)	6 (4.3)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.370
95% CI for the RR		(1.031, 1.819)
p-value for RR		0.0300
Day 15		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	51 (37.5)	80 (58.0)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	10 (7.4)	8 (5.8)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.491
95% CI for the RR		(1.154, 1.927)
p-value for RR		0.0022

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline MADRS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing MADRS total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a MADRS response (50% or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-madrs-resp50-pl-by.sas:t-madrs-resp50-pl-by-age-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Montgomery-Asberg Depression Rating Scale (MADRS) Response (>=50% reduction from baseline in total score) by Age Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Age Group (years) = 25-45

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=138)	Zuranolone (N =139)
Day 45		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	65 (47.8)	86 (62.3)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	18 (13.2)	15 (10.9)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.272
95% CI for the RR		(1.024, 1.580)
p-value for RR		0.0295

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline MADRS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing MADRS total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a MADRS response (50% or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-madrs-resp50-pl-by.sas:t-madrs-resp50-pl-by-age-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

2.2.2.1 .2 .2 .2 Schwere der Erkrankung

Summary of Montgomery-Asberg Depression Rating Scale (MADRS) Response (>=50% reduction from baseline in total score) by Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 1 of 4

Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score Category < 28 (Median of Baseline HAM-D Total Score)

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=54)	Zuranolone (N =63)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	54	63
Day 8		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	21 (38.9)	27 (42.9)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	0	2 (3.2)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.005
95% CI for the RR		(0.665, 1.519)
p-value for RR		0.9826
Day 15		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	23 (42.6)	36 (57.1)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	2 (3.7)	3 (4.8)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.295
95% CI for the RR		(0.900, 1.865)
p-value for RR		0.1642

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline MADRS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure and "Log" link function.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing MADRS total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a MADRS response (50% or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-madrs-resp50-pl-by.sas:t-madrs-resp50-pl-by-hamd-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Montgomery-Asberg Depression Rating Scale (MADRS) Response (>=50% reduction from baseline in total score) by Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 2 of 4

Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score Category < 28 (Median of Baseline HAM-D Total Score)

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=54)	Zuranolone (N =63)
Day 45		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	24 (44.4)	38 (60.3)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	5 (9.3)	5 (7.9)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.300
95% CI for the RR		(0.916, 1.845)
p-value for RR		0.1423

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline MADRS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure and "Log" link function.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing MADRS total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a MADRS response (50% or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-madrs-resp50-pl-by.sas:t-madrs-resp50-pl-by-hamd-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Montgomery-Asberg Depression Rating Scale (MADRS) Response (>=50% reduction from baseline in total score) by Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score Category >= 28 (Median of Baseline HAM-D Total Score)

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=119)	Zuranolone (N =111)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	118	111
Day 8		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	41 (34.7)	65 (58.6)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	4 (3.4)	4 (3.6)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.655
95% CI for the RR		(1.248, 2.195)
p-value for RR		0.0005
Day 15		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	45 (38.1)	70 (63.1)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	8 (6.8)	5 (4.5)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.652
95% CI for the RR		(1.269, 2.151)
p-value for RR		0.0002

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline MADRS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure and "Log" link function.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing MADRS total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a MADRS response (50% or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-madrs-resp50-pl-by.sas:t-madrs-resp50-pl-by-hamd-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Montgomery-Asberg Depression Rating Scale (MADRS) Response (>=50% reduction from baseline in total score) by Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 4 of 4

Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score Category >= 28 (Median of Baseline HAM-D Total Score)

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=119)	Zuranolone (N =111)
Day 45		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	58 (49.2)	71 (64.0)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	14 (11.9)	12 (10.8)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.330
95% CI for the RR		(1.060, 1.669)
p-value for RR		0.0137

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline MADRS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure and "Log" link function.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing MADRS total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a MADRS response (50% or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-madrs-resp50-pl-by.sas:t-madrs-resp50-pl-by-hamd-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

2.2.2.1 .2 .2 .3 Abstammung

Summary of Montgomery-Asberg Depression Rating Scale (MADRS) Response (>=50% reduction from baseline in total score) by Race Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 1 of 4

Race Group = Black or African American

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=53)	Zuranolone (N =57)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	49	56
Day 8		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	17 (34.7)	28 (50.0)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	3 (6.1)	2 (3.6)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.510
95% CI for the RR		(0.972, 2.345)
p-value for RR		0.0668
Day 15		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	17 (34.7)	35 (62.5)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	5 (10.2)	3 (5.4)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.883
95% CI for the RR		(1.246, 2.846)
p-value for RR		0.0027

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline MADRS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure and "Log" link function.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing MADRS total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a MADRS response (50% or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-madrs-resp50-pl-by.sas:t-madrs-resp50-pl-by-race-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Montgomery-Asberg Depression Rating Scale (MADRS) Response (>=50% reduction from baseline in total score) by Race Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 2 of 4

Race Group = Black or African American

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=53)	Zuranolone (N =57)
Day 45		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	19 (38.8)	38 (67.9)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	7 (14.3)	4 (7.1)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.754
95% CI for the RR		(1.208, 2.547)
p-value for RR		0.0032

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline MADRS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure and "Log" link function.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing MADRS total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a MADRS response (50% or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-madrs-resp50-pl-by.sas:t-madrs-resp50-pl-by-race-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Montgomery-Asberg Depression Rating Scale (MADRS) Response (>=50% reduction from baseline in total score) by Race Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 3 of 4

Race Group = White

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=110)	Zuranolone (N =113)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	109	112
Day 8		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	40 (36.7)	62 (55.4)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	0	4 (3.6)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.438
95% CI for the RR		(1.082, 1.911)
p-value for RR		0.0123
Day 15		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	44 (40.4)	69 (61.6)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	4 (3.7)	5 (4.5)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.488
95% CI for the RR		(1.141, 1.940)
p-value for RR		0.0033

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline MADRS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure and "Log" link function.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing MADRS total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a MADRS response (50% or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-madrs-resp50-pl-by.sas:t-madrs-resp50-pl-by-race-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Montgomery-Asberg Depression Rating Scale (MADRS) Response (>=50% reduction from baseline in total score) by Race Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 4 of 4

Race Group = White

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=110)	Zuranolone (N =113)
Day 45		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	59 (54.1)	68 (60.7)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	11 (10.1)	12 (10.7)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.126
95% CI for the RR		(0.899, 1.411)
p-value for RR		0.3007

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline MADRS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure and "Log" link function.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing MADRS total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a MADRS response (50% or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-madrs-resp50-pl-by.sas:t-madrs-resp50-pl-by-race-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

2.2.2.1 .2 .2 .4 Antidepressiva-Nutzung

Summary of Montgomery-Asberg Depression Rating Scale (MADRS) Response (>=50% reduction from baseline in total score) by Baseline Antidepressant Use: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 1 of 4

Antidepressant Use at Baseline = Yes

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=28)	Zuranolone (N =31)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	28	31
Day 8		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	10 (35.7)	15 (48.4)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	0	1 (3.2)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.277
95% CI for the RR		(0.709, 2.300)
p-value for RR		0.4146
Day 15		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	15 (53.6)	18 (58.1)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	0	2 (6.5)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.102
95% CI for the RR		(0.703, 1.728)
p-value for RR		0.6725

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for baseline MADRS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure and "Log" link function.
NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
[1] Number of subjects with non-missing MADRS total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.
[2] Number of subjects with a MADRS response (50% or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-madrs-resp50-pl-by.sas:t-madrs-resp50-pl-by-adt-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Montgomery-Asberg Depression Rating Scale (MADRS) Response (>=50% reduction from baseline in total score) by Baseline Antidepressant Use: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 2 of 4

Antidepressant Use at Baseline = Yes

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=28)	Zuranolone (N =31)
Day 45		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	15 (53.6)	19 (61.3)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	3 (10.7)	1 (3.2)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.148
95% CI for the RR		(0.749, 1.758)
p-value for RR		0.5266

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for baseline MADRS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure and "Log" link function.
NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
[1] Number of subjects with non-missing MADRS total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.
[2] Number of subjects with a MADRS response (50% or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-madrs-resp50-pl-by.sas:t-madrs-resp50-pl-by-adt-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Montgomery-Asberg Depression Rating Scale (MADRS) Response (>=50% reduction from baseline in total score) by Baseline Antidepressant Use: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 3 of 4

Antidepressant Use at Baseline = No

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=149)	Zuranolone (N =145)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	144	143
Day 8		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	52 (36.1)	77 (53.8)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	4 (2.8)	5 (3.5)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.447
95% CI for the RR		(1.121, 1.868)
p-value for RR		0.0045
Day 15		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	53 (36.8)	88 (61.5)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	10 (6.9)	6 (4.2)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.647
95% CI for the RR		(1.291, 2.101)
p-value for RR		0.0001

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for baseline MADRS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure and "Log" link function.
NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
[1] Number of subjects with non-missing MADRS total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.
[2] Number of subjects with a MADRS response (50% or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-madrs-resp50-pl-by.sas:t-madrs-resp50-pl-by-adt-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Montgomery-Asberg Depression Rating Scale (MADRS) Response (>=50% reduction from baseline in total score) by Baseline Antidepressant Use: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Antidepressant Use at Baseline = No

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=149)	Zuranolone (N =145)
Day 45		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	67 (46.5)	90 (62.9)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	16 (11.1)	16 (11.2)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.348
95% CI for the RR		(1.091, 1.666)
p-value for RR		0.0057

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for baseline MADRS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure and "Log" link function.
NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
[1] Number of subjects with non-missing MADRS total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.
[2] Number of subjects with a MADRS response (50% or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-madrs-resp50-pl-by.sas:t-madrs-resp50-pl-by-adt-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

2.2.2.1 .2 .2 .5 BMI

Summary of Montgomery-Asberg Depression Rating Scale (MADRS) Response (>=50% reduction from baseline in total score) by Baseline BMI (kg/m^2) Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 1 of 6

BMI (kg/m2) Group 2 = <=24.9

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=43)	Zuranolone (N =33)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	43	33
Day 8		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	15 (34.9)	13 (39.4)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	1 (2.3)	2 (6.1)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.200
95% CI for the RR		(0.686, 2.100)
p-value for RR		0.5226
Day 15		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	15 (34.9)	18 (54.5)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	2 (4.7)	2 (6.1)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.605
95% CI for the RR		(0.966, 2.666)
p-value for RR		0.0679

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline MADRS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing MADRS total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a MADRS response (50% or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-madrs-resp50-pl-by.sas:t-madrs-resp50-pl-by-bmi-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Montgomery-Asberg Depression Rating Scale (MADRS) Response (>=50% reduction from baseline in total score) by Baseline BMI (kg/m^2) Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 2 of 6

BMI (kg/m2) Group 2 = <=24.9

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=43)	Zuranolone (N =33)
Day 45		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	20 (46.5)	21 (63.6)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	3 (7.0)	6 (18.2)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.421
95% CI for the RR		(0.961, 2.101)
p-value for RR		0.0785

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline MADRS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing MADRS total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a MADRS response (50% or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-madrs-resp50-pl-by.sas:t-madrs-resp50-pl-by-bmi-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Montgomery-Asberg Depression Rating Scale (MADRS) Response (>=50% reduction from baseline in total score) by Baseline BMI (kg/m^2) Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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BMI (kg/m2) Group 2 = 25-29.9

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=54)	Zuranolone (N =45)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	54	45
Day 8		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	15 (27.8)	26 (57.8)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	2 (3.7)	2 (4.4)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.935
95% CI for the RR		(1.174, 3.187)
p-value for RR		0.0096
Day 15		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	18 (33.3)	29 (64.4)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	4 (7.4)	2 (4.4)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.798
95% CI for the RR		(1.170, 2.761)
p-value for RR		0.0074

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline MADRS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing MADRS total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a MADRS response (50% or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-madrs-resp50-pl-by.sas:t-madrs-resp50-pl-by-bmi-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Montgomery-Asberg Depression Rating Scale (MADRS) Response (>=50% reduction from baseline in total score) by Baseline BMI (kg/m^2) Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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BMI (kg/m2) Group 2 = 25-29.9

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=54)	Zuranolone (N =45)
Day 45		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	27 (50.0)	31 (68.9)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	6 (11.1)	5 (11.1)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.292
95% CI for the RR		(0.935, 1.786)
p-value for RR		0.1202

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline MADRS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing MADRS total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a MADRS response (50% or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-madrs-resp50-pl-by.sas:t-madrs-resp50-pl-by-bmi-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Montgomery-Asberg Depression Rating Scale (MADRS) Response (>=50% reduction from baseline in total score) by Baseline BMI (kg/m^2) Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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BMI (kg/m2) Group 2 = >=30

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=76)	Zuranolone (N =95)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	75	95
Day 8		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	32 (42.7)	53 (55.8)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	1 (1.3)	2 (2.1)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.316
95% CI for the RR		(0.967, 1.791)
p-value for RR		0.0805
Day 15		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	35 (46.7)	59 (62.1)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	4 (5.3)	4 (4.2)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.332
95% CI for the RR		(1.003, 1.769)
p-value for RR		0.0473

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline MADRS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing MADRS total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a MADRS response (50% or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-madrs-resp50-pl-by.sas:t-madrs-resp50-pl-by-bmi-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Montgomery-Asberg Depression Rating Scale (MADRS) Response (>=50% reduction from baseline in total score) by Baseline BMI (kg/m^2) Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 6 of 6

BMI (kg/m2) Group 2 = >=30

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=76)	Zuranolone (N =95)
Day 45		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	35 (46.7)	56 (58.9)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	10 (13.3)	6 (6.3)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.261
95% CI for the RR		(0.942, 1.688)
p-value for RR		0.1195

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline MADRS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing MADRS total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a MADRS response (50% or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-madrs-resp50-pl-by.sas:t-madrs-resp50-pl-by-bmi-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

2.2.2.1 .2 .2 .6 Beginn der PPD

Summary of Montgomery-Asberg Depression Rating Scale (MADRS) Response (>=50% reduction from baseline in total score) by Onset of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 1 of 4

Onset of PPD = 3rd trimester

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=64)	Zuranolone (N =67)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	62	66
Day 8		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	23 (37.1)	37 (56.1)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	4 (6.5)	2 (3.0)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.474
95% CI for the RR		(1.014, 2.143)
p-value for RR		0.0419
Day 15		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	23 (37.1)	37 (56.1)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	5 (8.1)	3 (4.5)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.539
95% CI for the RR		(1.054, 2.246)
p-value for RR		0.0254

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline MADRS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure and "Log" link function.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing MADRS total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a MADRS response (50% or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-madrs-resp50-pl-by.sas:t-madrs-resp50-pl-by-onset-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Montgomery-Asberg Depression Rating Scale (MADRS) Response (>=50% reduction from baseline in total score) by Onset of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 2 of 4

Onset of PPD = 3rd trimester

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=64)	Zuranolone (N =67)
Day 45		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	28 (45.2)	43 (65.2)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	9 (14.5)	9 (13.6)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.405
95% CI for the RR		(1.031, 1.915)
p-value for RR		0.0312

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline MADRS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure and "Log" link function.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing MADRS total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a MADRS response (50% or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-madrs-resp50-pl-by.sas:t-madrs-resp50-pl-by-onset-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Montgomery-Asberg Depression Rating Scale (MADRS) Response (>=50% reduction from baseline in total score) by Onset of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 3 of 4

Onset of PPD = Postpartum

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=113)	Zuranolone (N =109)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	110	108
Day 8		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	39 (35.5)	55 (50.9)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	0	4 (3.7)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.382
95% CI for the RR		(1.023, 1.866)
p-value for RR		0.0350
Day 15		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	45 (40.9)	69 (63.9)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	5 (4.5)	5 (4.6)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.518
95% CI for the RR		(1.173, 1.963)
p-value for RR		0.0015

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline MADRS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure and "Log" link function.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing MADRS total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a MADRS response (50% or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-madrs-resp50-pl-by.sas:t-madrs-resp50-pl-by-onset-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Montgomery-Asberg Depression Rating Scale (MADRS) Response (>=50% reduction from baseline in total score) by Onset of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Onset of PPD = Postpartum

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=113)	Zuranolone (N =109)
Day 45		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	54 (49.1)	66 (61.1)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	10 (9.1)	8 (7.4)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.240
95% CI for the RR		(0.974, 1.579)
p-value for RR		0.0808

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline MADRS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure and "Log" link function.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing MADRS total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a MADRS response (50% or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-madrs-resp50-pl-by.sas:t-madrs-resp50-pl-by-onset-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

2.2.2.1 .2 .2 .7 PPD in der Familie

Summary of Montgomery-Asberg Depression Rating Scale (MADRS) Response (>=50% reduction from baseline in total score) by Family History of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 1 of 4

Family History of PPD = Yes

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=26)	Zuranolone (N =31)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	26	31
Day 8		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	12 (46.2)	18 (58.1)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	1 (3.8)	0
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.469
95% CI for the RR		(0.924, 2.334)
p-value for RR		0.1036
Day 15		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	14 (53.8)	19 (61.3)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	3 (11.5)	1 (3.2)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.229
95% CI for the RR		(0.779, 1.937)
p-value for RR		0.3751

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline MADRS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure and "Log" link function.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing MADRS total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a MADRS response (50% or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-madrs-resp50-pl-by.sas:t-madrs-resp50-pl-by-fhist-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Montgomery-Asberg Depression Rating Scale (MADRS) Response (>=50% reduction from baseline in total score) by Family History of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 2 of 4

Family History of PPD = Yes

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=26)	Zuranolone (N =31)
Day 45		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	15 (57.7)	18 (58.1)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	4 (15.4)	2 (6.5)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.024
95% CI for the RR		(0.654, 1.602)
p-value for RR		0.9176

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline MADRS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure and "Log" link function.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing MADRS total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a MADRS response (50% or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-madrs-resp50-pl-by.sas:t-madrs-resp50-pl-by-fhist-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Montgomery-Asberg Depression Rating Scale (MADRS) Response (>=50% reduction from baseline in total score) by Family History of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 3 of 4

Family History of PPD = No

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=151)	Zuranolone (N =145)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	146	143
Day 8		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	50 (34.2)	74 (51.7)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	3 (2.1)	6 (4.2)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.433
95% CI for the RR		(1.100, 1.866)
p-value for RR		0.0078
Day 15		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	54 (37.0)	87 (60.8)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	7 (4.8)	7 (4.9)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.588
95% CI for the RR		(1.248, 2.021)
p-value for RR		0.0002

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline MADRS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure and "Log" link function.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing MADRS total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a MADRS response (50% or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-madrs-resp50-pl-by.sas:t-madrs-resp50-pl-by-fhist-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Montgomery-Asberg Depression Rating Scale (MADRS) Response (>=50% reduction from baseline in total score) by Family History of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 4 of 4

Family History of PPD = No

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=151)	Zuranolone (N =145)
Day 45		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	67 (45.9)	91 (63.6)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	15 (10.3)	15 (10.5)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.383
95% CI for the RR		(1.118, 1.709)
p-value for RR		0.0028

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline MADRS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure and "Log" link function.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing MADRS total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a MADRS response (50% or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-madrs-resp50-pl-by.sas:t-madrs-resp50-pl-by-fhist-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

2.2.2.1 .2 .2 .8 PPD in der Anamnese

Summary of Montgomery-Asberg Depression Rating Scale (MADRS) Response (>=50% reduction from baseline in total score) by History of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 1 of 4

History of PPD = 1st Episode

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=150)	Zuranolone (N =149)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	145	147
Day 8		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	50 (34.5)	76 (51.7)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	3 (2.1)	6 (4.1)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.391
95% CI for the RR		(1.074, 1.801)
p-value for RR		0.0122
Day 15		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	57 (39.3)	87 (59.2)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	8 (5.5)	8 (5.4)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.453
95% CI for the RR		(1.150, 1.836)
p-value for RR		0.0017

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline MADRS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure and "Log" link function.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing MADRS total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a MADRS response (50% or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-madrs-resp50-pl-by.sas:t-madrs-resp50-pl-by-hist-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Montgomery-Asberg Depression Rating Scale (MADRS) Response (>=50% reduction from baseline in total score) by History of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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History of PPD = 1st Episode

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=150)	Zuranolone (N =149)
Day 45		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	71 (49.0)	92 (62.6)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	16 (11.0)	15 (10.2)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.264
95% CI for the RR		(1.032, 1.548)
p-value for RR		0.0234

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline MADRS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure and "Log" link function.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing MADRS total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a MADRS response (50% or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-madrs-resp50-pl-by.sas:t-madrs-resp50-pl-by-hist-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Montgomery-Asberg Depression Rating Scale (MADRS) Response (>=50% reduction from baseline in total score) by History of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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History of PPD = Recurrent Episode

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=27)	Zuranolone (N =27)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	27	27
Day 8		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	12 (44.4)	16 (59.3)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	1 (3.7)	0
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.260
95% CI for the RR		(0.705, 2.251)
p-value for RR		0.4360
Day 15		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	11 (40.7)	19 (70.4)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	2 (7.4)	0
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.603
95% CI for the RR		(0.916, 2.805)
p-value for RR		0.0983

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline MADRS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure and "Log" link function.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing MADRS total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a MADRS response (50% or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-madrs-resp50-pl-by.sas:t-madrs-resp50-pl-by-hist-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Montgomery-Asberg Depression Rating Scale (MADRS) Response (>=50% reduction from baseline in total score) by History of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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History of PPD = Recurrent Episode

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=27)	Zuranolone (N =27)
Day 45		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	11 (40.7)	17 (63.0)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	3 (11.1)	2 (7.4)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.478
95% CI for the RR		(0.818, 2.673)
p-value for RR		0.1956

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline MADRS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure and "Log" link function.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing MADRS total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a MADRS response (50% or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-madrs-resp50-pl-by.sas:t-madrs-resp50-pl-by-hist-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

2.2.2.1 .2 .2 .9 Depression mit Angst

Summary of Montgomery-Asberg Depression Rating Scale (MADRS) Response (>=50% reduction from baseline in total score) by Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score): Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 1 of 4

Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score) = <20

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=29)	Zuranolone (N =34)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	29	34
Day 8		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	8 (27.6)	17 (50.0)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	1 (3.4)	2 (5.9)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.730
95% CI for the RR		(0.936, 3.198)
p-value for RR		0.0803
Day 15		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	11 (37.9)	22 (64.7)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	1 (3.4)	2 (5.9)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.609
95% CI for the RR		(0.992, 2.608)
p-value for RR		0.0537

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline MADRS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing MADRS total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a MADRS response (50% or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-madrs-resp50-pl-by.sas:t-madrs-resp50-pl-by-hama-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Montgomery-Asberg Depression Rating Scale (MADRS) Response (>=50% reduction from baseline in total score) by Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score): Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 2 of 4

Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score) = <20

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=29)	Zuranolone (N =34)
Day 45		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	20 (69.0)	22 (64.7)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	1 (3.4)	3 (8.8)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.913
95% CI for the RR		(0.639, 1.304)
p-value for RR		0.6156

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline MADRS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing MADRS total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a MADRS response (50% or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-madrs-resp50-pl-by.sas:t-madrs-resp50-pl-by-hama-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Montgomery-Asberg Depression Rating Scale (MADRS) Response (>=50% reduction from baseline in total score) by Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score): Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score) = >=20

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=144)	Zuranolone (N =140)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	143	140
Day 8		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	54 (37.8)	75 (53.6)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	3 (2.1)	4 (2.9)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.416
95% CI for the RR		(1.095, 1.831)
p-value for RR		0.0080
Day 15		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	57 (39.9)	84 (60.0)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	9 (6.3)	6 (4.3)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.503
95% CI for the RR		(1.181, 1.912)
p-value for RR		0.0009

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline MADRS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing MADRS total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a MADRS response (50% or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-madrs-resp50-pl-by.sas:t-madrs-resp50-pl-by-hama-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Montgomery-Asberg Depression Rating Scale (MADRS) Response (>=50% reduction from baseline in total score) by Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score): Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score) = >=20

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=144)	Zuranolone (N =140)
Day 45		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	62 (43.4)	87 (62.1)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	18 (12.6)	14 (10.0)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.431
95% CI for the RR		(1.143, 1.793)
p-value for RR		0.0018

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline MADRS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing MADRS total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a MADRS response (50% or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

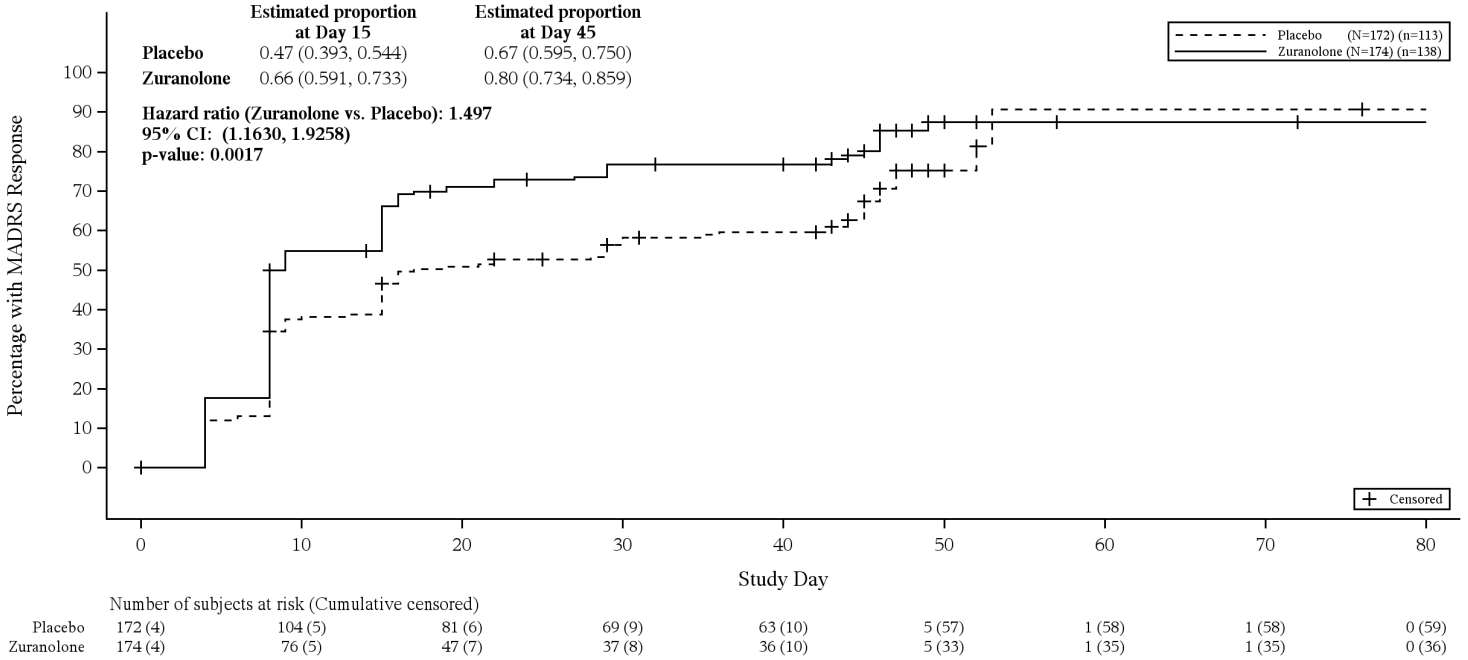
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-madrs-resp50-pl-by.sas:t-madrs-resp50-pl-by-hama-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

2.2.2.2 TTE-Analysen

2.2.2.2 .1 ITT-Population

Kaplan-Meier Plot for Time to First Montgomery-Asberg Depression Rating Scale (MADRS) Response (>=50% reduction from baseline in total score) by Treatment Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Abbreviations: N=number of evaluable subjects; n=number of subjects with response; CI=confidence interval.
NOTE 1: Subjects with non-missing MADRS total score at Baseline are included in the analysis. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.
NOTE 2: MADRS response is defined as a 50% or greater reduction from baseline in MADRS total score. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects who are not responders are censored at the day of the last available MADRS evaluation.
NOTE 3: The estimated proportion of subjects with event are based on Kaplan-Meier product limit method. Hazard ratio, 95% confidence interval and p-value are based on Cox proportional hazard model adjusted for treatment, baseline MADRS total score, antidepressant use at baseline (Yes or No), and study.
Source: biib125/v_a/amnog_kmplots/f-madrs-resp-tte-pooled.sas:f-madrs-resp-tte-pooled-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 15DEC2025

Summary of Time to First Montgomery-Asberg Depression Rating Scale (MADRS) Response (>=50% reduction from baseline in total score): Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 1 of 1

	Placebo (N=177)	Zuranolone (N=176)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	172	174
Number of subjects with response, n (%) [2]	113 (65.7)	138 (79.3)
Time to first MADRS response (days) [3]		
25th percentile - Q1 (95% CI)	8.0 (NE, NE)	8.0 (NE, NE)
50th percentile - median (95% CI)	17.0 (15.0 , 30.0)	8.5 (8.0 , 15.0)
75th percentile - Q3 (95% CI)	47.0 (45.0, NE)	29.0 (16.0 , 46.0)
HR - Hazard Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo) [4]		1.497
95% CI for the HR		(1.1630 , 1.9258)
p-value for the HR		0.0017

Abbreviations: NE=not estimable; CI=confidence interval.
Note: MADRS response is defined as a 50% or greater reduction from baseline in MADRS total score. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects who are not responders are censored at the day of the last available MADRS evaluation.
[1] Number of subjects with non-missing MADRS total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.
[2] Number of subjects with a MADRS response. The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.
[3] Kaplan-Meier estimates.
[4] From Cox proportional hazards model with factors for study, treatment, baseline MADRS total score, and antidepressant use at baseline (Yes or No).
Source: biib125/v_a/germany/t-madrs-resp-tte-pooled.sas:t-madrs-resp-tte-pooled-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 16APR2025

2.2.2.2 .2 Subgruppen

2.2.2.2 .2 .1 Interaktionstest

Summary of Time to First Montgomery-Asberg Depression Rating Scale (MADRS) Response (>=50% reduction from baseline in total score): Treatment by Subgroup Interaction: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 1 of 2

Subgroup Subgroup Category	Placebo (N=177)	Zuranolone (N=176)	p-value for Treatment by Subgroup Interaction Test
Number of evaluable subjects	172	174	
Number of subjects with response, n (%)	113 (65.7)	138 (79.3)	
Age Group (years)			
18 - 24, n / N (%)	27/36 (75.0)	31/36 (86.1)	0.5305
25 - 45, n / N (%)	86/136 (63.2)	107/138 (77.5)	
Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score Category, by median of baseline HAMD-17 total score			
<28, n / N (%)	34/54 (63.0)	46/63 (73.0)	0.1521
>=28, n / N (%)	79/118 (66.9)	92/111 (82.9)	
Race Group (Black or African American, White)			
Black or African American, n / N (%)	28/49 (57.1)	44/56 (78.6)	0.5299
White, n / N (%)	77/109 (70.6)	90/112 (80.4)	
Antidepressant Use at Baseline			
Yes, n / N (%)	21/28 (75.0)	23/31 (74.2)	0.4611
No, n / N (%)	92/144 (63.9)	115/143 (80.4)	

NOTE 1: p-value is based on the Cox proportional hazards model with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline MADRS total score, study, treatment, subgroup, and subgroup-by-treatment interaction. NA indicates criteria not met for subgroup/interaction analysis.
NOTE 2: MADRS response is defined as 50% or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.
NOTE 3: n / N (%) = number of evaluable subjects with response in the subgroup / number of evaluable subjects in the subgroup and (n / N *100%).
(a), (b), and (c) represent p-values from interaction tests comparing BMI groups: <=24.9 vs 25-29.9, <=24.9 vs >=30, and 25-29.9 vs >=30 respectively.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-madrs-resp50-tte-pl-int.sas:t-madrs-resp50-tte-pl-int-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 14JUL2025

Summary of Time to First Montgomery-Asberg Depression Rating Scale (MADRS) Response (>=50% reduction from baseline in total score): Treatment by Subgroup Interaction: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 2 of 2

Subgroup Subgroup Category	Placebo (N=177)	Zuranolone (N=176)	p-value for Treatment by Subgroup Interaction Test
BMI (kg/m^2) Group			
<=24.9, n / N (%)	29/43 (67.4)	26/33 (78.8)	0.5074(a)
25-29.9, n / N (%)	36/54 (66.7)	36/45 (80.0)	0.9726(b)
>=30, n / N (%)	48/75 (64.0)	75/95 (78.9)	0.4076(c)
Onset of PPD			
3rd Trimester, n / N (%)	39/62 (62.9)	53/66 (80.3)	0.5188
Postpartum, n / N (%)	74/110 (67.3)	85/108 (78.7)	
Family History of PPD			
Yes, n / N (%)	21/26 (80.8)	25/31 (80.6)	0.2215
No/Unknown, n / N (%)	92/146 (63.0)	113/143 (79.0)	
History of PPD			
1st Episode, n / N (%)	99/145 (68.3)	116/147 (78.9)	0.1683
Recurrent Episode, n / N (%)	14/27 (51.9)	22/27 (81.5)	
Depression with Elevated Anxiety , by Baseline HAMA Total Score			
<20, n / N (%)	21/29 (72.4)	26/34 (76.5)	0.6537
>=20, n / N (%)	92/143 (64.3)	112/140 (80.0)	

NOTE 1: p-value is based on the Cox proportional hazards model with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline MADRS total score, study, treatment, subgroup, and subgroup-by-treatment interaction. NA indicates criteria not met for subgroup/interaction analysis.
NOTE 2: MADRS response is defined as 50% or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.
NOTE 3: n / N (%) = number of evaluable subjects with response in the subgroup / number of evaluable subjects in the subgroup and (n / N *100%).
(a), (b), and (c) represent p-values from interaction tests comparing BMI groups: <=24.9 vs 25-29.9, <=24.9 vs >=30, and 25-29.9 vs >=30 respectively.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-madrs-resp50-tte-pl-int.sas:t-madrs-resp50-tte-pl-int-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 14JUL2025

2.2.2.2 .2 .2 Subgruppenanalysen

2.2.2.2 .2 .2 .1 Alter

Summary of Time to First Montgomery-Asberg Depression Rating Scale (MADRS) Response (>=50% reduction from baseline in total score) by Age Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 1 of 2

Age Group (years) = 18-24

	Placebo (N=39)	Zuranolone (N=37)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	36	36
Number of subjects with response, n (%) [2]	27 (75.0)	31 (86.1)
Time to first MADRS response (days) [3]		
25th percentile - Q1 (95% CI)	7.0 (4.0 , 8.0)	8.0 (3.0 , 8.0)
50th percentile - median (95% CI)	15.0 (8.0 , 29.0)	8.0 (8.0 , 9.0)
75th percentile - Q3 (95% CI)	45.0 (29.0, NE)	15.0 (8.0, NE)
HR - Hazard Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo) [4]		2.015
95% CI for the HR		(1.1356 , 3.5760)
p-value for the HR		0.0166

NOTE 1: MADRS response is defined as 50% or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing MADRS total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a MADRS response. The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

[3] Kaplan-Meier estimates. NE=not estimable.

[4] From Cox proportional hazards model with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline MADRS total score, study, and treatment.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-madrs-resp50-tte-pl-by.sas:t-madrs-resp50-tte-pl-by-age-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Time to First Montgomery-Asberg Depression Rating Scale (MADRS) Response (>=50% reduction from baseline in total score) by Age Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Age Group (years) = 25-45

	Placebo (N=138)	Zuranolone (N=139)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	136	138
Number of subjects with response, n (%) [2]	86 (63.2)	107 (77.5)
Time to first MADRS response (days) [3]		
25th percentile - Q1 (95% CI)	8.0 (NE, NE)	8.0 (NE, NE)
50th percentile - median (95% CI)	22.0 (15.0 , 43.0)	9.0 (8.0 , 15.0)
75th percentile - Q3 (95% CI)	52.0 (46.0, NE)	43.0 (22.0 , 46.0)
HR - Hazard Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo) [4]		1.419
95% CI for the HR		(1.0642 , 1.8932)
p-value for the HR		0.0172

NOTE 1: MADRS response is defined as 50% or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing MADRS total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a MADRS response. The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

[3] Kaplan-Meier estimates. NE=not estimable.

[4] From Cox proportional hazards model with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline MADRS total score, study, and treatment.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-madrs-resp50-tte-pl-by.sas:t-madrs-resp50-tte-pl-by-age-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

2.2.2.2 .2 .2 .2 Schwere der Erkrankung

Summary of Time to First Montgomery-Asberg Depression Rating Scale (MADRS) Response (>=50% reduction from baseline in total score) by Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 1 of 2

Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score Category < 28 (Median of Baseline HAM-D Total Score)

	Placebo (N=54)	Zuranolone (N=63)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	54	63
Number of subjects with response, n (%) [2]	34 (63.0)	46 (73.0)
Time to first MADRS response (days) [3]		
25th percentile - Q1 (95% CI)	8.0 (NE, NE)	8.0 (4.0 , 8.0)
50th percentile - median (95% CI)	15.0 (8.0 , 45.0)	15.0 (8.0 , 19.0)
75th percentile - Q3 (95% CI)	53.0 (45.0, NE)	46.0 (22.0, NE)
HR - Hazard Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo) [4]		1.138
95% CI for the HR		(0.7276 , 1.7802)
p-value for the HR		0.5708

NOTE 1: MADRS response is defined as 50% or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing MADRS total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a MADRS response. The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

[3] Kaplan-Meier estimates. NE=not estimable.

[4] From Cox proportional hazards model with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline MADRS total score, study, and treatment.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-madrs-resp50-tte-pl-by.sas:t-madrs-resp50-tte-pl-by-hamd-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Time to First Montgomery-Asberg Depression Rating Scale (MADRS) Response (>=50% reduction from baseline in total score) by Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 2 of 2

Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score Category >= 28 (Median of Baseline HAM-D Total Score)

	Placebo (N=119)	Zuranolone (N=111)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	118	111
Number of subjects with response, n (%) [2]	79 (66.9)	92 (82.9)
Time to first MADRS response (days) [3]		
25th percentile - Q1 (95% CI)	8.0 (8.0 , 9.0)	8.0 (4.0 , 8.0)
50th percentile - median (95% CI)	22.0 (15.0 , 35.0)	8.0 (8.0 , 9.0)
75th percentile - Q3 (95% CI)	47.0 (45.0, NE)	17.0 (15.0 , 29.0)
HR - Hazard Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo) [4]		1.752
95% CI for the HR		(1.2856 , 2.3872)
p-value for the HR		0.0004

NOTE 1: MADRS response is defined as 50% or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing MADRS total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a MADRS response. The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

[3] Kaplan-Meier estimates. NE=not estimable.

[4] From Cox proportional hazards model with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline MADRS total score, study, and treatment.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-madrs-resp50-tte-pl-by.sas:t-madrs-resp50-tte-pl-by-hamd-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

2.2.2.2 .2 .2 .3 Abstammung

Summary of Time to First Montgomery-Asberg Depression Rating Scale (MADRS) Response (>=50% reduction from baseline in total score) by Race Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 1 of 2

Race Group = Black or African American

	Placebo (N=53)	Zuranolone (N=57)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	49	56
Number of subjects with response, n (%) [2]	28 (57.1)	44 (78.6)
Time to first MADRS response (days) [3]		
25th percentile - Q1 (95% CI)	8.0 (4.0 , 15.0)	8.0 (4.0 , 8.0)
50th percentile - median (95% CI)	15.0 (8.0, NE)	8.5 (8.0 , 15.0)
75th percentile - Q3 (95% CI)	NE (45.0, NE)	29.0 (15.0 , 46.0)
HR - Hazard Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo) [4]		1.741
95% CI for the HR		(1.0691 , 2.8344)
p-value for the HR		0.0258

NOTE 1: MADRS response is defined as 50% or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing MADRS total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a MADRS response. The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

[3] Kaplan-Meier estimates. NE=not estimable.

[4] From Cox proportional hazards model with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline MADRS total score, study, and treatment.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-madrs-resp50-tte-pl-by.sas:t-madrs-resp50-tte-pl-by-race-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Time to First Montgomery-Asberg Depression Rating Scale (MADRS) Response (>=50% reduction from baseline in total score) by Race Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Race Group = White

	Placebo (N=110)	Zuranolone (N=113)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	109	112
Number of subjects with response, n (%) [2]	77 (70.6)	90 (80.4)
Time to first MADRS response (days) [3]		
25th percentile - Q1 (95% CI)	8.0 (NE, NE)	8.0 (NE, NE)
50th percentile - median (95% CI)	22.0 (15.0 , 35.0)	8.0 (8.0 , 15.0)
75th percentile - Q3 (95% CI)	47.0 (45.0, NE)	22.0 (15.0 , 46.0)
HR - Hazard Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo) [4]		1.452
95% CI for the HR		(1.0660 , 1.9787)
p-value for the HR		0.0180

NOTE 1: MADRS response is defined as 50% or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing MADRS total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a MADRS response. The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

[3] Kaplan-Meier estimates. NE=not estimable.

[4] From Cox proportional hazards model with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline MADRS total score, study, and treatment.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-madrs-resp50-tte-pl-by.sas:t-madrs-resp50-tte-pl-by-race-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

2.2.2.2 .2 .2 .4 Antidepressiva-Nutzung

Summary of Time to First Montgomery-Asberg Depression Rating Scale (MADRS) Response (>=50% reduction from baseline in total score) by Baseline Antidepressant Use: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 1 of 2

Antidepressant Use at Baseline = Yes

	Placebo (N=28)	Zuranolone (N=31)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	28	31
Number of subjects with response, n (%) [2]	21 (75.0)	23 (74.2)
Time to first MADRS response (days) [3]		
25th percentile - Q1 (95% CI)	8.0 (3.0 , 15.0)	8.0 (3.0 , 8.0)
50th percentile - median (95% CI)	16.5 (8.0 , 45.0)	15.0 (8.0 , 22.0)
75th percentile - Q3 (95% CI)	45.0 (22.0, NE)	46.0 (15.0, NE)
HR - Hazard Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo) [4]		1.234
95% CI for the HR		(0.6646 , 2.2929)
p-value for the HR		0.5049

NOTE 1: MADRS response is defined as 50% or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing MADRS total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a MADRS response. The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

[3] Kaplan-Meier estimates. NE=not estimable.

[4] From Cox proportional hazards model with factors for baseline MADRS total score, study, and treatment.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-madrs-resp50-tte-pl-by.sas:t-madrs-resp50-tte-pl-by-adt-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Time to First Montgomery-Asberg Depression Rating Scale (MADRS) Response (>=50% reduction from baseline in total score) by Baseline Antidepressant Use: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Antidepressant Use at Baseline = No

	Placebo (N=149)	Zuranolone (N=145)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	144	143
Number of subjects with response, n (%) [2]	92 (63.9)	115 (80.4)
Time to first MADRS response (days) [3]		
25th percentile - Q1 (95% CI)	8.0 (NE, NE)	8.0 (NE, NE)
50th percentile - median (95% CI)	19.0 (15.0 , 36.0)	8.0 (8.0 , 15.0)
75th percentile - Q3 (95% CI)	47.0 (46.0, NE)	29.0 (16.0 , 46.0)
HR - Hazard Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo) [4]		1.578
95% CI for the HR		(1.1955 , 2.0820)
p-value for the HR		0.0013

NOTE 1: MADRS response is defined as 50% or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing MADRS total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a MADRS response. The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

[3] Kaplan-Meier estimates. NE=not estimable.

[4] From Cox proportional hazards model with factors for baseline MADRS total score, study, and treatment.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-madrs-resp50-tte-pl-by.sas:t-madrs-resp50-tte-pl-by-adt-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

2.2.2.2 .2 .2 .5 BMI

Summary of Time to First Montgomery-Asberg Depression Rating Scale (MADRS) Response (>=50% reduction from baseline in total score) by Baseline BMI (kg/m^2) Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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BMI (kg/m^2) Group 2 = <=24.9

	Placebo (N=43)	Zuranolone (N=33)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	43	33
Number of subjects with response, n (%) [2]	29 (67.4)	26 (78.8)
Time to first MADRS response (days) [3]		
25th percentile - Q1 (95% CI)	8.0 (4.0 , 9.0)	8.0 (4.0 , 8.0)
50th percentile - median (95% CI)	25.5 (9.0 , 44.0)	15.0 (8.0 , 22.0)
75th percentile - Q3 (95% CI)	45.0 (43.0, NE)	43.0 (16.0, NE)
HR - Hazard Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo) [4]		1.616
95% CI for the HR		(0.9367 , 2.7894)
p-value for the HR		0.0845

NOTE 1: MADRS response is defined as 50% or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing MADRS total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a MADRS response. The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

[3] Kaplan-Meier estimates. NE=not estimable.

[4] From Cox proportional hazards model with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline MADRS total score, study, and treatment.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-madrs-resp50-tte-pl-by.sas:t-madrs-resp50-tte-pl-by-bmi-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Time to First Montgomery-Asberg Depression Rating Scale (MADRS) Response (>=50% reduction from baseline in total score) by Baseline BMI (kg/m^2) Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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BMI (kg/m^2) Group 2 = 25-29.9

	Placebo (N=54)	Zuranolone (N=45)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	54	45
Number of subjects with response, n (%) [2]	36 (66.7)	36 (80.0)
Time to first MADRS response (days) [3]		
25th percentile - Q1 (95% CI)	8.0 (8.0 , 15.0)	6.0 (3.0 , 8.0)
50th percentile - median (95% CI)	29.0 (15.0 , 45.0)	8.0 (8.0 , 15.0)
75th percentile - Q3 (95% CI)	46.0 (45.0, NE)	22.0 (9.0, NE)
HR - Hazard Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo) [4]		1.777
95% CI for the HR		(1.1010 , 2.8670)
p-value for the HR		0.0186

NOTE 1: MADRS response is defined as 50% or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing MADRS total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a MADRS response. The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

[3] Kaplan-Meier estimates. NE=not estimable.

[4] From Cox proportional hazards model with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline MADRS total score, study, and treatment.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-madrs-resp50-tte-pl-by.sas:t-madrs-resp50-tte-pl-by-bmi-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Time to First Montgomery-Asberg Depression Rating Scale (MADRS) Response (>=50% reduction from baseline in total score) by Baseline BMI (kg/m^2) Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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BMI (kg/m^2) Group 2 = >=30

	Placebo (N=76)	Zuranolone (N=95)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	75	95
Number of subjects with response, n (%) [2]	48 (64.0)	75 (78.9)
Time to first MADRS response (days) [3]		
25th percentile - Q1 (95% CI)	8.0 (4.0 , 8.0)	8.0 (NE, NE)
50th percentile - median (95% CI)	15.0 (8.0 , 45.0)	8.0 (8.0 , 15.0)
75th percentile - Q3 (95% CI)	52.0 (47.0, NE)	29.0 (15.0, NE)
HR - Hazard Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo) [4]		1.367
95% CI for the HR		(0.9500 , 1.9671)
p-value for the HR		0.0922

NOTE 1: MADRS response is defined as 50% or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing MADRS total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a MADRS response. The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

[3] Kaplan-Meier estimates. NE=not estimable.

[4] From Cox proportional hazards model with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline MADRS total score, study, and treatment.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-madrs-resp50-tte-pl-by.sas:t-madrs-resp50-tte-pl-by-bmi-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

2.2.2.2 .2 .2 .6 Beginn der PPD

Summary of Time to First Montgomery-Asberg Depression Rating Scale (MADRS) Response (>=50% reduction from baseline in total score) by Onset of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Onset of PPD = 3rd trimester

	Placebo (N=64)	Zuranolone (N=67)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	62	66
Number of subjects with response, n (%) [2]	39 (62.9)	53 (80.3)
Time to first MADRS response (days) [3]		
25th percentile - Q1 (95% CI)	8.0 (4.0 , 8.0)	6.0 (3.0 , 8.0)
50th percentile - median (95% CI)	16.0 (8.0 , 45.0)	8.0 (8.0 , 15.0)
75th percentile - Q3 (95% CI)	47.0 (45.0, NE)	22.0 (15.0 , 49.0)
HR - Hazard Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo) [4]		1.649
95% CI for the HR		(1.0808 , 2.5161)
p-value for the HR		0.0203

NOTE 1: MADRS response is defined as 50% or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing MADRS total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a MADRS response. The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

[3] Kaplan-Meier estimates. NE=not estimable.

[4] From Cox proportional hazards model with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline MADRS total score, study, and treatment.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-madrs-resp50-tte-pl-by.sas:t-madrs-resp50-tte-pl-by-onset-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Time to First Montgomery-Asberg Depression Rating Scale (MADRS) Response (>=50% reduction from baseline in total score) by Onset of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Onset of PPD = Postpartum

	Placebo (N=113)	Zuranolone (N=109)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	110	108
Number of subjects with response, n (%) [2]	74 (67.3)	85 (78.7)
Time to first MADRS response (days) [3]		
25th percentile - Q1 (95% CI)	8.0 (8.0 , 9.0)	8.0 (NE, NE)
50th percentile - median (95% CI)	17.0 (15.0 , 35.0)	9.0 (8.0 , 15.0)
75th percentile - Q3 (95% CI)	52.0 (45.0, NE)	43.0 (16.0 , 46.0)
HR - Hazard Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo) [4]		1.439
95% CI for the HR		(1.0481 , 1.9767)
p-value for the HR		0.0244

NOTE 1: MADRS response is defined as 50% or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing MADRS total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a MADRS response. The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

[3] Kaplan-Meier estimates. NE=not estimable.

[4] From Cox proportional hazards model with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline MADRS total score, study, and treatment.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-madrs-resp50-tte-pl-by.sas:t-madrs-resp50-tte-pl-by-onset-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

2.2.2.2 .2 .2 .7 PPD in der Familie

Summary of Time to First Montgomery-Asberg Depression Rating Scale (MADRS) Response (>=50% reduction from baseline in total score) by Family History of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Family History of PPD = Yes

	Placebo (N=26)	Zuranolone (N=31)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	26	31
Number of subjects with response, n (%) [2]	21 (80.8)	25 (80.6)
Time to first MADRS response (days) [3]		
25th percentile - Q1 (95% CI)	8.0 (3.0 , 8.0)	8.0 (NE, NE)
50th percentile - median (95% CI)	10.0 (8.0 , 16.0)	8.0 (8.0 , 15.0)
75th percentile - Q3 (95% CI)	29.0 (15.0, NE)	22.0 (9.0, NE)
HR - Hazard Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo) [4]		1.079
95% CI for the HR		(0.5807 , 2.0044)
p-value for the HR		0.8101

NOTE 1: MADRS response is defined as 50% or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing MADRS total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a MADRS response. The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

[3] Kaplan-Meier estimates. NE=not estimable.

[4] From Cox proportional hazards model with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline MADRS total score, study, and treatment.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-madrs-resp50-tte-pl-by.sas:t-madrs-resp50-tte-pl-by-fhist-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Time to First Montgomery-Asberg Depression Rating Scale (MADRS) Response (>=50% reduction from baseline in total score) by Family History of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Family History of PPD = No/Unknown

	Placebo (N=151)	Zuranolone (N=145)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	146	143
Number of subjects with response, n (%) [2]	92 (63.0)	113 (79.0)
Time to first MADRS response (days) [3]		
25th percentile - Q1 (95% CI)	8.0 (NE, NE)	8.0 (4.0 , 8.0)
50th percentile - median (95% CI)	29.0 (15.0 , 43.0)	9.0 (8.0 , 15.0)
75th percentile - Q3 (95% CI)	52.0 (46.0, NE)	29.0 (16.0 , 46.0)
HR - Hazard Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo) [4]		1.586
95% CI for the HR		(1.2007 , 2.0953)
p-value for the HR		0.0012

NOTE 1: MADRS response is defined as 50% or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing MADRS total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a MADRS response. The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

[3] Kaplan-Meier estimates. NE=not estimable.

[4] From Cox proportional hazards model with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline MADRS total score, study, and treatment.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-madrs-resp50-tte-pl-by.sas:t-madrs-resp50-tte-pl-by-fhist-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

2.2.2.2 .2 .2 .8 PPD in der Anamnese

Summary of Time to First Montgomery-Asberg Depression Rating Scale (MADRS) Response (>=50% reduction from baseline in total score) by History of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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History of PPD = 1st Episode

	Placebo (N=150)	Zuranolone (N=149)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	145	147
Number of subjects with response, n (%) [2]	99 (68.3)	116 (78.9)
Time to first MADRS response (days) [3]		
25th percentile - Q1 (95% CI)	8.0 (NE, NE)	8.0 (NE, NE)
50th percentile - median (95% CI)	19.0 (15.0 , 30.0)	8.0 (8.0 , 15.0)
75th percentile - Q3 (95% CI)	47.0 (45.0, NE)	29.0 (16.0 , 46.0)
HR - Hazard Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo) [4]		1.409
95% CI for the HR		(1.0749 , 1.8477)
p-value for the HR		0.0130

NOTE 1: MADRS response is defined as 50% or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing MADRS total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a MADRS response. The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

[3] Kaplan-Meier estimates. NE=not estimable.

[4] From Cox proportional hazards model with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline MADRS total score, study, and treatment.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-madrs-resp50-tte-pl-by.sas:t-madrs-resp50-tte-pl-by-hist-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Time to First Montgomery-Asberg Depression Rating Scale (MADRS) Response (>=50% reduction from baseline in total score) by History of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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History of PPD = Recurrent Episode

	Placebo (N=27)	Zuranolone (N=27)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	27	27
Number of subjects with response, n (%) [2]	14 (51.9)	22 (81.5)
Time to first MADRS response (days) [3]		
25th percentile - Q1 (95% CI)	8.0 (4.0 , 8.0)	8.0 (3.0 , 8.0)
50th percentile - median (95% CI)	15.0 (8.0, NE)	9.0 (8.0 , 15.0)
75th percentile - Q3 (95% CI)	NE (NE, NE)	16.0 (9.0, NE)
HR - Hazard Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo) [4]		1.634
95% CI for the HR		(0.7112 , 3.7520)
p-value for the HR		0.2474

NOTE 1: MADRS response is defined as 50% or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing MADRS total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a MADRS response. The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

[3] Kaplan-Meier estimates. NE=not estimable.

[4] From Cox proportional hazards model with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline MADRS total score, study, and treatment.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-madrs-resp50-tte-pl-by.sas:t-madrs-resp50-tte-pl-by-hist-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

2.2.2.2 .2 .2 .9 Depression mit Angst

Summary of Time to First Montgomery-Asberg Depression Rating Scale (MADRS) Response (>=50% reduction from baseline in total score) by Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score): Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 1 of 2

Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score) = <20

	Placebo (N=29)	Zuranolone (N=34)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	29	34
Number of subjects with response, n (%) [2]	21 (72.4)	26 (76.5)
Time to first MADRS response (days) [3]		
25th percentile - Q1 (95% CI)	8.0 (8.0 , 17.0)	8.0 (3.0 , 8.0)
50th percentile - median (95% CI)	29.5 (13.0 , 43.0)	9.0 (8.0 , 16.0)
75th percentile - Q3 (95% CI)	46.0 (30.0, NE)	29.0 (15.0, NE)
HR - Hazard Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo) [4]		1.431
95% CI for the HR		(0.7700 , 2.6597)
p-value for the HR		0.2570

NOTE 1: MADRS response is defined as 50% or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing MADRS total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a MADRS response. The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

[3] Kaplan-Meier estimates. NE=not estimable.

[4] From Cox proportional hazards model with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline MADRS total score, study, and treatment.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-madrs-resp50-tte-pl-by.sas:t-madrs-resp50-tte-pl-by-hama-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Time to First Montgomery-Asberg Depression Rating Scale (MADRS) Response (>=50% reduction from baseline in total score) by Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score): Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 2 of 2

Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score) = >=20

	Placebo (N=144)	Zuranolone (N=140)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	143	140
Number of subjects with response, n (%) [2]	92 (64.3)	112 (80.0)
Time to first MADRS response (days) [3]		
25th percentile - Q1 (95% CI)	8.0 (NE, NE)	8.0 (NE, NE)
50th percentile - median (95% CI)	16.0 (15.0 , 30.0)	8.0 (8.0 , 15.0)
75th percentile - Q3 (95% CI)	53.0 (45.0, NE)	29.0 (16.0 , 46.0)
HR - Hazard Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo) [4]		1.514
95% CI for the HR		(1.1458 , 1.9999)
p-value for the HR		0.0035

NOTE 1: MADRS response is defined as 50% or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing MADRS total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a MADRS response. The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

[3] Kaplan-Meier estimates. NE=not estimable.

[4] From Cox proportional hazards model with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline MADRS total score, study, and treatment.

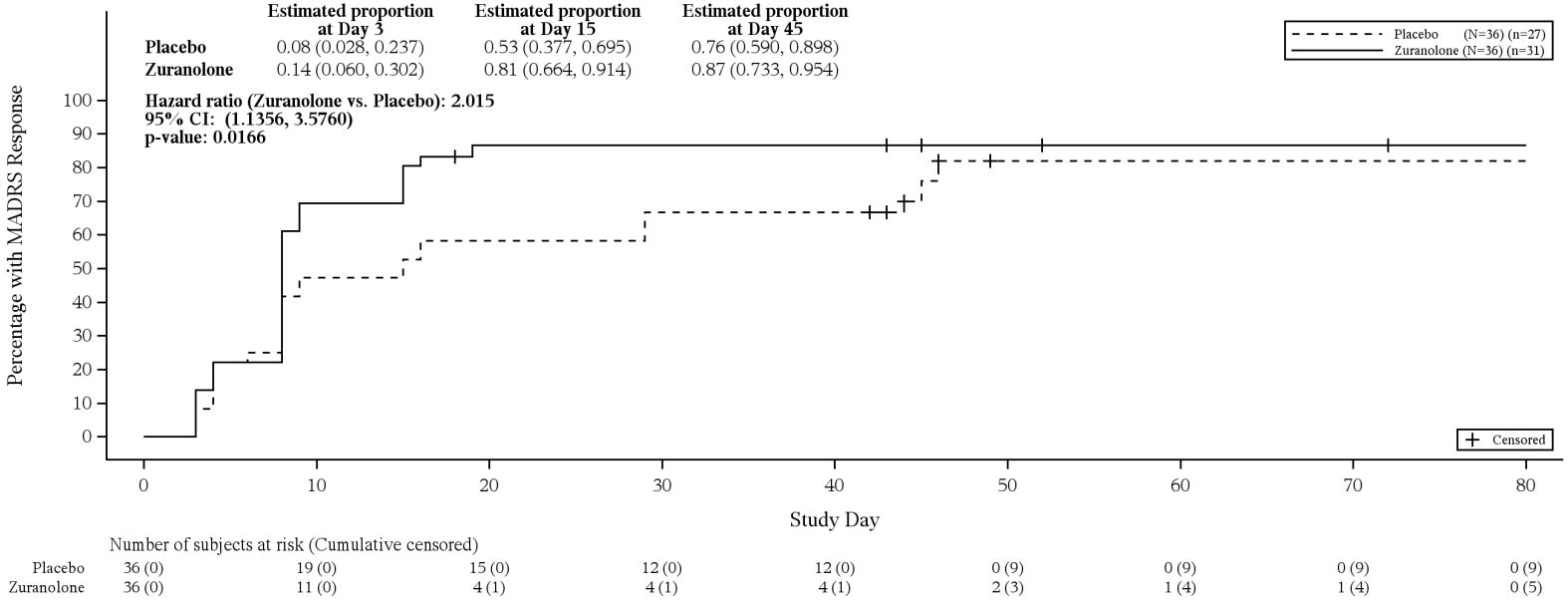
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-madrs-resp50-tte-pl-by.sas:t-madrs-resp50-tte-pl-by-hama-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

2.2.2.2 .2 .3 Kaplan-Meier-Plots

Kaplan-Meier Plot for Time to First Montgomery-Asberg Depression Rating Scale (MADRS) Response (>=50% reduction from baseline in total score) by Subgroup: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 1 of 19

Age Group (years) = 18-24



Abbreviations: N=number of evaluable subjects; n=number of subjects with response.

NOTE 1: Subjects with non-missing MADRS total score at Baseline are included in the analysis. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

NOTE 2: MADRS response is defined as 50% or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

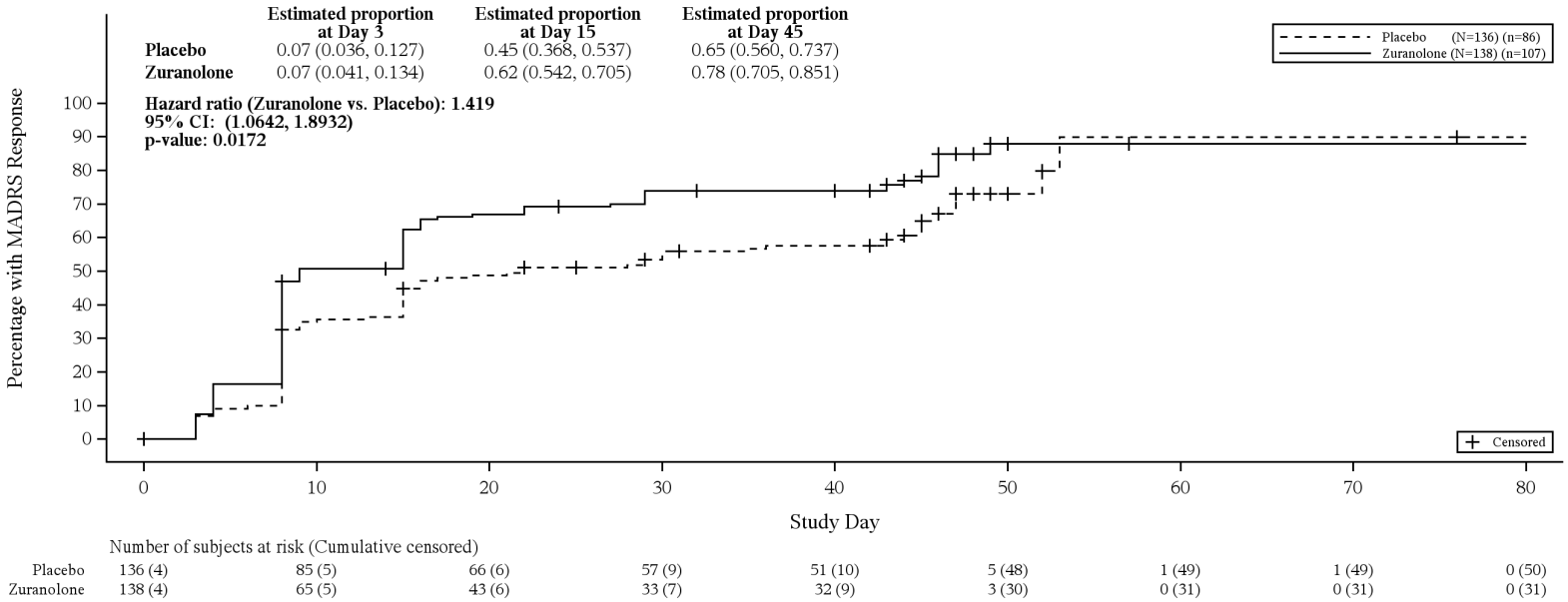
NOTE 3: The estimated proportion of subjects with event are based on Kaplan-Meier product limit method. Hazard ratio, 95% confidence interval and p-value are based on Cox proportional hazard model adjusted for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline MADRS total score, study, and treatment. Model covariate antidepressant use at baseline is removed from antidepressant use at baseline subgroup analysis.

Source: biib125/v_a/amnog_kmplots/f-madrs-resp50-tte-pl-by.sas:f-madrs-resp50-tte-pl-by-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 08JAN2026

Kaplan-Meier Plot for Time to First Montgomery-Asberg Depression Rating Scale (MADRS) Response (>=50% reduction from baseline in total score) by Subgroup: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 2 of 19

Age Group (years) = 25-45



Abbreviations: N=number of evaluable subjects; n=number of subjects with response.

NOTE 1: Subjects with non-missing MADRS total score at Baseline are included in the analysis. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

NOTE 2: MADRS response is defined as 50% or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

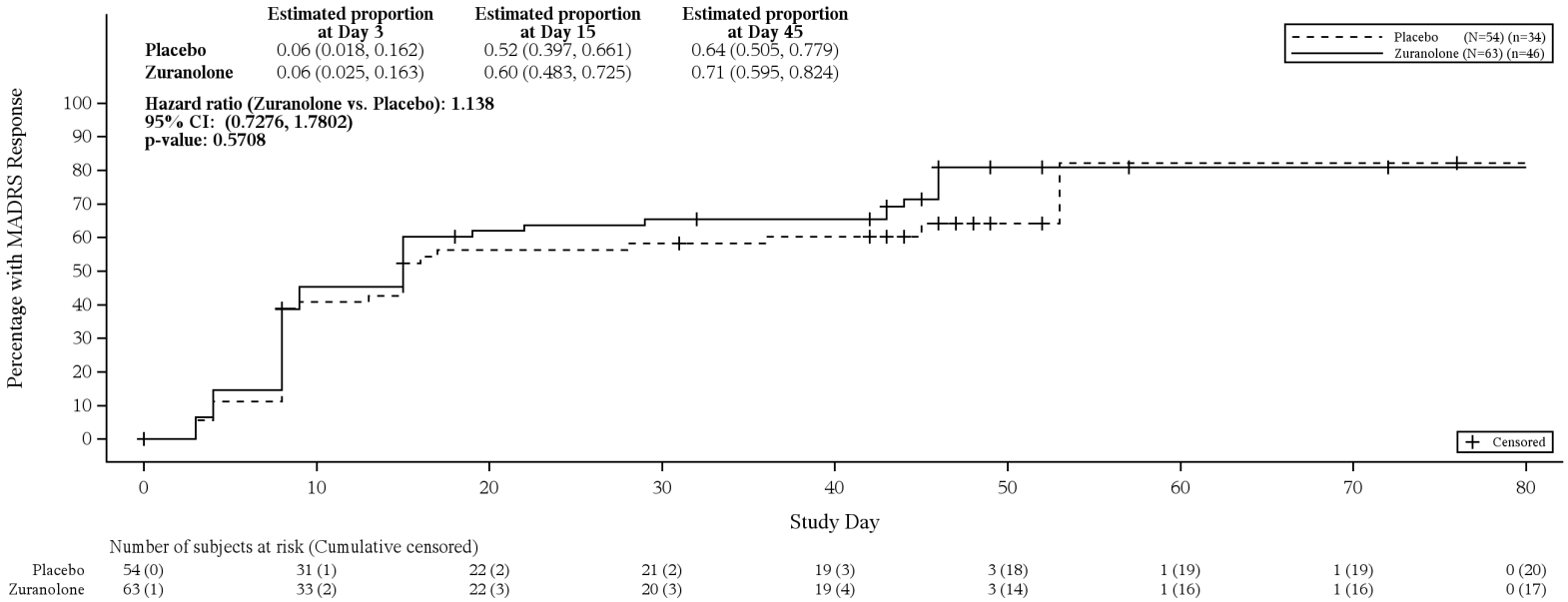
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Source: biib125/v_a/amnog_kmplots/f-madrs-resp50-tte-pl-by.sas:f-madrs-resp50-tte-pl-by-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 08JAN2026

Kaplan-Meier Plot for Time to First Montgomery-Asberg Depression Rating Scale (MADRS) Response (>=50% reduction from baseline in total score) by Subgroup: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score Category < 28 (Median of Baseline HAM-D Total Score)



Number of subjects at risk (Cumulative censored)

Placebo	54 (0)	31 (1)	22 (2)	21 (2)	19 (3)	3 (18)	1 (19)	1 (19)	0 (20)
Zuranolone	63 (1)	33 (2)	22 (3)	20 (3)	19 (4)	3 (14)	1 (16)	1 (16)	0 (17)

Abbreviations: N=number of evaluable subjects; n=number of subjects with response.

NOTE 1: Subjects with non-missing MADRS total score at Baseline are included in the analysis. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

NOTE 2: MADRS response is defined as 50% or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

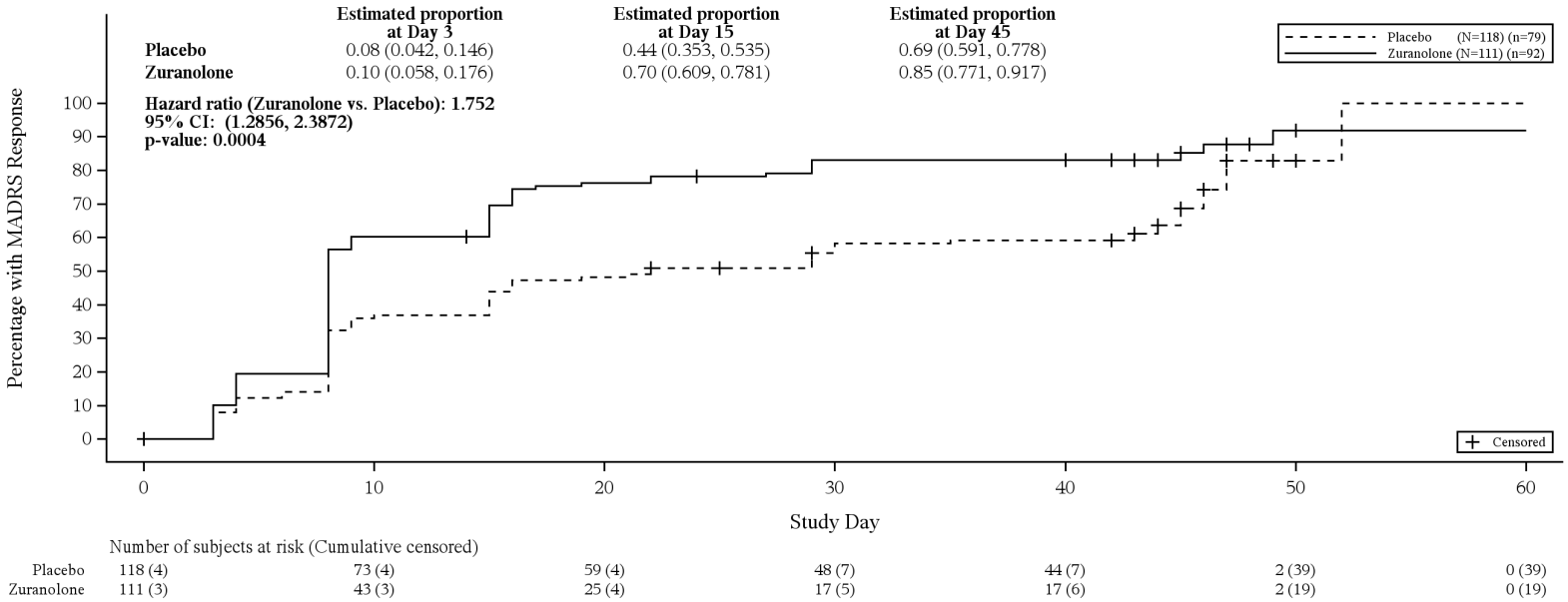
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Source: biib125/v_a/amnog_kmplots/f-madrs-resp50-tte-pl-by.sas:f-madrs-resp50-tte-pl-by-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 08JAN2026

Kaplan-Meier Plot for Time to First Montgomery-Asberg Depression Rating Scale (MADRS) Response (>=50% reduction from baseline in total score) by Subgroup: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score Category >= 28 (Median of Baseline HAM-D Total Score)



Number of subjects at risk (Cumulative censored)

Placebo	118 (4)	73 (4)	59 (4)	48 (7)	44 (7)	2 (39)	0 (39)
Zuranolone	111 (3)	43 (3)	25 (4)	17 (5)	17 (6)	2 (19)	0 (19)

Abbreviations: N=number of evaluable subjects; n=number of subjects with response.

NOTE 1: Subjects with non-missing MADRS total score at Baseline are included in the analysis. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

NOTE 2: MADRS response is defined as 50% or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

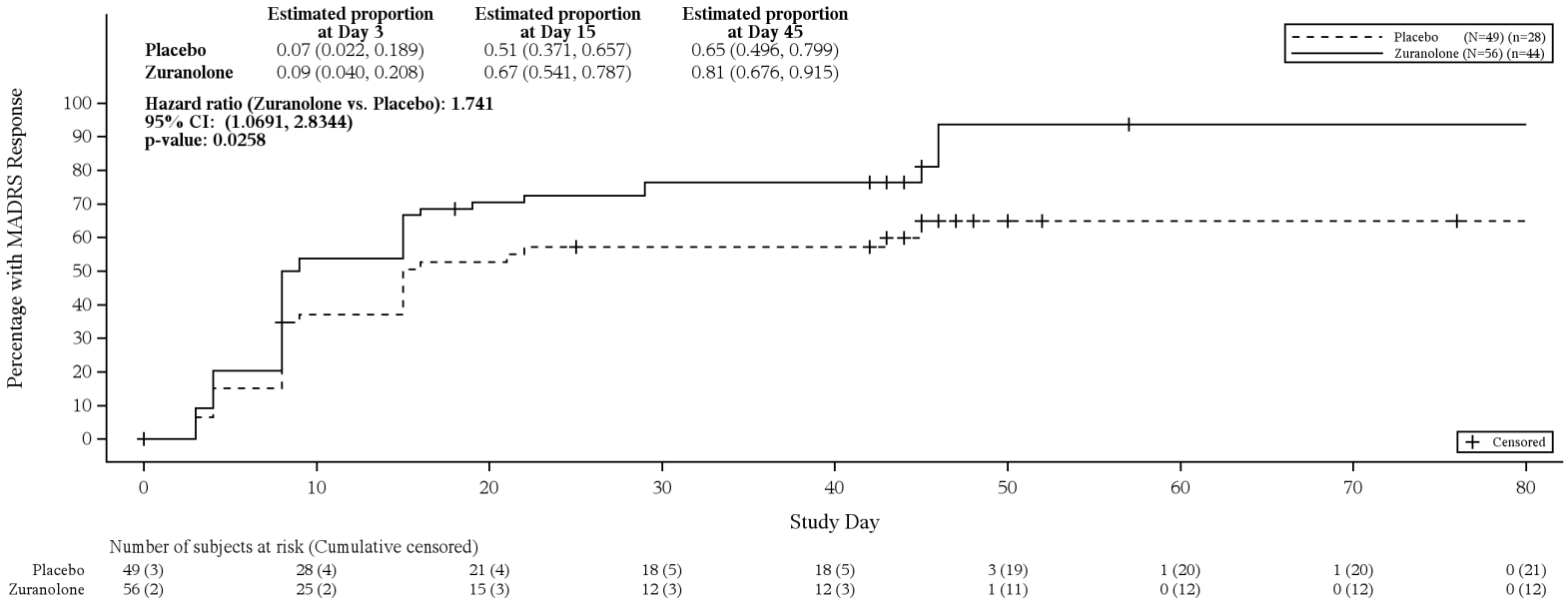
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Source: biib125/v_a/amnog_kmplots/f-madrs-resp50-tte-pl-by.sas:f-madrs-resp50-tte-pl-by-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 08JAN2026

Kaplan-Meier Plot for Time to First Montgomery-Asberg Depression Rating Scale (MADRS) Response (>=50% reduction from baseline in total score) by Subgroup: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Race Group = Black or African American



Number of subjects at risk (Cumulative censored)

Placebo	49 (3)	28 (4)	21 (4)	18 (5)	18 (5)	3 (19)	1 (20)	1 (20)	0 (21)
Zuranolone	56 (2)	25 (2)	15 (3)	12 (3)	12 (3)	1 (11)	0 (12)	0 (12)	0 (12)

Abbreviations: N=number of evaluable subjects; n=number of subjects with response.

NOTE 1: Subjects with non-missing MADRS total score at Baseline are included in the analysis. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

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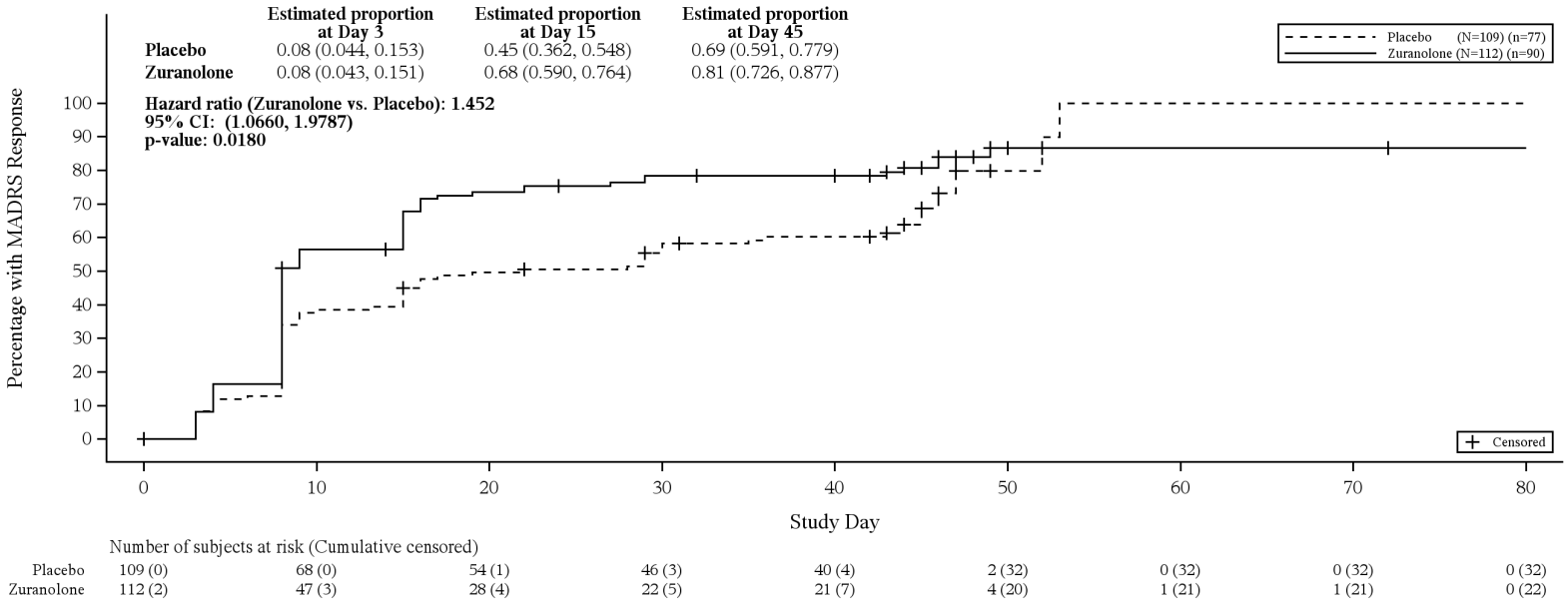
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Source: biib125/v_a/amnog_kmplots/f-madrs-resp50-tte-pl-by.sas:f-madrs-resp50-tte-pl-by-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 08JAN2026

Kaplan-Meier Plot for Time to First Montgomery-Asberg Depression Rating Scale (MADRS) Response (>=50% reduction from baseline in total score) by Subgroup: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Race Group = White



Number of subjects at risk (Cumulative censored)

Placebo	109 (0)	68 (0)	54 (1)	46 (3)	40 (4)	2 (32)	0 (32)	0 (32)	0 (32)
Zuranolone	112 (2)	47 (3)	28 (4)	22 (5)	21 (7)	4 (20)	1 (21)	1 (21)	0 (22)

Abbreviations: N=number of evaluable subjects; n=number of subjects with response.

NOTE 1: Subjects with non-missing MADRS total score at Baseline are included in the analysis. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

NOTE 2: MADRS response is defined as 50% or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

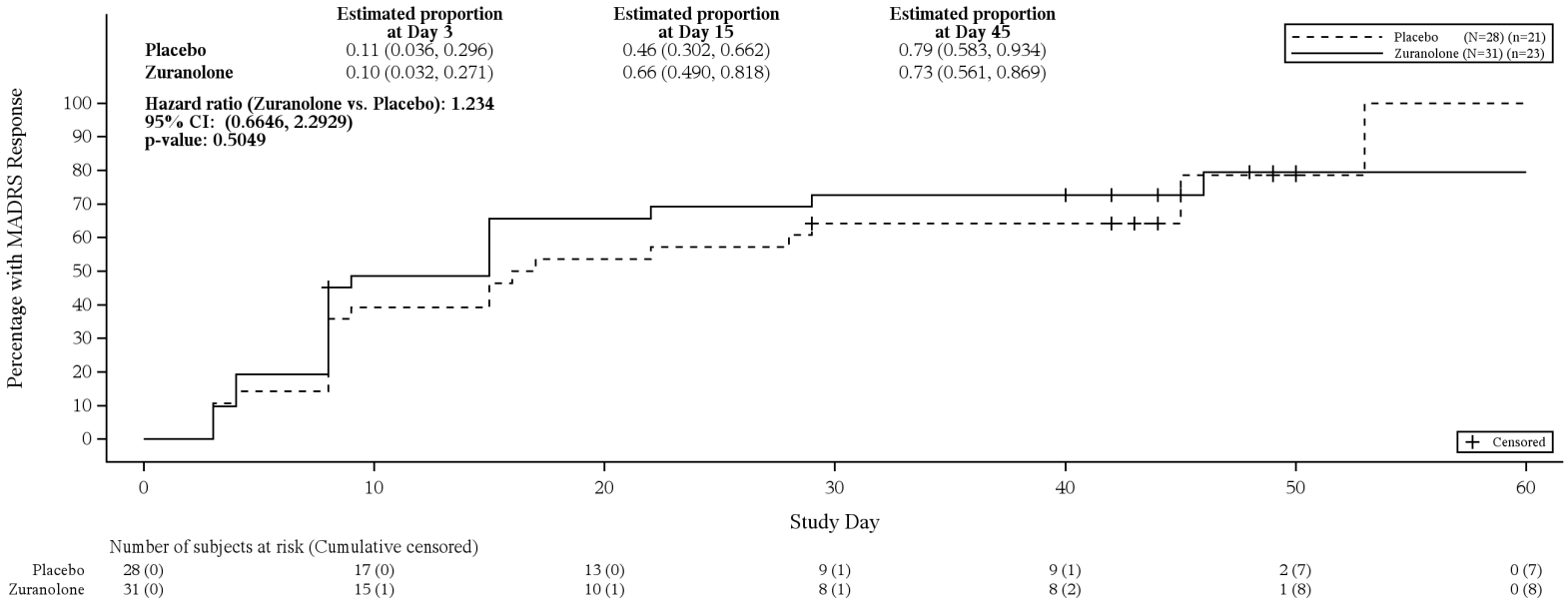
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Kaplan-Meier Plot for Time to First Montgomery-Asberg Depression Rating Scale (MADRS) Response (>=50% reduction from baseline in total score) by Subgroup: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Antidepressant Use at Baseline = Yes



Number of subjects at risk (Cumulative censored)

Placebo	28 (0)	17 (0)	13 (0)	9 (1)	9 (1)	2 (7)	0 (7)
Zuranolone	31 (0)	15 (1)	10 (1)	8 (1)	8 (2)	1 (8)	0 (8)

Abbreviations: N=number of evaluable subjects; n=number of subjects with response.

NOTE 1: Subjects with non-missing MADRS total score at Baseline are included in the analysis. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

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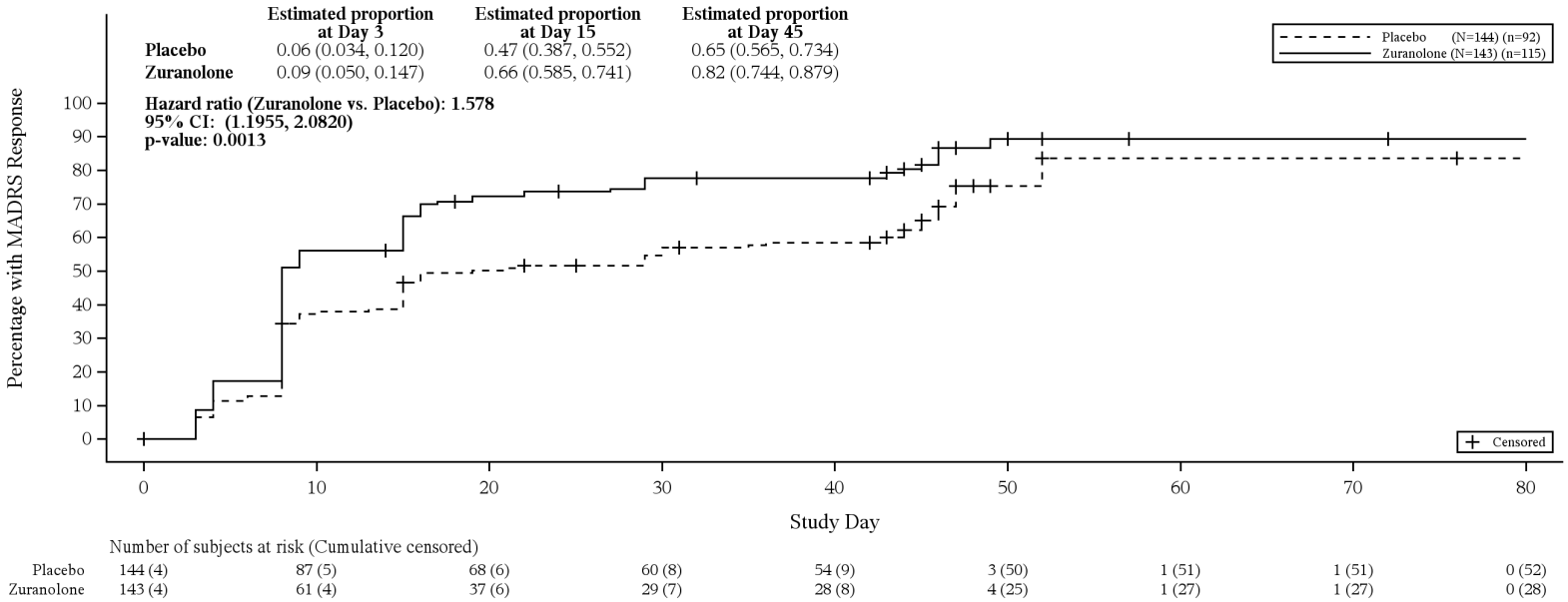
NOTE 3: The estimated proportion of subjects with event are based on Kaplan-Meier product limit method. Hazard ratio, 95% confidence interval and p-value are based on Cox proportional hazard model adjusted for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline MADRS total score, study, and treatment. Model covariate antidepressant use at baseline is removed from antidepressant use at baseline subgroup analysis.

Source: biib125/v_a/amnog_kmplots/f-madrs-resp50-tte-pl-by.sas:f-madrs-resp50-tte-pl-by-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 08JAN2026

Kaplan-Meier Plot for Time to First Montgomery-Asberg Depression Rating Scale (MADRS) Response (>=50% reduction from baseline in total score) by Subgroup: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Antidepressant Use at Baseline = No



Number of subjects at risk (Cumulative censored)

Placebo	144 (4)	87 (5)	68 (6)	60 (8)	54 (9)	3 (50)	1 (51)	1 (51)	0 (52)
Zuranolone	143 (4)	61 (4)	37 (6)	29 (7)	28 (8)	4 (25)	1 (27)	1 (27)	0 (28)

Abbreviations: N=number of evaluable subjects; n=number of subjects with response.

NOTE 1: Subjects with non-missing MADRS total score at Baseline are included in the analysis. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

NOTE 2: MADRS response is defined as 50% or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

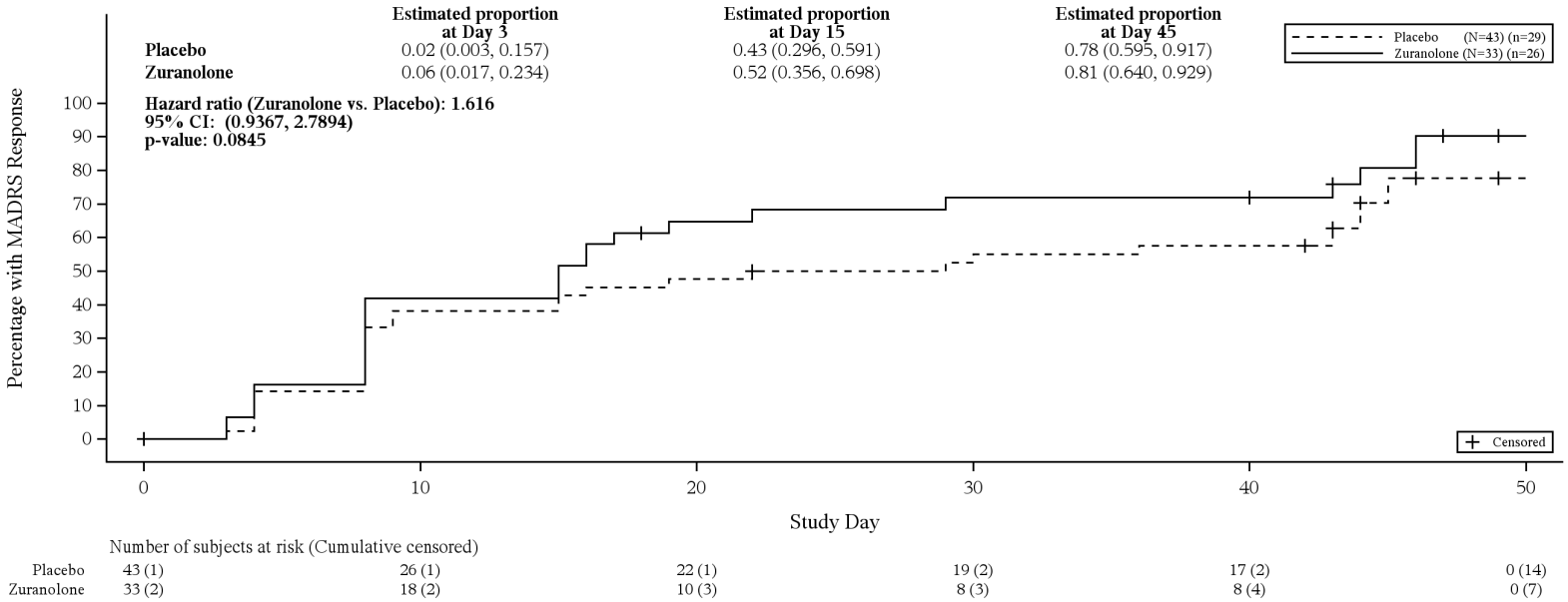
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Kaplan-Meier Plot for Time to First Montgomery-Asberg Depression Rating Scale (MADRS) Response (>=50% reduction from baseline in total score) by Subgroup: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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BMI (kg/m^2) Group 2 = <=24.9



Number of subjects at risk (Cumulative censored)

Placebo	43 (1)	26 (1)	22 (1)	19 (2)	17 (2)	0 (14)
Zuranolone	33 (2)	18 (2)	10 (3)	8 (3)	8 (4)	0 (7)

Abbreviations: N=number of evaluable subjects; n=number of subjects with response.

NOTE 1: Subjects with non-missing MADRS total score at Baseline are included in the analysis. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

NOTE 2: MADRS response is defined as 50% or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

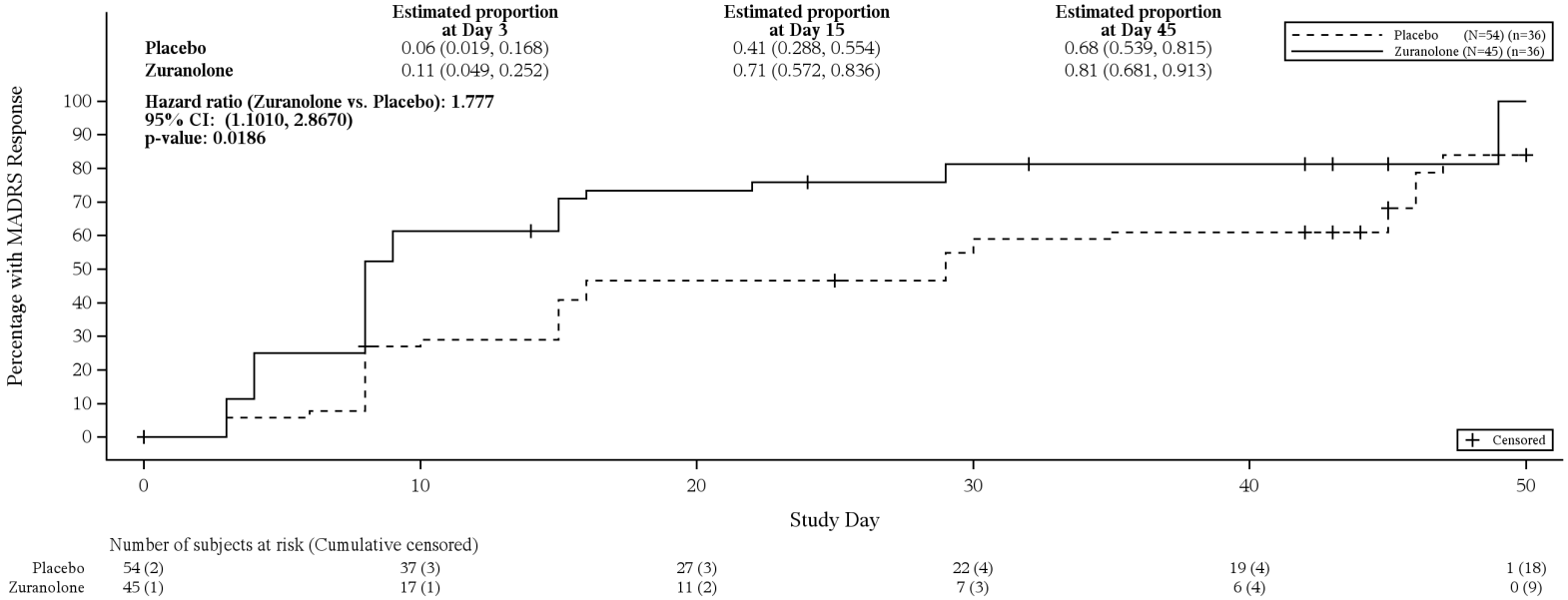
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Source: biib125/v_a/amnog_kmplots/f-madrs-resp50-tte-pl-by.sas:f-madrs-resp50-tte-pl-by-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 08JAN2026

Kaplan-Meier Plot for Time to First Montgomery-Asberg Depression Rating Scale (MADRS) Response (>=50% reduction from baseline in total score) by Subgroup: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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BMI (kg/m^2) Group 2 = 25-29.9



Number of subjects at risk (Cumulative censored)

Placebo	54 (2)	37 (3)	27 (3)	22 (4)	19 (4)	1 (18)
Zuranolone	45 (1)	17 (1)	11 (2)	7 (3)	6 (4)	0 (9)

Abbreviations: N=number of evaluable subjects; n=number of subjects with response.

NOTE 1: Subjects with non-missing MADRS total score at Baseline are included in the analysis. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

NOTE 2: MADRS response is defined as 50% or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

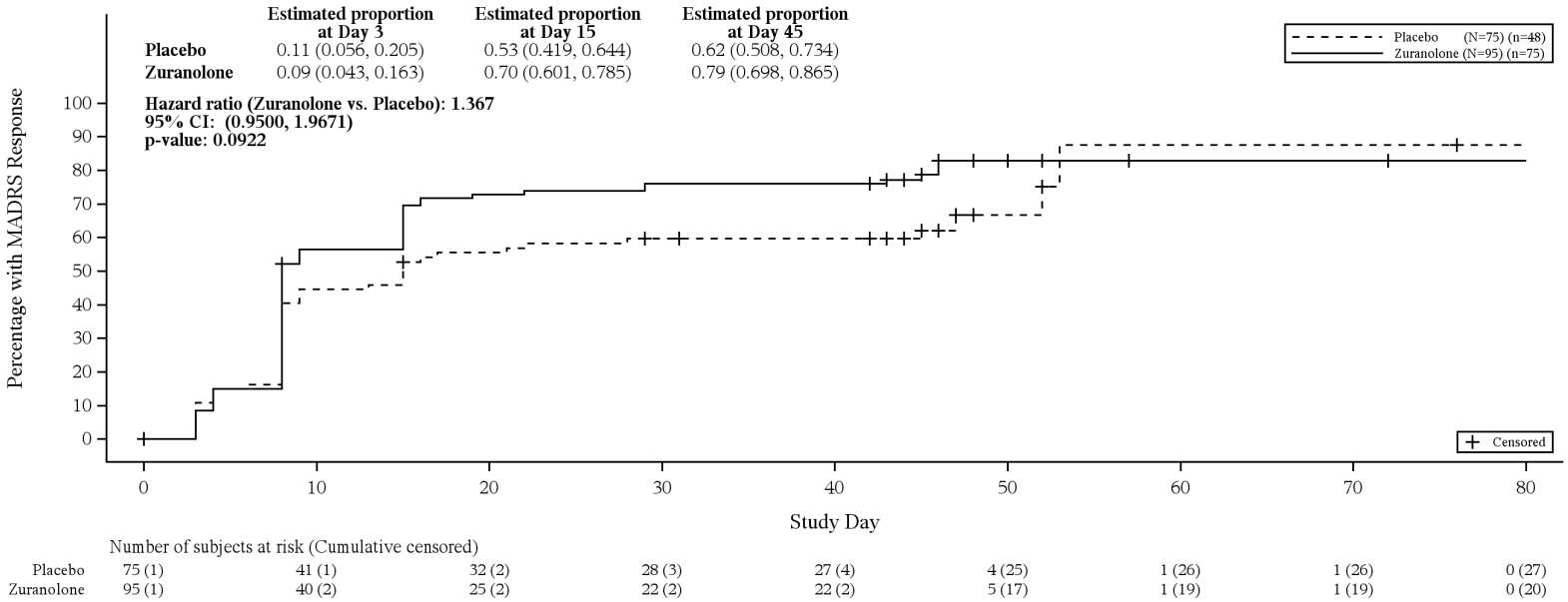
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Source: biib125/v_a/amnog_kmplots/f-madrs-resp50-tte-pl-by.sas:f-madrs-resp50-tte-pl-by-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 08JAN2026

Kaplan-Meier Plot for Time to First Montgomery-Asberg Depression Rating Scale (MADRS) Response (>=50% reduction from baseline in total score) by Subgroup: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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BMI (kg/m^2) Group 2 = >=30



Abbreviations: N=number of evaluable subjects; n=number of subjects with response.

NOTE 1: Subjects with non-missing MADRS total score at Baseline are included in the analysis. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

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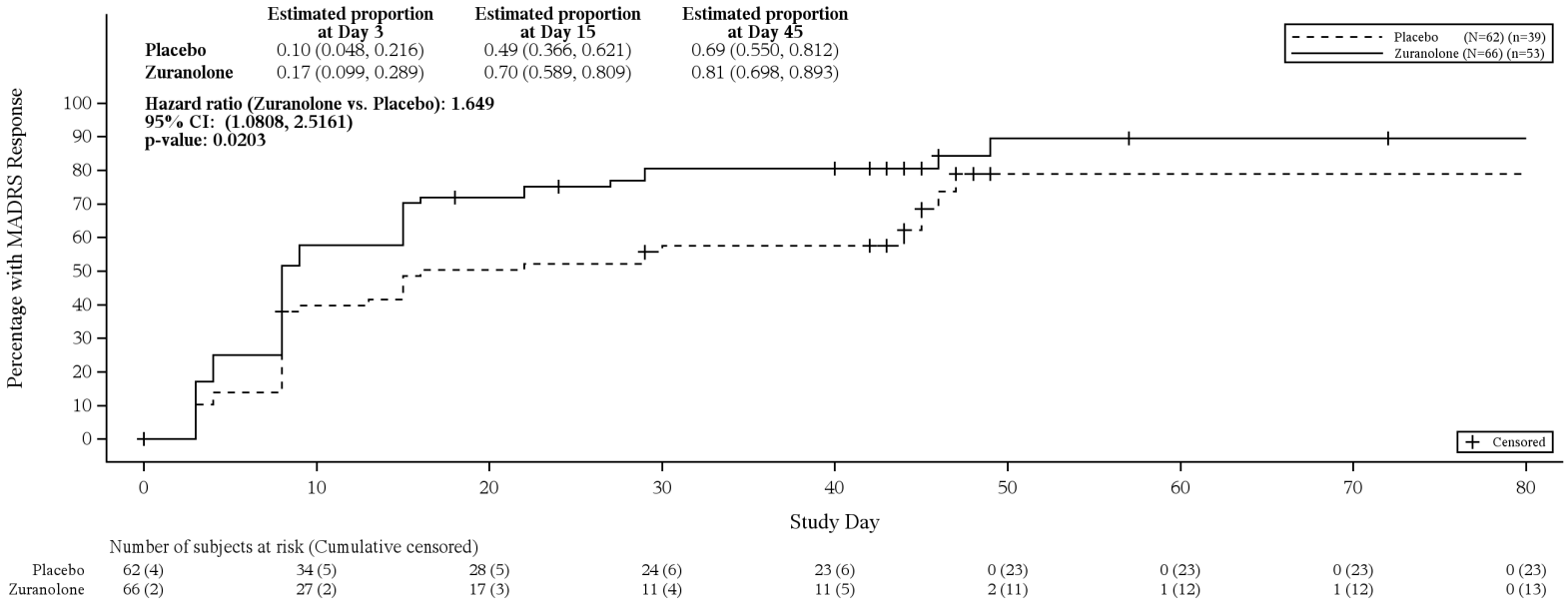
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Source: biib125/v_a/amnog_kmplots/f-madrs-resp50-tte-pl-by.sas:f-madrs-resp50-tte-pl-by-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 08JAN2026

Kaplan-Meier Plot for Time to First Montgomery-Asberg Depression Rating Scale (MADRS) Response (>=50% reduction from baseline in total score) by Subgroup: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Onset of PPD = 3rd trimester



Number of subjects at risk (Cumulative censored)

Placebo	62 (4)	34 (5)	28 (5)	24 (6)	23 (6)	0 (23)	0 (23)	0 (23)	0 (23)
Zuranolone	66 (2)	27 (2)	17 (3)	11 (4)	11 (5)	2 (11)	1 (12)	1 (12)	0 (13)

Abbreviations: N=number of evaluable subjects; n=number of subjects with response.

NOTE 1: Subjects with non-missing MADRS total score at Baseline are included in the analysis. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

NOTE 2: MADRS response is defined as 50% or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

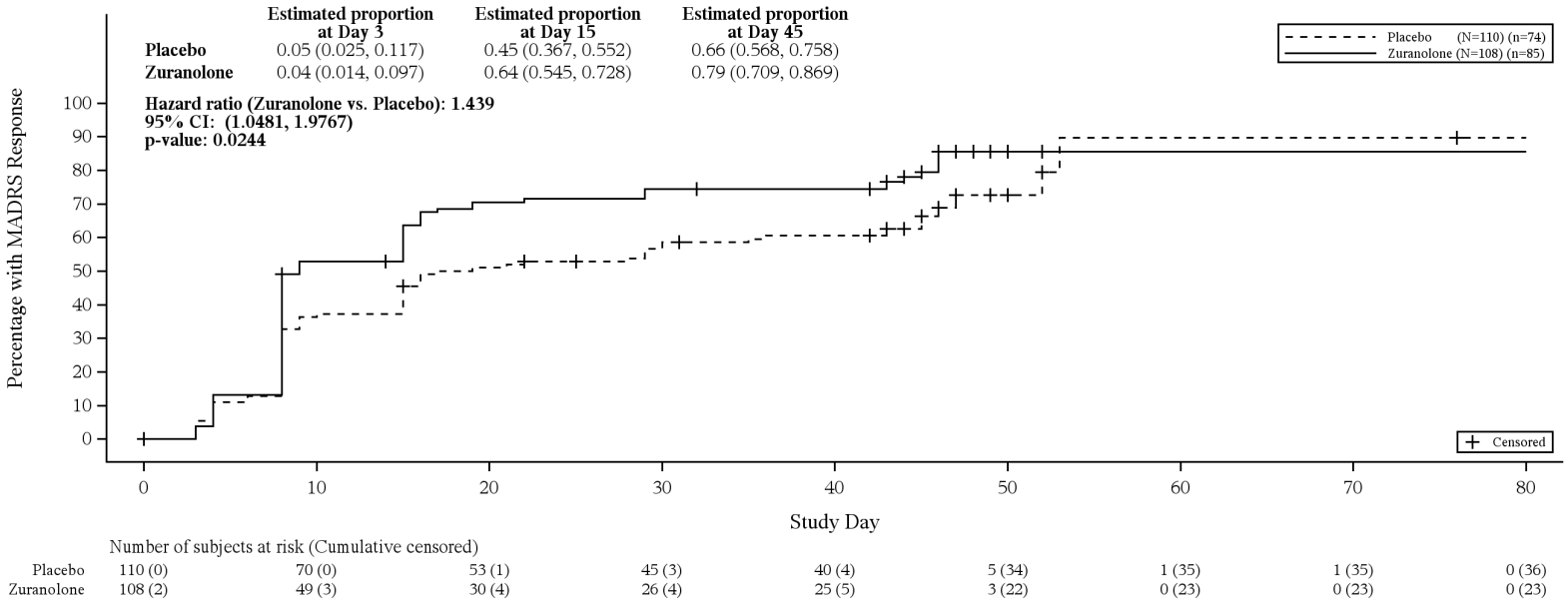
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Kaplan-Meier Plot for Time to First Montgomery-Asberg Depression Rating Scale (MADRS) Response (>=50% reduction from baseline in total score) by Subgroup: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 13 of 19

Onset of PPD = Postpartum



Abbreviations: N=number of evaluable subjects; n=number of subjects with response.

NOTE 1: Subjects with non-missing MADRS total score at Baseline are included in the analysis. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

NOTE 2: MADRS response is defined as 50% or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

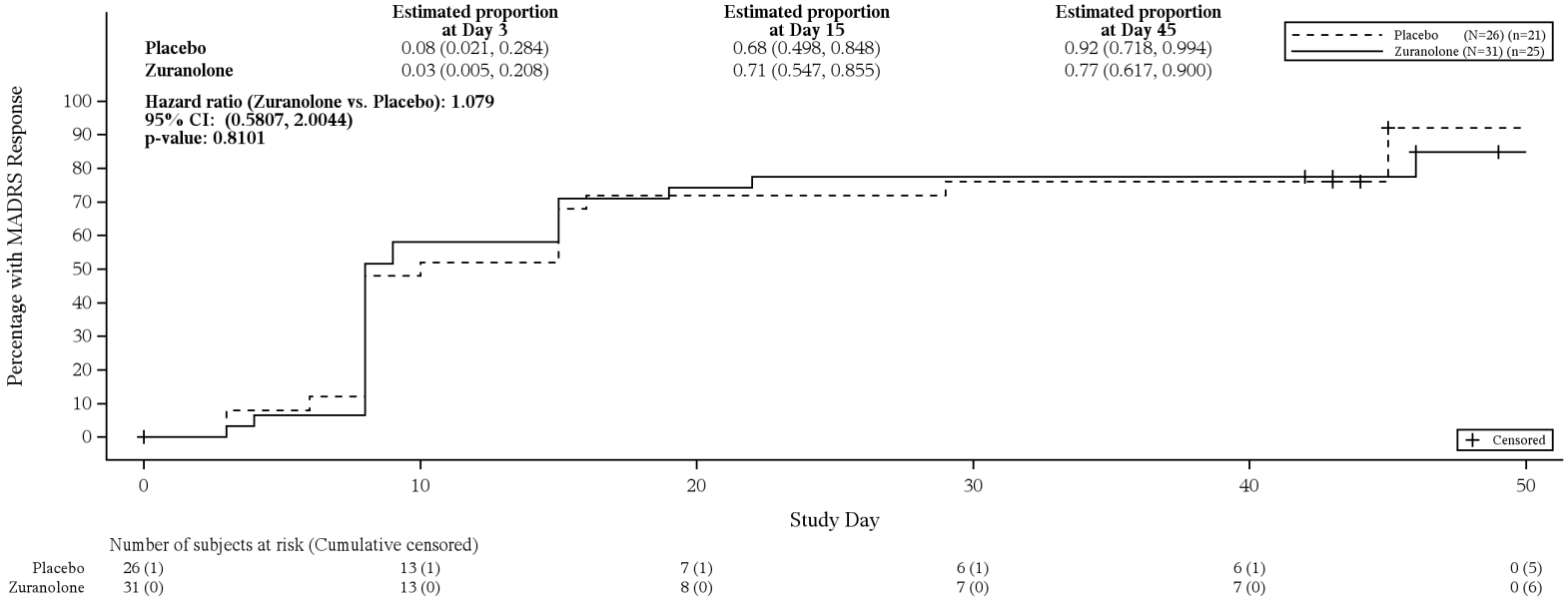
NOTE 3: The estimated proportion of subjects with event are based on Kaplan-Meier product limit method. Hazard ratio, 95% confidence interval and p-value are based on Cox proportional hazard model adjusted for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline MADRS total score, study, and treatment. Model covariate antidepressant use at baseline is removed from antidepressant use at baseline subgroup analysis.

Source: biib125/v_a/amnog_kmplots/f-madrs-resp50-tte-pl-by.sas:f-madrs-resp50-tte-pl-by-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 08JAN2026

Kaplan-Meier Plot for Time to First Montgomery-Asberg Depression Rating Scale (MADRS) Response (>=50% reduction from baseline in total score) by Subgroup: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Family History of PPD = Yes



Abbreviations: N=number of evaluable subjects; n=number of subjects with response.

NOTE 1: Subjects with non-missing MADRS total score at Baseline are included in the analysis. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

NOTE 2: MADRS response is defined as 50% or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

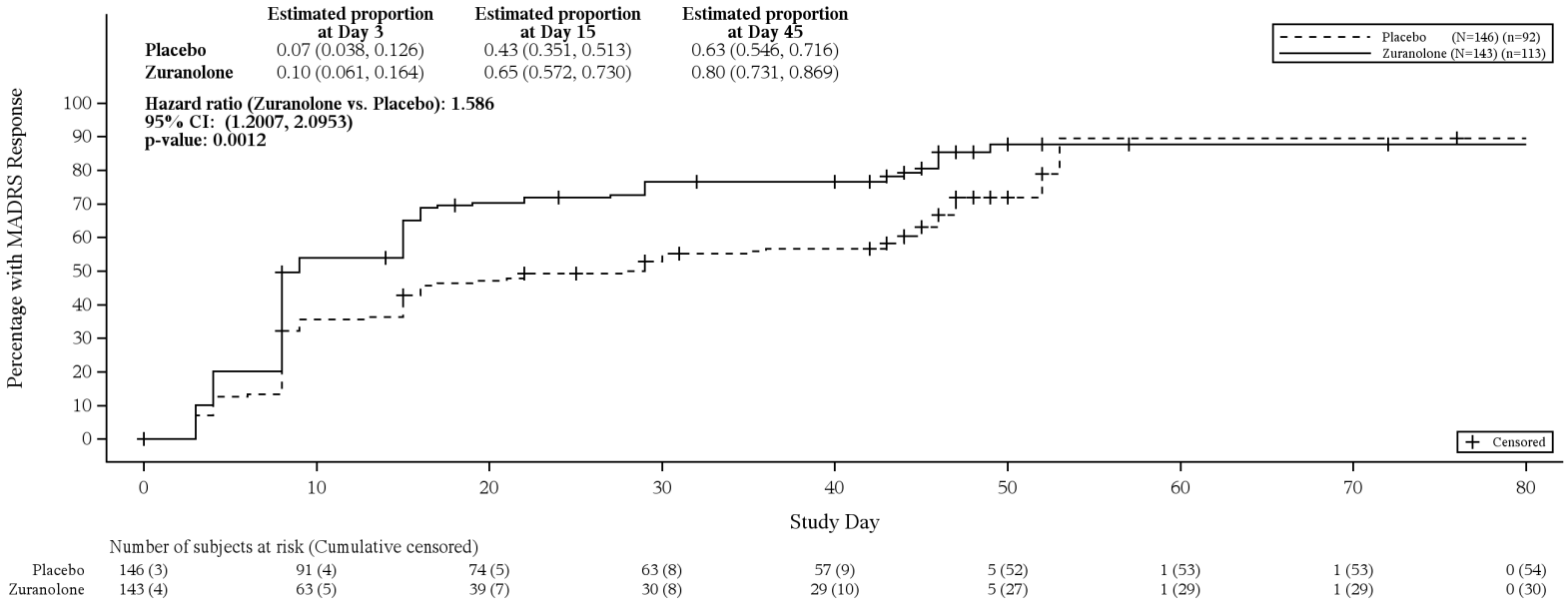
NOTE 3: The estimated proportion of subjects with event are based on Kaplan-Meier product limit method. Hazard ratio, 95% confidence interval and p-value are based on Cox proportional hazard model adjusted for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline MADRS total score, study, and treatment. Model covariate antidepressant use at baseline is removed from antidepressant use at baseline subgroup analysis.

Source: biib125/v_a/amnog_kmplots/f-madrs-resp50-tte-pl-by.sas:f-madrs-resp50-tte-pl-by-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 08JAN2026

Kaplan-Meier Plot for Time to First Montgomery-Asberg Depression Rating Scale (MADRS) Response (>=50% reduction from baseline in total score) by Subgroup: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Family History of PPD = No/Unknown



Number of subjects at risk (Cumulative censored)

Placebo	146 (3)	91 (4)	74 (5)	63 (8)	57 (9)	5 (52)	1 (53)	1 (53)	0 (54)
Zuranolone	143 (4)	63 (5)	39 (7)	30 (8)	29 (10)	5 (27)	1 (29)	1 (29)	0 (30)

Abbreviations: N=number of evaluable subjects; n=number of subjects with response.

NOTE 1: Subjects with non-missing MADRS total score at Baseline are included in the analysis. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

NOTE 2: MADRS response is defined as 50% or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

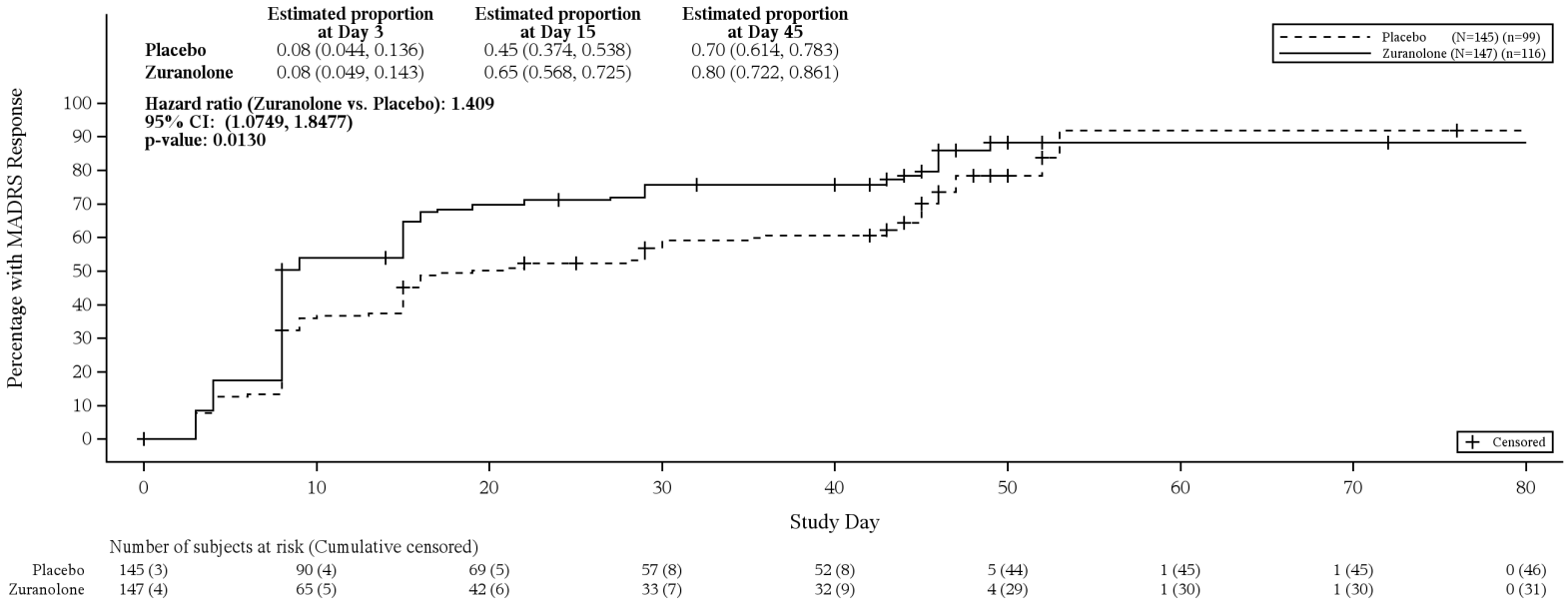
NOTE 3: The estimated proportion of subjects with event are based on Kaplan-Meier product limit method. Hazard ratio, 95% confidence interval and p-value are based on Cox proportional hazard model adjusted for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline MADRS total score, study, and treatment. Model covariate antidepressant use at baseline is removed from antidepressant use at baseline subgroup analysis.

Source: biib125/v_a/amnog_kmplots/f-madrs-resp50-tte-pl-by.sas:f-madrs-resp50-tte-pl-by-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 08JAN2026

Kaplan-Meier Plot for Time to First Montgomery-Asberg Depression Rating Scale (MADRS) Response (>=50% reduction from baseline in total score) by Subgroup: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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History of PPD = 1st Episode



Number of subjects at risk (Cumulative censored)

Placebo	145 (3)	90 (4)	69 (5)	57 (8)	52 (8)	5 (44)	1 (45)	1 (45)	0 (46)
Zuranolone	147 (4)	65 (5)	42 (6)	33 (7)	32 (9)	4 (29)	1 (30)	1 (30)	0 (31)

Abbreviations: N=number of evaluable subjects; n=number of subjects with response.

NOTE 1: Subjects with non-missing MADRS total score at Baseline are included in the analysis. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

NOTE 2: MADRS response is defined as 50% or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

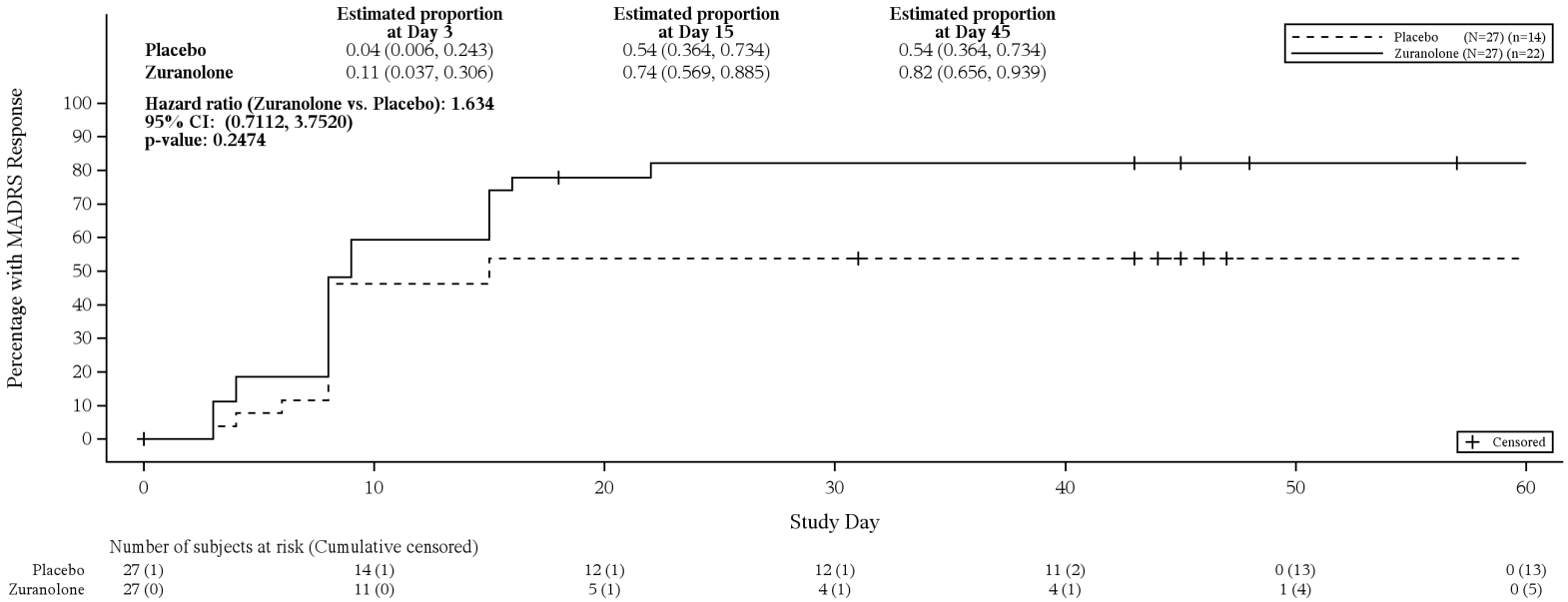
NOTE 3: The estimated proportion of subjects with event are based on Kaplan-Meier product limit method. Hazard ratio, 95% confidence interval and p-value are based on Cox proportional hazard model adjusted for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline MADRS total score, study, and treatment. Model covariate antidepressant use at baseline is removed from antidepressant use at baseline subgroup analysis.

Source: biib125/v_a/amnog_kmplots/f-madrs-resp50-tte-pl-by.sas:f-madrs-resp50-tte-pl-by-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 08JAN2026

Kaplan-Meier Plot for Time to First Montgomery-Asberg Depression Rating Scale (MADRS) Response (>=50% reduction from baseline in total score) by Subgroup: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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History of PPD = Recurrent Episode



Abbreviations: N=number of evaluable subjects; n=number of subjects with response.

NOTE 1: Subjects with non-missing MADRS total score at Baseline are included in the analysis. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

NOTE 2: MADRS response is defined as 50% or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

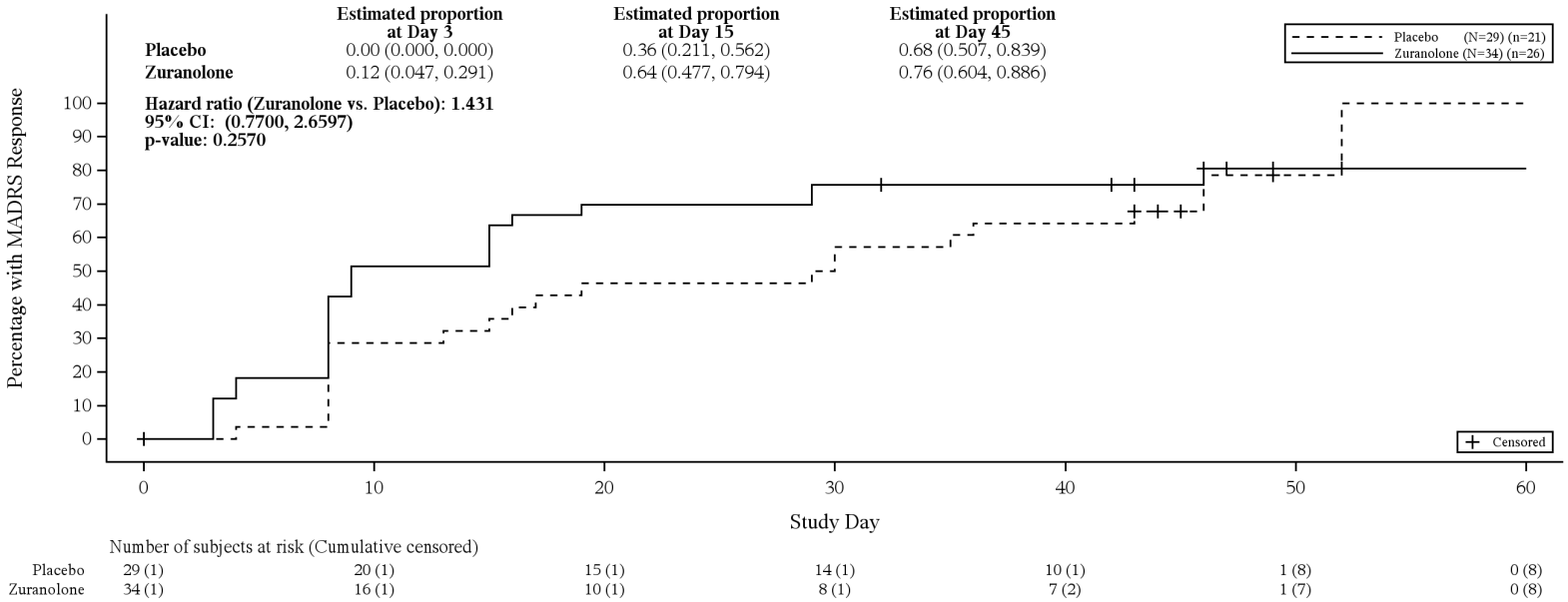
NOTE 3: The estimated proportion of subjects with event are based on Kaplan-Meier product limit method. Hazard ratio, 95% confidence interval and p-value are based on Cox proportional hazard model adjusted for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline MADRS total score, study, and treatment. Model covariate antidepressant use at baseline is removed from antidepressant use at baseline subgroup analysis.

Source: biib125/v_a/amnog_kmplots/f-madrs-resp50-tte-pl-by.sas:f-madrs-resp50-tte-pl-by-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 08JAN2026

Kaplan-Meier Plot for Time to First Montgomery-Asberg Depression Rating Scale (MADRS) Response (>=50% reduction from baseline in total score) by Subgroup: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score) = <20



Abbreviations: N=number of evaluable subjects; n=number of subjects with response.

NOTE 1: Subjects with non-missing MADRS total score at Baseline are included in the analysis. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

NOTE 2: MADRS response is defined as 50% or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

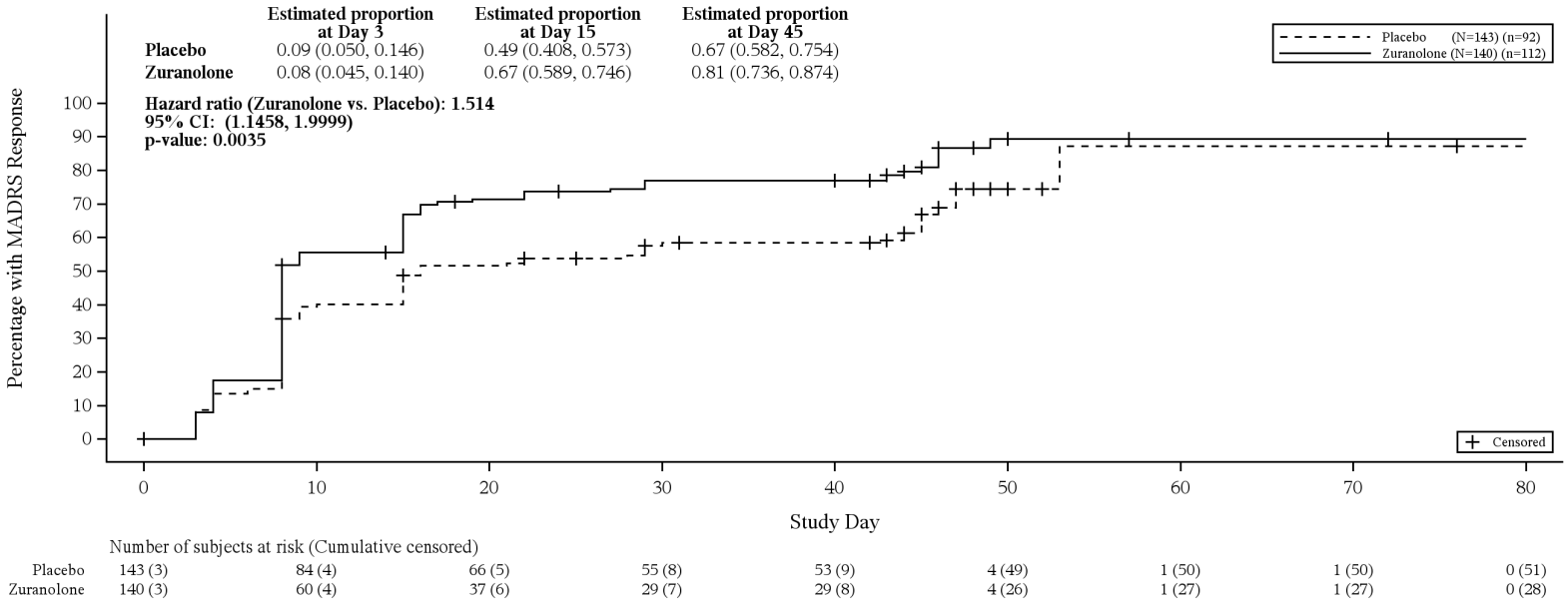
NOTE 3: The estimated proportion of subjects with event are based on Kaplan-Meier product limit method. Hazard ratio, 95% confidence interval and p-value are based on Cox proportional hazard model adjusted for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline MADRS total score, study, and treatment. Model covariate antidepressant use at baseline is removed from antidepressant use at baseline subgroup analysis.

Source: biib125/v_a/amnog_kmplots/f-madrs-resp50-tte-pl-by.sas:f-madrs-resp50-tte-pl-by-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 08JAN2026

Kaplan-Meier Plot for Time to First Montgomery-Asberg Depression Rating Scale (MADRS) Response (>=50% reduction from baseline in total score) by Subgroup: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score) = >=20



Abbreviations: N=number of evaluable subjects; n=number of subjects with response.

NOTE 1: Subjects with non-missing MADRS total score at Baseline are included in the analysis. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

NOTE 2: MADRS response is defined as 50% or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

NOTE 3: The estimated proportion of subjects with event are based on Kaplan-Meier product limit method. Hazard ratio, 95% confidence interval and p-value are based on Cox proportional hazard model adjusted for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline MADRS total score, study, and treatment. Model covariate antidepressant use at baseline is removed from antidepressant use at baseline subgroup analysis.

Source: biib125/v_a/amnog_kmplots/f-madrs-resp50-tte-pl-by.sas:f-madrs-resp50-tte-pl-by-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 08JAN2026

2.2.3 Remission

2.2.3.1 Responder-Analysen

2.2.3.1 .1 ITT-Population

Summary of Montgomery-Asberg Depression Rating Scale (MADRS) Remission: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=177)	Zuranolone (N =176)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	172	174
Day 8		
Number of subjects with a remission, n (%) [2]	38 (22.1)	50 (28.7)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	4 (2.3)	6 (3.4)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.261
95% CI for the RR		(0.879, 1.809)
p-value for RR		0.2071
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.401
95% CI for the OR		(0.853, 2.302)
p-value for OR		0.1832
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.064
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.026, 0.154)
p-value for ARR		0.1640

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline MADRS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure. Relative risk, odds ratio, and absolute risk reduction are estimated from the same GEE model with "Log", "Logit", and "Identity" link function respectively. NE indicates not estimable due to model not converging.
NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
[1] Number of subjects with non-missing MADRS total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.
[2] Number of subjects with a MADRS remission (defined as MADRS total score <=10). Missing MADRS total score at the visit has been imputed as "no remission". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-madrs-remi-pl-ovr.sas:t-madrs-remi-pl-ovr-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 14JUL2025

Summary of Montgomery-Asberg Depression Rating Scale (MADRS) Remission: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 2 of 3

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=177)	Zuranolone (N =176)
Day 15		
Number of subjects with a remission, n (%) [2]	45 (26.2)	78 (44.8)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	10 (5.8)	8 (4.6)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.690
95% CI for the RR		(1.258, 2.271)
p-value for RR		0.0005
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		2.277
95% CI for the OR		(1.444, 3.592)
p-value for OR		0.0004
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.187
95% CI for the ARR		(0.089, 0.284)
p-value for ARR		0.0002

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline MADRS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure. Relative risk, odds ratio, and absolute risk reduction are estimated from the same GEE model with "Log", "Logit", and "Identity" link function respectively. NE indicates not estimable due to model not converging.
NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
[1] Number of subjects with non-missing MADRS total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.
[2] Number of subjects with a MADRS remission (defined as MADRS total score <=10). Missing MADRS total score at the visit has been imputed as "no remission". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-madrs-remi-pl-ovr.sas:t-madrs-remi-pl-ovr-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 14JUL2025

Summary of Montgomery-Asberg Depression Rating Scale (MADRS) Remission: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 3 of 3

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=177)	Zuranolone (N =176)
Day 45		
Number of subjects with a remission, n (%) [2]	58 (33.7)	83 (47.7)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	19 (11.0)	17 (9.8)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.409
95% CI for the RR		(1.089, 1.823)
p-value for RR		0.0091
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.776
95% CI for the OR		(1.147, 2.751)
p-value for OR		0.0100
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.138
95% CI for the ARR		(0.036, 0.240)
p-value for ARR		0.0078

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline MADRS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure. Relative risk, odds ratio, and absolute risk reduction are estimated from the same GEE model with "Log", "Logit", and "Identity" link function respectively. NE indicates not estimable due to model not converging.
NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
[1] Number of subjects with non-missing MADRS total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.
[2] Number of subjects with a MADRS remission (defined as MADRS total score <=10). Missing MADRS total score at the visit has been imputed as "no remission". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-madrs-remi-pl-ovr.sas:t-madrs-remi-pl-ovr-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 14JUL2025

2.2.3.1 .2 Subgruppen

2.2.3.1 .2 .1 Interaktionstest

Summary of Montgomery-Asberg Depression Rating Scale (MADRS) Remission: Treatment by Subgroup Interaction: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 1 of 6

Subgroup Subgroup Category	Placebo (N=177)	Zuranolone (N=176)	p-value for Treatment by Subgroup Interaction Test
Number of evaluable subjects	172	174	
Number of subjects with response at Day 15, n (%)	45 (26.2)	78 (44.8)	
Number of subjects with response at Day 45, n (%)	58 (33.7)	83 (47.7)	
Age Group (years)			0.3213
Day 15			
18 - 24, n / N (%)	12/36 (33.3)	22/36 (61.1)	
25 - 45, n / N (%)	33/136 (24.3)	56/138 (40.6)	
Day 45			
18 - 24, n / N (%)	11/36 (30.6)	18/36 (50.0)	
25 - 45, n / N (%)	47/136 (34.6)	65/138 (47.1)	

NOTE 1: p-value is derived using Method 1, which is the first among the three sequentially evaluated methods to yield an estimate without any warnings or errors. Method 1: Generalized Estimating Equations (GEE) with covariates including antidepressant use at baseline, baseline MADRS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, subgroup, subgroup-by-treatment interaction, subgroup-by-time point interaction, time point-by-study interaction, time point-by-treatment interaction, and subgroup-by-time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance, "Log" link function, and the binomial distribution. Method 2: Same as Method 1 but with a Poisson distribution. Method 3: Same as Method 2 but excluding the subgroup-by-time point-by-treatment covariate. NA indicates criteria not met for subgroup/interaction analysis.
NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
NOTE 3: MADRS remission is defined as MADRS total score <=10.
NOTE 4: n / N (%) = number of evaluable subjects with remission in the subgroup / number of evaluable subjects in the subgroup and (n / N *100%).
(a), (b), and (c) represent p-values from interaction tests comparing BMI groups: <=24.9 vs 25-29.9, <=24.9 vs >=30, and 25-29.9 vs >=30 respectively.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-madrs-remi-pl-int.sas:t-madrs-remi-pl-int-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 14JUL2025

Summary of Montgomery-Asberg Depression Rating Scale (MADRS) Remission: Treatment by Subgroup Interaction: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 2 of 6

Subgroup Subgroup Category	Placebo (N=177)	Zuranolone (N=176)	p-value for Treatment by Subgroup Interaction Test
Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score Category, by median of baseline HAMD-17 total score			0.6235
Day 15			
<28, n / N (%)	16/54 (29.6)	27/63 (42.9)	
>=28, n / N (%)	29/118 (24.6)	51/111 (45.9)	
Day 45			
<28, n / N (%)	16/54 (29.6)	30/63 (47.6)	
>=28, n / N (%)	42/118 (35.6)	53/111 (47.7)	
Race Group (Black or African American, White)			0.1735
Day 15			
Black or African American, n / N (%)	11/49 (22.4)	26/56 (46.4)	
White, n / N (%)	30/109 (27.5)	50/112 (44.6)	
Day 45			
Black or African American, n / N (%)	13/49 (26.5)	26/56 (46.4)	
White, n / N (%)	42/109 (38.5)	56/112 (50.0)	

NOTE 1: p-value is derived using Method 1, which is the first among the three sequentially evaluated methods to yield an estimate without any warnings or errors. Method 1: Generalized Estimating Equations (GEE) with covariates including antidepressant use at baseline, baseline MADRS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, subgroup, subgroup-by-treatment interaction, subgroup-by-time point interaction, time point-by-study interaction, time point-by-treatment interaction, and subgroup-by-time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance, "Log" link function, and the binomial distribution. Method 2: Same as Method 1 but with a Poisson distribution. Method 3: Same as Method 2 but excluding the subgroup-by-time point-by-treatment covariate. NA indicates criteria not met for subgroup/interaction analysis.
NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
NOTE 3: MADRS remission is defined as MADRS total score <=10.
NOTE 4: n / N (%) = number of evaluable subjects with remission in the subgroup / number of evaluable subjects in the subgroup and (n / N *100%).
(a), (b), and (c) represent p-values from interaction tests comparing BMI groups: <=24.9 vs 25-29.9, <=24.9 vs >=30, and 25-29.9 vs >=30 respectively.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-madrs-remi-pl-int.sas:t-madrs-remi-pl-int-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 14JUL2025

Summary of Montgomery-Asberg Depression Rating Scale (MADRS) Remission: Treatment by Subgroup Interaction: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Subgroup Subgroup Category	Placebo (N=177)	Zuranolone (N=176)	p-value for Treatment by Subgroup Interaction Test
Antidepressant Use at Baseline			0.2610
Day 15			
Yes, n / N (%)	12/28 (42.9)	17/31 (54.8)	
No, n / N (%)	33/144 (22.9)	61/143 (42.7)	
Day 45			
Yes, n / N (%)	12/28 (42.9)	17/31 (54.8)	
No, n / N (%)	46/144 (31.9)	66/143 (46.2)	

NOTE 1: p-value is derived using Method 1, which is the first among the three sequentially evaluated methods to yield an estimate without any warnings or errors. Method 1: Generalized Estimating Equations (GEE) with covariates including antidepressant use at baseline, baseline MADRS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, subgroup, subgroup-by-treatment interaction, subgroup-by-time point interaction, time point-by-study interaction, time point-by-treatment interaction, and subgroup-by-time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance, "Log" link function, and the binomial distribution. Method 2: Same as Method 1 but with a Poisson distribution. Method 3: Same as Method 2 but excluding the subgroup-by-time point-by-treatment covariate. NA indicates criteria not met for subgroup/interaction analysis.
NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
NOTE 3: MADRS remission is defined as MADRS total score <=10.
NOTE 4: n / N (%) = number of evaluable subjects with remission in the subgroup / number of evaluable subjects in the subgroup and (n / N *100%).
(a), (b), and (c) represent p-values from interaction tests comparing BMI groups: <=24.9 vs 25-29.9, <=24.9 vs >=30, and 25-29.9 vs >=30 respectively.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-madrs-remi-pl-int.sas:t-madrs-remi-pl-int-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 14JUL2025

Summary of Montgomery-Asberg Depression Rating Scale (MADRS) Remission: Treatment by Subgroup Interaction: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Subgroup Subgroup Category	Placebo (N=177)	Zuranolone (N=176)	p-value for Treatment by Subgroup Interaction Test
BMI (kg/m^2) Group			0.1435(a) 0.7677(b) 0.0221(c)
Day 15			
<=24.9, n / N (%)	12/43 (27.9)	13/33 (39.4)	
25-29.9, n / N (%)	9/54 (16.7)	22/45 (48.9)	
>=30, n / N (%)	24/75 (32.0)	43/95 (45.3)	
Day 45			
<=24.9, n / N (%)	14/43 (32.6)	15/33 (45.5)	
25-29.9, n / N (%)	20/54 (37.0)	27/45 (60.0)	
>=30, n / N (%)	24/75 (32.0)	40/95 (42.1)	

NOTE 1: p-value is derived using Method 1, which is the first among the three sequentially evaluated methods to yield an estimate without any warnings or errors. Method 1: Generalized Estimating Equations (GEE) with covariates including antidepressant use at baseline, baseline MADRS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, subgroup, subgroup-by-treatment interaction, subgroup-by-time point interaction, time point-by-study interaction, time point-by-treatment interaction, and subgroup-by-time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance, "Log" link function, and the binomial distribution. Method 2: Same as Method 1 but with a Poisson distribution. Method 3: Same as Method 2 but excluding the subgroup-by-time point-by-treatment covariate. NA indicates criteria not met for subgroup/interaction analysis.
NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
NOTE 3: MADRS remission is defined as MADRS total score <=10.
NOTE 4: n / N (%) = number of evaluable subjects with remission in the subgroup / number of evaluable subjects in the subgroup and (n / N *100%).
(a), (b), and (c) represent p-values from interaction tests comparing BMI groups: <=24.9 vs 25-29.9, <=24.9 vs >=30, and 25-29.9 vs >=30 respectively.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-madrs-remi-pl-int.sas:t-madrs-remi-pl-int-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 14JUL2025

Summary of Montgomery-Asberg Depression Rating Scale (MADRS) Remission: Treatment by Subgroup Interaction: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Subgroup Subgroup Category	Placebo (N=177)	Zuranolone (N=176)	p-value for Treatment by Subgroup Interaction Test
Onset of PPD			0.8252
Day 15			
3rd Trimester, n / N (%)	17/62 (27.4)	28/66 (42.4)	
Postpartum, n / N (%)	28/110 (25.5)	50/108 (46.3)	
Day 45			
3rd Trimester, n / N (%)	20/62 (32.3)	34/66 (51.5)	
Postpartum, n / N (%)	38/110 (34.5)	49/108 (45.4)	
Family History of PPD			0.6960
Day 15			
Yes, n / N (%)	9/26 (34.6)	14/31 (45.2)	
No/Unknown, n / N (%)	36/146 (24.7)	64/143 (44.8)	
Day 45			
Yes, n / N (%)	10/26 (38.5)	16/31 (51.6)	
No/Unknown, n / N (%)	48/146 (32.9)	67/143 (46.9)	

NOTE 1: p-value is derived using Method 1, which is the first among the three sequentially evaluated methods to yield an estimate without any warnings or errors. Method 1: Generalized Estimating Equations (GEE) with covariates including antidepressant use at baseline, baseline MADRS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, subgroup, subgroup-by-treatment interaction, subgroup-by-time point interaction, time point-by-study interaction, time point-by-treatment interaction, and subgroup-by-time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance, "Log" link function, and the binomial distribution. Method 2: Same as Method 1 but with a Poisson distribution. Method 3: Same as Method 2 but excluding the subgroup-by-time point-by-treatment covariate. NA indicates criteria not met for subgroup/interaction analysis.
NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
NOTE 3: MADRS remission is defined as MADRS total score <=10.
NOTE 4: n / N (%) = number of evaluable subjects with remission in the subgroup / number of evaluable subjects in the subgroup and (n / N *100%).
(a), (b), and (c) represent p-values from interaction tests comparing BMI groups: <=24.9 vs 25-29.9, <=24.9 vs >=30, and 25-29.9 vs >=30 respectively.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-madrs-remi-pl-int.sas:t-madrs-remi-pl-int-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 14JUL2025

Summary of Montgomery-Asberg Depression Rating Scale (MADRS) Remission: Treatment by Subgroup Interaction: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Subgroup Subgroup Category	Placebo (N=177)	Zuranolone (N=176)	p-value for Treatment by Subgroup Interaction Test
History of PPD			0.3236
Day 15			
1st Episode, n / N (%)	38/145 (26.2)	64/147 (43.5)	
Recurrent Episode, n / N (%)	7/27 (25.9)	14/27 (51.9)	
Day 45			
1st Episode, n / N (%)	52/145 (35.9)	68/147 (46.3)	
Recurrent Episode, n / N (%)	6/27 (22.2)	15/27 (55.6)	
Depression with Elevated Anxiety , by Baseline HAMA Total Score			0.9719
Day 15			
<20, n / N (%)	8/29 (27.6)	15/34 (44.1)	
>=20, n / N (%)	37/143 (25.9)	63/140 (45.0)	
Day 45			
<20, n / N (%)	16/29 (55.2)	16/34 (47.1)	
>=20, n / N (%)	42/143 (29.4)	67/140 (47.9)	

NOTE 1: p-value is derived using Method 1, which is the first among the three sequentially evaluated methods to yield an estimate without any warnings or errors. Method 1: Generalized Estimating Equations (GEE) with covariates including antidepressant use at baseline, baseline MADRS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, subgroup, subgroup-by-treatment interaction, subgroup-by-time point interaction, time point-by-study interaction, time point-by-treatment interaction, and subgroup-by-time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance, "Log" link function, and the binomial distribution. Method 2: Same as Method 1 but with a Poisson distribution. Method 3: Same as Method 2 but excluding the subgroup-by-time point-by-treatment covariate. NA indicates criteria not met for subgroup/interaction analysis.
NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
NOTE 3: MADRS remission is defined as MADRS total score <=10.
NOTE 4: n / N (%) = number of evaluable subjects with remission in the subgroup / number of evaluable subjects in the subgroup and (n / N *100%).
(a), (b), and (c) represent p-values from interaction tests comparing BMI groups: <=24.9 vs 25-29.9, <=24.9 vs >=30, and 25-29.9 vs >=30 respectively.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-madrs-remi-pl-int.sas:t-madrs-remi-pl-int-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 14JUL2025

2.2.3.1 .2 .2 Subgruppenanalysen

2.2.3.1 .2 .2 .1 Alter

Summary of Montgomery-Asberg Depression Rating Scale (MADRS) Remission by Age Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 1 of 4

Age Group (years) = 18-24

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=39)	Zuranolone (N =37)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	36	36
Day 8		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	8 (22.2)	13 (36.1)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	0	0
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.433
95% CI for the RR		(0.663, 3.094)
p-value for RR		0.3601
Day 15		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	12 (33.3)	22 (61.1)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	0	0
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.856
95% CI for the RR		(1.084, 3.179)
p-value for RR		0.0243

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline MADRS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.
NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
[1] Number of subjects with non-missing MADRS total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.
[2] Number of subjects with a MADRS remission (defined as MADRS total score <=10). Missing MADRS total score at the visit has been imputed as "no remission". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-madrs-remi-pl-by.sas:t-madrs-remi-pl-by-age-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Montgomery-Asberg Depression Rating Scale (MADRS) Remission by Age Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 2 of 4

Age Group (years) = 18-24

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=39)	Zuranolone (N =37)
Day 45		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	11 (30.6)	18 (50.0)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	1 (2.8)	2 (5.6)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.586
95% CI for the RR		(0.873, 2.883)
p-value for RR		0.1302

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline MADRS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing MADRS total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a MADRS remission (defined as MADRS total score <=10). Missing MADRS total score at the visit has been imputed as "no remission". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-madrs-remi-pl-by.sas:t-madrs-remi-pl-by-age-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Montgomery-Asberg Depression Rating Scale (MADRS) Remission by Age Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 3 of 4

Age Group (years) = 25-45

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=138)	Zuranolone (N =139)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	136	138
Day 8		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	30 (22.1)	37 (26.8)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	4 (2.9)	6 (4.3)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.099
95% CI for the RR		(0.731, 1.652)
p-value for RR		0.6490
Day 15		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	33 (24.3)	56 (40.6)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	10 (7.4)	8 (5.8)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.587
95% CI for the RR		(1.113, 2.263)
p-value for RR		0.0107

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline MADRS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing MADRS total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a MADRS remission (defined as MADRS total score <=10). Missing MADRS total score at the visit has been imputed as "no remission". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-madrs-remi-pl-by.sas:t-madrs-remi-pl-by-age-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Montgomery-Asberg Depression Rating Scale (MADRS) Remission by Age Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 4 of 4

Age Group (years) = 25-45

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=138)	Zuranolone (N =139)
Day 45		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	47 (34.6)	65 (47.1)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	18 (13.2)	15 (10.9)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.302
95% CI for the RR		(0.977, 1.736)
p-value for RR		0.0721

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline MADRS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing MADRS total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a MADRS remission (defined as MADRS total score <=10). Missing MADRS total score at the visit has been imputed as "no remission". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-madrs-remi-pl-by.sas:t-madrs-remi-pl-by-age-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

2.2.3.1 .2 .2 .2 Schwere der Erkrankung

Summary of Montgomery-Asberg Depression Rating Scale (MADRS) Remission by Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 1 of 4

Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score Category < 28 (Median of Baseline HAM-D Total Score)

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=54)	Zuranolone (N =63)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	54	63
Day 8		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	11 (20.4)	14 (22.2)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	0	2 (3.2)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.999
95% CI for the RR		(0.510, 1.955)
p-value for RR		0.9966
Day 15		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	16 (29.6)	27 (42.9)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	2 (3.7)	3 (4.8)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.410
95% CI for the RR		(0.855, 2.326)
p-value for RR		0.1782

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline MADRS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure and "Log" link function.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing MADRS total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a MADRS remission (defined as MADRS total score <=10). Missing MADRS total score at the visit has been imputed as "no remission". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-madrs-remi-pl-by.sas:t-madrs-remi-pl-by-hamd-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Montgomery-Asberg Depression Rating Scale (MADRS) Remission by Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 2 of 4

Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score Category < 28 (Median of Baseline HAM-D Total Score)

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=54)	Zuranolone (N =63)
Day 45		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	16 (29.6)	30 (47.6)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	5 (9.3)	5 (7.9)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.560
95% CI for the RR		(0.966, 2.520)
p-value for RR		0.0689

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline MADRS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure and "Log" link function.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing MADRS total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a MADRS remission (defined as MADRS total score <=10). Missing MADRS total score at the visit has been imputed as "no remission". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-madrs-remi-pl-by.sas:t-madrs-remi-pl-by-hamd-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Montgomery-Asberg Depression Rating Scale (MADRS) Remission by Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 3 of 4

Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score Category >= 28 (Median of Baseline HAM-D Total Score)

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=119)	Zuranolone (N =111)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	118	111
Day 8		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	27 (22.9)	36 (32.4)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	4 (3.4)	4 (3.6)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.328
95% CI for the RR		(0.867, 2.035)
p-value for RR		0.1924
Day 15		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	29 (24.6)	51 (45.9)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	8 (6.8)	5 (4.5)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.796
95% CI for the RR		(1.246, 2.590)
p-value for RR		0.0017

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline MADRS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure and "Log" link function.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing MADRS total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a MADRS remission (defined as MADRS total score <=10). Missing MADRS total score at the visit has been imputed as "no remission". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-madrs-remi-pl-by.sas:t-madrs-remi-pl-by-hamd-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Montgomery-Asberg Depression Rating Scale (MADRS) Remission by Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 4 of 4

Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score Category >= 28 (Median of Baseline HAM-D Total Score)

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=119)	Zuranolone (N =111)
Day 45		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	42 (35.6)	53 (47.7)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	14 (11.9)	12 (10.8)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.320
95% CI for the RR		(0.978, 1.782)
p-value for RR		0.0698

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline MADRS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure and "Log" link function.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing MADRS total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a MADRS remission (defined as MADRS total score <=10). Missing MADRS total score at the visit has been imputed as "no remission". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-madrs-remi-pl-by.sas:t-madrs-remi-pl-by-hamd-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

2.2.3.1 .2 .2 .3 Abstammung

Summary of Montgomery-Asberg Depression Rating Scale (MADRS) Remission by Race Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 1 of 4

Race Group = Black or African American

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=53)	Zuranolone (N =57)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	49	56
Day 8		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	8 (16.3)	18 (32.1)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	3 (6.1)	2 (3.6)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		2.117
95% CI for the RR		(1.022, 4.387)
p-value for RR		0.0437
Day 15		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	11 (22.4)	26 (46.4)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	5 (10.2)	3 (5.4)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		2.236
95% CI for the RR		(1.260, 3.968)
p-value for RR		0.0060

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline MADRS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure and "Log" link function.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing MADRS total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a MADRS remission (defined as MADRS total score <=10). Missing MADRS total score at the visit has been imputed as "no remission". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-madrs-remi-pl-by.sas:t-madrs-remi-pl-by-race-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Montgomery-Asberg Depression Rating Scale (MADRS) Remission by Race Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 2 of 4

Race Group = Black or African American

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=53)	Zuranolone (N =57)
Day 45		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	13 (26.5)	26 (46.4)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	7 (14.3)	4 (7.1)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.824
95% CI for the RR		(1.058, 3.142)
p-value for RR		0.0304

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline MADRS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure and "Log" link function.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing MADRS total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a MADRS remission (defined as MADRS total score <=10). Missing MADRS total score at the visit has been imputed as "no remission". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-madrs-remi-pl-by.sas:t-madrs-remi-pl-by-race-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Montgomery-Asberg Depression Rating Scale (MADRS) Remission by Race Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 3 of 4

Race Group = White

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=110)	Zuranolone (N =113)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	109	112
Day 8		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	26 (23.9)	31 (27.7)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	0	4 (3.6)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.109
95% CI for the RR		(0.715, 1.720)
p-value for RR		0.6429
Day 15		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	30 (27.5)	50 (44.6)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	4 (3.7)	5 (4.5)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.579
95% CI for the RR		(1.100, 2.267)
p-value for RR		0.0133

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline MADRS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure and "Log" link function.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing MADRS total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a MADRS remission (defined as MADRS total score <=10). Missing MADRS total score at the visit has been imputed as "no remission". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-madrs-remi-pl-by.sas:t-madrs-remi-pl-by-race-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Montgomery-Asberg Depression Rating Scale (MADRS) Remission by Race Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 4 of 4

Race Group = White

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=110)	Zuranolone (N =113)
Day 45		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	42 (38.5)	56 (50.0)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	11 (10.1)	12 (10.7)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.306
95% CI for the RR		(0.975, 1.749)
p-value for RR		0.0739

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline MADRS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure and "Log" link function.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing MADRS total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a MADRS remission (defined as MADRS total score <=10). Missing MADRS total score at the visit has been imputed as "no remission". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-madrs-remi-pl-by.sas:t-madrs-remi-pl-by-race-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

2.2.3.1 .2 .2 .4 Antidepressiva-Nutzung

Summary of Montgomery-Asberg Depression Rating Scale (MADRS) Remission by Baseline Antidepressant Use: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 1 of 4

Antidepressant Use at Baseline = Yes

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=28)	Zuranolone (N =31)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	28	31
Day 8		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	8 (28.6)	8 (25.8)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	0	1 (3.2)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.834
95% CI for the RR		(0.366, 1.900)
p-value for RR		0.6662
Day 15		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	12 (42.9)	17 (54.8)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	0	2 (6.5)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.324
95% CI for the RR		(0.774, 2.262)
p-value for RR		0.3053

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for baseline MADRS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure and "Log" link function.
NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
[1] Number of subjects with non-missing MADRS total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.
[2] Number of subjects with a MADRS remission (defined as MADRS total score <=10). Missing MADRS total score at the visit has been imputed as "no remission". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-madrs-remi-pl-by.sas:t-madrs-remi-pl-by-adt-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Montgomery-Asberg Depression Rating Scale (MADRS) Remission by Baseline Antidepressant Use: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 2 of 4

Antidepressant Use at Baseline = Yes

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=28)	Zuranolone (N =31)
Day 45		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	12 (42.9)	17 (54.8)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	3 (10.7)	1 (3.2)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.329
95% CI for the RR		(0.780, 2.264)
p-value for RR		0.2962

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for baseline MADRS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure and "Log" link function.
NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
[1] Number of subjects with non-missing MADRS total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.
[2] Number of subjects with a MADRS remission (defined as MADRS total score <=10). Missing MADRS total score at the visit has been imputed as "no remission". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-madrs-remi-pl-by.sas:t-madrs-remi-pl-by-adt-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Montgomery-Asberg Depression Rating Scale (MADRS) Remission by Baseline Antidepressant Use: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 3 of 4

Antidepressant Use at Baseline = No

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=149)	Zuranolone (N =145)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	144	143
Day 8		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	30 (20.8)	42 (29.4)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	4 (2.8)	5 (3.5)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.418
95% CI for the RR		(0.948, 2.121)
p-value for RR		0.0892
Day 15		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	33 (22.9)	61 (42.7)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	10 (6.9)	6 (4.2)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.855
95% CI for the RR		(1.301, 2.646)
p-value for RR		0.0006

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for baseline MADRS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure and "Log" link function.
NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
[1] Number of subjects with non-missing MADRS total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.
[2] Number of subjects with a MADRS remission (defined as MADRS total score <=10). Missing MADRS total score at the visit has been imputed as "no remission". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-madrs-remi-pl-by.sas:t-madrs-remi-pl-by-adt-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Montgomery-Asberg Depression Rating Scale (MADRS) Remission by Baseline Antidepressant Use: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 4 of 4

Antidepressant Use at Baseline = No

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=149)	Zuranolone (N =145)
Day 45		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	46 (31.9)	66 (46.2)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	16 (11.1)	16 (11.2)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.448
95% CI for the RR		(1.078, 1.946)
p-value for RR		0.0140

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for baseline MADRS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure and "Log" link function.
NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
[1] Number of subjects with non-missing MADRS total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.
[2] Number of subjects with a MADRS remission (defined as MADRS total score <=10). Missing MADRS total score at the visit has been imputed as "no remission". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-madrs-remi-pl-by.sas:t-madrs-remi-pl-by-adt-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

2.2.3.1 .2 .2 .5 BMI

Summary of Montgomery-Asberg Depression Rating Scale (MADRS) Remission by Baseline BMI (kg/m^2) Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 1 of 6

BMI (kg/m2) Group 2 = <=24.9

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=43)	Zuranolone (N =33)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	43	33
Day 8		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	9 (20.9)	7 (21.2)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	1 (2.3)	2 (6.1)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.061
95% CI for the RR		(0.428, 2.628)
p-value for RR		0.8982
Day 15		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	12 (27.9)	13 (39.4)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	2 (4.7)	2 (6.1)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.480
95% CI for the RR		(0.770, 2.845)
p-value for RR		0.2394

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline MADRS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing MADRS total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a MADRS remission (defined as MADRS total score <=10). Missing MADRS total score at the visit has been imputed as "no remission". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-madrs-remi-pl-by.sas:t-madrs-remi-pl-by-bmi-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Montgomery-Asberg Depression Rating Scale (MADRS) Remission by Baseline BMI (kg/m^2) Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 2 of 6

BMI (kg/m2) Group 2 = <=24.9

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=43)	Zuranolone (N =33)
Day 45		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	14 (32.6)	15 (45.5)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	3 (7.0)	6 (18.2)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.453
95% CI for the RR		(0.836, 2.524)
p-value for RR		0.1851

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline MADRS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing MADRS total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a MADRS remission (defined as MADRS total score <=10). Missing MADRS total score at the visit has been imputed as "no remission". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-madrs-remi-pl-by.sas:t-madrs-remi-pl-by-bmi-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Montgomery-Asberg Depression Rating Scale (MADRS) Remission by Baseline BMI (kg/m^2) Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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BMI (kg/m2) Group 2 = 25-29.9

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=54)	Zuranolone (N =45)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	54	45
Day 8		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	8 (14.8)	19 (42.2)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	2 (3.7)	2 (4.4)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		2.521
95% CI for the RR		(1.232, 5.156)
p-value for RR		0.0113
Day 15		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	9 (16.7)	22 (48.9)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	4 (7.4)	2 (4.4)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		2.699
95% CI for the RR		(1.399, 5.208)
p-value for RR		0.0031

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline MADRS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing MADRS total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a MADRS remission (defined as MADRS total score <=10). Missing MADRS total score at the visit has been imputed as "no remission". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-madrs-remi-pl-by.sas:t-madrs-remi-pl-by-bmi-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Montgomery-Asberg Depression Rating Scale (MADRS) Remission by Baseline BMI (kg/m^2) Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 4 of 6

BMI (kg/m2) Group 2 = 25-29.9

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=54)	Zuranolone (N =45)
Day 45		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	20 (37.0)	27 (60.0)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	6 (11.1)	5 (11.1)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.501
95% CI for the RR		(0.991, 2.273)
p-value for RR		0.0553

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline MADRS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing MADRS total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a MADRS remission (defined as MADRS total score <=10). Missing MADRS total score at the visit has been imputed as "no remission". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-madrs-remi-pl-by.sas:t-madrs-remi-pl-by-bmi-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Montgomery-Asberg Depression Rating Scale (MADRS) Remission by Baseline BMI (kg/m^2) Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 5 of 6

BMI (kg/m2) Group 2 = >=30

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=76)	Zuranolone (N =95)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	75	95
Day 8		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	21 (28.0)	24 (25.3)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	1 (1.3)	2 (2.1)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.906
95% CI for the RR		(0.551, 1.488)
p-value for RR		0.6958
Day 15		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	24 (32.0)	43 (45.3)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	4 (5.3)	4 (4.2)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.412
95% CI for the RR		(0.953, 2.090)
p-value for RR		0.0851

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline MADRS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing MADRS total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a MADRS remission (defined as MADRS total score <=10). Missing MADRS total score at the visit has been imputed as "no remission". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-madrs-remi-pl-by.sas:t-madrs-remi-pl-by-bmi-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Montgomery-Asberg Depression Rating Scale (MADRS) Remission by Baseline BMI (kg/m^2) Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 6 of 6

BMI (kg/m2) Group 2 = >=30

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=76)	Zuranolone (N =95)
Day 45		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	24 (32.0)	40 (42.1)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	10 (13.3)	6 (6.3)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.314
95% CI for the RR		(0.879, 1.964)
p-value for RR		0.1836

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline MADRS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing MADRS total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a MADRS remission (defined as MADRS total score <=10). Missing MADRS total score at the visit has been imputed as "no remission". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-madrs-remi-pl-by.sas:t-madrs-remi-pl-by-bmi-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

2.2.3.1 .2 .2 .6 Beginn der PPD

Summary of Montgomery-Asberg Depression Rating Scale (MADRS) Remission by Onset of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 1 of 4

Onset of PPD = 3rd trimester

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=64)	Zuranolone (N =67)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	62	66
Day 8		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	13 (21.0)	19 (28.8)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	4 (6.5)	2 (3.0)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.318
95% CI for the RR		(0.729, 2.384)
p-value for RR		0.3604
Day 15		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	17 (27.4)	28 (42.4)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	5 (8.1)	3 (4.5)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.551
95% CI for the RR		(0.958, 2.513)
p-value for RR		0.0744

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline MADRS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure and "Log" link function.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing MADRS total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a MADRS remission (defined as MADRS total score <=10). Missing MADRS total score at the visit has been imputed as "no remission". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-madrs-remi-pl-by.sas:t-madrs-remi-pl-by-onset-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Montgomery-Asberg Depression Rating Scale (MADRS) Remission by Onset of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 2 of 4

Onset of PPD = 3rd trimester

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=64)	Zuranolone (N =67)
Day 45		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	20 (32.3)	34 (51.5)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	9 (14.5)	9 (13.6)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.583
95% CI for the RR		(1.039, 2.413)
p-value for RR		0.0325

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline MADRS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure and "Log" link function.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing MADRS total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a MADRS remission (defined as MADRS total score <=10). Missing MADRS total score at the visit has been imputed as "no remission". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-madrs-remi-pl-by.sas:t-madrs-remi-pl-by-onset-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Montgomery-Asberg Depression Rating Scale (MADRS) Remission by Onset of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 3 of 4

Onset of PPD = Postpartum

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=113)	Zuranolone (N =109)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	110	108
Day 8		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	25 (22.7)	31 (28.7)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	0	4 (3.7)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.220
95% CI for the RR		(0.776, 1.918)
p-value for RR		0.3886
Day 15		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	28 (25.5)	50 (46.3)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	5 (4.5)	5 (4.6)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.785
95% CI for the RR		(1.231, 2.590)
p-value for RR		0.0023

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline MADRS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure and "Log" link function.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing MADRS total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a MADRS remission (defined as MADRS total score <=10). Missing MADRS total score at the visit has been imputed as "no remission". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-madrs-remi-pl-by.sas:t-madrs-remi-pl-by-onset-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Montgomery-Asberg Depression Rating Scale (MADRS) Remission by Onset of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 4 of 4

Onset of PPD = Postpartum

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=113)	Zuranolone (N =109)
Day 45		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	38 (34.5)	49 (45.4)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	10 (9.1)	8 (7.4)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.317
95% CI for the RR		(0.952, 1.823)
p-value for RR		0.0967

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline MADRS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure and "Log" link function.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing MADRS total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a MADRS remission (defined as MADRS total score <=10). Missing MADRS total score at the visit has been imputed as "no remission". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-madrs-remi-pl-by.sas:t-madrs-remi-pl-by-onset-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

2.2.3.1 .2 .2 .7 PPD in der Familie

Summary of Montgomery-Asberg Depression Rating Scale (MADRS) Remission by Family History of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 1 of 4

Family History of PPD = Yes

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=26)	Zuranolone (N =31)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	26	31
Day 8		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	6 (23.1)	10 (32.3)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	1 (3.8)	0
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.374
95% CI for the RR		(0.571, 3.305)
p-value for RR		0.4779
Day 15		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	9 (34.6)	14 (45.2)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	3 (11.5)	1 (3.2)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.285
95% CI for the RR		(0.667, 2.474)
p-value for RR		0.4534

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline MADRS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing MADRS total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a MADRS remission (defined as MADRS total score <=10). Missing MADRS total score at the visit has been imputed as "no remission". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-madrs-remi-pl-by.sas:t-madrs-remi-pl-by-fhist-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Montgomery-Asberg Depression Rating Scale (MADRS) Remission by Family History of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 2 of 4

Family History of PPD = Yes

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=26)	Zuranolone (N =31)
Day 45		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	10 (38.5)	16 (51.6)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	4 (15.4)	2 (6.5)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.317
95% CI for the RR		(0.733, 2.368)
p-value for RR		0.3570

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline MADRS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing MADRS total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a MADRS remission (defined as MADRS total score <=10). Missing MADRS total score at the visit has been imputed as "no remission". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-madrs-remi-pl-by.sas:t-madrs-remi-pl-by-fhist-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Montgomery-Asberg Depression Rating Scale (MADRS) Remission by Family History of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 3 of 4

Family History of PPD = No

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=151)	Zuranolone (N =145)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	146	143
Day 8		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	32 (21.9)	40 (28.0)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	3 (2.1)	6 (4.2)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.255
95% CI for the RR		(0.842, 1.870)
p-value for RR		0.2647
Day 15		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	36 (24.7)	64 (44.8)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	7 (4.8)	7 (4.9)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.791
95% CI for the RR		(1.282, 2.502)
p-value for RR		0.0006

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline MADRS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing MADRS total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a MADRS remission (defined as MADRS total score <=10). Missing MADRS total score at the visit has been imputed as "no remission". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-madrs-remi-pl-by.sas:t-madrs-remi-pl-by-fhist-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Montgomery-Asberg Depression Rating Scale (MADRS) Remission by Family History of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Family History of PPD = No

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=151)	Zuranolone (N =145)
Day 45		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	48 (32.9)	67 (46.9)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	15 (10.3)	15 (10.5)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.411
95% CI for the RR		(1.058, 1.883)
p-value for RR		0.0192

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline MADRS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing MADRS total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a MADRS remission (defined as MADRS total score <=10). Missing MADRS total score at the visit has been imputed as "no remission". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-madrs-remi-pl-by.sas:t-madrs-remi-pl-by-fhist-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

2.2.3.1 .2 .2 .8 PPD in der Anamnese

Summary of Montgomery-Asberg Depression Rating Scale (MADRS) Remission by History of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 1 of 4

History of PPD = 1st Episode

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=150)	Zuranolone (N =149)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	145	147
Day 8		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	31 (21.4)	40 (27.2)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	3 (2.1)	6 (4.1)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.240
95% CI for the RR		(0.828, 1.859)
p-value for RR		0.2969
Day 15		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	38 (26.2)	64 (43.5)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	8 (5.5)	8 (5.4)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.630
95% CI for the RR		(1.177, 2.256)
p-value for RR		0.0033

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline MADRS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing MADRS total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a MADRS remission (defined as MADRS total score <=10). Missing MADRS total score at the visit has been imputed as "no remission". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-madrs-remi-pl-by.sas:t-madrs-remi-pl-by-hist-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Montgomery-Asberg Depression Rating Scale (MADRS) Remission by History of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 2 of 4

History of PPD = 1st Episode

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=150)	Zuranolone (N =149)
Day 45		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	52 (35.9)	68 (46.3)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	16 (11.0)	15 (10.2)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.276
95% CI for the RR		(0.968, 1.683)
p-value for RR		0.0838

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline MADRS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing MADRS total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a MADRS remission (defined as MADRS total score <=10). Missing MADRS total score at the visit has been imputed as "no remission". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-madrs-remi-pl-by.sas:t-madrs-remi-pl-by-hist-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Montgomery-Asberg Depression Rating Scale (MADRS) Remission by History of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 3 of 4

History of PPD = Recurrent Episode

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=27)	Zuranolone (N =27)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	27	27
Day 8		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	7 (25.9)	10 (37.0)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	1 (3.7)	0
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.048
95% CI for the RR		(0.418, 2.626)
p-value for RR		0.9210
Day 15		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	7 (25.9)	14 (51.9)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	2 (7.4)	0
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.395
95% CI for the RR		(0.601, 3.240)
p-value for RR		0.4381

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline MADRS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing MADRS total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a MADRS remission (defined as MADRS total score <=10). Missing MADRS total score at the visit has been imputed as "no remission". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-madrs-remi-pl-by.sas:t-madrs-remi-pl-by-hist-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Montgomery-Asberg Depression Rating Scale (MADRS) Remission by History of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 4 of 4

History of PPD = Recurrent Episode

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=27)	Zuranolone (N =27)
Day 45		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	6 (22.2)	15 (55.6)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	3 (11.1)	2 (7.4)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.830
95% CI for the RR		(0.749, 4.469)
p-value for RR		0.1850

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline MADRS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing MADRS total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a MADRS remission (defined as MADRS total score <=10). Missing MADRS total score at the visit has been imputed as "no remission". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-madrs-remi-pl-by.sas:t-madrs-remi-pl-by-hist-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

2.2.3.1 .2 .2 .9 Depression mit Angst

Summary of Montgomery-Asberg Depression Rating Scale (MADRS) Remission by Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score): Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 1 of 4

Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score) = <20

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=29)	Zuranolone (N =34)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	29	34
Day 8		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	4 (13.8)	11 (32.4)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	1 (3.4)	2 (5.9)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		2.024
95% CI for the RR		(0.789, 5.194)
p-value for RR		0.1425
Day 15		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	8 (27.6)	15 (44.1)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	1 (3.4)	2 (5.9)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.459
95% CI for the RR		(0.745, 2.855)
p-value for RR		0.2706

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline MADRS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure and "Log" link function.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing MADRS total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a MADRS remission (defined as MADRS total score <=10). Missing MADRS total score at the visit has been imputed as "no remission". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-madrs-remi-pl-by.sas:t-madrs-remi-pl-by-hama-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Montgomery-Asberg Depression Rating Scale (MADRS) Remission by Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score): Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 2 of 4

Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score) = <20

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=29)	Zuranolone (N =34)
Day 45		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	16 (55.2)	16 (47.1)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	1 (3.4)	3 (8.8)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.821
95% CI for the RR		(0.500, 1.347)
p-value for RR		0.4346

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline MADRS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure and "Log" link function.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing MADRS total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a MADRS remission (defined as MADRS total score <=10). Missing MADRS total score at the visit has been imputed as "no remission". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-madrs-remi-pl-by.sas:t-madrs-remi-pl-by-hama-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Montgomery-Asberg Depression Rating Scale (MADRS) Remission by Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score): Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 3 of 4

Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score) = >=20

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=144)	Zuranolone (N =140)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	143	140
Day 8		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	34 (23.8)	39 (27.9)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	3 (2.1)	4 (2.9)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.148
95% CI for the RR		(0.774, 1.704)
p-value for RR		0.4925
Day 15		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	37 (25.9)	63 (45.0)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	9 (6.3)	6 (4.3)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.729
95% CI for the RR		(1.251, 2.389)
p-value for RR		0.0009

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline MADRS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure and "Log" link function.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing MADRS total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a MADRS remission (defined as MADRS total score <=10). Missing MADRS total score at the visit has been imputed as "no remission". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-madrs-remi-pl-by.sas:t-madrs-remi-pl-by-hama-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Montgomery-Asberg Depression Rating Scale (MADRS) Remission by Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score): Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 4 of 4

Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score) = >=20

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=144)	Zuranolone (N =140)
Day 45		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	42 (29.4)	67 (47.9)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	18 (12.6)	14 (10.0)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.613
95% CI for the RR		(1.193, 2.179)
p-value for RR		0.0019

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline MADRS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure and "Log" link function.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing MADRS total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a MADRS remission (defined as MADRS total score <=10). Missing MADRS total score at the visit has been imputed as "no remission". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

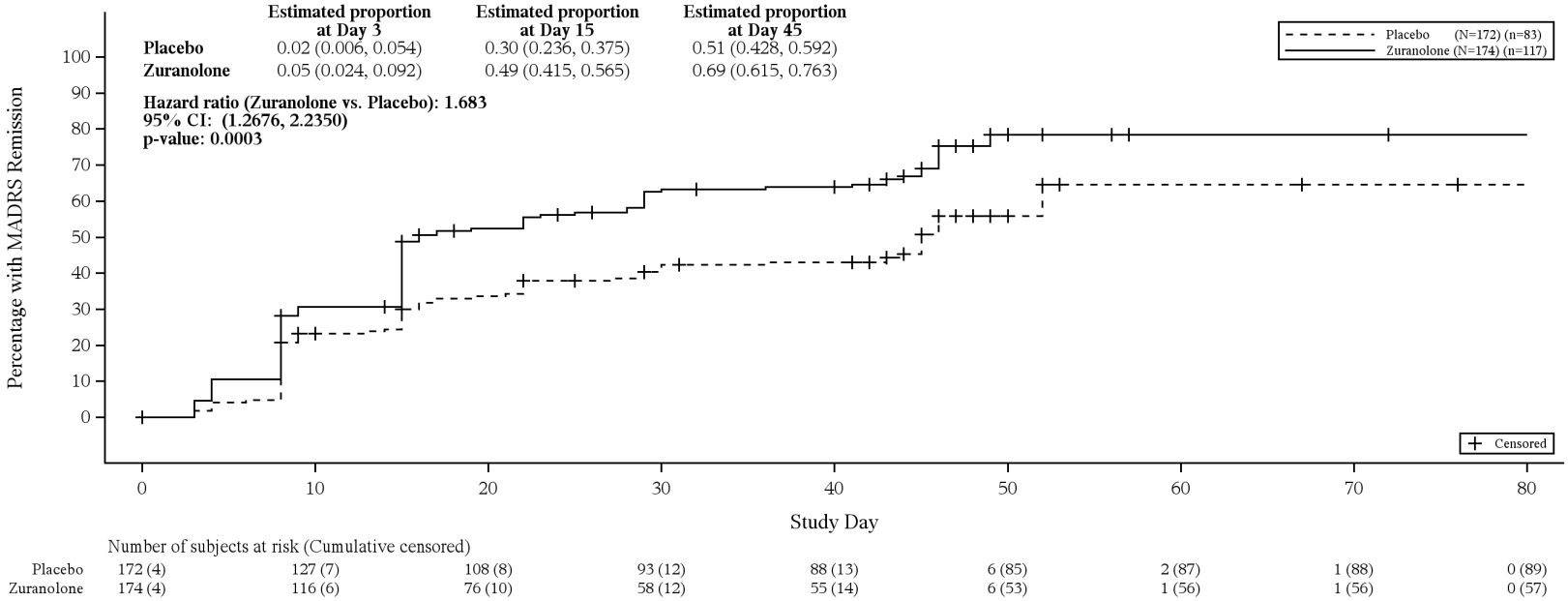
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-madrs-remi-pl-by.sas:t-madrs-remi-pl-by-hama-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

2.2.3.2 TTE-Analysen

2.2.3.2 .1 ITT-Population

Kaplan-Meier Plot for Time to First Montgomery-Asberg Depression Rating Scale (MADRS) Remission: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 1 of 1



Abbreviations: N=number of evaluable subjects; n=number of subjects with remission.
NOTE 1: Subjects with non-missing MADRS total score at Baseline are included in the analysis. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.
NOTE 2: MADRS remission is defined as MADRS total score <=10. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.
NOTE 3: The estimated proportion of subjects with event are based on Kaplan-Meier product limit method. Hazard ratio, 95% confidence interval and p-value are based on Cox proportional hazard model adjusted for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline MADRS total score, study, and treatment.
Source: biib125/v_a/amnog_kmplots/f-madrs-remi-tte-pl-ovr.sas:f-madrs-remi-tte-pl-ovr-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 17DEC2025

Summary of Time to First Montgomery-Asberg Depression Rating Scale (MADRS) Remission: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 1 of 1

	Placebo (N=177)	Zuranolone (N=176)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	172	174
Number of subjects with response, n (%) [2]	83 (48.3)	117 (67.2)
Time to first MADRS remission (days) [3]		
25th percentile - Q1 (95% CI)	15.0 (8.0 , 16.0)	8.0 (8.0 , 15.0)
50th percentile - median (95% CI)	45.0 (30.0, NE)	16.0 (15.0 , 28.0)
75th percentile - Q3 (95% CI)	NE (52.0, NE)	46.0 (45.0, NE)
HR - Hazard Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo) [4]		1.683
95% CI for the HR		(1.2676 , 2.2350)
p-value for the HR		0.0003

NOTE 1: MADRS remission is defined as having a MADRS total score <=10. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing MADRS total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a MADRS remission. The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

[3] Kaplan-Meier estimates. NE=not estimable.

[4] From Cox proportional hazards model with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline MADRS total score, study, and treatment.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-madrs-remi-tte-pl-ovr.sas:t-madrs-remi-tte-pl-ovr-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 14JUL2025

2.2.3.2 .2 Subgruppen

2.2.3.2 .2 .1 Interaktionstest

Summary of Time to First Montgomery-Asberg Depression Rating Scale (MADRS) Remission: Treatment by Subgroup Interaction: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 1 of 2

Subgroup Subgroup Category	Placebo (N=177)	Zuranolone (N=176)	p-value for Treatment by Subgroup Interaction Test
Number of evaluable subjects	172	174	
Number of subjects with response, n (%)	83 (48.3)	117 (67.2)	
Age Group (years)			
18 - 24, n / N (%)	18/36 (50.0)	29/36 (80.6)	0.1245
25 - 45, n / N (%)	65/136 (47.8)	88/138 (63.8)	
Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score Category, by median of baseline HAMD-17 total score			
<28, n / N (%)	23/54 (42.6)	37/63 (58.7)	0.5638
>=28, n / N (%)	60/118 (50.8)	80/111 (72.1)	
Race Group (Black or African American, White)			
Black or African American, n / N (%)	22/49 (44.9)	35/56 (62.5)	0.9481
White, n / N (%)	56/109 (51.4)	80/112 (71.4)	
Antidepressant Use at Baseline			
Yes, n / N (%)	19/28 (67.9)	20/31 (64.5)	0.1299
No, n / N (%)	64/144 (44.4)	97/143 (67.8)	

NOTE 1: p-value is based on the Cox proportional hazards model with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline MADRS total score, study, treatment, subgroup, and subgroup-by-treatment interaction. NA indicates criteria not met for subgroup/interaction analysis.
NOTE 2: MADRS remission is defined as having a MADRS total score <=10. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.
NOTE 3: n / N (%) = number of evaluable subjects with remission in the subgroup / number of evaluable subjects in the subgroup and (n / N *100%).
(a), (b), and (c) represent p-values from interaction tests comparing BMI groups: <=24.9 vs 25-29.9, <=24.9 vs >=30, and 25-29.9 vs >=30 respectively.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-madrs-remi-tte-pl-int.sas:t-madrs-remi-tte-pl-int-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 14JUL2025

Summary of Time to First Montgomery-Asberg Depression Rating Scale (MADRS) Remission: Treatment by Subgroup Interaction: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 2 of 2

Subgroup Subgroup Category	Placebo (N=177)	Zuranolone (N=176)	p-value for Treatment by Subgroup Interaction Test
BMI (kg/m^2) Group			
<=24.9, n / N (%)	19/43 (44.2)	20/33 (60.6)	0.5658(a)
25-29.9, n / N (%)	25/54 (46.3)	31/45 (68.9)	0.5800(b)
>=30, n / N (%)	39/75 (52.0)	65/95 (68.4)	0.1809(c)
Onset of PPD			
3rd Trimester, n / N (%)	29/62 (46.8)	44/66 (66.7)	0.8802
Postpartum, n / N (%)	54/110 (49.1)	73/108 (67.6)	
Family History of PPD			
Yes, n / N (%)	16/26 (61.5)	22/31 (71.0)	0.4304
No/Unknown, n / N (%)	67/146 (45.9)	95/143 (66.4)	
History of PPD			
1st Episode, n / N (%)	73/145 (50.3)	96/147 (65.3)	0.1721
Recurrent Episode, n / N (%)	10/27 (37.0)	21/27 (77.8)	
Depression with Elevated Anxiety , by Baseline HAMA Total Score			
<20, n / N (%)	17/29 (58.6)	23/34 (67.6)	0.6016
>=20, n / N (%)	66/143 (46.2)	94/140 (67.1)	

NOTE 1: p-value is based on the Cox proportional hazards model with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline MADRS total score, study, treatment, subgroup, and subgroup-by-treatment interaction. NA indicates criteria not met for subgroup/interaction analysis.
NOTE 2: MADRS remission is defined as having a MADRS total score <=10. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.
NOTE 3: n / N (%) = number of evaluable subjects with remission in the subgroup / number of evaluable subjects in the subgroup and (n / N *100%).
(a), (b), and (c) represent p-values from interaction tests comparing BMI groups: <=24.9 vs 25-29.9, <=24.9 vs >=30, and 25-29.9 vs >=30 respectively.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-madrs-remi-tte-pl-int.sas:t-madrs-remi-tte-pl-int-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 14JUL2025

2.2.3.2 .2 .2 Subgruppenanalysen

2.2.3.2 .2 .2 .1 Alter

Summary of Time to First Montgomery-Asberg Depression Rating Scale (MADRS) Remission by Age Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 1 of 2

Age Group (years) = 18-24

	Placebo (N=39)	Zuranolone (N=37)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	36	36
Number of subjects with response, n (%) [2]	18 (50.0)	29 (80.6)
Time to first MADRS remission (days) [3]		
25th percentile - Q1 (95% CI)	9.0 (4.0 , 17.0)	8.0 (3.0 , 8.0)
50th percentile - median (95% CI)	45.0 (15.0, NE)	15.0 (8.0 , 16.0)
75th percentile - Q3 (95% CI)	NE (NE, NE)	22.0 (15.0, NE)
HR - Hazard Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo) [4]		2.451
95% CI for the HR		(1.3087 , 4.5888)
p-value for the HR		0.0051

NOTE 1: MADRS remission is defined as having a MADRS total score <=10. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing MADRS total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a MADRS remission. The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

[3] Kaplan-Meier estimates. NE=not estimable.

[4] From Cox proportional hazards model with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline MADRS total score, study, and treatment.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-madrs-remi-tte-pl-by.sas:t-madrs-remi-tte-pl-by-age-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Time to First Montgomery-Asberg Depression Rating Scale (MADRS) Remission by Age Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 2 of 2

Age Group (years) = 25-45

	Placebo (N=138)	Zuranolone (N=139)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	136	138
Number of subjects with response, n (%) [2]	65 (47.8)	88 (63.8)
Time to first MADRS remission (days) [3]		
25th percentile - Q1 (95% CI)	15.0 (8.0 , 22.0)	8.0 (8.0 , 15.0)
50th percentile - median (95% CI)	45.0 (30.0, NE)	22.0 (15.0 , 36.0)
75th percentile - Q3 (95% CI)	NE (52.0, NE)	49.0 (46.0, NE)
HR - Hazard Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo) [4]		1.494
95% CI for the HR		(1.0817 , 2.0640)
p-value for the HR		0.0148

NOTE 1: MADRS remission is defined as having a MADRS total score <=10. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing MADRS total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a MADRS remission. The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

[3] Kaplan-Meier estimates. NE=not estimable.

[4] From Cox proportional hazards model with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline MADRS total score, study, and treatment.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-madrs-remi-tte-pl-by.sas:t-madrs-remi-tte-pl-by-age-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

2.2.3.2 .2 .2 .2 Schwere der Erkrankung

Summary of Time to First Montgomery-Asberg Depression Rating Scale (MADRS) Remission by Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 1 of 2

Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score Category < 28 (Median of Baseline HAM-D Total Score)

	Placebo (N=54)	Zuranolone (N=63)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	54	63
Number of subjects with response, n (%) [2]	23 (42.6)	37 (58.7)
Time to first MADRS remission (days) [3]		
25th percentile - Q1 (95% CI)	15.0 (8.0 , 22.0)	15.0 (8.0 , 15.0)
50th percentile - median (95% CI)	NE (21.0, NE)	28.0 (15.0 , 46.0)
75th percentile - Q3 (95% CI)	NE (NE, NE)	NE (46.0, NE)
HR - Hazard Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo) [4]		1.496
95% CI for the HR		(0.8879 , 2.5213)
p-value for the HR		0.1302

NOTE 1: MADRS remission is defined as having a MADRS total score <=10. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing MADRS total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a MADRS remission. The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

[3] Kaplan-Meier estimates. NE=not estimable.

[4] From Cox proportional hazards model with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline MADRS total score, study, and treatment.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-madrs-remi-tte-pl-by.sas:t-madrs-remi-tte-pl-by-hamd-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Time to First Montgomery-Asberg Depression Rating Scale (MADRS) Remission by Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 2 of 2

Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score Category >= 28 (Median of Baseline HAM-D Total Score)

	Placebo (N=119)	Zuranolone (N=111)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	118	111
Number of subjects with response, n (%) [2]	60 (50.8)	80 (72.1)
Time to first MADRS remission (days) [3]		
25th percentile - Q1 (95% CI)	14.0 (8.0 , 19.0)	8.0 (8.0 , 9.0)
50th percentile - median (95% CI)	45.0 (29.0, NE)	15.0 (15.0 , 22.0)
75th percentile - Q3 (95% CI)	52.0 (52.0, NE)	45.0 (29.0, NE)
HR - Hazard Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo) [4]		1.832
95% CI for the HR		(1.3043 , 2.5722)
p-value for the HR		0.0005

NOTE 1: MADRS remission is defined as having a MADRS total score <=10. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing MADRS total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a MADRS remission. The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

[3] Kaplan-Meier estimates. NE=not estimable.

[4] From Cox proportional hazards model with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline MADRS total score, study, and treatment.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-madrs-remi-tte-pl-by.sas:t-madrs-remi-tte-pl-by-hamd-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

2.2.3.2 .2 .2 .3 Abstammung

Summary of Time to First Montgomery-Asberg Depression Rating Scale (MADRS) Remission by Race Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 1 of 2

Race Group = Black or African American

	Placebo (N=53)	Zuranolone (N=57)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	49	56
Number of subjects with response, n (%) [2]	22 (44.9)	35 (62.5)
Time to first MADRS remission (days) [3]		
25th percentile - Q1 (95% CI)	15.0 (8.0 , 22.0)	8.0 (8.0 , 15.0)
50th percentile - median (95% CI)	45.0 (22.0, NE)	15.0 (15.0 , 45.0)
75th percentile - Q3 (95% CI)	NE (NE, NE)	NE (45.0, NE)
HR - Hazard Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo) [4]		1.699
95% CI for the HR		(0.9863 , 2.9259)
p-value for the HR		0.0561

NOTE 1: MADRS remission is defined as having a MADRS total score <=10. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing MADRS total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a MADRS remission. The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

[3] Kaplan-Meier estimates. NE=not estimable.

[4] From Cox proportional hazards model with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline MADRS total score, study, and treatment.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-madrs-remi-tte-pl-by.sas:t-madrs-remi-tte-pl-by-race-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Time to First Montgomery-Asberg Depression Rating Scale (MADRS) Remission by Race Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Race Group = White

	Placebo (N=110)	Zuranolone (N=113)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	109	112
Number of subjects with response, n (%) [2]	56 (51.4)	80 (71.4)
Time to first MADRS remission (days) [3]		
25th percentile - Q1 (95% CI)	15.0 (8.0 , 17.0)	8.0 (8.0 , 15.0)
50th percentile - median (95% CI)	45.0 (29.0, NE)	16.0 (15.0 , 28.0)
75th percentile - Q3 (95% CI)	NE (52.0, NE)	46.0 (30.0, NE)
HR - Hazard Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo) [4]		1.780
95% CI for the HR		(1.2600 , 2.5146)
p-value for the HR		0.0011

NOTE 1: MADRS remission is defined as having a MADRS total score <=10. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing MADRS total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a MADRS remission. The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

[3] Kaplan-Meier estimates. NE=not estimable.

[4] From Cox proportional hazards model with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline MADRS total score, study, and treatment.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-madrs-remi-tte-pl-by.sas:t-madrs-remi-tte-pl-by-race-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

2.2.3.2 .2 .2 .4 Antidepressiva-Nutzung

Summary of Time to First Montgomery-Asberg Depression Rating Scale (MADRS) Remission by Baseline Antidepressant Use: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 1 of 2

Antidepressant Use at Baseline = Yes

	Placebo (N=28)	Zuranolone (N=31)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	28	31
Number of subjects with response, n (%) [2]	19 (67.9)	20 (64.5)
Time to first MADRS remission (days) [3]		
25th percentile - Q1 (95% CI)	8.0 (4.0 , 15.0)	8.0 (4.0 , 15.0)
50th percentile - median (95% CI)	19.5 (9.0 , 45.0)	15.0 (15.0, NE)
75th percentile - Q3 (95% CI)	45.0 (29.0, NE)	NE (15.0, NE)
HR - Hazard Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo) [4]		1.045
95% CI for the HR		(0.5479 , 1.9917)
p-value for the HR		0.8945

NOTE 1: MADRS remission is defined as having a MADRS total score <=10. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing MADRS total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a MADRS remission. The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

[3] Kaplan-Meier estimates. NE=not estimable.

[4] From Cox proportional hazards model with factors for baseline MADRS total score, study, and treatment.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-madrs-remi-tte-pl-by.sas:t-madrs-remi-tte-pl-by-adt-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Time to First Montgomery-Asberg Depression Rating Scale (MADRS) Remission by Baseline Antidepressant Use: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 2 of 2

Antidepressant Use at Baseline = No

	Placebo (N=149)	Zuranolone (N=145)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	144	143
Number of subjects with response, n (%) [2]	64 (44.4)	97 (67.8)
Time to first MADRS remission (days) [3]		
25th percentile - Q1 (95% CI)	15.0 (8.0 , 22.0)	8.0 (8.0 , 15.0)
50th percentile - median (95% CI)	46.0 (44.0, NE)	17.0 (15.0 , 29.0)
75th percentile - Q3 (95% CI)	NE (52.0, NE)	46.0 (45.0, NE)
HR - Hazard Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo) [4]		1.882
95% CI for the HR		(1.3702 , 2.5857)
p-value for the HR		<0.0001

NOTE 1: MADRS remission is defined as having a MADRS total score <=10. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing MADRS total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a MADRS remission. The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

[3] Kaplan-Meier estimates. NE=not estimable.

[4] From Cox proportional hazards model with factors for baseline MADRS total score, study, and treatment.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-madrs-remi-tte-pl-by.sas:t-madrs-remi-tte-pl-by-adt-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

2.2.3.2 .2 .2 .5 BMI

Summary of Time to First Montgomery-Asberg Depression Rating Scale (MADRS) Remission by Baseline BMI (kg/m^2)
Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population
Page: 1 of 3
BMI (kg/m^2) Group 2 = <=24.9

	Placebo (N=43)	Zuranolone (N=33)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	43	33
Number of subjects with response, n (%) [2]	19 (44.2)	20 (60.6)
Time to first MADRS remission (days) [3]		
25th percentile - Q1 (95% CI)	15.0 (8.0 , 43.0)	8.0 (4.0 , 15.0)
50th percentile - median (95% CI)	45.0 (36.0, NE)	23.0 (15.0 , 46.0)
75th percentile - Q3 (95% CI)	NE (NE, NE)	NE (45.0, NE)
HR - Hazard Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo) [4]		1.866
95% CI for the HR		(0.9704 , 3.5865)
p-value for the HR		0.0615

NOTE 1: MADRS remission is defined as having a MADRS total score <=10. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.
[1] Number of subjects with non-missing MADRS total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.
[2] Number of subjects with a MADRS remission. The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.
[3] Kaplan-Meier estimates. NE=not estimable.
[4] From Cox proportional hazards model with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline MADRS total score, study, and treatment.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-madrs-remi-tte-pl-by.sas:t-madrs-remi-tte-pl-by-bmi-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Time to First Montgomery-Asberg Depression Rating Scale (MADRS) Remission by Baseline BMI (kg/m^2)
Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population
Page: 2 of 3
BMI (kg/m^2) Group 2 = 25-29.9

	Placebo (N=54)	Zuranolone (N=45)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	54	45
Number of subjects with response, n (%) [2]	25 (46.3)	31 (68.9)
Time to first MADRS remission (days) [3]		
25th percentile - Q1 (95% CI)	21.0 (8.0 , 30.0)	8.0 (4.0 , 9.0)
50th percentile - median (95% CI)	46.0 (29.0, NE)	15.0 (8.0 , 28.0)
75th percentile - Q3 (95% CI)	NE (46.0, NE)	49.0 (22.0, NE)
HR - Hazard Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo) [4]		2.245
95% CI for the HR		(1.3049 , 3.8633)
p-value for the HR		0.0035

NOTE 1: MADRS remission is defined as having a MADRS total score <=10. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.
[1] Number of subjects with non-missing MADRS total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.
[2] Number of subjects with a MADRS remission. The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.
[3] Kaplan-Meier estimates. NE=not estimable.
[4] From Cox proportional hazards model with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline MADRS total score, study, and treatment.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-madrs-remi-tte-pl-by.sas:t-madrs-remi-tte-pl-by-bmi-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Time to First Montgomery-Asberg Depression Rating Scale (MADRS) Remission by Baseline BMI (kg/m^2)
Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population
Page: 3 of 3
BMI (kg/m^2) Group 2 = >=30

	Placebo (N=76)	Zuranolone (N=95)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	75	95
Number of subjects with response, n (%) [2]	39 (52.0)	65 (68.4)
Time to first MADRS remission (days) [3]		
25th percentile - Q1 (95% CI)	8.0 (8.0 , 15.0)	8.0 (8.0 , 15.0)
50th percentile - median (95% CI)	45.0 (16.0, NE)	19.0 (15.0 , 29.0)
75th percentile - Q3 (95% CI)	NE (52.0, NE)	NE (36.0, NE)
HR - Hazard Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo) [4]		1.400
95% CI for the HR		(0.9398 , 2.0851)
p-value for the HR		0.0980

NOTE 1: MADRS remission is defined as having a MADRS total score <=10. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.
[1] Number of subjects with non-missing MADRS total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.
[2] Number of subjects with a MADRS remission. The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.
[3] Kaplan-Meier estimates. NE=not estimable.
[4] From Cox proportional hazards model with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline MADRS total score, study, and treatment.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-madrs-remi-tte-pl-by.sas:t-madrs-remi-tte-pl-by-bmi-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

2.2.3.2 .2 .2 .6 Beginn der PPD

Summary of Time to First Montgomery-Asberg Depression Rating Scale (MADRS) Remission by Onset of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 1 of 2

Onset of PPD = 3rd trimester

	Placebo (N=64)	Zuranolone (N=67)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	62	66
Number of subjects with response, n (%) [2]	29 (46.8)	44 (66.7)
Time to first MADRS remission (days) [3]		
25th percentile - Q1 (95% CI)	15.0 (8.0 , 21.0)	8.0 (8.0 , 15.0)
50th percentile - median (95% CI)	45.0 (21.0, NE)	22.0 (15.0 , 43.0)
75th percentile - Q3 (95% CI)	NE (NE, NE)	46.0 (43.0, NE)
HR - Hazard Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo) [4]		1.626
95% CI for the HR		(1.0128 , 2.6088)
p-value for the HR		0.0441

NOTE 1: MADRS remission is defined as having a MADRS total score <=10. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing MADRS total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a MADRS remission. The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

[3] Kaplan-Meier estimates. NE=not estimable.

[4] From Cox proportional hazards model with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline MADRS total score, study, and treatment.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-madrs-remi-tte-pl-by.sas:t-madrs-remi-tte-pl-by-onset-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Time to First Montgomery-Asberg Depression Rating Scale (MADRS) Remission by Onset of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 2 of 2

Onset of PPD = Postpartum

	Placebo (N=113)	Zuranolone (N=109)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	110	108
Number of subjects with response, n (%) [2]	54 (49.1)	73 (67.6)
Time to first MADRS remission (days) [3]		
25th percentile - Q1 (95% CI)	15.0 (8.0 , 19.0)	8.0 (8.0 , 15.0)
50th percentile - median (95% CI)	45.0 (43.0, NE)	16.0 (15.0 , 28.0)
75th percentile - Q3 (95% CI)	NE (52.0, NE)	NE (30.0, NE)
HR - Hazard Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo) [4]		1.735
95% CI for the HR		(1.2144 , 2.4786)
p-value for the HR		0.0025

NOTE 1: MADRS remission is defined as having a MADRS total score <=10. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing MADRS total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a MADRS remission. The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

[3] Kaplan-Meier estimates. NE=not estimable.

[4] From Cox proportional hazards model with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline MADRS total score, study, and treatment.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-madrs-remi-tte-pl-by.sas:t-madrs-remi-tte-pl-by-onset-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

2.2.3.2 .2 .2 .7 PPD in der Familie

Summary of Time to First Montgomery-Asberg Depression Rating Scale (MADRS) Remission by Family History of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 1 of 2

Family History of PPD = Yes

	Placebo (N=26)	Zuranolone (N=31)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	26	31
Number of subjects with response, n (%) [2]	16 (61.5)	22 (71.0)
Time to first MADRS remission (days) [3]		
25th percentile - Q1 (95% CI)	15.0 (6.0 , 16.0)	8.0 (8.0 , 15.0)
50th percentile - median (95% CI)	29.0 (15.0, NE)	15.0 (9.0 , 29.0)
75th percentile - Q3 (95% CI)	NE (29.0, NE)	NE (22.0, NE)
HR - Hazard Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo) [4]		1.423
95% CI for the HR		(0.7128 , 2.8387)
p-value for the HR		0.3175

NOTE 1: MADRS remission is defined as having a MADRS total score <=10. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing MADRS total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a MADRS remission. The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

[3] Kaplan-Meier estimates. NE=not estimable.

[4] From Cox proportional hazards model with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline MADRS total score, study, and treatment.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-madrs-remi-tte-pl-by.sas:t-madrs-remi-tte-pl-by-fhist-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Time to First Montgomery-Asberg Depression Rating Scale (MADRS) Remission by Family History of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 2 of 2

Family History of PPD = No/Unknown

	Placebo (N=151)	Zuranolone (N=145)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	146	143
Number of subjects with response, n (%) [2]	67 (45.9)	95 (66.4)
Time to first MADRS remission (days) [3]		
25th percentile - Q1 (95% CI)	15.0 (8.0 , 21.0)	8.0 (8.0 , 15.0)
50th percentile - median (95% CI)	46.0 (43.0, NE)	16.0 (15.0 , 29.0)
75th percentile - Q3 (95% CI)	NE (52.0, NE)	46.0 (45.0, NE)
HR - Hazard Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo) [4]		1.751
95% CI for the HR		(1.2787 , 2.3967)
p-value for the HR		0.0005

NOTE 1: MADRS remission is defined as having a MADRS total score <=10. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing MADRS total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a MADRS remission. The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

[3] Kaplan-Meier estimates. NE=not estimable.

[4] From Cox proportional hazards model with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline MADRS total score, study, and treatment.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-madrs-remi-tte-pl-by.sas:t-madrs-remi-tte-pl-by-fhist-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

2.2.3.2 .2 .2 .8 PPD in der Anamnese

Summary of Time to First Montgomery-Asberg Depression Rating Scale (MADRS) Remission by History of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 1 of 2

History of PPD = 1st Episode

	Placebo (N=150)	Zuranolone (N=149)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	145	147
Number of subjects with response, n (%) [2]	73 (50.3)	96 (65.3)
Time to first MADRS remission (days) [3]		
25th percentile - Q1 (95% CI)	15.0 (8.0 , 17.0)	8.0 (8.0 , 15.0)
50th percentile - median (95% CI)	45.0 (30.0 , 52.0)	17.0 (15.0 , 29.0)
75th percentile - Q3 (95% CI)	NE (52.0, NE)	49.0 (45.0, NE)
HR - Hazard Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo) [4]		1.553
95% CI for the HR		(1.1437 , 2.1075)
p-value for the HR		0.0048

NOTE 1: MADRS remission is defined as having a MADRS total score <=10. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing MADRS total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a MADRS remission. The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

[3] Kaplan-Meier estimates. NE=not estimable.

[4] From Cox proportional hazards model with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline MADRS total score, study, and treatment.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-madrs-remi-tte-pl-by.sas:t-madrs-remi-tte-pl-by-hist-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Time to First Montgomery-Asberg Depression Rating Scale (MADRS) Remission by History of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 2 of 2

History of PPD = Recurrent Episode

	Placebo (N=27)	Zuranolone (N=27)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	27	27
Number of subjects with response, n (%) [2]	10 (37.0)	21 (77.8)
Time to first MADRS remission (days) [3]		
25th percentile - Q1 (95% CI)	8.0 (6.0, NE)	8.0 (3.0 , 15.0)
50th percentile - median (95% CI)	NE (14.0, NE)	15.0 (8.0 , 29.0)
75th percentile - Q3 (95% CI)	NE (NE, NE)	43.0 (22.0, NE)
HR - Hazard Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo) [4]		1.799
95% CI for the HR		(0.7125 , 4.5423)
p-value for the HR		0.2140

NOTE 1: MADRS remission is defined as having a MADRS total score <=10. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing MADRS total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a MADRS remission. The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

[3] Kaplan-Meier estimates. NE=not estimable.

[4] From Cox proportional hazards model with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline MADRS total score, study, and treatment.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-madrs-remi-tte-pl-by.sas:t-madrs-remi-tte-pl-by-hist-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

2.2.3.2 .2 .2 .9 Depression mit Angst

Summary of Time to First Montgomery-Asberg Depression Rating Scale (MADRS) Remission by Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score): Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 1 of 2

Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score) = <20

	Placebo (N=29)	Zuranolone (N=34)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	29	34
Number of subjects with response, n (%) [2]	17 (58.6)	23 (67.6)
Time to first MADRS remission (days) [3]		
25th percentile - Q1 (95% CI)	16.5 (8.0 , 36.0)	8.0 (3.0 , 15.0)
50th percentile - median (95% CI)	46.0 (19.0, NE)	15.0 (9.0 , 30.0)
75th percentile - Q3 (95% CI)	52.0 (46.0, NE)	NE (29.0, NE)
HR - Hazard Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo) [4]		1.470
95% CI for the HR		(0.7684 , 2.8124)
p-value for the HR		0.2444

NOTE 1: MADRS remission is defined as having a MADRS total score <=10. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing MADRS total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a MADRS remission. The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

[3] Kaplan-Meier estimates. NE=not estimable.

[4] From Cox proportional hazards model with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline MADRS total score, study, and treatment.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-madrs-remi-tte-pl-by.sas:t-madrs-remi-tte-pl-by-hama-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Time to First Montgomery-Asberg Depression Rating Scale (MADRS) Remission by Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score): Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 2 of 2

Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score) = >=20

	Placebo (N=144)	Zuranolone (N=140)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	143	140
Number of subjects with response, n (%) [2]	66 (46.2)	94 (67.1)
Time to first MADRS remission (days) [3]		
25th percentile - Q1 (95% CI)	9.0 (8.0 , 16.0)	8.0 (8.0 , 15.0)
50th percentile - median (95% CI)	45.0 (29.0, NE)	16.0 (15.0 , 28.0)
75th percentile - Q3 (95% CI)	NE (NE, NE)	46.0 (45.0, NE)
HR - Hazard Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo) [4]		1.735
95% CI for the HR		(1.2636 , 2.3821)
p-value for the HR		0.0007

NOTE 1: MADRS remission is defined as having a MADRS total score <=10. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing MADRS total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a MADRS remission. The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

[3] Kaplan-Meier estimates. NE=not estimable.

[4] From Cox proportional hazards model with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline MADRS total score, study, and treatment.

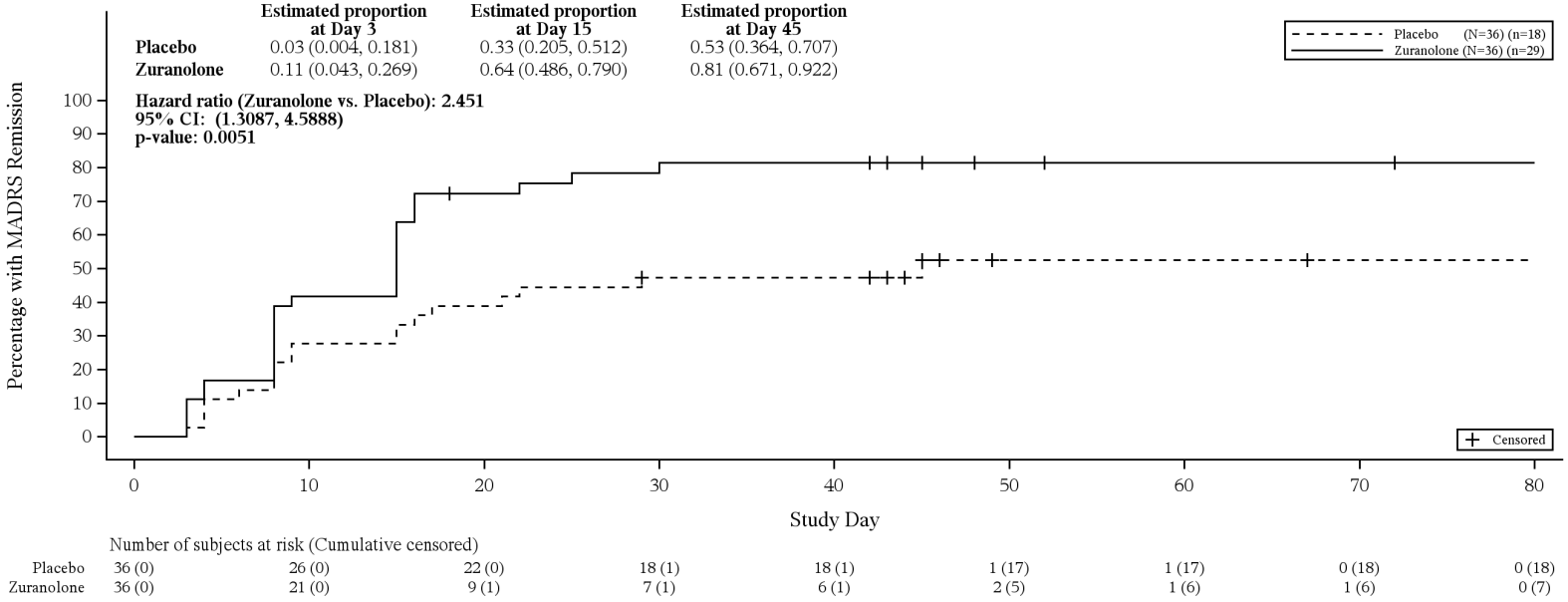
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-madrs-remi-tte-pl-by.sas:t-madrs-remi-tte-pl-by-hama-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

2.2.3.2 .2 .3 Kaplan-Meier-Plots

Kaplan-Meier Plot for Time to First Montgomery-Asberg Depression Rating Scale (MADRS) Remission by Subgroup: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 1 of 19

Age Group (years) = 18-24



Abbreviations: N=number of evaluable subjects; n=number of subjects with remission.

NOTE 1: Subjects with non-missing MADRS total score at Baseline are included in the analysis. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

NOTE 2: MADRS remission is defined as MADRS total score <=10. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

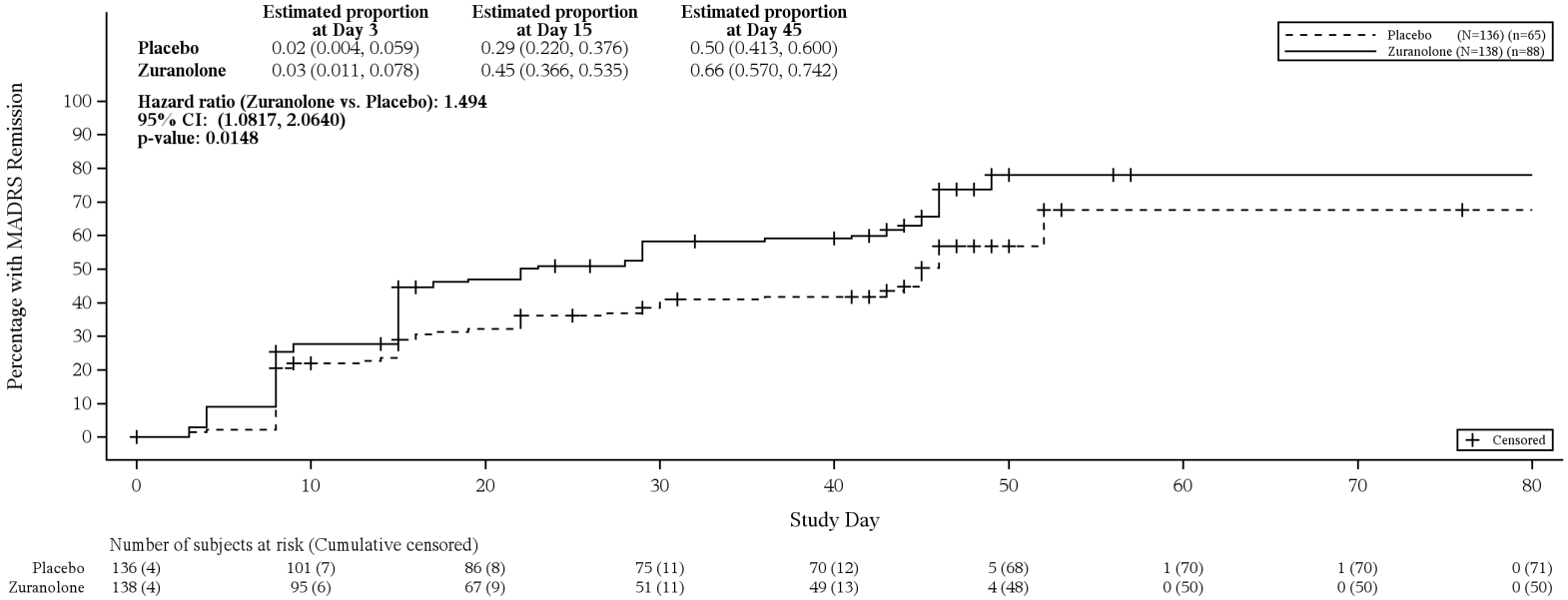
NOTE 3: The estimated proportion of subjects with event are based on Kaplan-Meier product limit method. Hazard ratio, 95% confidence interval and p-value are based on Cox proportional hazard model adjusted for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline MADRS total score, study, and treatment. Model covariate antidepressant use at baseline is removed from antidepressant use at baseline subgroup analysis.

Source: biib125/v_a/amnog_kmplots/f-madrs-remi-tte-pl-by.sas:f-madrs-remi-tte-pl-by-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 08JAN2026

Kaplan-Meier Plot for Time to First Montgomery-Asberg Depression Rating Scale (MADRS) Remission by Subgroup: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 2 of 19

Age Group (years) = 25-45



Abbreviations: N=number of evaluable subjects; n=number of subjects with remission.

NOTE 1: Subjects with non-missing MADRS total score at Baseline are included in the analysis. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

NOTE 2: MADRS remission is defined as MADRS total score <=10. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

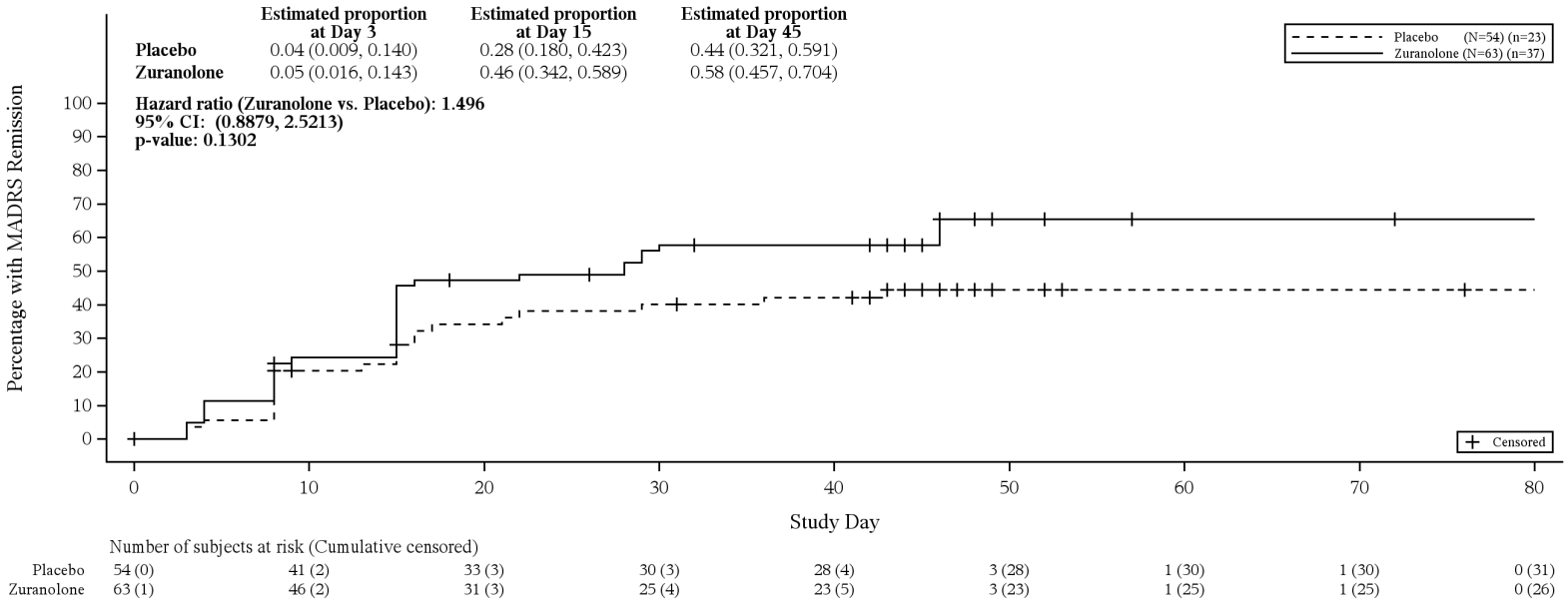
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Source: biib125/v_a/amnog_kmplots/f-madrs-remi-tte-pl-by.sas:f-madrs-remi-tte-pl-by-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 08JAN2026

Kaplan-Meier Plot for Time to First Montgomery-Asberg Depression Rating Scale (MADRS) Remission by Subgroup: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 3 of 19

Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score Category < 28 (Median of Baseline HAM-D Total Score)



Abbreviations: N=number of evaluable subjects; n=number of subjects with remission.

NOTE 1: Subjects with non-missing MADRS total score at Baseline are included in the analysis. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

NOTE 2: MADRS remission is defined as MADRS total score <=10. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

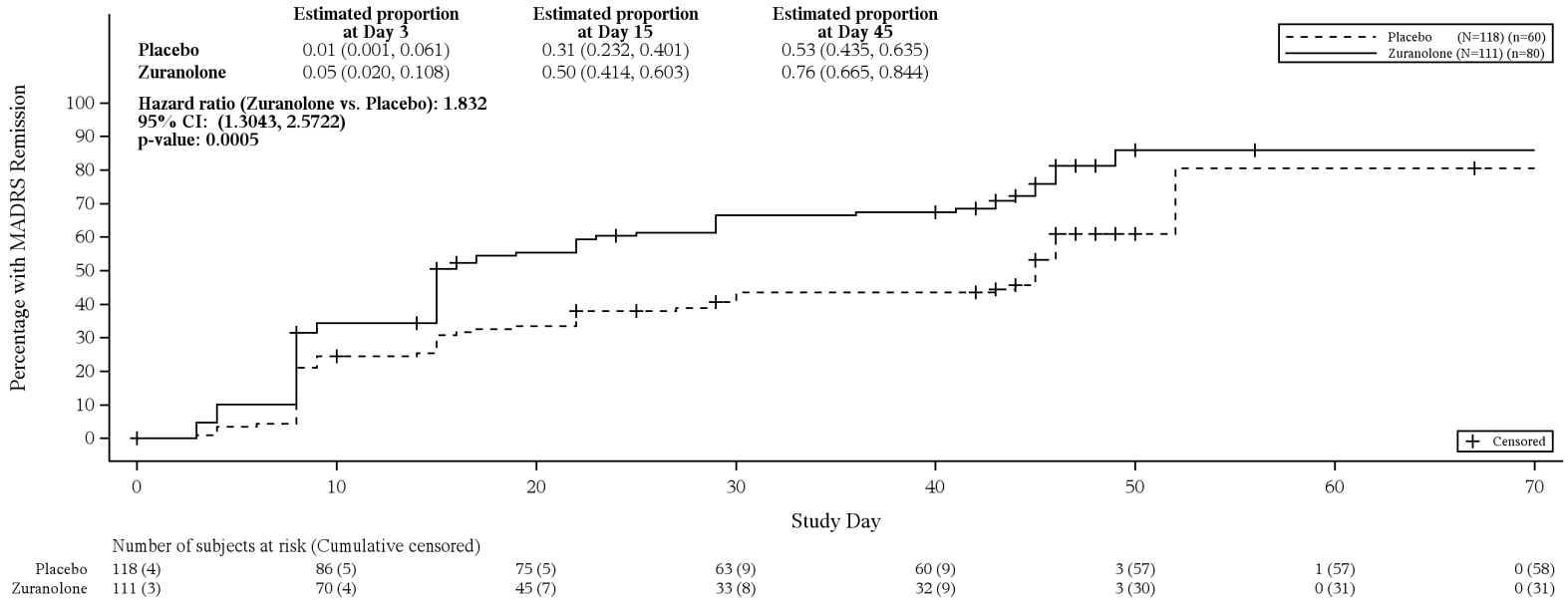
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Source: biib125/v_a/amnog_kmplots/f-madrs-remi-tte-pl-by.sas:f-madrs-remi-tte-pl-by-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 08JAN2026

Kaplan-Meier Plot for Time to First Montgomery-Asberg Depression Rating Scale (MADRS) Remission by Subgroup: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score Category >= 28 (Median of Baseline HAM-D Total Score)



Abbreviations: N=number of evaluable subjects; n=number of subjects with remission.

NOTE 1: Subjects with non-missing MADRS total score at Baseline are included in the analysis. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

NOTE 2: MADRS remission is defined as MADRS total score <=10. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

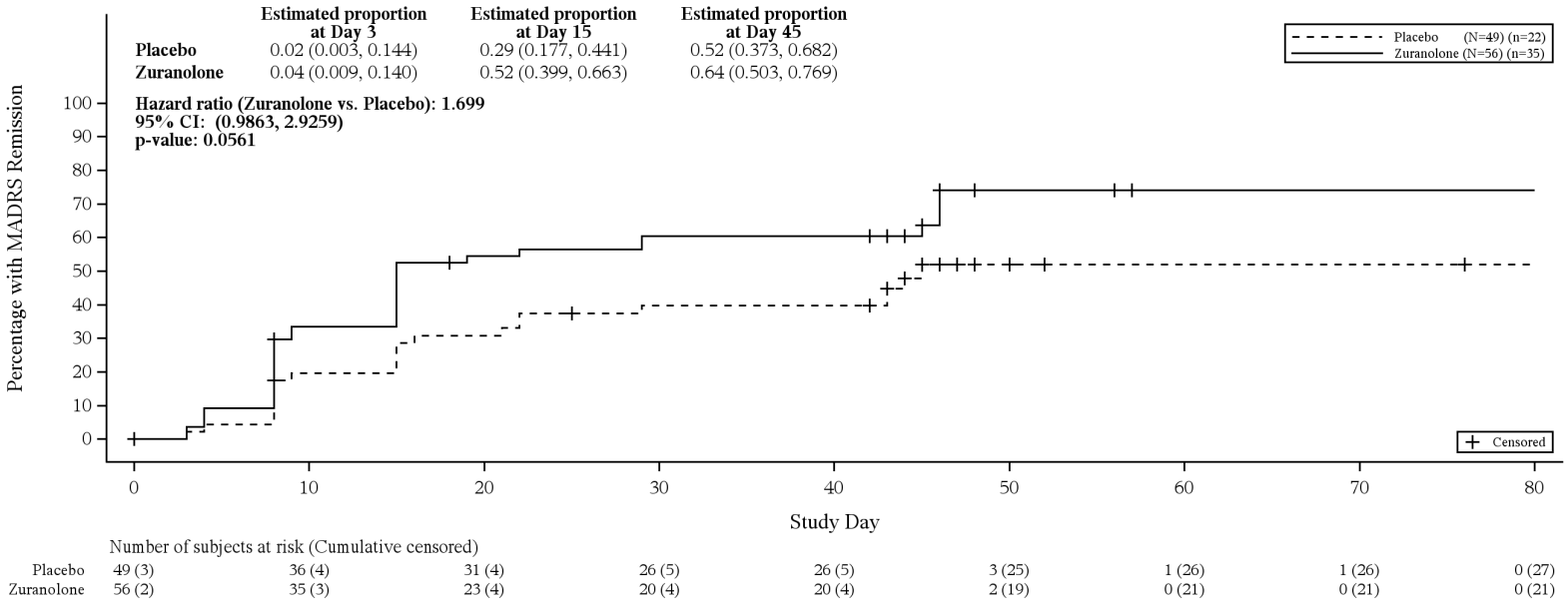
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Source: biib125/v_a/amnog_kmplots/f-madrs-remi-tte-pl-by.sas:f-madrs-remi-tte-pl-by-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 08JAN2026

Kaplan-Meier Plot for Time to First Montgomery-Asberg Depression Rating Scale (MADRS) Remission by Subgroup: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Race Group = Black or African American



Abbreviations: N=number of evaluable subjects; n=number of subjects with remission.

NOTE 1: Subjects with non-missing MADRS total score at Baseline are included in the analysis. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

NOTE 2: MADRS remission is defined as MADRS total score <=10. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

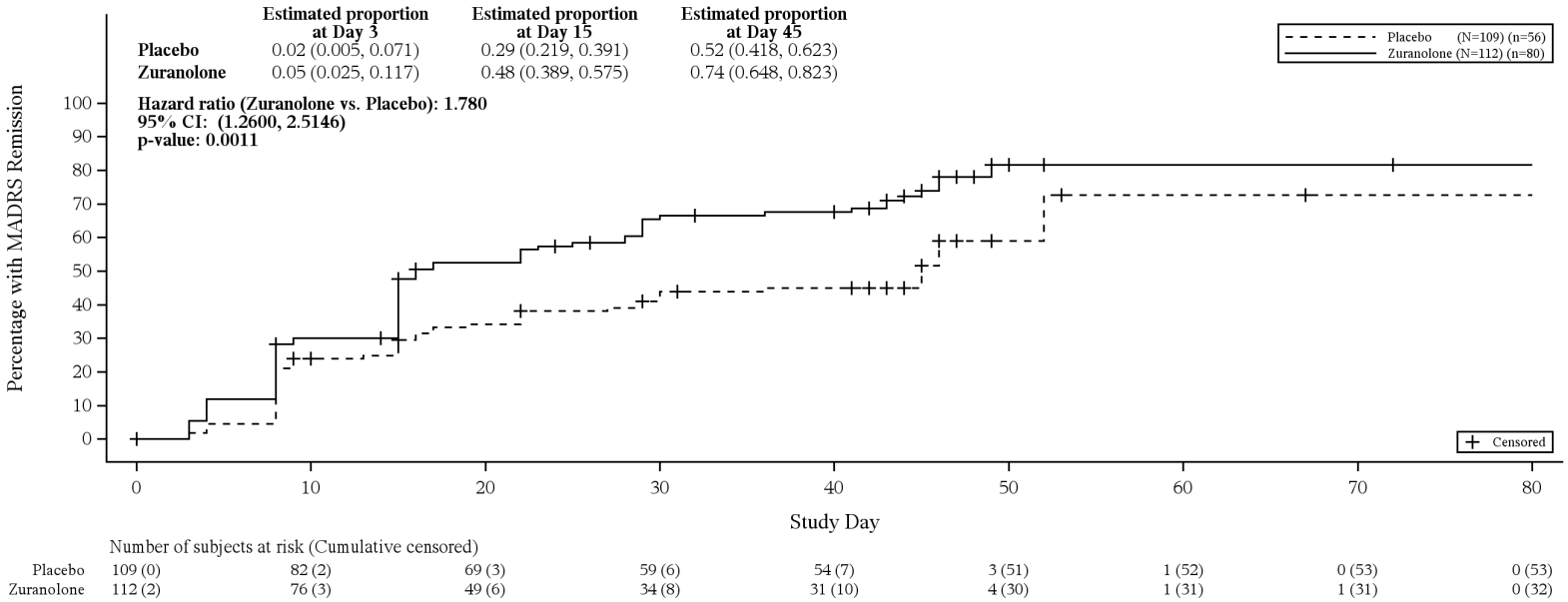
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Source: biib125/v_a/amnog_kmplots/f-madrs-remi-tte-pl-by.sas:f-madrs-remi-tte-pl-by-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 08JAN2026

Kaplan-Meier Plot for Time to First Montgomery-Asberg Depression Rating Scale (MADRS) Remission by Subgroup: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Race Group = White



Abbreviations: N=number of evaluable subjects; n=number of subjects with remission.

NOTE 1: Subjects with non-missing MADRS total score at Baseline are included in the analysis. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

NOTE 2: MADRS remission is defined as MADRS total score <=10. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

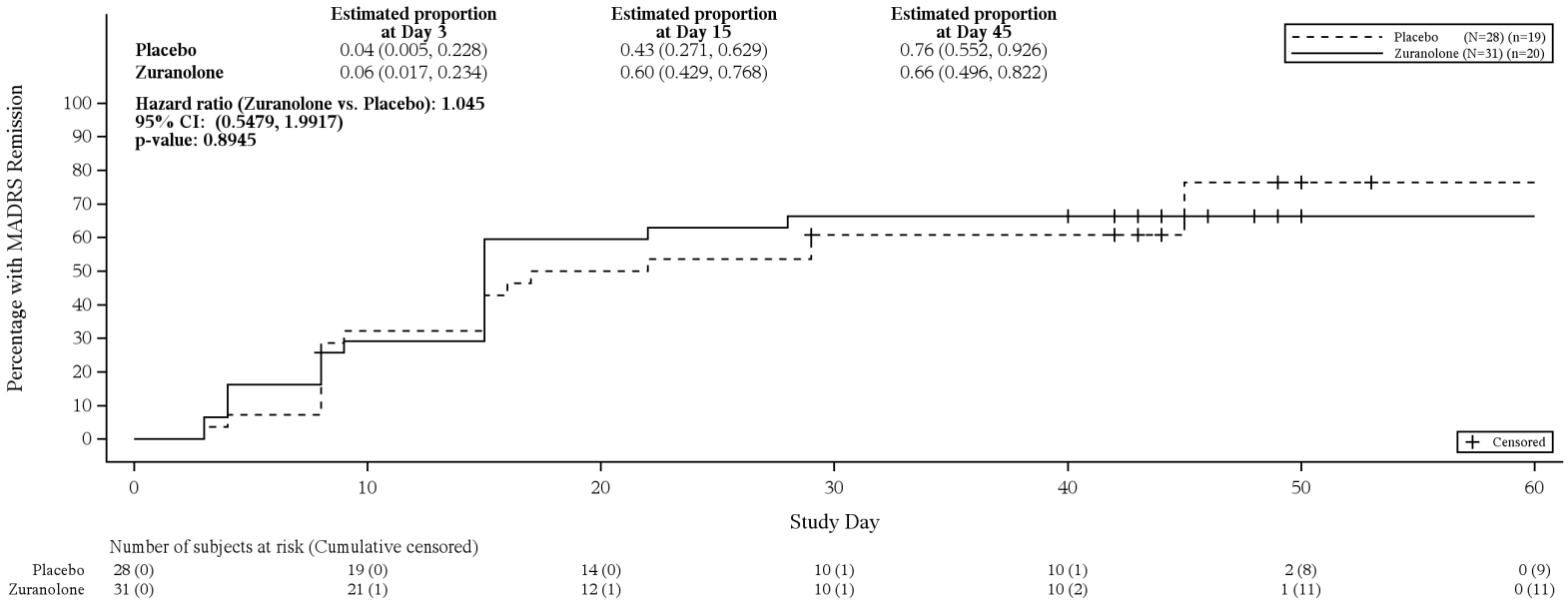
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Source: biib125/v_a/amnog_kmplots/f-madrs-remi-tte-pl-by.sas:f-madrs-remi-tte-pl-by-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 08JAN2026

Kaplan-Meier Plot for Time to First Montgomery-Asberg Depression Rating Scale (MADRS) Remission by Subgroup: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 7 of 19

Antidepressant Use at Baseline = Yes



Abbreviations: N=number of evaluable subjects; n=number of subjects with remission.

NOTE 1: Subjects with non-missing MADRS total score at Baseline are included in the analysis. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

NOTE 2: MADRS remission is defined as MADRS total score <=10. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

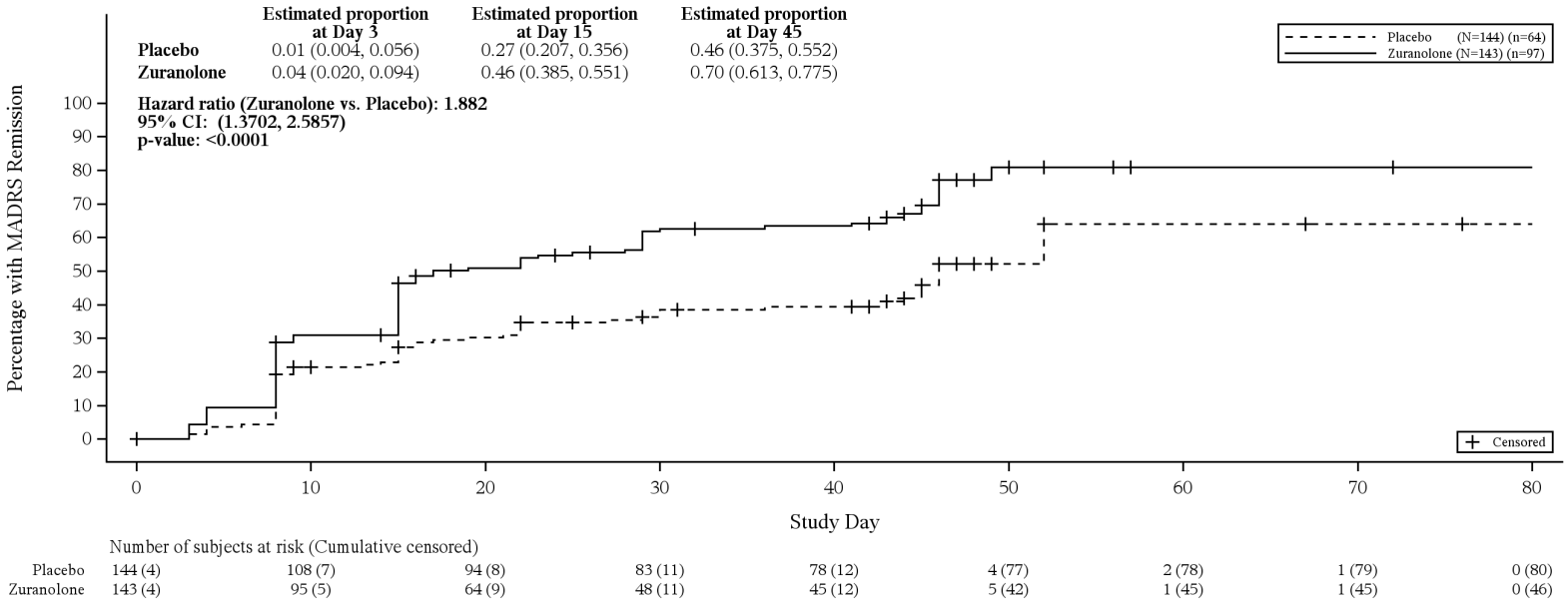
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Source: biib125/v_a/amnog_kmplots/f-madrs-remi-tte-pl-by.sas:f-madrs-remi-tte-pl-by-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 08JAN2026

Kaplan-Meier Plot for Time to First Montgomery-Asberg Depression Rating Scale (MADRS) Remission by Subgroup: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Antidepressant Use at Baseline = No



Abbreviations: N=number of evaluable subjects; n=number of subjects with remission.

NOTE 1: Subjects with non-missing MADRS total score at Baseline are included in the analysis. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

NOTE 2: MADRS remission is defined as MADRS total score <=10. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

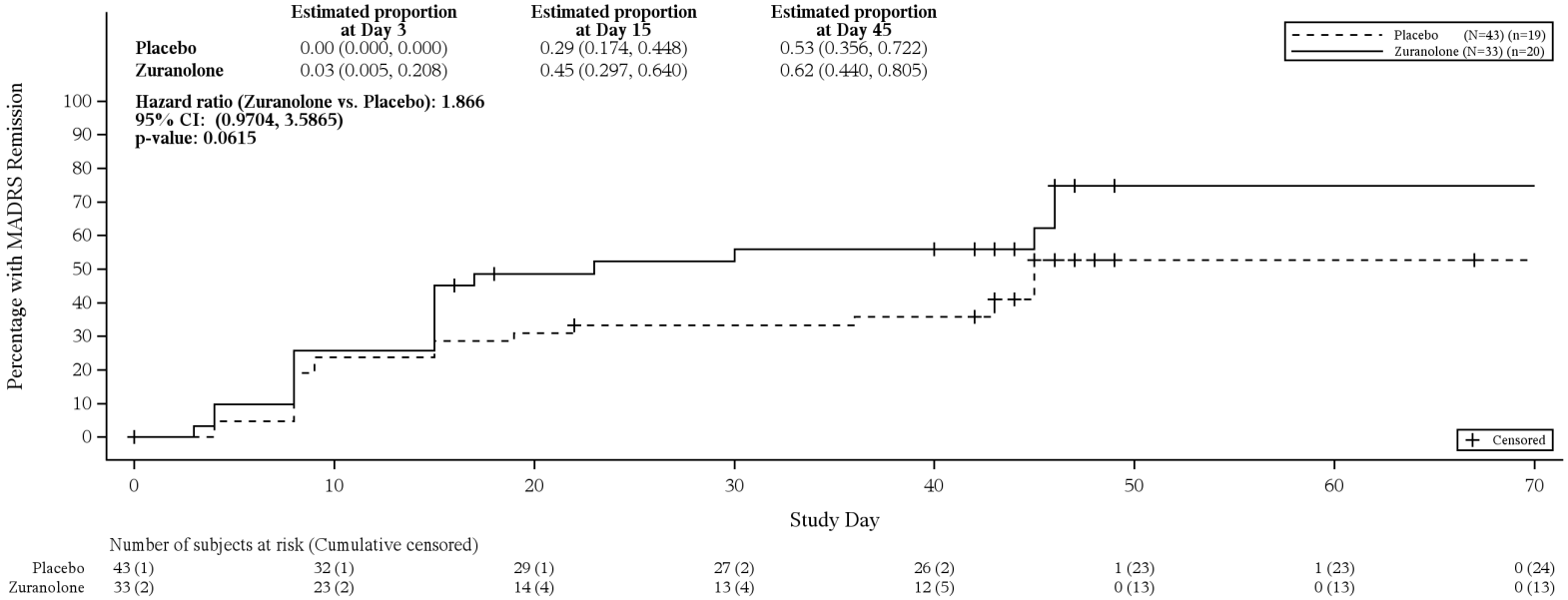
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Source: biib125/v_a/amnog_kmplots/f-madrs-remi-tte-pl-by.sas:f-madrs-remi-tte-pl-by-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 08JAN2026

Kaplan-Meier Plot for Time to First Montgomery-Asberg Depression Rating Scale (MADRS) Remission by Subgroup: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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BMI (kg/m^2) Group 2 = <=24.9



Abbreviations: N=number of evaluable subjects; n=number of subjects with remission.

NOTE 1: Subjects with non-missing MADRS total score at Baseline are included in the analysis. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

NOTE 2: MADRS remission is defined as MADRS total score <=10. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

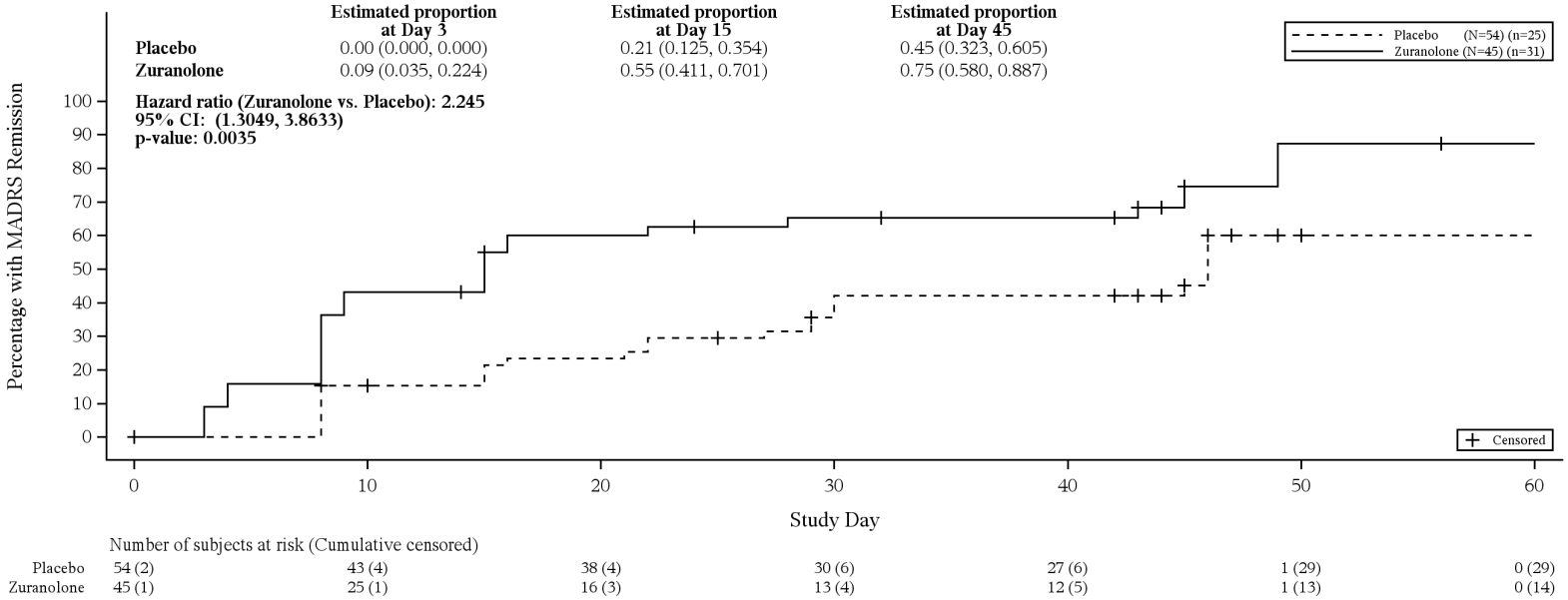
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Source: biib125/v_a/amnog_kmplots/f-madrs-remi-tte-pl-by.sas:f-madrs-remi-tte-pl-by-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 08JAN2026

Kaplan-Meier Plot for Time to First Montgomery-Asberg Depression Rating Scale (MADRS) Remission by Subgroup: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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BMI (kg/m^2) Group 2 = 25-29.9



Abbreviations: N=number of evaluable subjects; n=number of subjects with remission.

NOTE 1: Subjects with non-missing MADRS total score at Baseline are included in the analysis. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

NOTE 2: MADRS remission is defined as MADRS total score <=10. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

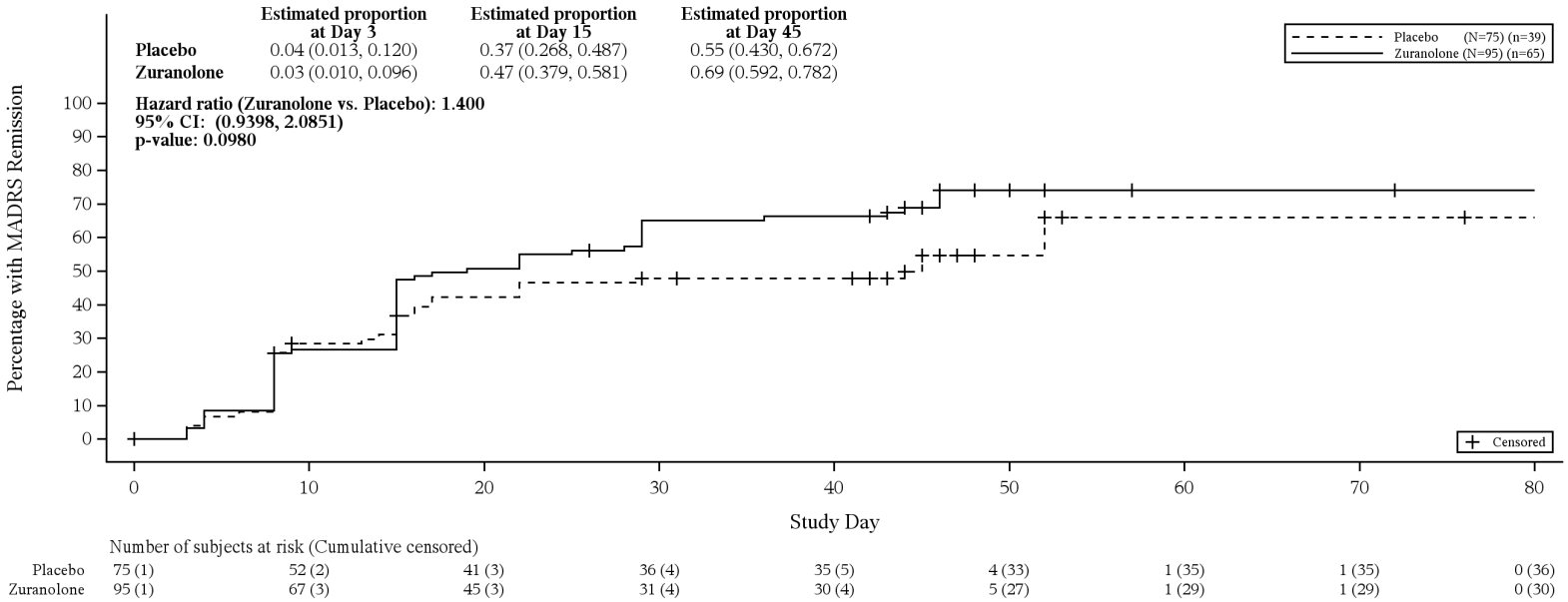
NOTE 3: The estimated proportion of subjects with event are based on Kaplan-Meier product limit method. Hazard ratio, 95% confidence interval and p-value are based on Cox proportional hazard model adjusted for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline MADRS total score, study, and treatment. Model covariate antidepressant use at baseline is removed from antidepressant use at baseline subgroup analysis.

Source: biib125/v_a/amnog_kmplots/f-madrs-remi-tte-pl-by.sas:f-madrs-remi-tte-pl-by-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 08JAN2026

Kaplan-Meier Plot for Time to First Montgomery-Asberg Depression Rating Scale (MADRS) Remission by Subgroup: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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BMI (kg/m^2) Group 2 = >=30



Abbreviations: N=number of evaluable subjects; n=number of subjects with remission.

NOTE 1: Subjects with non-missing MADRS total score at Baseline are included in the analysis. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

NOTE 2: MADRS remission is defined as MADRS total score <=10. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

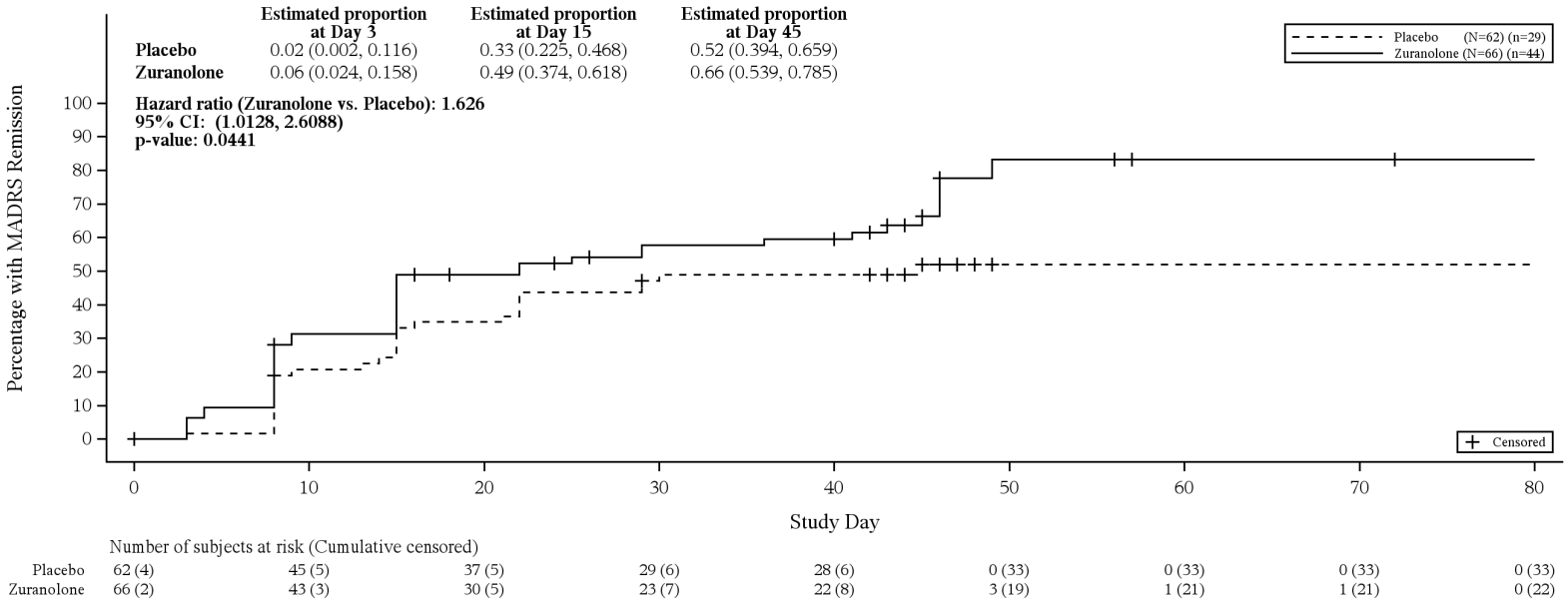
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Source: biib125/v_a/amnog_kmplots/f-madrs-remi-tte-pl-by.sas:f-madrs-remi-tte-pl-by-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 08JAN2026

Kaplan-Meier Plot for Time to First Montgomery-Asberg Depression Rating Scale (MADRS) Remission by Subgroup: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Onset of PPD = 3rd trimester



Abbreviations: N=number of evaluable subjects; n=number of subjects with remission.

NOTE 1: Subjects with non-missing MADRS total score at Baseline are included in the analysis. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

NOTE 2: MADRS remission is defined as MADRS total score <=10. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

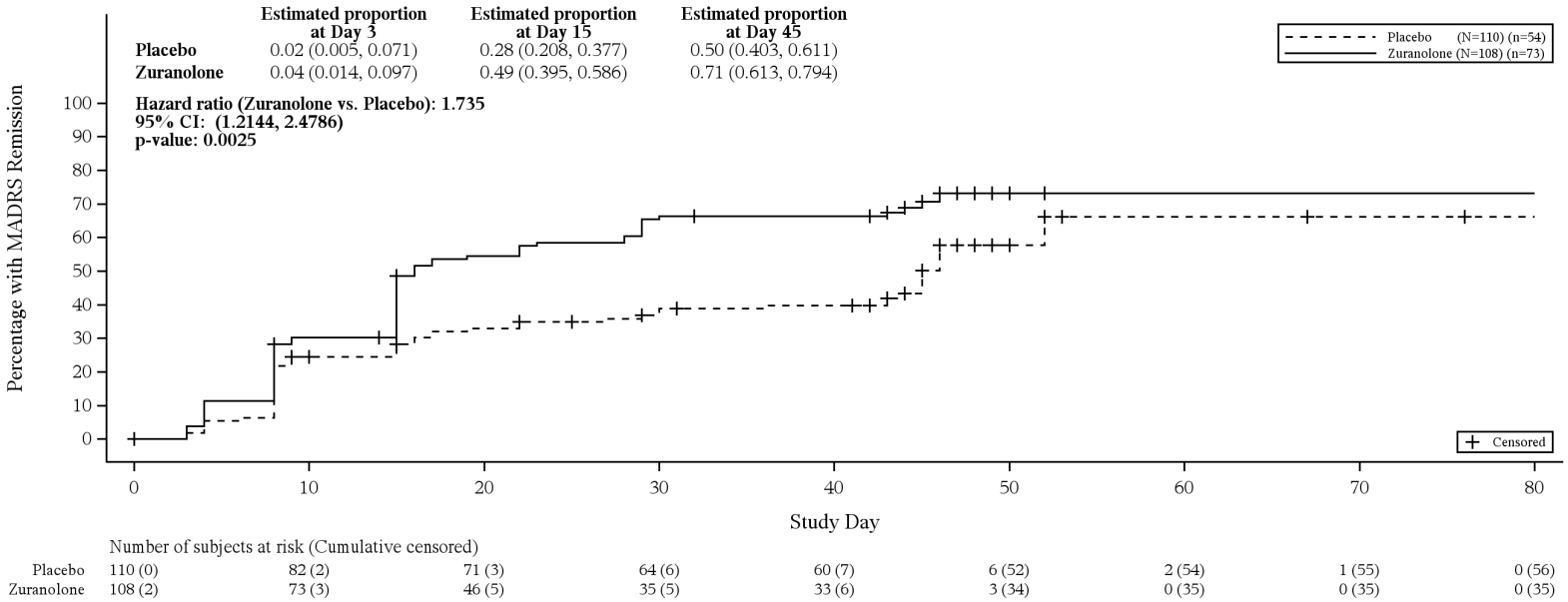
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Source: biib125/v_a/amnog_kmplots/f-madrs-remi-tte-pl-by.sas:f-madrs-remi-tte-pl-by-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 08JAN2026

Kaplan-Meier Plot for Time to First Montgomery-Asberg Depression Rating Scale (MADRS) Remission by Subgroup: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Onset of PPD = Postpartum



Abbreviations: N=number of evaluable subjects; n=number of subjects with remission.

NOTE 1: Subjects with non-missing MADRS total score at Baseline are included in the analysis. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

NOTE 2: MADRS remission is defined as MADRS total score <=10. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

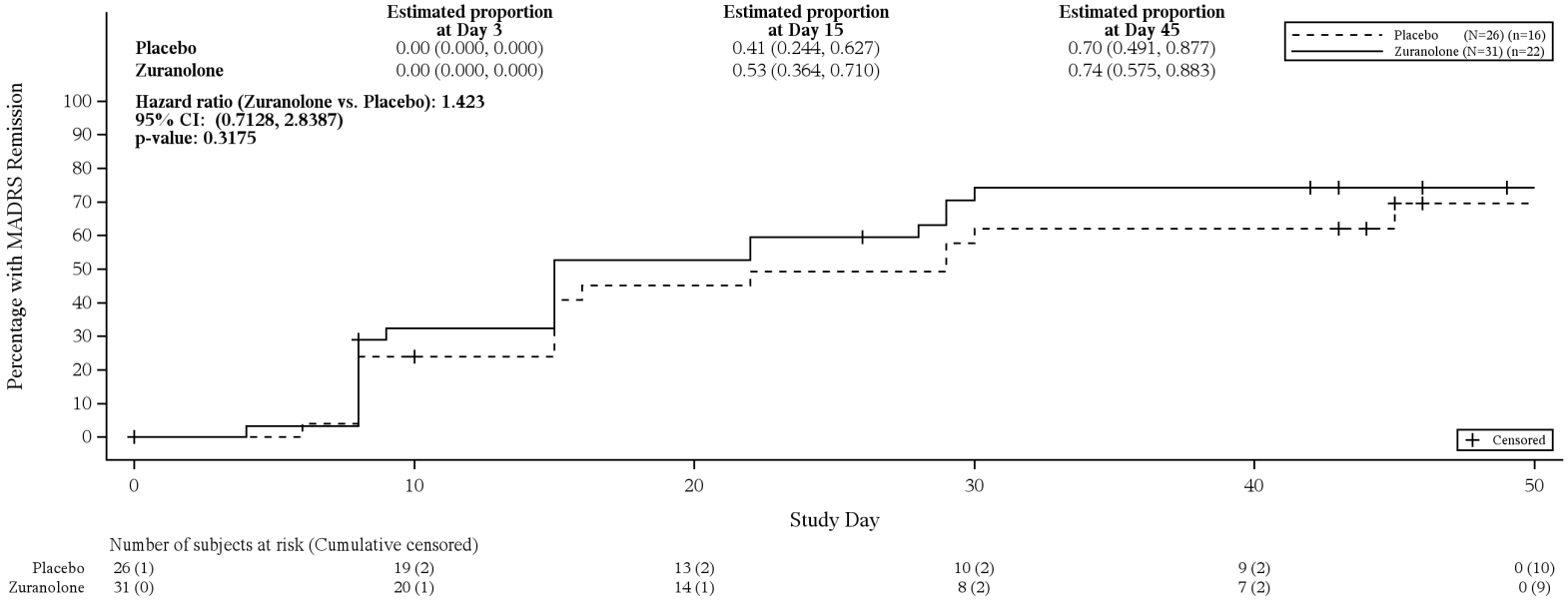
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Source: biib125/v_a/amnog_kmplots/f-madrs-remi-tte-pl-by.sas:f-madrs-remi-tte-pl-by-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 08JAN2026

Kaplan-Meier Plot for Time to First Montgomery-Asberg Depression Rating Scale (MADRS) Remission by Subgroup: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Family History of PPD = Yes



Number of subjects at risk (Cumulative censored)

Placebo	26 (1)	19 (2)	13 (2)	10 (2)	9 (2)	0 (10)
Zuranolone	31 (0)	20 (1)	14 (1)	8 (2)	7 (2)	0 (9)

Abbreviations: N=number of evaluable subjects; n=number of subjects with remission.

NOTE 1: Subjects with non-missing MADRS total score at Baseline are included in the analysis. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

NOTE 2: MADRS remission is defined as MADRS total score <=10. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

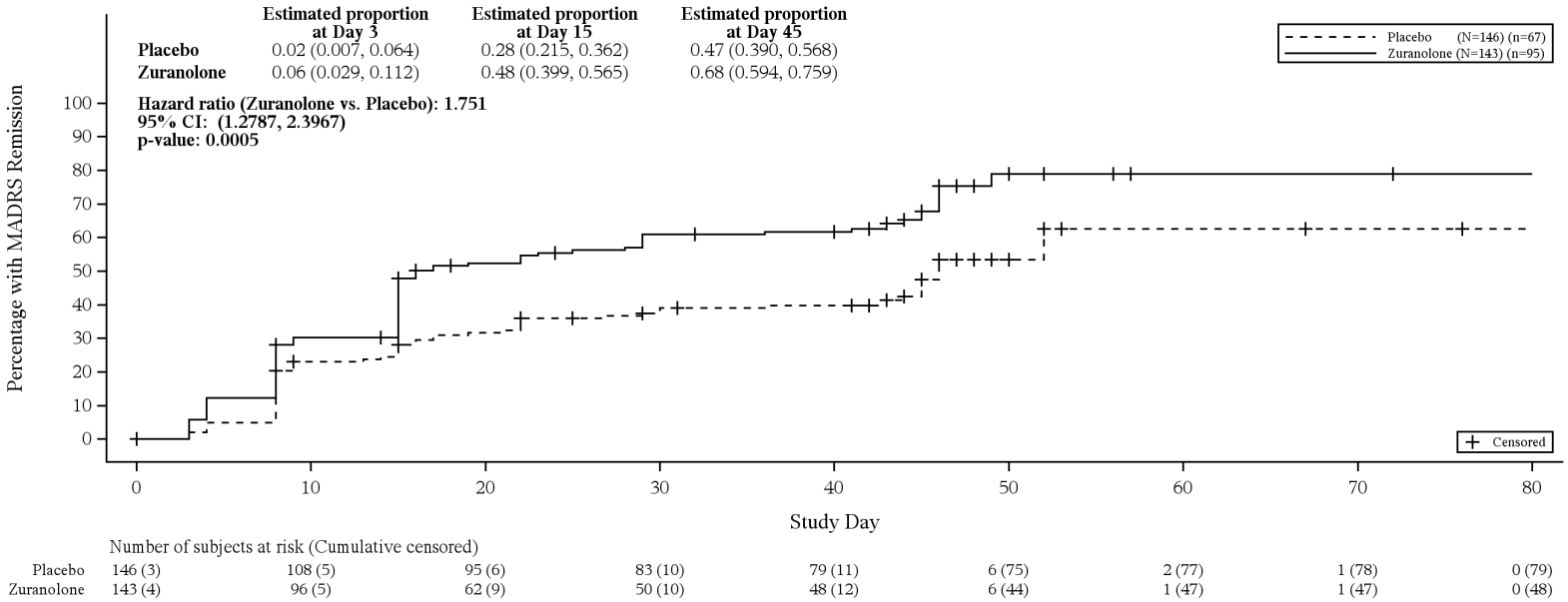
NOTE 3: The estimated proportion of subjects with event are based on Kaplan-Meier product limit method. Hazard ratio, 95% confidence interval and p-value are based on Cox proportional hazard model adjusted for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline MADRS total score, study, and treatment. Model covariate antidepressant use at baseline is removed from antidepressant use at baseline subgroup analysis.

Source: biib125/v_a/amnog_kmplots/f-madrs-remi-tte-pl-by.sas:f-madrs-remi-tte-pl-by-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 08JAN2026

Kaplan-Meier Plot for Time to First Montgomery-Asberg Depression Rating Scale (MADRS) Remission by Subgroup: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Family History of PPD = No/Unknown



Number of subjects at risk (Cumulative censored)

Placebo	146 (3)	108 (5)	95 (6)	83 (10)	79 (11)	6 (75)	2 (77)	1 (78)	0 (79)
Zuranolone	143 (4)	96 (5)	62 (9)	50 (10)	48 (12)	6 (44)	1 (47)	1 (47)	0 (48)

Abbreviations: N=number of evaluable subjects; n=number of subjects with remission.

NOTE 1: Subjects with non-missing MADRS total score at Baseline are included in the analysis. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

NOTE 2: MADRS remission is defined as MADRS total score <=10. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

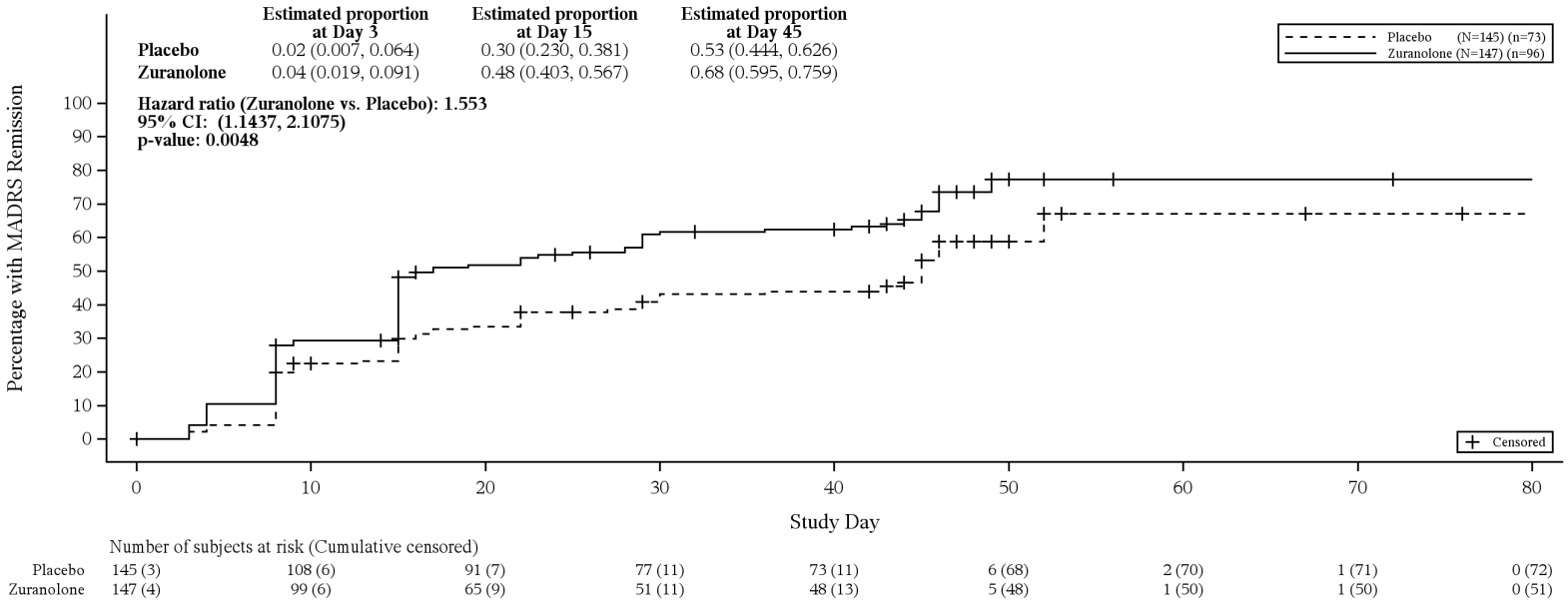
NOTE 3: The estimated proportion of subjects with event are based on Kaplan-Meier product limit method. Hazard ratio, 95% confidence interval and p-value are based on Cox proportional hazard model adjusted for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline MADRS total score, study, and treatment. Model covariate antidepressant use at baseline is removed from antidepressant use at baseline subgroup analysis.

Source: biib125/v_a/amnog_kmplots/f-madrs-remi-tte-pl-by.sas:f-madrs-remi-tte-pl-by-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 08JAN2026

Kaplan-Meier Plot for Time to First Montgomery-Asberg Depression Rating Scale (MADRS) Remission by Subgroup: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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History of PPD = 1st Episode



Number of subjects at risk (Cumulative censored)

Placebo	145 (3)	108 (6)	91 (7)	77 (11)	73 (11)	6 (68)	2 (70)	1 (71)	0 (72)
Zuranolone	147 (4)	99 (6)	65 (9)	51 (11)	48 (13)	5 (48)	1 (50)	1 (50)	0 (51)

Abbreviations: N=number of evaluable subjects; n=number of subjects with remission.

NOTE 1: Subjects with non-missing MADRS total score at Baseline are included in the analysis. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

NOTE 2: MADRS remission is defined as MADRS total score <=10. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

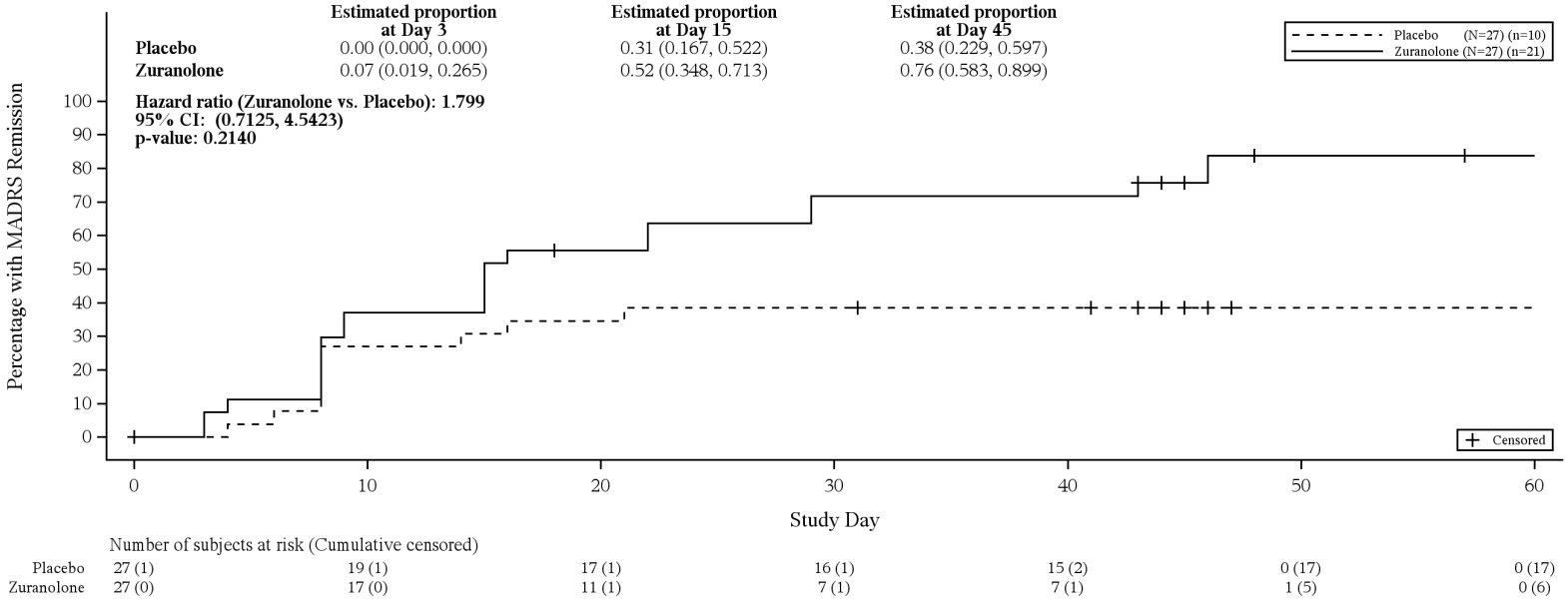
NOTE 3: The estimated proportion of subjects with event are based on Kaplan-Meier product limit method. Hazard ratio, 95% confidence interval and p-value are based on Cox proportional hazard model adjusted for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline MADRS total score, study, and treatment. Model covariate antidepressant use at baseline is removed from antidepressant use at baseline subgroup analysis.

Source: biib125/v_a/amnog_kmplots/f-madrs-remi-tte-pl-by.sas:f-madrs-remi-tte-pl-by-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 08JAN2026

Kaplan-Meier Plot for Time to First Montgomery-Asberg Depression Rating Scale (MADRS) Remission by Subgroup: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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History of PPD = Recurrent Episode



Abbreviations: N=number of evaluable subjects; n=number of subjects with remission.

NOTE 1: Subjects with non-missing MADRS total score at Baseline are included in the analysis. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

NOTE 2: MADRS remission is defined as MADRS total score <=10. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

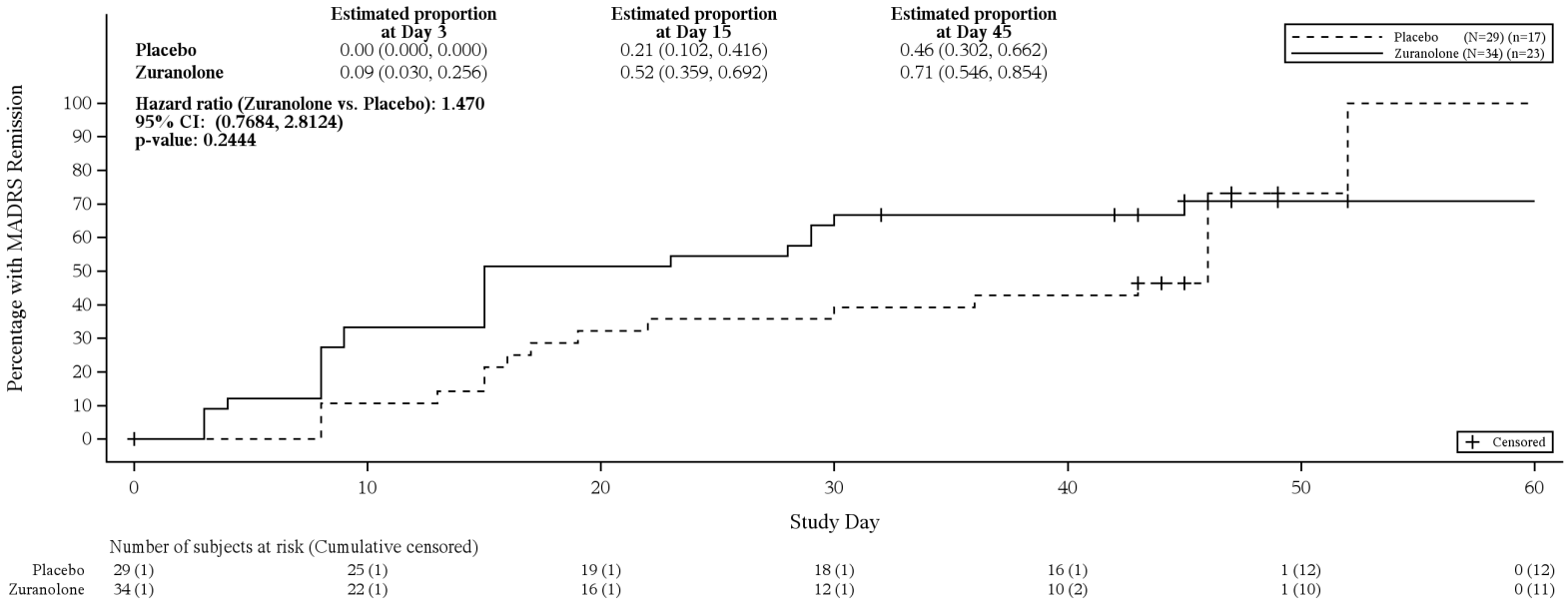
NOTE 3: The estimated proportion of subjects with event are based on Kaplan-Meier product limit method. Hazard ratio, 95% confidence interval and p-value are based on Cox proportional hazard model adjusted for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline MADRS total score, study, and treatment. Model covariate antidepressant use at baseline is removed from antidepressant use at baseline subgroup analysis.

Source: biib125/v_a/amnog_kmplots/f-madrs-remi-tte-pl-by.sas:f-madrs-remi-tte-pl-by-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 08JAN2026

Kaplan-Meier Plot for Time to First Montgomery-Asberg Depression Rating Scale (MADRS) Remission by Subgroup: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score) = <20



Abbreviations: N=number of evaluable subjects; n=number of subjects with remission.

NOTE 1: Subjects with non-missing MADRS total score at Baseline are included in the analysis. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

NOTE 2: MADRS remission is defined as MADRS total score <=10. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

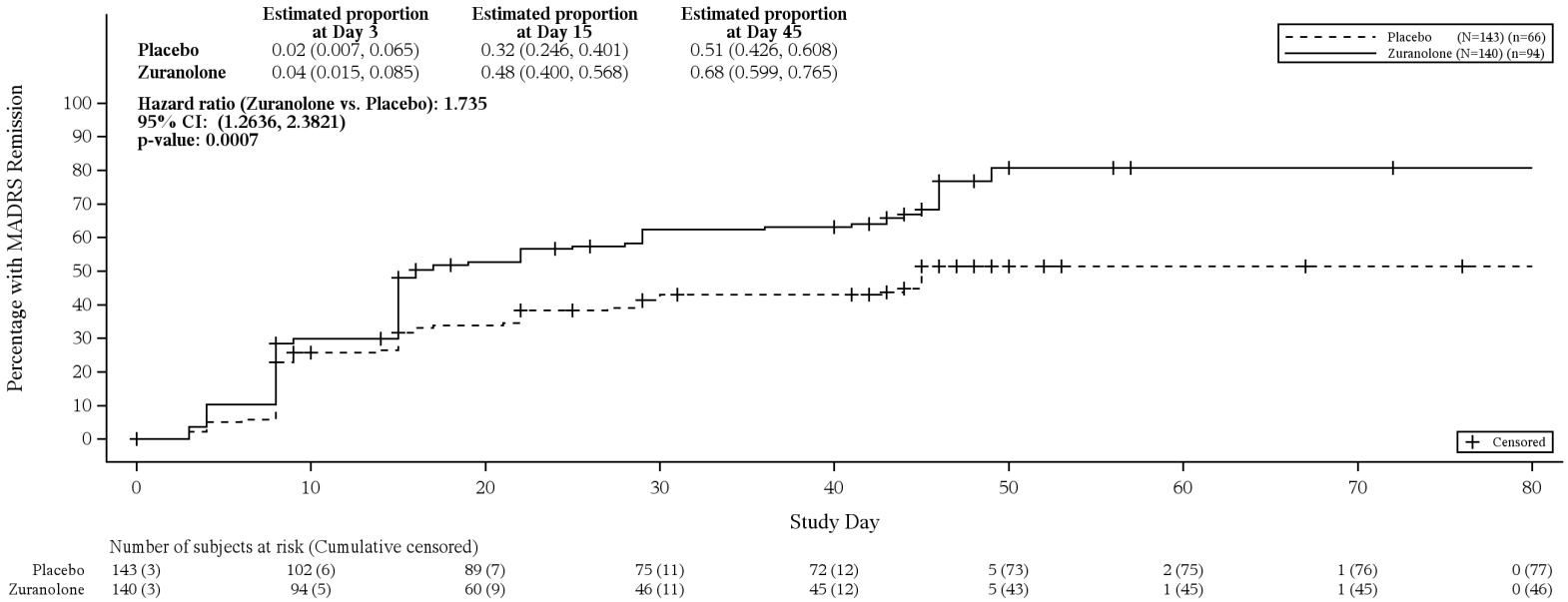
NOTE 3: The estimated proportion of subjects with event are based on Kaplan-Meier product limit method. Hazard ratio, 95% confidence interval and p-value are based on Cox proportional hazard model adjusted for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline MADRS total score, study, and treatment. Model covariate antidepressant use at baseline is removed from antidepressant use at baseline subgroup analysis.

Source: biib125/v_a/amnog_kmplots/f-madrs-remi-tte-pl-by.sas:f-madrs-remi-tte-pl-by-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 08JAN2026

Kaplan-Meier Plot for Time to First Montgomery-Asberg Depression Rating Scale (MADRS) Remission by Subgroup: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score) = >=20



Abbreviations: N=number of evaluable subjects; n=number of subjects with remission.

NOTE 1: Subjects with non-missing MADRS total score at Baseline are included in the analysis. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

NOTE 2: MADRS remission is defined as MADRS total score <=10. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

NOTE 3: The estimated proportion of subjects with event are based on Kaplan-Meier product limit method. Hazard ratio, 95% confidence interval and p-value are based on Cox proportional hazard model adjusted for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline MADRS total score, study, and treatment. Model covariate antidepressant use at baseline is removed from antidepressant use at baseline subgroup analysis.

Source: biib125/v_a/amnog_kmplots/f-madrs-remi-tte-pl-by.sas:f-madrs-remi-tte-pl-by-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 08JAN2026

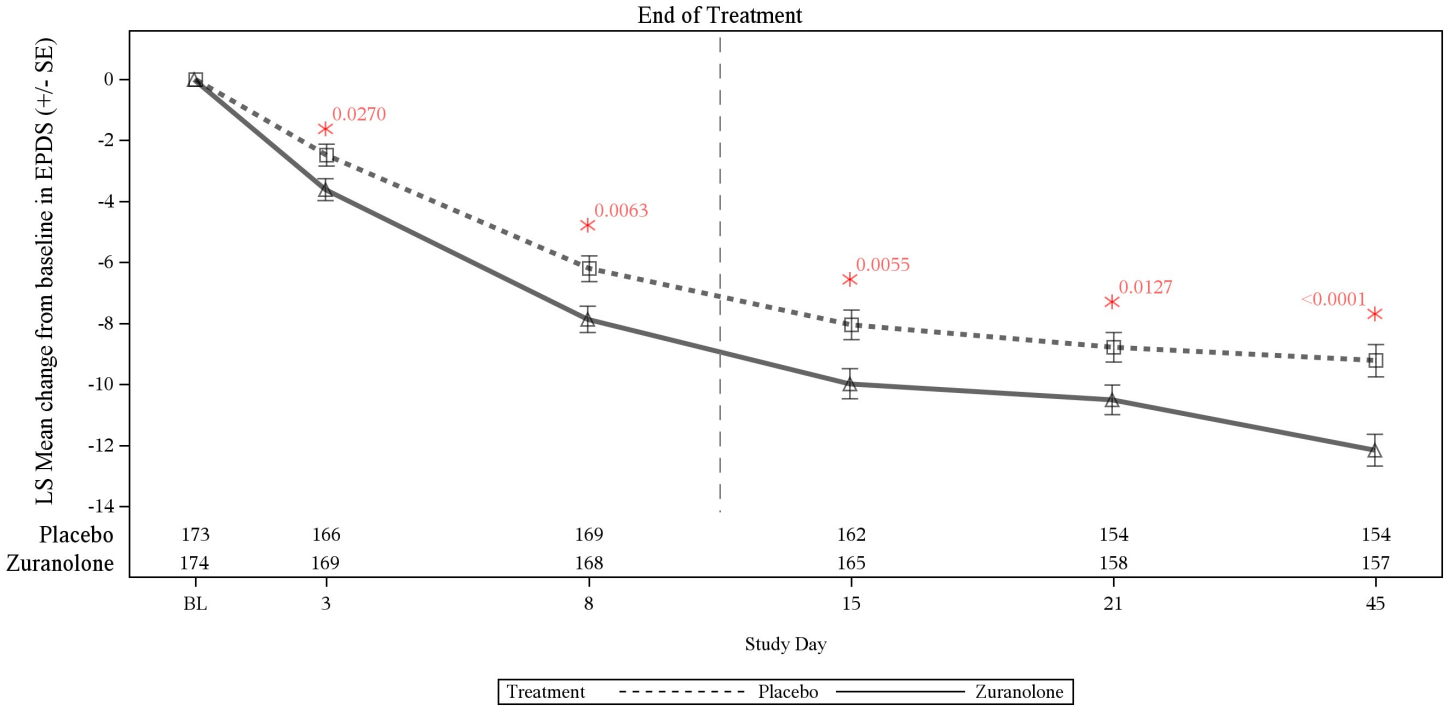
2.3 EPDS

2.3.1 MMRM

2.3.1.1 ITT-Population

Line Plot of LS Mean (+/- SE) Change from Baseline in Edinburgh Postpartum Depression Scale (EPDS) Total Score over Time: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 1 of 1



Abbreviations: LS = Least-squares; SE = Standard error; BL = Baseline; * = p < 0.05.
NOTE 1: Model used is the Mixed Model for Repeated Measures (MMRM) with antidepressant use at baseline, baseline EPDS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction as fixed effects with unstructured covariance structure.
NOTE 2: The MMRM analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
NOTE 3: The EPDS total score was calculated as the sum of the 10 individual item scores, where higher scores indicate more severe symptoms. A negative change indicates improvement.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/f-epds-mmrm-pl-ovr.sas:f-epds-mmrm-pl-ovr-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 17JUL2025

Model-based Results on Change from Baseline in Edinburgh Postpartum Depression Scale (EPDS) Total Score: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 1 of 3

	Placebo (N=177)	Zuranolone (N=176)
Day 3		
n	166	169
LS Mean (SE)	-2.48 (0.360)	-3.61 (0.357)
95% CI for the LS Mean	-3.19, -1.77	-4.31, -2.91
Difference (Zuranolone - Placebo)		
LS Mean (SE)		-1.13 (0.508)
95% CI for the LS Mean		-2.13, -0.13
p-value		0.0270
Hedges' g (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.242
95% CI for Hedges' g		-0.4572, -0.0273
Day 8		
n	169	168
LS Mean (SE)	-6.20 (0.425)	-7.86 (0.425)
95% CI for the LS Mean	-7.04, -5.37	-8.69, -7.02
Difference (Zuranolone - Placebo)		
LS Mean (SE)		-1.65 (0.601)
95% CI for the LS Mean		-2.83, -0.47
p-value		0.0063
Hedges' g (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.299
95% CI for Hedges' g		-0.5138, -0.0844

NOTE 1: Model used is the Mixed Model for Repeated Measures (MMRM) with antidepressant use at baseline, baseline EPDS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction as fixed effects with unstructured covariance structure.
NOTE 2: The MMRM analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
NOTE 3: The EPDS total score was calculated as the sum of the 10 individual item scores, where higher scores indicate more severe symptoms. A negative change indicates improvement.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-epds-mmrm-pl-ovr.sas:t-epds-mmrm-pl-ovr-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 17JUL2025

Model-based Results on Change from Baseline in Edinburgh Postpartum Depression Scale (EPDS) Total Score: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 2 of 3

	Placebo (N=177)	Zuranolone (N=176)
Day 15		
n	162	165
LS Mean (SE)	-8.04 (0.491)	-9.97 (0.488)
95% CI for the LS Mean	-9.00, -7.07	-10.93, -9.01
Difference (Zuranolone - Placebo)		
LS Mean (SE)		-1.93 (0.693)
95% CI for the LS Mean		-3.30, -0.57
p-value		0.0055
Hedges' g (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.308
95% CI for Hedges' g		-0.5262, -0.0900
Day 21		
n	154	158
LS Mean (SE)	-8.77 (0.487)	-10.49 (0.483)
95% CI for the LS Mean	-9.73, -7.81	-11.44, -9.54
Difference (Zuranolone - Placebo)		
LS Mean (SE)		-1.72 (0.686)
95% CI for the LS Mean		-3.07, -0.37
p-value		0.0127
Hedges' g (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.283
95% CI for Hedges' g		-0.5061, -0.0600

NOTE 1: Model used is the Mixed Model for Repeated Measures (MMRM) with antidepressant use at baseline, baseline EPDS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction as fixed effects with unstructured covariance structure.
NOTE 2: The MMRM analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
NOTE 3: The EPDS total score was calculated as the sum of the 10 individual item scores, where higher scores indicate more severe symptoms. A negative change indicates improvement.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-epds-mmrm-pl-ovr.sas:t-epds-mmrm-pl-ovr-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 17JUL2025

Model-based Results on Change from Baseline in Edinburgh Postpartum Depression Scale (EPDS) Total Score: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 3 of 3

	Placebo (N=177)	Zuranolone (N=176)
Day 45		
n	154	157
LS Mean (SE)	-9.21 (0.529)	-12.15 (0.525)
95% CI for the LS Mean	-10.25, -8.17	-13.18, -11.11
Difference (Zuranolone - Placebo)		
LS Mean (SE)		-2.94 (0.745)
95% CI for the LS Mean		-4.40, -1.47
p-value		<0.0001
Hedges' g (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.446
95% CI for Hedges' g		-0.6710, -0.2209

NOTE 1: Model used is the Mixed Model for Repeated Measures (MMRM) with antidepressant use at baseline, baseline EPDS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction as fixed effects with unstructured covariance structure.
NOTE 2: The MMRM analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
NOTE 3: The EPDS total score was calculated as the sum of the 10 individual item scores, where higher scores indicate more severe symptoms. A negative change indicates improvement.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-epds-mmrm-pl-ovr.sas:t-epds-mmrm-pl-ovr-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 17JUL2025

2.3.1.2 Subgruppen

2.3.1.2 .1 Interaktionstest

Model-based Results on Change from Baseline in Edinburgh Postpartum Depression Scale (EPDS) Total Score: Treatment by Subgroup Interaction: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 1 of 2

Subgroup Subgroup Category	Placebo (N=177)	Zuranolone (N=176)	p-value for Treatment by Subgroup Interaction Test
Age Group (years)			
18 - 24	37	36	0.1825
25 - 45	136	138	
Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score Category, by median of baseline HAMD-17 total score			
<28	54	63	0.8810
>=28	119	111	
Race Group (Black or African American, White)			
Black or African American	50	56	0.3233
White	109	112	
Antidepressant Use at Baseline			
Yes	28	31	0.4087
No	145	143	

NOTE 1: p-value is based on the Mixed Model for Repeated Measures (MMRM) with antidepressant use at baseline, baseline EPDS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, subgroup, subgroup-by-treatment interaction, subgroup-by-time point interaction, time point-by-study interaction, time point-by-treatment interaction, and subgroup-by-time point-by-treatment interaction as fixed effects with unstructured covariance structure. NA indicates criteria not met for subgroup/interaction analysis.
NOTE 2: The MMRM analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
NOTE 3: The EPDS total score was calculated as the sum of the 10 individual item scores, where higher scores indicate more severe symptoms. A negative change indicates improvement.
(a), (b), and (c) represent p-values from interaction tests comparing BMI groups: <=24.9 vs 25-29.9, <=24.9 vs >=30, and 25-29.9 vs >=30 respectively.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-epds-mmrm-pl-int.sas:t-epds-mmrm-pl-int-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 17JUL2025

Model-based Results on Change from Baseline in Edinburgh Postpartum Depression Scale (EPDS) Total Score: Treatment by Subgroup Interaction: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 2 of 2

Subgroup Subgroup Category	Placebo (N=177)	Zuranolone (N=176)	p-value for Treatment by Subgroup Interaction Test
BMI (kg/m^2) Group			
<=24.9	43	33	0.2866(a)
25-29.9	54	45	0.7996(b)
>=30	76	95	0.3120(c)
Onset of PPD			
3rd Trimester	63	66	0.5806
Postpartum	110	108	
Family History of PPD			
Yes	26	31	0.1837
No/Unknown	147	143	
History of PPD			
1st Episode	146	147	0.9894
Recurrent Episode	27	27	
Depression with Elevated Anxiety , by Baseline HAMA Total Score			
<20	29	34	0.7244
>=20	144	140	

NOTE 1: p-value is based on the Mixed Model for Repeated Measures (MMRM) with antidepressant use at baseline, baseline EPDS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, subgroup, subgroup-by-treatment interaction, subgroup-by-time point interaction, time point-by-study interaction, time point-by-treatment interaction, and subgroup-by-time point-by-treatment interaction as fixed effects with unstructured covariance structure. NA indicates criteria not met for subgroup/interaction analysis.

NOTE 2: The MMRM analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

NOTE 3: The EPDS total score was calculated as the sum of the 10 individual item scores, where higher scores indicate more severe symptoms. A negative change indicates improvement.

(a), (b), and (c) represent p-values from interaction tests comparing BMI groups: <=24.9 vs 25-29.9, <=24.9 vs >=30, and 25-29.9 vs >=30 respectively.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-epds-mmrm-pl-int.sas:t-epds-mmrm-pl-int-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 17JUL2025

2.3.1.2 .2 Subgruppenanalysen

2.3.1.2 .2 .1 Alter

Model-based Results on Change from Baseline in Edinburgh Postpartum Depression Scale (EPDS) Total Score by Age Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 1 of 6

Age Group (years) = 18-24

	Placebo (N=39)	**Zuranolone (N=37)**
Day 3		
n	37	35
LS Mean (SE)	-3.90 (0.827)	-4.71 (0.848)
95% CI for the LS Mean	-5.55, -2.25	-6.40, -3.02
Difference (Zuranolone - Placebo)		
LS Mean (SE)		-0.81 (1.206)
95% CI for the LS Mean		-3.21, 1.60
p-value		0.5057
Hedges' g (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.156
95% CI for Hedges' g		-0.6189, 0.3068
Day 8		
n	37	36
LS Mean (SE)	-7.04 (0.908)	-9.65 (0.924)
95% CI for the LS Mean	-8.86, -5.23	-11.49, -7.81
Difference (Zuranolone - Placebo)		
LS Mean (SE)		-2.61 (1.318)
95% CI for the LS Mean		-5.23, 0.02
p-value		0.0519
Hedges' g (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.458
95% CI for Hedges' g		-0.9228, 0.0068

NOTE 1: Model used is the Mixed Model for Repeated Measures (MMRM) with antidepressant use at baseline, baseline EPDS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction as fixed effects with unstructured covariance structure.
NOTE 2: The MMRM analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
NOTE 3: The EPDS total score was calculated as the sum of the 10 individual item scores, where higher scores indicate more severe symptoms. A negative change indicates improvement.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-epds-mmrm-pl-by.sas:t-epds-mmrm-pl-by-age-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Model-based Results on Change from Baseline in Edinburgh Postpartum Depression Scale (EPDS) Total Score by Age Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 2 of 6

Age Group (years) = 18-24

	Placebo (N=39)	Zuranolone (N=37)
Day 15		
n	37	36
LS Mean (SE)	-8.36 (0.998)	-11.49 (1.015)
95% CI for the LS Mean	-10.35, -6.37	-13.51, -9.46
Difference (Zuranolone - Placebo)		
LS Mean (SE)		-3.13 (1.446)
95% CI for the LS Mean		-6.01, -0.24
p-value		0.0340
Hedges' g (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.501
95% CI for Hedges' g		-0.9668, -0.0349
Day 21		
n	34	34
LS Mean (SE)	-9.15 (0.948)	-12.43 (0.958)
95% CI for the LS Mean	-11.05, -7.26	-14.35, -10.52
Difference (Zuranolone - Placebo)		
LS Mean (SE)		-3.28 (1.374)
95% CI for the LS Mean		-6.02, -0.54
p-value		0.0199
Hedges' g (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.572
95% CI for Hedges' g		-1.0570, -0.0871

NOTE 1: Model used is the Mixed Model for Repeated Measures (MMRM) with antidepressant use at baseline, baseline EPDS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction as fixed effects with unstructured covariance structure.
NOTE 2: The MMRM analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
NOTE 3: The EPDS total score was calculated as the sum of the 10 individual item scores, where higher scores indicate more severe symptoms. A negative change indicates improvement.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-epds-mmrm-pl-by.sas:t-epds-mmrm-pl-by-age-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Model-based Results on Change from Baseline in Edinburgh Postpartum Depression Scale (EPDS) Total Score by Age Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 3 of 6

Age Group (years) = 18-24

	Placebo (N=39)	Zuranolone (N=37)
Day 45		
n	36	34
LS Mean (SE)	-8.83 (1.072)	-13.37 (1.096)
95% CI for the LS Mean	-10.97, -6.69	-15.55, -11.18
Difference (Zuranolone - Placebo)		
LS Mean (SE)		-4.53 (1.560)
95% CI for the LS Mean		-7.65, -1.42
p-value		0.0049
Hedges' g (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.687
95% CI for Hedges' g		-1.1698, -0.2051

NOTE 1: Model used is the Mixed Model for Repeated Measures (MMRM) with antidepressant use at baseline, baseline EPDS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction as fixed effects with unstructured covariance structure.
NOTE 2: The MMRM analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
NOTE 3: The EPDS total score was calculated as the sum of the 10 individual item scores, where higher scores indicate more severe symptoms. A negative change indicates improvement.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-epds-mmrm-pl-by.sas:t-epds-mmrm-pl-by-age-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Model-based Results on Change from Baseline in Edinburgh Postpartum Depression Scale (EPDS) Total Score by Age Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 4 of 6

Age Group (years) = 25-45

	Placebo (N=138)	Zuranolone (N=139)
Day 3		
n	129	134
LS Mean (SE)	-2.12 (0.396)	-3.28 (0.389)
95% CI for the LS Mean	-2.90, -1.34	-4.04, -2.51
Difference (Zuranolone - Placebo)		
LS Mean (SE)		-1.15 (0.555)
95% CI for the LS Mean		-2.25, -0.06
p-value		0.0386
Hedges' g (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.256
95% CI for Hedges' g		-0.4985, -0.0130
Day 8		
n	132	132
LS Mean (SE)	-6.04 (0.477)	-7.32 (0.475)
95% CI for the LS Mean	-6.98, -5.10	-8.26, -6.39
Difference (Zuranolone - Placebo)		
LS Mean (SE)		-1.28 (0.674)
95% CI for the LS Mean		-2.61, 0.04
p-value		0.0578
Hedges' g (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.234
95% CI for Hedges' g		-0.4760, 0.0082

NOTE 1: Model used is the Mixed Model for Repeated Measures (MMRM) with antidepressant use at baseline, baseline EPDS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction as fixed effects with unstructured covariance structure.
NOTE 2: The MMRM analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
NOTE 3: The EPDS total score was calculated as the sum of the 10 individual item scores, where higher scores indicate more severe symptoms. A negative change indicates improvement.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-epds-mmrm-pl-by.sas:t-epds-mmrm-pl-by-age-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Model-based Results on Change from Baseline in Edinburgh Postpartum Depression Scale (EPDS) Total Score by Age Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Age Group (years) = 25-45

	Placebo (N=138)	Zuranolone (N=139)
Day 15		
n	125	129
LS Mean (SE)	-8.00 (0.569)	-9.54 (0.562)
95% CI for the LS Mean	-9.12, -6.87	-10.65, -8.44
Difference (Zuranolone - Placebo)		
LS Mean (SE)		-1.55 (0.801)
95% CI for the LS Mean		-3.13, 0.03
p-value		0.0544
Hedges' g (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.242
95% CI for Hedges' g		-0.4888, 0.0050
Day 21		
n	120	124
LS Mean (SE)	-8.72 (0.565)	-9.89 (0.558)
95% CI for the LS Mean	-9.84, -7.61	-10.98, -8.79
Difference (Zuranolone - Placebo)		
LS Mean (SE)		-1.16 (0.795)
95% CI for the LS Mean		-2.73, 0.40
p-value		0.1451
Hedges' g (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.187
95% CI for Hedges' g		-0.4381, 0.0649

NOTE 1: Model used is the Mixed Model for Repeated Measures (MMRM) with antidepressant use at baseline, baseline EPDS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction as fixed effects with unstructured covariance structure.
NOTE 2: The MMRM analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
NOTE 3: The EPDS total score was calculated as the sum of the 10 individual item scores, where higher scores indicate more severe symptoms. A negative change indicates improvement.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-epds-mmrm-pl-by.sas:t-epds-mmrm-pl-by-age-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Model-based Results on Change from Baseline in Edinburgh Postpartum Depression Scale (EPDS) Total Score by Age Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Age Group (years) = 25-45

	Placebo (N=138)	Zuranolone (N=139)
Day 45		
n	118	123
LS Mean (SE)	-9.35 (0.612)	-11.80 (0.603)
95% CI for the LS Mean	-10.55, -8.14	-12.99, -10.61
Difference (Zuranolone - Placebo)		
LS Mean (SE)		-2.45 (0.861)
95% CI for the LS Mean		-4.15, -0.76
p-value		0.0048
Hedges' g (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.366
95% CI for Hedges' g		-0.6203, -0.1110

NOTE 1: Model used is the Mixed Model for Repeated Measures (MMRM) with antidepressant use at baseline, baseline EPDS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction as fixed effects with unstructured covariance structure.
NOTE 2: The MMRM analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
NOTE 3: The EPDS total score was calculated as the sum of the 10 individual item scores, where higher scores indicate more severe symptoms. A negative change indicates improvement.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-epds-mmrm-pl-by.sas:t-epds-mmrm-pl-by-age-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

2.3.1.2 .2 .2 Schwere der Erkrankung

Model-based Results on Change from Baseline in Edinburgh Postpartum Depression Scale (EPDS) Total Score by Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score Category < 28 (Median of Baseline HAM-D Total Score)

	Placebo (N=54)	Zuranolone (N=63)
Day 3		
n	52	58
LS Mean (SE)	-1.68 (0.547)	-2.89 (0.516)
95% CI for the LS Mean	-2.76, -0.59	-3.92, -1.87
Difference (Zuranolone - Placebo)		
LS Mean (SE)		-1.22 (0.753)
95% CI for the LS Mean		-2.71, 0.28
p-value		0.1096
Hedges' g (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.306
95% CI for Hedges' g		-0.6825, 0.0705
Day 8		
n	54	61
LS Mean (SE)	-5.62 (0.731)	-6.95 (0.686)
95% CI for the LS Mean	-7.07, -4.18	-8.31, -5.59
Difference (Zuranolone - Placebo)		
LS Mean (SE)		-1.32 (1.005)
95% CI for the LS Mean		-3.31, 0.67
p-value		0.1902
Hedges' g (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.245
95% CI for Hedges' g		-0.6122, 0.1229

NOTE 1: Model used is the Mixed Model for Repeated Measures (MMRM) with antidepressant use at baseline, baseline EPDS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction as fixed effects with unstructured covariance structure.
NOTE 2: The MMRM analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
NOTE 3: The EPDS total score was calculated as the sum of the 10 individual item scores, where higher scores indicate more severe symptoms. A negative change indicates improvement.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-epds-mmrm-pl-by.sas:t-epds-mmrm-pl-by-hamd-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Model-based Results on Change from Baseline in Edinburgh Postpartum Depression Scale (EPDS) Total Score by Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score Category < 28 (Median of Baseline HAM-D Total Score)

	Placebo (N=54)	Zuranolone (N=63)
Day 15		
n	52	60
LS Mean (SE)	-7.53 (0.874)	-8.87 (0.813)
95% CI for the LS Mean	-9.26, -5.80	-10.48, -7.26
Difference (Zuranolone - Placebo)		
LS Mean (SE)		-1.34 (1.195)
95% CI for the LS Mean		-3.71, 1.03
p-value		0.2636
Hedges' g (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.211
95% CI for Hedges' g		-0.5838, 0.1609
Day 21		
n	49	59
LS Mean (SE)	-7.38 (0.864)	-9.30 (0.797)
95% CI for the LS Mean	-9.10, -5.67	-10.88, -7.72
Difference (Zuranolone - Placebo)		
LS Mean (SE)		-1.91 (1.177)
95% CI for the LS Mean		-4.24, 0.42
p-value		0.1072
Hedges' g (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.312
95% CI for Hedges' g		-0.6927, 0.0695

NOTE 1: Model used is the Mixed Model for Repeated Measures (MMRM) with antidepressant use at baseline, baseline EPDS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction as fixed effects with unstructured covariance structure.
NOTE 2: The MMRM analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
NOTE 3: The EPDS total score was calculated as the sum of the 10 individual item scores, where higher scores indicate more severe symptoms. A negative change indicates improvement.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-epds-mmrm-pl-by.sas:t-epds-mmrm-pl-by-hamd-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Model-based Results on Change from Baseline in Edinburgh Postpartum Depression Scale (EPDS) Total Score by Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score Category < 28 (Median of Baseline HAM-D Total Score)

	Placebo (N=54)	Zuranolone (N=63)
Day 45		
n	49	58
LS Mean (SE)	-8.42 (0.951)	-11.57 (0.879)
95% CI for the LS Mean	-10.30, -6.53	-13.31, -9.82
Difference (Zuranolone - Placebo)		
LS Mean (SE)		-3.15 (1.296)
95% CI for the LS Mean		-5.72, -0.58
p-value		0.0167
Hedges' g (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.468
95% CI for Hedges' g		-0.8538, -0.0829

NOTE 1: Model used is the Mixed Model for Repeated Measures (MMRM) with antidepressant use at baseline, baseline EPDS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction as fixed effects with unstructured covariance structure.
NOTE 2: The MMRM analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
NOTE 3: The EPDS total score was calculated as the sum of the 10 individual item scores, where higher scores indicate more severe symptoms. A negative change indicates improvement.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-epds-mmrm-pl-by.sas:t-epds-mmrm-pl-by-hamd-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Model-based Results on Change from Baseline in Edinburgh Postpartum Depression Scale (EPDS) Total Score by Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score Category >= 28 (Median of Baseline HAM-D Total Score)

	Placebo (N=119)	Zuranolone (N=111)
Day 3		
n	114	111
LS Mean (SE)	-2.85 (0.464)	-4.00 (0.472)
95% CI for the LS Mean	-3.76, -1.94	-4.94, -3.07
Difference (Zuranolone - Placebo)		
LS Mean (SE)		-1.16 (0.662)
95% CI for the LS Mean		-2.46, 0.15
p-value		0.0826
Hedges' g (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.232
95% CI for Hedges' g		-0.4940, 0.0305
Day 8		
n	115	107
LS Mean (SE)	-6.52 (0.522)	-8.33 (0.540)
95% CI for the LS Mean	-7.55, -5.49	-9.39, -7.26
Difference (Zuranolone - Placebo)		
LS Mean (SE)		-1.81 (0.752)
95% CI for the LS Mean		-3.29, -0.33
p-value		0.0170
Hedges' g (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.322
95% CI for Hedges' g		-0.5870, -0.0570

NOTE 1: Model used is the Mixed Model for Repeated Measures (MMRM) with antidepressant use at baseline, baseline EPDS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction as fixed effects with unstructured covariance structure.
NOTE 2: The MMRM analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
NOTE 3: The EPDS total score was calculated as the sum of the 10 individual item scores, where higher scores indicate more severe symptoms. A negative change indicates improvement.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-epds-mmrm-pl-by.sas:t-epds-mmrm-pl-by-hamd-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Model-based Results on Change from Baseline in Edinburgh Postpartum Depression Scale (EPDS) Total Score by Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score Category >= 28 (Median of Baseline HAM-D Total Score)

	Placebo (N=119)	Zuranolone (N=111)
Day 15		
n	110	105
LS Mean (SE)	-8.29 (0.600)	-10.56 (0.617)
95% CI for the LS Mean	-9.47, -7.11	-11.78, -9.35
Difference (Zuranolone - Placebo)		
LS Mean (SE)		-2.27 (0.861)
95% CI for the LS Mean		-3.97, -0.57
p-value		0.0090
Hedges' g (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.358
95% CI for Hedges' g		-0.6279, -0.0888
Day 21		
n	105	99
LS Mean (SE)	-9.44 (0.592)	-11.16 (0.610)
95% CI for the LS Mean	-10.61, -8.27	-12.36, -9.95
Difference (Zuranolone - Placebo)		
LS Mean (SE)		-1.72 (0.851)
95% CI for the LS Mean		-3.39, -0.04
p-value		0.0450
Hedges' g (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.281
95% CI for Hedges' g		-0.5574, -0.0055

NOTE 1: Model used is the Mixed Model for Repeated Measures (MMRM) with antidepressant use at baseline, baseline EPDS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction as fixed effects with unstructured covariance structure.
NOTE 2: The MMRM analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
NOTE 3: The EPDS total score was calculated as the sum of the 10 individual item scores, where higher scores indicate more severe symptoms. A negative change indicates improvement.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-epds-mmrm-pl-by.sas:t-epds-mmrm-pl-by-hamd-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Model-based Results on Change from Baseline in Edinburgh Postpartum Depression Scale (EPDS) Total Score by Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score Category >= 28 (Median of Baseline HAM-D Total Score)

	Placebo (N=119)	Zuranolone (N=111)
Day 45		
n	105	99
LS Mean (SE)	-9.58 (0.639)	-12.41 (0.659)
95% CI for the LS Mean	-10.84, -8.32	-13.70, -11.11
Difference (Zuranolone - Placebo)		
LS Mean (SE)		-2.82 (0.918)
95% CI for the LS Mean		-4.63, -1.01
p-value		0.0024
Hedges' g (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.429
95% CI for Hedges' g		-0.7068, -0.1514

NOTE 1: Model used is the Mixed Model for Repeated Measures (MMRM) with antidepressant use at baseline, baseline EPDS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction as fixed effects with unstructured covariance structure.
NOTE 2: The MMRM analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
NOTE 3: The EPDS total score was calculated as the sum of the 10 individual item scores, where higher scores indicate more severe symptoms. A negative change indicates improvement.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-epds-mmrm-pl-by.sas:t-epds-mmrm-pl-by-hamd-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

2.3.1.2 .2 .3 Abstammung

Model-based Results on Change from Baseline in Edinburgh Postpartum Depression Scale (EPDS) Total Score by Race Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Race Group = Black or African American

	Placebo (N=53)	Zuranolone (N=57)
Day 3		
n	48	54
LS Mean (SE)	-2.49 (0.737)	-3.39 (0.692)
95% CI for the LS Mean	-3.96, -1.03	-4.76, -2.02
Difference (Zuranolone - Placebo)		
LS Mean (SE)		-0.90 (1.011)
95% CI for the LS Mean		-2.90, 1.11
p-value		0.3771
Hedges' g (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.175
95% CI for Hedges' g		-0.5642, 0.2148
Day 8		
n	47	54
LS Mean (SE)	-6.03 (0.904)	-8.02 (0.844)
95% CI for the LS Mean	-7.82, -4.23	-9.70, -6.35
Difference (Zuranolone - Placebo)		
LS Mean (SE)		-2.00 (1.239)
95% CI for the LS Mean		-4.46, 0.46
p-value		0.1103
Hedges' g (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.319
95% CI for Hedges' g		-0.7125, 0.0744

NOTE 1: Model used is the Mixed Model for Repeated Measures (MMRM) with antidepressant use at baseline, baseline EPDS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction as fixed effects with unstructured covariance structure.
NOTE 2: The MMRM analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
NOTE 3: The EPDS total score was calculated as the sum of the 10 individual item scores, where higher scores indicate more severe symptoms. A negative change indicates improvement.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-epds-mmrm-pl-by.sas:t-epds-mmrm-pl-by-race-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Model-based Results on Change from Baseline in Edinburgh Postpartum Depression Scale (EPDS) Total Score by Race Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 2 of 6

Race Group = Black or African American

	Placebo (N=53)	Zuranolone (N=57)
Day 15		
n	45	52
LS Mean (SE)	-7.87 (1.059)	-10.37 (0.987)
95% CI for the LS Mean	-9.97, -5.77	-12.33, -8.41
Difference (Zuranolone - Placebo)		
LS Mean (SE)		-2.50 (1.451)
95% CI for the LS Mean		-5.38, 0.38
p-value		0.0877
Hedges' g (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.349
95% CI for Hedges' g		-0.7506, 0.0535
Day 21		
n	42	48
LS Mean (SE)	-8.31 (0.931)	-10.64 (0.867)
95% CI for the LS Mean	-10.16, -6.46	-12.36, -8.92
Difference (Zuranolone - Placebo)		
LS Mean (SE)		-2.33 (1.274)
95% CI for the LS Mean		-4.86, 0.20
p-value		0.0707
Hedges' g (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.383
95% CI for Hedges' g		-0.8009, 0.0349

NOTE 1: Model used is the Mixed Model for Repeated Measures (MMRM) with antidepressant use at baseline, baseline EPDS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction as fixed effects with unstructured covariance structure.
NOTE 2: The MMRM analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
NOTE 3: The EPDS total score was calculated as the sum of the 10 individual item scores, where higher scores indicate more severe symptoms. A negative change indicates improvement.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-epds-mmrm-pl-by.sas:t-epds-mmrm-pl-by-race-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Model-based Results on Change from Baseline in Edinburgh Postpartum Depression Scale (EPDS) Total Score by Race Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 3 of 6

Race Group = Black or African American

	Placebo (N=53)	Zuranolone (N=57)
Day 45		
n	43	52
LS Mean (SE)	-7.98 (1.020)	-12.51 (0.936)
95% CI for the LS Mean	-10.01, -5.96	-14.37, -10.65
Difference (Zuranolone - Placebo)		
LS Mean (SE)		-4.53 (1.389)
95% CI for the LS Mean		-7.29, -1.77
p-value		0.0016
Hedges' g (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.667
95% CI for Hedges' g		-1.0817, -0.2518

NOTE 1: Model used is the Mixed Model for Repeated Measures (MMRM) with antidepressant use at baseline, baseline EPDS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction as fixed effects with unstructured covariance structure.
NOTE 2: The MMRM analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
NOTE 3: The EPDS total score was calculated as the sum of the 10 individual item scores, where higher scores indicate more severe symptoms. A negative change indicates improvement.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-epds-mmrm-pl-by.sas:t-epds-mmrm-pl-by-race-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Model-based Results on Change from Baseline in Edinburgh Postpartum Depression Scale (EPDS) Total Score by Race Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 4 of 6

Race Group = White

	Placebo (N=110)	Zuranolone (N=113)
Day 3		
n	106	110
LS Mean (SE)	-2.27 (0.420)	-3.48 (0.413)
95% CI for the LS Mean	-3.10, -1.44	-4.29, -2.66
Difference (Zuranolone - Placebo)		
LS Mean (SE)		-1.21 (0.591)
95% CI for the LS Mean		-2.37, -0.04
p-value		0.0425
Hedges' g (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.277
95% CI for Hedges' g		-0.5449, -0.0088
Day 8		
n	109	108
LS Mean (SE)	-6.35 (0.507)	-7.73 (0.508)
95% CI for the LS Mean	-7.35, -5.35	-8.73, -6.73
Difference (Zuranolone - Placebo)		
LS Mean (SE)		-1.39 (0.719)
95% CI for the LS Mean		-2.80, 0.03
p-value		0.0555
Hedges' g (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.260
95% CI for Hedges' g		-0.5277, 0.0067

NOTE 1: Model used is the Mixed Model for Repeated Measures (MMRM) with antidepressant use at baseline, baseline EPDS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction as fixed effects with unstructured covariance structure.
NOTE 2: The MMRM analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
NOTE 3: The EPDS total score was calculated as the sum of the 10 individual item scores, where higher scores indicate more severe symptoms. A negative change indicates improvement.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-epds-mmrm-pl-by.sas:t-epds-mmrm-pl-by-race-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Model-based Results on Change from Baseline in Edinburgh Postpartum Depression Scale (EPDS) Total Score by Race Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 5 of 6

Race Group = White

	Placebo (N=110)	Zuranolone (N=113)
Day 15		
n	104	107
LS Mean (SE)	-8.10 (0.579)	-9.69 (0.573)
95% CI for the LS Mean	-9.24, -6.96	-10.82, -8.56
Difference (Zuranolone - Placebo)		
LS Mean (SE)		-1.60 (0.816)
95% CI for the LS Mean		-3.20, 0.01
p-value		0.0520
Hedges' g (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.268
95% CI for Hedges' g		-0.5392, 0.0030
Day 21		
n	99	104
LS Mean (SE)	-9.08 (0.607)	-10.49 (0.598)
95% CI for the LS Mean	-10.28, -7.89	-11.67, -9.31
Difference (Zuranolone - Placebo)		
LS Mean (SE)		-1.40 (0.854)
95% CI for the LS Mean		-3.08, 0.28
p-value		0.1023
Hedges' g (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.230
95% CI for Hedges' g		-0.5057, 0.0465

NOTE 1: Model used is the Mixed Model for Repeated Measures (MMRM) with antidepressant use at baseline, baseline EPDS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction as fixed effects with unstructured covariance structure.
NOTE 2: The MMRM analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
NOTE 3: The EPDS total score was calculated as the sum of the 10 individual item scores, where higher scores indicate more severe symptoms. A negative change indicates improvement.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-epds-mmrm-pl-by.sas:t-epds-mmrm-pl-by-race-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Model-based Results on Change from Baseline in Edinburgh Postpartum Depression Scale (EPDS) Total Score by Race Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 6 of 6

Race Group = White

	Placebo (N=110)	Zuranolone (N=113)
Day 45		
n	98	100
LS Mean (SE)	-9.73 (0.664)	-11.93 (0.658)
95% CI for the LS Mean	-11.03, -8.42	-13.23, -10.63
Difference (Zuranolone - Placebo)		
LS Mean (SE)		-2.20 (0.936)
95% CI for the LS Mean		-4.05, -0.36
p-value		0.0195
Hedges' g (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.333
95% CI for Hedges' g		-0.6139, -0.0529

NOTE 1: Model used is the Mixed Model for Repeated Measures (MMRM) with antidepressant use at baseline, baseline EPDS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction as fixed effects with unstructured covariance structure.
NOTE 2: The MMRM analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
NOTE 3: The EPDS total score was calculated as the sum of the 10 individual item scores, where higher scores indicate more severe symptoms. A negative change indicates improvement.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-epds-mmrm-pl-by.sas:t-epds-mmrm-pl-by-race-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

2.3.1.2 .2 .4 Antidepressiva-Nutzung

Model-based Results on Change from Baseline in Edinburgh Postpartum Depression Scale (EPDS) Total Score by Baseline Antidepressant Use: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Antidepressant Use at Baseline = Yes

	Placebo (N=28)	Zuranolone (N=31)
Day 3		
n	26	29
LS Mean (SE)	-2.07 (0.966)	-3.15 (0.919)
95% CI for the LS Mean	-4.02, -0.13	-5.00, -1.31
Difference (Zuranolone - Placebo)		
LS Mean (SE)		-1.08 (1.337)
95% CI for the LS Mean		-3.76, 1.61
p-value		0.4235
Hedges' g (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.215
95% CI for Hedges' g		-0.7457, 0.3160
Day 8		
n	28	30
LS Mean (SE)	-6.22 (1.133)	-6.92 (1.087)
95% CI for the LS Mean	-8.49, -3.95	-9.09, -4.74
Difference (Zuranolone - Placebo)		
LS Mean (SE)		-0.70 (1.574)
95% CI for the LS Mean		-3.85, 2.46
p-value		0.6604
Hedges' g (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.115
95% CI for Hedges' g		-0.6300, 0.4009

NOTE 1: Model used is the Mixed Model for Repeated Measures (MMRM) with baseline EPDS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction as fixed effects with unstructured covariance structure.
NOTE 2: The MMRM analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
NOTE 3: The EPDS total score was calculated as the sum of the 10 individual item scores, where higher scores indicate more severe symptoms. A negative change indicates improvement.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-epds-mmrm-pl-by.sas:t-epds-mmrm-pl-by-adt-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Model-based Results on Change from Baseline in Edinburgh Postpartum Depression Scale (EPDS) Total Score by Baseline Antidepressant Use: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Antidepressant Use at Baseline = Yes

	Placebo (N=28)	Zuranolone (N=31)
Day 15		
n	28	29
LS Mean (SE)	-8.74 (1.251)	-9.42 (1.211)
95% CI for the LS Mean	-11.25, -6.23	-11.85, -7.00
Difference (Zuranolone - Placebo)		
LS Mean (SE)		-0.69 (1.745)
95% CI for the LS Mean		-4.18, 2.81
p-value		0.6955
Hedges' g (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.103
95% CI for Hedges' g		-0.6225, 0.4168
Day 21		
n	26	29
LS Mean (SE)	-8.65 (1.237)	-9.21 (1.180)
95% CI for the LS Mean	-11.13, -6.16	-11.57, -6.84
Difference (Zuranolone - Placebo)		
LS Mean (SE)		-0.56 (1.713)
95% CI for the LS Mean		-4.00, 2.87
p-value		0.7437
Hedges' g (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.087
95% CI for Hedges' g		-0.6171, 0.4421

NOTE 1: Model used is the Mixed Model for Repeated Measures (MMRM) with baseline EPDS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction as fixed effects with unstructured covariance structure.
NOTE 2: The MMRM analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
NOTE 3: The EPDS total score was calculated as the sum of the 10 individual item scores, where higher scores indicate more severe symptoms. A negative change indicates improvement.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-epds-mmrm-pl-by.sas:t-epds-mmrm-pl-by-adt-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Model-based Results on Change from Baseline in Edinburgh Postpartum Depression Scale (EPDS) Total Score by Baseline Antidepressant Use: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Antidepressant Use at Baseline = Yes

	Placebo (N=28)	Zuranolone (N=31)
Day 45		
n	25	30
LS Mean (SE)	-8.37 (1.379)	-10.22 (1.297)
95% CI for the LS Mean	-11.13, -5.61	-12.82, -7.62
Difference (Zuranolone - Placebo)		
LS Mean (SE)		-1.85 (1.895)
95% CI for the LS Mean		-5.64, 1.95
p-value		0.3341
Hedges' g (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.260
95% CI for Hedges' g		-0.7931, 0.2729

NOTE 1: Model used is the Mixed Model for Repeated Measures (MMRM) with baseline EPDS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction as fixed effects with unstructured covariance structure.
NOTE 2: The MMRM analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
NOTE 3: The EPDS total score was calculated as the sum of the 10 individual item scores, where higher scores indicate more severe symptoms. A negative change indicates improvement.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-epds-mmrm-pl-by.sas:t-epds-mmrm-pl-by-adt-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Model-based Results on Change from Baseline in Edinburgh Postpartum Depression Scale (EPDS) Total Score by Baseline Antidepressant Use: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Antidepressant Use at Baseline = No

	Placebo (N=149)	Zuranolone (N=145)
Day 3		
n	140	140
LS Mean (SE)	-2.55 (0.390)	-3.72 (0.391)
95% CI for the LS Mean	-3.31, -1.78	-4.49, -2.95
Difference (Zuranolone - Placebo)		
LS Mean (SE)		-1.17 (0.553)
95% CI for the LS Mean		-2.26, -0.08
p-value		0.0350
Hedges' g (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.253
95% CI for Hedges' g		-0.4878, -0.0174
Day 8		
n	141	138
LS Mean (SE)	-6.19 (0.458)	-8.04 (0.463)
95% CI for the LS Mean	-7.09, -5.29	-8.95, -7.13
Difference (Zuranolone - Placebo)		
LS Mean (SE)		-1.85 (0.652)
95% CI for the LS Mean		-3.13, -0.57
p-value		0.0049
Hedges' g (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.339
95% CI for Hedges' g		-0.5752, -0.1024

NOTE 1: Model used is the Mixed Model for Repeated Measures (MMRM) with baseline EPDS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction as fixed effects with unstructured covariance structure.
NOTE 2: The MMRM analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
NOTE 3: The EPDS total score was calculated as the sum of the 10 individual item scores, where higher scores indicate more severe symptoms. A negative change indicates improvement.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-epds-mmrm-pl-by.sas:t-epds-mmrm-pl-by-adt-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Model-based Results on Change from Baseline in Edinburgh Postpartum Depression Scale (EPDS) Total Score by Baseline Antidepressant Use: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Antidepressant Use at Baseline = No

	Placebo (N=149)	Zuranolone (N=145)
Day 15		
n	134	136
LS Mean (SE)	-7.88 (0.535)	-10.09 (0.535)
95% CI for the LS Mean	-8.94, -6.83	-11.14, -9.03
Difference (Zuranolone - Placebo)		
LS Mean (SE)		-2.21 (0.758)
95% CI for the LS Mean		-3.70, -0.71
p-value		0.0039
Hedges' g (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.353
95% CI for Hedges' g		-0.5935, -0.1127
Day 21		
n	128	129
LS Mean (SE)	-8.76 (0.533)	-10.80 (0.533)
95% CI for the LS Mean	-9.81, -7.71	-11.85, -9.75
Difference (Zuranolone - Placebo)		
LS Mean (SE)		-2.03 (0.754)
95% CI for the LS Mean		-3.52, -0.55
p-value		0.0074
Hedges' g (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.335
95% CI for Hedges' g		-0.5817, -0.0892

NOTE 1: Model used is the Mixed Model for Repeated Measures (MMRM) with baseline EPDS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction as fixed effects with unstructured covariance structure.
NOTE 2: The MMRM analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
NOTE 3: The EPDS total score was calculated as the sum of the 10 individual item scores, where higher scores indicate more severe symptoms. A negative change indicates improvement.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-epds-mmrm-pl-by.sas:t-epds-mmrm-pl-by-adt-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Model-based Results on Change from Baseline in Edinburgh Postpartum Depression Scale (EPDS) Total Score by Baseline Antidepressant Use: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Antidepressant Use at Baseline = No

	Placebo (N=149)	Zuranolone (N=145)
Day 45		
n	129	127
LS Mean (SE)	-9.36 (0.570)	-12.60 (0.573)
95% CI for the LS Mean	-10.48, -8.23	-13.73, -11.48
Difference (Zuranolone - Placebo)		
LS Mean (SE)		-3.25 (0.809)
95% CI for the LS Mean		-4.84, -1.66
p-value		<0.0001
Hedges' g (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.501
95% CI for Hedges' g		-0.7493, -0.2517

NOTE 1: Model used is the Mixed Model for Repeated Measures (MMRM) with baseline EPDS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction as fixed effects with unstructured covariance structure.
NOTE 2: The MMRM analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
NOTE 3: The EPDS total score was calculated as the sum of the 10 individual item scores, where higher scores indicate more severe symptoms. A negative change indicates improvement.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-epds-mmrm-pl-by.sas:t-epds-mmrm-pl-by-adt-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

2.3.1.2 .2 .5 BMI

Model-based Results on Change from Baseline in Edinburgh Postpartum Depression Scale (EPDS) Total Score by Baseline BMI (kg/m^2) Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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BMI (kg/m2) Group 2 = <=24.9

	Placebo (N=43)	Zuranolone (N=33)
Day 3		
n	41	33
LS Mean (SE)	-3.07 (0.732)	-3.25 (0.820)
95% CI for the LS Mean	-4.53, -1.61	-4.89, -1.61
Difference (Zuranolone - Placebo)		
LS Mean (SE)		-0.18 (1.104)
95% CI for the LS Mean		-2.39, 2.02
p-value		0.8681
Hedges' g (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.039
95% CI for Hedges' g		-0.4970, 0.4198
Day 8		
n	42	31
LS Mean (SE)	-7.00 (0.819)	-6.47 (0.952)
95% CI for the LS Mean	-8.63, -5.36	-8.37, -4.57
Difference (Zuranolone - Placebo)		
LS Mean (SE)		0.53 (1.259)
95% CI for the LS Mean		-1.98, 3.04
p-value		0.6765
Hedges' g (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.098
95% CI for Hedges' g		-0.3662, 0.5625

NOTE 1: Model used is the Mixed Model for Repeated Measures (MMRM) with antidepressant use at baseline, baseline EPDS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction as fixed effects with unstructured covariance structure.
NOTE 2: The MMRM analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
NOTE 3: The EPDS total score was calculated as the sum of the 10 individual item scores, where higher scores indicate more severe symptoms. A negative change indicates improvement.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-epds-mmrm-pl-by.sas:t-epds-mmrm-pl-by-bmi-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Model-based Results on Change from Baseline in Edinburgh Postpartum Depression Scale (EPDS) Total Score by Baseline BMI (kg/m^2) Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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BMI (kg/m2) Group 2 = <=24.9

	Placebo (N=43)	Zuranolone (N=33)
Day 15		
n	41	31
LS Mean (SE)	-8.43 (1.037)	-9.14 (1.202)
95% CI for the LS Mean	-10.50, -6.36	-11.54, -6.74
Difference (Zuranolone - Placebo)		
LS Mean (SE)		-0.70 (1.591)
95% CI for the LS Mean		-3.88, 2.47
p-value		0.6591
Hedges' g (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.104
95% CI for Hedges' g		-0.5711, 0.3625
Day 21		
n	36	28
LS Mean (SE)	-8.81 (0.948)	-10.54 (1.096)
95% CI for the LS Mean	-10.70, -6.91	-12.73, -8.35
Difference (Zuranolone - Placebo)		
LS Mean (SE)		-1.73 (1.453)
95% CI for the LS Mean		-4.64, 1.17
p-value		0.2380
Hedges' g (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.297
95% CI for Hedges' g		-0.7932, 0.1998

NOTE 1: Model used is the Mixed Model for Repeated Measures (MMRM) with antidepressant use at baseline, baseline EPDS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction as fixed effects with unstructured covariance structure.
NOTE 2: The MMRM analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
NOTE 3: The EPDS total score was calculated as the sum of the 10 individual item scores, where higher scores indicate more severe symptoms. A negative change indicates improvement.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-epds-mmrm-pl-by.sas:t-epds-mmrm-pl-by-bmi-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Model-based Results on Change from Baseline in Edinburgh Postpartum Depression Scale (EPDS) Total Score by Baseline BMI (kg/m^2) Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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BMI (kg/m2) Group 2 = <=24.9

	Placebo (N=43)	Zuranolone (N=33)
Day 45		
n	40	27
LS Mean (SE)	-8.89 (1.059)	-12.49 (1.263)
95% CI for the LS Mean	-11.01, -6.77	-15.02, -9.97
Difference (Zuranolone - Placebo)		
LS Mean (SE)		-3.60 (1.650)
95% CI for the LS Mean		-6.90, -0.30
p-value		0.0329
Hedges' g (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.537
95% CI for Hedges' g		-1.0338, -0.0407

NOTE 1: Model used is the Mixed Model for Repeated Measures (MMRM) with antidepressant use at baseline, baseline EPDS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction as fixed effects with unstructured covariance structure.
NOTE 2: The MMRM analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
NOTE 3: The EPDS total score was calculated as the sum of the 10 individual item scores, where higher scores indicate more severe symptoms. A negative change indicates improvement.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-epds-mmrm-pl-by.sas:t-epds-mmrm-pl-by-bmi-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Model-based Results on Change from Baseline in Edinburgh Postpartum Depression Scale (EPDS) Total Score by Baseline BMI (kg/m^2) Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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BMI (kg/m2) Group 2 = 25-29.9

	Placebo (N=54)	Zuranolone (N=45)
Day 3		
n	52	43
LS Mean (SE)	-1.25 (0.643)	-3.86 (0.702)
95% CI for the LS Mean	-2.53, 0.03	-5.26, -2.47
Difference (Zuranolone - Placebo)		
LS Mean (SE)		-2.61 (0.957)
95% CI for the LS Mean		-4.51, -0.71
p-value		0.0076
Hedges' g (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.559
95% CI for Hedges' g		-0.9704, -0.1469
Day 8		
n	52	43
LS Mean (SE)	-5.85 (0.738)	-8.98 (0.807)
95% CI for the LS Mean	-7.31, -4.38	-10.58, -7.37
Difference (Zuranolone - Placebo)		
LS Mean (SE)		-3.13 (1.100)
95% CI for the LS Mean		-5.32, -0.95
p-value		0.0055
Hedges' g (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.582
95% CI for Hedges' g		-0.9945, -0.1697

NOTE 1: Model used is the Mixed Model for Repeated Measures (MMRM) with antidepressant use at baseline, baseline EPDS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction as fixed effects with unstructured covariance structure.
NOTE 2: The MMRM analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
NOTE 3: The EPDS total score was calculated as the sum of the 10 individual item scores, where higher scores indicate more severe symptoms. A negative change indicates improvement.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-epds-mmrm-pl-by.sas:t-epds-mmrm-pl-by-bmi-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Model-based Results on Change from Baseline in Edinburgh Postpartum Depression Scale (EPDS) Total Score by Baseline BMI (kg/m^2) Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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BMI (kg/m2) Group 2 = 25-29.9

	Placebo (N=54)	Zuranolone (N=45)
Day 15		
n	50	43
LS Mean (SE)	-7.67 (0.911)	-10.70 (0.983)
95% CI for the LS Mean	-9.48, -5.86	-12.66, -8.75
Difference (Zuranolone - Placebo)		
LS Mean (SE)		-3.03 (1.346)
95% CI for the LS Mean		-5.70, -0.35
p-value		0.0269
Hedges' g (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.464
95% CI for Hedges' g		-0.8773, -0.0512
Day 21		
n	47	42
LS Mean (SE)	-9.32 (0.912)	-12.33 (0.978)
95% CI for the LS Mean	-11.13, -7.50	-14.28, -10.39
Difference (Zuranolone - Placebo)		
LS Mean (SE)		-3.02 (1.343)
95% CI for the LS Mean		-5.69, -0.35
p-value		0.0273
Hedges' g (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.473
95% CI for Hedges' g		-0.8946, -0.0507

NOTE 1: Model used is the Mixed Model for Repeated Measures (MMRM) with antidepressant use at baseline, baseline EPDS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction as fixed effects with unstructured covariance structure.
NOTE 2: The MMRM analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
NOTE 3: The EPDS total score was calculated as the sum of the 10 individual item scores, where higher scores indicate more severe symptoms. A negative change indicates improvement.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-epds-mmrm-pl-by.sas:t-epds-mmrm-pl-by-bmi-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Model-based Results on Change from Baseline in Edinburgh Postpartum Depression Scale (EPDS) Total Score by Baseline BMI (kg/m^2) Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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BMI (kg/m2) Group 2 = 25-29.9

	Placebo (N=54)	Zuranolone (N=45)
Day 45		
n	48	40
LS Mean (SE)	-10.15 (0.962)	-12.87 (1.043)
95% CI for the LS Mean	-12.07, -8.24	-14.94, -10.80
Difference (Zuranolone - Placebo)		
LS Mean (SE)		-2.72 (1.424)
95% CI for the LS Mean		-5.55, 0.12
p-value		0.0599
Hedges' g (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.405
95% CI for Hedges' g		-0.8285, 0.0192

NOTE 1: Model used is the Mixed Model for Repeated Measures (MMRM) with antidepressant use at baseline, baseline EPDS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction as fixed effects with unstructured covariance structure.
NOTE 2: The MMRM analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
NOTE 3: The EPDS total score was calculated as the sum of the 10 individual item scores, where higher scores indicate more severe symptoms. A negative change indicates improvement.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-epds-mmrm-pl-by.sas:t-epds-mmrm-pl-by-bmi-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Model-based Results on Change from Baseline in Edinburgh Postpartum Depression Scale (EPDS) Total Score by Baseline BMI (kg/m^2) Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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BMI (kg/m2) Group 2 = >=30

	Placebo (N=76)	Zuranolone (N=95)
Day 3		
n	73	92
LS Mean (SE)	-3.12 (0.536)	-3.56 (0.476)
95% CI for the LS Mean	-4.18, -2.06	-4.50, -2.62
Difference (Zuranolone - Placebo)		
LS Mean (SE)		-0.44 (0.721)
95% CI for the LS Mean		-1.86, 0.99
p-value		0.5465
Hedges' g (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.094
95% CI for Hedges' g		-0.4017, 0.2131
Day 8		
n	75	93
LS Mean (SE)	-6.05 (0.667)	-7.80 (0.596)
95% CI for the LS Mean	-7.37, -4.74	-8.98, -6.63
Difference (Zuranolone - Placebo)		
LS Mean (SE)		-1.75 (0.898)
95% CI for the LS Mean		-3.52, 0.02
p-value		0.0531
Hedges' g (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.301
95% CI for Hedges' g		-0.6069, 0.0049

NOTE 1: Model used is the Mixed Model for Repeated Measures (MMRM) with antidepressant use at baseline, baseline EPDS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction as fixed effects with unstructured covariance structure.
NOTE 2: The MMRM analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
NOTE 3: The EPDS total score was calculated as the sum of the 10 individual item scores, where higher scores indicate more severe symptoms. A negative change indicates improvement.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-epds-mmrm-pl-by.sas:t-epds-mmrm-pl-by-bmi-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Model-based Results on Change from Baseline in Edinburgh Postpartum Depression Scale (EPDS) Total Score by Baseline BMI (kg/m^2) Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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BMI (kg/m2) Group 2 = >=30

	Placebo (N=76)	Zuranolone (N=95)
Day 15		
n	71	90
LS Mean (SE)	-8.11 (0.734)	-9.86 (0.653)
95% CI for the LS Mean	-9.56, -6.66	-11.15, -8.57
Difference (Zuranolone - Placebo)		
LS Mean (SE)		-1.75 (0.986)
95% CI for the LS Mean		-3.70, 0.20
p-value		0.0776
Hedges' g (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.281
95% CI for Hedges' g		-0.5932, 0.0320
Day 21		
n	71	87
LS Mean (SE)	-8.35 (0.734)	-9.57 (0.657)
95% CI for the LS Mean	-9.80, -6.90	-10.87, -8.27
Difference (Zuranolone - Placebo)		
LS Mean (SE)		-1.22 (0.989)
95% CI for the LS Mean		-3.17, 0.74
p-value		0.2204
Hedges' g (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.196
95% CI for Hedges' g		-0.5100, 0.1184

NOTE 1: Model used is the Mixed Model for Repeated Measures (MMRM) with antidepressant use at baseline, baseline EPDS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction as fixed effects with unstructured covariance structure.
NOTE 2: The MMRM analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
NOTE 3: The EPDS total score was calculated as the sum of the 10 individual item scores, where higher scores indicate more severe symptoms. A negative change indicates improvement.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-epds-mmrm-pl-by.sas:t-epds-mmrm-pl-by-bmi-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Model-based Results on Change from Baseline in Edinburgh Postpartum Depression Scale (EPDS) Total Score by Baseline BMI (kg/m^2) Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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BMI (kg/m2) Group 2 = >=30

	Placebo (N=76)	Zuranolone (N=95)
Day 45		
n	66	89
LS Mean (SE)	-8.62 (0.826)	-11.71 (0.721)
95% CI for the LS Mean	-10.25, -6.99	-13.13, -10.28
Difference (Zuranolone - Placebo)		
LS Mean (SE)		-3.08 (1.100)
95% CI for the LS Mean		-5.26, -0.91
p-value		0.0057
Hedges' g (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.453
95% CI for Hedges' g		-0.7756, -0.1309

NOTE 1: Model used is the Mixed Model for Repeated Measures (MMRM) with antidepressant use at baseline, baseline EPDS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction as fixed effects with unstructured covariance structure.
NOTE 2: The MMRM analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
NOTE 3: The EPDS total score was calculated as the sum of the 10 individual item scores, where higher scores indicate more severe symptoms. A negative change indicates improvement.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-epds-mmrm-pl-by.sas:t-epds-mmrm-pl-by-bmi-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

2.3.1.2 .2 .6 Beginn der PPD

Model-based Results on Change from Baseline in Edinburgh Postpartum Depression Scale (EPDS) Total Score by Onset of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Onset of PPD = 3rd trimester

	Placebo (N=64)	Zuranolone (N=67)
Day 3		
n	60	66
LS Mean (SE)	-2.86 (0.677)	-4.99 (0.648)
95% CI for the LS Mean	-4.20, -1.52	-6.27, -3.70
Difference (Zuranolone - Placebo)		
LS Mean (SE)		-2.12 (0.937)
95% CI for the LS Mean		-3.98, -0.27
p-value		0.0252
Hedges' g (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.402
95% CI for Hedges' g		-0.7548, -0.0486
Day 8		
n	59	64
LS Mean (SE)	-6.06 (0.735)	-7.75 (0.707)
95% CI for the LS Mean	-7.52, -4.61	-9.15, -6.35
Difference (Zuranolone - Placebo)		
LS Mean (SE)		-1.68 (1.020)
95% CI for the LS Mean		-3.70, 0.34
p-value		0.1013
Hedges' g (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.296
95% CI for Hedges' g		-0.6518, 0.0595

NOTE 1: Model used is the Mixed Model for Repeated Measures (MMRM) with antidepressant use at baseline, baseline EPDS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction as fixed effects with unstructured covariance structure.
NOTE 2: The MMRM analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
NOTE 3: The EPDS total score was calculated as the sum of the 10 individual item scores, where higher scores indicate more severe symptoms. A negative change indicates improvement.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-epds-mmrm-pl-by.sas:t-epds-mmrm-pl-by-onset-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Model-based Results on Change from Baseline in Edinburgh Postpartum Depression Scale (EPDS) Total Score by Onset of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Onset of PPD = 3rd trimester

	Placebo (N=64)	Zuranolone (N=67)
Day 15		
n	58	63
LS Mean (SE)	-8.23 (0.838)	-10.05 (0.805)
95% CI for the LS Mean	-9.89, -6.57	-11.64, -8.45
Difference (Zuranolone - Placebo)		
LS Mean (SE)		-1.82 (1.162)
95% CI for the LS Mean		-4.12, 0.48
p-value		0.1199
Hedges' g (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.283
95% CI for Hedges' g		-0.6418, 0.0751
Day 21		
n	55	60
LS Mean (SE)	-9.02 (0.816)	-11.30 (0.783)
95% CI for the LS Mean	-10.64, -7.41	-12.85, -9.75
Difference (Zuranolone - Placebo)		
LS Mean (SE)		-2.27 (1.131)
95% CI for the LS Mean		-4.51, -0.03
p-value		0.0467
Hedges' g (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.373
95% CI for Hedges' g		-0.7420, -0.0039

NOTE 1: Model used is the Mixed Model for Repeated Measures (MMRM) with antidepressant use at baseline, baseline EPDS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction as fixed effects with unstructured covariance structure.
NOTE 2: The MMRM analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
NOTE 3: The EPDS total score was calculated as the sum of the 10 individual item scores, where higher scores indicate more severe symptoms. A negative change indicates improvement.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-epds-mmrm-pl-by.sas:t-epds-mmrm-pl-by-onset-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Model-based Results on Change from Baseline in Edinburgh Postpartum Depression Scale (EPDS) Total Score by Onset of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Onset of PPD = 3rd trimester

	Placebo (N=64)	Zuranolone (N=67)
Day 45		
n	54	57
LS Mean (SE)	-9.56 (0.883)	-12.86 (0.856)
95% CI for the LS Mean	-11.31, -7.81	-14.55, -11.16
Difference (Zuranolone - Placebo)		
LS Mean (SE)		-3.29 (1.230)
95% CI for the LS Mean		-5.73, -0.86
p-value		0.0085
Hedges' g (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.505
95% CI for Hedges' g		-0.8831, -0.1269

NOTE 1: Model used is the Mixed Model for Repeated Measures (MMRM) with antidepressant use at baseline, baseline EPDS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction as fixed effects with unstructured covariance structure.
NOTE 2: The MMRM analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
NOTE 3: The EPDS total score was calculated as the sum of the 10 individual item scores, where higher scores indicate more severe symptoms. A negative change indicates improvement.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-epds-mmrm-pl-by.sas:t-epds-mmrm-pl-by-onset-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Model-based Results on Change from Baseline in Edinburgh Postpartum Depression Scale (EPDS) Total Score by Onset of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Onset of PPD = Postpartum

	Placebo (N=113)	Zuranolone (N=109)
Day 3		
n	106	103
LS Mean (SE)	-2.24 (0.406)	-2.74 (0.412)
95% CI for the LS Mean	-3.04, -1.44	-3.55, -1.93
Difference (Zuranolone - Placebo)		
LS Mean (SE)		-0.49 (0.579)
95% CI for the LS Mean		-1.64, 0.65
p-value		0.3937
Hedges' g (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.118
95% CI for Hedges' g		-0.3892, 0.1536
Day 8		
n	110	104
LS Mean (SE)	-6.27 (0.525)	-7.93 (0.537)
95% CI for the LS Mean	-7.30, -5.23	-8.99, -6.87
Difference (Zuranolone - Placebo)		
LS Mean (SE)		-1.66 (0.752)
95% CI for the LS Mean		-3.14, -0.18
p-value		0.0285
Hedges' g (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.301
95% CI for Hedges' g		-0.5701, -0.0310

NOTE 1: Model used is the Mixed Model for Repeated Measures (MMRM) with antidepressant use at baseline, baseline EPDS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction as fixed effects with unstructured covariance structure.
NOTE 2: The MMRM analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
NOTE 3: The EPDS total score was calculated as the sum of the 10 individual item scores, where higher scores indicate more severe symptoms. A negative change indicates improvement.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-epds-mmrm-pl-by.sas:t-epds-mmrm-pl-by-onset-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Model-based Results on Change from Baseline in Edinburgh Postpartum Depression Scale (EPDS) Total Score by Onset of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Onset of PPD = Postpartum

	Placebo (N=113)	Zuranolone (N=109)
Day 15		
n	104	102
LS Mean (SE)	-7.93 (0.614)	-9.93 (0.623)
95% CI for the LS Mean	-9.14, -6.72	-11.16, -8.71
Difference (Zuranolone - Placebo)		
LS Mean (SE)		-2.00 (0.876)
95% CI for the LS Mean		-3.73, -0.28
p-value		0.0231
Hedges' g (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.318
95% CI for Hedges' g		-0.5926, -0.0429
Day 21		
n	99	98
LS Mean (SE)	-8.62 (0.611)	-10.01 (0.618)
95% CI for the LS Mean	-9.82, -7.41	-11.23, -8.79
Difference (Zuranolone - Placebo)		
LS Mean (SE)		-1.39 (0.870)
95% CI for the LS Mean		-3.11, 0.32
p-value		0.1112
Hedges' g (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.227
95% CI for Hedges' g		-0.5072, 0.0531

NOTE 1: Model used is the Mixed Model for Repeated Measures (MMRM) with antidepressant use at baseline, baseline EPDS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction as fixed effects with unstructured covariance structure.
NOTE 2: The MMRM analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
NOTE 3: The EPDS total score was calculated as the sum of the 10 individual item scores, where higher scores indicate more severe symptoms. A negative change indicates improvement.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-epds-mmrm-pl-by.sas:t-epds-mmrm-pl-by-onset-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Model-based Results on Change from Baseline in Edinburgh Postpartum Depression Scale (EPDS) Total Score by Onset of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Onset of PPD = Postpartum

	Placebo (N=113)	Zuranolone (N=109)
Day 45		
n	100	100
LS Mean (SE)	-9.01 (0.665)	-11.73 (0.670)
95% CI for the LS Mean	-10.32, -7.70	-13.06, -10.41
Difference (Zuranolone - Placebo)		
LS Mean (SE)		-2.73 (0.945)
95% CI for the LS Mean		-4.59, -0.86
p-value		0.0043
Hedges' g (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.406
95% CI for Hedges' g		-0.6865, -0.1264

NOTE 1: Model used is the Mixed Model for Repeated Measures (MMRM) with antidepressant use at baseline, baseline EPDS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction as fixed effects with unstructured covariance structure.
NOTE 2: The MMRM analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
NOTE 3: The EPDS total score was calculated as the sum of the 10 individual item scores, where higher scores indicate more severe symptoms. A negative change indicates improvement.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-epds-mmrm-pl-by.sas:t-epds-mmrm-pl-by-onset-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

2.3.1.2 .2 .7 PPD in der Familie

Model-based Results on Change from Baseline in Edinburgh Postpartum Depression Scale (EPDS) Total Score by Family History of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Family History of PPD = Yes

	Placebo (N=26)	Zuranolone (N=31)
Day 3		
n	25	31
LS Mean (SE)	-1.81 (1.020)	-3.68 (0.915)
95% CI for the LS Mean	-3.86, 0.23	-5.52, -1.84
Difference (Zuranolone - Placebo)		
LS Mean (SE)		-1.87 (1.376)
95% CI for the LS Mean		-4.63, 0.90
p-value		0.1813
Hedges' g (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.359
95% CI for Hedges' g		-0.8902, 0.1718
Day 8		
n	25	31
LS Mean (SE)	-7.00 (1.064)	-7.01 (0.955)
95% CI for the LS Mean	-9.14, -4.87	-8.93, -5.09
Difference (Zuranolone - Placebo)		
LS Mean (SE)		-0.00 (1.436)
95% CI for the LS Mean		-2.89, 2.88
p-value		0.9974
Hedges' g (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.001
95% CI for Hedges' g		-0.5277, 0.5260

NOTE 1: Model used is the Mixed Model for Repeated Measures (MMRM) with antidepressant use at baseline, baseline EPDS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction as fixed effects with unstructured covariance structure.
NOTE 2: The MMRM analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
NOTE 3: The EPDS total score was calculated as the sum of the 10 individual item scores, where higher scores indicate more severe symptoms. A negative change indicates improvement.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-epds-mmrm-pl-by.sas:t-epds-mmrm-pl-by-fhist-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Model-based Results on Change from Baseline in Edinburgh Postpartum Depression Scale (EPDS) Total Score by Family History of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Family History of PPD = Yes

	Placebo (N=26)	Zuranolone (N=31)
Day 15		
n	23	30
LS Mean (SE)	-9.45 (1.304)	-9.43 (1.154)
95% CI for the LS Mean	-12.08, -6.82	-11.76, -7.10
Difference (Zuranolone - Placebo)		
LS Mean (SE)		0.02 (1.748)
95% CI for the LS Mean		-3.51, 3.54
p-value		0.9921
Hedges' g (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.003
95% CI for Hedges' g		-0.5405, 0.5459
Day 21		
n	23	30
LS Mean (SE)	-9.74 (1.282)	-10.70 (1.139)
95% CI for the LS Mean	-12.32, -7.16	-13.00, -8.41
Difference (Zuranolone - Placebo)		
LS Mean (SE)		-0.96 (1.722)
95% CI for the LS Mean		-4.43, 2.50
p-value		0.5783
Hedges' g (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.153
95% CI for Hedges' g		-0.6969, 0.3911

NOTE 1: Model used is the Mixed Model for Repeated Measures (MMRM) with antidepressant use at baseline, baseline EPDS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction as fixed effects with unstructured covariance structure.
NOTE 2: The MMRM analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
NOTE 3: The EPDS total score was calculated as the sum of the 10 individual item scores, where higher scores indicate more severe symptoms. A negative change indicates improvement.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-epds-mmrm-pl-by.sas:t-epds-mmrm-pl-by-fhist-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Model-based Results on Change from Baseline in Edinburgh Postpartum Depression Scale (EPDS) Total Score by Family History of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Family History of PPD = Yes

	Placebo (N=26)	Zuranolone (N=31)
Day 45		
n	22	29
LS Mean (SE)	-11.20 (1.263)	-10.75 (1.114)
95% CI for the LS Mean	-13.74, -8.66	-12.99, -8.51
Difference (Zuranolone - Placebo)		
LS Mean (SE)		0.45 (1.689)
95% CI for the LS Mean		-2.95, 3.85
p-value		0.7902
Hedges' g (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.074
95% CI for Hedges' g		-0.4798, 0.6288

NOTE 1: Model used is the Mixed Model for Repeated Measures (MMRM) with antidepressant use at baseline, baseline EPDS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction as fixed effects with unstructured covariance structure.
NOTE 2: The MMRM analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
NOTE 3: The EPDS total score was calculated as the sum of the 10 individual item scores, where higher scores indicate more severe symptoms. A negative change indicates improvement.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-epds-mmrm-pl-by.sas:t-epds-mmrm-pl-by-fhist-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Model-based Results on Change from Baseline in Edinburgh Postpartum Depression Scale (EPDS) Total Score by Family History of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Family History of PPD = No/Unknown

	Placebo (N=151)	Zuranolone (N=145)
Day 3		
n	141	138
LS Mean (SE)	-2.60 (0.385)	-3.59 (0.390)
95% CI for the LS Mean	-3.36, -1.85	-4.36, -2.82
Difference (Zuranolone - Placebo)		
LS Mean (SE)		-0.98 (0.549)
95% CI for the LS Mean		-2.06, 0.10
p-value		0.0740
Hedges' g (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.214
95% CI for Hedges' g		-0.4496, 0.0212
Day 8		
n	144	137
LS Mean (SE)	-6.07 (0.465)	-8.03 (0.475)
95% CI for the LS Mean	-6.99, -5.16	-8.96, -7.10
Difference (Zuranolone - Placebo)		
LS Mean (SE)		-1.96 (0.665)
95% CI for the LS Mean		-3.27, -0.65
p-value		0.0036
Hedges' g (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.350
95% CI for Hedges' g		-0.5857, -0.1143

NOTE 1: Model used is the Mixed Model for Repeated Measures (MMRM) with antidepressant use at baseline, baseline EPDS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction as fixed effects with unstructured covariance structure.
NOTE 2: The MMRM analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
NOTE 3: The EPDS total score was calculated as the sum of the 10 individual item scores, where higher scores indicate more severe symptoms. A negative change indicates improvement.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-epds-mmrm-pl-by.sas:t-epds-mmrm-pl-by-fhist-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Model-based Results on Change from Baseline in Edinburgh Postpartum Depression Scale (EPDS) Total Score by Family History of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Family History of PPD = No/Unknown

	Placebo (N=151)	Zuranolone (N=145)
Day 15		
n	139	135
LS Mean (SE)	-7.81 (0.535)	-10.11 (0.543)
95% CI for the LS Mean	-8.86, -6.75	-11.18, -9.04
Difference (Zuranolone - Placebo)		
LS Mean (SE)		-2.30 (0.763)
95% CI for the LS Mean		-3.80, -0.80
p-value		0.0028
Hedges' g (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.364
95% CI for Hedges' g		-0.6025, -0.1249
Day 21		
n	131	128
LS Mean (SE)	-8.62 (0.533)	-10.46 (0.540)
95% CI for the LS Mean	-9.67, -7.57	-11.52, -9.40
Difference (Zuranolone - Placebo)		
LS Mean (SE)		-1.84 (0.759)
95% CI for the LS Mean		-3.34, -0.35
p-value		0.0160
Hedges' g (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.301
95% CI for Hedges' g		-0.5455, -0.0556

NOTE 1: Model used is the Mixed Model for Repeated Measures (MMRM) with antidepressant use at baseline, baseline EPDS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction as fixed effects with unstructured covariance structure.
NOTE 2: The MMRM analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
NOTE 3: The EPDS total score was calculated as the sum of the 10 individual item scores, where higher scores indicate more severe symptoms. A negative change indicates improvement.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-epds-mmrm-pl-by.sas:t-epds-mmrm-pl-by-fhist-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Model-based Results on Change from Baseline in Edinburgh Postpartum Depression Scale (EPDS) Total Score by Family History of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Family History of PPD = No/Unknown

	Placebo (N=151)	Zuranolone (N=145)
Day 45		
n	132	128
LS Mean (SE)	-8.87 (0.583)	-12.51 (0.592)
95% CI for the LS Mean	-10.02, -7.72	-13.67, -11.34
Difference (Zuranolone - Placebo)		
LS Mean (SE)		-3.64 (0.832)
95% CI for the LS Mean		-5.28, -2.00
p-value		<0.0001
Hedges' g (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.541
95% CI for Hedges' g		-0.7886, -0.2935

NOTE 1: Model used is the Mixed Model for Repeated Measures (MMRM) with antidepressant use at baseline, baseline EPDS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction as fixed effects with unstructured covariance structure.
NOTE 2: The MMRM analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
NOTE 3: The EPDS total score was calculated as the sum of the 10 individual item scores, where higher scores indicate more severe symptoms. A negative change indicates improvement.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-epds-mmrm-pl-by.sas:t-epds-mmrm-pl-by-fhist-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

2.3.1.2 .2 .8 PPD in der Anamnese

Model-based Results on Change from Baseline in Edinburgh Postpartum Depression Scale (EPDS) Total Score by History of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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History of PPD = 1st Episode

	Placebo (N=150)	Zuranolone (N=149)
Day 3		
n	142	142
LS Mean (SE)	-2.20 (0.378)	-3.52 (0.378)
95% CI for the LS Mean	-2.94, -1.46	-4.27, -2.78
Difference (Zuranolone - Placebo)		
LS Mean (SE)		-1.32 (0.536)
95% CI for the LS Mean		-2.38, -0.27
p-value		0.0140
Hedges' g (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.293
95% CI for Hedges' g		-0.5267, -0.0590
Day 8		
n	143	141
LS Mean (SE)	-6.23 (0.465)	-7.85 (0.466)
95% CI for the LS Mean	-7.14, -5.31	-8.76, -6.93
Difference (Zuranolone - Placebo)		
LS Mean (SE)		-1.62 (0.659)
95% CI for the LS Mean		-2.92, -0.32
p-value		0.0145
Hedges' g (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.291
95% CI for Hedges' g		-0.5249, -0.0572

NOTE 1: Model used is the Mixed Model for Repeated Measures (MMRM) with antidepressant use at baseline, baseline EPDS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction as fixed effects with unstructured covariance structure.
NOTE 2: The MMRM analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
NOTE 3: The EPDS total score was calculated as the sum of the 10 individual item scores, where higher scores indicate more severe symptoms. A negative change indicates improvement.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-epds-mmrm-pl-by.sas:t-epds-mmrm-pl-by-hist-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Model-based Results on Change from Baseline in Edinburgh Postpartum Depression Scale (EPDS) Total Score by History of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 2 of 6

History of PPD = 1st Episode

	Placebo (N=150)	Zuranolone (N=149)
Day 15		
n	137	138
LS Mean (SE)	-7.99 (0.536)	-9.87 (0.534)
95% CI for the LS Mean	-9.05, -6.94	-10.93, -8.82
Difference (Zuranolone - Placebo)		
LS Mean (SE)		-1.88 (0.758)
95% CI for the LS Mean		-3.37, -0.39
p-value		0.0136
Hedges' g (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.299
95% CI for Hedges' g		-0.5365, -0.0611
Day 21		
n	129	133
LS Mean (SE)	-8.76 (0.526)	-10.62 (0.522)
95% CI for the LS Mean	-9.79, -7.72	-11.64, -9.59
Difference (Zuranolone - Placebo)		
LS Mean (SE)		-1.86 (0.742)
95% CI for the LS Mean		-3.32, -0.40
p-value		0.0127
Hedges' g (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.309
95% CI for Hedges' g		-0.5528, -0.0655

NOTE 1: Model used is the Mixed Model for Repeated Measures (MMRM) with antidepressant use at baseline, baseline EPDS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction as fixed effects with unstructured covariance structure.
NOTE 2: The MMRM analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
NOTE 3: The EPDS total score was calculated as the sum of the 10 individual item scores, where higher scores indicate more severe symptoms. A negative change indicates improvement.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-epds-mmrm-pl-by.sas:t-epds-mmrm-pl-by-hist-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Model-based Results on Change from Baseline in Edinburgh Postpartum Depression Scale (EPDS) Total Score by History of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 3 of 6

History of PPD = 1st Episode

	Placebo (N=150)	Zuranolone (N=149)
Day 45		
n	130	132
LS Mean (SE)	-9.53 (0.561)	-12.21 (0.557)
95% CI for the LS Mean	-10.63, -8.42	-13.30, -11.11
Difference (Zuranolone - Placebo)		
LS Mean (SE)		-2.68 (0.792)
95% CI for the LS Mean		-4.24, -1.12
p-value		0.0008
Hedges' g (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.417
95% CI for Hedges' g		-0.6616, -0.1720

NOTE 1: Model used is the Mixed Model for Repeated Measures (MMRM) with antidepressant use at baseline, baseline EPDS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction as fixed effects with unstructured covariance structure.
NOTE 2: The MMRM analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
NOTE 3: The EPDS total score was calculated as the sum of the 10 individual item scores, where higher scores indicate more severe symptoms. A negative change indicates improvement.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-epds-mmrm-pl-by.sas:t-epds-mmrm-pl-by-hist-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Model-based Results on Change from Baseline in Edinburgh Postpartum Depression Scale (EPDS) Total Score by History of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 4 of 6

History of PPD = Recurrent Episode

	Placebo (N=27)	Zuranolone (N=27)
Day 3		
n	24	27
LS Mean (SE)	-4.53 (1.099)	-3.89 (1.032)
95% CI for the LS Mean	-6.74, -2.32	-5.96, -1.81
Difference (Zuranolone - Placebo)		
LS Mean (SE)		0.64 (1.557)
95% CI for the LS Mean		-2.49, 3.77
p-value		0.6831
Hedges' g (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.113
95% CI for Hedges' g		-0.4369, 0.6637
Day 8		
n	26	27
LS Mean (SE)	-6.07 (1.134)	-7.93 (1.107)
95% CI for the LS Mean	-8.34, -3.79	-10.15, -5.70
Difference (Zuranolone - Placebo)		
LS Mean (SE)		-1.86 (1.634)
95% CI for the LS Mean		-5.14, 1.42
p-value		0.2594
Hedges' g (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.309
95% CI for Hedges' g		-0.8505, 0.2330

NOTE 1: Model used is the Mixed Model for Repeated Measures (MMRM) with antidepressant use at baseline, baseline EPDS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction as fixed effects with unstructured covariance structure.
NOTE 2: The MMRM analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
NOTE 3: The EPDS total score was calculated as the sum of the 10 individual item scores, where higher scores indicate more severe symptoms. A negative change indicates improvement.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-epds-mmrm-pl-by.sas:t-epds-mmrm-pl-by-hist-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Model-based Results on Change from Baseline in Edinburgh Postpartum Depression Scale (EPDS) Total Score by History of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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History of PPD = Recurrent Episode

	Placebo (N=27)	Zuranolone (N=27)
Day 15		
n	25	27
LS Mean (SE)	-8.43 (1.297)	-10.29 (1.258)
95% CI for the LS Mean	-11.03, -5.83	-12.82, -7.76
Difference (Zuranolone - Placebo)		
LS Mean (SE)		-1.86 (1.852)
95% CI for the LS Mean		-5.57, 1.86
p-value		0.3208
Hedges' g (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.274
95% CI for Hedges' g		-0.8206, 0.2725
Day 21		
n	25	25
LS Mean (SE)	-8.79 (1.355)	-9.92 (1.335)
95% CI for the LS Mean	-11.51, -6.06	-12.60, -7.24
Difference (Zuranolone - Placebo)		
LS Mean (SE)		-1.14 (1.952)
95% CI for the LS Mean		-5.05, 2.78
p-value		0.5633
Hedges' g (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.162
95% CI for Hedges' g		-0.7172, 0.3933

NOTE 1: Model used is the Mixed Model for Repeated Measures (MMRM) with antidepressant use at baseline, baseline EPDS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction as fixed effects with unstructured covariance structure.
NOTE 2: The MMRM analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
NOTE 3: The EPDS total score was calculated as the sum of the 10 individual item scores, where higher scores indicate more severe symptoms. A negative change indicates improvement.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-epds-mmrm-pl-by.sas:t-epds-mmrm-pl-by-hist-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Model-based Results on Change from Baseline in Edinburgh Postpartum Depression Scale (EPDS) Total Score by History of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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History of PPD = Recurrent Episode

	Placebo (N=27)	Zuranolone (N=27)
Day 45		
n	24	25
LS Mean (SE)	-7.30 (1.579)	-12.05 (1.549)
95% CI for the LS Mean	-10.47, -4.13	-15.16, -8.95
Difference (Zuranolone - Placebo)		
LS Mean (SE)		-4.75 (2.261)
95% CI for the LS Mean		-9.29, -0.22
p-value		0.0403
Hedges' g (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.591
95% CI for Hedges' g		-1.1635, -0.0191

NOTE 1: Model used is the Mixed Model for Repeated Measures (MMRM) with antidepressant use at baseline, baseline EPDS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction as fixed effects with unstructured covariance structure.
NOTE 2: The MMRM analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
NOTE 3: The EPDS total score was calculated as the sum of the 10 individual item scores, where higher scores indicate more severe symptoms. A negative change indicates improvement.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-epds-mmrm-pl-by.sas:t-epds-mmrm-pl-by-hist-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

2.3.1.2 .2 .9 Depression mit Angst

Model-based Results on Change from Baseline in Edinburgh Postpartum Depression Scale (EPDS) Total Score by Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score): Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 1 of 6

Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score) = <20

	Placebo (N=29)	Zuranolone (N=34)
Day 3		
n	28	33
LS Mean (SE)	-1.99 (0.714)	-3.34 (0.659)
95% CI for the LS Mean	-3.42, -0.56	-4.66, -2.02
Difference (Zuranolone - Placebo)		
LS Mean (SE)		-1.35 (0.972)
95% CI for the LS Mean		-3.30, 0.60
p-value		0.1703
Hedges' g (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.352
95% CI for Hedges' g		-0.8599, 0.1551
Day 8		
n	28	32
LS Mean (SE)	-5.16 (0.932)	-6.27 (0.866)
95% CI for the LS Mean	-7.03, -3.29	-8.01, -4.53
Difference (Zuranolone - Placebo)		
LS Mean (SE)		-1.10 (1.273)
95% CI for the LS Mean		-3.66, 1.45
p-value		0.3893
Hedges' g (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.222
95% CI for Hedges' g		-0.7305, 0.2870

NOTE 1: Model used is the Mixed Model for Repeated Measures (MMRM) with antidepressant use at baseline, baseline EPDS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction as fixed effects with unstructured covariance structure.
NOTE 2: The MMRM analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
NOTE 3: The EPDS total score was calculated as the sum of the 10 individual item scores, where higher scores indicate more severe symptoms. A negative change indicates improvement.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-epds-mmrm-pl-by.sas:t-epds-mmrm-pl-by-hama-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Model-based Results on Change from Baseline in Edinburgh Postpartum Depression Scale (EPDS) Total Score by Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score): Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 2 of 6

Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score) = <20

	Placebo (N=29)	Zuranolone (N=34)
Day 15		
n	28	32
LS Mean (SE)	-7.78 (1.153)	-9.30 (1.066)
95% CI for the LS Mean	-10.09, -5.46	-11.44, -7.16
Difference (Zuranolone - Placebo)		
LS Mean (SE)		-1.53 (1.571)
95% CI for the LS Mean		-4.68, 1.63
p-value		0.3360
Hedges' g (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.248
95% CI for Hedges' g		-0.7572, 0.2611
Day 21		
n	25	33
LS Mean (SE)	-9.18 (1.133)	-11.41 (1.029)
95% CI for the LS Mean	-11.45, -6.91	-13.47, -9.35
Difference (Zuranolone - Placebo)		
LS Mean (SE)		-2.23 (1.531)
95% CI for the LS Mean		-5.30, 0.84
p-value		0.1516
Hedges' g (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.380
95% CI for Hedges' g		-0.9047, 0.1439

NOTE 1: Model used is the Mixed Model for Repeated Measures (MMRM) with antidepressant use at baseline, baseline EPDS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction as fixed effects with unstructured covariance structure.
NOTE 2: The MMRM analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
NOTE 3: The EPDS total score was calculated as the sum of the 10 individual item scores, where higher scores indicate more severe symptoms. A negative change indicates improvement.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-epds-mmrm-pl-by.sas:t-epds-mmrm-pl-by-hama-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Model-based Results on Change from Baseline in Edinburgh Postpartum Depression Scale (EPDS) Total Score by Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score): Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 3 of 6

Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score) = <20

	Placebo (N=29)	Zuranolone (N=34)
Day 45		
n	28	31
LS Mean (SE)	-10.71 (1.252)	-12.36 (1.167)
95% CI for the LS Mean	-13.22, -8.20	-14.70, -10.03
Difference (Zuranolone - Placebo)		
LS Mean (SE)		-1.66 (1.712)
95% CI for the LS Mean		-5.09, 1.77
p-value		0.3377
Hedges' g (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.249
95% CI for Hedges' g		-0.7617, 0.2642

NOTE 1: Model used is the Mixed Model for Repeated Measures (MMRM) with antidepressant use at baseline, baseline EPDS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction as fixed effects with unstructured covariance structure.
NOTE 2: The MMRM analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
NOTE 3: The EPDS total score was calculated as the sum of the 10 individual item scores, where higher scores indicate more severe symptoms. A negative change indicates improvement.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-epds-mmrm-pl-by.sas:t-epds-mmrm-pl-by-hama-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Model-based Results on Change from Baseline in Edinburgh Postpartum Depression Scale (EPDS) Total Score by Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score): Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score) = >=20

	Placebo (N=144)	Zuranolone (N=140)
Day 3		
n	138	136
LS Mean (SE)	-2.61 (0.409)	-3.66 (0.412)
95% CI for the LS Mean	-3.41, -1.81	-4.47, -2.85
Difference (Zuranolone - Placebo)		
LS Mean (SE)		-1.05 (0.581)
95% CI for the LS Mean		-2.19, 0.09
p-value		0.0721
Hedges' g (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.218
95% CI for Hedges' g		-0.4551, 0.0200
Day 8		
n	141	136
LS Mean (SE)	-6.43 (0.473)	-8.22 (0.481)
95% CI for the LS Mean	-7.36, -5.50	-9.16, -7.27
Difference (Zuranolone - Placebo)		
LS Mean (SE)		-1.78 (0.675)
95% CI for the LS Mean		-3.11, -0.46
p-value		0.0087
Hedges' g (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.317
95% CI for Hedges' g		-0.5538, -0.0798

NOTE 1: Model used is the Mixed Model for Repeated Measures (MMRM) with antidepressant use at baseline, baseline EPDS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction as fixed effects with unstructured covariance structure.
NOTE 2: The MMRM analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
NOTE 3: The EPDS total score was calculated as the sum of the 10 individual item scores, where higher scores indicate more severe symptoms. A negative change indicates improvement.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-epds-mmrm-pl-by.sas:t-epds-mmrm-pl-by-hama-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Model-based Results on Change from Baseline in Edinburgh Postpartum Depression Scale (EPDS) Total Score by Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score): Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 5 of 6

Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score) = >=20

	Placebo (N=144)	Zuranolone (N=140)
Day 15		
n	134	133
LS Mean (SE)	-8.11 (0.548)	-10.10 (0.553)
95% CI for the LS Mean	-9.18, -7.03	-11.19, -9.01
Difference (Zuranolone - Placebo)		
LS Mean (SE)		-1.99 (0.779)
95% CI for the LS Mean		-3.53, -0.46
p-value		0.0111
Hedges' g (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.312
95% CI for Hedges' g		-0.5536, -0.0709
Day 21		
n	129	125
LS Mean (SE)	-8.70 (0.540)	-10.21 (0.547)
95% CI for the LS Mean	-9.77, -7.64	-11.28, -9.13
Difference (Zuranolone - Placebo)		
LS Mean (SE)		-1.50 (0.770)
95% CI for the LS Mean		-3.02, 0.01
p-value		0.0518
Hedges' g (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.244
95% CI for Hedges' g		-0.4914, 0.0024

NOTE 1: Model used is the Mixed Model for Repeated Measures (MMRM) with antidepressant use at baseline, baseline EPDS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction as fixed effects with unstructured covariance structure.
NOTE 2: The MMRM analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
NOTE 3: The EPDS total score was calculated as the sum of the 10 individual item scores, where higher scores indicate more severe symptoms. A negative change indicates improvement.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-epds-mmrm-pl-by.sas:t-epds-mmrm-pl-by-hama-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Model-based Results on Change from Baseline in Edinburgh Postpartum Depression Scale (EPDS) Total Score by Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score): Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 6 of 6

Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score) = >=20

	Placebo (N=144)	Zuranolone (N=140)
Day 45		
n	126	126
LS Mean (SE)	-8.90 (0.582)	-12.06 (0.586)
95% CI for the LS Mean	-10.05, -7.75	-13.21, -10.91
Difference (Zuranolone - Placebo)		
LS Mean (SE)		-3.16 (0.826)
95% CI for the LS Mean		-4.79, -1.53
p-value		0.0002
Hedges' g (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.480
95% CI for Hedges' g		-0.7306, -0.2296

NOTE 1: Model used is the Mixed Model for Repeated Measures (MMRM) with antidepressant use at baseline, baseline EPDS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction as fixed effects with unstructured covariance structure.
NOTE 2: The MMRM analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
NOTE 3: The EPDS total score was calculated as the sum of the 10 individual item scores, where higher scores indicate more severe symptoms. A negative change indicates improvement.

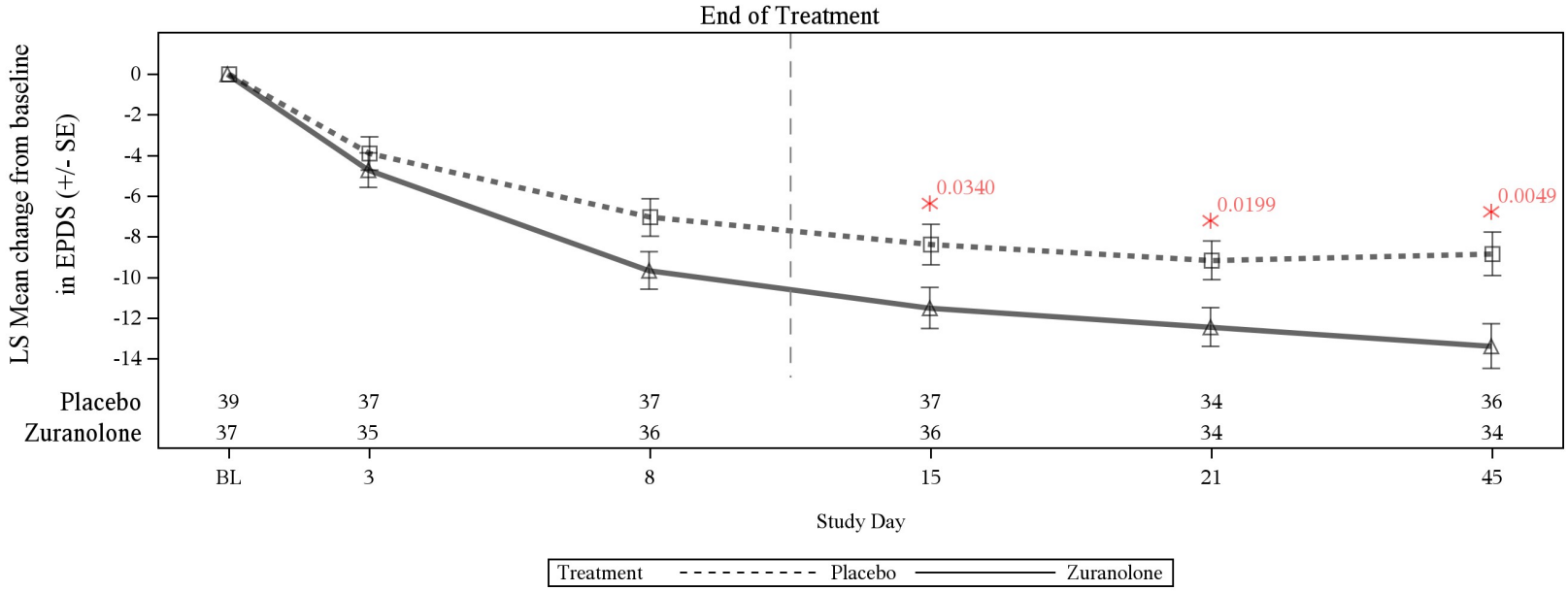
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2.3.1.2 .3 Darstellung über die Zeit

Line Plot of LS Mean (+/- SE) Change from Baseline in Edinburgh Postpartum Depression Scale (EPDS) Total Score over Time by Subgroup: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 1 of 19

Age Group (years) = 18-24



Abbreviations: LS = Least-squares; SE = Standard error; BL = Baseline; * = p < 0.05.

NOTE 1: Model used is the Mixed Model for Repeated Measures (MMRM) with antidepressant use at baseline, baseline EPDS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction as fixed effects with unstructured covariance structure. Model covariate antidepressant use at baseline is removed from antidepressant use at baseline subgroup analysis.

NOTE 2: The MMRM analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

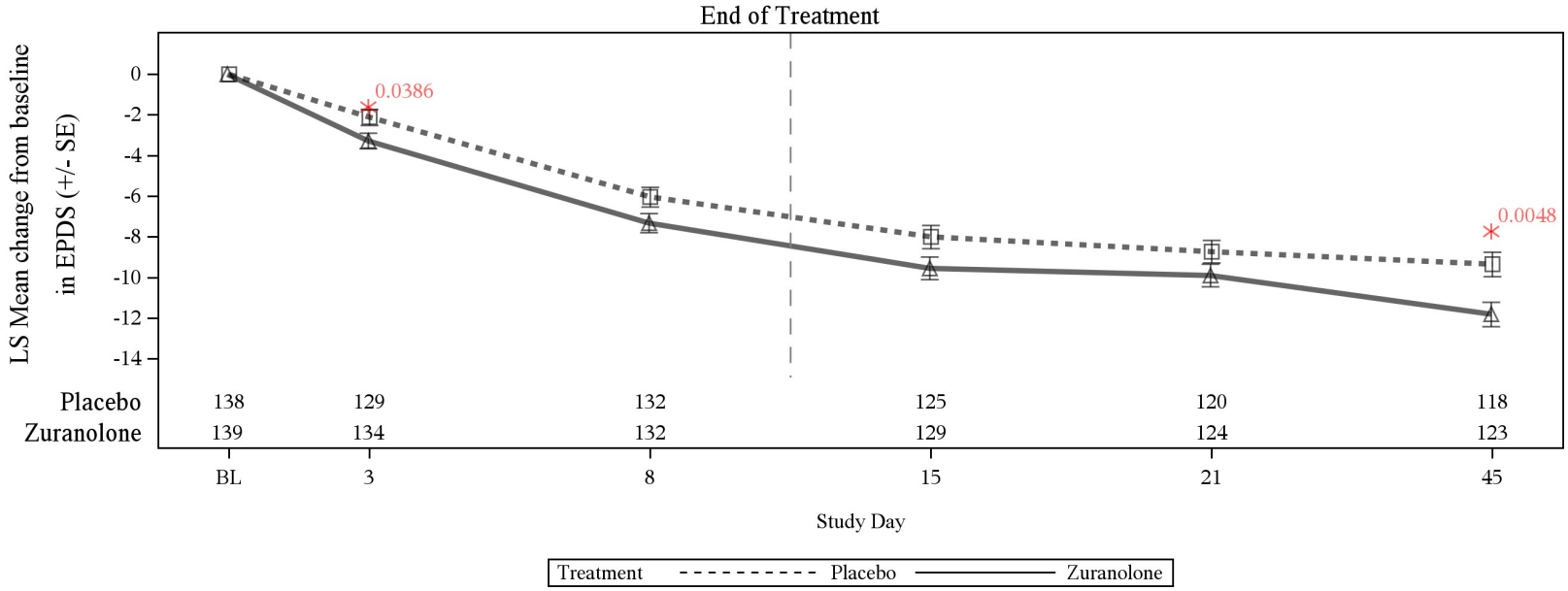
NOTE 3: The EPDS total score was calculated as the sum of the 10 individual item scores, where higher scores indicate more severe symptoms. A negative change indicates improvement.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/f-epds-mmrm-pl-by.sas:f-epds-mmrm-pl-by-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 17JUL2025

Line Plot of LS Mean (+/- SE) Change from Baseline in Edinburgh Postpartum Depression Scale (EPDS) Total Score over Time by Subgroup: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 2 of 19

Age Group (years) = 25-45



Abbreviations: LS = Least-squares; SE = Standard error; BL = Baseline; * = p < 0.05.

NOTE 1: Model used is the Mixed Model for Repeated Measures (MMRM) with antidepressant use at baseline, baseline EPDS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction as fixed effects with unstructured covariance structure. Model covariate antidepressant use at baseline is removed from antidepressant use at baseline subgroup analysis.

NOTE 2: The MMRM analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

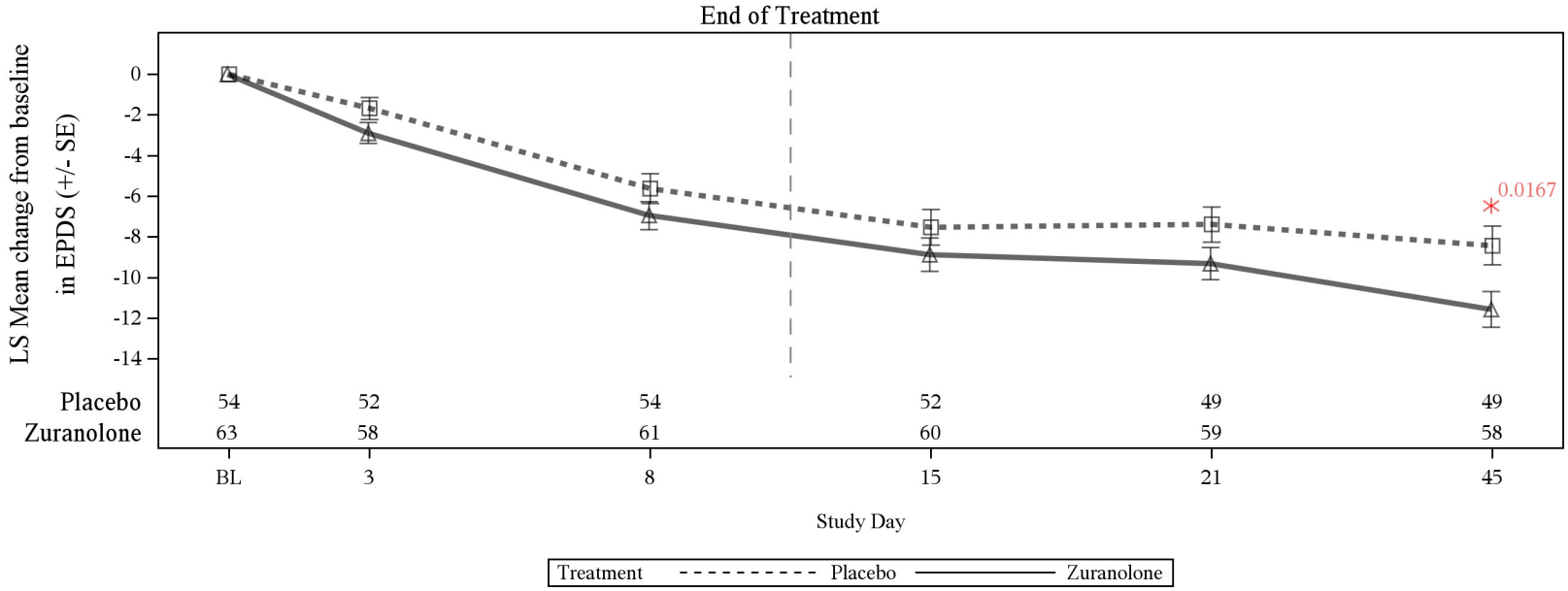
NOTE 3: The EPDS total score was calculated as the sum of the 10 individual item scores, where higher scores indicate more severe symptoms. A negative change indicates improvement.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/f-epds-mmrm-pl-by.sas:f-epds-mmrm-pl-by-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 17JUL2025

Line Plot of LS Mean (+/- SE) Change from Baseline in Edinburgh Postpartum Depression Scale (EPDS) Total Score over Time by Subgroup: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score Category < 28 (Median of Baseline HAM-D Total Score)



Abbreviations: LS = Least-squares; SE = Standard error; BL = Baseline; * = p < 0.05.

NOTE 1: Model used is the Mixed Model for Repeated Measures (MMRM) with antidepressant use at baseline, baseline EPDS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction as fixed effects with unstructured covariance structure. Model covariate antidepressant use at baseline is removed from antidepressant use at baseline subgroup analysis.

NOTE 2: The MMRM analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

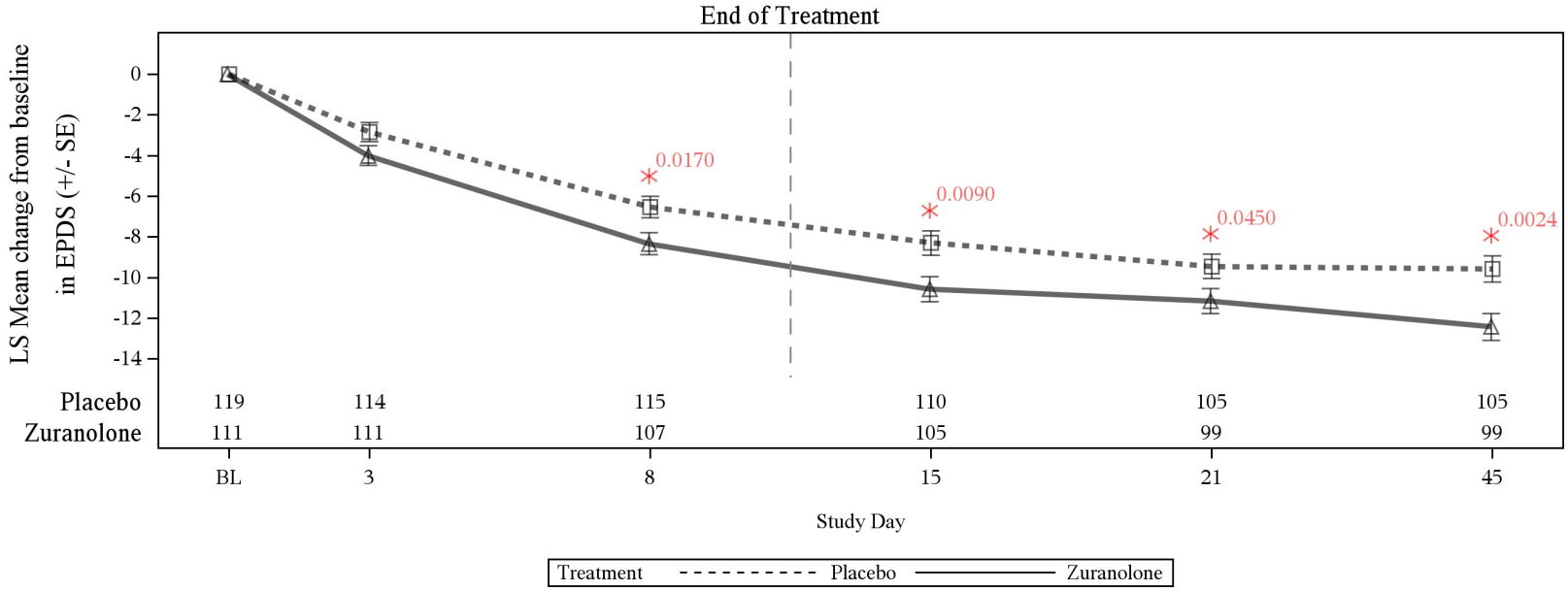
NOTE 3: The EPDS total score was calculated as the sum of the 10 individual item scores, where higher scores indicate more severe symptoms. A negative change indicates improvement.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/f-epds-mmrm-pl-by.sas:f-epds-mmrm-pl-by-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 17JUL2025

Line Plot of LS Mean (+/- SE) Change from Baseline in Edinburgh Postpartum Depression Scale (EPDS) Total Score over Time by Subgroup: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score Category >= 28 (Median of Baseline HAM-D Total Score)



Abbreviations: LS = Least-squares; SE = Standard error; BL = Baseline; * = p < 0.05.

NOTE 1: Model used is the Mixed Model for Repeated Measures (MMRM) with antidepressant use at baseline, baseline EPDS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction as fixed effects with unstructured covariance structure. Model covariate antidepressant use at baseline is removed from antidepressant use at baseline subgroup analysis.

NOTE 2: The MMRM analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

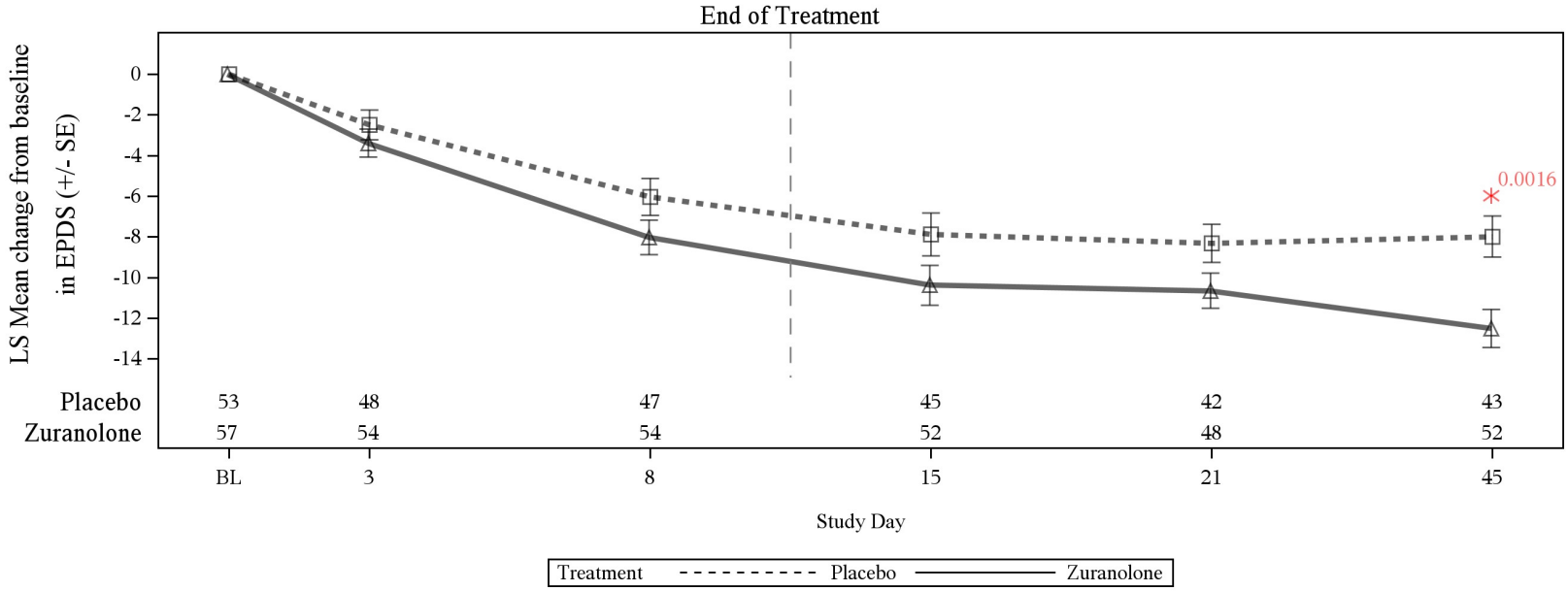
NOTE 3: The EPDS total score was calculated as the sum of the 10 individual item scores, where higher scores indicate more severe symptoms. A negative change indicates improvement.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/f-epds-mmrm-pl-by.sas:f-epds-mmrm-pl-by-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 17JUL2025

Line Plot of LS Mean (+/- SE) Change from Baseline in Edinburgh Postpartum Depression Scale (EPDS) Total Score over Time by Subgroup: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Race Group = Black or African American



Abbreviations: LS = Least-squares; SE = Standard error; BL = Baseline; * = p < 0.05.

NOTE 1: Model used is the Mixed Model for Repeated Measures (MMRM) with antidepressant use at baseline, baseline EPDS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction as fixed effects with unstructured covariance structure. Model covariate antidepressant use at baseline is removed from antidepressant use at baseline subgroup analysis.

NOTE 2: The MMRM analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

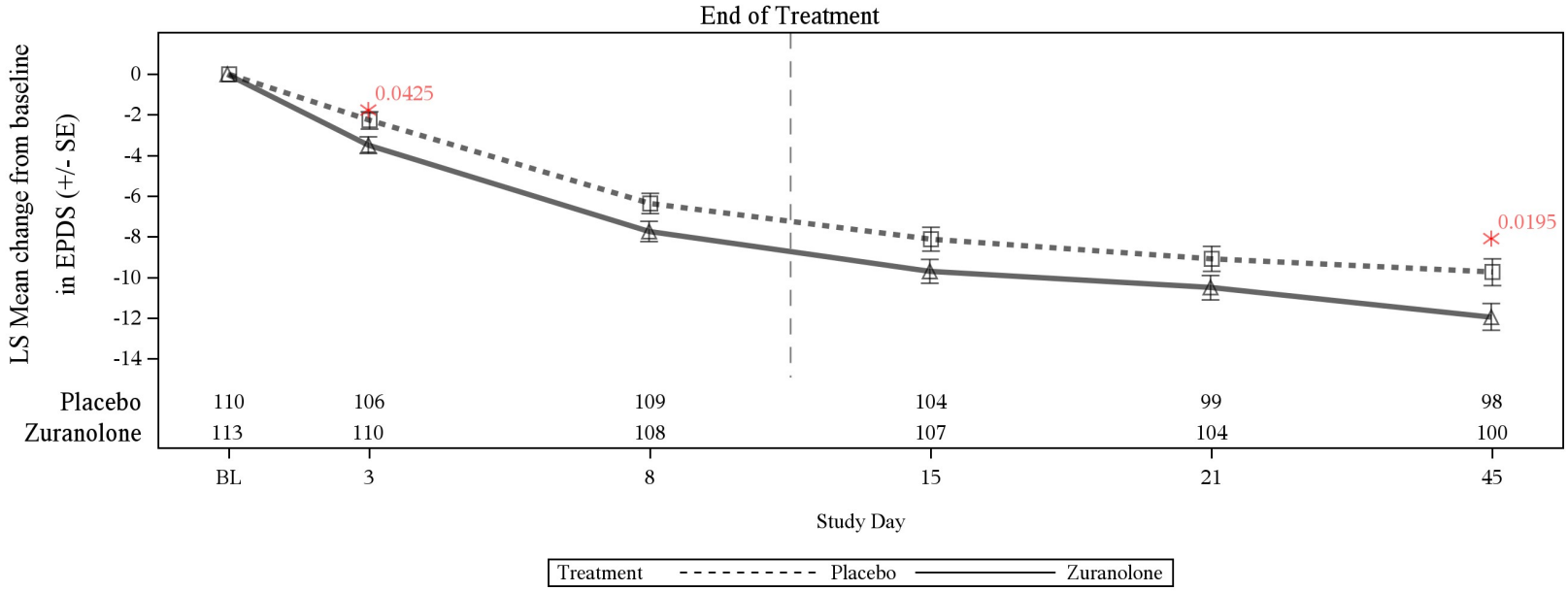
NOTE 3: The EPDS total score was calculated as the sum of the 10 individual item scores, where higher scores indicate more severe symptoms. A negative change indicates improvement.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/f-epds-mmrm-pl-by.sas:f-epds-mmrm-pl-by-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 17JUL2025

Line Plot of LS Mean (+/- SE) Change from Baseline in Edinburgh Postpartum Depression Scale (EPDS) Total Score over Time by Subgroup: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Race Group = White



Abbreviations: LS = Least-squares; SE = Standard error; BL = Baseline; * = p < 0.05.

NOTE 1: Model used is the Mixed Model for Repeated Measures (MMRM) with antidepressant use at baseline, baseline EPDS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction as fixed effects with unstructured covariance structure. Model covariate antidepressant use at baseline is removed from antidepressant use at baseline subgroup analysis.

NOTE 2: The MMRM analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

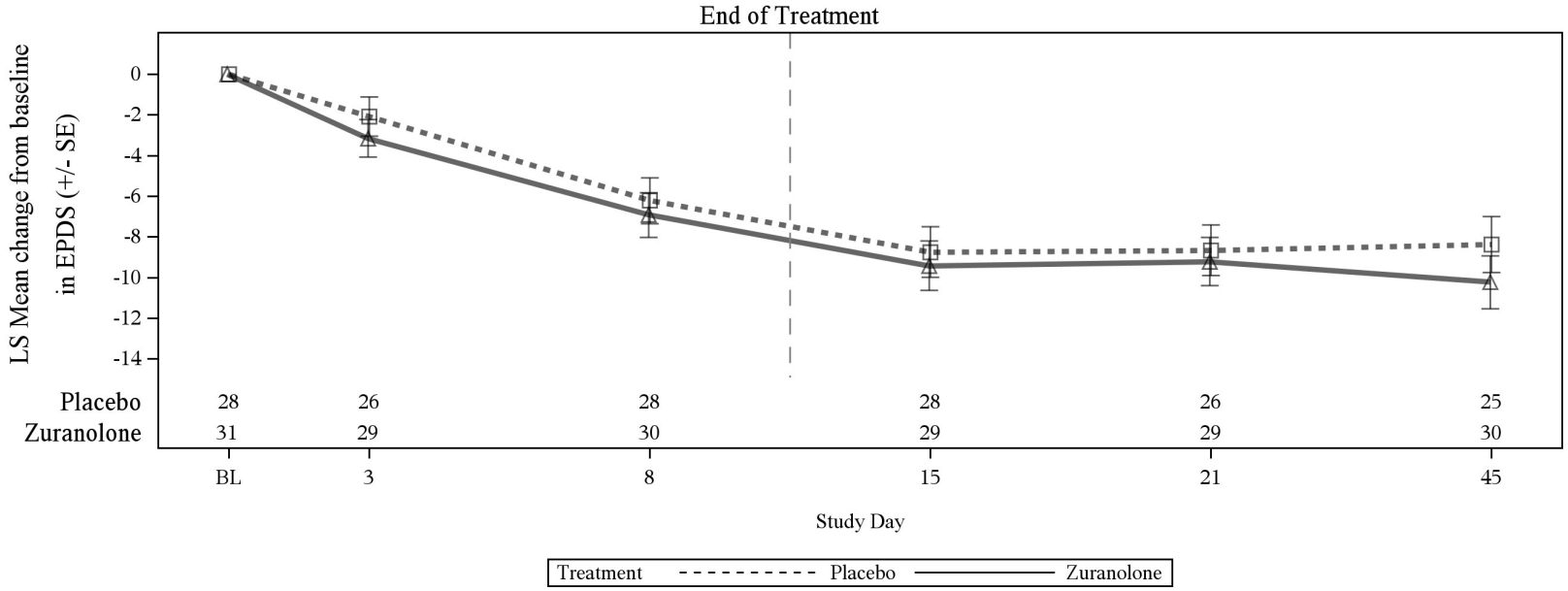
NOTE 3: The EPDS total score was calculated as the sum of the 10 individual item scores, where higher scores indicate more severe symptoms. A negative change indicates improvement.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/f-epds-mmrm-pl-by.sas:f-epds-mmrm-pl-by-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 17JUL2025

Line Plot of LS Mean (+/- SE) Change from Baseline in Edinburgh Postpartum Depression Scale (EPDS) Total Score over Time by Subgroup: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Antidepressant Use at Baseline = Yes



Abbreviations: LS = Least-squares; SE = Standard error; BL = Baseline; * = p < 0.05.

NOTE 1: Model used is the Mixed Model for Repeated Measures (MMRM) with antidepressant use at baseline, baseline EPDS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction as fixed effects with unstructured covariance structure. Model covariate antidepressant use at baseline is removed from antidepressant use at baseline subgroup analysis.

NOTE 2: The MMRM analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

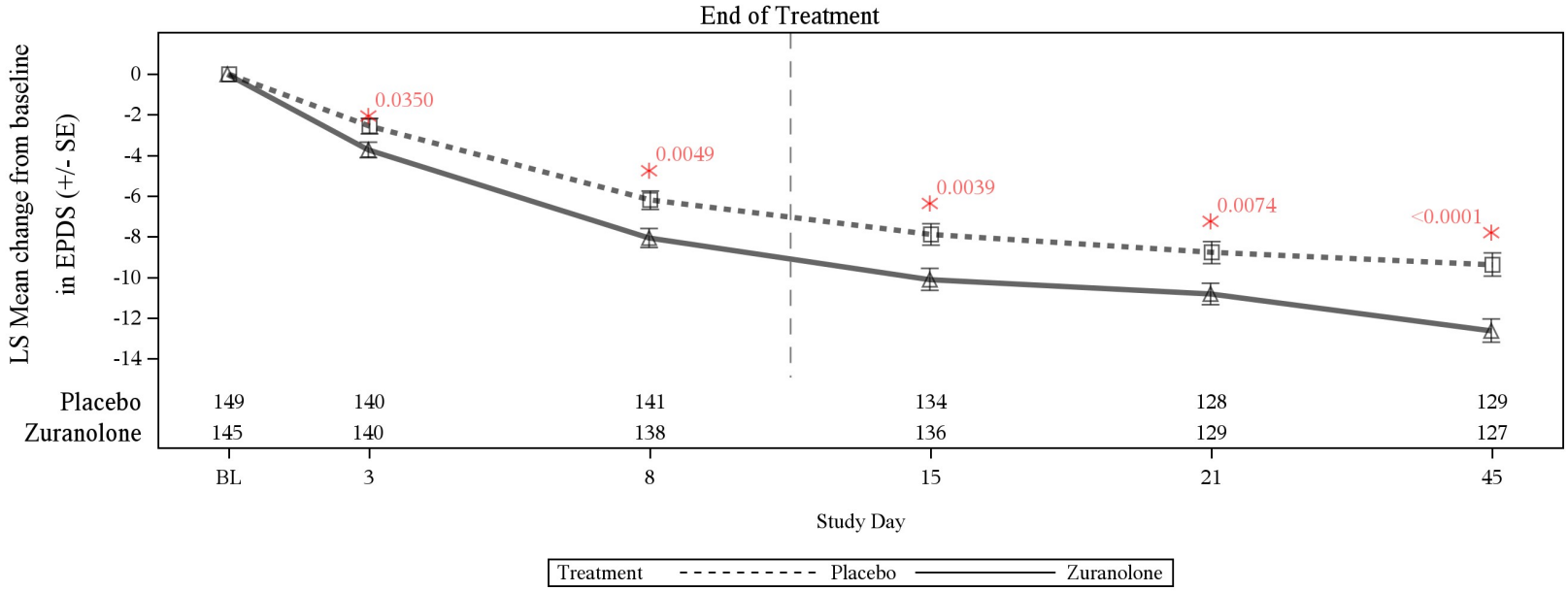
NOTE 3: The EPDS total score was calculated as the sum of the 10 individual item scores, where higher scores indicate more severe symptoms. A negative change indicates improvement.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/f-epds-mmrm-pl-by.sas:f-epds-mmrm-pl-by-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 17JUL2025

Line Plot of LS Mean (+/- SE) Change from Baseline in Edinburgh Postpartum Depression Scale (EPDS) Total Score over Time by Subgroup: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Antidepressant Use at Baseline = No



Abbreviations: LS = Least-squares; SE = Standard error; BL = Baseline; * = p < 0.05.

NOTE 1: Model used is the Mixed Model for Repeated Measures (MMRM) with antidepressant use at baseline, baseline EPDS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction as fixed effects with unstructured covariance structure. Model covariate antidepressant use at baseline is removed from antidepressant use at baseline subgroup analysis.

NOTE 2: The MMRM analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

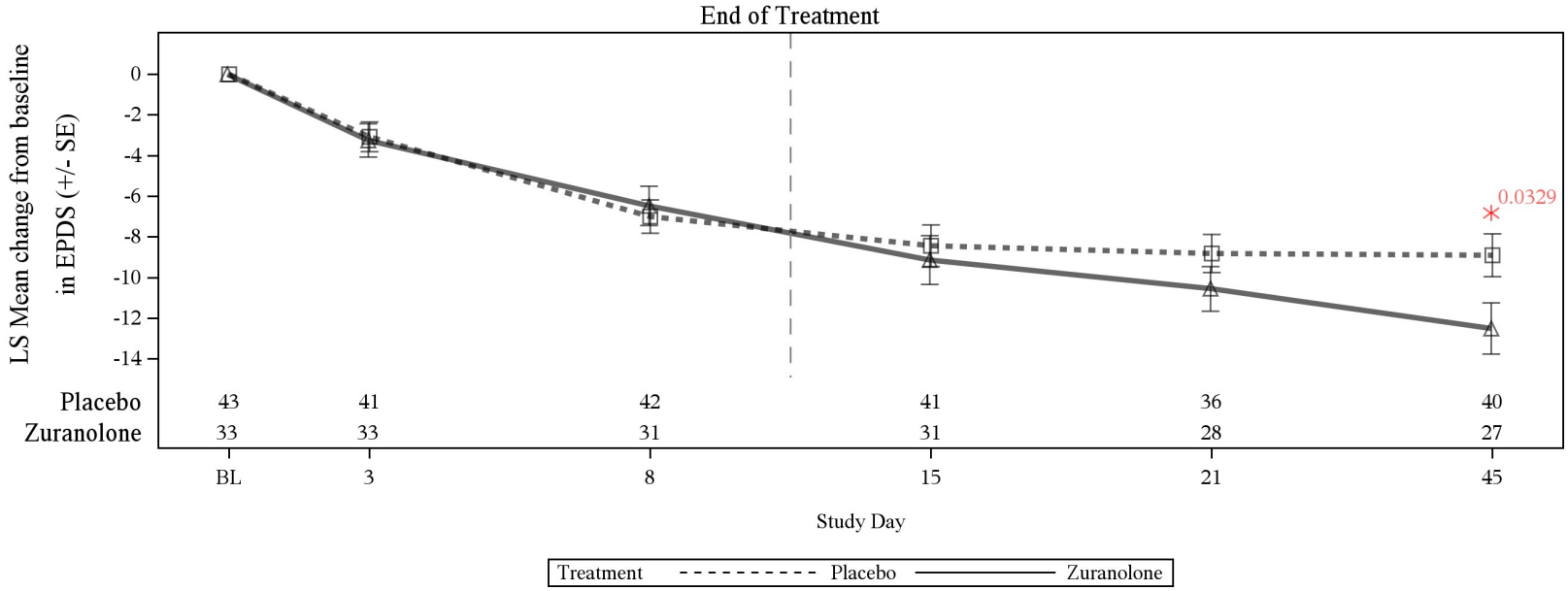
NOTE 3: The EPDS total score was calculated as the sum of the 10 individual item scores, where higher scores indicate more severe symptoms. A negative change indicates improvement.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/f-epds-mmrm-pl-by.sas:f-epds-mmrm-pl-by-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 17JUL2025

Line Plot of LS Mean (+/- SE) Change from Baseline in Edinburgh Postpartum Depression Scale (EPDS) Total Score over Time by Subgroup: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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BMI (kg/m^2) Group 2 = <=24.9



Abbreviations: LS = Least-squares; SE = Standard error; BL = Baseline; * = p < 0.05.

NOTE 1: Model used is the Mixed Model for Repeated Measures (MMRM) with antidepressant use at baseline, baseline EPDS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction as fixed effects with unstructured covariance structure. Model covariate antidepressant use at baseline is removed from antidepressant use at baseline subgroup analysis.

NOTE 2: The MMRM analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

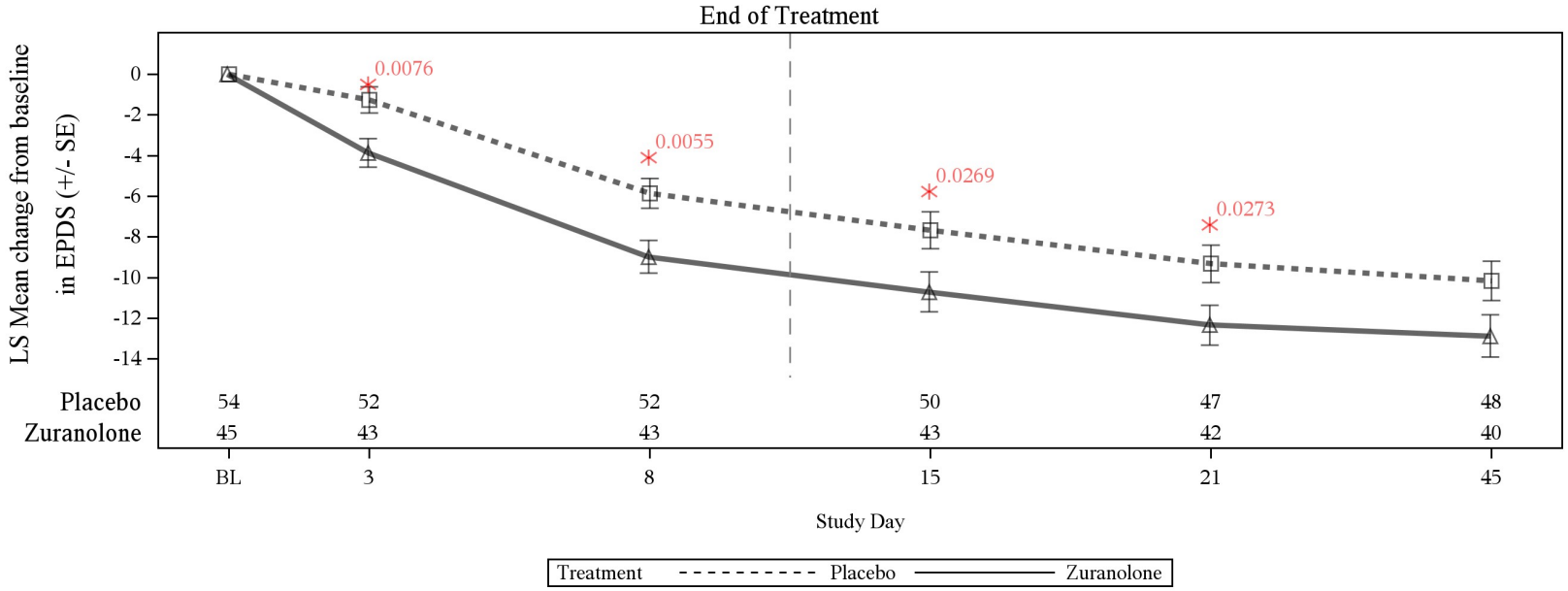
NOTE 3: The EPDS total score was calculated as the sum of the 10 individual item scores, where higher scores indicate more severe symptoms. A negative change indicates improvement.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/f-epds-mmrm-pl-by.sas:f-epds-mmrm-pl-by-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 17JUL2025

Line Plot of LS Mean (+/- SE) Change from Baseline in Edinburgh Postpartum Depression Scale (EPDS) Total Score over Time by Subgroup: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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BMI (kg/m^2) Group 2 = 25-29.9



Abbreviations: LS = Least-squares; SE = Standard error; BL = Baseline; * = p < 0.05.

NOTE 1: Model used is the Mixed Model for Repeated Measures (MMRM) with antidepressant use at baseline, baseline EPDS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction as fixed effects with unstructured covariance structure. Model covariate antidepressant use at baseline is removed from antidepressant use at baseline subgroup analysis.

NOTE 2: The MMRM analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

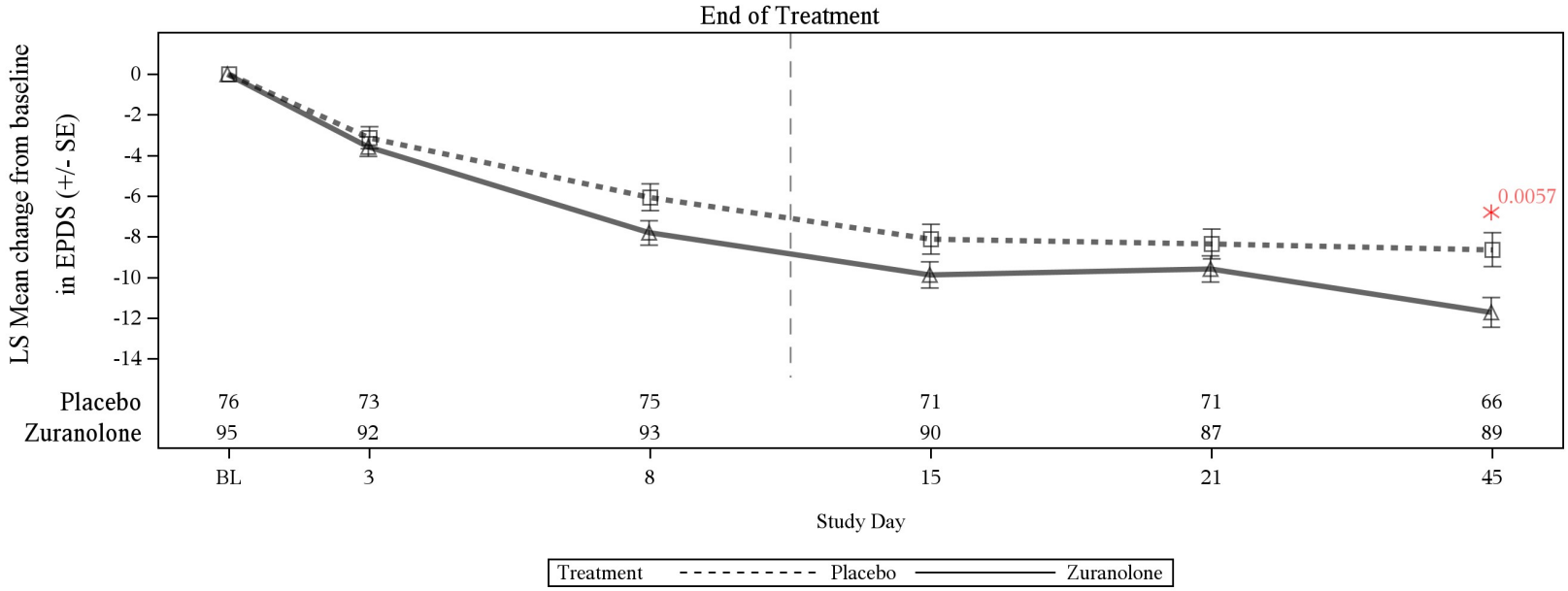
NOTE 3: The EPDS total score was calculated as the sum of the 10 individual item scores, where higher scores indicate more severe symptoms. A negative change indicates improvement.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/f-epds-mmrm-pl-by.sas:f-epds-mmrm-pl-by-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 17JUL2025

Line Plot of LS Mean (+/- SE) Change from Baseline in Edinburgh Postpartum Depression Scale (EPDS) Total Score over Time by Subgroup: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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BMI (kg/m^2) Group 2 = >=30



Abbreviations: LS = Least-squares; SE = Standard error; BL = Baseline; * = p < 0.05.

NOTE 1: Model used is the Mixed Model for Repeated Measures (MMRM) with antidepressant use at baseline, baseline EPDS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction as fixed effects with unstructured covariance structure. Model covariate antidepressant use at baseline is removed from antidepressant use at baseline subgroup analysis.

NOTE 2: The MMRM analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

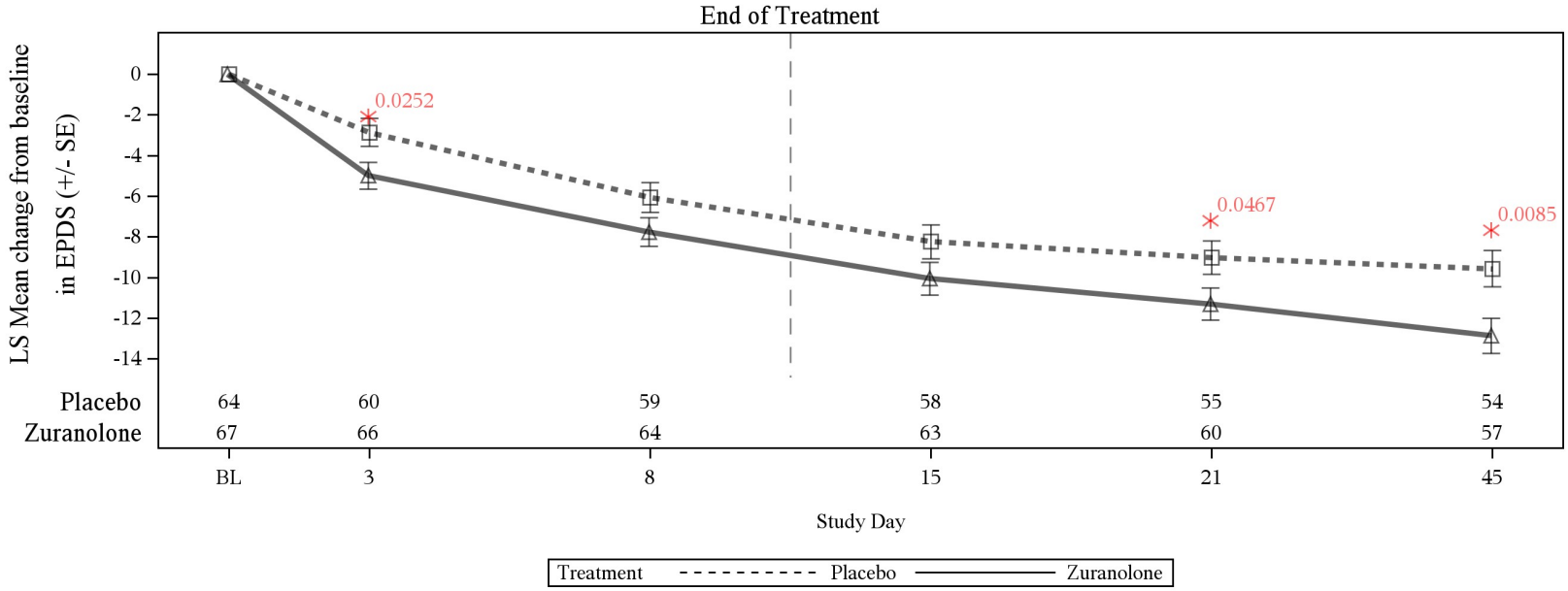
NOTE 3: The EPDS total score was calculated as the sum of the 10 individual item scores, where higher scores indicate more severe symptoms. A negative change indicates improvement.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/f-epds-mmrm-pl-by.sas:f-epds-mmrm-pl-by-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 17JUL2025

Line Plot of LS Mean (+/- SE) Change from Baseline in Edinburgh Postpartum Depression Scale (EPDS) Total Score over Time by Subgroup: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Onset of PPD = 3rd trimester



Abbreviations: LS = Least-squares; SE = Standard error; BL = Baseline; * = p < 0.05.

NOTE 1: Model used is the Mixed Model for Repeated Measures (MMRM) with antidepressant use at baseline, baseline EPDS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction as fixed effects with unstructured covariance structure. Model covariate antidepressant use at baseline is removed from antidepressant use at baseline subgroup analysis.

NOTE 2: The MMRM analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

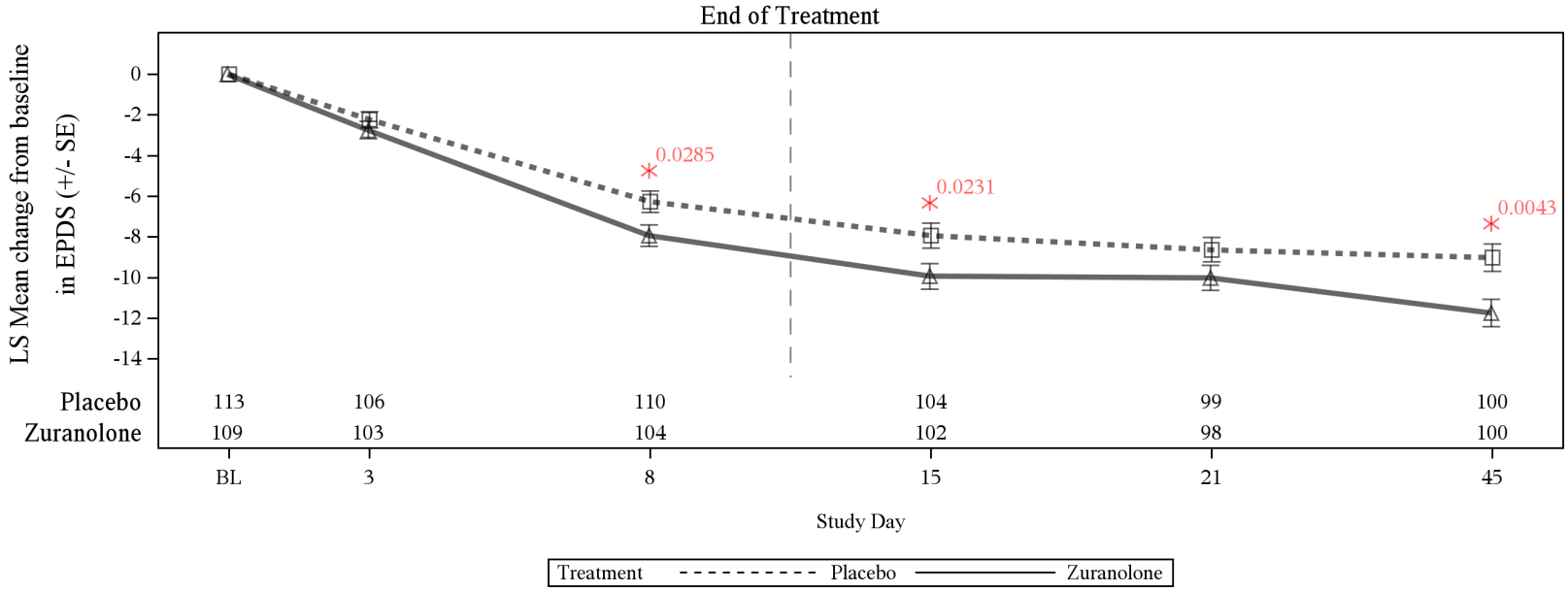
NOTE 3: The EPDS total score was calculated as the sum of the 10 individual item scores, where higher scores indicate more severe symptoms. A negative change indicates improvement.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/f-epds-mmrm-pl-by.sas:f-epds-mmrm-pl-by-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 17JUL2025

Line Plot of LS Mean (+/- SE) Change from Baseline in Edinburgh Postpartum Depression Scale (EPDS) Total Score over Time by Subgroup: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Onset of PPD = Postpartum



Abbreviations: LS = Least-squares; SE = Standard error; BL = Baseline; * = p < 0.05.

NOTE 1: Model used is the Mixed Model for Repeated Measures (MMRM) with antidepressant use at baseline, baseline EPDS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction as fixed effects with unstructured covariance structure. Model covariate antidepressant use at baseline is removed from antidepressant use at baseline subgroup analysis.

NOTE 2: The MMRM analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

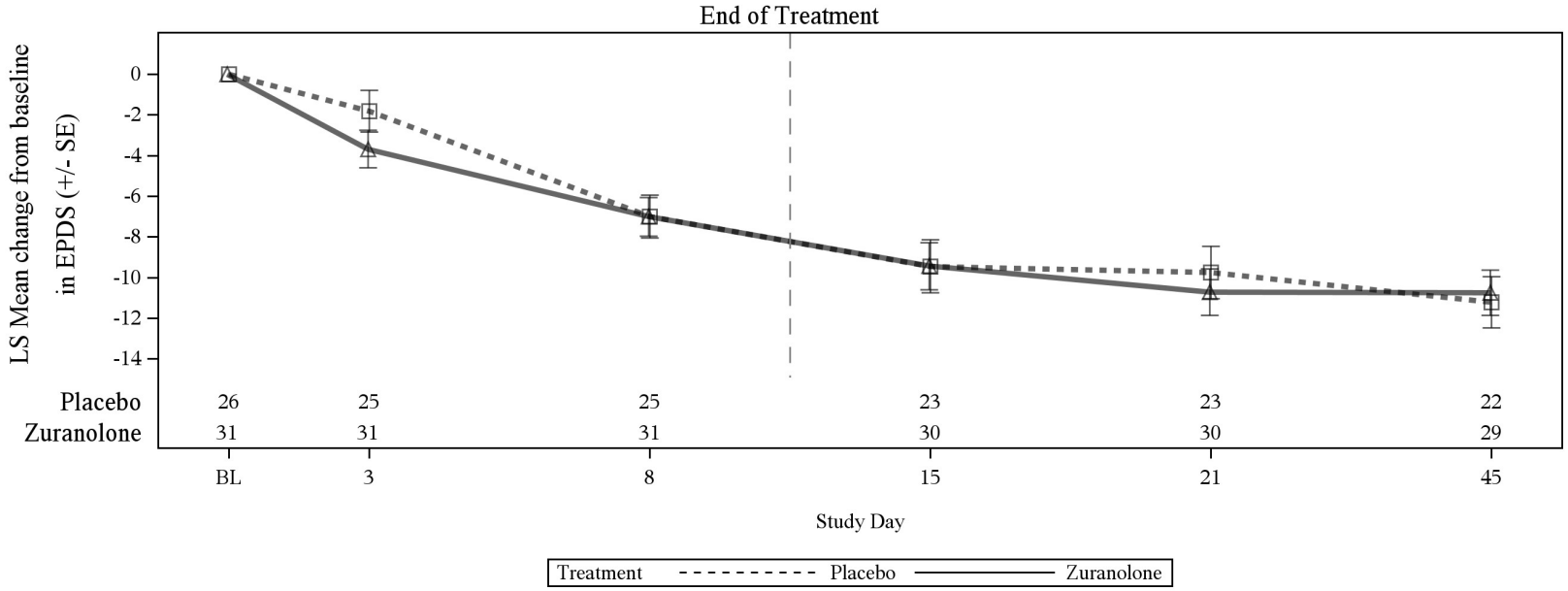
NOTE 3: The EPDS total score was calculated as the sum of the 10 individual item scores, where higher scores indicate more severe symptoms. A negative change indicates improvement.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/f-epds-mmrm-pl-by.sas:f-epds-mmrm-pl-by-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 17JUL2025

Line Plot of LS Mean (+/- SE) Change from Baseline in Edinburgh Postpartum Depression Scale (EPDS) Total Score over Time by Subgroup: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Family History of PPD = Yes



Abbreviations: LS = Least-squares; SE = Standard error; BL = Baseline; * = p < 0.05.

NOTE 1: Model used is the Mixed Model for Repeated Measures (MMRM) with antidepressant use at baseline, baseline EPDS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction as fixed effects with unstructured covariance structure. Model covariate antidepressant use at baseline is removed from antidepressant use at baseline subgroup analysis.

NOTE 2: The MMRM analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

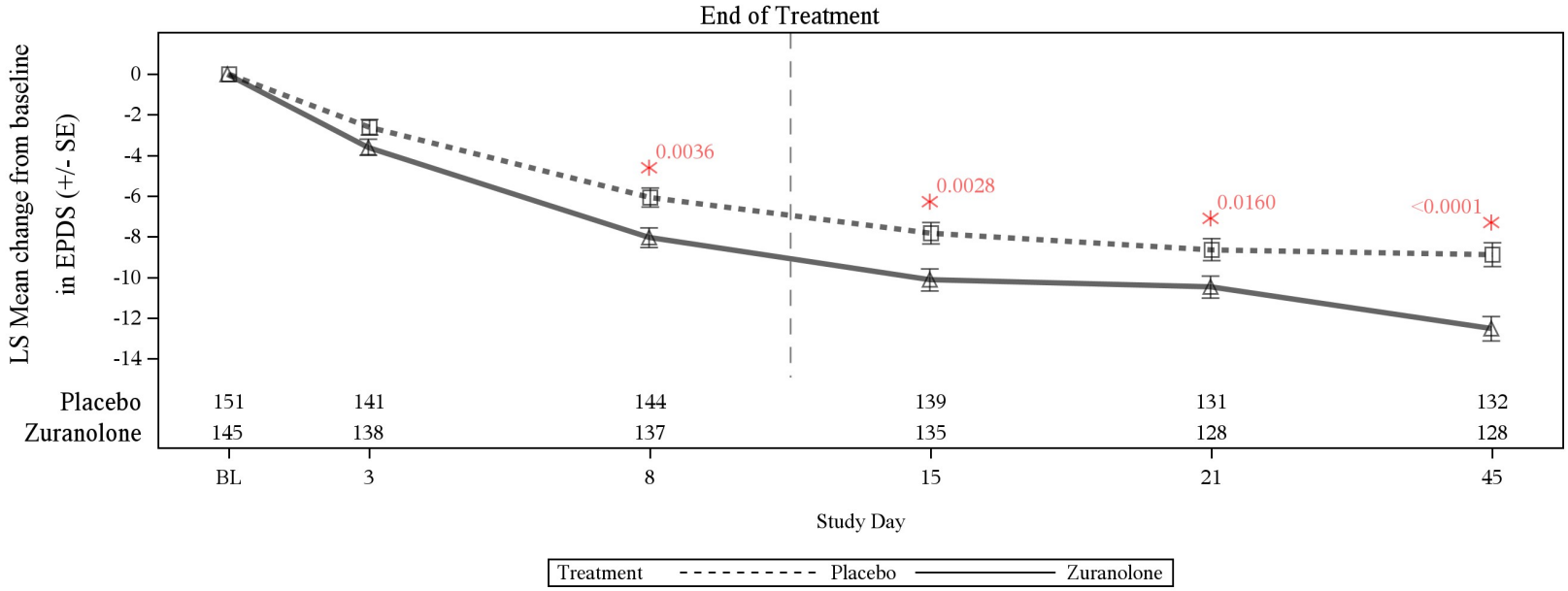
NOTE 3: The EPDS total score was calculated as the sum of the 10 individual item scores, where higher scores indicate more severe symptoms. A negative change indicates improvement.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/f-epds-mmrm-pl-by.sas:f-epds-mmrm-pl-by-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 17JUL2025

Line Plot of LS Mean (+/- SE) Change from Baseline in Edinburgh Postpartum Depression Scale (EPDS) Total Score over Time by Subgroup: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Family History of PPD = No/Unknown



Abbreviations: LS = Least-squares; SE = Standard error; BL = Baseline; * = p < 0.05.

NOTE 1: Model used is the Mixed Model for Repeated Measures (MMRM) with antidepressant use at baseline, baseline EPDS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction as fixed effects with unstructured covariance structure. Model covariate antidepressant use at baseline is removed from antidepressant use at baseline subgroup analysis.

NOTE 2: The MMRM analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

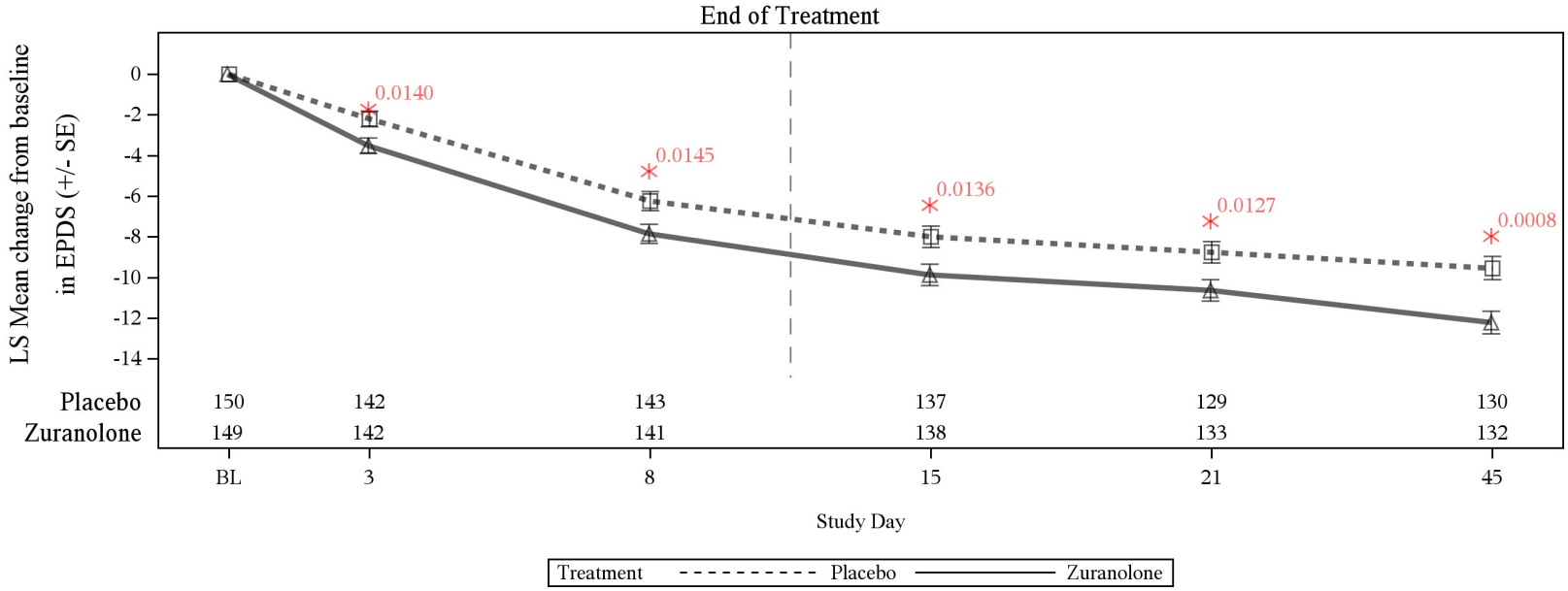
NOTE 3: The EPDS total score was calculated as the sum of the 10 individual item scores, where higher scores indicate more severe symptoms. A negative change indicates improvement.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/f-epds-mmrm-pl-by.sas:f-epds-mmrm-pl-by-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 17JUL2025

Line Plot of LS Mean (+/- SE) Change from Baseline in Edinburgh Postpartum Depression Scale (EPDS) Total Score over Time by Subgroup: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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History of PPD = 1st Episode



Abbreviations: LS = Least-squares; SE = Standard error; BL = Baseline; * = p < 0.05.

NOTE 1: Model used is the Mixed Model for Repeated Measures (MMRM) with antidepressant use at baseline, baseline EPDS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction as fixed effects with unstructured covariance structure. Model covariate antidepressant use at baseline is removed from antidepressant use at baseline subgroup analysis.

NOTE 2: The MMRM analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

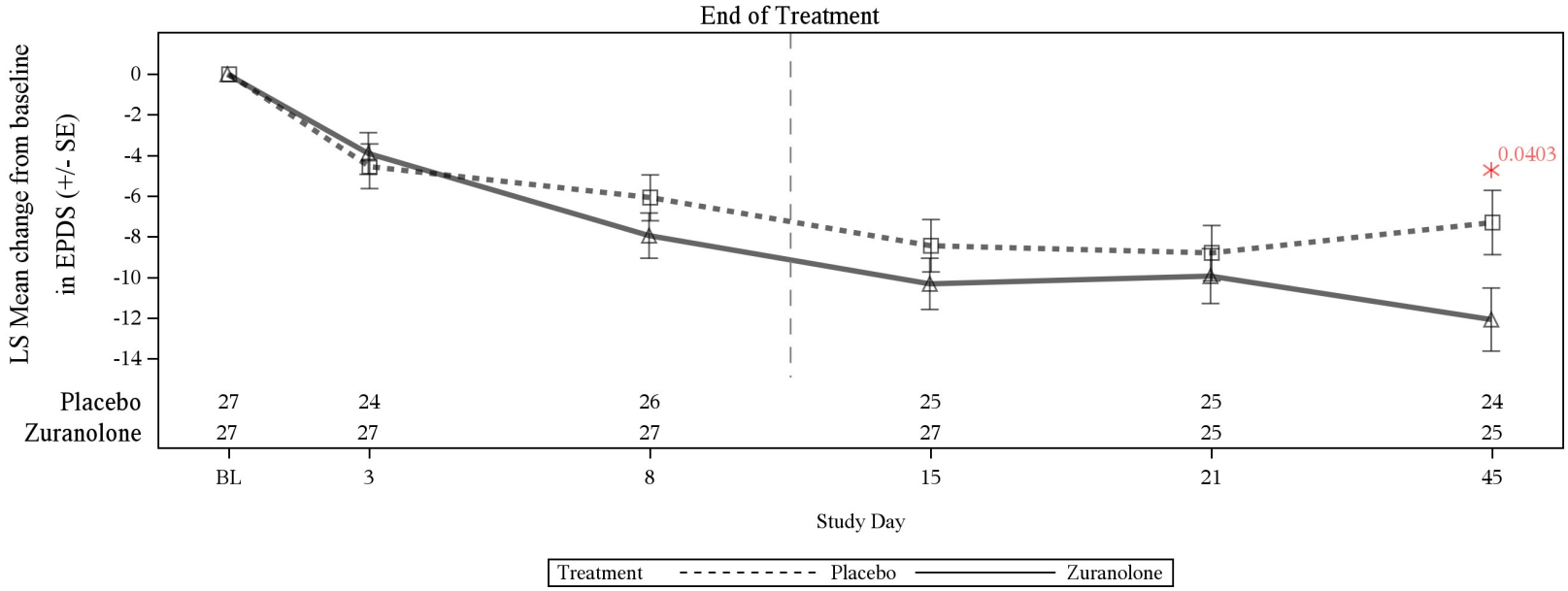
NOTE 3: The EPDS total score was calculated as the sum of the 10 individual item scores, where higher scores indicate more severe symptoms. A negative change indicates improvement.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/f-epds-mmrm-pl-by.sas:f-epds-mmrm-pl-by-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 17JUL2025

Line Plot of LS Mean (+/- SE) Change from Baseline in Edinburgh Postpartum Depression Scale (EPDS) Total Score over Time by Subgroup: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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History of PPD = Recurrent Episode



Abbreviations: LS = Least-squares; SE = Standard error; BL = Baseline; * = p < 0.05.

NOTE 1: Model used is the Mixed Model for Repeated Measures (MMRM) with antidepressant use at baseline, baseline EPDS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction as fixed effects with unstructured covariance structure. Model covariate antidepressant use at baseline is removed from antidepressant use at baseline subgroup analysis.

NOTE 2: The MMRM analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

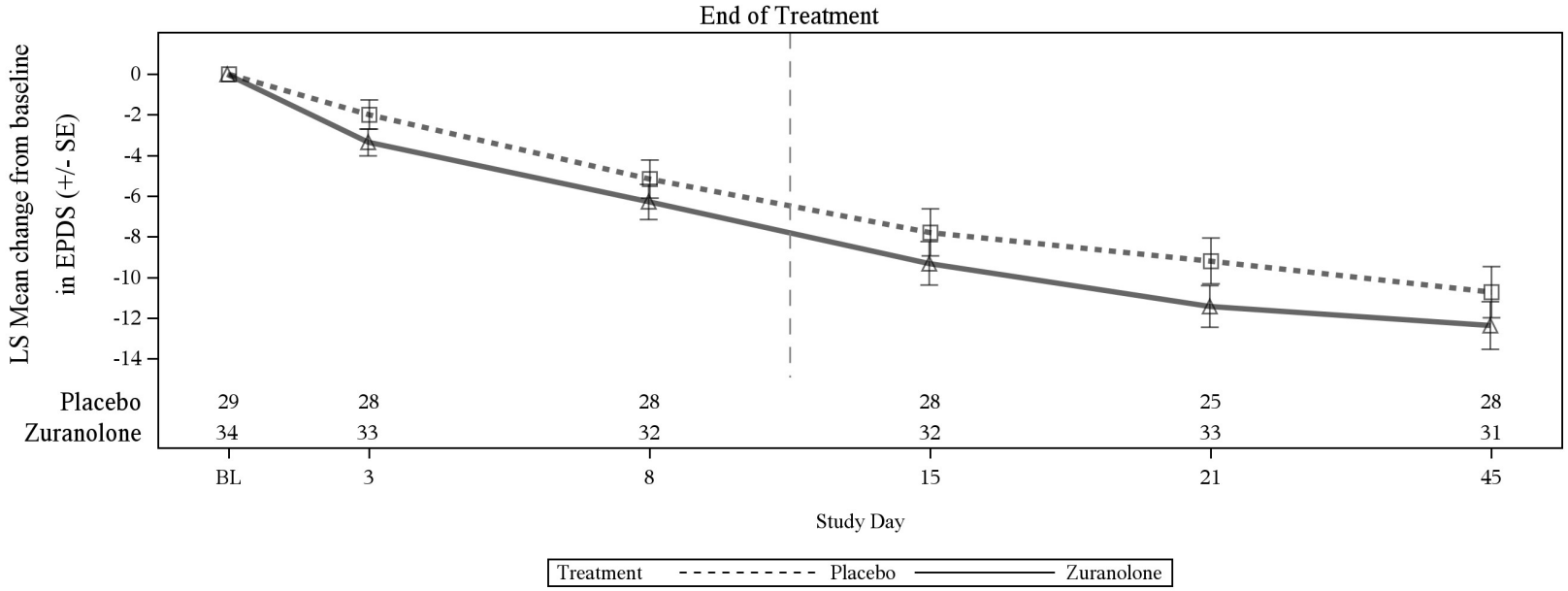
NOTE 3: The EPDS total score was calculated as the sum of the 10 individual item scores, where higher scores indicate more severe symptoms. A negative change indicates improvement.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/f-epds-mmrm-pl-by.sas:f-epds-mmrm-pl-by-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 17JUL2025

Line Plot of LS Mean (+/- SE) Change from Baseline in Edinburgh Postpartum Depression Scale (EPDS) Total Score over Time by Subgroup: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score) = <20



Abbreviations: LS = Least-squares; SE = Standard error; BL = Baseline; * = p < 0.05.

NOTE 1: Model used is the Mixed Model for Repeated Measures (MMRM) with antidepressant use at baseline, baseline EPDS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction as fixed effects with unstructured covariance structure. Model covariate antidepressant use at baseline is removed from antidepressant use at baseline subgroup analysis.

NOTE 2: The MMRM analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

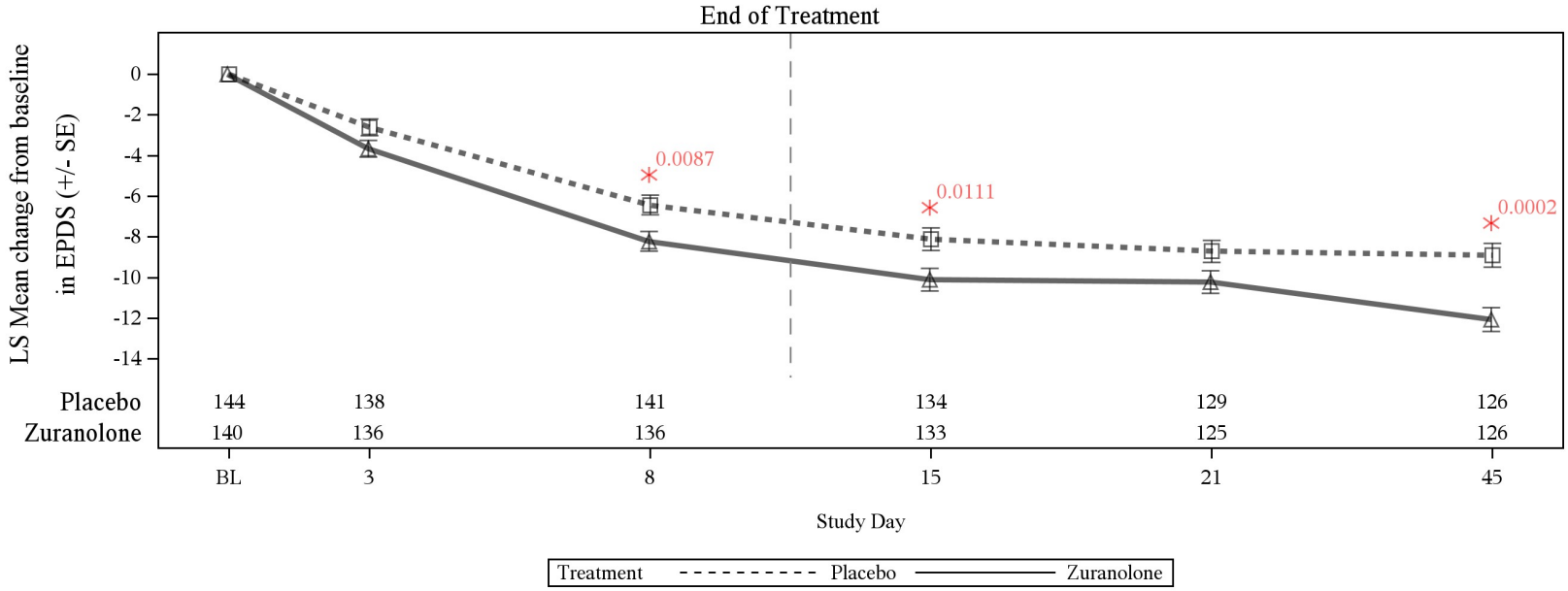
NOTE 3: The EPDS total score was calculated as the sum of the 10 individual item scores, where higher scores indicate more severe symptoms. A negative change indicates improvement.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/f-epds-mmrm-pl-by.sas:f-epds-mmrm-pl-by-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 17JUL2025

Line Plot of LS Mean (+/- SE) Change from Baseline in Edinburgh Postpartum Depression Scale (EPDS) Total Score over Time by Subgroup: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score) = >=20



Abbreviations: LS = Least-squares; SE = Standard error; BL = Baseline; * = p < 0.05.

NOTE 1: Model used is the Mixed Model for Repeated Measures (MMRM) with antidepressant use at baseline, baseline EPDS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction as fixed effects with unstructured covariance structure. Model covariate antidepressant use at baseline is removed from antidepressant use at baseline subgroup analysis.

NOTE 2: The MMRM analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

NOTE 3: The EPDS total score was calculated as the sum of the 10 individual item scores, where higher scores indicate more severe symptoms. A negative change indicates improvement.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/f-epds-mmrm-pl-by.sas:f-epds-mmrm-pl-by-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 17JUL2025

2.3.2 Ansprechen

2.3.2.1 Responder-Analysen

2.3.2.1 .1 ITT-Population

Summary of Edinburgh Postpartum Depression Scale (EPDS) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline): Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 1 of 5

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=177)	Zuranolone (N =176)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	173	174
Day 3		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	39 (22.5)	56 (32.2)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	7 (4.0)	5 (2.9)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.454
95% CI for the RR		(1.031, 2.049)
p-value for RR		0.0326
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.550
95% CI for the OR		(0.962, 2.498)
p-value for OR		0.0716
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		NE
95% CI for the ARR		NE
p-value for ARR		NE

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline EPDS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure. Relative risk, odds ratio, and absolute risk reduction are estimated from the same GEE model with "Log", "Logit", and "Identity" link function respectively. NE indicates not estimable due to model not converging.
NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
[1] Number of subjects with non-missing EPDS total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.
[2] Number of subjects with a EPDS response (4.5 points (15% of total scale range 0-30) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-epds-resp15-pl-ovr.sas:t-epds-resp15-pl-ovr-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 17JUL2025

Summary of Edinburgh Postpartum Depression Scale (EPDS) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline): Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 2 of 5

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=177)	Zuranolone (N =176)
Day 8		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	101 (58.4)	111 (63.8)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	4 (2.3)	6 (3.4)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.112
95% CI for the RR		(0.946, 1.306)
p-value for RR		0.1986
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.224
95% CI for the OR		(0.790, 1.898)
p-value for OR		0.3663
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		NE
95% CI for the ARR		NE
p-value for ARR		NE

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline EPDS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure. Relative risk, odds ratio, and absolute risk reduction are estimated from the same GEE model with "Log", "Logit", and "Identity" link function respectively. NE indicates not estimable due to model not converging.
NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
[1] Number of subjects with non-missing EPDS total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.
[2] Number of subjects with a EPDS response (4.5 points (15% of total scale range 0-30) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-epds-resp15-pl-ovr.sas:t-epds-resp15-pl-ovr-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 17JUL2025

Summary of Edinburgh Postpartum Depression Scale (EPDS) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline): Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 3 of 5

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=177)	Zuranolone (N =176)
Day 15		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	108 (62.4)	127 (73.0)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	11 (6.4)	9 (5.2)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.169
95% CI for the RR		(1.018, 1.342)
p-value for RR		0.0272
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.597
95% CI for the OR		(1.011, 2.524)
p-value for OR		0.0449
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		NE
95% CI for the ARR		NE
p-value for ARR		NE

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline EPDS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure. Relative risk, odds ratio, and absolute risk reduction are estimated from the same GEE model with "Log", "Logit", and "Identity" link function respectively. NE indicates not estimable due to model not converging.
NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
[1] Number of subjects with non-missing EPDS total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.
[2] Number of subjects with a EPDS response (4.5 points (15% of total scale range 0-30) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-epds-resp15-pl-ovr.sas:t-epds-resp15-pl-ovr-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 17JUL2025

Summary of Edinburgh Postpartum Depression Scale (EPDS) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline): Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=177)	Zuranolone (N =176)
Day 21		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	110 (63.6)	129 (74.1)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	19 (11.0)	16 (9.2)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.111
95% CI for the RR		(0.963, 1.281)
p-value for RR		0.1502
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.603
95% CI for the OR		(0.995, 2.582)
p-value for OR		0.0525
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		NE
95% CI for the ARR		NE
p-value for ARR		NE

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline EPDS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure. Relative risk, odds ratio, and absolute risk reduction are estimated from the same GEE model with "Log", "Logit", and "Identity" link function respectively. NE indicates not estimable due to model not converging.
NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
[1] Number of subjects with non-missing EPDS total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.
[2] Number of subjects with a EPDS response (4.5 points (15% of total scale range 0-30) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-epds-resp15-pl-ovr.sas:t-epds-resp15-pl-ovr-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 17JUL2025

Summary of Edinburgh Postpartum Depression Scale (EPDS) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline): Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=177)	Zuranolone (N =176)
Day 45		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	111 (64.2)	133 (76.4)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	19 (11.0)	17 (9.8)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.162
95% CI for the RR		(1.017, 1.328)
p-value for RR		0.0269
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.770
95% CI for the OR		(1.096, 2.857)
p-value for OR		0.0195
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		NE
95% CI for the ARR		NE
p-value for ARR		NE

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline EPDS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure. Relative risk, odds ratio, and absolute risk reduction are estimated from the same GEE model with "Log", "Logit", and "Identity" link function respectively. NE indicates not estimable due to model not converging.
NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
[1] Number of subjects with non-missing EPDS total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.
[2] Number of subjects with a EPDS response (4.5 points (15% of total scale range 0-30) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-epds-resp15-pl-ovr.sas:t-epds-resp15-pl-ovr-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 17JUL2025

2.3.2.1 .2 Subgruppen

2.3.2.1 .2 .1 Interaktionstest

Summary of Edinburgh Postpartum Depression Scale (EPDS) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline): Treatment by Subgroup Interaction: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Subgroup Subgroup Category	Placebo (N=177)	Zuranolone (N=176)	p-value for Treatment by Subgroup Interaction Test
Number of evaluable subjects	173	174	
Number of subjects with response at Day 15, n (%)	108 (62.4)	127 (73.0)	
Number of subjects with response at Day 45, n (%)	111 (64.2)	133 (76.4)	
Age Group (years)			0.1005
Day 15			
18 - 24, n / N (%)	25/37 (67.6)	34/36 (94.4)	
25 - 45, n / N (%)	83/136 (61.0)	93/138 (67.4)	
Day 45			
18 - 24, n / N (%)	25/37 (67.6)	33/36 (91.7)	
25 - 45, n / N (%)	86/136 (63.2)	100/138 (72.5)	

NOTE 1: p-value is derived using Method 2, which is the first among the three sequentially evaluated methods to yield an estimate without any warnings or errors. Method 1: Generalized Estimating Equations (GEE) with covariates including antidepressant use at baseline, baseline EPDS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, subgroup, subgroup-by-treatment interaction, subgroup-by-time point interaction, time point-by-study interaction, time point-by-treatment interaction, and subgroup-by-time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance, "Log" link function, and the binomial distribution. Method 2: Same as Method 1 but with a Poisson distribution. Method 3: Same as Method 2 but excluding the subgroup-by-time point-by-treatment covariate. NA indicates criteria not met for subgroup/interaction analysis.
NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
NOTE 3: EPDS response is defined as 4.5 points (15% of total scale range 0-30) or greater reduction in total score from baseline.
NOTE 4: n / N (%) = number of evaluable subjects with response in the subgroup / number of evaluable subjects in the subgroup and (n / N *100%).
(a), (b), and (c) represent p-values from interaction tests comparing BMI groups: <=24.9 vs 25-29.9, <=24.9 vs >=30, and 25-29.9 vs >=30 respectively.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-epds-resp15-pl-int.sas:t-epds-resp15-pl-int-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 17JUL2025

Summary of Edinburgh Postpartum Depression Scale (EPDS) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline): Treatment by Subgroup Interaction: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Subgroup Subgroup Category	Placebo (N=177)	Zuranolone (N=176)	p-value for Treatment by Subgroup Interaction Test
Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score Category, by median of baseline HAMD-17 total score			0.5721
Day 15			
<28, n / N (%)	32/54 (59.3)	43/63 (68.3)	
>=28, n / N (%)	76/119 (63.9)	84/111 (75.7)	
Day 45			
<28, n / N (%)	33/54 (61.1)	52/63 (82.5)	
>=28, n / N (%)	78/119 (65.5)	81/111 (73.0)	
Race Group (Black or African American, White)			0.7875
Day 15			
Black or African American, n / N (%)	27/50 (54.0)	38/56 (67.9)	
White, n / N (%)	70/109 (64.2)	85/112 (75.9)	
Day 45			
Black or African American, n / N (%)	27/50 (54.0)	44/56 (78.6)	
White, n / N (%)	72/109 (66.1)	85/112 (75.9)	

NOTE 1: p-value is derived using Method 2, which is the first among the three sequentially evaluated methods to yield an estimate without any warnings or errors. Method 1: Generalized Estimating Equations (GEE) with covariates including antidepressant use at baseline, baseline EPDS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, subgroup, subgroup-by-treatment interaction, subgroup-by-time point interaction, time point-by-study interaction, time point-by-treatment interaction, and subgroup-by-time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance, "Log" link function, and the binomial distribution. Method 2: Same as Method 1 but with a Poisson distribution. Method 3: Same as Method 2 but excluding the subgroup-by-time point-by-treatment covariate. NA indicates criteria not met for subgroup/interaction analysis.
NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
NOTE 3: EPDS response is defined as 4.5 points (15% of total scale range 0-30) or greater reduction in total score from baseline.
NOTE 4: n / N (%) = number of evaluable subjects with response in the subgroup / number of evaluable subjects in the subgroup and (n / N *100%).
(a), (b), and (c) represent p-values from interaction tests comparing BMI groups: <=24.9 vs 25-29.9, <=24.9 vs >=30, and 25-29.9 vs >=30 respectively.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-epds-resp15-pl-int.sas:t-epds-resp15-pl-int-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 17JUL2025

Summary of Edinburgh Postpartum Depression Scale (EPDS) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline): Treatment by Subgroup Interaction: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Subgroup Subgroup Category	Placebo (N=177)	Zuranolone (N=176)	p-value for Treatment by Subgroup Interaction Test
Antidepressant Use at Baseline			0.5831
Day 15			
Yes, n / N (%)	16/28 (57.1)	22/31 (71.0)	
No, n / N (%)	92/145 (63.4)	105/143 (73.4)	
Day 45			
Yes, n / N (%)	16/28 (57.1)	23/31 (74.2)	
No, n / N (%)	95/145 (65.5)	110/143 (76.9)	

NOTE 1: p-value is derived using Method 2, which is the first among the three sequentially evaluated methods to yield an estimate without any warnings or errors. Method 1: Generalized Estimating Equations (GEE) with covariates including antidepressant use at baseline, baseline EPDS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, subgroup, subgroup-by-treatment interaction, subgroup-by-time point interaction, time point-by-study interaction, time point-by-treatment interaction, and subgroup-by-time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance, "Log" link function, and the binomial distribution. Method 2: Same as Method 1 but with a Poisson distribution. Method 3: Same as Method 2 but excluding the subgroup-by-time point-by-treatment covariate. NA indicates criteria not met for subgroup/interaction analysis.
NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
NOTE 3: EPDS response is defined as 4.5 points (15% of total scale range 0-30) or greater reduction in total score from baseline.
NOTE 4: n / N (%) = number of evaluable subjects with response in the subgroup / number of evaluable subjects in the subgroup and (n / N *100%).
(a), (b), and (c) represent p-values from interaction tests comparing BMI groups: <=24.9 vs 25-29.9, <=24.9 vs >=30, and 25-29.9 vs >=30 respectively.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-epds-resp15-pl-int.sas:t-epds-resp15-pl-int-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 17JUL2025

Summary of Edinburgh Postpartum Depression Scale (EPDS) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline): Treatment by Subgroup Interaction: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Subgroup Subgroup Category	Placebo (N=177)	Zuranolone (N=176)	p-value for Treatment by Subgroup Interaction Test
BMI (kg/m^2) Group			0.3792(a) 0.2070(b) 0.7341(c)
Day 15			
<=24.9, n / N (%)	27/43 (62.8)	21/33 (63.6)	
25-29.9, n / N (%)	39/54 (72.2)	32/45 (71.1)	
>=30, n / N (%)	42/76 (55.3)	73/95 (76.8)	
Day 45			
<=24.9, n / N (%)	28/43 (65.1)	24/33 (72.7)	
25-29.9, n / N (%)	40/54 (74.1)	34/45 (75.6)	
>=30, n / N (%)	43/76 (56.6)	74/95 (77.9)	

NOTE 1: p-value is derived using Method 2, which is the first among the three sequentially evaluated methods to yield an estimate without any warnings or errors. Method 1: Generalized Estimating Equations (GEE) with covariates including antidepressant use at baseline, baseline EPDS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, subgroup, subgroup-by-treatment interaction, subgroup-by-time point interaction, time point-by-study interaction, time point-by-treatment interaction, and subgroup-by-time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance, "Log" link function, and the binomial distribution. Method 2: Same as Method 1 but with a Poisson distribution. Method 3: Same as Method 2 but excluding the subgroup-by-time point-by-treatment covariate. NA indicates criteria not met for subgroup/interaction analysis.
NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
NOTE 3: EPDS response is defined as 4.5 points (15% of total scale range 0-30) or greater reduction in total score from baseline.
NOTE 4: n / N (%) = number of evaluable subjects with response in the subgroup / number of evaluable subjects in the subgroup and (n / N *100%).
(a), (b), and (c) represent p-values from interaction tests comparing BMI groups: <=24.9 vs 25-29.9, <=24.9 vs >=30, and 25-29.9 vs >=30 respectively.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-epds-resp15-pl-int.sas:t-epds-resp15-pl-int-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 17JUL2025

Summary of Edinburgh Postpartum Depression Scale (EPDS) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline): Treatment by Subgroup Interaction: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Subgroup Subgroup Category	Placebo (N=177)	Zuranolone (N=176)	p-value for Treatment by Subgroup Interaction Test
Onset of PPD			0.7453
Day 15			
3rd Trimester, n / N (%)	40/63 (63.5)	48/66 (72.7)	
Postpartum, n / N (%)	68/110 (61.8)	79/108 (73.1)	
Day 45			
3rd Trimester, n / N (%)	41/63 (65.1)	52/66 (78.8)	
Postpartum, n / N (%)	70/110 (63.6)	81/108 (75.0)	
Family History of PPD			0.3889
Day 15			
Yes, n / N (%)	18/26 (69.2)	20/31 (64.5)	
No/Unknown, n / N (%)	90/147 (61.2)	107/143 (74.8)	
Day 45			
Yes, n / N (%)	20/26 (76.9)	23/31 (74.2)	
No/Unknown, n / N (%)	91/147 (61.9)	110/143 (76.9)	

NOTE 1: p-value is derived using Method 2, which is the first among the three sequentially evaluated methods to yield an estimate without any warnings or errors. Method 1: Generalized Estimating Equations (GEE) with covariates including antidepressant use at baseline, baseline EPDS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, subgroup, subgroup-by-treatment interaction, subgroup-by-time point interaction, time point-by-study interaction, time point-by-treatment interaction, and subgroup-by-time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance, "Log" link function, and the binomial distribution. Method 2: Same as Method 1 but with a Poisson distribution. Method 3: Same as Method 2 but excluding the subgroup-by-time point-by-treatment covariate. NA indicates criteria not met for subgroup/interaction analysis.
NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
NOTE 3: EPDS response is defined as 4.5 points (15% of total scale range 0-30) or greater reduction in total score from baseline.
NOTE 4: n / N (%) = number of evaluable subjects with response in the subgroup / number of evaluable subjects in the subgroup and (n / N *100%).
(a), (b), and (c) represent p-values from interaction tests comparing BMI groups: <=24.9 vs 25-29.9, <=24.9 vs >=30, and 25-29.9 vs >=30 respectively.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-epds-resp15-pl-int.sas:t-epds-resp15-pl-int-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 17JUL2025

Summary of Edinburgh Postpartum Depression Scale (EPDS) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline): Treatment by Subgroup Interaction: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Subgroup Subgroup Category	Placebo (N=177)	Zuranolone (N=176)	p-value for Treatment by Subgroup Interaction Test
History of PPD			0.9601
Day 15			
1st Episode, n / N (%)	93/146 (63.7)	107/147 (72.8)	
Recurrent Episode, n / N (%)	15/27 (55.6)	20/27 (74.1)	
Day 45			
1st Episode, n / N (%)	97/146 (66.4)	111/147 (75.5)	
Recurrent Episode, n / N (%)	14/27 (51.9)	22/27 (81.5)	
Depression with Elevated Anxiety , by Baseline HAMA Total Score			0.5690
Day 15			
<20, n / N (%)	18/29 (62.1)	26/34 (76.5)	
>=20, n / N (%)	90/144 (62.5)	101/140 (72.1)	
Day 45			
<20, n / N (%)	21/29 (72.4)	28/34 (82.4)	
>=20, n / N (%)	90/144 (62.5)	105/140 (75.0)	

NOTE 1: p-value is derived using Method 2, which is the first among the three sequentially evaluated methods to yield an estimate without any warnings or errors. Method 1: Generalized Estimating Equations (GEE) with covariates including antidepressant use at baseline, baseline EPDS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, subgroup, subgroup-by-treatment interaction, subgroup-by-time point interaction, time point-by-study interaction, time point-by-treatment interaction, and subgroup-by-time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance, "Log" link function, and the binomial distribution. Method 2: Same as Method 1 but with a Poisson distribution. Method 3: Same as Method 2 but excluding the subgroup-by-time point-by-treatment covariate. NA indicates criteria not met for subgroup/interaction analysis.
NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
NOTE 3: EPDS response is defined as 4.5 points (15% of total scale range 0-30) or greater reduction in total score from baseline.
NOTE 4: n / N (%) = number of evaluable subjects with response in the subgroup / number of evaluable subjects in the subgroup and (n / N *100%).
(a), (b), and (c) represent p-values from interaction tests comparing BMI groups: <=24.9 vs 25-29.9, <=24.9 vs >=30, and 25-29.9 vs >=30 respectively.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-epds-resp15-pl-int.sas:t-epds-resp15-pl-int-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 17JUL2025

2.3.2.1 .2 .2 Subgruppenanalysen

2.3.2.1 .2 .2 .1 Alter

Summary of Edinburgh Postpartum Depression Scale (EPDS) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Age Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 1 of 6

Age Group (years) = 18-24

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=39)	Zuranolone (N =37)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	37	36
Day 3		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	10 (27.0)	18 (50.0)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	0	1 (2.8)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.659
95% CI for the RR		(0.889, 3.096)
p-value for RR		0.1118
Day 8		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	24 (64.9)	30 (83.3)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	0	0
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.220
95% CI for the RR		(0.920, 1.617)
p-value for RR		0.1671

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline EPDS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing EPDS total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a EPDS response (4.5 points (15% of total scale range 0-30) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-epds-resp15-pl-by.sas:t-epds-resp15-pl-by-age-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Edinburgh Postpartum Depression Scale (EPDS) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Age Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Age Group (years) = 18-24

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=39)	Zuranolone (N =37)
Day 15		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	25 (67.6)	34 (94.4)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	0	0
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.336
95% CI for the RR		(1.067, 1.673)
p-value for RR		0.0117
Day 21		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	23 (62.2)	33 (91.7)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	3 (8.1)	2 (5.6)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.444
95% CI for the RR		(1.097, 1.900)
p-value for RR		0.0088

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline EPDS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing EPDS total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a EPDS response (4.5 points (15% of total scale range 0-30) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-epds-resp15-pl-by.sas:t-epds-resp15-pl-by-age-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Edinburgh Postpartum Depression Scale (EPDS) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Age Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Age Group (years) = 18-24

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=39)	Zuranolone (N =37)
Day 45		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	25 (67.6)	33 (91.7)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	1 (2.7)	2 (5.6)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.316
95% CI for the RR		(1.026, 1.688)
p-value for RR		0.0309

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline EPDS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing EPDS total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a EPDS response (4.5 points (15% of total scale range 0-30) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-epds-resp15-pl-by.sas:t-epds-resp15-pl-by-age-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Edinburgh Postpartum Depression Scale (EPDS) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Age Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Age Group (years) = 25-45

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=138)	Zuranolone (N =139)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	136	138
Day 3		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	29 (21.3)	38 (27.5)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	7 (5.1)	4 (2.9)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.291
95% CI for the RR		(0.850, 1.959)
p-value for RR		0.2306
Day 8		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	77 (56.6)	81 (58.7)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	4 (2.9)	6 (4.3)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.035
95% CI for the RR		(0.848, 1.263)
p-value for RR		0.7337

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline EPDS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing EPDS total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a EPDS response (4.5 points (15% of total scale range 0-30) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-epds-resp15-pl-by.sas:t-epds-resp15-pl-by-age-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Edinburgh Postpartum Depression Scale (EPDS) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Age Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Age Group (years) = 25-45

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=138)	Zuranolone (N =139)
Day 15		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	83 (61.0)	93 (67.4)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	11 (8.1)	9 (6.5)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.099
95% CI for the RR		(0.925, 1.307)
p-value for RR		0.2823
Day 21		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	87 (64.0)	96 (69.6)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	16 (11.8)	14 (10.1)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.077
95% CI for the RR		(0.911, 1.274)
p-value for RR		0.3854

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline EPDS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing EPDS total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a EPDS response (4.5 points (15% of total scale range 0-30) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-epds-resp15-pl-by.sas:t-epds-resp15-pl-by-age-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Edinburgh Postpartum Depression Scale (EPDS) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Age Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Age Group (years) = 25-45

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=138)	Zuranolone (N =139)
Day 45		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	86 (63.2)	100 (72.5)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	18 (13.2)	15 (10.9)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.132
95% CI for the RR		(0.962, 1.331)
p-value for RR		0.1355

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline EPDS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing EPDS total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a EPDS response (4.5 points (15% of total scale range 0-30) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-epds-resp15-pl-by.sas:t-epds-resp15-pl-by-age-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

2.3.2.1 .2 .2 .2 Schwere der Erkrankung

Summary of Edinburgh Postpartum Depression Scale (EPDS) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score Category < 28 (Median of Baseline HAM-D Total Score)

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=54)	Zuranolone (N =63)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	54	63
Day 3		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	10 (18.5)	20 (31.7)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	2 (3.7)	5 (7.9)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.723
95% CI for the RR		(0.895, 3.320)
p-value for RR		0.1037
Day 8		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	31 (57.4)	39 (61.9)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	0	2 (3.2)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.074
95% CI for the RR		(0.803, 1.438)
p-value for RR		0.6299

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline EPDS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing EPDS total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a EPDS response (4.5 points (15% of total scale range 0-30) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-epds-resp15-pl-by.sas:t-epds-resp15-pl-by-hamd-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Edinburgh Postpartum Depression Scale (EPDS) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score Category < 28 (Median of Baseline HAM-D Total Score)

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=54)	Zuranolone (N =63)
Day 15		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	32 (59.3)	43 (68.3)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	2 (3.7)	3 (4.8)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.147
95% CI for the RR		(0.877, 1.501)
p-value for RR		0.3172
Day 21		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	33 (61.1)	46 (73.0)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	5 (9.3)	4 (6.3)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.185
95% CI for the RR		(0.915, 1.535)
p-value for RR		0.1994

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline EPDS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing EPDS total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a EPDS response (4.5 points (15% of total scale range 0-30) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-epds-resp15-pl-by.sas:t-epds-resp15-pl-by-hamd-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Edinburgh Postpartum Depression Scale (EPDS) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score Category < 28 (Median of Baseline HAM-D Total Score)

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=54)	Zuranolone (N =63)
Day 45		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	33 (61.1)	52 (82.5)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	5 (9.3)	5 (7.9)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.325
95% CI for the RR		(1.048, 1.675)
p-value for RR		0.0186

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline EPDS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing EPDS total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a EPDS response (4.5 points (15% of total scale range 0-30) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-epds-resp15-pl-by.sas:t-epds-resp15-pl-by-hamd-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Edinburgh Postpartum Depression Scale (EPDS) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score Category >= 28 (Median of Baseline HAM-D Total Score)

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=119)	Zuranolone (N =111)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	119	111
Day 3		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	29 (24.4)	36 (32.4)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	5 (4.2)	0
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.305
95% CI for the RR		(0.867, 1.964)
p-value for RR		0.2027
Day 8		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	70 (58.8)	72 (64.9)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	4 (3.4)	4 (3.6)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.082
95% CI for the RR		(0.886, 1.320)
p-value for RR		0.4404

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline EPDS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing EPDS total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a EPDS response (4.5 points (15% of total scale range 0-30) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-epds-resp15-pl-by.sas:t-epds-resp15-pl-by-hamd-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Edinburgh Postpartum Depression Scale (EPDS) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score Category >= 28 (Median of Baseline HAM-D Total Score)

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=119)	Zuranolone (N =111)
Day 15		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	76 (63.9)	84 (75.7)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	9 (7.6)	6 (5.4)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.168
95% CI for the RR		(0.988, 1.381)
p-value for RR		0.0692
Day 21		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	77 (64.7)	83 (74.8)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	14 (11.8)	12 (10.8)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.143
95% CI for the RR		(0.964, 1.356)
p-value for RR		0.1236

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline EPDS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing EPDS total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a EPDS response (4.5 points (15% of total scale range 0-30) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-epds-resp15-pl-by.sas:t-epds-resp15-pl-by-hamd-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Edinburgh Postpartum Depression Scale (EPDS) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score Category >= 28 (Median of Baseline HAM-D Total Score)

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=119)	Zuranolone (N =111)
Day 45		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	78 (65.5)	81 (73.0)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	14 (11.8)	12 (10.8)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.099
95% CI for the RR		(0.926, 1.304)
p-value for RR		0.2788

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline EPDS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing EPDS total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a EPDS response (4.5 points (15% of total scale range 0-30) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-epds-resp15-pl-by.sas:t-epds-resp15-pl-by-hamd-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

2.3.2.1 .2 .2 .3 Abstammung

Summary of Edinburgh Postpartum Depression Scale (EPDS) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Race Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 1 of 6

Race Group = Black or African American

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=53)	Zuranolone (N =57)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	50	56
Day 3		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	12 (24.0)	16 (28.6)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	2 (4.0)	2 (3.6)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.167
95% CI for the RR		(0.617, 2.205)
p-value for RR		0.6354
Day 8		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	26 (52.0)	34 (60.7)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	3 (6.0)	2 (3.6)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.169
95% CI for the RR		(0.833, 1.640)
p-value for RR		0.3671

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline EPDS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing EPDS total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a EPDS response (4.5 points (15% of total scale range 0-30) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-epds-resp15-pl-by.sas:t-epds-resp15-pl-by-race-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Edinburgh Postpartum Depression Scale (EPDS) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Race Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 2 of 6

Race Group = Black or African American

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=53)	Zuranolone (N =57)
Day 15		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	27 (54.0)	38 (67.9)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	5 (10.0)	4 (7.1)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.249
95% CI for the RR		(0.917, 1.703)
p-value for RR		0.1587
Day 21		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	30 (60.0)	40 (71.4)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	8 (16.0)	8 (14.3)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.194
95% CI for the RR		(0.901, 1.583)
p-value for RR		0.2166

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline EPDS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing EPDS total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a EPDS response (4.5 points (15% of total scale range 0-30) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-epds-resp15-pl-by.sas:t-epds-resp15-pl-by-race-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Edinburgh Postpartum Depression Scale (EPDS) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Race Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 3 of 6

Race Group = Black or African American

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=53)	Zuranolone (N =57)
Day 45		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	27 (54.0)	44 (78.6)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	7 (14.0)	4 (7.1)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.482
95% CI for the RR		(1.119, 1.964)
p-value for RR		0.0061

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline EPDS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing EPDS total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a EPDS response (4.5 points (15% of total scale range 0-30) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-epds-resp15-pl-by.sas:t-epds-resp15-pl-by-race-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Edinburgh Postpartum Depression Scale (EPDS) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Race Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 4 of 6

Race Group = White

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=110)	Zuranolone (N =113)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	109	112
Day 3		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	23 (21.1)	37 (33.0)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	3 (2.8)	2 (1.8)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.512
95% CI for the RR		(0.974, 2.346)
p-value for RR		0.0655
Day 8		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	67 (61.5)	73 (65.2)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	0	4 (3.6)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.026
95% CI for the RR		(0.843, 1.248)
p-value for RR		0.7991

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline EPDS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing EPDS total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a EPDS response (4.5 points (15% of total scale range 0-30) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-epds-resp15-pl-by.sas:t-epds-resp15-pl-by-race-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Edinburgh Postpartum Depression Scale (EPDS) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Race Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 5 of 6

Race Group = White

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=110)	Zuranolone (N =113)
Day 15		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	70 (64.2)	85 (75.9)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	5 (4.6)	5 (4.5)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.145
95% CI for the RR		(0.968, 1.354)
p-value for RR		0.1143
Day 21		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	69 (63.3)	86 (76.8)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	10 (9.2)	8 (7.1)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.173
95% CI for the RR		(0.988, 1.393)
p-value for RR		0.0692

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline EPDS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing EPDS total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a EPDS response (4.5 points (15% of total scale range 0-30) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-epds-resp15-pl-by.sas:t-epds-resp15-pl-by-race-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Edinburgh Postpartum Depression Scale (EPDS) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Race Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 6 of 6

Race Group = White

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=110)	Zuranolone (N =113)
Day 45		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	72 (66.1)	85 (75.9)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	11 (10.1)	12 (10.7)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.108
95% CI for the RR		(0.937, 1.311)
p-value for RR		0.2300

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline EPDS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing EPDS total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a EPDS response (4.5 points (15% of total scale range 0-30) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-epds-resp15-pl-by.sas:t-epds-resp15-pl-by-race-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

2.3.2.1 .2 .2 .4 Antidepressiva-Nutzung

Summary of Edinburgh Postpartum Depression Scale (EPDS) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Baseline Antidepressant Use: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 1 of 6

Antidepressant Use at Baseline = Yes

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=28)	Zuranolone (N =31)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	28	31
Day 3		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	6 (21.4)	6 (19.4)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	2 (7.1)	2 (6.5)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.941
95% CI for the RR		(0.360, 2.462)
p-value for RR		0.9013
Day 8		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	17 (60.7)	17 (54.8)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	0	1 (3.2)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.919
95% CI for the RR		(0.602, 1.405)
p-value for RR		0.6968

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for baseline EPDS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing EPDS total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a EPDS response (4.5 points (15% of total scale range 0-30) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-epds-resp15-pl-by.sas:t-epds-resp15-pl-by-adt-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Edinburgh Postpartum Depression Scale (EPDS) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Baseline Antidepressant Use: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Antidepressant Use at Baseline = Yes

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=28)	Zuranolone (N =31)
Day 15		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	16 (57.1)	22 (71.0)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	0	2 (6.5)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.299
95% CI for the RR		(0.900, 1.876)
p-value for RR		0.1618
Day 21		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	19 (67.9)	21 (67.7)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	2 (7.1)	2 (6.5)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.053
95% CI for the RR		(0.741, 1.496)
p-value for RR		0.7734

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for baseline EPDS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing EPDS total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a EPDS response (4.5 points (15% of total scale range 0-30) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

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Summary of Edinburgh Postpartum Depression Scale (EPDS) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Baseline Antidepressant Use: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Antidepressant Use at Baseline = Yes

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=28)	Zuranolone (N =31)
Day 45		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	16 (57.1)	23 (74.2)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	3 (10.7)	1 (3.2)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.387
95% CI for the RR		(0.947, 2.030)
p-value for RR		0.0925

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for baseline EPDS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing EPDS total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a EPDS response (4.5 points (15% of total scale range 0-30) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-epds-resp15-pl-by.sas:t-epds-resp15-pl-by-adt-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Edinburgh Postpartum Depression Scale (EPDS) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Baseline Antidepressant Use: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Antidepressant Use at Baseline = No

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=149)	Zuranolone (N =145)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	145	143
Day 3		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	33 (22.8)	50 (35.0)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	5 (3.4)	3 (2.1)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.501
95% CI for the RR		(1.038, 2.171)
p-value for RR		0.0310
Day 8		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	84 (57.9)	94 (65.7)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	4 (2.8)	5 (3.5)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.112
95% CI for the RR		(0.928, 1.332)
p-value for RR		0.2492

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for baseline EPDS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing EPDS total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a EPDS response (4.5 points (15% of total scale range 0-30) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-epds-resp15-pl-by.sas:t-epds-resp15-pl-by-adt-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Edinburgh Postpartum Depression Scale (EPDS) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Baseline Antidepressant Use: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Antidepressant Use at Baseline = No

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=149)	Zuranolone (N =145)
Day 15		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	92 (63.4)	105 (73.4)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	11 (7.6)	7 (4.9)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.135
95% CI for the RR		(0.972, 1.326)
p-value for RR		0.1092
Day 21		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	91 (62.8)	108 (75.5)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	17 (11.7)	14 (9.8)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.182
95% CI for the RR		(1.011, 1.381)
p-value for RR		0.0355

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for baseline EPDS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing EPDS total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a EPDS response (4.5 points (15% of total scale range 0-30) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

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Summary of Edinburgh Postpartum Depression Scale (EPDS) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Baseline Antidepressant Use: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Antidepressant Use at Baseline = No

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=149)	Zuranolone (N =145)
Day 45		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	95 (65.5)	110 (76.9)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	16 (11.0)	16 (11.2)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.151
95% CI for the RR		(0.994, 1.333)
p-value for RR		0.0606

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for baseline EPDS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing EPDS total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a EPDS response (4.5 points (15% of total scale range 0-30) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-epds-resp15-pl-by.sas:t-epds-resp15-pl-by-adt-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

2.3.2.1 .2 .2 .5 BMI

Summary of Edinburgh Postpartum Depression Scale (EPDS) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Baseline BMI (kg/m^2) Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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BMI (kg/m2) Group 2 = <=24.9

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=43)	Zuranolone (N =33)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	43	33
Day 3		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	12 (27.9)	9 (27.3)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	2 (4.7)	0
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.942
95% CI for the RR		(0.464, 1.913)
p-value for RR		0.8692
Day 8		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	27 (62.8)	19 (57.6)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	1 (2.3)	2 (6.1)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.888
95% CI for the RR		(0.627, 1.257)
p-value for RR		0.5019

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline EPDS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing EPDS total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a EPDS response (4.5 points (15% of total scale range 0-30) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-epds-resp15-pl-by.sas:t-epds-resp15-pl-by-bmi-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Edinburgh Postpartum Depression Scale (EPDS) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Baseline BMI (kg/m^2) Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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BMI (kg/m2) Group 2 = <=24.9

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=43)	Zuranolone (N =33)
Day 15		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	27 (62.8)	21 (63.6)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	2 (4.7)	2 (6.1)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.977
95% CI for the RR		(0.719, 1.327)
p-value for RR		0.8794
Day 21		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	24 (55.8)	23 (69.7)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	7 (16.3)	5 (15.2)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.199
95% CI for the RR		(0.857, 1.678)
p-value for RR		0.2894

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline EPDS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing EPDS total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a EPDS response (4.5 points (15% of total scale range 0-30) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-epds-resp15-pl-by.sas:t-epds-resp15-pl-by-bmi-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Edinburgh Postpartum Depression Scale (EPDS) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Baseline BMI (kg/m^2) Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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BMI (kg/m2) Group 2 = <=24.9

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=43)	Zuranolone (N =33)
Day 45		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	28 (65.1)	24 (72.7)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	3 (7.0)	6 (18.2)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.071
95% CI for the RR		(0.788, 1.454)
p-value for RR		0.6621

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline EPDS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing EPDS total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a EPDS response (4.5 points (15% of total scale range 0-30) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-epds-resp15-pl-by.sas:t-epds-resp15-pl-by-bmi-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Edinburgh Postpartum Depression Scale (EPDS) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Baseline BMI (kg/m^2) Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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BMI (kg/m2) Group 2 = 25-29.9

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=54)	Zuranolone (N =45)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	54	45
Day 3		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	9 (16.7)	14 (31.1)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	2 (3.7)	2 (4.4)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.901
95% CI for the RR		(0.901, 4.013)
p-value for RR		0.0917
Day 8		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	36 (66.7)	28 (62.2)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	2 (3.7)	2 (4.4)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.937
95% CI for the RR		(0.697, 1.260)
p-value for RR		0.6656

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline EPDS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing EPDS total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a EPDS response (4.5 points (15% of total scale range 0-30) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-epds-resp15-pl-by.sas:t-epds-resp15-pl-by-bmi-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Edinburgh Postpartum Depression Scale (EPDS) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Baseline BMI (kg/m^2) Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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BMI (kg/m2) Group 2 = 25-29.9

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=54)	Zuranolone (N =45)
Day 15		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	39 (72.2)	32 (71.1)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	4 (7.4)	2 (4.4)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.976
95% CI for the RR		(0.760, 1.254)
p-value for RR		0.8501
Day 21		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	36 (66.7)	37 (82.2)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	7 (13.0)	3 (6.7)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.214
95% CI for the RR		(0.967, 1.523)
p-value for RR		0.0947

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline EPDS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing EPDS total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a EPDS response (4.5 points (15% of total scale range 0-30) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-epds-resp15-pl-by.sas:t-epds-resp15-pl-by-bmi-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Edinburgh Postpartum Depression Scale (EPDS) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Baseline BMI (kg/m^2) Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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BMI (kg/m2) Group 2 = 25-29.9

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=54)	Zuranolone (N =45)
Day 45		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	40 (74.1)	34 (75.6)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	6 (11.1)	5 (11.1)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.997
95% CI for the RR		(0.794, 1.252)
p-value for RR		0.9818

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline EPDS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing EPDS total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a EPDS response (4.5 points (15% of total scale range 0-30) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-epds-resp15-pl-by.sas:t-epds-resp15-pl-by-bmi-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Edinburgh Postpartum Depression Scale (EPDS) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Baseline BMI (kg/m^2) Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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BMI (kg/m2) Group 2 = >=30

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=76)	Zuranolone (N =95)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	76	95
Day 3		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	18 (23.7)	33 (34.7)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	3 (3.9)	3 (3.2)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.379
95% CI for the RR		(0.854, 2.227)
p-value for RR		0.1890
Day 8		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	38 (50.0)	63 (66.3)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	1 (1.3)	2 (2.1)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.262
95% CI for the RR		(0.967, 1.647)
p-value for RR		0.0871

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline EPDS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing EPDS total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a EPDS response (4.5 points (15% of total scale range 0-30) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-epds-resp15-pl-by.sas:t-epds-resp15-pl-by-bmi-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Edinburgh Postpartum Depression Scale (EPDS) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Baseline BMI (kg/m^2) Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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BMI (kg/m2) Group 2 = >=30

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=76)	Zuranolone (N =95)
Day 15		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	42 (55.3)	73 (76.8)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	5 (6.6)	5 (5.3)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.320
95% CI for the RR		(1.052, 1.655)
p-value for RR		0.0165
Day 21		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	50 (65.8)	68 (71.6)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	5 (6.6)	8 (8.4)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.039
95% CI for the RR		(0.848, 1.274)
p-value for RR		0.7128

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline EPDS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing EPDS total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a EPDS response (4.5 points (15% of total scale range 0-30) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-epds-resp15-pl-by.sas:t-epds-resp15-pl-by-bmi-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Edinburgh Postpartum Depression Scale (EPDS) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Baseline BMI (kg/m^2) Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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BMI (kg/m2) Group 2 = >=30

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=76)	Zuranolone (N =95)
Day 45		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	43 (56.6)	74 (77.9)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	10 (13.2)	6 (6.3)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.319
95% CI for the RR		(1.061, 1.638)
p-value for RR		0.0125

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline EPDS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing EPDS total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a EPDS response (4.5 points (15% of total scale range 0-30) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-epds-resp15-pl-by.sas:t-epds-resp15-pl-by-bmi-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

2.3.2.1 .2 .2 .6 Beginn der PPD

Summary of Edinburgh Postpartum Depression Scale (EPDS) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Onset of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Onset of PPD = 3rd trimester

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=64)	Zuranolone (N =67)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	63	66
Day 3		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	18 (28.6)	27 (40.9)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	3 (4.8)	0
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.463
95% CI for the RR		(0.901, 2.375)
p-value for RR		0.1236
Day 8		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	34 (54.0)	41 (62.1)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	4 (6.3)	2 (3.0)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.174
95% CI for the RR		(0.880, 1.566)
p-value for RR		0.2759

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline EPDS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure and "Log" link function.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing EPDS total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a EPDS response (4.5 points (15% of total scale range 0-30) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-epds-resp15-pl-by.sas:t-epds-resp15-pl-by-onset-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Edinburgh Postpartum Depression Scale (EPDS) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Onset of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Onset of PPD = 3rd trimester

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=64)	Zuranolone (N =67)
Day 15		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	40 (63.5)	48 (72.7)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	5 (7.9)	3 (4.5)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.194
95% CI for the RR		(0.948, 1.505)
p-value for RR		0.1326
Day 21		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	41 (65.1)	52 (78.8)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	8 (12.7)	6 (9.1)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.183
95% CI for the RR		(0.955, 1.466)
p-value for RR		0.1236

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline EPDS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure and "Log" link function.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing EPDS total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a EPDS response (4.5 points (15% of total scale range 0-30) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-epds-resp15-pl-by.sas:t-epds-resp15-pl-by-onset-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Edinburgh Postpartum Depression Scale (EPDS) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Onset of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Onset of PPD = 3rd trimester

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=64)	Zuranolone (N =67)
Day 45		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	41 (65.1)	52 (78.8)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	9 (14.3)	9 (13.6)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.222
95% CI for the RR		(0.993, 1.502)
p-value for RR		0.0580

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline EPDS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure and "Log" link function.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing EPDS total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a EPDS response (4.5 points (15% of total scale range 0-30) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-epds-resp15-pl-by.sas:t-epds-resp15-pl-by-onset-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Edinburgh Postpartum Depression Scale (EPDS) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Onset of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Onset of PPD = Postpartum

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=113)	Zuranolone (N =109)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	110	108
Day 3		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	21 (19.1)	29 (26.9)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	4 (3.6)	5 (4.6)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.436
95% CI for the RR		(0.892, 2.314)
p-value for RR		0.1366
Day 8		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	67 (60.9)	70 (64.8)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	0	4 (3.7)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.058
95% CI for the RR		(0.873, 1.282)
p-value for RR		0.5635

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline EPDS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure and "Log" link function.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing EPDS total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a EPDS response (4.5 points (15% of total scale range 0-30) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-epds-resp15-pl-by.sas:t-epds-resp15-pl-by-onset-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Edinburgh Postpartum Depression Scale (EPDS) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Onset of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Onset of PPD = Postpartum

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=113)	Zuranolone (N =109)
Day 15		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	68 (61.8)	79 (73.1)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	6 (5.5)	6 (5.6)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.139
95% CI for the RR		(0.963, 1.348)
p-value for RR		0.1289
Day 21		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	69 (62.7)	77 (71.3)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	11 (10.0)	10 (9.3)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.089
95% CI for the RR		(0.905, 1.311)
p-value for RR		0.3679

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline EPDS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure and "Log" link function.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing EPDS total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a EPDS response (4.5 points (15% of total scale range 0-30) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-epds-resp15-pl-by.sas:t-epds-resp15-pl-by-onset-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Edinburgh Postpartum Depression Scale (EPDS) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Onset of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Onset of PPD = Postpartum

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=113)	Zuranolone (N =109)
Day 45		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	70 (63.6)	81 (75.0)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	10 (9.1)	8 (7.4)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.138
95% CI for the RR		(0.956, 1.355)
p-value for RR		0.1467

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline EPDS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure and "Log" link function.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing EPDS total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a EPDS response (4.5 points (15% of total scale range 0-30) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-epds-resp15-pl-by.sas:t-epds-resp15-pl-by-onset-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

2.3.2.1 .2 .2 .7 PPD in der Familie

Summary of Edinburgh Postpartum Depression Scale (EPDS) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Family History of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Family History of PPD = Yes

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=26)	Zuranolone (N =31)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	26	31
Day 3		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	6 (23.1)	9 (29.0)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	1 (3.8)	0
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.219
95% CI for the RR		(0.501, 2.966)
p-value for RR		0.6618
Day 8		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	18 (69.2)	20 (64.5)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	1 (3.8)	0
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.927
95% CI for the RR		(0.639, 1.344)
p-value for RR		0.6878

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline EPDS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing EPDS total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a EPDS response (4.5 points (15% of total scale range 0-30) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-epds-resp15-pl-by.sas:t-epds-resp15-pl-by-fhist-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Edinburgh Postpartum Depression Scale (EPDS) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Family History of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Family History of PPD = Yes

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=26)	Zuranolone (N =31)
Day 15		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	18 (69.2)	20 (64.5)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	3 (11.5)	1 (3.2)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.944
95% CI for the RR		(0.651, 1.371)
p-value for RR		0.7629
Day 21		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	19 (73.1)	26 (83.9)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	3 (11.5)	1 (3.2)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.139
95% CI for the RR		(0.864, 1.501)
p-value for RR		0.3564

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline EPDS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing EPDS total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a EPDS response (4.5 points (15% of total scale range 0-30) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-epds-resp15-pl-by.sas:t-epds-resp15-pl-by-fhist-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Edinburgh Postpartum Depression Scale (EPDS) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Family History of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Family History of PPD = Yes

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=26)	Zuranolone (N =31)
Day 45		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	20 (76.9)	23 (74.2)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	4 (15.4)	2 (6.5)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.975
95% CI for the RR		(0.723, 1.315)
p-value for RR		0.8701

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline EPDS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing EPDS total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a EPDS response (4.5 points (15% of total scale range 0-30) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-epds-resp15-pl-by.sas:t-epds-resp15-pl-by-fhist-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Edinburgh Postpartum Depression Scale (EPDS) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Family History of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Family History of PPD = No

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=151)	Zuranolone (N =145)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	147	143
Day 3		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	33 (22.4)	47 (32.9)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	6 (4.1)	5 (3.5)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.428
95% CI for the RR		(0.981, 2.080)
p-value for RR		0.0629
Day 8		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	83 (56.5)	91 (63.6)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	3 (2.0)	6 (4.2)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.102
95% CI for the RR		(0.916, 1.326)
p-value for RR		0.3030

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline EPDS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing EPDS total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a EPDS response (4.5 points (15% of total scale range 0-30) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-epds-resp15-pl-by.sas:t-epds-resp15-pl-by-fhist-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Edinburgh Postpartum Depression Scale (EPDS) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Family History of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Family History of PPD = No

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=151)	Zuranolone (N =145)
Day 15		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	90 (61.2)	107 (74.8)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	8 (5.4)	8 (5.6)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.193
95% CI for the RR		(1.021, 1.394)
p-value for RR		0.0267
Day 21		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	91 (61.9)	103 (72.0)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	16 (10.9)	15 (10.5)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.132
95% CI for the RR		(0.963, 1.330)
p-value for RR		0.1319

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline EPDS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing EPDS total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a EPDS response (4.5 points (15% of total scale range 0-30) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-epds-resp15-pl-by.sas:t-epds-resp15-pl-by-fhist-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Edinburgh Postpartum Depression Scale (EPDS) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Family History of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 6 of 6

Family History of PPD = No

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=151)	Zuranolone (N =145)
Day 45		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	91 (61.9)	110 (76.9)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	15 (10.2)	15 (10.5)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.207
95% CI for the RR		(1.034, 1.408)
p-value for RR		0.0168

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline EPDS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing EPDS total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a EPDS response (4.5 points (15% of total scale range 0-30) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-epds-resp15-pl-by.sas:t-epds-resp15-pl-by-fhist-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

2.3.2.1 .2 .2 .8 PPD in der Anamnese

Summary of Edinburgh Postpartum Depression Scale (EPDS) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by History of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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History of PPD = 1st Episode

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=150)	Zuranolone (N =149)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	146	147
Day 3		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	29 (19.9)	47 (32.0)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	4 (2.7)	5 (3.4)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.582
95% CI for the RR		(1.062, 2.356)
p-value for RR		0.0242
Day 8		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	87 (59.6)	95 (64.6)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	3 (2.1)	6 (4.1)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.065
95% CI for the RR		(0.891, 1.273)
p-value for RR		0.4874

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline EPDS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing EPDS total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a EPDS response (4.5 points (15% of total scale range 0-30) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-epds-resp15-pl-by.sas:t-epds-resp15-pl-by-hist-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Edinburgh Postpartum Depression Scale (EPDS) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by History of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 2 of 6

History of PPD = 1st Episode

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=150)	Zuranolone (N =149)
Day 15		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	93 (63.7)	107 (72.8)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	9 (6.2)	9 (6.1)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.120
95% CI for the RR		(0.959, 1.307)
p-value for RR		0.1511
Day 21		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	91 (62.3)	111 (75.5)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	17 (11.6)	14 (9.5)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.184
95% CI for the RR		(1.012, 1.384)
p-value for RR		0.0346

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline EPDS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing EPDS total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a EPDS response (4.5 points (15% of total scale range 0-30) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-epds-resp15-pl-by.sas:t-epds-resp15-pl-by-hist-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Edinburgh Postpartum Depression Scale (EPDS) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by History of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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History of PPD = 1st Episode

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=150)	Zuranolone (N =149)
Day 45		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	97 (66.4)	111 (75.5)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	16 (11.0)	15 (10.2)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.108
95% CI for the RR		(0.957, 1.281)
p-value for RR		0.1696

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline EPDS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing EPDS total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a EPDS response (4.5 points (15% of total scale range 0-30) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-epds-resp15-pl-by.sas:t-epds-resp15-pl-by-hist-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Edinburgh Postpartum Depression Scale (EPDS) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by History of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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History of PPD = Recurrent Episode

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=27)	Zuranolone (N =27)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	27	27
Day 3		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	10 (37.0)	9 (33.3)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	3 (11.1)	0
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.913
95% CI for the RR		(0.443, 1.881)
p-value for RR		0.8056
Day 8		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	14 (51.9)	16 (59.3)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	1 (3.7)	0
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.220
95% CI for the RR		(0.758, 1.963)
p-value for RR		0.4129

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline EPDS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing EPDS total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a EPDS response (4.5 points (15% of total scale range 0-30) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-epds-resp15-pl-by.sas:t-epds-resp15-pl-by-hist-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Edinburgh Postpartum Depression Scale (EPDS) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by History of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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History of PPD = Recurrent Episode

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=27)	Zuranolone (N =27)
Day 15		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	15 (55.6)	20 (74.1)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	2 (7.4)	0
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.464
95% CI for the RR		(0.996, 2.151)
p-value for RR		0.0525
Day 21		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	19 (70.4)	18 (66.7)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	2 (7.4)	2 (7.4)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.081
95% CI for the RR		(0.750, 1.559)
p-value for RR		0.6763

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline EPDS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing EPDS total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a EPDS response (4.5 points (15% of total scale range 0-30) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-epds-resp15-pl-by.sas:t-epds-resp15-pl-by-hist-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Edinburgh Postpartum Depression Scale (EPDS) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by History of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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History of PPD = Recurrent Episode

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=27)	Zuranolone (N =27)
Day 45		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	14 (51.9)	22 (81.5)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	3 (11.1)	2 (7.4)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.834
95% CI for the RR		(1.218, 2.761)
p-value for RR		0.0037

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline EPDS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing EPDS total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a EPDS response (4.5 points (15% of total scale range 0-30) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-epds-resp15-pl-by.sas:t-epds-resp15-pl-by-hist-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

2.3.2.1 .2 .2 .9 Depression mit Angst

Summary of Edinburgh Postpartum Depression Scale (EPDS) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score): Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 1 of 6

Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score) = <20

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=29)	Zuranolone (N =34)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	29	34
Day 3		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	6 (20.7)	10 (29.4)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	1 (3.4)	1 (2.9)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.171
95% CI for the RR		(0.507, 2.709)
p-value for RR		0.7114
Day 8		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	14 (48.3)	19 (55.9)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	1 (3.4)	2 (5.9)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.184
95% CI for the RR		(0.678, 2.065)
p-value for RR		0.5527

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline EPDS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing EPDS total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a EPDS response (4.5 points (15% of total scale range 0-30) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-epds-resp15-pl-by.sas:t-epds-resp15-pl-by-hama-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Edinburgh Postpartum Depression Scale (EPDS) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score): Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score) = <20

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=29)	Zuranolone (N =34)
Day 15		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	18 (62.1)	26 (76.5)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	1 (3.4)	2 (5.9)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.259
95% CI for the RR		(0.862, 1.839)
p-value for RR		0.2343
Day 21		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	18 (62.1)	32 (94.1)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	4 (13.8)	1 (2.9)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.509
95% CI for the RR		(1.112, 2.046)
p-value for RR		0.0082

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline EPDS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing EPDS total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a EPDS response (4.5 points (15% of total scale range 0-30) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-epds-resp15-pl-by.sas:t-epds-resp15-pl-by-hama-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Edinburgh Postpartum Depression Scale (EPDS) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score): Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score) = <20

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=29)	Zuranolone (N =34)
Day 45		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	21 (72.4)	28 (82.4)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	1 (3.4)	3 (8.8)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.140
95% CI for the RR		(0.870, 1.492)
p-value for RR		0.3417

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline EPDS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing EPDS total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a EPDS response (4.5 points (15% of total scale range 0-30) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-epds-resp15-pl-by.sas:t-epds-resp15-pl-by-hama-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Edinburgh Postpartum Depression Scale (EPDS) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score): Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score) = >=20

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=144)	Zuranolone (N =140)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	144	140
Day 3		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	33 (22.9)	46 (32.9)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	6 (4.2)	4 (2.9)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.397
95% CI for the RR		(0.960, 2.033)
p-value for RR		0.0807
Day 8		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	87 (60.4)	92 (65.7)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	3 (2.1)	4 (2.9)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.060
95% CI for the RR		(0.890, 1.263)
p-value for RR		0.5124

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline EPDS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing EPDS total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a EPDS response (4.5 points (15% of total scale range 0-30) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-epds-resp15-pl-by.sas:t-epds-resp15-pl-by-hama-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Edinburgh Postpartum Depression Scale (EPDS) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score): Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score) = >=20

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=144)	Zuranolone (N =140)
Day 15		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	90 (62.5)	101 (72.1)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	10 (6.9)	7 (5.0)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.127
95% CI for the RR		(0.961, 1.322)
p-value for RR		0.1404
Day 21		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	92 (63.9)	97 (69.3)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	15 (10.4)	15 (10.7)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.059
95% CI for the RR		(0.898, 1.250)
p-value for RR		0.4947

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline EPDS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing EPDS total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a EPDS response (4.5 points (15% of total scale range 0-30) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-epds-resp15-pl-by.sas:t-epds-resp15-pl-by-hama-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Edinburgh Postpartum Depression Scale (EPDS) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score): Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score) = >=20

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=144)	Zuranolone (N =140)
Day 45		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	90 (62.5)	105 (75.0)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	18 (12.5)	14 (10.0)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.171
95% CI for the RR		(1.002, 1.370)
p-value for RR		0.0476

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline EPDS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing EPDS total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a EPDS response (4.5 points (15% of total scale range 0-30) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

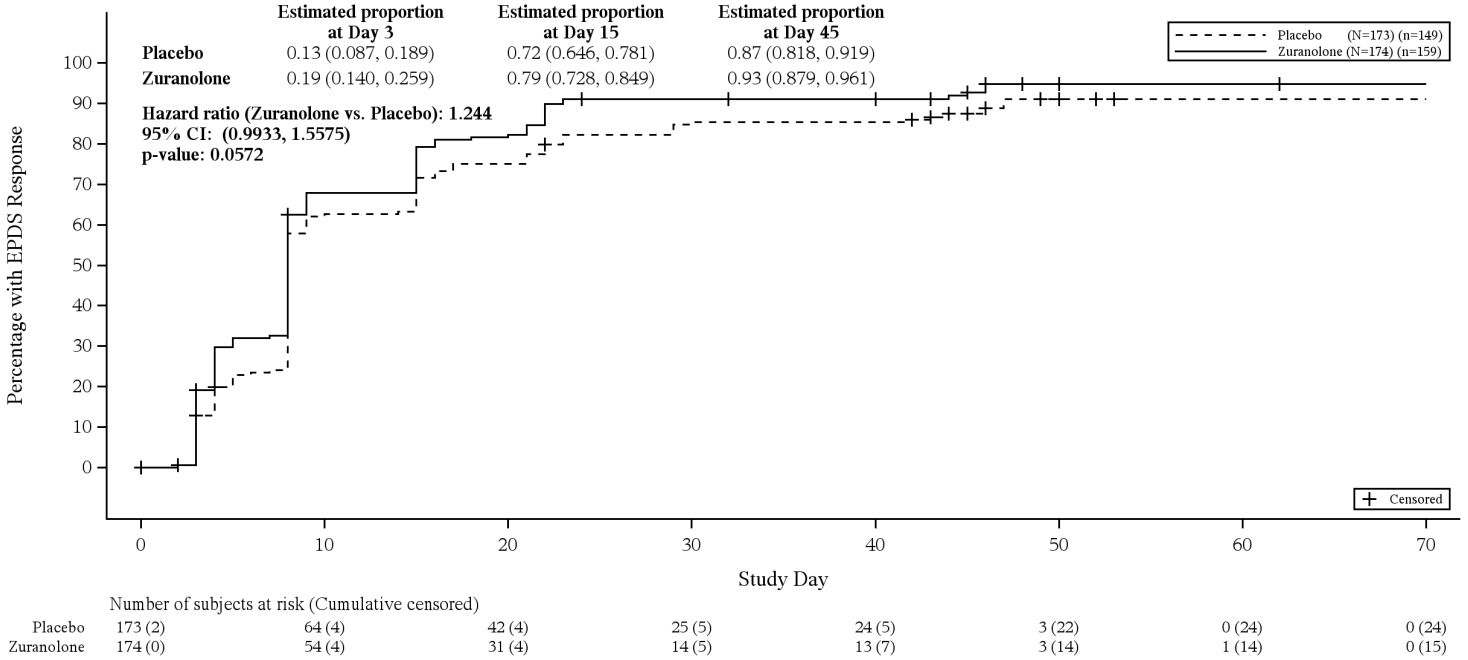
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-epds-resp15-pl-by.sas:t-epds-resp15-pl-by-hama-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

2.3.2.2 TTE-Analysen

2.3.2.2 .1 ITT-Population

Kaplan-Meier Plot for Time to First Edinburgh Postpartum Depression Scale (EPDS) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Treatment Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 1 of 1



Abbreviations: N=number of evaluable subjects; n=number of subjects with response; CI=confidence interval.
NOTE 1: Subjects with non-missing EPDS total score at Baseline are included in the analysis. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.
NOTE 2: EPDS response is defined as 4.5 points (15% of EPDS total scale range 0-30) or greater reduction in EPDS total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects who are not responders are censored at the day of the last available EPDS evaluation.
NOTE 3: The estimated proportion of subjects with event are based on Kaplan-Meier product limit method. Hazard ratio, 95% confidence interval and p-value are based on Cox proportional hazard model adjusted for treatment, baseline EPDS total score, antidepressant use at baseline (Yes or No), and study.
Source: biib125/v_a/amnog_kmplots/f-epds-resp-tte-pooled.sas:f-epds-resp-tte-pooled-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 15DEC2025

Summary of Time to First Edinburgh Postpartum Depression Scale (EPDS) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline): Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 1 of 1

	Placebo (N=177)	Zuranolone (N=176)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	173	174
Number of subjects with response, n (%) [2]	149 (86.1)	159 (91.4)
Time to first EPDS response (days) [3]		
25th percentile - Q1 (95% CI)	8.0 (4.0 , 8.0)	4.0 (3.0 , 5.0)
50th percentile - median (95% CI)	8.0 (NE, NE)	8.0 (NE, NE)
75th percentile - Q3 (95% CI)	17.0 (15.0 , 23.0)	15.0 (15.0 , 18.0)
HR - Hazard Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo) [4]		1.244
95% CI for the HR		(0.9933 , 1.5575)
p-value for the HR		0.0572

Abbreviations: NE=not estimable; CI=confidence interval.
Note: EPDS response is defined as 4.5 points (15% of EPDS total scale range 0-30) or greater reduction in EPDS total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects who are not responders are censored at the day of the last available EPDS evaluation.
[1] Number of subjects with non-missing EPDS total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.
[2] Number of subjects with a EPDS response. The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.
[3] Kaplan-Meier estimates.
[4] From Cox proportional hazards model with factors for study, treatment, baseline EPDS total score, and antidepressant use at baseline (Yes or No).
Source: biib125/v_a/germany/t-epds-resp-tte-pooled.sas:t-epds-resp-tte-pooled-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 16APR2025

2.3.2.2 .2 Subgruppen

2.3.2.2 .2 .1 Interaktionstest

Summary of Time to First Edinburgh Postpartum Depression Scale (EPDS) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline): Treatment by Subgroup Interaction: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 1 of 2

Subgroup Subgroup Category	Placebo (N=177)	Zuranolone (N=176)	p-value for Treatment by Subgroup Interaction Test
Number of evaluable subjects	173	174	
Number of subjects with response, n (%)	149 (86.1)	159 (91.4)	
Age Group (years)			
18 - 24, n / N (%)	34/37 (91.9)	36/36 (100.0)	0.2629
25 - 45, n / N (%)	115/136 (84.6)	123/138 (89.1)	
Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score Category, by median of baseline HAMD-17 total score			
<28, n / N (%)	46/54 (85.2)	57/63 (90.5)	0.8330
>=28, n / N (%)	103/119 (86.6)	102/111 (91.9)	
Race Group (Black or African American, White)			
Black or African American, n / N (%)	41/50 (82.0)	53/56 (94.6)	0.9447
White, n / N (%)	96/109 (88.1)	101/112 (90.2)	
Antidepressant Use at Baseline			
Yes, n / N (%)	24/28 (85.7)	26/31 (83.9)	0.6621
No, n / N (%)	125/145 (86.2)	133/143 (93.0)	

NOTE 1: p-value is based on the Cox proportional hazards model with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline EPDS total score, study, treatment, subgroup, and subgroup-by-treatment interaction. NA indicates criteria not met for subgroup/interaction analysis.
NOTE 2: EPDS response is defined as 4.5 points (15% of total scale range 0-30) or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.
NOTE 3: n / N (%) = number of evaluable subjects with response in the subgroup / number of evaluable subjects in the subgroup and (n / N *100%).
(a), (b), and (c) represent p-values from interaction tests comparing BMI groups: <=24.9 vs 25-29.9, <=24.9 vs >=30, and 25-29.9 vs >=30 respectively.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-epds-resp15-tte-pl-int.sas:t-epds-resp15-tte-pl-int-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 17JUL2025

Summary of Time to First Edinburgh Postpartum Depression Scale (EPDS) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline): Treatment by Subgroup Interaction: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 2 of 2

Subgroup Subgroup Category	Placebo (N=177)	Zuranolone (N=176)	p-value for Treatment by Subgroup Interaction Test
BMI (kg/m^2) Group			
<=24.9, n / N (%)	36/43 (83.7)	31/33 (93.9)	0.7132(a)
25-29.9, n / N (%)	49/54 (90.7)	41/45 (91.1)	0.7920(b)
>=30, n / N (%)	64/76 (84.2)	86/95 (90.5)	0.8781(c)
Onset of PPD			
3rd Trimester, n / N (%)	56/63 (88.9)	62/66 (93.9)	0.6695
Postpartum, n / N (%)	93/110 (84.5)	97/108 (89.8)	
Family History of PPD			
Yes, n / N (%)	24/26 (92.3)	30/31 (96.8)	0.3367
No/Unknown, n / N (%)	125/147 (85.0)	129/143 (90.2)	
History of PPD			
1st Episode, n / N (%)	126/146 (86.3)	134/147 (91.2)	0.8346
Recurrent Episode, n / N (%)	23/27 (85.2)	25/27 (92.6)	
Depression with Elevated Anxiety , by Baseline HAMA Total Score			
<20, n / N (%)	23/29 (79.3)	33/34 (97.1)	0.2925
>=20, n / N (%)	126/144 (87.5)	126/140 (90.0)	

NOTE 1: p-value is based on the Cox proportional hazards model with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline EPDS total score, study, treatment, subgroup, and subgroup-by-treatment interaction. NA indicates criteria not met for subgroup/interaction analysis.
NOTE 2: EPDS response is defined as 4.5 points (15% of total scale range 0-30) or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.
NOTE 3: n / N (%) = number of evaluable subjects with response in the subgroup / number of evaluable subjects in the subgroup and (n / N *100%).
(a), (b), and (c) represent p-values from interaction tests comparing BMI groups: <=24.9 vs 25-29.9, <=24.9 vs >=30, and 25-29.9 vs >=30 respectively.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-epds-resp15-tte-pl-int.sas:t-epds-resp15-tte-pl-int-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 17JUL2025

2.3.2.2 .2 .2 Subgruppenanalysen

2.3.2.2 .2 .2 .1 Alter

Summary of Time to First Edinburgh Postpartum Depression Scale (EPDS) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Age Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 1 of 2

Age Group (years) = 18-24

	Placebo (N=39)	Zuranolone (N=37)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	37	36
Number of subjects with response, n (%) [2]	34 (91.9)	36 (100.0)
Time to first EPDS response (days) [3]		
25th percentile - Q1 (95% CI)	5.0 (4.0 , 8.0)	3.5 (3.0 , 4.0)
50th percentile - median (95% CI)	8.0 (8.0 , 9.0)	6.5 (4.0 , 8.0)
75th percentile - Q3 (95% CI)	15.0 (8.0 , 43.0)	8.0 (8.0 , 15.0)
HR - Hazard Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo) [4]		1.692
95% CI for the HR		(1.0212 , 2.8019)
p-value for the HR		0.0412

NOTE 1: EPDS response is defined as 4.5 points (15% of total scale range 0-30) or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing EPDS total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a EPDS response. The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

[3] Kaplan-Meier estimates. NE=not estimable.

[4] From Cox proportional hazards model with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline EPDS total score, study, and treatment.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-epds-resp15-tte-pl-by.sas:t-epds-resp15-tte-pl-by-age-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Time to First Edinburgh Postpartum Depression Scale (EPDS) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Age Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Age Group (years) = 25-45

	Placebo (N=138)	Zuranolone (N=139)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	136	138
Number of subjects with response, n (%) [2]	115 (84.6)	123 (89.1)
Time to first EPDS response (days) [3]		
25th percentile - Q1 (95% CI)	8.0 (4.0 , 8.0)	4.0 (3.0 , 8.0)
50th percentile - median (95% CI)	8.0 (8.0 , 9.0)	8.0 (8.0 , 9.0)
75th percentile - Q3 (95% CI)	21.0 (15.0 , 29.0)	16.0 (15.0 , 22.0)
HR - Hazard Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo) [4]		1.185
95% CI for the HR		(0.9159 , 1.5322)
p-value for the HR		0.1968

NOTE 1: EPDS response is defined as 4.5 points (15% of total scale range 0-30) or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing EPDS total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a EPDS response. The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

[3] Kaplan-Meier estimates. NE=not estimable.

[4] From Cox proportional hazards model with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline EPDS total score, study, and treatment.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-epds-resp15-tte-pl-by.sas:t-epds-resp15-tte-pl-by-age-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

2.3.2.2 .2 .2 .2 Schwere der Erkrankung

Summary of Time to First Edinburgh Postpartum Depression Scale (EPDS) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score Category < 28 (Median of Baseline HAM-D Total Score)

	Placebo (N=54)	Zuranolone (N=63)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	54	63
Number of subjects with response, n (%) [2]	46 (85.2)	57 (90.5)
Time to first EPDS response (days) [3]		
25th percentile - Q1 (95% CI)	8.0 (4.0 , 8.0)	4.0 (3.0 , 8.0)
50th percentile - median (95% CI)	8.0 (8.0 , 15.0)	8.0 (NE, NE)
75th percentile - Q3 (95% CI)	23.0 (15.0 , 46.0)	21.0 (8.0 , 23.0)
HR - Hazard Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo) [4]		1.302
95% CI for the HR		(0.8753 , 1.9380)
p-value for the HR		0.1925

NOTE 1: EPDS response is defined as 4.5 points (15% of total scale range 0-30) or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing EPDS total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a EPDS response. The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

[3] Kaplan-Meier estimates. NE=not estimable.

[4] From Cox proportional hazards model with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline EPDS total score, study, and treatment.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-epds-resp15-tte-pl-by.sas:t-epds-resp15-tte-pl-by-hamd-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Time to First Edinburgh Postpartum Depression Scale (EPDS) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score Category >= 28 (Median of Baseline HAM-D Total Score)

	Placebo (N=119)	Zuranolone (N=111)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	119	111
Number of subjects with response, n (%) [2]	103 (86.6)	102 (91.9)
Time to first EPDS response (days) [3]		
25th percentile - Q1 (95% CI)	6.0 (4.0 , 8.0)	4.0 (3.0 , 8.0)
50th percentile - median (95% CI)	8.0 (NE, NE)	8.0 (NE, NE)
75th percentile - Q3 (95% CI)	16.0 (15.0 , 22.0)	15.0 (9.0 , 16.0)
HR - Hazard Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo) [4]		1.219
95% CI for the HR		(0.9252 , 1.6064)
p-value for the HR		0.1592

NOTE 1: EPDS response is defined as 4.5 points (15% of total scale range 0-30) or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing EPDS total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a EPDS response. The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

[3] Kaplan-Meier estimates. NE=not estimable.

[4] From Cox proportional hazards model with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline EPDS total score, study, and treatment.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-epds-resp15-tte-pl-by.sas:t-epds-resp15-tte-pl-by-hamd-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

2.3.2.2 .2 .2 .3 Abstammung

Summary of Time to First Edinburgh Postpartum Depression Scale (EPDS) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Race Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Race Group = Black or African American

	Placebo (N=53)	Zuranolone (N=57)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	50	56
Number of subjects with response, n (%) [2]	41 (82.0)	53 (94.6)
Time to first EPDS response (days) [3]		
25th percentile - Q1 (95% CI)	5.0 (3.0 , 8.0)	4.0 (3.0 , 8.0)
50th percentile - median (95% CI)	8.0 (8.0 , 15.0)	8.0 (8.0 , 9.0)
75th percentile - Q3 (95% CI)	21.0 (14.0 , 47.0)	15.0 (9.0 , 22.0)
HR - Hazard Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo) [4]		1.257
95% CI for the HR		(0.8318 , 1.8998)
p-value for the HR		0.2775

NOTE 1: EPDS response is defined as 4.5 points (15% of total scale range 0-30) or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing EPDS total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a EPDS response. The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

[3] Kaplan-Meier estimates. NE=not estimable.

[4] From Cox proportional hazards model with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline EPDS total score, study, and treatment.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-epds-resp15-tte-pl-by.sas:t-epds-resp15-tte-pl-by-race-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Time to First Edinburgh Postpartum Depression Scale (EPDS) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Race Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Race Group = White

	Placebo (N=110)	Zuranolone (N=113)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	109	112
Number of subjects with response, n (%) [2]	96 (88.1)	101 (90.2)
Time to first EPDS response (days) [3]		
25th percentile - Q1 (95% CI)	8.0 (4.0 , 8.0)	4.0 (3.0 , 7.0)
50th percentile - median (95% CI)	8.0 (8.0 , 9.0)	8.0 (NE, NE)
75th percentile - Q3 (95% CI)	21.0 (15.0 , 23.0)	15.0 (9.0 , 16.0)
HR - Hazard Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo) [4]		1.221
95% CI for the HR		(0.9199 , 1.6205)
p-value for the HR		0.1670

NOTE 1: EPDS response is defined as 4.5 points (15% of total scale range 0-30) or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing EPDS total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a EPDS response. The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

[3] Kaplan-Meier estimates. NE=not estimable.

[4] From Cox proportional hazards model with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline EPDS total score, study, and treatment.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-epds-resp15-tte-pl-by.sas:t-epds-resp15-tte-pl-by-race-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

2.3.2.2 .2 .2 .4 Antidepressiva-Nutzung

Summary of Time to First Edinburgh Postpartum Depression Scale (EPDS) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Baseline Antidepressant Use: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Antidepressant Use at Baseline = Yes

	Placebo (N=28)	Zuranolone (N=31)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	28	31
Number of subjects with response, n (%) [2]	24 (85.7)	26 (83.9)
Time to first EPDS response (days) [3]		
25th percentile - Q1 (95% CI)	7.5 (3.0 , 8.0)	8.0 (3.0 , 8.0)
50th percentile - median (95% CI)	8.0 (8.0 , 15.0)	8.0 (8.0 , 15.0)
75th percentile - Q3 (95% CI)	23.0 (8.0, NE)	15.0 (15.0, NE)
HR - Hazard Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo) [4]		1.081
95% CI for the HR		(0.6105 , 1.9132)
p-value for the HR		0.7899

NOTE 1: EPDS response is defined as 4.5 points (15% of total scale range 0-30) or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing EPDS total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a EPDS response. The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

[3] Kaplan-Meier estimates. NE=not estimable.

[4] From Cox proportional hazards model with factors for baseline EPDS total score, study, and treatment.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-epds-resp15-tte-pl-by.sas:t-epds-resp15-tte-pl-by-adt-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Time to First Edinburgh Postpartum Depression Scale (EPDS) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Baseline Antidepressant Use: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Antidepressant Use at Baseline = No

	Placebo (N=149)	Zuranolone (N=145)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	145	143
Number of subjects with response, n (%) [2]	125 (86.2)	133 (93.0)
Time to first EPDS response (days) [3]		
25th percentile - Q1 (95% CI)	8.0 (4.0 , 8.0)	4.0 (3.0 , 4.0)
50th percentile - median (95% CI)	8.0 (NE, NE)	8.0 (NE, NE)
75th percentile - Q3 (95% CI)	17.0 (15.0 , 23.0)	15.0 (9.0 , 16.0)
HR - Hazard Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo) [4]		1.275
95% CI for the HR		(0.9962 , 1.6308)
p-value for the HR		0.0537

NOTE 1: EPDS response is defined as 4.5 points (15% of total scale range 0-30) or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing EPDS total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a EPDS response. The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

[3] Kaplan-Meier estimates. NE=not estimable.

[4] From Cox proportional hazards model with factors for baseline EPDS total score, study, and treatment.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-epds-resp15-tte-pl-by.sas:t-epds-resp15-tte-pl-by-adt-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

2.3.2.2 .2 .2 .5 BMI

Summary of Time to First Edinburgh Postpartum Depression Scale (EPDS) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Baseline BMI (kg/m^2) Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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BMI (kg/m^2) Group 2 = <=24.9

	Placebo (N=43)	Zuranolone (N=33)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	43	33
Number of subjects with response, n (%) [2]	36 (83.7)	31 (93.9)
Time to first EPDS response (days) [3]		
25th percentile - Q1 (95% CI)	4.0 (3.0 , 8.0)	6.0 (3.0 , 8.0)
50th percentile - median (95% CI)	8.0 (NE, NE)	8.0 (8.0 , 15.0)
75th percentile - Q3 (95% CI)	22.0 (8.0, NE)	21.0 (8.0 , 23.0)
HR - Hazard Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo) [4]		1.169
95% CI for the HR		(0.7159 , 1.9104)
p-value for the HR		0.5319

NOTE 1: EPDS response is defined as 4.5 points (15% of total scale range 0-30) or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing EPDS total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a EPDS response. The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

[3] Kaplan-Meier estimates. NE=not estimable.

[4] From Cox proportional hazards model with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline EPDS total score, study, and treatment.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-epds-resp15-tte-pl-by.sas:t-epds-resp15-tte-pl-by-bmi-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Time to First Edinburgh Postpartum Depression Scale (EPDS) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Baseline BMI (kg/m^2) Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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BMI (kg/m^2) Group 2 = 25-29.9

	Placebo (N=54)	Zuranolone (N=45)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	54	45
Number of subjects with response, n (%) [2]	49 (90.7)	41 (91.1)
Time to first EPDS response (days) [3]		
25th percentile - Q1 (95% CI)	8.0 (4.0 , 8.0)	4.0 (3.0 , 8.0)
50th percentile - median (95% CI)	8.0 (NE, NE)	8.0 (8.0 , 9.0)
75th percentile - Q3 (95% CI)	15.0 (8.0 , 21.0)	15.0 (9.0 , 22.0)
HR - Hazard Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo) [4]		1.224
95% CI for the HR		(0.7866 , 1.9036)
p-value for the HR		0.3707

NOTE 1: EPDS response is defined as 4.5 points (15% of total scale range 0-30) or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing EPDS total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a EPDS response. The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

[3] Kaplan-Meier estimates. NE=not estimable.

[4] From Cox proportional hazards model with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline EPDS total score, study, and treatment.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-epds-resp15-tte-pl-by.sas:t-epds-resp15-tte-pl-by-bmi-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Time to First Edinburgh Postpartum Depression Scale (EPDS) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Baseline BMI (kg/m^2) Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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BMI (kg/m^2) Group 2 = >=30

	Placebo (N=76)	Zuranolone (N=95)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	76	95
Number of subjects with response, n (%) [2]	64 (84.2)	86 (90.5)
Time to first EPDS response (days) [3]		
25th percentile - Q1 (95% CI)	7.0 (4.0 , 8.0)	4.0 (3.0 , 5.0)
50th percentile - median (95% CI)	9.0 (8.0 , 15.0)	8.0 (NE, NE)
75th percentile - Q3 (95% CI)	22.0 (16.0 , 43.0)	15.0 (9.0 , 16.0)
HR - Hazard Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo) [4]		1.256
95% CI for the HR		(0.9041 , 1.7458)
p-value for the HR		0.1740

NOTE 1: EPDS response is defined as 4.5 points (15% of total scale range 0-30) or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing EPDS total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a EPDS response. The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

[3] Kaplan-Meier estimates. NE=not estimable.

[4] From Cox proportional hazards model with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline EPDS total score, study, and treatment.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-epds-resp15-tte-pl-by.sas:t-epds-resp15-tte-pl-by-bmi-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

2.3.2.2 .2 .2 .6 Beginn der PPD

Summary of Time to First Edinburgh Postpartum Depression Scale (EPDS) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Onset of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Onset of PPD = 3rd trimester

	Placebo (N=64)	Zuranolone (N=67)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	63	66
Number of subjects with response, n (%) [2]	56 (88.9)	62 (93.9)
Time to first EPDS response (days) [3]		
25th percentile - Q1 (95% CI)	5.0 (3.0 , 8.0)	4.0 (3.0 , 4.0)
50th percentile - median (95% CI)	8.0 (NE, NE)	8.0 (4.0 , 8.0)
75th percentile - Q3 (95% CI)	15.0 (9.0 , 23.0)	15.0 (9.0 , 20.0)
HR - Hazard Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo) [4]		1.332
95% CI for the HR		(0.9196 , 1.9304)
p-value for the HR		0.1293

NOTE 1: EPDS response is defined as 4.5 points (15% of total scale range 0-30) or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing EPDS total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a EPDS response. The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

[3] Kaplan-Meier estimates. NE=not estimable.

[4] From Cox proportional hazards model with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline EPDS total score, study, and treatment.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-epds-resp15-tte-pl-by.sas:t-epds-resp15-tte-pl-by-onset-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Time to First Edinburgh Postpartum Depression Scale (EPDS) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Onset of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Onset of PPD = Postpartum

	Placebo (N=113)	Zuranolone (N=109)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	110	108
Number of subjects with response, n (%) [2]	93 (84.5)	97 (89.8)
Time to first EPDS response (days) [3]		
25th percentile - Q1 (95% CI)	8.0 (4.0 , 8.0)	5.0 (4.0 , 8.0)
50th percentile - median (95% CI)	8.0 (8.0 , 9.0)	8.0 (NE, NE)
75th percentile - Q3 (95% CI)	22.0 (15.0 , 42.0)	15.0 (9.0 , 22.0)
HR - Hazard Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo) [4]		1.202
95% CI for the HR		(0.9026 , 1.6008)
p-value for the HR		0.2081

NOTE 1: EPDS response is defined as 4.5 points (15% of total scale range 0-30) or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing EPDS total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a EPDS response. The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

[3] Kaplan-Meier estimates. NE=not estimable.

[4] From Cox proportional hazards model with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline EPDS total score, study, and treatment.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-epds-resp15-tte-pl-by.sas:t-epds-resp15-tte-pl-by-onset-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

2.3.2.2 .2 .2 .7 PPD in der Familie

Summary of Time to First Edinburgh Postpartum Depression Scale (EPDS) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Family History of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 1 of 2

Family History of PPD = Yes

	Placebo (N=26)	**Zuranolone (N=31)**
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	26	31
Number of subjects with response, n (%) [2]	24 (92.3)	30 (96.8)
Time to first EPDS response (days) [3]		
25th percentile - Q1 (95% CI)	8.0 (3.0 , 8.0)	4.0 (3.0 , 8.0)
50th percentile - median (95% CI)	8.0 (NE, NE)	8.0 (8.0 , 9.0)
75th percentile - Q3 (95% CI)	8.0 (8.0 , 23.0)	15.0 (8.0 , 22.0)
HR - Hazard Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo) [4]		0.972
95% CI for the HR		(0.5639 , 1.6769)
p-value for the HR		0.9199

NOTE 1: EPDS response is defined as 4.5 points (15% of total scale range 0-30) or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing EPDS total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a EPDS response. The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

[3] Kaplan-Meier estimates. NE=not estimable.

[4] From Cox proportional hazards model with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline EPDS total score, study, and treatment.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-epds-resp15-tte-pl-by.sas:t-epds-resp15-tte-pl-by-fhist-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Time to First Edinburgh Postpartum Depression Scale (EPDS) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Family History of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 2 of 2

Family History of PPD = No/Unknown

	Placebo (N=151)	Zuranolone (N=145)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	147	143
Number of subjects with response, n (%) [2]	125 (85.0)	129 (90.2)
Time to first EPDS response (days) [3]		
25th percentile - Q1 (95% CI)	8.0 (4.0 , 8.0)	4.0 (3.0 , 5.0)
50th percentile - median (95% CI)	8.0 (8.0 , 9.0)	8.0 (NE, NE)
75th percentile - Q3 (95% CI)	21.0 (15.0 , 29.0)	15.0 (9.0 , 18.0)
HR - Hazard Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo) [4]		1.286
95% CI for the HR		(1.0030 , 1.6488)
p-value for the HR		0.0473

NOTE 1: EPDS response is defined as 4.5 points (15% of total scale range 0-30) or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing EPDS total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a EPDS response. The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

[3] Kaplan-Meier estimates. NE=not estimable.

[4] From Cox proportional hazards model with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline EPDS total score, study, and treatment.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-epds-resp15-tte-pl-by.sas:t-epds-resp15-tte-pl-by-fhist-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

2.3.2.2 .2 .2 .8 PPD in der Anamnese

Summary of Time to First Edinburgh Postpartum Depression Scale (EPDS) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by History of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 1 of 2

History of PPD = 1st Episode

	Placebo (N=150)	Zuranolone (N=149)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	146	147
Number of subjects with response, n (%) [2]	126 (86.3)	134 (91.2)
Time to first EPDS response (days) [3]		
25th percentile - Q1 (95% CI)	8.0 (4.0 , 8.0)	4.0 (3.0 , 7.0)
50th percentile - median (95% CI)	8.0 (NE, NE)	8.0 (NE, NE)
75th percentile - Q3 (95% CI)	17.0 (15.0 , 23.0)	15.0 (9.0 , 20.0)
HR - Hazard Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo) [4]		1.235
95% CI for the HR		(0.9655 , 1.5806)
p-value for the HR		0.0928

NOTE 1: EPDS response is defined as 4.5 points (15% of total scale range 0-30) or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing EPDS total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a EPDS response. The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

[3] Kaplan-Meier estimates. NE=not estimable.

[4] From Cox proportional hazards model with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline EPDS total score, study, and treatment.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-epds-resp15-tte-pl-by.sas:t-epds-resp15-tte-pl-by-hist-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Time to First Edinburgh Postpartum Depression Scale (EPDS) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by History of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 2 of 2

History of PPD = Recurrent Episode

	Placebo (N=27)	Zuranolone (N=27)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	27	27
Number of subjects with response, n (%) [2]	23 (85.2)	25 (92.6)
Time to first EPDS response (days) [3]		
25th percentile - Q1 (95% CI)	4.0 (3.0 , 8.0)	4.0 (3.0 , 8.0)
50th percentile - median (95% CI)	8.0 (5.0 , 15.0)	8.0 (5.0 , 15.0)
75th percentile - Q3 (95% CI)	21.0 (8.0, NE)	15.0 (9.0 , 23.0)
HR - Hazard Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo) [4]		1.523
95% CI for the HR		(0.7939 , 2.9204)
p-value for the HR		0.2057

NOTE 1: EPDS response is defined as 4.5 points (15% of total scale range 0-30) or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing EPDS total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a EPDS response. The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

[3] Kaplan-Meier estimates. NE=not estimable.

[4] From Cox proportional hazards model with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline EPDS total score, study, and treatment.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-epds-resp15-tte-pl-by.sas:t-epds-resp15-tte-pl-by-hist-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

2.3.2.2 .2 .2 .9 Depression mit Angst

Summary of Time to First Edinburgh Postpartum Depression Scale (EPDS) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score): Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 1 of 2

Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score) = <20

	Placebo (N=29)	Zuranolone (N=34)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	29	34
Number of subjects with response, n (%) [2]	23 (79.3)	33 (97.1)
Time to first EPDS response (days) [3]		
25th percentile - Q1 (95% CI)	8.0 (3.0 , 8.0)	5.0 (3.0 , 8.0)
50th percentile - median (95% CI)	11.5 (8.0 , 21.0)	8.0 (8.0 , 15.0)
75th percentile - Q3 (95% CI)	23.0 (15.0, NE)	16.0 (8.0 , 22.0)
HR - Hazard Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo) [4]		1.722
95% CI for the HR		(0.9923 , 2.9867)
p-value for the HR		0.0533

NOTE 1: EPDS response is defined as 4.5 points (15% of total scale range 0-30) or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing EPDS total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a EPDS response. The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

[3] Kaplan-Meier estimates. NE=not estimable.

[4] From Cox proportional hazards model with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline EPDS total score, study, and treatment.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-epds-resp15-tte-pl-by.sas:t-epds-resp15-tte-pl-by-hama-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Time to First Edinburgh Postpartum Depression Scale (EPDS) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score): Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 2 of 2

Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score) = >=20

	Placebo (N=144)	Zuranolone (N=140)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	144	140
Number of subjects with response, n (%) [2]	126 (87.5)	126 (90.0)
Time to first EPDS response (days) [3]		
25th percentile - Q1 (95% CI)	8.0 (4.0 , 8.0)	4.0 (3.0 , 5.0)
50th percentile - median (95% CI)	8.0 (NE, NE)	8.0 (NE, NE)
75th percentile - Q3 (95% CI)	16.0 (15.0 , 23.0)	15.0 (9.0 , 18.0)
HR - Hazard Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo) [4]		1.163
95% CI for the HR		(0.9074 , 1.4897)
p-value for the HR		0.2334

NOTE 1: EPDS response is defined as 4.5 points (15% of total scale range 0-30) or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing EPDS total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a EPDS response. The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

[3] Kaplan-Meier estimates. NE=not estimable.

[4] From Cox proportional hazards model with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline EPDS total score, study, and treatment.

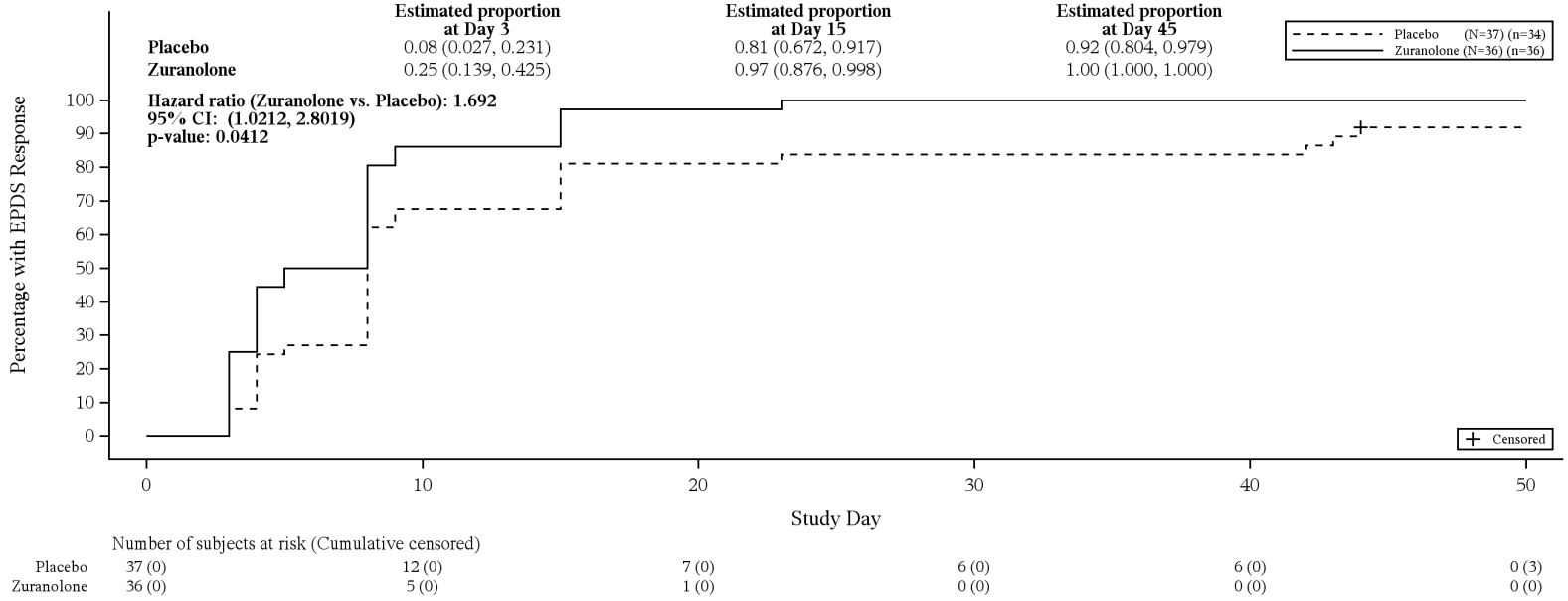
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-epds-resp15-tte-pl-by.sas:t-epds-resp15-tte-pl-by-hama-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

2.3.2.2 .2 .3 Kaplan-Meier-Plots

Kaplan-Meier Plot for Time to First Edinburgh Postpartum Depression Scale (EPDS) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Subgroup: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 1 of 19

Age Group (years) = 18-24



Abbreviations: N=number of evaluable subjects; n=number of subjects with response.

NOTE 1: Subjects with non-missing EPDS total score at Baseline are included in the analysis. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

NOTE 2: EPDS response is defined as 4.5 points (15% of total scale range 0-30) or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

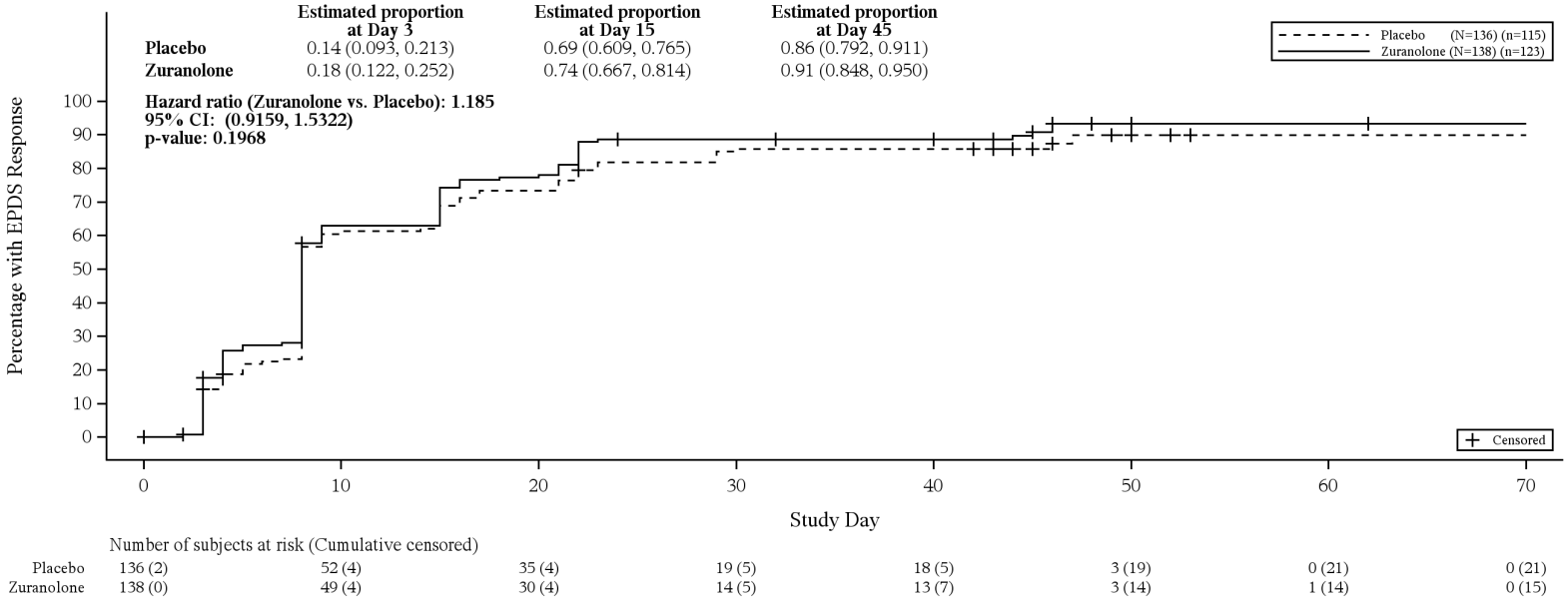
NOTE 3: The estimated proportion of subjects with event are based on Kaplan-Meier product limit method. Hazard ratio, 95% confidence interval and p-value are based on Cox proportional hazard model adjusted for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline EPDS total score, study, and treatment. Model covariate antidepressant use at baseline is removed from antidepressant use at baseline subgroup analysis.

Source: biib125/v_a/amnog_kmplots/f-epds-resp15-tte-pl-by.sas:f-epds-resp15-tte-pl-by-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 08JAN2026

Kaplan-Meier Plot for Time to First Edinburgh Postpartum Depression Scale (EPDS) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Subgroup: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 2 of 19

Age Group (years) = 25-45



Abbreviations: N=number of evaluable subjects; n=number of subjects with response.

NOTE 1: Subjects with non-missing EPDS total score at Baseline are included in the analysis. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

NOTE 2: EPDS response is defined as 4.5 points (15% of total scale range 0-30) or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

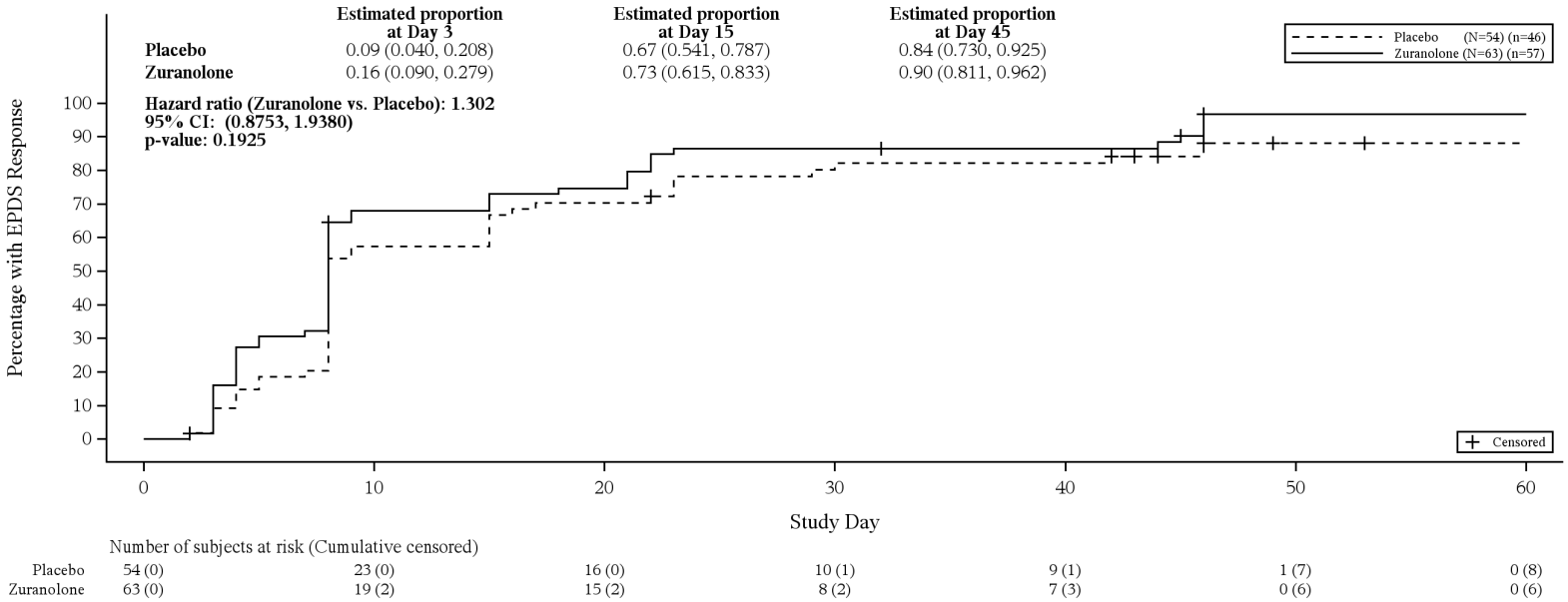
NOTE 3: The estimated proportion of subjects with event are based on Kaplan-Meier product limit method. Hazard ratio, 95% confidence interval and p-value are based on Cox proportional hazard model adjusted for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline EPDS total score, study, and treatment. Model covariate antidepressant use at baseline is removed from antidepressant use at baseline subgroup analysis.

Source: biib125/v_a/amnog_kmplots/f-epds-resp15-tte-pl-by.sas:f-epds-resp15-tte-pl-by-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 08JAN2026

Kaplan-Meier Plot for Time to First Edinburgh Postpartum Depression Scale (EPDS) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Subgroup: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 3 of 19

Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score Category < 28 (Median of Baseline HAM-D Total Score)



Abbreviations: N=number of evaluable subjects; n=number of subjects with response.

NOTE 1: Subjects with non-missing EPDS total score at Baseline are included in the analysis. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

NOTE 2: EPDS response is defined as 4.5 points (15% of total scale range 0-30) or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

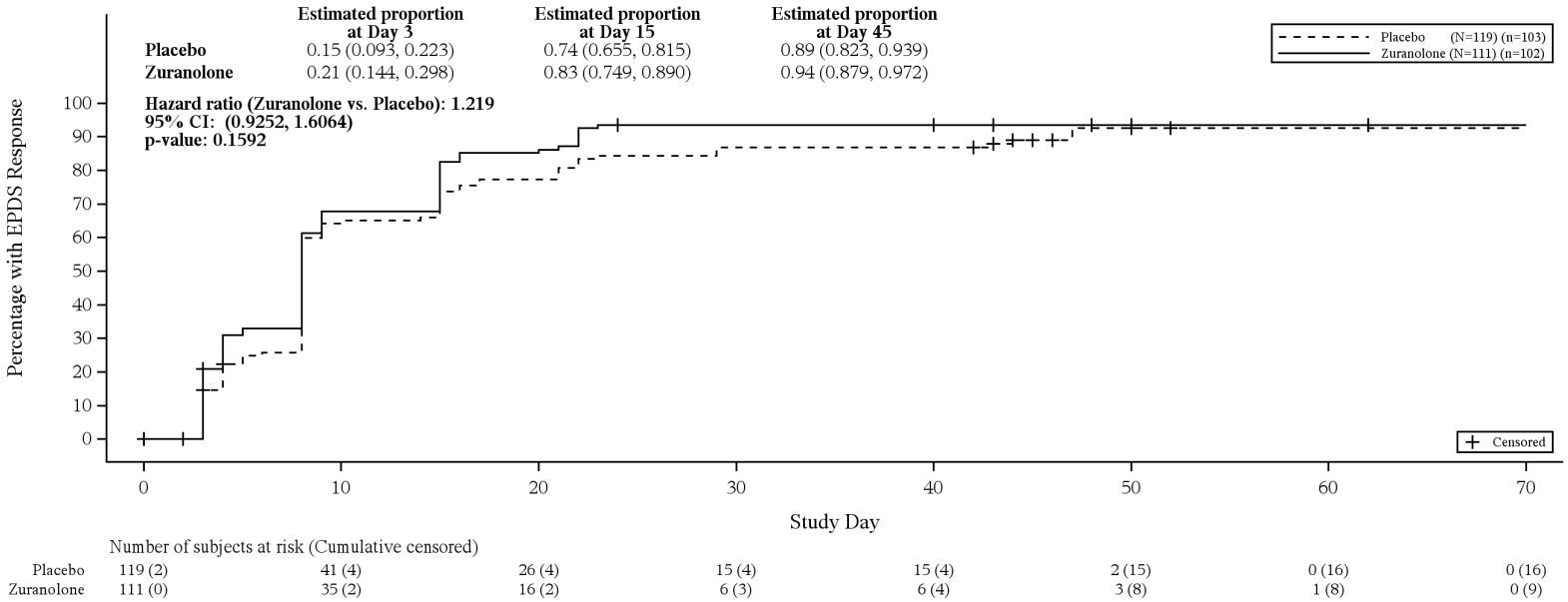
NOTE 3: The estimated proportion of subjects with event are based on Kaplan-Meier product limit method. Hazard ratio, 95% confidence interval and p-value are based on Cox proportional hazard model adjusted for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline EPDS total score, study, and treatment. Model covariate antidepressant use at baseline is removed from antidepressant use at baseline subgroup analysis.

Source: biib125/v_a/amnog_kmplots/f-epds-resp15-tte-pl-by.sas:f-epds-resp15-tte-pl-by-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 08JAN2026

Kaplan-Meier Plot for Time to First Edinburgh Postpartum Depression Scale (EPDS) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Subgroup: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score Category >= 28 (Median of Baseline HAM-D Total Score)



Number of subjects at risk (Cumulative censored)

Placebo	119 (2)	41 (4)	26 (4)	15 (4)	15 (4)	2 (15)	0 (16)	0 (16)
Zuranolone	111 (0)	35 (2)	16 (2)	6 (3)	6 (4)	3 (8)	1 (8)	0 (9)

Abbreviations: N=number of evaluable subjects; n=number of subjects with response.

NOTE 1: Subjects with non-missing EPDS total score at Baseline are included in the analysis. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

NOTE 2: EPDS response is defined as 4.5 points (15% of total scale range 0-30) or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

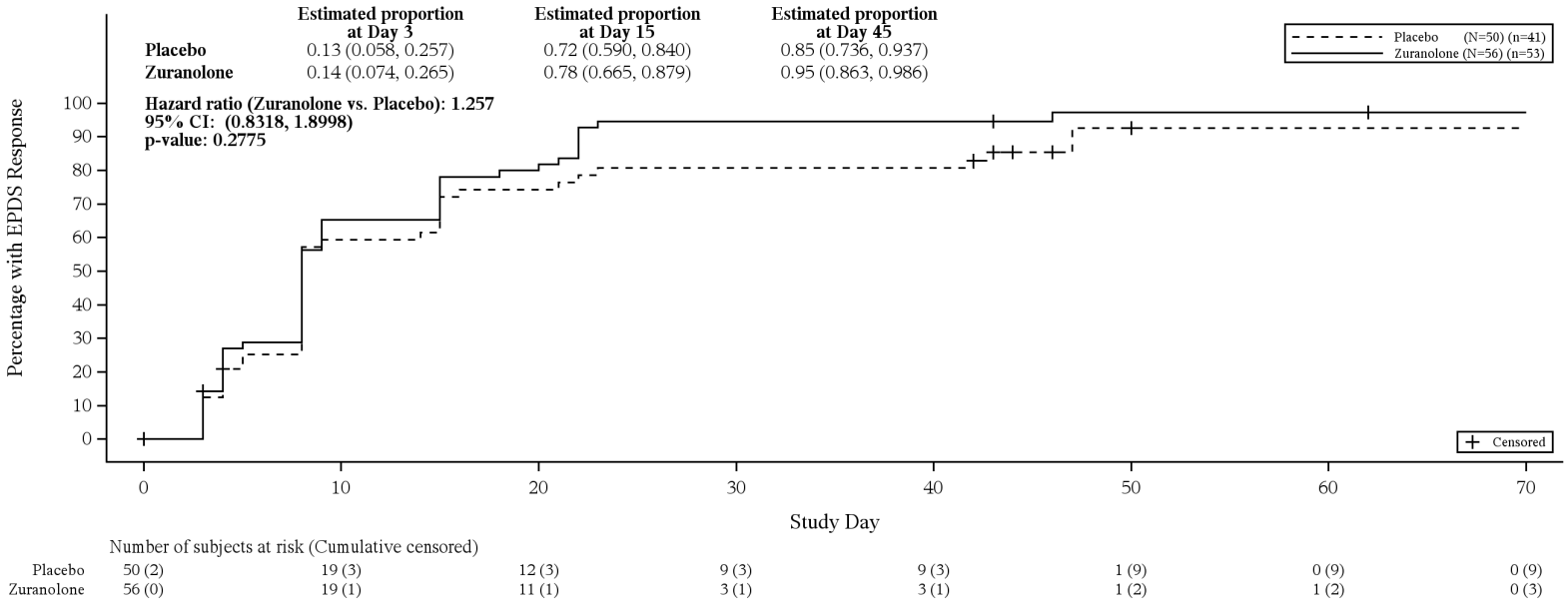
NOTE 3: The estimated proportion of subjects with event are based on Kaplan-Meier product limit method. Hazard ratio, 95% confidence interval and p-value are based on Cox proportional hazard model adjusted for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline EPDS total score, study, and treatment. Model covariate antidepressant use at baseline is removed from antidepressant use at baseline subgroup analysis.

Source: biib125/v_a/amnog_kmplots/f-epds-resp15-tte-pl-by.sas:f-epds-resp15-tte-pl-by-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 08JAN2026

Kaplan-Meier Plot for Time to First Edinburgh Postpartum Depression Scale (EPDS) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Subgroup: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Race Group = Black or African American



Number of subjects at risk (Cumulative censored)

Placebo	50 (2)	19 (3)	12 (3)	9 (3)	9 (3)	1 (9)	0 (9)	0 (9)
Zuranolone	56 (0)	19 (1)	11 (1)	3 (1)	3 (1)	1 (2)	1 (2)	0 (3)

Abbreviations: N=number of evaluable subjects; n=number of subjects with response.

NOTE 1: Subjects with non-missing EPDS total score at Baseline are included in the analysis. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

NOTE 2: EPDS response is defined as 4.5 points (15% of total scale range 0-30) or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

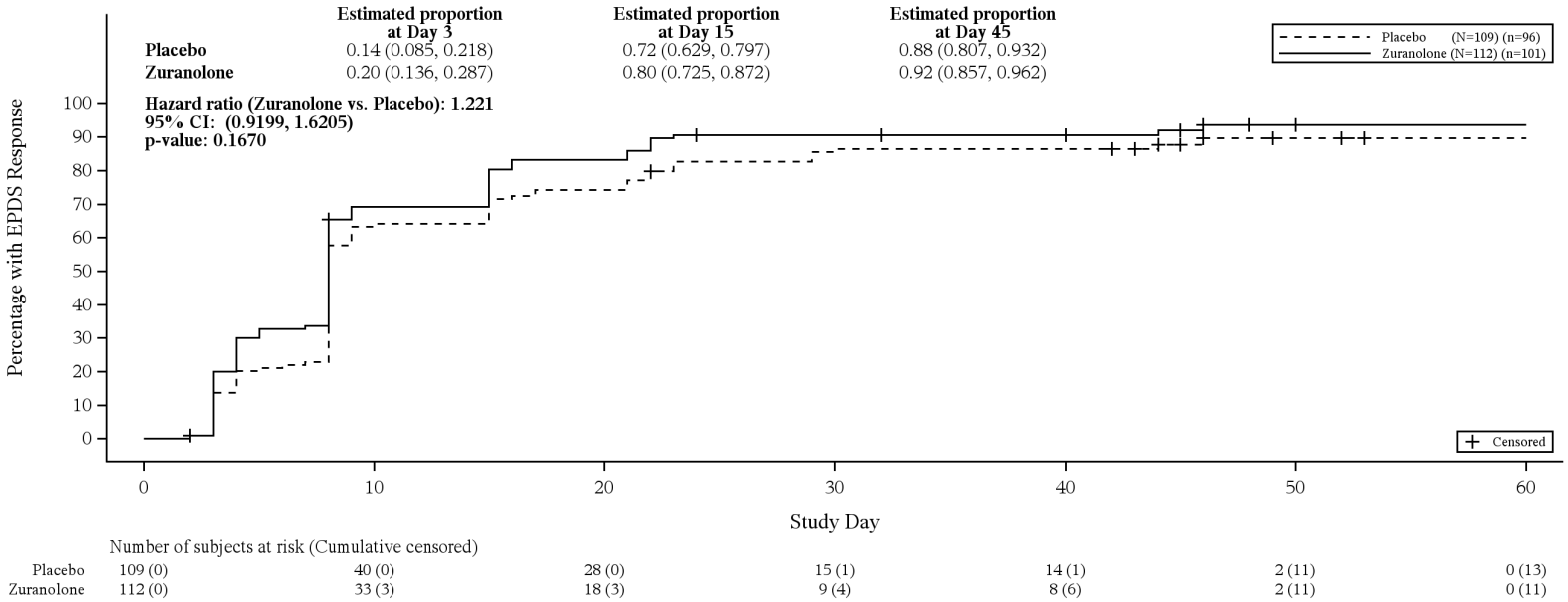
NOTE 3: The estimated proportion of subjects with event are based on Kaplan-Meier product limit method. Hazard ratio, 95% confidence interval and p-value are based on Cox proportional hazard model adjusted for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline EPDS total score, study, and treatment. Model covariate antidepressant use at baseline is removed from antidepressant use at baseline subgroup analysis.

Source: biib125/v_a/amnog_kmplots/f-epds-resp15-tte-pl-by.sas:f-epds-resp15-tte-pl-by-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 08JAN2026

Kaplan-Meier Plot for Time to First Edinburgh Postpartum Depression Scale (EPDS) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Subgroup: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Race Group = White



Number of subjects at risk (Cumulative censored)

Placebo	109 (0)	40 (0)	28 (0)	15 (1)	14 (1)	2 (11)	0 (13)
Zuranolone	112 (0)	33 (3)	18 (3)	9 (4)	8 (6)	2 (11)	0 (11)

Abbreviations: N=number of evaluable subjects; n=number of subjects with response.

NOTE 1: Subjects with non-missing EPDS total score at Baseline are included in the analysis. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

NOTE 2: EPDS response is defined as 4.5 points (15% of total scale range 0-30) or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

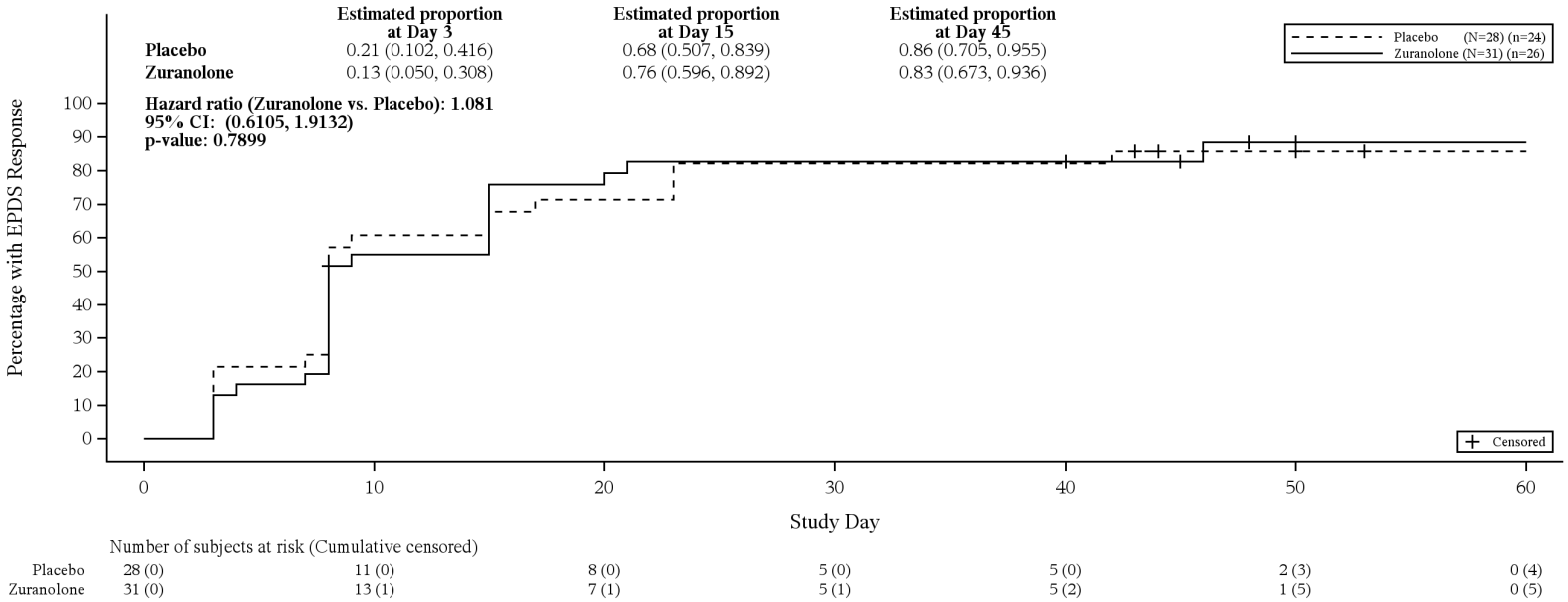
NOTE 3: The estimated proportion of subjects with event are based on Kaplan-Meier product limit method. Hazard ratio, 95% confidence interval and p-value are based on Cox proportional hazard model adjusted for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline EPDS total score, study, and treatment. Model covariate antidepressant use at baseline is removed from antidepressant use at baseline subgroup analysis.

Source: biib125/v_a/amnog_kmplots/f-epds-resp15-tte-pl-by.sas:f-epds-resp15-tte-pl-by-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 08JAN2026

Kaplan-Meier Plot for Time to First Edinburgh Postpartum Depression Scale (EPDS) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Subgroup: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Antidepressant Use at Baseline = Yes



Abbreviations: N=number of evaluable subjects; n=number of subjects with response.

NOTE 1: Subjects with non-missing EPDS total score at Baseline are included in the analysis. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

NOTE 2: EPDS response is defined as 4.5 points (15% of total scale range 0-30) or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

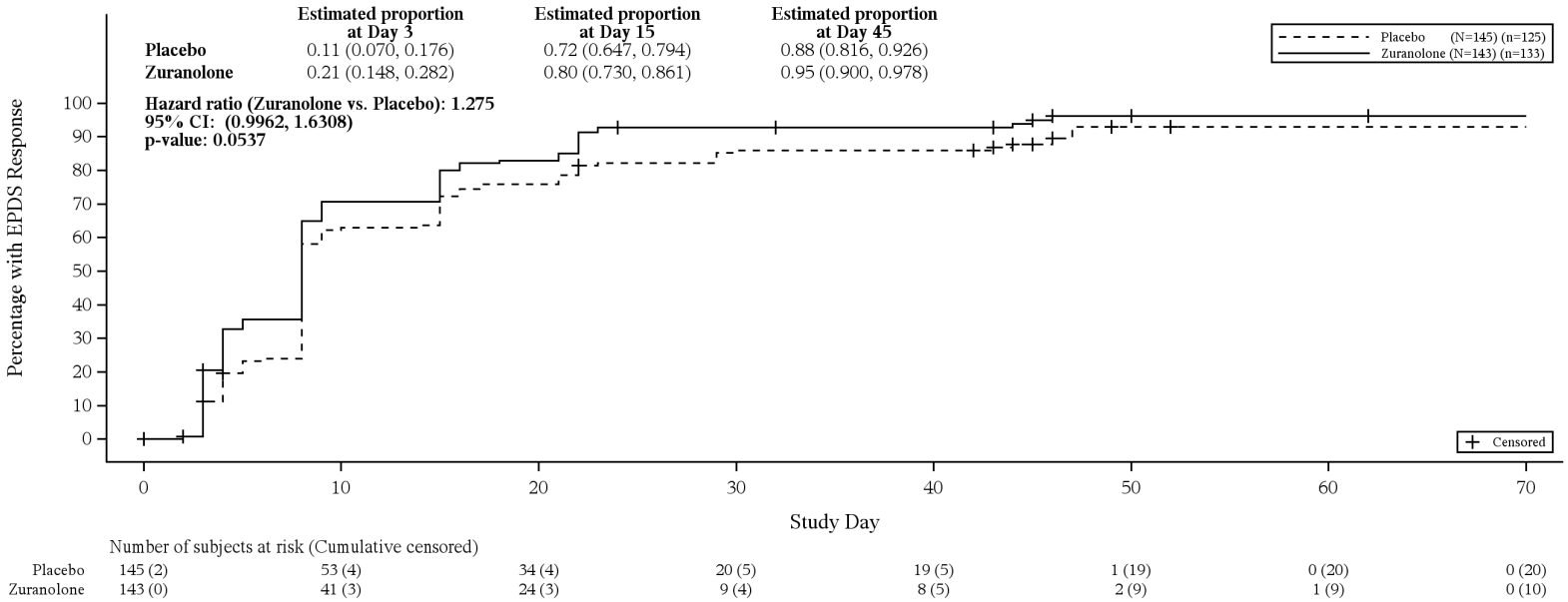
NOTE 3: The estimated proportion of subjects with event are based on Kaplan-Meier product limit method. Hazard ratio, 95% confidence interval and p-value are based on Cox proportional hazard model adjusted for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline EPDS total score, study, and treatment. Model covariate antidepressant use at baseline is removed from antidepressant use at baseline subgroup analysis.

Source: biib125/v_a/amnog_kmplots/f-epds-resp15-tte-pl-by.sas:f-epds-resp15-tte-pl-by-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 08JAN2026

Kaplan-Meier Plot for Time to First Edinburgh Postpartum Depression Scale (EPDS) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Subgroup: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 8 of 19

Antidepressant Use at Baseline = No



Abbreviations: N=number of evaluable subjects; n=number of subjects with response.

NOTE 1: Subjects with non-missing EPDS total score at Baseline are included in the analysis. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

NOTE 2: EPDS response is defined as 4.5 points (15% of total scale range 0-30) or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

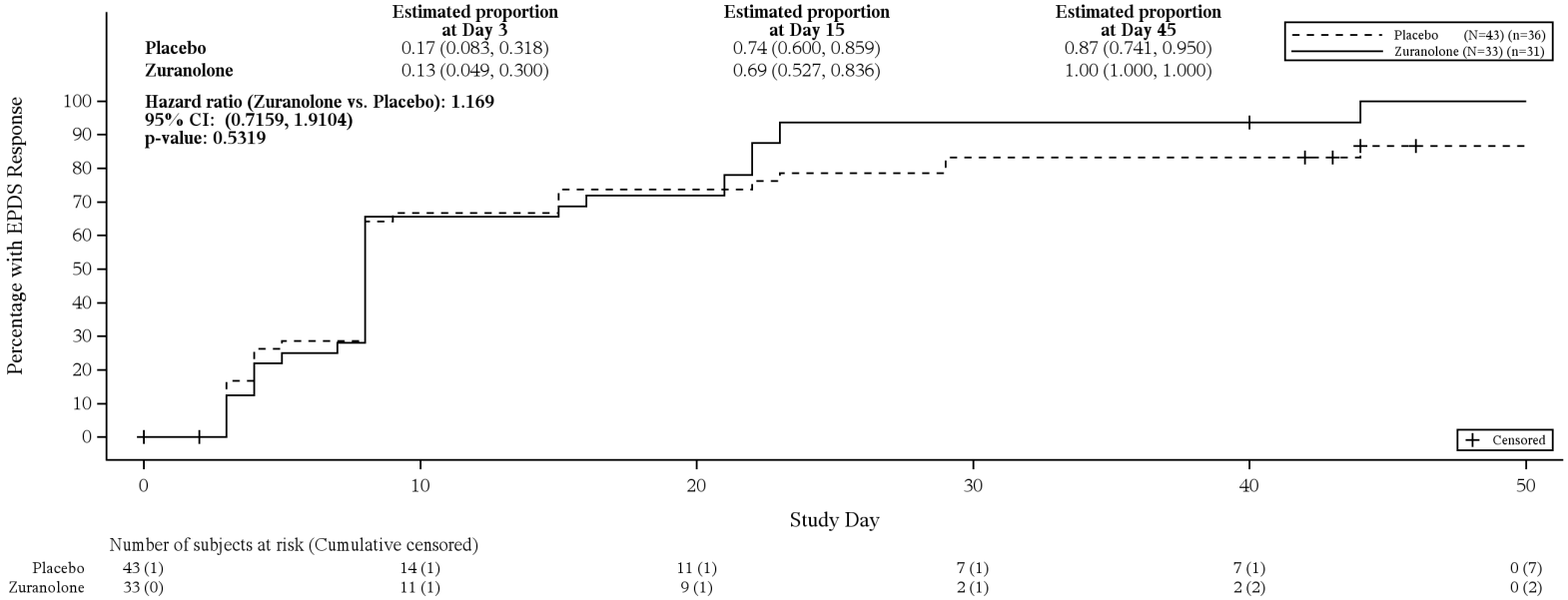
NOTE 3: The estimated proportion of subjects with event are based on Kaplan-Meier product limit method. Hazard ratio, 95% confidence interval and p-value are based on Cox proportional hazard model adjusted for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline EPDS total score, study, and treatment. Model covariate antidepressant use at baseline is removed from antidepressant use at baseline subgroup analysis.

Source: biib125/v_a/amnog_kmplots/f-epds-resp15-tte-pl-by.sas:f-epds-resp15-tte-pl-by-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 08JAN2026

Kaplan-Meier Plot for Time to First Edinburgh Postpartum Depression Scale (EPDS) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Subgroup: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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BMI (kg/m^2) Group 2 = <=24.9



Number of subjects at risk (Cumulative censored)

Placebo	43 (1)	14 (1)	11 (1)	7 (1)	7 (1)	0 (7)
Zuranolone	33 (0)	11 (1)	9 (1)	2 (1)	2 (2)	0 (2)

Abbreviations: N=number of evaluable subjects; n=number of subjects with response.

NOTE 1: Subjects with non-missing EPDS total score at Baseline are included in the analysis. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

NOTE 2: EPDS response is defined as 4.5 points (15% of total scale range 0-30) or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

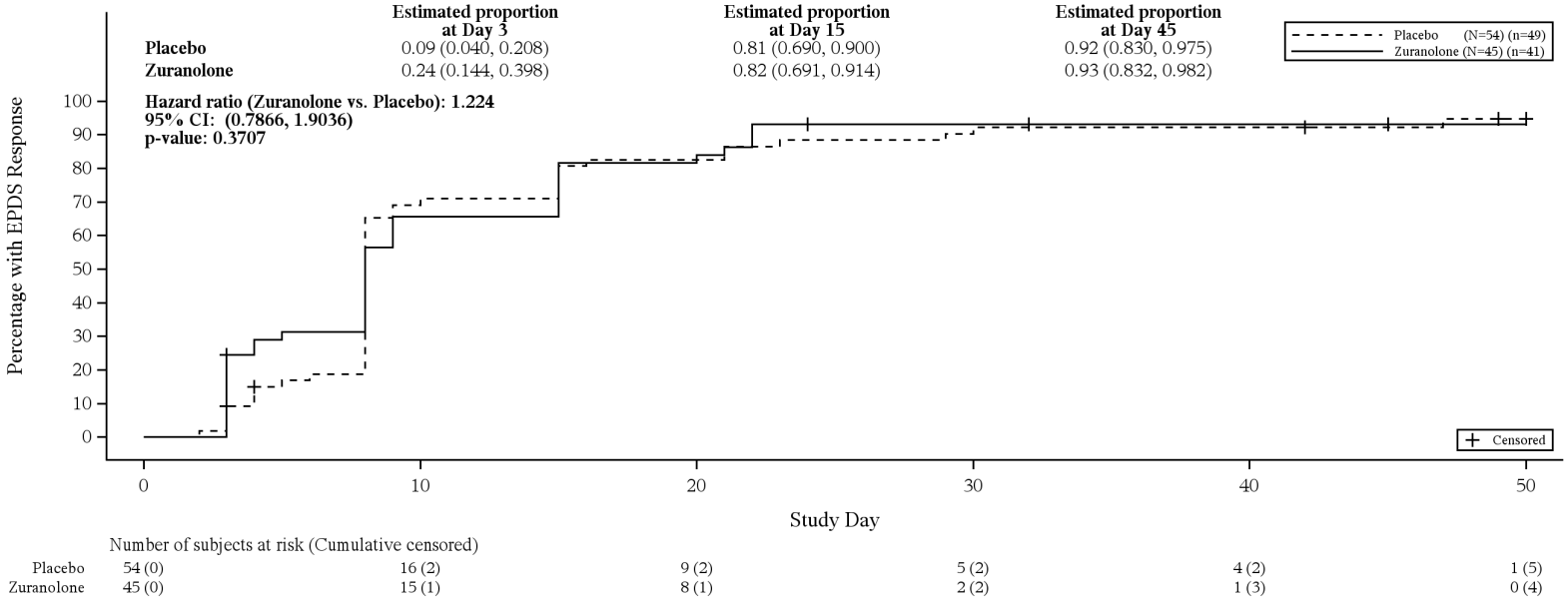
NOTE 3: The estimated proportion of subjects with event are based on Kaplan-Meier product limit method. Hazard ratio, 95% confidence interval and p-value are based on Cox proportional hazard model adjusted for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline EPDS total score, study, and treatment. Model covariate antidepressant use at baseline is removed from antidepressant use at baseline subgroup analysis.

Source: biib125/v_a/amnog_kmplots/f-epds-resp15-tte-pl-by.sas:f-epds-resp15-tte-pl-by-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 08JAN2026

Kaplan-Meier Plot for Time to First Edinburgh Postpartum Depression Scale (EPDS) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Subgroup: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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BMI (kg/m^2) Group 2 = 25-29.9



Abbreviations: N=number of evaluable subjects; n=number of subjects with response.

NOTE 1: Subjects with non-missing EPDS total score at Baseline are included in the analysis. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

NOTE 2: EPDS response is defined as 4.5 points (15% of total scale range 0-30) or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

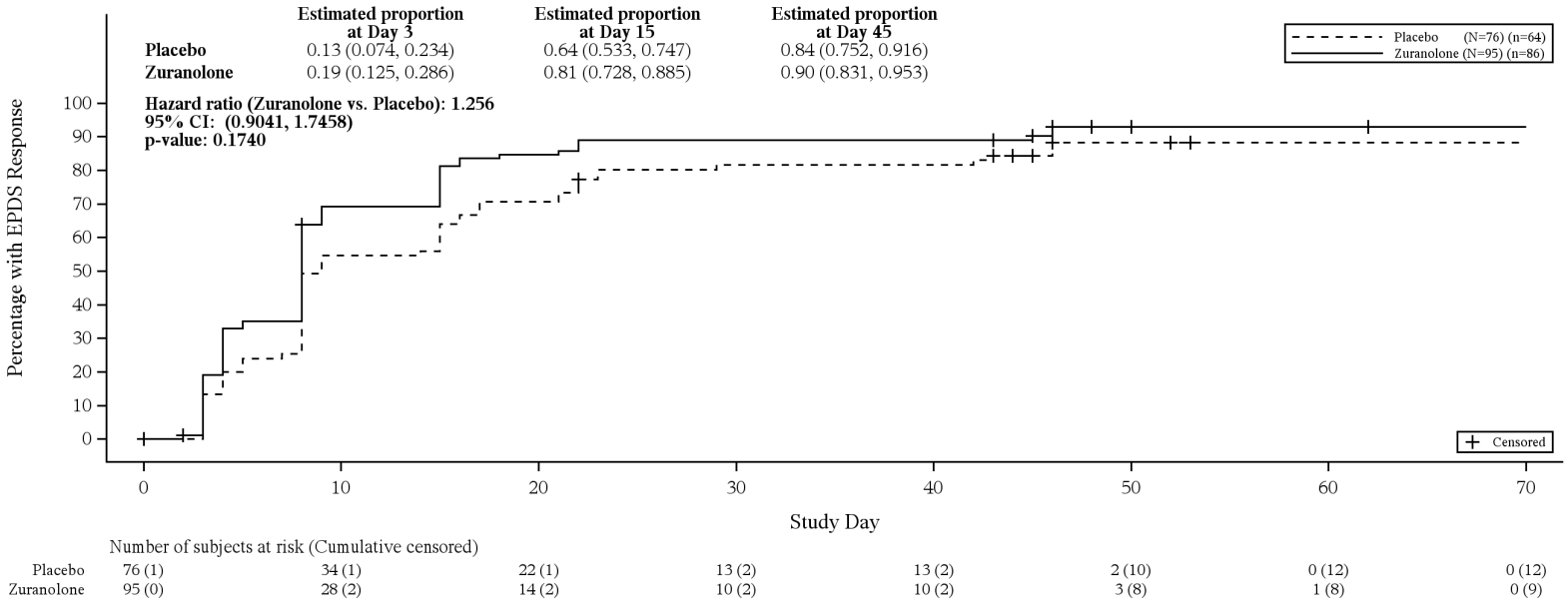
NOTE 3: The estimated proportion of subjects with event are based on Kaplan-Meier product limit method. Hazard ratio, 95% confidence interval and p-value are based on Cox proportional hazard model adjusted for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline EPDS total score, study, and treatment. Model covariate antidepressant use at baseline is removed from antidepressant use at baseline subgroup analysis.

Source: biib125/v_a/amnog_kmplots/f-epds-resp15-tte-pl-by.sas:f-epds-resp15-tte-pl-by-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 08JAN2026

Kaplan-Meier Plot for Time to First Edinburgh Postpartum Depression Scale (EPDS) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Subgroup: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 11 of 19

BMI (kg/m^2) Group 2 = >=30



Abbreviations: N=number of evaluable subjects; n=number of subjects with response.

NOTE 1: Subjects with non-missing EPDS total score at Baseline are included in the analysis. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

NOTE 2: EPDS response is defined as 4.5 points (15% of total scale range 0-30) or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

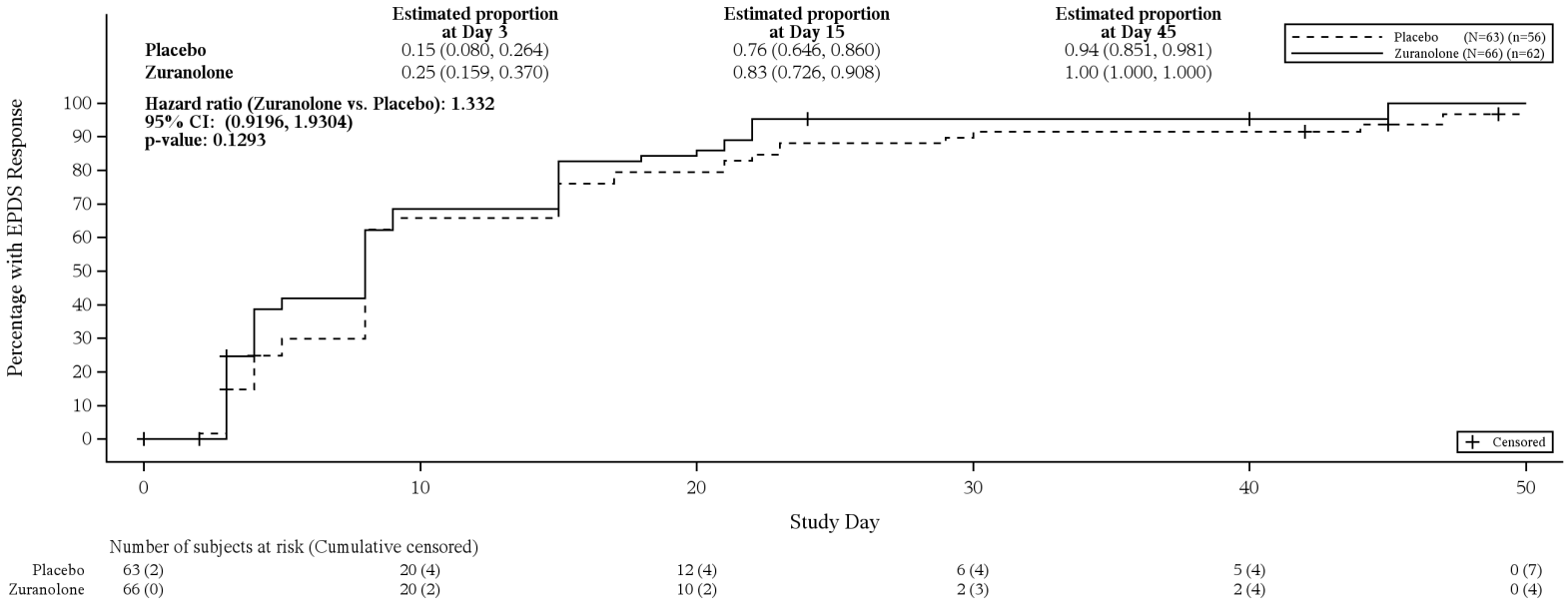
NOTE 3: The estimated proportion of subjects with event are based on Kaplan-Meier product limit method. Hazard ratio, 95% confidence interval and p-value are based on Cox proportional hazard model adjusted for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline EPDS total score, study, and treatment. Model covariate antidepressant use at baseline is removed from antidepressant use at baseline subgroup analysis.

Source: biib125/v_a/amnog_kmplots/f-epds-resp15-tte-pl-by.sas:f-epds-resp15-tte-pl-by-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 08JAN2026

Kaplan-Meier Plot for Time to First Edinburgh Postpartum Depression Scale (EPDS) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Subgroup: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Onset of PPD = 3rd trimester



Number of subjects at risk (Cumulative censored)

Placebo	63 (2)	20 (4)	12 (4)	6 (4)	5 (4)	0 (7)
Zuranolone	66 (0)	20 (2)	10 (2)	2 (3)	2 (4)	0 (4)

Abbreviations: N=number of evaluable subjects; n=number of subjects with response.

NOTE 1: Subjects with non-missing EPDS total score at Baseline are included in the analysis. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

NOTE 2: EPDS response is defined as 4.5 points (15% of total scale range 0-30) or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

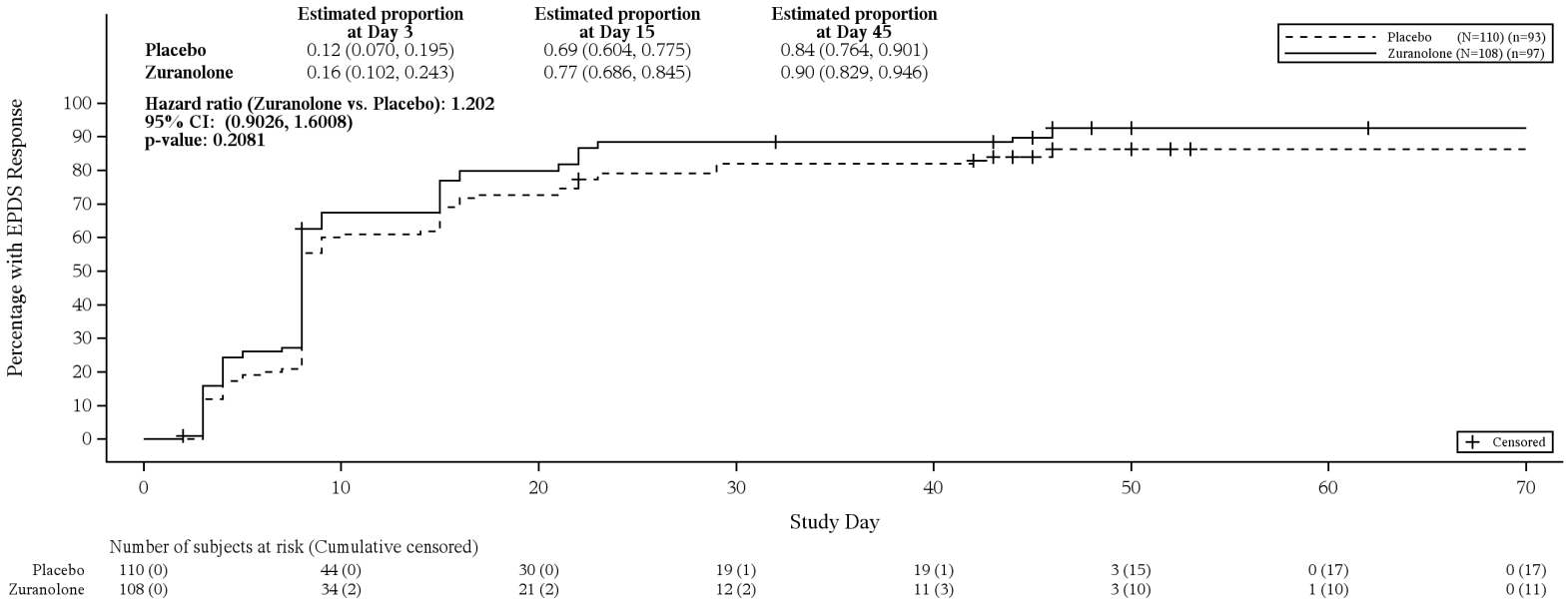
NOTE 3: The estimated proportion of subjects with event are based on Kaplan-Meier product limit method. Hazard ratio, 95% confidence interval and p-value are based on Cox proportional hazard model adjusted for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline EPDS total score, study, and treatment. Model covariate antidepressant use at baseline is removed from antidepressant use at baseline subgroup analysis.

Source: biib125/v_a/amnog_kmplots/f-epds-resp15-tte-pl-by.sas:f-epds-resp15-tte-pl-by-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 08JAN2026

Kaplan-Meier Plot for Time to First Edinburgh Postpartum Depression Scale (EPDS) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Subgroup: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Onset of PPD = Postpartum



Abbreviations: N=number of evaluable subjects; n=number of subjects with response.

NOTE 1: Subjects with non-missing EPDS total score at Baseline are included in the analysis. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

NOTE 2: EPDS response is defined as 4.5 points (15% of total scale range 0-30) or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

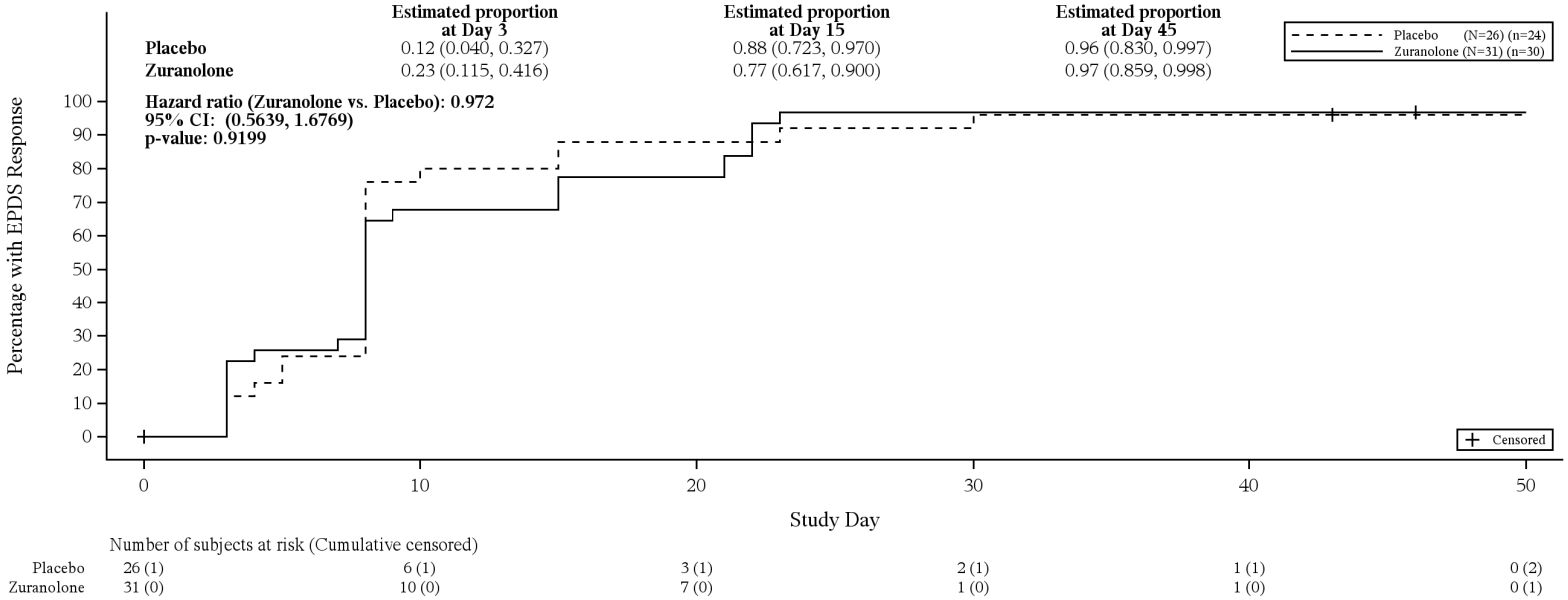
NOTE 3: The estimated proportion of subjects with event are based on Kaplan-Meier product limit method. Hazard ratio, 95% confidence interval and p-value are based on Cox proportional hazard model adjusted for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline EPDS total score, study, and treatment. Model covariate antidepressant use at baseline is removed from antidepressant use at baseline subgroup analysis.

Source: biib125/v_a/amnog_kmplots/f-epds-resp15-tte-pl-by.sas:f-epds-resp15-tte-pl-by-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 08JAN2026

Kaplan-Meier Plot for Time to First Edinburgh Postpartum Depression Scale (EPDS) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Subgroup: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Family History of PPD = Yes



Number of subjects at risk (Cumulative censored)

Placebo	26 (1)	6 (1)	3 (1)	2 (1)	1 (1)	0 (2)
Zuranolone	31 (0)	10 (0)	7 (0)	1 (0)	1 (0)	0 (1)

Abbreviations: N=number of evaluable subjects; n=number of subjects with response.

NOTE 1: Subjects with non-missing EPDS total score at Baseline are included in the analysis. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

NOTE 2: EPDS response is defined as 4.5 points (15% of total scale range 0-30) or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

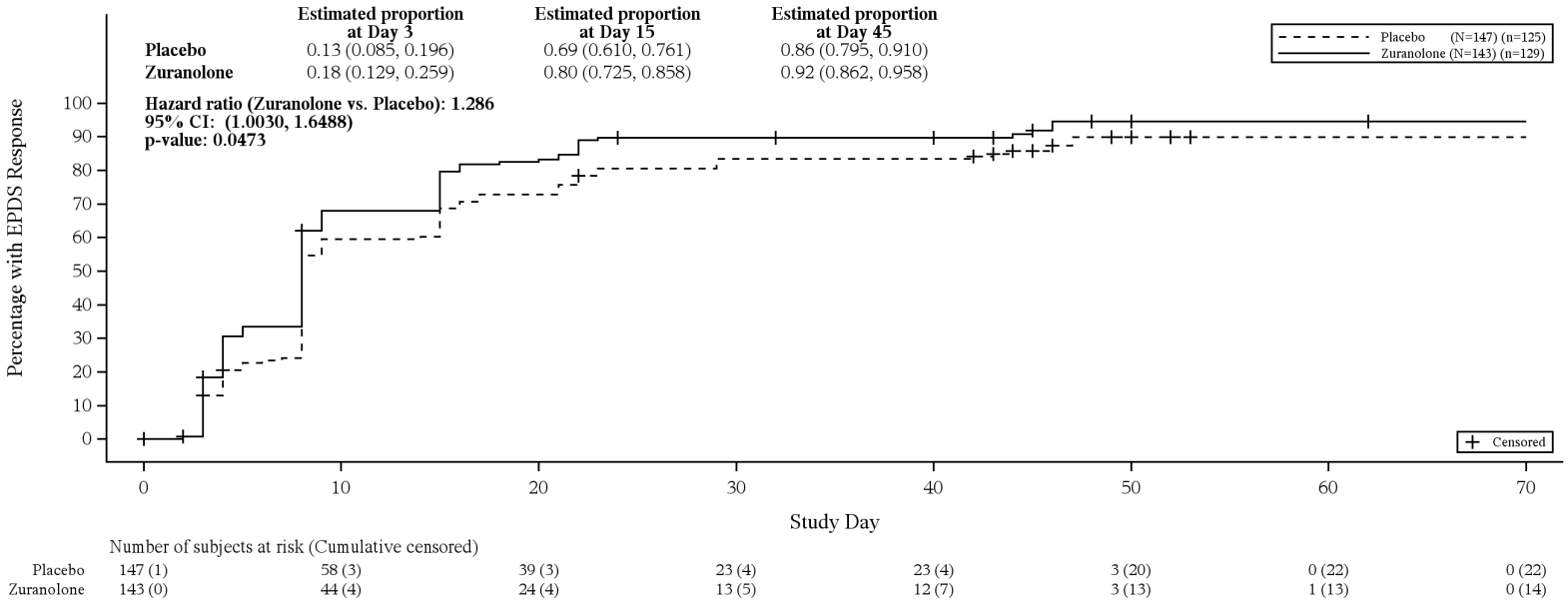
NOTE 3: The estimated proportion of subjects with event are based on Kaplan-Meier product limit method. Hazard ratio, 95% confidence interval and p-value are based on Cox proportional hazard model adjusted for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline EPDS total score, study, and treatment. Model covariate antidepressant use at baseline is removed from antidepressant use at baseline subgroup analysis.

Source: biib125/v_a/amnog_kmplots/f-epds-resp15-tte-pl-by.sas:f-epds-resp15-tte-pl-by-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 08JAN2026

Kaplan-Meier Plot for Time to First Edinburgh Postpartum Depression Scale (EPDS) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Subgroup: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Family History of PPD = No/Unknown



Abbreviations: N=number of evaluable subjects; n=number of subjects with response.

NOTE 1: Subjects with non-missing EPDS total score at Baseline are included in the analysis. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

NOTE 2: EPDS response is defined as 4.5 points (15% of total scale range 0-30) or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

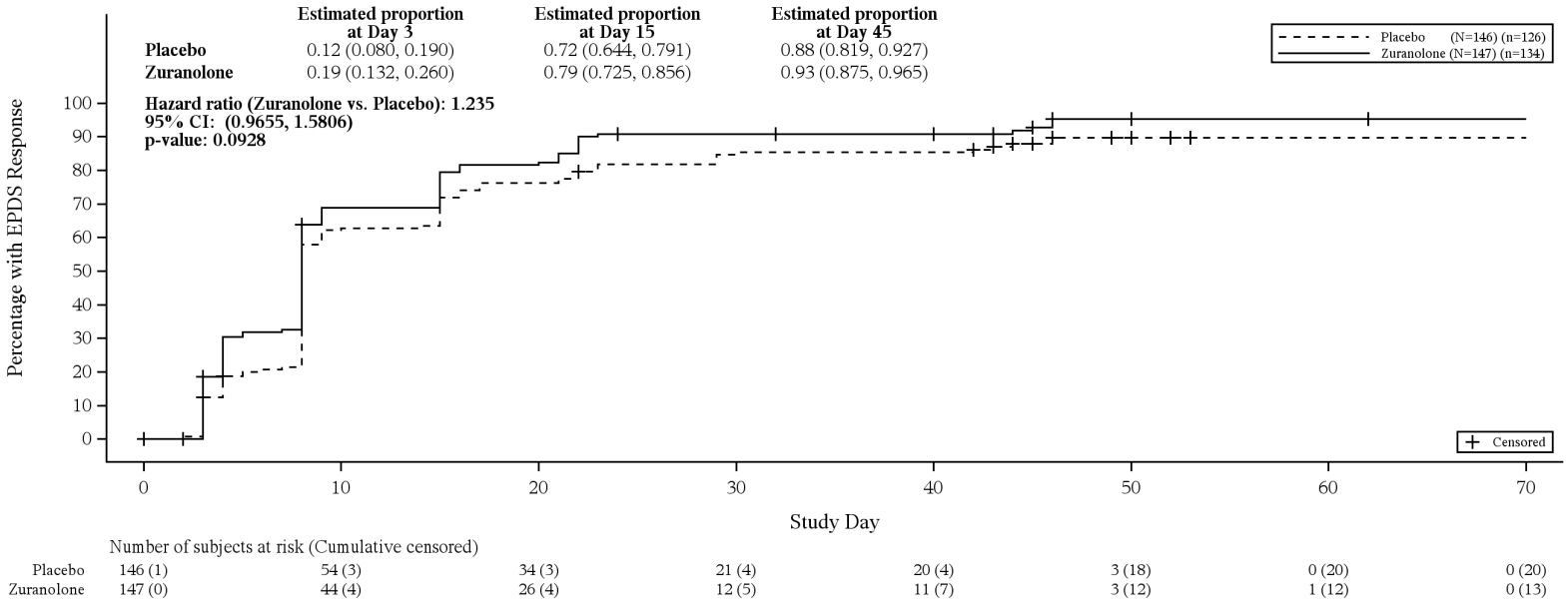
NOTE 3: The estimated proportion of subjects with event are based on Kaplan-Meier product limit method. Hazard ratio, 95% confidence interval and p-value are based on Cox proportional hazard model adjusted for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline EPDS total score, study, and treatment. Model covariate antidepressant use at baseline is removed from antidepressant use at baseline subgroup analysis.

Source: biib125/v_a/amnog_kmplots/f-epds-resp15-tte-pl-by.sas:f-epds-resp15-tte-pl-by-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 08JAN2026

Kaplan-Meier Plot for Time to First Edinburgh Postpartum Depression Scale (EPDS) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Subgroup: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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History of PPD = 1st Episode



Abbreviations: N=number of evaluable subjects; n=number of subjects with response.

NOTE 1: Subjects with non-missing EPDS total score at Baseline are included in the analysis. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

NOTE 2: EPDS response is defined as 4.5 points (15% of total scale range 0-30) or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

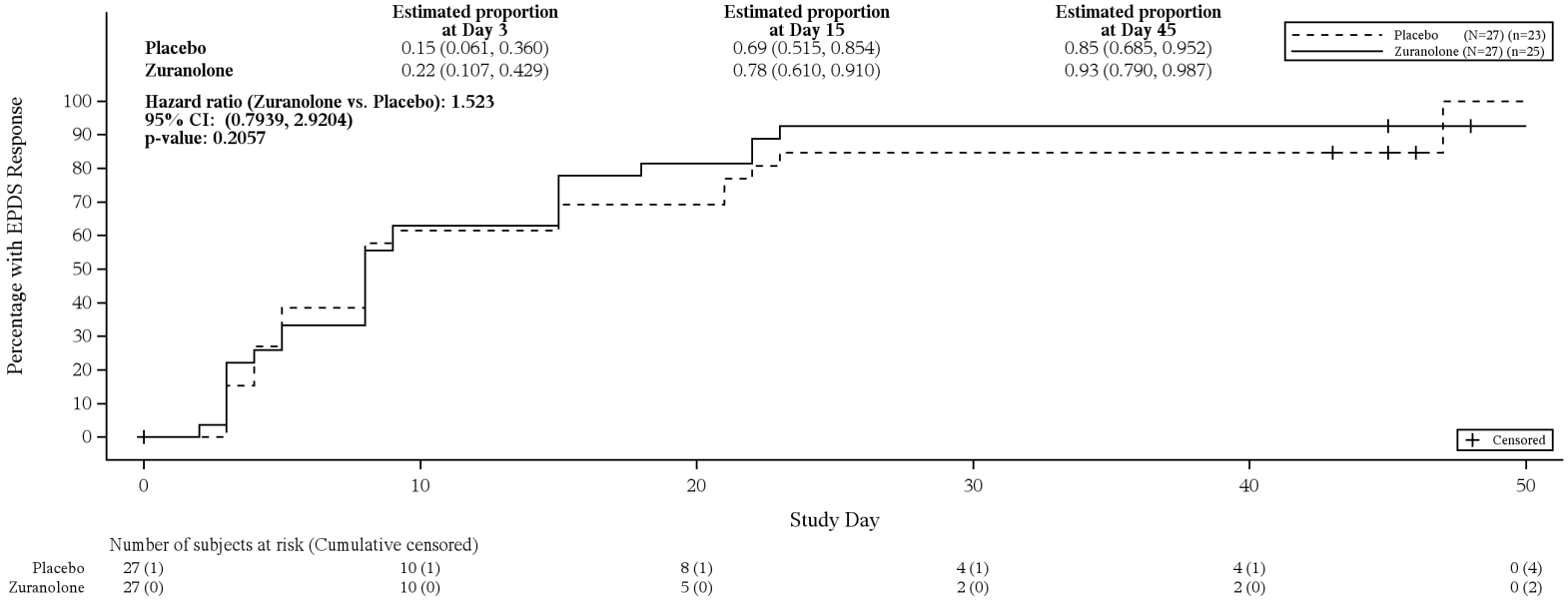
NOTE 3: The estimated proportion of subjects with event are based on Kaplan-Meier product limit method. Hazard ratio, 95% confidence interval and p-value are based on Cox proportional hazard model adjusted for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline EPDS total score, study, and treatment. Model covariate antidepressant use at baseline is removed from antidepressant use at baseline subgroup analysis.

Source: biib125/v_a/amnog_kmplots/f-epds-resp15-tte-pl-by.sas:f-epds-resp15-tte-pl-by-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 08JAN2026

Kaplan-Meier Plot for Time to First Edinburgh Postpartum Depression Scale (EPDS) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Subgroup: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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History of PPD = Recurrent Episode



Abbreviations: N=number of evaluable subjects; n=number of subjects with response.

NOTE 1: Subjects with non-missing EPDS total score at Baseline are included in the analysis. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

NOTE 2: EPDS response is defined as 4.5 points (15% of total scale range 0-30) or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

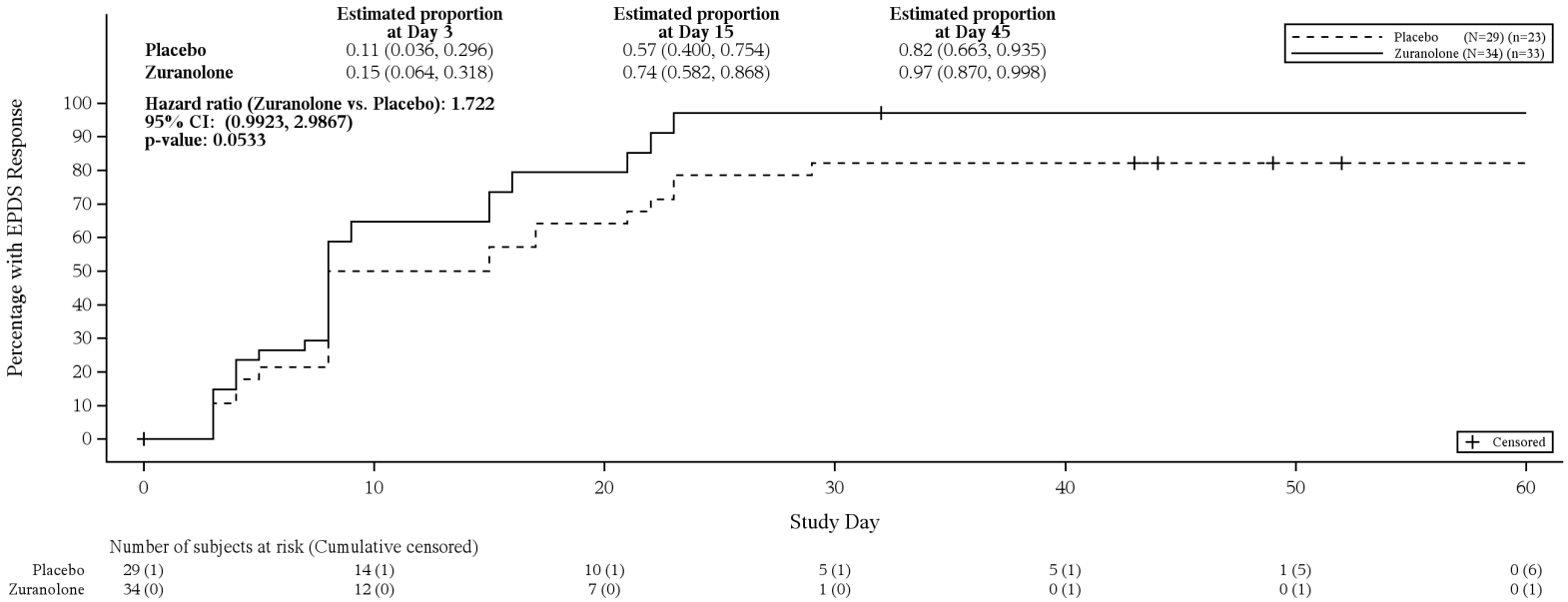
NOTE 3: The estimated proportion of subjects with event are based on Kaplan-Meier product limit method. Hazard ratio, 95% confidence interval and p-value are based on Cox proportional hazard model adjusted for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline EPDS total score, study, and treatment. Model covariate antidepressant use at baseline is removed from antidepressant use at baseline subgroup analysis.

Source: biib125/v_a/amnog_kmplots/f-epds-resp15-tte-pl-by.sas:f-epds-resp15-tte-pl-by-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 08JAN2026

Kaplan-Meier Plot for Time to First Edinburgh Postpartum Depression Scale (EPDS) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Subgroup: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score) = <20



Abbreviations: N=number of evaluable subjects; n=number of subjects with response.

NOTE 1: Subjects with non-missing EPDS total score at Baseline are included in the analysis. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

NOTE 2: EPDS response is defined as 4.5 points (15% of total scale range 0-30) or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

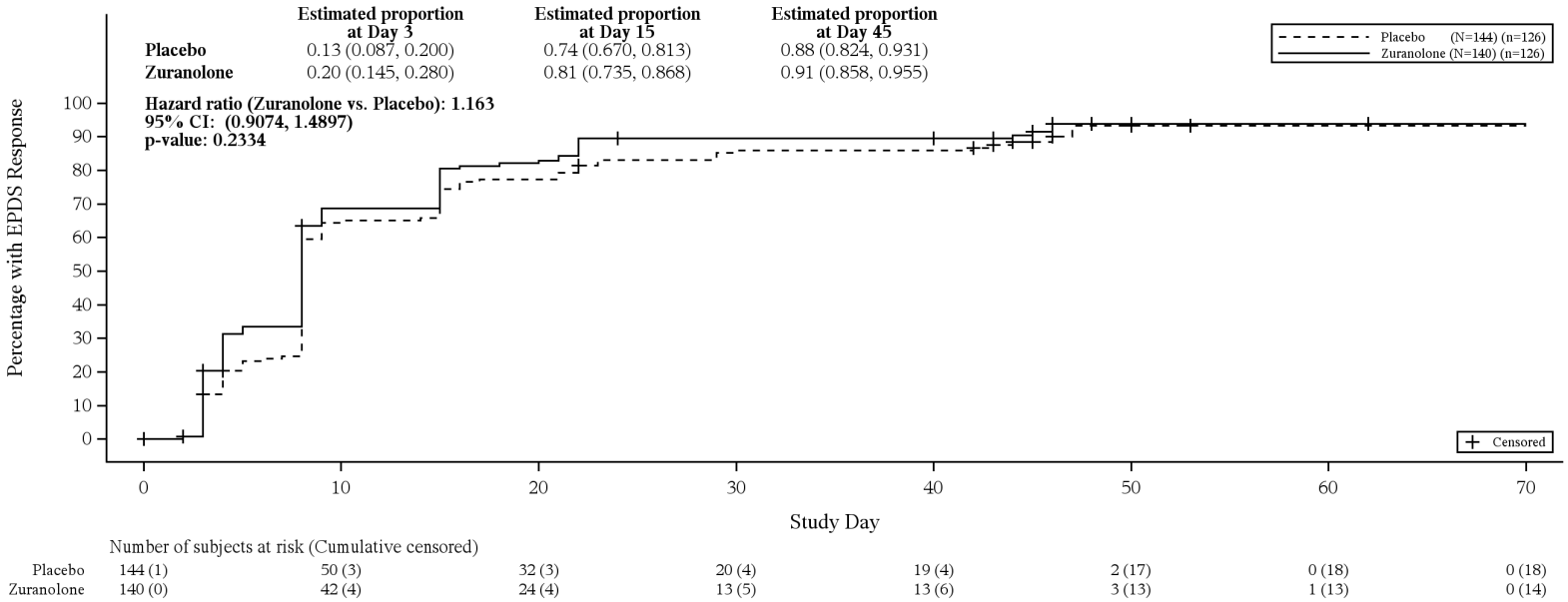
NOTE 3: The estimated proportion of subjects with event are based on Kaplan-Meier product limit method. Hazard ratio, 95% confidence interval and p-value are based on Cox proportional hazard model adjusted for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline EPDS total score, study, and treatment. Model covariate antidepressant use at baseline is removed from antidepressant use at baseline subgroup analysis.

Source: biib125/v_a/amnog_kmplots/f-epds-resp15-tte-pl-by.sas:f-epds-resp15-tte-pl-by-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 08JAN2026

Kaplan-Meier Plot for Time to First Edinburgh Postpartum Depression Scale (EPDS) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Subgroup: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score) = >=20



Abbreviations: N=number of evaluable subjects; n=number of subjects with response.

NOTE 1: Subjects with non-missing EPDS total score at Baseline are included in the analysis. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

NOTE 2: EPDS response is defined as 4.5 points (15% of total scale range 0-30) or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

NOTE 3: The estimated proportion of subjects with event are based on Kaplan-Meier product limit method. Hazard ratio, 95% confidence interval and p-value are based on Cox proportional hazard model adjusted for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline EPDS total score, study, and treatment. Model covariate antidepressant use at baseline is removed from antidepressant use at baseline subgroup analysis.

Source: biib125/v_a/amnog_kmplots/f-epds-resp15-tte-pl-by.sas:f-epds-resp15-tte-pl-by-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 08JAN2026

2.3.3 Verschlechterung

2.3.3.1 Responder-Analysen

2.3.3.1 .1 ITT-Population

Summary of Edinburgh Postpartum Depression Scale (EPDS) Worsening (>=15% of total scale range increase from baseline): Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 1 of 5

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=177)	Zuranolone (N =176)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	173	174
Day 3		
Number of subjects with worsening, n (%) [2]	6 (3.5)	0
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	7 (4.0)	5 (2.9)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.08
95% CI for the RR		(0.004, 1.347)
p-value for RR		0.0790
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.07
95% CI for the OR		(0.004, 1.321)
p-value for OR		0.0766
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.03
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.064, -0.005)
p-value for ARR		0.0209

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline EPDS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure. Relative risk, odds ratio, and absolute risk reduction are estimated from the same GEE model with "Log", "Logit", and "Identity" link function respectively. NE indicates not estimable due to model not converging.
NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
[1] Number of subjects with non-missing EPDS total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.
[2] Number of subjects with a EPDS worsening (4.5 points (15% of total scale range 0-30) or greater increase in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no worsening". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-epds-wors15-pl-ovr.sas:t-epds-wors15-pl-ovr-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 17JUL2025

Summary of Edinburgh Postpartum Depression Scale (EPDS) Worsening (>=15% of total scale range increase from baseline): Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 2 of 5

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=177)	Zuranolone (N =176)
Day 8		
Number of subjects with worsening, n (%) [2]	1 (0.6)	1 (0.6)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	4 (2.3)	6 (3.4)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.99
95% CI for the RR		(0.063, 15.769)
p-value for RR		0.9967
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.99
95% CI for the OR		(0.062, 16.023)
p-value for OR		0.9967
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.00
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.016, 0.016)
p-value for ARR		0.9967

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline EPDS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure. Relative risk, odds ratio, and absolute risk reduction are estimated from the same GEE model with "Log", "Logit", and "Identity" link function respectively. NE indicates not estimable due to model not converging.
NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
[1] Number of subjects with non-missing EPDS total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.
[2] Number of subjects with a EPDS worsening (4.5 points (15% of total scale range 0-30) or greater increase in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no worsening". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-epds-wors15-pl-ovr.sas:t-epds-wors15-pl-ovr-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 17JUL2025

Summary of Edinburgh Postpartum Depression Scale (EPDS) Worsening (>=15% of total scale range increase from baseline): Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=177)	Zuranolone (N =176)
Day 15		
Number of subjects with worsening, n (%) [2]	1 (0.6)	0
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	11 (6.4)	9 (5.2)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.33
95% CI for the RR		(0.014, 8.080)
p-value for RR		0.4979
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.33
95% CI for the OR		(0.013, 8.145)
p-value for OR		0.4975
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.01
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.022, 0.010)
p-value for ARR		0.4760

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline EPDS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure. Relative risk, odds ratio, and absolute risk reduction are estimated from the same GEE model with "Log", "Logit", and "Identity" link function respectively. NE indicates not estimable due to model not converging.
NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
[1] Number of subjects with non-missing EPDS total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.
[2] Number of subjects with a EPDS worsening (4.5 points (15% of total scale range 0-30) or greater increase in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no worsening". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-epds-wors15-pl-ovr.sas:t-epds-wors15-pl-ovr-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 17JUL2025

Summary of Edinburgh Postpartum Depression Scale (EPDS) Worsening (>=15% of total scale range increase from baseline): Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 4 of 5

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=177)	Zuranolone (N =176)
Day 21		
Number of subjects with worsening, n (%) [2]	0	0
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	19 (11.0)	16 (9.2)

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline EPDS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure. Relative risk, odds ratio, and absolute risk reduction are estimated from the same GEE model with "Log", "Logit", and "Identity" link function respectively. NE indicates not estimable due to model not converging.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing EPDS total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a EPDS worsening (4.5 points (15% of total scale range 0-30) or greater increase in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no worsening". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-epds-wors15-pl-ovr.sas:t-epds-wors15-pl-ovr-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 17JUL2025

Summary of Edinburgh Postpartum Depression Scale (EPDS) Worsening (>=15% of total scale range increase from baseline): Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=177)	Zuranolone (N =176)
Day 45		
Number of subjects with worsening, n (%) [2]	2 (1.2)	1 (0.6)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	19 (11.0)	17 (9.8)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.50
95% CI for the RR		(0.045, 5.432)
p-value for RR		0.5667
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.49
95% CI for the OR		(0.044, 5.501)
p-value for OR		0.5665
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.01
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.025, 0.014)
p-value for ARR		0.5588

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline EPDS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure. Relative risk, odds ratio, and absolute risk reduction are estimated from the same GEE model with "Log", "Logit", and "Identity" link function respectively. NE indicates not estimable due to model not converging.
NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
[1] Number of subjects with non-missing EPDS total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.
[2] Number of subjects with a EPDS worsening (4.5 points (15% of total scale range 0-30) or greater increase in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no worsening". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-epds-wors15-pl-ovr.sas:t-epds-wors15-pl-ovr-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 17JUL2025

2.3.3.1 .2 Subgruppen

2.3.3.1 .2 .1 Interaktionstest

Summary of Edinburgh Postpartum Depression Scale (EPDS) Worsening (>=15% of total scale range increase from baseline): Treatment by Subgroup Interaction: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 1 of 6

Subgroup Subgroup Category	Placebo (N=177)	Zuranolone (N=176)	p-value for Treatment by Subgroup Interaction Test
Number of evaluable subjects	173	174	
Number of subjects with response at Day 15, n (%)	1 (0.6)	0	
Number of subjects with response at Day 45, n (%)	2 (1.2)	1 (0.6)	
Age Group (years)			NA
Day 15			
18 - 24, n / N (%)	0/37	0/36	
25 - 45, n / N (%)	1/136 (0.7)	0/138	
Day 45			
18 - 24, n / N (%)	1/37 (2.7)	0/36	
25 - 45, n / N (%)	1/136 (0.7)	1/138 (0.7)	

NOTE 1: p-value is derived using Method 1, which is the first among the three sequentially evaluated methods to yield an estimate without any warnings or errors. Method 1: Generalized Estimating Equations (GEE) with covariates including antidepressant use at baseline, baseline EPDS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, subgroup, subgroup-by-treatment interaction, subgroup-by-time point interaction, time point-by-study interaction, time point-by-treatment interaction, and subgroup-by-time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance, "Log" link function, and the binomial distribution. Method 2: Same as Method 1 but with a Poisson distribution. Method 3: Same as Method 2 but excluding the subgroup-by-time point-by-treatment covariate. NA indicates criteria not met for subgroup/interaction analysis.
NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
NOTE 3: EPDS worsening is defined as 4.5 points (15% of total scale range 0-30) or greater increase in total score from baseline.
NOTE 4: n / N (%) = number of evaluable subjects with worsening in the subgroup / number of evaluable subjects in the subgroup and (n / N *100%).
(a), (b), and (c) represent p-values from interaction tests comparing BMI groups: <=24.9 vs 25-29.9, <=24.9 vs >=30, and 25-29.9 vs >=30 respectively.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-epds-wors15-pl-int.sas:t-epds-wors15-pl-int-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 17JUL2025

Summary of Edinburgh Postpartum Depression Scale (EPDS) Worsening (>=15% of total scale range increase from baseline): Treatment by Subgroup Interaction: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 2 of 6

Subgroup Subgroup Category	Placebo (N=177)	Zuranolone (N=176)	p-value for Treatment by Subgroup Interaction Test
Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score Category, by median of baseline HAMD-17 total score			NA
Day 15			
<28, n / N (%)	1/54 (1.9)	0/63	
>=28, n / N (%)	0/119	0/111	
Day 45			
<28, n / N (%)	0/54	1/63 (1.6)	
>=28, n / N (%)	2/119 (1.7)	0/111	
Race Group (Black or African American, White)			NA
Day 15			
Black or African American, n / N (%)	1/50 (2.0)	0/56	
White, n / N (%)	0/109	0/112	
Day 45			
Black or African American, n / N (%)	0/50	0/56	
White, n / N (%)	2/109 (1.8)	1/112 (0.9)	

NOTE 1: p-value is derived using Method 1, which is the first among the three sequentially evaluated methods to yield an estimate without any warnings or errors. Method 1: Generalized Estimating Equations (GEE) with covariates including antidepressant use at baseline, baseline EPDS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, subgroup, subgroup-by-treatment interaction, subgroup-by-time point interaction, time point-by-study interaction, time point-by-treatment interaction, and subgroup-by-time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance, "Log" link function, and the binomial distribution. Method 2: Same as Method 1 but with a Poisson distribution. Method 3: Same as Method 2 but excluding the subgroup-by-time point-by-treatment covariate. NA indicates criteria not met for subgroup/interaction analysis.
NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
NOTE 3: EPDS worsening is defined as 4.5 points (15% of total scale range 0-30) or greater increase in total score from baseline.
NOTE 4: n / N (%) = number of evaluable subjects with worsening in the subgroup / number of evaluable subjects in the subgroup and (n / N *100%).
(a), (b), and (c) represent p-values from interaction tests comparing BMI groups: <=24.9 vs 25-29.9, <=24.9 vs >=30, and 25-29.9 vs >=30 respectively.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-epds-wors15-pl-int.sas:t-epds-wors15-pl-int-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 17JUL2025

Summary of Edinburgh Postpartum Depression Scale (EPDS) Worsening (>=15% of total scale range increase from baseline): Treatment by Subgroup Interaction: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Subgroup Subgroup Category	Placebo (N=177)	Zuranolone (N=176)	p-value for Treatment by Subgroup Interaction Test
Antidepressant Use at Baseline			NA
Day 15			
Yes, n / N (%)	0/28	0/31	
No, n / N (%)	1/145 (0.7)	0/143	
Day 45			
Yes, n / N (%)	1/28 (3.6)	1/31 (3.2)	
No, n / N (%)	1/145 (0.7)	0/143	

NOTE 1: p-value is derived using Method 1, which is the first among the three sequentially evaluated methods to yield an estimate without any warnings or errors. Method 1: Generalized Estimating Equations (GEE) with covariates including antidepressant use at baseline, baseline EPDS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, subgroup, subgroup-by-treatment interaction, subgroup-by-time point interaction, time point-by-study interaction, time point-by-treatment interaction, and subgroup-by-time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance, "Log" link function, and the binomial distribution. Method 2: Same as Method 1 but with a Poisson distribution. Method 3: Same as Method 2 but excluding the subgroup-by-time point-by-treatment covariate. NA indicates criteria not met for subgroup/interaction analysis.
NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
NOTE 3: EPDS worsening is defined as 4.5 points (15% of total scale range 0-30) or greater increase in total score from baseline.
NOTE 4: n / N (%) = number of evaluable subjects with worsening in the subgroup / number of evaluable subjects in the subgroup and (n / N *100%).
(a), (b), and (c) represent p-values from interaction tests comparing BMI groups: <=24.9 vs 25-29.9, <=24.9 vs >=30, and 25-29.9 vs >=30 respectively.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-epds-wors15-pl-int.sas:t-epds-wors15-pl-int-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 17JUL2025

Summary of Edinburgh Postpartum Depression Scale (EPDS) Worsening (>=15% of total scale range increase from baseline): Treatment by Subgroup Interaction: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Subgroup Subgroup Category	Placebo (N=177)	Zuranolone (N=176)	p-value for Treatment by Subgroup Interaction Test
BMI (kg/m^2) Group			NA(a) NA(b) NA(c)
Day 15			
<=24.9, n / N (%)	0/43	0/33	
25-29.9, n / N (%)	0/54	0/45	
>=30, n / N (%)	1/76 (1.3)	0/95	
Day 45			
<=24.9, n / N (%)	0/43	0/33	
25-29.9, n / N (%)	0/54	0/45	
>=30, n / N (%)	2/76 (2.6)	1/95 (1.1)	

NOTE 1: p-value is derived using Method 1, which is the first among the three sequentially evaluated methods to yield an estimate without any warnings or errors. Method 1: Generalized Estimating Equations (GEE) with covariates including antidepressant use at baseline, baseline EPDS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, subgroup, subgroup-by-treatment interaction, subgroup-by-time point interaction, time point-by-study interaction, time point-by-treatment interaction, and subgroup-by-time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance, "Log" link function, and the binomial distribution. Method 2: Same as Method 1 but with a Poisson distribution. Method 3: Same as Method 2 but excluding the subgroup-by-time point-by-treatment covariate. NA indicates criteria not met for subgroup/interaction analysis.
NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
NOTE 3: EPDS worsening is defined as 4.5 points (15% of total scale range 0-30) or greater increase in total score from baseline.
NOTE 4: n / N (%) = number of evaluable subjects with worsening in the subgroup / number of evaluable subjects in the subgroup and (n / N *100%).
(a), (b), and (c) represent p-values from interaction tests comparing BMI groups: <=24.9 vs 25-29.9, <=24.9 vs >=30, and 25-29.9 vs >=30 respectively.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-epds-wors15-pl-int.sas:t-epds-wors15-pl-int-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 17JUL2025

Summary of Edinburgh Postpartum Depression Scale (EPDS) Worsening (>=15% of total scale range increase from baseline): Treatment by Subgroup Interaction: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 5 of 6

Subgroup Subgroup Category	Placebo (N=177)	Zuranolone (N=176)	p-value for Treatment by Subgroup Interaction Test
Onset of PPD			NA
Day 15			
3rd Trimester, n / N (%)	0/63	0/66	
Postpartum, n / N (%)	1/110 (0.9)	0/108	
Day 45			
3rd Trimester, n / N (%)	1/63 (1.6)	0/66	
Postpartum, n / N (%)	1/110 (0.9)	1/108 (0.9)	
Family History of PPD			NA
Day 15			
Yes, n / N (%)	0/26	0/31	
No/Unknown, n / N (%)	1/147 (0.7)	0/143	
Day 45			
Yes, n / N (%)	0/26	0/31	
No/Unknown, n / N (%)	2/147 (1.4)	1/143 (0.7)	

NOTE 1: p-value is derived using Method 1, which is the first among the three sequentially evaluated methods to yield an estimate without any warnings or errors. Method 1: Generalized Estimating Equations (GEE) with covariates including antidepressant use at baseline, baseline EPDS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, subgroup, subgroup-by-treatment interaction, subgroup-by-time point interaction, time point-by-study interaction, time point-by-treatment interaction, and subgroup-by-time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance, "Log" link function, and the binomial distribution. Method 2: Same as Method 1 but with a Poisson distribution. Method 3: Same as Method 2 but excluding the subgroup-by-time point-by-treatment covariate. NA indicates criteria not met for subgroup/interaction analysis.
NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
NOTE 3: EPDS worsening is defined as 4.5 points (15% of total scale range 0-30) or greater increase in total score from baseline.
NOTE 4: n / N (%) = number of evaluable subjects with worsening in the subgroup / number of evaluable subjects in the subgroup and (n / N *100%).
(a), (b), and (c) represent p-values from interaction tests comparing BMI groups: <=24.9 vs 25-29.9, <=24.9 vs >=30, and 25-29.9 vs >=30 respectively.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-epds-wors15-pl-int.sas:t-epds-wors15-pl-int-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 17JUL2025

Summary of Edinburgh Postpartum Depression Scale (EPDS) Worsening (>=15% of total scale range increase from baseline): Treatment by Subgroup Interaction: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 6 of 6

Subgroup Subgroup Category	Placebo (N=177)	Zuranolone (N=176)	p-value for Treatment by Subgroup Interaction Test
History of PPD			NA
Day 15			
1st Episode, n / N (%)	1/146 (0.7)	0/147	
Recurrent Episode, n / N (%)	0/27	0/27	
Day 45			
1st Episode, n / N (%)	1/146 (0.7)	0/147	
Recurrent Episode, n / N (%)	1/27 (3.7)	1/27 (3.7)	
Depression with Elevated Anxiety , by Baseline HAMA Total Score			NA
Day 15			
<20, n / N (%)	0/29	0/34	
>=20, n / N (%)	1/144 (0.7)	0/140	
Day 45			
<20, n / N (%)	0/29	0/34	
>=20, n / N (%)	2/144 (1.4)	1/140 (0.7)	

NOTE 1: p-value is derived using Method 1, which is the first among the three sequentially evaluated methods to yield an estimate without any warnings or errors. Method 1: Generalized Estimating Equations (GEE) with covariates including antidepressant use at baseline, baseline EPDS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, subgroup, subgroup-by-treatment interaction, subgroup-by-time point interaction, time point-by-study interaction, time point-by-treatment interaction, and subgroup-by-time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance, "Log" link function, and the binomial distribution. Method 2: Same as Method 1 but with a Poisson distribution. Method 3: Same as Method 2 but excluding the subgroup-by-time point-by-treatment covariate. NA indicates criteria not met for subgroup/interaction analysis.
NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
NOTE 3: EPDS worsening is defined as 4.5 points (15% of total scale range 0-30) or greater increase in total score from baseline.
NOTE 4: n / N (%) = number of evaluable subjects with worsening in the subgroup / number of evaluable subjects in the subgroup and (n / N *100%).
(a), (b), and (c) represent p-values from interaction tests comparing BMI groups: <=24.9 vs 25-29.9, <=24.9 vs >=30, and 25-29.9 vs >=30 respectively.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-epds-wors15-pl-int.sas:t-epds-wors15-pl-int-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 17JUL2025

2.3.3.1 .2 .2 Subgruppenanalysen

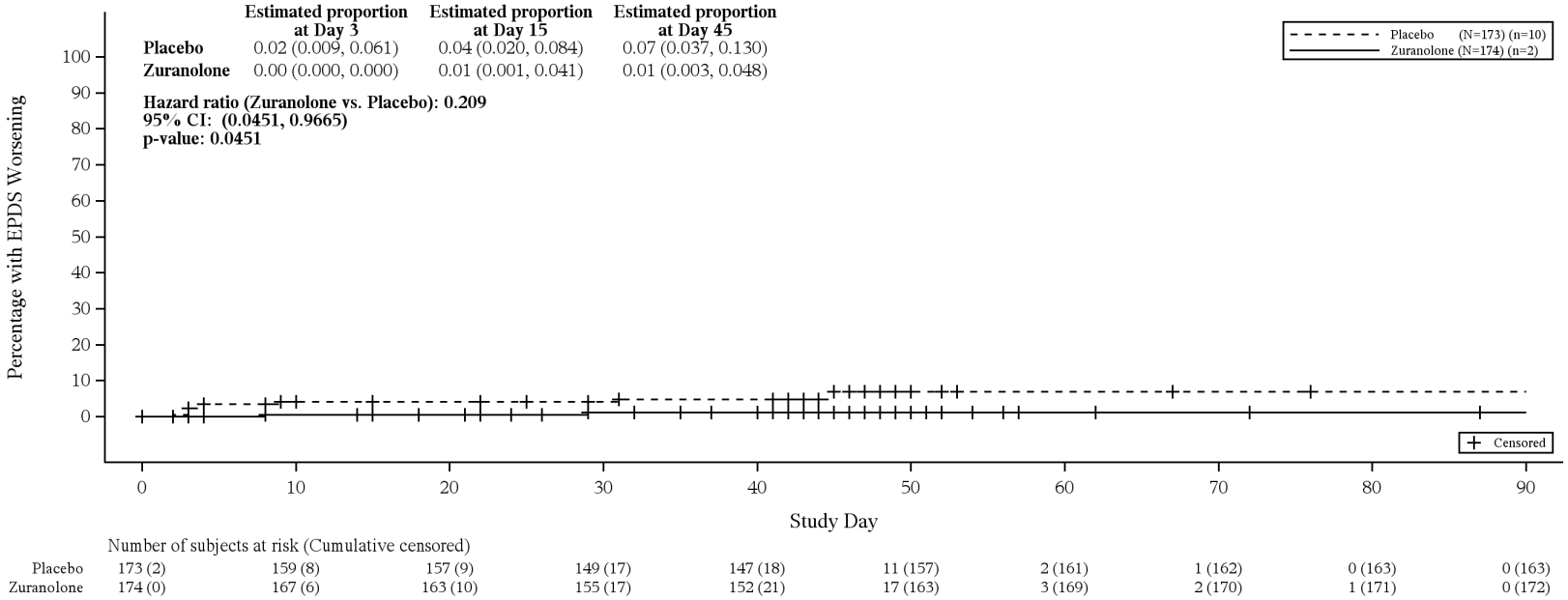
Nicht zutreffend.

2.3.3.2 TTE-Analysen

2.3.3.2 .1 ITT-Population

Kaplan-Meier Plot for Time to First Edinburgh Postpartum Depression Scale (EPDS) Worsening (>=15% of total scale range increase from baseline): Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 1 of 1



Abbreviations: N=number of evaluable subjects; n=number of subjects with worsening.
NOTE 1: Subjects with non-missing EPDS total score at Baseline are included in the analysis. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.
NOTE 2: EPDS worsening is defined as 4.5 points (15% of total scale range 0-30) or greater increase in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.
NOTE 3: The estimated proportion of subjects with event are based on Kaplan-Meier product limit method. Hazard ratio, 95% confidence interval and p-value are based on Cox proportional hazard model adjusted for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline EPDS total score, study, and treatment.
Source: biib125/v_a/amnog_kmplots/f-epds-wors15-tte-pl-ovr.sas:f-epds-wors15-tte-pl-ovr-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 12DEC2025

Summary of Time to First Edinburgh Postpartum Depression Scale (EPDS) Worsening (>=15% of total scale range increase from baseline): Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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	Placebo (N=177)	Zuranolone (N=176)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	173	174
Number of subjects with response, n (%) [2]	10 (5.8)	2 (1.1)
Time to first EPDS worsening (days) [3]		
25th percentile - Q1 (95% CI)	NE (NE, NE)	NE (NE, NE)
50th percentile - median (95% CI)	NE (NE, NE)	NE (NE, NE)
75th percentile - Q3 (95% CI)	NE (NE, NE)	NE (NE, NE)
HR - Hazard Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo) [4]		0.209
95% CI for the HR		(0.0451 , 0.9665)
p-value for the HR		0.0451

NOTE 1: EPDS worsening is defined as 4.5 points (15% of total scale range 0-30) or greater increase in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing EPDS total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a EPDS worsening. The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

[3] Kaplan-Meier estimates. NE=not estimable.

[4] From Cox proportional hazards model with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline EPDS total score, study, and treatment.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-epds-wors15-tte-pl-ovr.sas:t-epds-wors15-tte-pl-ovr-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 17JUL2025

2.3.3.2 .2 Subgruppen

2.3.3.2 .2 .1 Interaktionstest

Summary of Time to First Edinburgh Postpartum Depression Scale (EPDS) Worsening (>=15% of total scale range increase from baseline): Treatment by Subgroup Interaction: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 1 of 2

Subgroup Subgroup Category	Placebo (N=177)	Zuranolone (N=176)	p-value for Treatment by Subgroup Interaction Test
Number of evaluable subjects	173	174	
Number of subjects with response, n (%)	10 (5.8)	2 (1.1)	
Age Group (years)			
18 - 24, n / N (%)	3/37 (8.1)	0/36	NA
25 - 45, n / N (%)	7/136 (5.1)	2/138 (1.4)	
Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score Category, by median of baseline HAMD-17 total score			
<28, n / N (%)	7/54 (13.0)	1/63 (1.6)	NA
>=28, n / N (%)	3/119 (2.5)	1/111 (0.9)	
Race Group (Black or African American, White)			
Black or African American, n / N (%)	3/50 (6.0)	0/56	NA
White, n / N (%)	7/109 (6.4)	2/112 (1.8)	
Antidepressant Use at Baseline			
Yes, n / N (%)	3/28 (10.7)	2/31 (6.5)	NA
No, n / N (%)	7/145 (4.8)	0/143	

NOTE 1: p-value is based on the Cox proportional hazards model with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline EPDS total score, study, treatment, subgroup, and subgroup-by-treatment interaction. NA indicates criteria not met for subgroup/interaction analysis.
NOTE 2: EPDS worsening is defined as 4.5 points (15% of total scale range 0-30) or greater increase in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.
NOTE 3: n / N (%) = number of evaluable subjects with worsening in the subgroup / number of evaluable subjects in the subgroup and (n / N *100%).
(a), (b), and (c) represent p-values from interaction tests comparing BMI groups: <=24.9 vs 25-29.9, <=24.9 vs >=30, and 25-29.9 vs >=30 respectively.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-epds-wors15-tte-pl-int.sas:t-epds-wors15-tte-pl-int-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 17JUL2025

Summary of Time to First Edinburgh Postpartum Depression Scale (EPDS) Worsening (>=15% of total scale range increase from baseline): Treatment by Subgroup Interaction: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 2 of 2

Subgroup Subgroup Category	Placebo (N=177)	Zuranolone (N=176)	p-value for Treatment by Subgroup Interaction Test
BMI (kg/m^2) Group			
<=24.9, n / N (%)	2/43 (4.7)	0/33	NA(a)
25-29.9, n / N (%)	3/54 (5.6)	0/45	NA(b)
>=30, n / N (%)	5/76 (6.6)	2/95 (2.1)	NA(c)
Onset of PPD			
3rd Trimester, n / N (%)	3/63 (4.8)	0/66	NA
Postpartum, n / N (%)	7/110 (6.4)	2/108 (1.9)	
Family History of PPD			
Yes, n / N (%)	4/26 (15.4)	0/31	NA
No/Unknown, n / N (%)	6/147 (4.1)	2/143 (1.4)	
History of PPD			
1st Episode, n / N (%)	7/146 (4.8)	0/147	NA
Recurrent Episode, n / N (%)	3/27 (11.1)	2/27 (7.4)	
Depression with Elevated Anxiety , by Baseline HAMA Total Score			
<20, n / N (%)	0/29	0/34	0.9996
>=20, n / N (%)	10/144 (6.9)	2/140 (1.4)	

NOTE 1: p-value is based on the Cox proportional hazards model with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline EPDS total score, study, treatment, subgroup, and subgroup-by-treatment interaction. NA indicates criteria not met for subgroup/interaction analysis.
NOTE 2: EPDS worsening is defined as 4.5 points (15% of total scale range 0-30) or greater increase in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.
NOTE 3: n / N (%) = number of evaluable subjects with worsening in the subgroup / number of evaluable subjects in the subgroup and (n / N *100%).
(a), (b), and (c) represent p-values from interaction tests comparing BMI groups: <=24.9 vs 25-29.9, <=24.9 vs >=30, and 25-29.9 vs >=30 respectively.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-epds-wors15-tte-pl-int.sas:t-epds-wors15-tte-pl-int-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 17JUL2025

2.3.3.2 .2 .2 Subgruppenanalysen

Nicht zutreffend.

2.3.3.2 .2 .3 Kaplan-Meier-Plots

Nicht zutreffend.

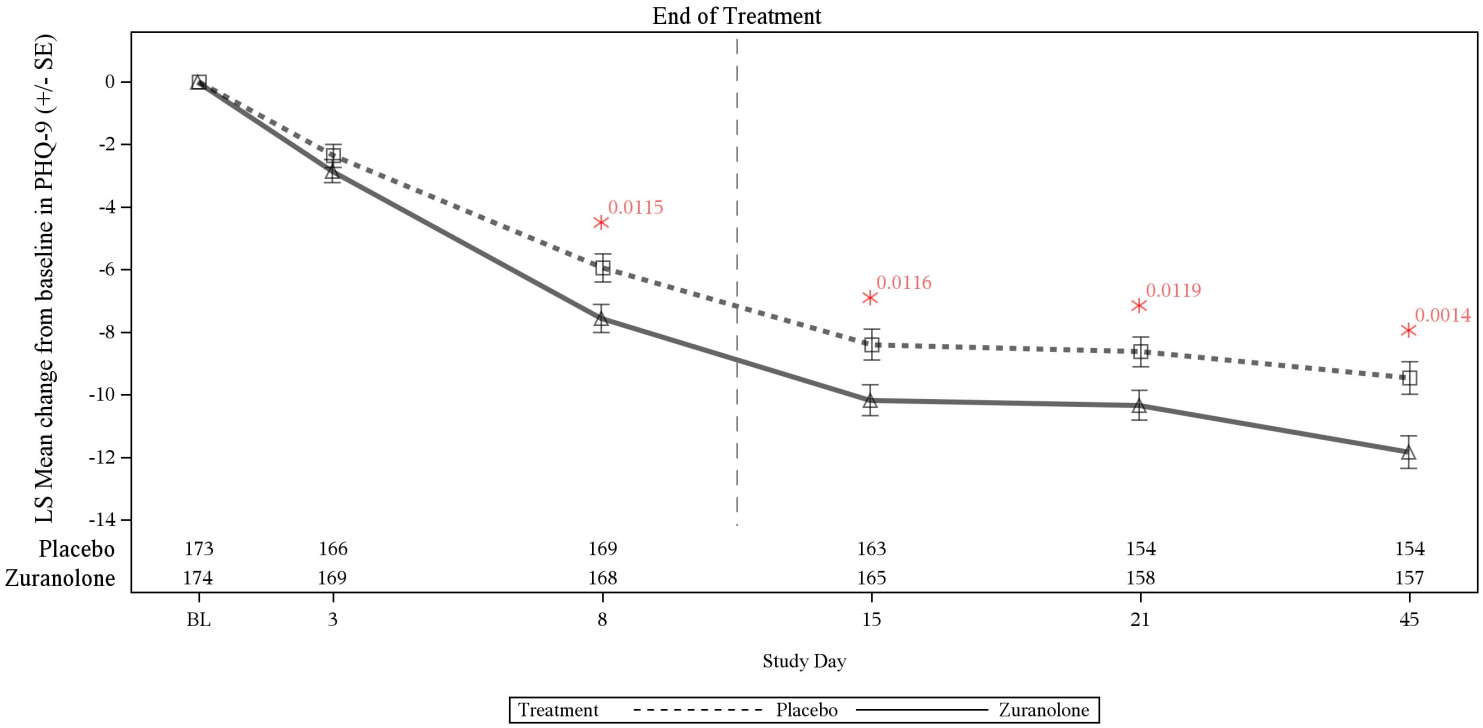
2.4 PHQ-9

2.4.1 MMRM

2.4.1.1 ITT-Population

Line Plot of LS Mean (+/- SE) Change from Baseline in Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) Total Score over Time: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 1 of 1



Abbreviations: LS = Least-squares; SE = Standard error; BL = Baseline; * = $p < 0.05$.
NOTE 1: Model used is the Mixed Model for Repeated Measures (MMRM) with antidepressant use at baseline, baseline PHQ-9 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction as fixed effects with unstructured covariance structure.
NOTE 2: The MMRM analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
NOTE 3: The PHQ-9 total score was calculated as the sum of the 9 individual item scores. A lower value indicates better outcome.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/f-phq9-mmrm-pl-ovr.sas:f-phq9-mmrm-pl-ovr-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 17JUL2025

Model-based Results on Change from Baseline in Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) Total Score: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 1 of 3

	Placebo (N=177)	Zuranolone (N=176)
Day 3		
n	166	169
LS Mean (SE)	-2.36 (0.373)	-2.85 (0.370)
95% CI for the LS Mean	-3.09, -1.62	-3.58, -2.12
Difference (Zuranolone - Placebo)		
LS Mean (SE)		-0.49 (0.526)
95% CI for the LS Mean		-1.52, 0.54
p-value		0.3518
Hedges' g (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.102
95% CI for Hedges' g		-0.3160, 0.1126
Day 8		
n	169	168
LS Mean (SE)	-5.94 (0.451)	-7.56 (0.451)
95% CI for the LS Mean	-6.83, -5.05	-8.45, -6.68
Difference (Zuranolone - Placebo)		
LS Mean (SE)		-1.62 (0.638)
95% CI for the LS Mean		-2.88, -0.37
p-value		0.0115
Hedges' g (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.276
95% CI for Hedges' g		-0.4908, -0.0617

NOTE 1: Model used is the Mixed Model for Repeated Measures (MMRM) with antidepressant use at baseline, baseline PHQ-9 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction as fixed effects with unstructured covariance structure.
NOTE 2: The MMRM analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
NOTE 3: The PHQ-9 total score was calculated as the sum of the 9 individual item scores. A lower value indicates better outcome.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-phq9-mmrm-pl-ovr.sas:t-phq9-mmrm-pl-ovr-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 17JUL2025

Model-based Results on Change from Baseline in Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) Total Score: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 2 of 3

	Placebo (N=177)	Zuranolone (N=176)
Day 15		
n	163	165
LS Mean (SE)	-8.39 (0.497)	-10.17 (0.494)
95% CI for the LS Mean	-9.37, -7.41	-11.14, -9.20
Difference (Zuranolone - Placebo)		
LS Mean (SE)		-1.78 (0.701)
95% CI for the LS Mean		-3.16, -0.40
p-value		0.0116
Hedges' g (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.280
95% CI for Hedges' g		-0.4973, -0.0623
Day 21		
n	154	158
LS Mean (SE)	-8.62 (0.480)	-10.33 (0.476)
95% CI for the LS Mean	-9.56, -7.68	-11.27, -9.39
Difference (Zuranolone - Placebo)		
LS Mean (SE)		-1.71 (0.675)
95% CI for the LS Mean		-3.04, -0.38
p-value		0.0119
Hedges' g (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.286
95% CI for Hedges' g		-0.5089, -0.0628

NOTE 1: Model used is the Mixed Model for Repeated Measures (MMRM) with antidepressant use at baseline, baseline PHQ-9 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction as fixed effects with unstructured covariance structure.
NOTE 2: The MMRM analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
NOTE 3: The PHQ-9 total score was calculated as the sum of the 9 individual item scores. A lower value indicates better outcome.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-phq9-mmrm-pl-ovr.sas:t-phq9-mmrm-pl-ovr-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 17JUL2025

Model-based Results on Change from Baseline in Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) Total Score: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 3 of 3

	Placebo (N=177)	Zuranolone (N=176)
Day 45		
n	154	157
LS Mean (SE)	-9.45 (0.523)	-11.82 (0.519)
95% CI for the LS Mean	-10.48, -8.42	-12.84, -10.80
Difference (Zuranolone - Placebo)		
LS Mean (SE)		-2.37 (0.737)
95% CI for the LS Mean		-3.83, -0.92
p-value		0.0014
Hedges' g (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.364
95% CI for Hedges' g		-0.5886, -0.1403

NOTE 1: Model used is the Mixed Model for Repeated Measures (MMRM) with antidepressant use at baseline, baseline PHQ-9 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction as fixed effects with unstructured covariance structure.
NOTE 2: The MMRM analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
NOTE 3: The PHQ-9 total score was calculated as the sum of the 9 individual item scores. A lower value indicates better outcome.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-phq9-mmrm-pl-ovr.sas:t-phq9-mmrm-pl-ovr-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 17JUL2025

2.4.1.2 Subgruppen

2.4.1.2 .1 Interaktionstest

Model-based Results on Change from Baseline in Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) Total Score: Treatment by Subgroup Interaction: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 1 of 2

Subgroup Subgroup Category	Placebo (N=177)	Zuranolone (N=176)	p-value for Treatment by Subgroup Interaction Test
Age Group (years)			
18 - 24	37	36	0.6433
25 - 45	136	138	
Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score Category, by median of baseline HAMD-17 total score			
<28	54	63	0.7589
>=28	119	111	
Race Group (Black or African American, White)			
Black or African American	50	56	0.3526
White	109	112	
Antidepressant Use at Baseline			
Yes	28	31	0.6356
No	145	143	

NOTE 1: p-value is based on the Mixed Model for Repeated Measures (MMRM) with antidepressant use at baseline, baseline PHQ-9 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, subgroup, subgroup-by-treatment interaction, subgroup-by-time point interaction, time point-by-study interaction, time point-by-treatment interaction, and subgroup-by-time point-by-treatment interaction as fixed effects with unstructured covariance structure. NA indicates criteria not met for subgroup/interaction analysis.
NOTE 2: The MMRM analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
NOTE 3: The PHQ-9 total score was calculated as the sum of the 9 individual item scores. A lower value indicates better outcome.
(a), (b), and (c) represent p-values from interaction tests comparing BMI groups: <=24.9 vs 25-29.9, <=24.9 vs >=30, and 25-29.9 vs >=30 respectively.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-phq9-mmrm-pl-int.sas:t-phq9-mmrm-pl-int-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 17JUL2025

Model-based Results on Change from Baseline in Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) Total Score: Treatment by Subgroup Interaction: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Subgroup Subgroup Category	Placebo (N=177)	Zuranolone (N=176)	p-value for Treatment by Subgroup Interaction Test
BMI (kg/m^2) Group			
<=24.9	43	33	0.2442(a)
25-29.9	54	45	0.6837(b)
>=30	76	95	0.3342(c)
Onset of PPD			
3rd Trimester	63	66	0.6016
Postpartum	110	108	
Family History of PPD			
Yes	26	31	0.2263
No/Unknown	147	143	
History of PPD			
1st Episode	146	147	0.8226
Recurrent Episode	27	27	
Depression with Elevated Anxiety , by Baseline HAMA Total Score			
<20	29	34	0.7491
>=20	144	140	

NOTE 1: p-value is based on the Mixed Model for Repeated Measures (MMRM) with antidepressant use at baseline, baseline PHQ-9 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, subgroup, subgroup-by-treatment interaction, subgroup-by-time point interaction, time point-by-study interaction, time point-by-treatment interaction, and subgroup-by-time point-by-treatment interaction as fixed effects with unstructured covariance structure. NA indicates criteria not met for subgroup/interaction analysis.
NOTE 2: The MMRM analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
NOTE 3: The PHQ-9 total score was calculated as the sum of the 9 individual item scores. A lower value indicates better outcome.
(a), (b), and (c) represent p-values from interaction tests comparing BMI groups: <=24.9 vs 25-29.9, <=24.9 vs >=30, and 25-29.9 vs >=30 respectively.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-phq9-mmrm-pl-int.sas:t-phq9-mmrm-pl-int-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 17JUL2025

2.4.1.2 .2 Subgruppenanalysen

2.4.1.2 .2 .1 Alter

Model-based Results on Change from Baseline in Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) Total Score by Age Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 1 of 6

Age Group (years) = 18-24

	Placebo (N=39)	**Zuranolone (N=37)**
Day 3		
n	37	35
LS Mean (SE)	-3.43 (0.873)	-2.90 (0.895)
95% CI for the LS Mean	-5.17, -1.69	-4.68, -1.11
Difference (Zuranolone - Placebo)		
LS Mean (SE)		0.54 (1.265)
95% CI for the LS Mean		-1.99, 3.06
p-value		0.6729
Hedges' g (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.099
95% CI for Hedges' g		-0.3635, 0.5613
Day 8		
n	37	36
LS Mean (SE)	-6.21 (1.029)	-8.36 (1.044)
95% CI for the LS Mean	-8.27, -4.16	-10.44, -6.27
Difference (Zuranolone - Placebo)		
LS Mean (SE)		-2.14 (1.482)
95% CI for the LS Mean		-5.10, 0.82
p-value		0.1530
Hedges' g (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.335
95% CI for Hedges' g		-0.7967, 0.1274

NOTE 1: Model used is the Mixed Model for Repeated Measures (MMRM) with antidepressant use at baseline, baseline PHQ-9 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction as fixed effects with unstructured covariance structure.
NOTE 2: The MMRM analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
NOTE 3: The PHQ-9 total score was calculated as the sum of the 9 individual item scores. A lower value indicates better outcome.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-phq9-mmrm-pl-by.sas:t-phq9-mmrm-pl-by-age-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Model-based Results on Change from Baseline in Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) Total Score by Age Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 2 of 6

Age Group (years) = 18-24

	Placebo (N=39)	Zuranolone (N=37)
Day 15		
n	37	36
LS Mean (SE)	-8.36 (1.129)	-9.51 (1.147)
95% CI for the LS Mean	-10.61, -6.11	-11.80, -7.23
Difference (Zuranolone - Placebo)		
LS Mean (SE)		-1.15 (1.627)
95% CI for the LS Mean		-4.40, 2.09
p-value		0.4806
Hedges' g (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.164
95% CI for Hedges' g		-0.6239, 0.2953
Day 21		
n	34	34
LS Mean (SE)	-8.89 (1.022)	-10.66 (1.031)
95% CI for the LS Mean	-10.93, -6.86	-12.72, -8.61
Difference (Zuranolone - Placebo)		
LS Mean (SE)		-1.77 (1.472)
95% CI for the LS Mean		-4.71, 1.17
p-value		0.2335
Hedges' g (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.288
95% CI for Hedges' g		-0.7661, 0.1896

NOTE 1: Model used is the Mixed Model for Repeated Measures (MMRM) with antidepressant use at baseline, baseline PHQ-9 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction as fixed effects with unstructured covariance structure.
NOTE 2: The MMRM analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
NOTE 3: The PHQ-9 total score was calculated as the sum of the 9 individual item scores. A lower value indicates better outcome.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-phq9-mmrm-pl-by.sas:t-phq9-mmrm-pl-by-age-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Model-based Results on Change from Baseline in Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) Total Score by Age Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Age Group (years) = 18-24

	Placebo (N=39)	Zuranolone (N=37)
Day 45		
n	36	34
LS Mean (SE)	-8.29 (1.102)	-11.77 (1.126)
95% CI for the LS Mean	-10.49, -6.10	-14.02, -9.53
Difference (Zuranolone - Placebo)		
LS Mean (SE)		-3.48 (1.596)
95% CI for the LS Mean		-6.66, -0.29
p-value		0.0327
Hedges' g (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.515
95% CI for Hedges' g		-0.9918, -0.0390

NOTE 1: Model used is the Mixed Model for Repeated Measures (MMRM) with antidepressant use at baseline, baseline PHQ-9 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction as fixed effects with unstructured covariance structure.
NOTE 2: The MMRM analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
NOTE 3: The PHQ-9 total score was calculated as the sum of the 9 individual item scores. A lower value indicates better outcome.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-phq9-mmrm-pl-by.sas:t-phq9-mmrm-pl-by-age-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Model-based Results on Change from Baseline in Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) Total Score by Age Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Age Group (years) = 25-45

	Placebo (N=138)	Zuranolone (N=139)
Day 3		
n	129	134
LS Mean (SE)	-2.12 (0.411)	-2.81 (0.404)
95% CI for the LS Mean	-2.93, -1.30	-3.60, -2.01
Difference (Zuranolone - Placebo)		
LS Mean (SE)		-0.69 (0.576)
95% CI for the LS Mean		-1.83, 0.44
p-value		0.2291
Hedges' g (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.148
95% CI for Hedges' g		-0.3904, 0.0938
Day 8		
n	132	132
LS Mean (SE)	-5.97 (0.502)	-7.26 (0.499)
95% CI for the LS Mean	-6.96, -4.98	-8.25, -6.28
Difference (Zuranolone - Placebo)		
LS Mean (SE)		-1.29 (0.709)
95% CI for the LS Mean		-2.69, 0.10
p-value		0.0694
Hedges' g (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.224
95% CI for Hedges' g		-0.4658, 0.0182

NOTE 1: Model used is the Mixed Model for Repeated Measures (MMRM) with antidepressant use at baseline, baseline PHQ-9 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction as fixed effects with unstructured covariance structure.
NOTE 2: The MMRM analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
NOTE 3: The PHQ-9 total score was calculated as the sum of the 9 individual item scores. A lower value indicates better outcome.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-phq9-mmrm-pl-by.sas:t-phq9-mmrm-pl-by-age-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Model-based Results on Change from Baseline in Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) Total Score by Age Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Age Group (years) = 25-45

	Placebo (N=138)	Zuranolone (N=139)
Day 15		
n	126	129
LS Mean (SE)	-8.50 (0.557)	-10.27 (0.551)
95% CI for the LS Mean	-9.60, -7.41	-11.35, -9.18
Difference (Zuranolone - Placebo)		
LS Mean (SE)		-1.76 (0.784)
95% CI for the LS Mean		-3.31, -0.22
p-value		0.0254
Hedges' g (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.281
95% CI for Hedges' g		-0.5276, -0.0342
Day 21		
n	120	124
LS Mean (SE)	-8.66 (0.546)	-10.15 (0.539)
95% CI for the LS Mean	-9.74, -7.59	-11.21, -9.08
Difference (Zuranolone - Placebo)		
LS Mean (SE)		-1.48 (0.768)
95% CI for the LS Mean		-3.00, 0.03
p-value		0.0547
Hedges' g (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.246
95% CI for Hedges' g		-0.4984, 0.0055

NOTE 1: Model used is the Mixed Model for Repeated Measures (MMRM) with antidepressant use at baseline, baseline PHQ-9 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction as fixed effects with unstructured covariance structure.
NOTE 2: The MMRM analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
NOTE 3: The PHQ-9 total score was calculated as the sum of the 9 individual item scores. A lower value indicates better outcome.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-phq9-mmrm-pl-by.sas:t-phq9-mmrm-pl-by-age-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Model-based Results on Change from Baseline in Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) Total Score by Age Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Age Group (years) = 25-45

	Placebo (N=138)	Zuranolone (N=139)
Day 45		
n	118	123
LS Mean (SE)	-9.90 (0.596)	-11.78 (0.587)
95% CI for the LS Mean	-11.07, -8.72	-12.93, -10.62
Difference (Zuranolone - Placebo)		
LS Mean (SE)		-1.88 (0.838)
95% CI for the LS Mean		-3.53, -0.23
p-value		0.0258
Hedges' g (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.288
95% CI for Hedges' g		-0.5418, -0.0341

NOTE 1: Model used is the Mixed Model for Repeated Measures (MMRM) with antidepressant use at baseline, baseline PHQ-9 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction as fixed effects with unstructured covariance structure.
NOTE 2: The MMRM analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
NOTE 3: The PHQ-9 total score was calculated as the sum of the 9 individual item scores. A lower value indicates better outcome.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-phq9-mmrm-pl-by.sas:t-phq9-mmrm-pl-by-age-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

2.4.1.2 .2 .2 Schwere der Erkrankung

Model-based Results on Change from Baseline in Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) Total Score by Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 1 of 6

Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score Category < 28 (Median of Baseline HAM-D Total Score)

	Placebo (N=54)	Zuranolone (N=63)
Day 3		
n	52	58
LS Mean (SE)	-2.13 (0.573)	-2.36 (0.540)
95% CI for the LS Mean	-3.27, -0.99	-3.43, -1.29
Difference (Zuranolone - Placebo)		
LS Mean (SE)		-0.23 (0.787)
95% CI for the LS Mean		-1.79, 1.33
p-value		0.7707
Hedges' g (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.055
95% CI for Hedges' g		-0.4298, 0.3190
Day 8		
n	54	61
LS Mean (SE)	-5.84 (0.820)	-6.75 (0.768)
95% CI for the LS Mean	-7.46, -4.21	-8.28, -5.23
Difference (Zuranolone - Placebo)		
LS Mean (SE)		-0.92 (1.125)
95% CI for the LS Mean		-3.15, 1.31
p-value		0.4176
Hedges' g (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.151
95% CI for Hedges' g		-0.5177, 0.2157

NOTE 1: Model used is the Mixed Model for Repeated Measures (MMRM) with antidepressant use at baseline, baseline PHQ-9 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction as fixed effects with unstructured covariance structure.
NOTE 2: The MMRM analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
NOTE 3: The PHQ-9 total score was calculated as the sum of the 9 individual item scores. A lower value indicates better outcome.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-phq9-mmrm-pl-by.sas:t-phq9-mmrm-pl-by-hamd-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Model-based Results on Change from Baseline in Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) Total Score by Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score Category < 28 (Median of Baseline HAM-D Total Score)

	Placebo (N=54)	Zuranolone (N=63)
Day 15		
n	52	60
LS Mean (SE)	-8.28 (0.943)	-9.64 (0.876)
95% CI for the LS Mean	-10.15, -6.42	-11.38, -7.91
Difference (Zuranolone - Placebo)		
LS Mean (SE)		-1.36 (1.289)
95% CI for the LS Mean		-3.91, 1.20
p-value		0.2940
Hedges' g (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.198
95% CI for Hedges' g		-0.5707, 0.1738
Day 21		
n	49	59
LS Mean (SE)	-8.16 (0.908)	-9.74 (0.837)
95% CI for the LS Mean	-9.96, -6.36	-11.40, -8.08
Difference (Zuranolone - Placebo)		
LS Mean (SE)		-1.58 (1.235)
95% CI for the LS Mean		-4.02, 0.87
p-value		0.2044
Hedges' g (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.245
95% CI for Hedges' g		-0.6252, 0.1352

NOTE 1: Model used is the Mixed Model for Repeated Measures (MMRM) with antidepressant use at baseline, baseline PHQ-9 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction as fixed effects with unstructured covariance structure.
NOTE 2: The MMRM analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
NOTE 3: The PHQ-9 total score was calculated as the sum of the 9 individual item scores. A lower value indicates better outcome.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-phq9-mmrm-pl-by.sas:t-phq9-mmrm-pl-by-hamd-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Model-based Results on Change from Baseline in Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) Total Score by Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score Category < 28 (Median of Baseline HAM-D Total Score)

	Placebo (N=54)	Zuranolone (N=63)
Day 45		
n	49	58
LS Mean (SE)	-8.27 (0.996)	-11.02 (0.920)
95% CI for the LS Mean	-10.25, -6.30	-12.85, -9.20
Difference (Zuranolone - Placebo)		
LS Mean (SE)		-2.75 (1.357)
95% CI for the LS Mean		-5.44, -0.06
p-value		0.0452
Hedges' g (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.390
95% CI for Hedges' g		-0.7743, -0.0065

NOTE 1: Model used is the Mixed Model for Repeated Measures (MMRM) with antidepressant use at baseline, baseline PHQ-9 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction as fixed effects with unstructured covariance structure.
NOTE 2: The MMRM analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
NOTE 3: The PHQ-9 total score was calculated as the sum of the 9 individual item scores. A lower value indicates better outcome.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-phq9-mmrm-pl-by.sas:t-phq9-mmrm-pl-by-hamd-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Model-based Results on Change from Baseline in Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) Total Score by Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score Category >= 28 (Median of Baseline HAM-D Total Score)

	Placebo (N=119)	Zuranolone (N=111)
Day 3		
n	114	111
LS Mean (SE)	-2.48 (0.480)	-3.10 (0.489)
95% CI for the LS Mean	-3.43, -1.54	-4.06, -2.14
Difference (Zuranolone - Placebo)		
LS Mean (SE)		-0.62 (0.685)
95% CI for the LS Mean		-1.97, 0.74
p-value		0.3700
Hedges' g (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.119
95% CI for Hedges' g		-0.3810, 0.1422
Day 8		
n	115	107
LS Mean (SE)	-6.03 (0.544)	-7.99 (0.563)
95% CI for the LS Mean	-7.10, -4.95	-9.10, -6.88
Difference (Zuranolone - Placebo)		
LS Mean (SE)		-1.96 (0.783)
95% CI for the LS Mean		-3.50, -0.42
p-value		0.0130
Hedges' g (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.335
95% CI for Hedges' g		-0.6002, -0.0700

NOTE 1: Model used is the Mixed Model for Repeated Measures (MMRM) with antidepressant use at baseline, baseline PHQ-9 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction as fixed effects with unstructured covariance structure.
NOTE 2: The MMRM analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
NOTE 3: The PHQ-9 total score was calculated as the sum of the 9 individual item scores. A lower value indicates better outcome.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-phq9-mmrm-pl-by.sas:t-phq9-mmrm-pl-by-hamd-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Model-based Results on Change from Baseline in Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) Total Score by Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score Category >= 28 (Median of Baseline HAM-D Total Score)

	Placebo (N=119)	Zuranolone (N=111)
Day 15		
n	111	105
LS Mean (SE)	-8.45 (0.586)	-10.42 (0.604)
95% CI for the LS Mean	-9.61, -7.30	-11.61, -9.23
Difference (Zuranolone - Placebo)		
LS Mean (SE)		-1.97 (0.842)
95% CI for the LS Mean		-3.63, -0.31
p-value		0.0202
Hedges' g (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.317
95% CI for Hedges' g		-0.5859, -0.0489
Day 21		
n	105	99
LS Mean (SE)	-8.86 (0.567)	-10.63 (0.585)
95% CI for the LS Mean	-9.98, -7.75	-11.78, -9.48
Difference (Zuranolone - Placebo)		
LS Mean (SE)		-1.76 (0.815)
95% CI for the LS Mean		-3.37, -0.16
p-value		0.0316
Hedges' g (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.302
95% CI for Hedges' g		-0.5781, -0.0259

NOTE 1: Model used is the Mixed Model for Repeated Measures (MMRM) with antidepressant use at baseline, baseline PHQ-9 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction as fixed effects with unstructured covariance structure.
NOTE 2: The MMRM analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
NOTE 3: The PHQ-9 total score was calculated as the sum of the 9 individual item scores. A lower value indicates better outcome.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-phq9-mmrm-pl-by.sas:t-phq9-mmrm-pl-by-hamd-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Model-based Results on Change from Baseline in Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) Total Score by Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score Category >= 28 (Median of Baseline HAM-D Total Score)

	Placebo (N=119)	Zuranolone (N=111)
Day 45		
n	105	99
LS Mean (SE)	-9.96 (0.615)	-12.23 (0.634)
95% CI for the LS Mean	-11.17, -8.75	-13.48, -10.98
Difference (Zuranolone - Placebo)		
LS Mean (SE)		-2.28 (0.884)
95% CI for the LS Mean		-4.02, -0.53
p-value		0.0107
Hedges' g (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.360
95% CI for Hedges' g		-0.6363, -0.0828

NOTE 1: Model used is the Mixed Model for Repeated Measures (MMRM) with antidepressant use at baseline, baseline PHQ-9 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction as fixed effects with unstructured covariance structure.
NOTE 2: The MMRM analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
NOTE 3: The PHQ-9 total score was calculated as the sum of the 9 individual item scores. A lower value indicates better outcome.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-phq9-mmrm-pl-by.sas:t-phq9-mmrm-pl-by-hamd-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

2.4.1.2 .2 .3 Abstammung

Model-based Results on Change from Baseline in Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) Total Score by Race Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 1 of 6

Race Group = Black or African American

	Placebo (N=53)	Zuranolone (N=57)
Day 3		
n	48	54
LS Mean (SE)	-2.80 (0.797)	-3.35 (0.750)
95% CI for the LS Mean	-4.39, -1.22	-4.84, -1.86
Difference (Zuranolone - Placebo)		
LS Mean (SE)		-0.54 (1.095)
95% CI for the LS Mean		-2.72, 1.63
p-value		0.6203
Hedges' g (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.098
95% CI for Hedges' g		-0.4869, 0.2912
Day 8		
n	47	54
LS Mean (SE)	-6.11 (0.901)	-8.27 (0.840)
95% CI for the LS Mean	-7.90, -4.33	-9.94, -6.60
Difference (Zuranolone - Placebo)		
LS Mean (SE)		-2.15 (1.234)
95% CI for the LS Mean		-4.60, 0.29
p-value		0.0839
Hedges' g (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.346
95% CI for Hedges' g		-0.7397, 0.0481

NOTE 1: Model used is the Mixed Model for Repeated Measures (MMRM) with antidepressant use at baseline, baseline PHQ-9 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction as fixed effects with unstructured covariance structure.
NOTE 2: The MMRM analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
NOTE 3: The PHQ-9 total score was calculated as the sum of the 9 individual item scores. A lower value indicates better outcome.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-phq9-mmrm-pl-by.sas:t-phq9-mmrm-pl-by-race-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Model-based Results on Change from Baseline in Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) Total Score by Race Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Race Group = Black or African American

	Placebo (N=53)	Zuranolone (N=57)
Day 15		
n	45	52
LS Mean (SE)	-8.70 (1.006)	-10.79 (0.938)
95% CI for the LS Mean	-10.70, -6.71	-12.65, -8.93
Difference (Zuranolone - Placebo)		
LS Mean (SE)		-2.09 (1.378)
95% CI for the LS Mean		-4.82, 0.64
p-value		0.1324
Hedges' g (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.307
95% CI for Hedges' g		-0.7079, 0.0949
Day 21		
n	42	48
LS Mean (SE)	-8.50 (0.925)	-10.74 (0.861)
95% CI for the LS Mean	-10.33, -6.66	-12.46, -9.03
Difference (Zuranolone - Placebo)		
LS Mean (SE)		-2.25 (1.267)
95% CI for the LS Mean		-4.76, 0.27
p-value		0.0791
Hedges' g (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.372
95% CI for Hedges' g		-0.7896, 0.0458

NOTE 1: Model used is the Mixed Model for Repeated Measures (MMRM) with antidepressant use at baseline, baseline PHQ-9 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction as fixed effects with unstructured covariance structure.
NOTE 2: The MMRM analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
NOTE 3: The PHQ-9 total score was calculated as the sum of the 9 individual item scores. A lower value indicates better outcome.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-phq9-mmrm-pl-by.sas:t-phq9-mmrm-pl-by-race-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Model-based Results on Change from Baseline in Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) Total Score by Race Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Race Group = Black or African American

	Placebo (N=53)	Zuranolone (N=57)
Day 45		
n	43	52
LS Mean (SE)	-8.70 (0.948)	-12.84 (0.869)
95% CI for the LS Mean	-10.58, -6.81	-14.56, -11.11
Difference (Zuranolone - Placebo)		
LS Mean (SE)		-4.14 (1.291)
95% CI for the LS Mean		-6.70, -1.58
p-value		0.0018
Hedges' g (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.656
95% CI for Hedges' g		-1.0706, -0.2414

NOTE 1: Model used is the Mixed Model for Repeated Measures (MMRM) with antidepressant use at baseline, baseline PHQ-9 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction as fixed effects with unstructured covariance structure.
NOTE 2: The MMRM analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
NOTE 3: The PHQ-9 total score was calculated as the sum of the 9 individual item scores. A lower value indicates better outcome.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-phq9-mmrm-pl-by.sas:t-phq9-mmrm-pl-by-race-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Model-based Results on Change from Baseline in Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) Total Score by Race Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Race Group = White

	Placebo (N=110)	Zuranolone (N=113)
Day 3		
n	106	110
LS Mean (SE)	-2.00 (0.401)	-2.25 (0.394)
95% CI for the LS Mean	-2.79, -1.21	-3.03, -1.47
Difference (Zuranolone - Placebo)		
LS Mean (SE)		-0.25 (0.562)
95% CI for the LS Mean		-1.36, 0.86
p-value		0.6567
Hedges' g (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.060
95% CI for Hedges' g		-0.3272, 0.2065
Day 8		
n	109	108
LS Mean (SE)	-5.81 (0.543)	-7.01 (0.543)
95% CI for the LS Mean	-6.88, -4.74	-8.08, -5.95
Difference (Zuranolone - Placebo)		
LS Mean (SE)		-1.21 (0.768)
95% CI for the LS Mean		-2.72, 0.31
p-value		0.1172
Hedges' g (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.213
95% CI for Hedges' g		-0.4797, 0.0540

NOTE 1: Model used is the Mixed Model for Repeated Measures (MMRM) with antidepressant use at baseline, baseline PHQ-9 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction as fixed effects with unstructured covariance structure.
NOTE 2: The MMRM analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
NOTE 3: The PHQ-9 total score was calculated as the sum of the 9 individual item scores. A lower value indicates better outcome.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-phq9-mmrm-pl-by.sas:t-phq9-mmrm-pl-by-race-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Model-based Results on Change from Baseline in Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) Total Score by Race Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Race Group = White

	Placebo (N=110)	Zuranolone (N=113)
Day 15		
n	105	107
LS Mean (SE)	-8.19 (0.603)	-9.71 (0.598)
95% CI for the LS Mean	-9.38, -7.00	-10.89, -8.54
Difference (Zuranolone - Placebo)		
LS Mean (SE)		-1.53 (0.849)
95% CI for the LS Mean		-3.20, 0.15
p-value		0.0738
Hedges' g (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.246
95% CI for Hedges' g		-0.5162, 0.0243
Day 21		
n	99	104
LS Mean (SE)	-8.59 (0.595)	-10.25 (0.588)
95% CI for the LS Mean	-9.77, -7.42	-11.40, -9.09
Difference (Zuranolone - Placebo)		
LS Mean (SE)		-1.65 (0.837)
95% CI for the LS Mean		-3.30, -0.00
p-value		0.0495
Hedges' g (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.276
95% CI for Hedges' g		-0.5528, 0.0002

NOTE 1: Model used is the Mixed Model for Repeated Measures (MMRM) with antidepressant use at baseline, baseline PHQ-9 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction as fixed effects with unstructured covariance structure.
NOTE 2: The MMRM analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
NOTE 3: The PHQ-9 total score was calculated as the sum of the 9 individual item scores. A lower value indicates better outcome.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-phq9-mmrm-pl-by.sas:t-phq9-mmrm-pl-by-race-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Model-based Results on Change from Baseline in Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) Total Score by Race Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Race Group = White

	Placebo (N=110)	Zuranolone (N=113)
Day 45		
n	98	100
LS Mean (SE)	-9.84 (0.669)	-11.28 (0.664)
95% CI for the LS Mean	-11.16, -8.53	-12.59, -9.97
Difference (Zuranolone - Placebo)		
LS Mean (SE)		-1.43 (0.943)
95% CI for the LS Mean		-3.29, 0.43
p-value		0.1307
Hedges' g (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.215
95% CI for Hedges' g		-0.4942, 0.0646

NOTE 1: Model used is the Mixed Model for Repeated Measures (MMRM) with antidepressant use at baseline, baseline PHQ-9 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction as fixed effects with unstructured covariance structure.
NOTE 2: The MMRM analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
NOTE 3: The PHQ-9 total score was calculated as the sum of the 9 individual item scores. A lower value indicates better outcome.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-phq9-mmrm-pl-by.sas:t-phq9-mmrm-pl-by-race-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

2.4.1.2 .2 .4 Antidepressiva-Nutzung

Model-based Results on Change from Baseline in Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) Total Score by Baseline Antidepressant Use: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Antidepressant Use at Baseline = Yes

	Placebo (N=28)	Zuranolone (N=31)
Day 3		
n	26	29
LS Mean (SE)	-0.72 (0.756)	-2.81 (0.717)
95% CI for the LS Mean	-2.24, 0.80	-4.25, -1.36
Difference (Zuranolone - Placebo)		
LS Mean (SE)		-2.08 (1.047)
95% CI for the LS Mean		-4.18, 0.02
p-value		0.0519
Hedges' g (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.530
95% CI for Hedges' g		-1.0685, 0.0086
Day 8		
n	28	30
LS Mean (SE)	-5.19 (1.095)	-6.98 (1.048)
95% CI for the LS Mean	-7.39, -3.00	-9.09, -4.88
Difference (Zuranolone - Placebo)		
LS Mean (SE)		-1.79 (1.520)
95% CI for the LS Mean		-4.84, 1.25
p-value		0.2435
Hedges' g (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.306
95% CI for Hedges' g		-0.8237, 0.2123

NOTE 1: Model used is the Mixed Model for Repeated Measures (MMRM) with baseline PHQ-9 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction as fixed effects with unstructured covariance structure.
NOTE 2: The MMRM analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
NOTE 3: The PHQ-9 total score was calculated as the sum of the 9 individual item scores. A lower value indicates better outcome.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-phq9-mmrm-pl-by.sas:t-phq9-mmrm-pl-by-adt-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Model-based Results on Change from Baseline in Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) Total Score by Baseline Antidepressant Use: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Antidepressant Use at Baseline = Yes

	Placebo (N=28)	Zuranolone (N=31)
Day 15		
n	28	29
LS Mean (SE)	-8.09 (1.327)	-9.85 (1.284)
95% CI for the LS Mean	-10.76, -5.43	-12.43, -7.28
Difference (Zuranolone - Placebo)		
LS Mean (SE)		-1.76 (1.850)
95% CI for the LS Mean		-5.47, 1.95
p-value		0.3458
Hedges' g (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.249
95% CI for Hedges' g		-0.7699, 0.2727
Day 21		
n	26	29
LS Mean (SE)	-8.41 (1.221)	-10.06 (1.163)
95% CI for the LS Mean	-10.86, -5.96	-12.39, -7.73
Difference (Zuranolone - Placebo)		
LS Mean (SE)		-1.65 (1.690)
95% CI for the LS Mean		-5.04, 1.74
p-value		0.3342
Hedges' g (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.259
95% CI for Hedges' g		-0.7910, 0.2721

NOTE 1: Model used is the Mixed Model for Repeated Measures (MMRM) with baseline PHQ-9 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction as fixed effects with unstructured covariance structure.
NOTE 2: The MMRM analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
NOTE 3: The PHQ-9 total score was calculated as the sum of the 9 individual item scores. A lower value indicates better outcome.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-phq9-mmrm-pl-by.sas:t-phq9-mmrm-pl-by-adt-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Model-based Results on Change from Baseline in Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) Total Score by Baseline Antidepressant Use: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Antidepressant Use at Baseline = Yes

	Placebo (N=28)	Zuranolone (N=31)
Day 45		
n	25	30
LS Mean (SE)	-8.94 (1.458)	-11.17 (1.368)
95% CI for the LS Mean	-11.86, -6.02	-13.91, -8.43
Difference (Zuranolone - Placebo)		
LS Mean (SE)		-2.23 (2.002)
95% CI for the LS Mean		-6.24, 1.78
p-value		0.2699
Hedges' g (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.298
95% CI for Hedges' g		-0.8312, 0.2361

NOTE 1: Model used is the Mixed Model for Repeated Measures (MMRM) with baseline PHQ-9 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction as fixed effects with unstructured covariance structure.
NOTE 2: The MMRM analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
NOTE 3: The PHQ-9 total score was calculated as the sum of the 9 individual item scores. A lower value indicates better outcome.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-phq9-mmrm-pl-by.sas:t-phq9-mmrm-pl-by-adt-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Model-based Results on Change from Baseline in Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) Total Score by Baseline Antidepressant Use: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Antidepressant Use at Baseline = No

	Placebo (N=149)	Zuranolone (N=145)
Day 3		
n	140	140
LS Mean (SE)	-2.69 (0.420)	-2.81 (0.420)
95% CI for the LS Mean	-3.51, -1.86	-3.64, -1.98
Difference (Zuranolone - Placebo)		
LS Mean (SE)		-0.12 (0.594)
95% CI for the LS Mean		-1.29, 1.04
p-value		0.8335
Hedges' g (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.025
95% CI for Hedges' g		-0.2593, 0.2092
Day 8		
n	141	138
LS Mean (SE)	-6.11 (0.499)	-7.64 (0.503)
95% CI for the LS Mean	-7.09, -5.12	-8.63, -6.65
Difference (Zuranolone - Placebo)		
LS Mean (SE)		-1.53 (0.708)
95% CI for the LS Mean		-2.93, -0.14
p-value		0.0315
Hedges' g (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.258
95% CI for Hedges' g		-0.4938, -0.0225

NOTE 1: Model used is the Mixed Model for Repeated Measures (MMRM) with baseline PHQ-9 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction as fixed effects with unstructured covariance structure.
NOTE 2: The MMRM analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
NOTE 3: The PHQ-9 total score was calculated as the sum of the 9 individual item scores. A lower value indicates better outcome.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-phq9-mmrm-pl-by.sas:t-phq9-mmrm-pl-by-adt-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Model-based Results on Change from Baseline in Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) Total Score by Baseline Antidepressant Use: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Antidepressant Use at Baseline = No

	Placebo (N=149)	Zuranolone (N=145)
Day 15		
n	135	136
LS Mean (SE)	-8.48 (0.538)	-10.19 (0.538)
95% CI for the LS Mean	-9.54, -7.42	-11.25, -9.13
Difference (Zuranolone - Placebo)		
LS Mean (SE)		-1.71 (0.761)
95% CI for the LS Mean		-3.21, -0.21
p-value		0.0253
Hedges' g (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.273
95% CI for Hedges' g		-0.5118, -0.0333
Day 21		
n	128	129
LS Mean (SE)	-8.69 (0.525)	-10.37 (0.526)
95% CI for the LS Mean	-9.72, -7.65	-11.41, -9.34
Difference (Zuranolone - Placebo)		
LS Mean (SE)		-1.68 (0.743)
95% CI for the LS Mean		-3.15, -0.22
p-value		0.0244
Hedges' g (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.282
95% CI for Hedges' g		-0.5274, -0.0359

NOTE 1: Model used is the Mixed Model for Repeated Measures (MMRM) with baseline PHQ-9 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction as fixed effects with unstructured covariance structure.
NOTE 2: The MMRM analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
NOTE 3: The PHQ-9 total score was calculated as the sum of the 9 individual item scores. A lower value indicates better outcome.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-phq9-mmrm-pl-by.sas:t-phq9-mmrm-pl-by-adt-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Model-based Results on Change from Baseline in Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) Total Score by Baseline Antidepressant Use: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Antidepressant Use at Baseline = No

	Placebo (N=149)	Zuranolone (N=145)
Day 45		
n	129	127
LS Mean (SE)	-9.57 (0.557)	-11.95 (0.561)
95% CI for the LS Mean	-10.67, -8.47	-13.06, -10.85
Difference (Zuranolone - Placebo)		
LS Mean (SE)		-2.38 (0.791)
95% CI for the LS Mean		-3.94, -0.83
p-value		0.0028
Hedges' g (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.376
95% CI for Hedges' g		-0.6228, -0.1285

NOTE 1: Model used is the Mixed Model for Repeated Measures (MMRM) with baseline PHQ-9 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction as fixed effects with unstructured covariance structure.
NOTE 2: The MMRM analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
NOTE 3: The PHQ-9 total score was calculated as the sum of the 9 individual item scores. A lower value indicates better outcome.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-phq9-mmrm-pl-by.sas:t-phq9-mmrm-pl-by-adt-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

2.4.1.2 .2 .5 BMI

Model-based Results on Change from Baseline in Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) Total Score by Baseline BMI (kg/m^2)
Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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BMI (kg/m2) Group 2 = <=24.9

	Placebo (N=43)	Zuranolone (N=33)
Day 3		
n	41	33
LS Mean (SE)	-2.22 (0.716)	-1.95 (0.801)
95% CI for the LS Mean	-3.65, -0.79	-3.55, -0.35
Difference (Zuranolone - Placebo)		
LS Mean (SE)		0.28 (1.077)
95% CI for the LS Mean		-1.87, 2.43
p-value		0.7985
Hedges' g (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.059
95% CI for Hedges' g		-0.3991, 0.5178
Day 8		
n	42	31
LS Mean (SE)	-6.17 (0.887)	-5.47 (1.027)
95% CI for the LS Mean	-7.94, -4.40	-7.52, -3.42
Difference (Zuranolone - Placebo)		
LS Mean (SE)		0.70 (1.358)
95% CI for the LS Mean		-2.01, 3.41
p-value		0.6088
Hedges' g (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.120
95% CI for Hedges' g		-0.3440, 0.5850

NOTE 1: Model used is the Mixed Model for Repeated Measures (MMRM) with antidepressant use at baseline, baseline PHQ-9 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction as fixed effects with unstructured covariance structure.
NOTE 2: The MMRM analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
NOTE 3: The PHQ-9 total score was calculated as the sum of the 9 individual item scores. A lower value indicates better outcome.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-phq9-mmrm-pl-by.sas:t-phq9-mmrm-pl-by-bmi-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Model-based Results on Change from Baseline in Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) Total Score by Baseline BMI (kg/m^2)
Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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BMI (kg/m2) Group 2 = <=24.9

	Placebo (N=43)	Zuranolone (N=33)
Day 15		
n	41	31
LS Mean (SE)	-7.78 (0.997)	-7.93 (1.154)
95% CI for the LS Mean	-9.77, -5.79	-10.23, -5.62
Difference (Zuranolone - Placebo)		
LS Mean (SE)		-0.15 (1.527)
95% CI for the LS Mean		-3.20, 2.90
p-value		0.9231
Hedges' g (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.023
95% CI for Hedges' g		-0.4893, 0.4437
Day 21		
n	36	28
LS Mean (SE)	-7.61 (0.845)	-10.15 (0.975)
95% CI for the LS Mean	-9.30, -5.92	-12.10, -8.20
Difference (Zuranolone - Placebo)		
LS Mean (SE)		-2.54 (1.293)
95% CI for the LS Mean		-5.13, 0.05
p-value		0.0540
Hedges' g (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.489
95% CI for Hedges' g		-0.9900, 0.0121

NOTE 1: Model used is the Mixed Model for Repeated Measures (MMRM) with antidepressant use at baseline, baseline PHQ-9 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction as fixed effects with unstructured covariance structure.
NOTE 2: The MMRM analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
NOTE 3: The PHQ-9 total score was calculated as the sum of the 9 individual item scores. A lower value indicates better outcome.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-phq9-mmrm-pl-by.sas:t-phq9-mmrm-pl-by-bmi-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Model-based Results on Change from Baseline in Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) Total Score by Baseline BMI (kg/m^2)
Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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BMI (kg/m2) Group 2 = <=24.9

	Placebo (N=43)	Zuranolone (N=33)
Day 45		
n	40	27
LS Mean (SE)	-8.17 (1.012)	-10.98 (1.209)
95% CI for the LS Mean	-10.19, -6.14	-13.39, -8.56
Difference (Zuranolone - Placebo)		
LS Mean (SE)		-2.81 (1.578)
95% CI for the LS Mean		-5.96, 0.34
p-value		0.0796
Hedges' g (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.438
95% CI for Hedges' g		-0.9322, 0.0554

NOTE 1: Model used is the Mixed Model for Repeated Measures (MMRM) with antidepressant use at baseline, baseline PHQ-9 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction as fixed effects with unstructured covariance structure.
NOTE 2: The MMRM analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
NOTE 3: The PHQ-9 total score was calculated as the sum of the 9 individual item scores. A lower value indicates better outcome.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-phq9-mmrm-pl-by.sas:t-phq9-mmrm-pl-by-bmi-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Model-based Results on Change from Baseline in Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) Total Score by Baseline BMI (kg/m^2)
Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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BMI (kg/m2) Group 2 = 25-29.9

	Placebo (N=54)	Zuranolone (N=45)
Day 3		
n	52	43
LS Mean (SE)	-2.43 (0.678)	-3.93 (0.742)
95% CI for the LS Mean	-3.77, -1.08	-5.40, -2.46
Difference (Zuranolone - Placebo)		
LS Mean (SE)		-1.50 (1.014)
95% CI for the LS Mean		-3.52, 0.51
p-value		0.1416
Hedges' g (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.303
95% CI for Hedges' g		-0.7094, 0.1031
Day 8		
n	52	43
LS Mean (SE)	-5.56 (0.815)	-9.15 (0.890)
95% CI for the LS Mean	-7.18, -3.95	-10.92, -7.38
Difference (Zuranolone - Placebo)		
LS Mean (SE)		-3.59 (1.215)
95% CI for the LS Mean		-6.00, -1.17
p-value		0.0040
Hedges' g (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.603
95% CI for Hedges' g		-1.0162, -0.1902

NOTE 1: Model used is the Mixed Model for Repeated Measures (MMRM) with antidepressant use at baseline, baseline PHQ-9 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction as fixed effects with unstructured covariance structure.
NOTE 2: The MMRM analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
NOTE 3: The PHQ-9 total score was calculated as the sum of the 9 individual item scores. A lower value indicates better outcome.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-phq9-mmrm-pl-by.sas:t-phq9-mmrm-pl-by-bmi-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Model-based Results on Change from Baseline in Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) Total Score by Baseline BMI (kg/m^2)
Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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BMI (kg/m2) Group 2 = 25-29.9

	Placebo (N=54)	Zuranolone (N=45)
Day 15		
n	50	43
LS Mean (SE)	-8.39 (0.926)	-11.30 (0.999)
95% CI for the LS Mean	-10.23, -6.55	-13.28, -9.31
Difference (Zuranolone - Placebo)		
LS Mean (SE)		-2.90 (1.370)
95% CI for the LS Mean		-5.62, -0.18
p-value		0.0368
Hedges' g (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.437
95% CI for Hedges' g		-0.8496, -0.0248
Day 21		
n	47	42
LS Mean (SE)	-9.27 (0.946)	-11.79 (1.014)
95% CI for the LS Mean	-11.15, -7.40	-13.80, -9.77
Difference (Zuranolone - Placebo)		
LS Mean (SE)		-2.51 (1.394)
95% CI for the LS Mean		-5.28, 0.26
p-value		0.0748
Hedges' g (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.379
95% CI for Hedges' g		-0.7993, 0.0405

NOTE 1: Model used is the Mixed Model for Repeated Measures (MMRM) with antidepressant use at baseline, baseline PHQ-9 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction as fixed effects with unstructured covariance structure.
NOTE 2: The MMRM analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
NOTE 3: The PHQ-9 total score was calculated as the sum of the 9 individual item scores. A lower value indicates better outcome.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-phq9-mmrm-pl-by.sas:t-phq9-mmrm-pl-by-bmi-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Model-based Results on Change from Baseline in Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) Total Score by Baseline BMI (kg/m^2)
Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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BMI (kg/m2) Group 2 = 25-29.9

	Placebo (N=54)	Zuranolone (N=45)
Day 45		
n	48	40
LS Mean (SE)	-11.07 (0.933)	-13.15 (1.012)
95% CI for the LS Mean	-12.93, -9.22	-15.17, -11.14
Difference (Zuranolone - Placebo)		
LS Mean (SE)		-2.08 (1.384)
95% CI for the LS Mean		-4.83, 0.67
p-value		0.1364
Hedges' g (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.319
95% CI for Hedges' g		-0.7412, 0.1033

NOTE 1: Model used is the Mixed Model for Repeated Measures (MMRM) with antidepressant use at baseline, baseline PHQ-9 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction as fixed effects with unstructured covariance structure.
NOTE 2: The MMRM analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
NOTE 3: The PHQ-9 total score was calculated as the sum of the 9 individual item scores. A lower value indicates better outcome.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-phq9-mmrm-pl-by.sas:t-phq9-mmrm-pl-by-bmi-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Model-based Results on Change from Baseline in Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) Total Score by Baseline BMI (kg/m^2)
Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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BMI (kg/m2) Group 2 = >=30

	Placebo (N=76)	Zuranolone (N=95)
Day 3		
n	73	92
LS Mean (SE)	-2.43 (0.587)	-2.66 (0.523)
95% CI for the LS Mean	-3.58, -1.27	-3.70, -1.63
Difference (Zuranolone - Placebo)		
LS Mean (SE)		-0.24 (0.787)
95% CI for the LS Mean		-1.79, 1.32
p-value		0.7629
Hedges' g (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.047
95% CI for Hedges' g		-0.3544, 0.2601
Day 8		
n	75	93
LS Mean (SE)	-6.06 (0.688)	-7.55 (0.616)
95% CI for the LS Mean	-7.42, -4.70	-8.77, -6.33
Difference (Zuranolone - Placebo)		
LS Mean (SE)		-1.49 (0.925)
95% CI for the LS Mean		-3.31, 0.34
p-value		0.1096
Hedges' g (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.249
95% CI for Hedges' g		-0.5539, 0.0568

NOTE 1: Model used is the Mixed Model for Repeated Measures (MMRM) with antidepressant use at baseline, baseline PHQ-9 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction as fixed effects with unstructured covariance structure.
NOTE 2: The MMRM analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
NOTE 3: The PHQ-9 total score was calculated as the sum of the 9 individual item scores. A lower value indicates better outcome.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-phq9-mmrm-pl-by.sas:t-phq9-mmrm-pl-by-bmi-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Model-based Results on Change from Baseline in Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) Total Score by Baseline BMI (kg/m^2)
Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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BMI (kg/m2) Group 2 = >=30

	Placebo (N=76)	Zuranolone (N=95)
Day 15		
n	72	90
LS Mean (SE)	-8.72 (0.744)	-10.41 (0.665)
95% CI for the LS Mean	-10.19, -7.25	-11.72, -9.10
Difference (Zuranolone - Placebo)		
LS Mean (SE)		-1.69 (0.999)
95% CI for the LS Mean		-3.66, 0.28
p-value		0.0926
Hedges' g (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.266
95% CI for Hedges' g		-0.5774, 0.0451
Day 21		
n	71	87
LS Mean (SE)	-8.63 (0.715)	-9.71 (0.641)
95% CI for the LS Mean	-10.04, -7.21	-10.98, -8.44
Difference (Zuranolone - Placebo)		
LS Mean (SE)		-1.09 (0.961)
95% CI for the LS Mean		-2.98, 0.81
p-value		0.2605
Hedges' g (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.180
95% CI for Hedges' g		-0.4938, 0.1344

NOTE 1: Model used is the Mixed Model for Repeated Measures (MMRM) with antidepressant use at baseline, baseline PHQ-9 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction as fixed effects with unstructured covariance structure.
NOTE 2: The MMRM analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
NOTE 3: The PHQ-9 total score was calculated as the sum of the 9 individual item scores. A lower value indicates better outcome.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-phq9-mmrm-pl-by.sas:t-phq9-mmrm-pl-by-bmi-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Model-based Results on Change from Baseline in Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) Total Score by Baseline BMI (kg/m^2)
Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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BMI (kg/m2) Group 2 = >=30

	Placebo (N=76)	Zuranolone (N=95)
Day 45		
n	66	89
LS Mean (SE)	-8.91 (0.811)	-11.44 (0.708)
95% CI for the LS Mean	-10.51, -7.31	-12.84, -10.04
Difference (Zuranolone - Placebo)		
LS Mean (SE)		-2.53 (1.077)
95% CI for the LS Mean		-4.66, -0.40
p-value		0.0201
Hedges' g (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.379
95% CI for Hedges' g		-0.7006, -0.0582

NOTE 1: Model used is the Mixed Model for Repeated Measures (MMRM) with antidepressant use at baseline, baseline PHQ-9 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction as fixed effects with unstructured covariance structure.
NOTE 2: The MMRM analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
NOTE 3: The PHQ-9 total score was calculated as the sum of the 9 individual item scores. A lower value indicates better outcome.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-phq9-mmrm-pl-by.sas:t-phq9-mmrm-pl-by-bmi-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

2.4.1.2 .2 .6 Beginn der PPD

Model-based Results on Change from Baseline in Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) Total Score by Onset of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Onset of PPD = 3rd trimester

	Placebo (N=64)	Zuranolone (N=67)
Day 3		
n	60	66
LS Mean (SE)	-3.32 (0.689)	-4.20 (0.658)
95% CI for the LS Mean	-4.68, -1.96	-5.50, -2.90
Difference (Zuranolone - Placebo)		
LS Mean (SE)		-0.88 (0.953)
95% CI for the LS Mean		-2.77, 1.01
p-value		0.3573
Hedges' g (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.164
95% CI for Hedges' g		-0.5140, 0.1864
Day 8		
n	59	64
LS Mean (SE)	-6.30 (0.800)	-8.05 (0.768)
95% CI for the LS Mean	-7.88, -4.71	-9.58, -6.53
Difference (Zuranolone - Placebo)		
LS Mean (SE)		-1.76 (1.110)
95% CI for the LS Mean		-3.96, 0.44
p-value		0.1155
Hedges' g (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.284
95% CI for Hedges' g		-0.6398, 0.0712

NOTE 1: Model used is the Mixed Model for Repeated Measures (MMRM) with antidepressant use at baseline, baseline PHQ-9 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction as fixed effects with unstructured covariance structure.
NOTE 2: The MMRM analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
NOTE 3: The PHQ-9 total score was calculated as the sum of the 9 individual item scores. A lower value indicates better outcome.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-phq9-mmrm-pl-by.sas:t-phq9-mmrm-pl-by-onset-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Model-based Results on Change from Baseline in Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) Total Score by Onset of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Onset of PPD = 3rd trimester

	Placebo (N=64)	Zuranolone (N=67)
Day 15		
n	58	63
LS Mean (SE)	-8.34 (0.873)	-10.14 (0.838)
95% CI for the LS Mean	-10.07, -6.61	-11.80, -8.48
Difference (Zuranolone - Placebo)		
LS Mean (SE)		-1.80 (1.211)
95% CI for the LS Mean		-4.20, 0.60
p-value		0.1400
Hedges' g (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.269
95% CI for Hedges' g		-0.6269, 0.0897
Day 21		
n	55	60
LS Mean (SE)	-8.43 (0.851)	-10.66 (0.816)
95% CI for the LS Mean	-10.12, -6.75	-12.28, -9.04
Difference (Zuranolone - Placebo)		
LS Mean (SE)		-2.23 (1.179)
95% CI for the LS Mean		-4.56, 0.11
p-value		0.0614
Hedges' g (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.350
95% CI for Hedges' g		-0.7188, 0.0185

NOTE 1: Model used is the Mixed Model for Repeated Measures (MMRM) with antidepressant use at baseline, baseline PHQ-9 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction as fixed effects with unstructured covariance structure.
NOTE 2: The MMRM analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
NOTE 3: The PHQ-9 total score was calculated as the sum of the 9 individual item scores. A lower value indicates better outcome.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-phq9-mmrm-pl-by.sas:t-phq9-mmrm-pl-by-onset-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Model-based Results on Change from Baseline in Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) Total Score by Onset of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Onset of PPD = 3rd trimester

	Placebo (N=64)	Zuranolone (N=67)
Day 45		
n	54	57
LS Mean (SE)	-9.64 (0.881)	-12.78 (0.853)
95% CI for the LS Mean	-11.38, -7.89	-14.46, -11.09
Difference (Zuranolone - Placebo)		
LS Mean (SE)		-3.14 (1.227)
95% CI for the LS Mean		-5.57, -0.71
p-value		0.0118
Hedges' g (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.483
95% CI for Hedges' g		-0.8602, -0.1051

NOTE 1: Model used is the Mixed Model for Repeated Measures (MMRM) with antidepressant use at baseline, baseline PHQ-9 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction as fixed effects with unstructured covariance structure.
NOTE 2: The MMRM analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
NOTE 3: The PHQ-9 total score was calculated as the sum of the 9 individual item scores. A lower value indicates better outcome.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-phq9-mmrm-pl-by.sas:t-phq9-mmrm-pl-by-onset-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Model-based Results on Change from Baseline in Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) Total Score by Onset of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Onset of PPD = Postpartum

	Placebo (N=113)	Zuranolone (N=109)
Day 3		
n	106	103
LS Mean (SE)	-1.81 (0.432)	-2.02 (0.438)
95% CI for the LS Mean	-2.66, -0.96	-2.89, -1.16
Difference (Zuranolone - Placebo)		
LS Mean (SE)		-0.22 (0.614)
95% CI for the LS Mean		-1.43, 1.00
p-value		0.7263
Hedges' g (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.048
95% CI for Hedges' g		-0.3195, 0.2229
Day 8		
n	110	104
LS Mean (SE)	-5.73 (0.549)	-7.27 (0.561)
95% CI for the LS Mean	-6.82, -4.65	-8.38, -6.17
Difference (Zuranolone - Placebo)		
LS Mean (SE)		-1.54 (0.785)
95% CI for the LS Mean		-3.09, 0.01
p-value		0.0514
Hedges' g (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.267
95% CI for Hedges' g		-0.5363, 0.0022

NOTE 1: Model used is the Mixed Model for Repeated Measures (MMRM) with antidepressant use at baseline, baseline PHQ-9 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction as fixed effects with unstructured covariance structure.
NOTE 2: The MMRM analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
NOTE 3: The PHQ-9 total score was calculated as the sum of the 9 individual item scores. A lower value indicates better outcome.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-phq9-mmrm-pl-by.sas:t-phq9-mmrm-pl-by-onset-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Model-based Results on Change from Baseline in Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) Total Score by Onset of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Onset of PPD = Postpartum

	Placebo (N=113)	Zuranolone (N=109)
Day 15		
n	105	102
LS Mean (SE)	-8.41 (0.605)	-10.19 (0.614)
95% CI for the LS Mean	-9.60, -7.22	-11.40, -8.98
Difference (Zuranolone - Placebo)		
LS Mean (SE)		-1.79 (0.862)
95% CI for the LS Mean		-3.49, -0.09
p-value		0.0394
Hedges' g (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.287
95% CI for Hedges' g		-0.5611, -0.0133
Day 21		
n	99	98
LS Mean (SE)	-8.71 (0.582)	-10.15 (0.588)
95% CI for the LS Mean	-9.86, -7.56	-11.31, -8.99
Difference (Zuranolone - Placebo)		
LS Mean (SE)		-1.44 (0.827)
95% CI for the LS Mean		-3.08, 0.19
p-value		0.0822
Hedges' g (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.248
95% CI for Hedges' g		-0.5283, 0.0324

NOTE 1: Model used is the Mixed Model for Repeated Measures (MMRM) with antidepressant use at baseline, baseline PHQ-9 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction as fixed effects with unstructured covariance structure.
NOTE 2: The MMRM analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
NOTE 3: The PHQ-9 total score was calculated as the sum of the 9 individual item scores. A lower value indicates better outcome.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-phq9-mmrm-pl-by.sas:t-phq9-mmrm-pl-by-onset-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Model-based Results on Change from Baseline in Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) Total Score by Onset of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Onset of PPD = Postpartum

	Placebo (N=113)	Zuranolone (N=109)
Day 45		
n	100	100
LS Mean (SE)	-9.35 (0.654)	-11.29 (0.659)
95% CI for the LS Mean	-10.64, -8.07	-12.59, -10.00
Difference (Zuranolone - Placebo)		
LS Mean (SE)		-1.94 (0.928)
95% CI for the LS Mean		-3.77, -0.11
p-value		0.0379
Hedges' g (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.294
95% CI for Hedges' g		-0.5731, -0.0157

NOTE 1: Model used is the Mixed Model for Repeated Measures (MMRM) with antidepressant use at baseline, baseline PHQ-9 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction as fixed effects with unstructured covariance structure.
NOTE 2: The MMRM analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
NOTE 3: The PHQ-9 total score was calculated as the sum of the 9 individual item scores. A lower value indicates better outcome.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-phq9-mmrm-pl-by.sas:t-phq9-mmrm-pl-by-onset-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

2.4.1.2 .2 .7 PPD in der Familie

Model-based Results on Change from Baseline in Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) Total Score by Family History of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Family History of PPD = Yes

	Placebo (N=26)	Zuranolone (N=31)
Day 3		
n	25	31
LS Mean (SE)	-2.73 (0.896)	-2.90 (0.802)
95% CI for the LS Mean	-4.53, -0.93	-4.51, -1.29
Difference (Zuranolone - Placebo)		
LS Mean (SE)		-0.17 (1.213)
95% CI for the LS Mean		-2.60, 2.27
p-value		0.8904
Hedges' g (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.037
95% CI for Hedges' g		-0.5636, 0.4902
Day 8		
n	25	31
LS Mean (SE)	-6.87 (1.033)	-6.68 (0.926)
95% CI for the LS Mean	-8.95, -4.80	-8.54, -4.83
Difference (Zuranolone - Placebo)		
LS Mean (SE)		0.19 (1.396)
95% CI for the LS Mean		-2.61, 2.99
p-value		0.8925
Hedges' g (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.036
95% CI for Hedges' g		-0.4909, 0.5629

NOTE 1: Model used is the Mixed Model for Repeated Measures (MMRM) with antidepressant use at baseline, baseline PHQ-9 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction as fixed effects with unstructured covariance structure.
NOTE 2: The MMRM analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
NOTE 3: The PHQ-9 total score was calculated as the sum of the 9 individual item scores. A lower value indicates better outcome.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-phq9-mmrm-pl-by.sas:t-phq9-mmrm-pl-by-fhist-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Model-based Results on Change from Baseline in Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) Total Score by Family History of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Family History of PPD = Yes

	Placebo (N=26)	Zuranolone (N=31)
Day 15		
n	23	30
LS Mean (SE)	-9.83 (1.308)	-9.97 (1.155)
95% CI for the LS Mean	-12.46, -7.21	-12.29, -7.65
Difference (Zuranolone - Placebo)		
LS Mean (SE)		-0.13 (1.755)
95% CI for the LS Mean		-3.66, 3.39
p-value		0.9396
Hedges' g (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.021
95% CI for Hedges' g		-0.5640, 0.5224
Day 21		
n	23	30
LS Mean (SE)	-9.27 (1.236)	-10.62 (1.096)
95% CI for the LS Mean	-11.76, -6.79	-12.83, -8.42
Difference (Zuranolone - Placebo)		
LS Mean (SE)		-1.35 (1.662)
95% CI for the LS Mean		-4.69, 1.99
p-value		0.4203
Hedges' g (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.222
95% CI for Hedges' g		-0.7668, 0.3229

NOTE 1: Model used is the Mixed Model for Repeated Measures (MMRM) with antidepressant use at baseline, baseline PHQ-9 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction as fixed effects with unstructured covariance structure.
NOTE 2: The MMRM analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
NOTE 3: The PHQ-9 total score was calculated as the sum of the 9 individual item scores. A lower value indicates better outcome.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-phq9-mmrm-pl-by.sas:t-phq9-mmrm-pl-by-fhist-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Model-based Results on Change from Baseline in Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) Total Score by Family History of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Family History of PPD = Yes

	Placebo (N=26)	Zuranolone (N=31)
Day 45		
n	22	29
LS Mean (SE)	-11.62 (1.276)	-10.42 (1.125)
95% CI for the LS Mean	-14.18, -9.06	-12.68, -8.15
Difference (Zuranolone - Placebo)		
LS Mean (SE)		1.21 (1.710)
95% CI for the LS Mean		-2.23, 4.64
p-value		0.4839
Hedges' g (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.196
95% CI for Hedges' g		-0.3591, 0.7518

NOTE 1: Model used is the Mixed Model for Repeated Measures (MMRM) with antidepressant use at baseline, baseline PHQ-9 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction as fixed effects with unstructured covariance structure.
NOTE 2: The MMRM analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
NOTE 3: The PHQ-9 total score was calculated as the sum of the 9 individual item scores. A lower value indicates better outcome.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-phq9-mmrm-pl-by.sas:t-phq9-mmrm-pl-by-fhist-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Model-based Results on Change from Baseline in Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) Total Score by Family History of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Family History of PPD = No/Unknown

	Placebo (N=151)	Zuranolone (N=145)
Day 3		
n	141	138
LS Mean (SE)	-2.31 (0.411)	-2.82 (0.416)
95% CI for the LS Mean	-3.12, -1.50	-3.64, -2.00
Difference (Zuranolone - Placebo)		
LS Mean (SE)		-0.51 (0.585)
95% CI for the LS Mean		-1.66, 0.64
p-value		0.3838
Hedges' g (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.104
95% CI for Hedges' g		-0.3390, 0.1307
Day 8		
n	144	137
LS Mean (SE)	-5.80 (0.500)	-7.73 (0.511)
95% CI for the LS Mean	-6.79, -4.82	-8.74, -6.73
Difference (Zuranolone - Placebo)		
LS Mean (SE)		-1.93 (0.715)
95% CI for the LS Mean		-3.34, -0.52
p-value		0.0073
Hedges' g (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.322
95% CI for Hedges' g		-0.5570, -0.0861

NOTE 1: Model used is the Mixed Model for Repeated Measures (MMRM) with antidepressant use at baseline, baseline PHQ-9 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction as fixed effects with unstructured covariance structure.
NOTE 2: The MMRM analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
NOTE 3: The PHQ-9 total score was calculated as the sum of the 9 individual item scores. A lower value indicates better outcome.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-phq9-mmrm-pl-by.sas:t-phq9-mmrm-pl-by-fhist-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Model-based Results on Change from Baseline in Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) Total Score by Family History of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Family History of PPD = No/Unknown

	Placebo (N=151)	Zuranolone (N=145)
Day 15		
n	140	135
LS Mean (SE)	-8.17 (0.538)	-10.18 (0.547)
95% CI for the LS Mean	-9.22, -7.11	-11.26, -9.11
Difference (Zuranolone - Placebo)		
LS Mean (SE)		-2.02 (0.767)
95% CI for the LS Mean		-3.53, -0.51
p-value		0.0091
Hedges' g (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.316
95% CI for Hedges' g		-0.5540, -0.0783
Day 21		
n	131	128
LS Mean (SE)	-8.54 (0.526)	-10.24 (0.533)
95% CI for the LS Mean	-9.58, -7.51	-11.29, -9.19
Difference (Zuranolone - Placebo)		
LS Mean (SE)		-1.70 (0.749)
95% CI for the LS Mean		-3.17, -0.23
p-value		0.0239
Hedges' g (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.281
95% CI for Hedges' g		-0.5262, -0.0367

NOTE 1: Model used is the Mixed Model for Repeated Measures (MMRM) with antidepressant use at baseline, baseline PHQ-9 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction as fixed effects with unstructured covariance structure.
NOTE 2: The MMRM analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
NOTE 3: The PHQ-9 total score was calculated as the sum of the 9 individual item scores. A lower value indicates better outcome.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-phq9-mmrm-pl-by.sas:t-phq9-mmrm-pl-by-fhist-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Model-based Results on Change from Baseline in Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) Total Score by Family History of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Family History of PPD = No/Unknown

	Placebo (N=151)	Zuranolone (N=145)
Day 45		
n	132	128
LS Mean (SE)	-9.10 (0.573)	-12.14 (0.582)
95% CI for the LS Mean	-10.22, -7.97	-13.29, -10.99
Difference (Zuranolone - Placebo)		
LS Mean (SE)		-3.04 (0.817)
95% CI for the LS Mean		-4.65, -1.44
p-value		0.0002
Hedges' g (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.461
95% CI for Hedges' g		-0.7073, -0.2146

NOTE 1: Model used is the Mixed Model for Repeated Measures (MMRM) with antidepressant use at baseline, baseline PHQ-9 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction as fixed effects with unstructured covariance structure.
NOTE 2: The MMRM analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
NOTE 3: The PHQ-9 total score was calculated as the sum of the 9 individual item scores. A lower value indicates better outcome.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-phq9-mmrm-pl-by.sas:t-phq9-mmrm-pl-by-fhist-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

2.4.1.2 .2 .8 PPD in der Anamnese

Model-based Results on Change from Baseline in Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) Total Score by History of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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History of PPD = 1st Episode

	Placebo (N=150)	Zuranolone (N=149)
Day 3		
n	142	142
LS Mean (SE)	-2.12 (0.396)	-2.52 (0.395)
95% CI for the LS Mean	-2.90, -1.34	-3.30, -1.74
Difference (Zuranolone - Placebo)		
LS Mean (SE)		-0.40 (0.559)
95% CI for the LS Mean		-1.50, 0.70
p-value		0.4751
Hedges' g (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.085
95% CI for Hedges' g		-0.3174, 0.1481
Day 8		
n	143	141
LS Mean (SE)	-5.77 (0.502)	-7.52 (0.503)
95% CI for the LS Mean	-6.75, -4.78	-8.51, -6.53
Difference (Zuranolone - Placebo)		
LS Mean (SE)		-1.76 (0.711)
95% CI for the LS Mean		-3.16, -0.36
p-value		0.0141
Hedges' g (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.292
95% CI for Hedges' g		-0.5263, -0.0586

NOTE 1: Model used is the Mixed Model for Repeated Measures (MMRM) with antidepressant use at baseline, baseline PHQ-9 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction as fixed effects with unstructured covariance structure.
NOTE 2: The MMRM analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
NOTE 3: The PHQ-9 total score was calculated as the sum of the 9 individual item scores. A lower value indicates better outcome.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-phq9-mmrm-pl-by.sas:t-phq9-mmrm-pl-by-hist-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Model-based Results on Change from Baseline in Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) Total Score by History of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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History of PPD = 1st Episode

	Placebo (N=150)	Zuranolone (N=149)
Day 15		
n	138	138
LS Mean (SE)	-8.13 (0.539)	-10.00 (0.538)
95% CI for the LS Mean	-9.19, -7.07	-11.05, -8.94
Difference (Zuranolone - Placebo)		
LS Mean (SE)		-1.86 (0.762)
95% CI for the LS Mean		-3.36, -0.37
p-value		0.0150
Hedges' g (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.294
95% CI for Hedges' g		-0.5311, -0.0567
Day 21		
n	129	133
LS Mean (SE)	-8.42 (0.519)	-10.34 (0.515)
95% CI for the LS Mean	-9.44, -7.40	-11.35, -9.32
Difference (Zuranolone - Placebo)		
LS Mean (SE)		-1.92 (0.731)
95% CI for the LS Mean		-3.36, -0.48
p-value		0.0092
Hedges' g (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.323
95% CI for Hedges' g		-0.5669, -0.0793

NOTE 1: Model used is the Mixed Model for Repeated Measures (MMRM) with antidepressant use at baseline, baseline PHQ-9 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction as fixed effects with unstructured covariance structure.
NOTE 2: The MMRM analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
NOTE 3: The PHQ-9 total score was calculated as the sum of the 9 individual item scores. A lower value indicates better outcome.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-phq9-mmrm-pl-by.sas:t-phq9-mmrm-pl-by-hist-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Model-based Results on Change from Baseline in Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) Total Score by History of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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History of PPD = 1st Episode

	Placebo (N=150)	Zuranolone (N=149)
Day 45		
n	130	132
LS Mean (SE)	-9.41 (0.564)	-11.75 (0.561)
95% CI for the LS Mean	-10.52, -8.30	-12.85, -10.64
Difference (Zuranolone - Placebo)		
LS Mean (SE)		-2.34 (0.796)
95% CI for the LS Mean		-3.90, -0.77
p-value		0.0036
Hedges' g (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.361
95% CI for Hedges' g		-0.6055, -0.1172

NOTE 1: Model used is the Mixed Model for Repeated Measures (MMRM) with antidepressant use at baseline, baseline PHQ-9 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction as fixed effects with unstructured covariance structure.
NOTE 2: The MMRM analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
NOTE 3: The PHQ-9 total score was calculated as the sum of the 9 individual item scores. A lower value indicates better outcome.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-phq9-mmrm-pl-by.sas:t-phq9-mmrm-pl-by-hist-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Model-based Results on Change from Baseline in Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) Total Score by History of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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History of PPD = Recurrent Episode

	Placebo (N=27)	Zuranolone (N=27)
Day 3		
n	24	27
LS Mean (SE)	-3.62 (1.119)	-4.65 (1.058)
95% CI for the LS Mean	-5.87, -1.36	-6.78, -2.52
Difference (Zuranolone - Placebo)		
LS Mean (SE)		-1.03 (1.601)
95% CI for the LS Mean		-4.25, 2.19
p-value		0.5223
Hedges' g (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.178
95% CI for Hedges' g		-0.7290, 0.3729
Day 8		
n	26	27
LS Mean (SE)	-6.86 (1.074)	-7.88 (1.044)
95% CI for the LS Mean	-9.02, -4.71	-9.97, -5.78
Difference (Zuranolone - Placebo)		
LS Mean (SE)		-1.01 (1.562)
95% CI for the LS Mean		-4.15, 2.12
p-value		0.5188
Hedges' g (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.176
95% CI for Hedges' g		-0.7154, 0.3637

NOTE 1: Model used is the Mixed Model for Repeated Measures (MMRM) with antidepressant use at baseline, baseline PHQ-9 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction as fixed effects with unstructured covariance structure.
NOTE 2: The MMRM analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
NOTE 3: The PHQ-9 total score was calculated as the sum of the 9 individual item scores. A lower value indicates better outcome.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-phq9-mmrm-pl-by.sas:t-phq9-mmrm-pl-by-hist-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Model-based Results on Change from Baseline in Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) Total Score by History of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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History of PPD = Recurrent Episode

	Placebo (N=27)	Zuranolone (N=27)
Day 15		
n	25	27
LS Mean (SE)	-9.92 (1.296)	-11.04 (1.255)
95% CI for the LS Mean	-12.52, -7.32	-13.56, -8.52
Difference (Zuranolone - Placebo)		
LS Mean (SE)		-1.12 (1.861)
95% CI for the LS Mean		-4.85, 2.62
p-value		0.5505
Hedges' g (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.164
95% CI for Hedges' g		-0.7092, 0.3806
Day 21		
n	25	25
LS Mean (SE)	-9.55 (1.320)	-10.52 (1.293)
95% CI for the LS Mean	-12.20, -6.90	-13.12, -7.93
Difference (Zuranolone - Placebo)		
LS Mean (SE)		-0.97 (1.908)
95% CI for the LS Mean		-4.80, 2.86
p-value		0.6120
Hedges' g (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.142
95% CI for Hedges' g		-0.6971, 0.4130

NOTE 1: Model used is the Mixed Model for Repeated Measures (MMRM) with antidepressant use at baseline, baseline PHQ-9 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction as fixed effects with unstructured covariance structure.
NOTE 2: The MMRM analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
NOTE 3: The PHQ-9 total score was calculated as the sum of the 9 individual item scores. A lower value indicates better outcome.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-phq9-mmrm-pl-by.sas:t-phq9-mmrm-pl-by-hist-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Model-based Results on Change from Baseline in Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) Total Score by History of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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History of PPD = Recurrent Episode

	Placebo (N=27)	Zuranolone (N=27)
Day 45		
n	24	25
LS Mean (SE)	-9.34 (1.478)	-12.60 (1.446)
95% CI for the LS Mean	-12.31, -6.38	-15.50, -9.70
Difference (Zuranolone - Placebo)		
LS Mean (SE)		-3.25 (2.127)
95% CI for the LS Mean		-7.52, 1.01
p-value		0.1318
Hedges' g (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.430
95% CI for Hedges' g		-0.9969, 0.1362

NOTE 1: Model used is the Mixed Model for Repeated Measures (MMRM) with antidepressant use at baseline, baseline PHQ-9 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction as fixed effects with unstructured covariance structure.
NOTE 2: The MMRM analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
NOTE 3: The PHQ-9 total score was calculated as the sum of the 9 individual item scores. A lower value indicates better outcome.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-phq9-mmrm-pl-by.sas:t-phq9-mmrm-pl-by-hist-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

2.4.1.2 .2 .9 Depression mit Angst

Model-based Results on Change from Baseline in Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) Total Score by Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score): Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 1 of 6

Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score) = <20

	Placebo (N=29)	Zuranolone (N=34)
Day 3		
n	28	33
LS Mean (SE)	-1.91 (0.757)	-1.93 (0.698)
95% CI for the LS Mean	-3.43, -0.39	-3.33, -0.54
Difference (Zuranolone - Placebo)		
LS Mean (SE)		-0.03 (1.030)
95% CI for the LS Mean		-2.09, 2.04
p-value		0.9798
Hedges' g (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.006
95% CI for Hedges' g		-0.5100, 0.4971
Day 8		
n	28	32
LS Mean (SE)	-4.35 (1.016)	-5.92 (0.943)
95% CI for the LS Mean	-6.39, -2.31	-7.81, -4.03
Difference (Zuranolone - Placebo)		
LS Mean (SE)		-1.57 (1.386)
95% CI for the LS Mean		-4.35, 1.21
p-value		0.2623
Hedges' g (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.289
95% CI for Hedges' g		-0.7992, 0.2204

NOTE 1: Model used is the Mixed Model for Repeated Measures (MMRM) with antidepressant use at baseline, baseline PHQ-9 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction as fixed effects with unstructured covariance structure.
NOTE 2: The MMRM analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
NOTE 3: The PHQ-9 total score was calculated as the sum of the 9 individual item scores. A lower value indicates better outcome.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-phq9-mmrm-pl-by.sas:t-phq9-mmrm-pl-by-hama-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Model-based Results on Change from Baseline in Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) Total Score by Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score): Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 2 of 6

Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score) = <20

	Placebo (N=29)	Zuranolone (N=34)
Day 15		
n	28	32
LS Mean (SE)	-7.28 (1.283)	-8.70 (1.186)
95% CI for the LS Mean	-9.86, -4.71	-11.08, -6.32
Difference (Zuranolone - Placebo)		
LS Mean (SE)		-1.42 (1.748)
95% CI for the LS Mean		-4.92, 2.09
p-value		0.4203
Hedges' g (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.207
95% CI for Hedges' g		-0.7160, 0.3011
Day 21		
n	25	33
LS Mean (SE)	-8.64 (1.134)	-10.36 (1.030)
95% CI for the LS Mean	-10.91, -6.37	-12.42, -8.29
Difference (Zuranolone - Placebo)		
LS Mean (SE)		-1.71 (1.532)
95% CI for the LS Mean		-4.78, 1.36
p-value		0.2685
Hedges' g (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.292
95% CI for Hedges' g		-0.8148, 0.2300

NOTE 1: Model used is the Mixed Model for Repeated Measures (MMRM) with antidepressant use at baseline, baseline PHQ-9 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction as fixed effects with unstructured covariance structure.
NOTE 2: The MMRM analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
NOTE 3: The PHQ-9 total score was calculated as the sum of the 9 individual item scores. A lower value indicates better outcome.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-phq9-mmrm-pl-by.sas:t-phq9-mmrm-pl-by-hama-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Model-based Results on Change from Baseline in Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) Total Score by Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score): Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 3 of 6

Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score) = <20

	Placebo (N=29)	Zuranolone (N=34)
Day 45		
n	28	31
LS Mean (SE)	-9.61 (1.261)	-10.89 (1.174)
95% CI for the LS Mean	-12.14, -7.08	-13.24, -8.53
Difference (Zuranolone - Placebo)		
LS Mean (SE)		-1.27 (1.724)
95% CI for the LS Mean		-4.73, 2.18
p-value		0.4626
Hedges' g (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.190
95% CI for Hedges' g		-0.7024, 0.3219

NOTE 1: Model used is the Mixed Model for Repeated Measures (MMRM) with antidepressant use at baseline, baseline PHQ-9 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction as fixed effects with unstructured covariance structure.
NOTE 2: The MMRM analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
NOTE 3: The PHQ-9 total score was calculated as the sum of the 9 individual item scores. A lower value indicates better outcome.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-phq9-mmrm-pl-by.sas:t-phq9-mmrm-pl-by-hama-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Model-based Results on Change from Baseline in Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) Total Score by Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score): Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score) = >=20

	Placebo (N=144)	Zuranolone (N=140)
Day 3		
n	138	136
LS Mean (SE)	-2.49 (0.422)	-3.05 (0.426)
95% CI for the LS Mean	-3.32, -1.66	-3.89, -2.21
Difference (Zuranolone - Placebo)		
LS Mean (SE)		-0.56 (0.599)
95% CI for the LS Mean		-1.74, 0.62
p-value		0.3499
Hedges' g (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.113
95% CI for Hedges' g		-0.3498, 0.1242
Day 8		
n	141	136
LS Mean (SE)	-6.30 (0.504)	-7.92 (0.512)
95% CI for the LS Mean	-7.29, -5.30	-8.93, -6.91
Difference (Zuranolone - Placebo)		
LS Mean (SE)		-1.62 (0.718)
95% CI for the LS Mean		-3.04, -0.21
p-value		0.0245
Hedges' g (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.271
95% CI for Hedges' g		-0.5077, -0.0345

NOTE 1: Model used is the Mixed Model for Repeated Measures (MMRM) with antidepressant use at baseline, baseline PHQ-9 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction as fixed effects with unstructured covariance structure.
NOTE 2: The MMRM analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
NOTE 3: The PHQ-9 total score was calculated as the sum of the 9 individual item scores. A lower value indicates better outcome.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-phq9-mmrm-pl-by.sas:t-phq9-mmrm-pl-by-hama-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Model-based Results on Change from Baseline in Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) Total Score by Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score): Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score) = >=20

	Placebo (N=144)	Zuranolone (N=140)
Day 15		
n	135	133
LS Mean (SE)	-8.63 (0.544)	-10.47 (0.550)
95% CI for the LS Mean	-9.71, -7.56	-11.55, -9.39
Difference (Zuranolone - Placebo)		
LS Mean (SE)		-1.84 (0.773)
95% CI for the LS Mean		-3.36, -0.31
p-value		0.0182
Hedges' g (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.289
95% CI for Hedges' g		-0.5301, -0.0487
Day 21		
n	129	125
LS Mean (SE)	-8.65 (0.532)	-10.25 (0.539)
95% CI for the LS Mean	-9.70, -7.61	-11.31, -9.19
Difference (Zuranolone - Placebo)		
LS Mean (SE)		-1.59 (0.758)
95% CI for the LS Mean		-3.09, -0.10
p-value		0.0364
Hedges' g (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.263
95% CI for Hedges' g		-0.5103, -0.0162

NOTE 1: Model used is the Mixed Model for Repeated Measures (MMRM) with antidepressant use at baseline, baseline PHQ-9 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction as fixed effects with unstructured covariance structure.
NOTE 2: The MMRM analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
NOTE 3: The PHQ-9 total score was calculated as the sum of the 9 individual item scores. A lower value indicates better outcome.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-phq9-mmrm-pl-by.sas:t-phq9-mmrm-pl-by-hama-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Model-based Results on Change from Baseline in Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) Total Score by Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score): Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score) = >=20

	Placebo (N=144)	Zuranolone (N=140)
Day 45		
n	126	126
LS Mean (SE)	-9.43 (0.577)	-12.05 (0.581)
95% CI for the LS Mean	-10.57, -8.29	-13.20, -10.91
Difference (Zuranolone - Placebo)		
LS Mean (SE)		-2.62 (0.819)
95% CI for the LS Mean		-4.23, -1.01
p-value		0.0015
Hedges' g (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.402
95% CI for Hedges' g		-0.6515, -0.1527

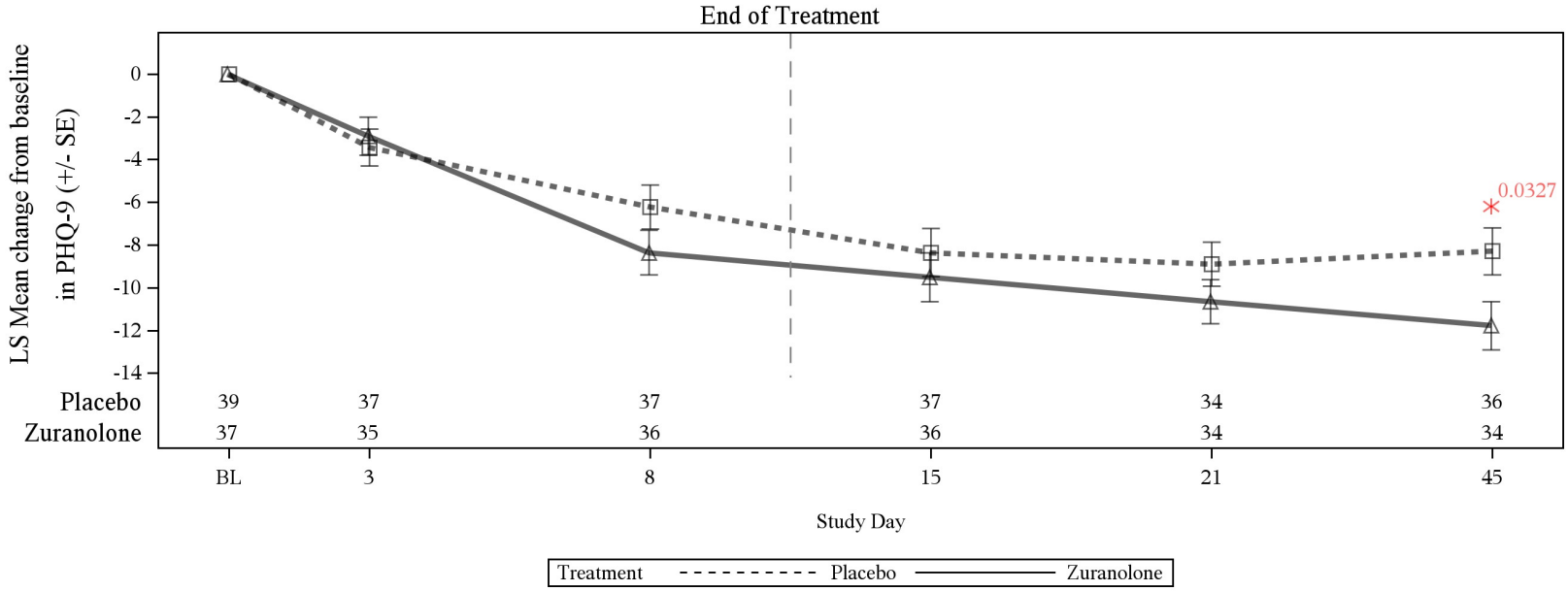
NOTE 1: Model used is the Mixed Model for Repeated Measures (MMRM) with antidepressant use at baseline, baseline PHQ-9 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction as fixed effects with unstructured covariance structure.
NOTE 2: The MMRM analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
NOTE 3: The PHQ-9 total score was calculated as the sum of the 9 individual item scores. A lower value indicates better outcome.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-phq9-mmrm-pl-by.sas:t-phq9-mmrm-pl-by-hama-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

2.4.1.2 .3 Darstellung über die Zeit

Line Plot of LS Mean (+/- SE) Change from Baseline in Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) Total Score over Time by Subgroup: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Age Group (years) = 18-24



Abbreviations: LS = Least-squares; SE = Standard error; BL = Baseline; * = p < 0.05.

NOTE 1: Model used is the Mixed Model for Repeated Measures (MMRM) with antidepressant use at baseline, baseline PHQ-9 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction as fixed effects with unstructured covariance structure. Model covariate antidepressant use at baseline is removed from antidepressant use at baseline subgroup analysis.

NOTE 2: The MMRM analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

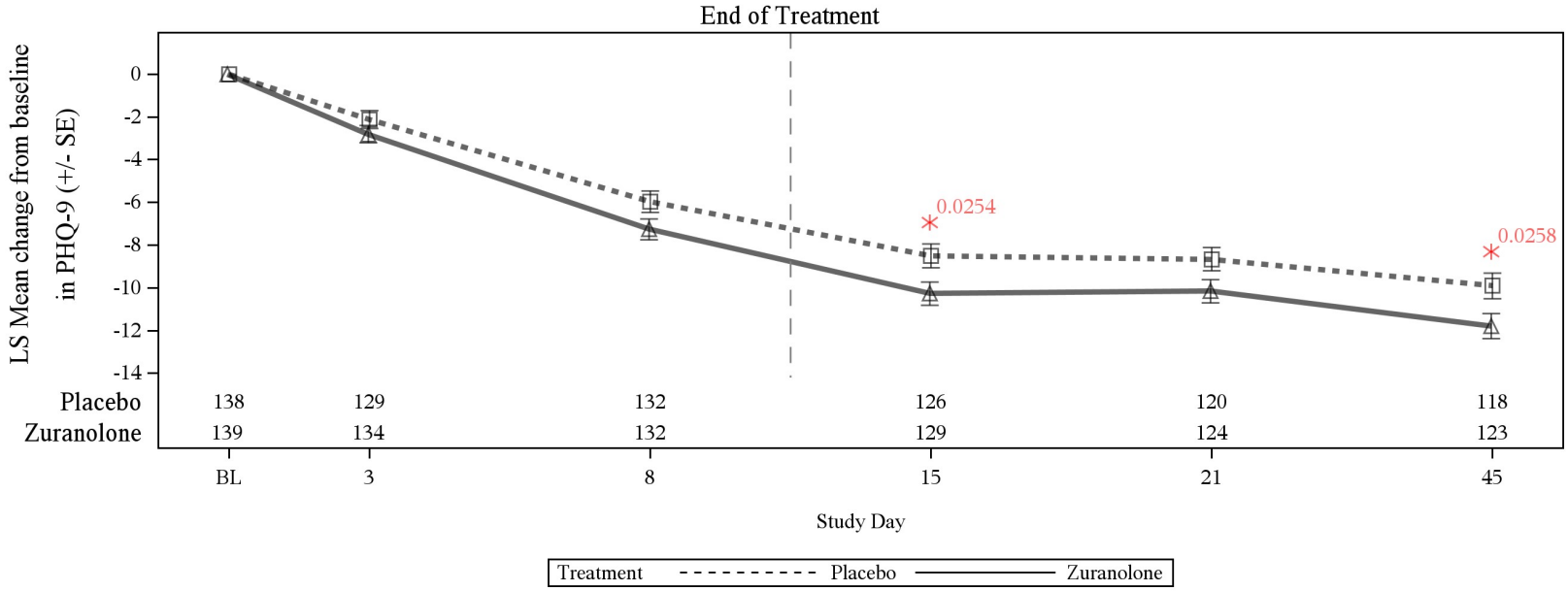
NOTE 3: The PHQ-9 total score was calculated as the sum of the 9 individual item scores. A lower value indicates better outcome.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/f-phq9-mmrm-pl-by.sas:f-phq9-mmrm-pl-by-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 17JUL2025

Line Plot of LS Mean (+/- SE) Change from Baseline in Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) Total Score over Time by Subgroup: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Age Group (years) = 25-45



Abbreviations: LS = Least-squares; SE = Standard error; BL = Baseline; * = p < 0.05.

NOTE 1: Model used is the Mixed Model for Repeated Measures (MMRM) with antidepressant use at baseline, baseline PHQ-9 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction as fixed effects with unstructured covariance structure. Model covariate antidepressant use at baseline is removed from antidepressant use at baseline subgroup analysis.

NOTE 2: The MMRM analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

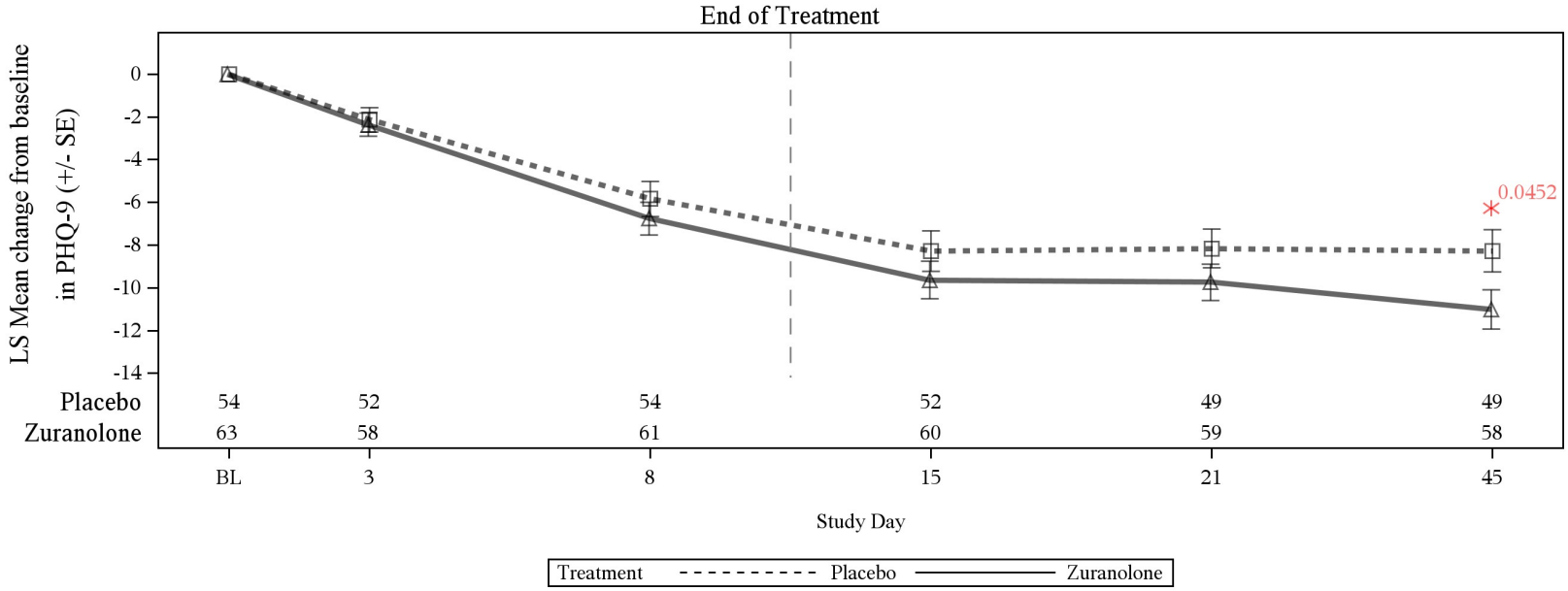
NOTE 3: The PHQ-9 total score was calculated as the sum of the 9 individual item scores. A lower value indicates better outcome.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/f-phq9-mmrm-pl-by.sas:f-phq9-mmrm-pl-by-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 17JUL2025

Line Plot of LS Mean (+/- SE) Change from Baseline in Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) Total Score over Time by Subgroup: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score Category < 28 (Median of Baseline HAM-D Total Score)



Abbreviations: LS = Least-squares; SE = Standard error; BL = Baseline; * = p < 0.05.

NOTE 1: Model used is the Mixed Model for Repeated Measures (MMRM) with antidepressant use at baseline, baseline PHQ-9 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction as fixed effects with unstructured covariance structure. Model covariate antidepressant use at baseline is removed from antidepressant use at baseline subgroup analysis.

NOTE 2: The MMRM analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

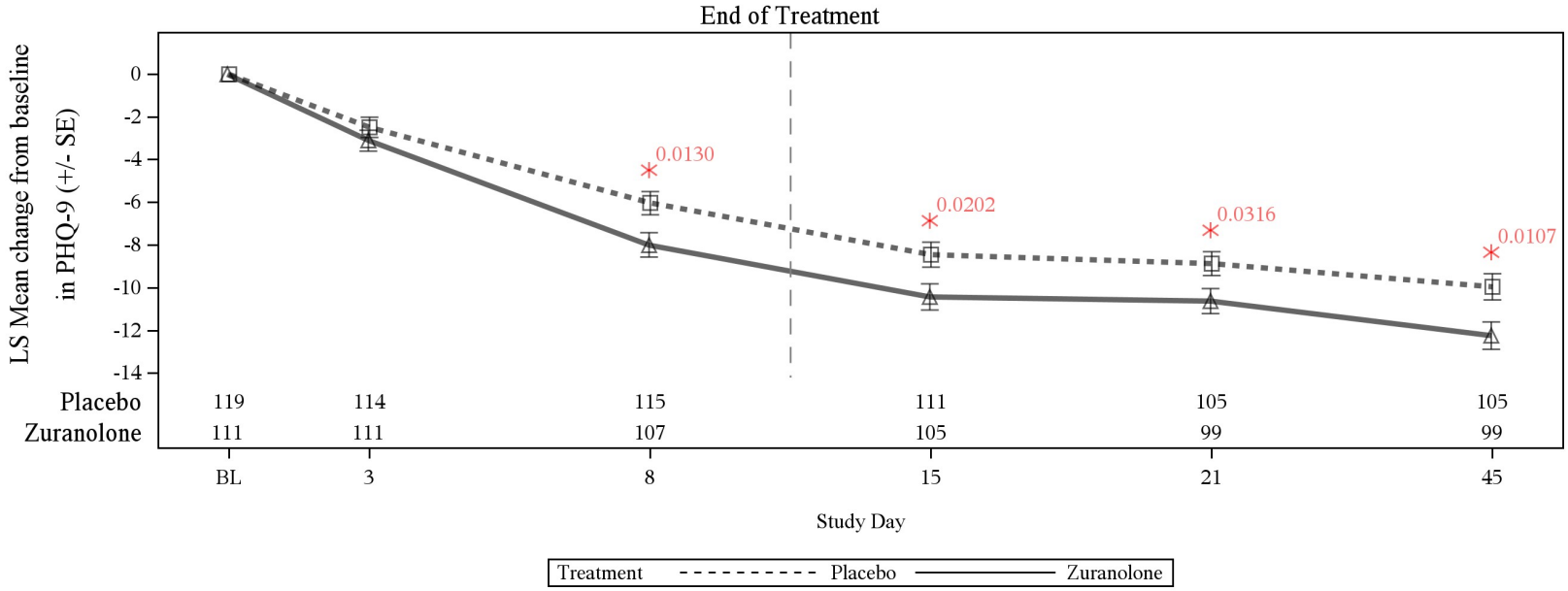
NOTE 3: The PHQ-9 total score was calculated as the sum of the 9 individual item scores. A lower value indicates better outcome.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/f-phq9-mmrm-pl-by.sas:f-phq9-mmrm-pl-by-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 17JUL2025

Line Plot of LS Mean (+/- SE) Change from Baseline in Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) Total Score over Time by Subgroup: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score Category >= 28 (Median of Baseline HAM-D Total Score)



Abbreviations: LS = Least-squares; SE = Standard error; BL = Baseline; * = p < 0.05.

NOTE 1: Model used is the Mixed Model for Repeated Measures (MMRM) with antidepressant use at baseline, baseline PHQ-9 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction as fixed effects with unstructured covariance structure. Model covariate antidepressant use at baseline is removed from antidepressant use at baseline subgroup analysis.

NOTE 2: The MMRM analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

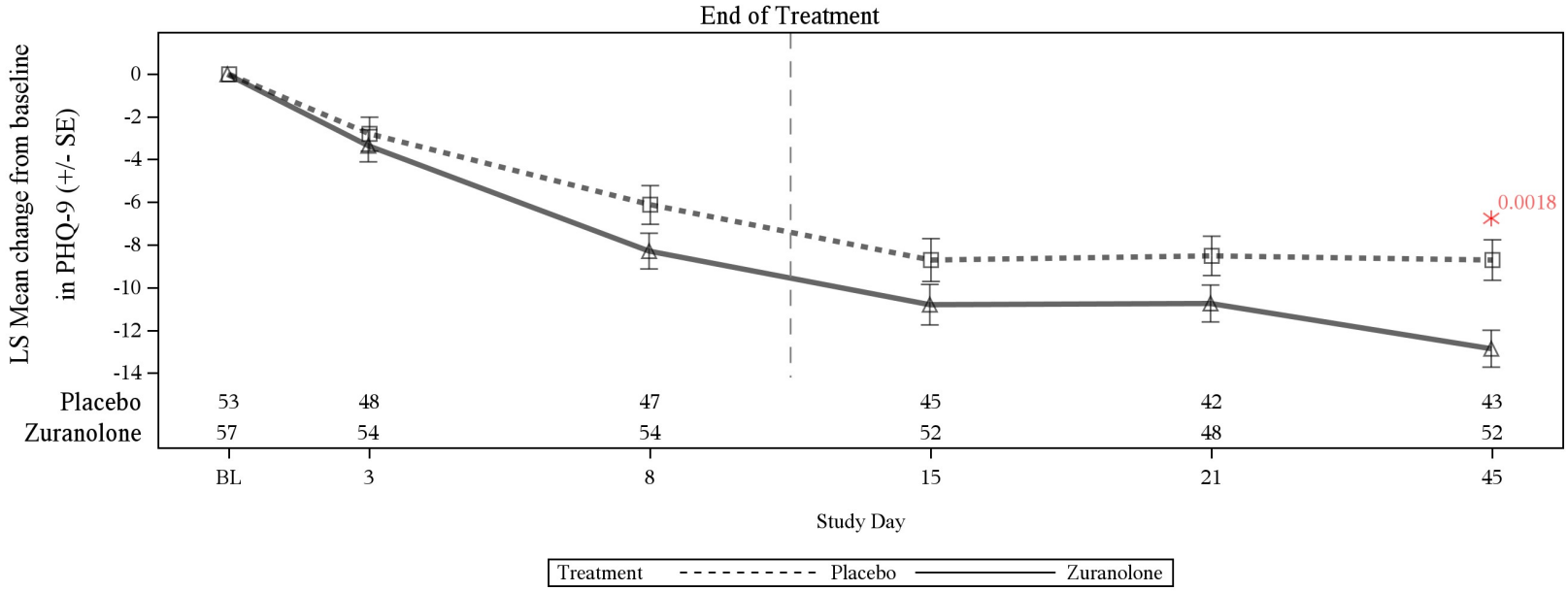
NOTE 3: The PHQ-9 total score was calculated as the sum of the 9 individual item scores. A lower value indicates better outcome.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/f-phq9-mmrm-pl-by.sas:f-phq9-mmrm-pl-by-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 17JUL2025

Line Plot of LS Mean (+/- SE) Change from Baseline in Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) Total Score over Time by Subgroup: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Race Group = Black or African American



Abbreviations: LS = Least-squares; SE = Standard error; BL = Baseline; * = p < 0.05.

NOTE 1: Model used is the Mixed Model for Repeated Measures (MMRM) with antidepressant use at baseline, baseline PHQ-9 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction as fixed effects with unstructured covariance structure. Model covariate antidepressant use at baseline is removed from antidepressant use at baseline subgroup analysis.

NOTE 2: The MMRM analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

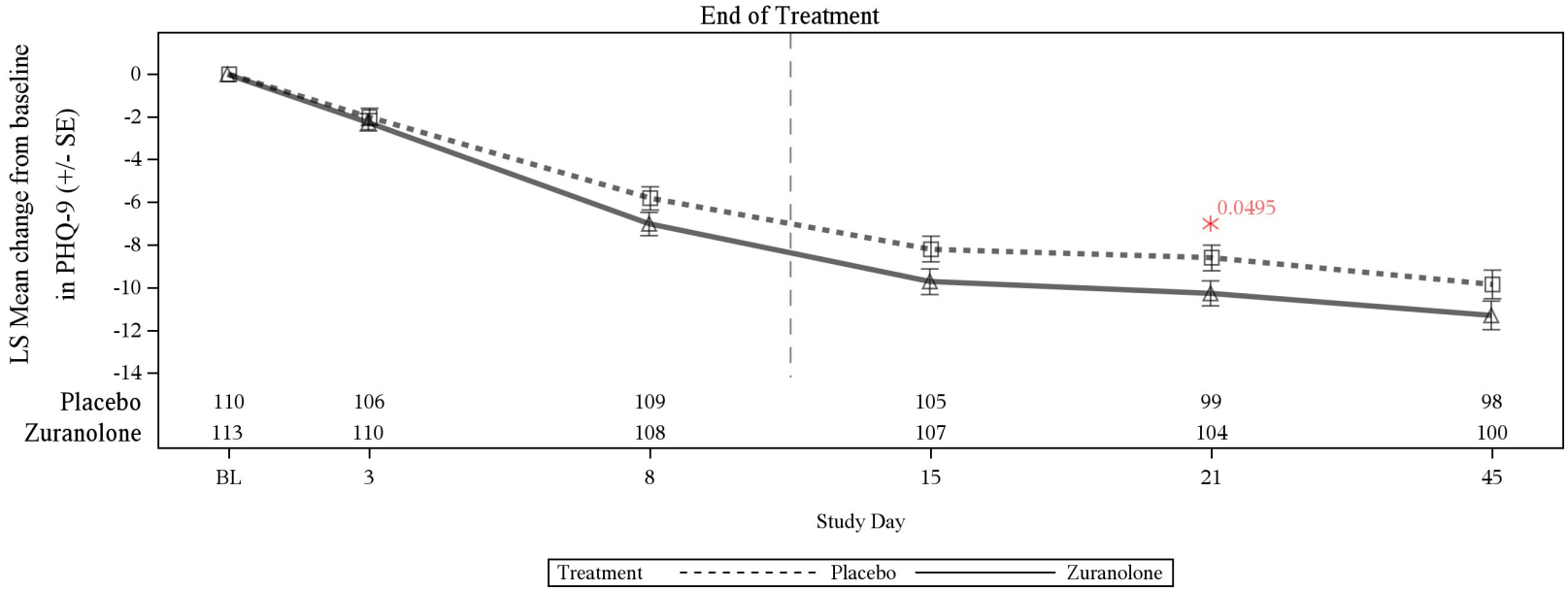
NOTE 3: The PHQ-9 total score was calculated as the sum of the 9 individual item scores. A lower value indicates better outcome.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/f-phq9-mmrm-pl-by.sas:f-phq9-mmrm-pl-by-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 17JUL2025

Line Plot of LS Mean (+/- SE) Change from Baseline in Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) Total Score over Time by Subgroup: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Race Group = White



Abbreviations: LS = Least-squares; SE = Standard error; BL = Baseline; * = p < 0.05.

NOTE 1: Model used is the Mixed Model for Repeated Measures (MMRM) with antidepressant use at baseline, baseline PHQ-9 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction as fixed effects with unstructured covariance structure. Model covariate antidepressant use at baseline is removed from antidepressant use at baseline subgroup analysis.

NOTE 2: The MMRM analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

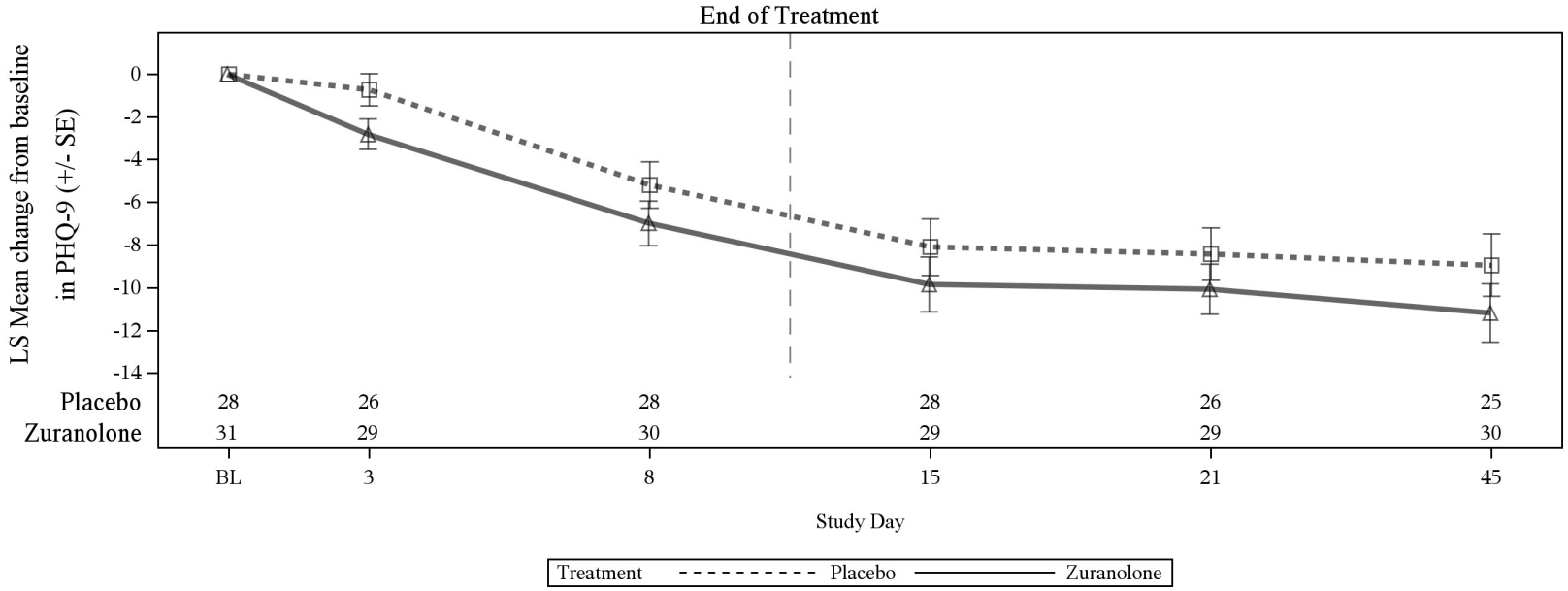
NOTE 3: The PHQ-9 total score was calculated as the sum of the 9 individual item scores. A lower value indicates better outcome.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/f-phq9-mmrm-pl-by.sas:f-phq9-mmrm-pl-by-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 17JUL2025

Line Plot of LS Mean (+/- SE) Change from Baseline in Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) Total Score over Time by Subgroup: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Antidepressant Use at Baseline = Yes



Abbreviations: LS = Least-squares; SE = Standard error; BL = Baseline; * = p < 0.05.

NOTE 1: Model used is the Mixed Model for Repeated Measures (MMRM) with antidepressant use at baseline, baseline PHQ-9 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction as fixed effects with unstructured covariance structure. Model covariate antidepressant use at baseline is removed from antidepressant use at baseline subgroup analysis.

NOTE 2: The MMRM analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

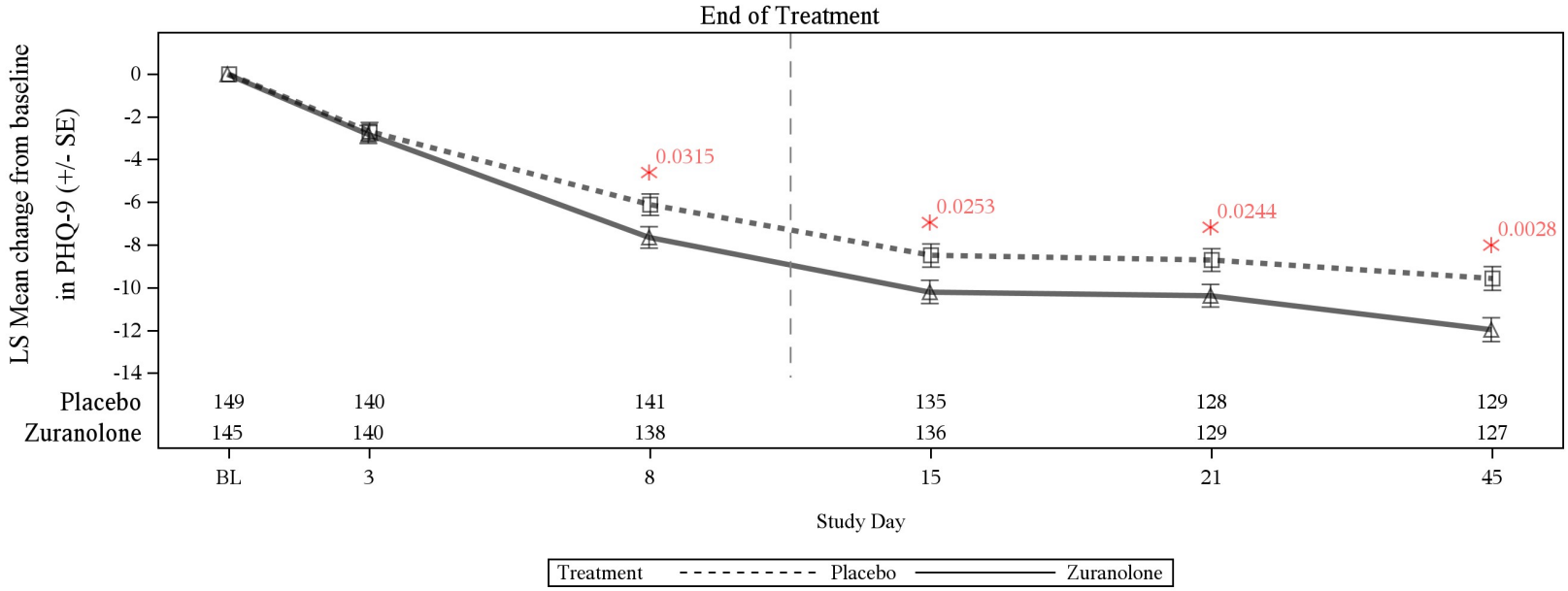
NOTE 3: The PHQ-9 total score was calculated as the sum of the 9 individual item scores. A lower value indicates better outcome.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/f-phq9-mmrm-pl-by.sas:f-phq9-mmrm-pl-by-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 17JUL2025

Line Plot of LS Mean (+/- SE) Change from Baseline in Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) Total Score over Time by Subgroup: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Antidepressant Use at Baseline = No



Abbreviations: LS = Least-squares; SE = Standard error; BL = Baseline; * = p < 0.05.

NOTE 1: Model used is the Mixed Model for Repeated Measures (MMRM) with antidepressant use at baseline, baseline PHQ-9 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction as fixed effects with unstructured covariance structure. Model covariate antidepressant use at baseline is removed from antidepressant use at baseline subgroup analysis.

NOTE 2: The MMRM analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

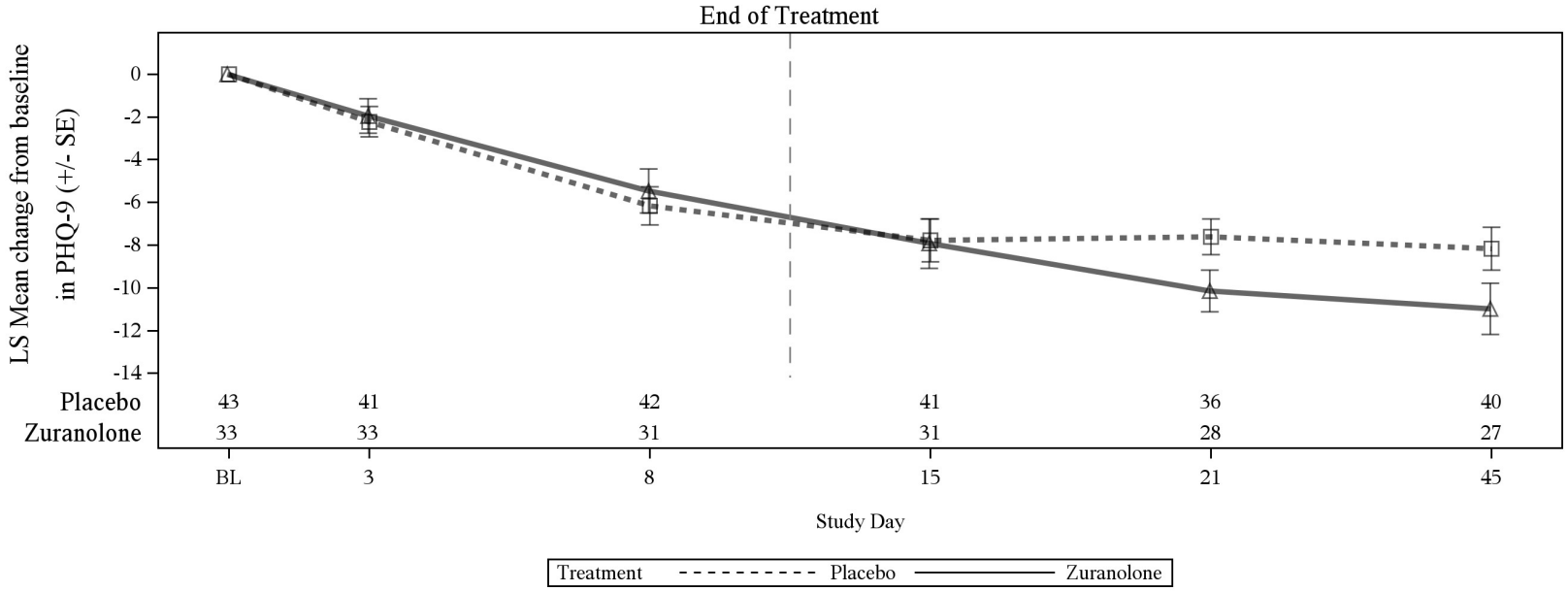
NOTE 3: The PHQ-9 total score was calculated as the sum of the 9 individual item scores. A lower value indicates better outcome.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/f-phq9-mmrm-pl-by.sas:f-phq9-mmrm-pl-by-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 17JUL2025

Line Plot of LS Mean (+/- SE) Change from Baseline in Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) Total Score over Time by Subgroup: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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BMI (kg/m^2) Group 2 = <=24.9



Abbreviations: LS = Least-squares; SE = Standard error; BL = Baseline; * = p < 0.05.

NOTE 1: Model used is the Mixed Model for Repeated Measures (MMRM) with antidepressant use at baseline, baseline PHQ-9 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction as fixed effects with unstructured covariance structure. Model covariate antidepressant use at baseline is removed from antidepressant use at baseline subgroup analysis.

NOTE 2: The MMRM analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

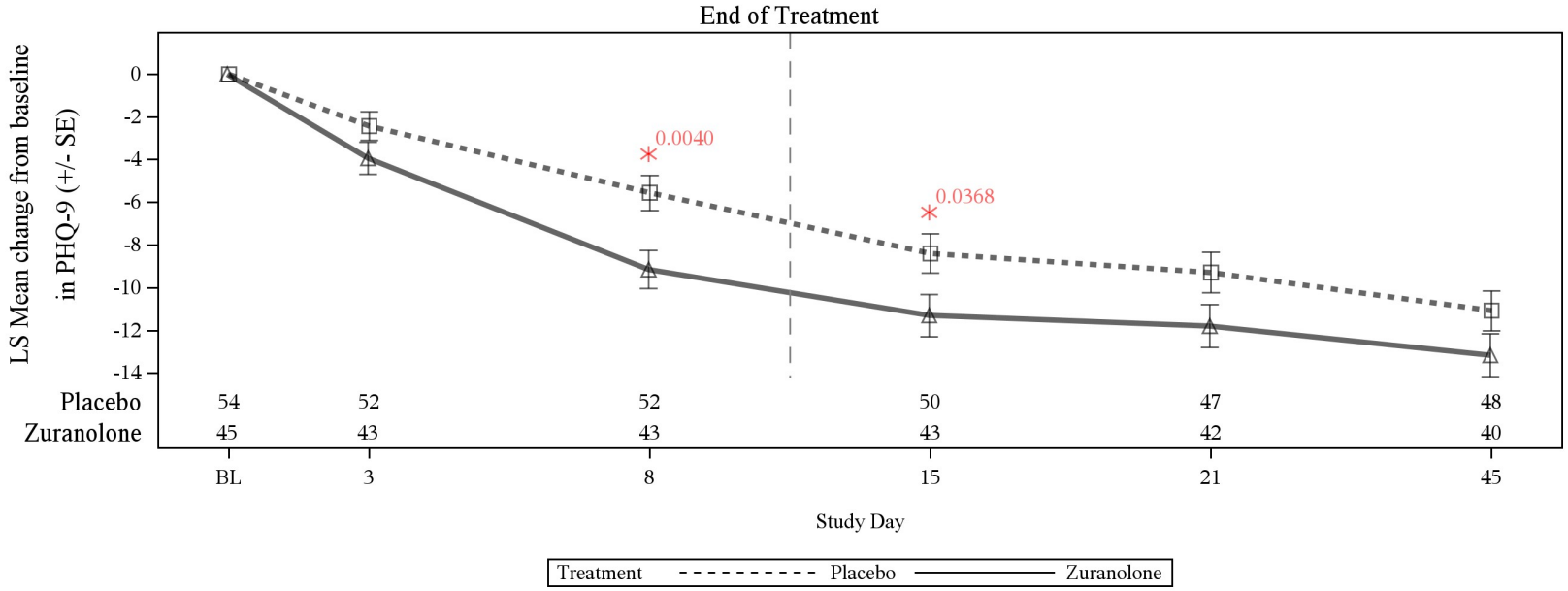
NOTE 3: The PHQ-9 total score was calculated as the sum of the 9 individual item scores. A lower value indicates better outcome.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/f-phq9-mmrm-pl-by.sas:f-phq9-mmrm-pl-by-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 17JUL2025

Line Plot of LS Mean (+/- SE) Change from Baseline in Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) Total Score over Time by Subgroup: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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BMI (kg/m^2) Group 2 = 25-29.9



Abbreviations: LS = Least-squares; SE = Standard error; BL = Baseline; * = p < 0.05.

NOTE 1: Model used is the Mixed Model for Repeated Measures (MMRM) with antidepressant use at baseline, baseline PHQ-9 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction as fixed effects with unstructured covariance structure. Model covariate antidepressant use at baseline is removed from antidepressant use at baseline subgroup analysis.

NOTE 2: The MMRM analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

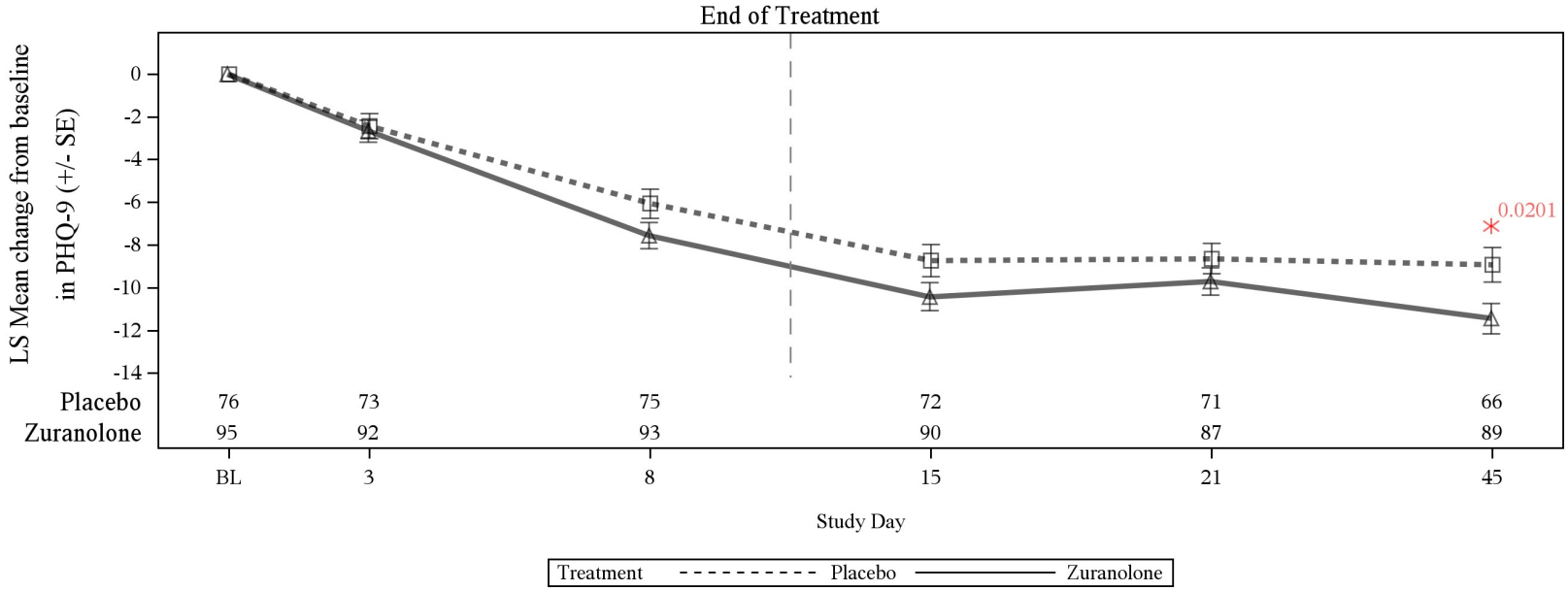
NOTE 3: The PHQ-9 total score was calculated as the sum of the 9 individual item scores. A lower value indicates better outcome.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/f-phq9-mmrm-pl-by.sas:f-phq9-mmrm-pl-by-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 17JUL2025

Line Plot of LS Mean (+/- SE) Change from Baseline in Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) Total Score over Time by Subgroup: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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BMI (kg/m^2) Group 2 = >=30



Abbreviations: LS = Least-squares; SE = Standard error; BL = Baseline; * = p < 0.05.

NOTE 1: Model used is the Mixed Model for Repeated Measures (MMRM) with antidepressant use at baseline, baseline PHQ-9 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction as fixed effects with unstructured covariance structure. Model covariate antidepressant use at baseline is removed from antidepressant use at baseline subgroup analysis.

NOTE 2: The MMRM analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

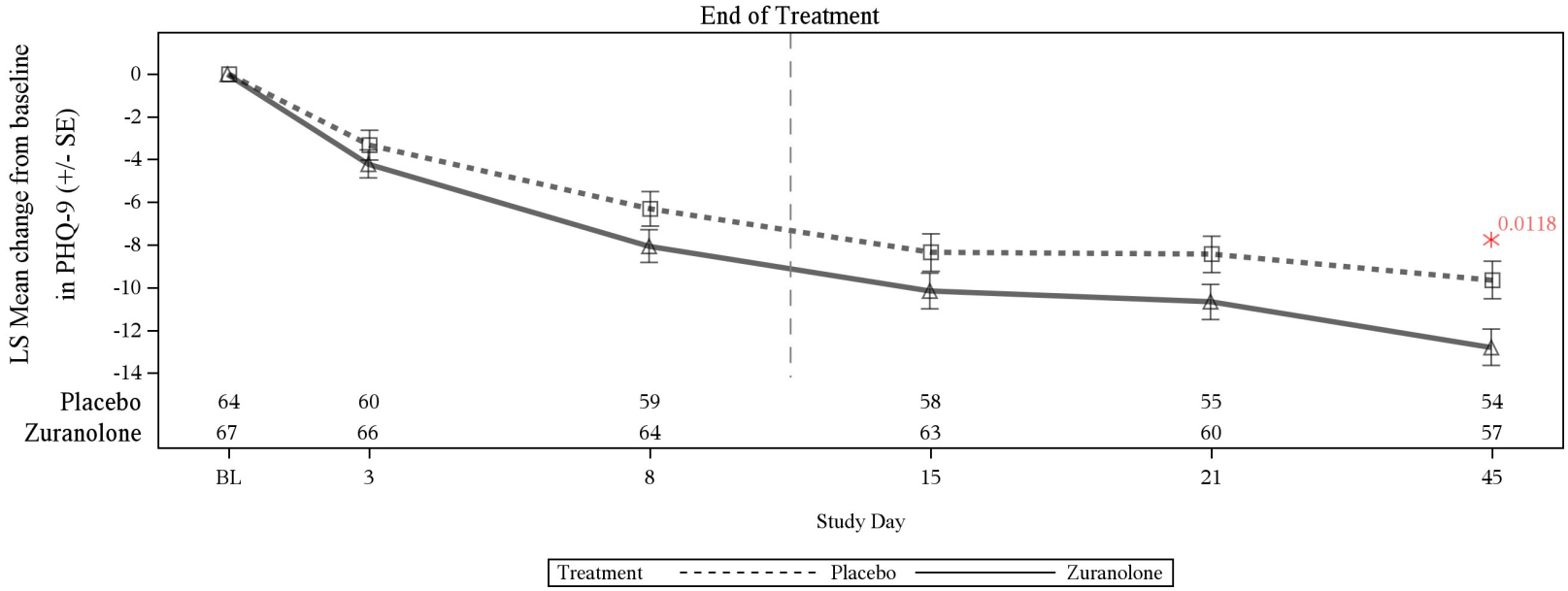
NOTE 3: The PHQ-9 total score was calculated as the sum of the 9 individual item scores. A lower value indicates better outcome.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/f-phq9-mmrm-pl-by.sas:f-phq9-mmrm-pl-by-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 17JUL2025

Line Plot of LS Mean (+/- SE) Change from Baseline in Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) Total Score over Time by Subgroup: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Onset of PPD = 3rd trimester



Abbreviations: LS = Least-squares; SE = Standard error; BL = Baseline; * = p < 0.05.

NOTE 1: Model used is the Mixed Model for Repeated Measures (MMRM) with antidepressant use at baseline, baseline PHQ-9 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction as fixed effects with unstructured covariance structure. Model covariate antidepressant use at baseline is removed from antidepressant use at baseline subgroup analysis.

NOTE 2: The MMRM analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

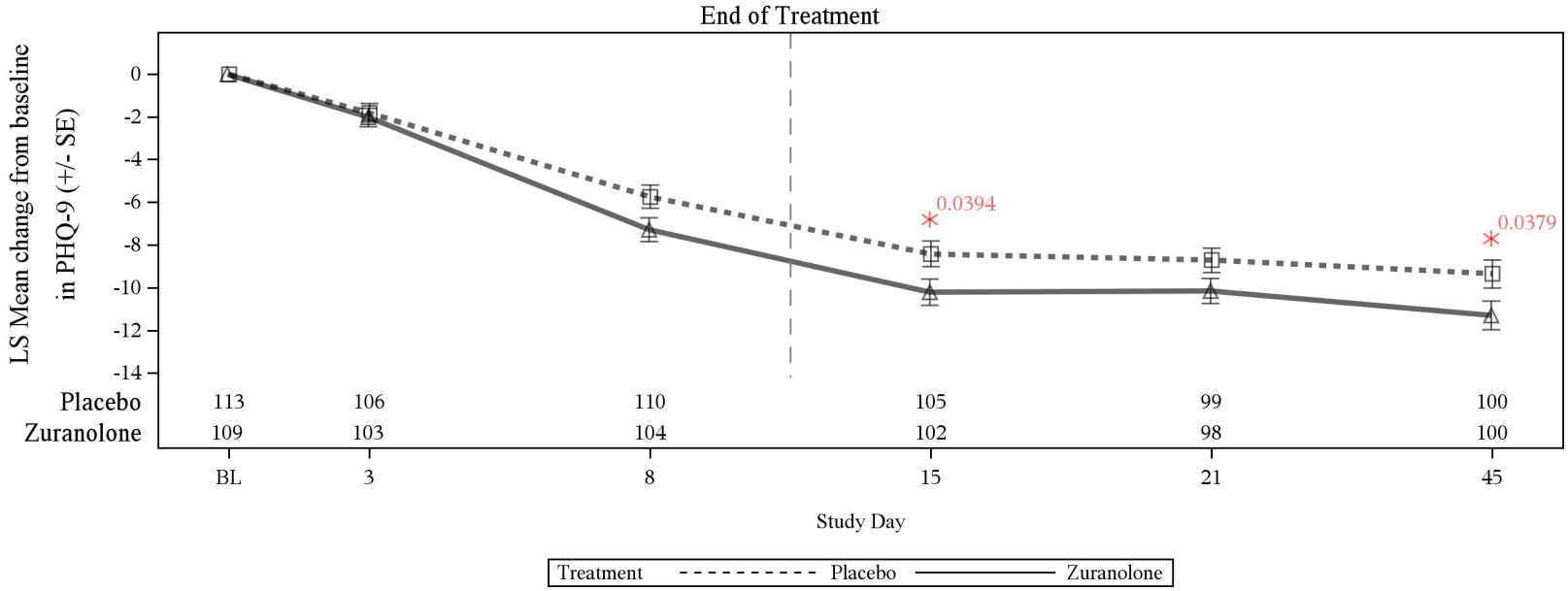
NOTE 3: The PHQ-9 total score was calculated as the sum of the 9 individual item scores. A lower value indicates better outcome.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/f-phq9-mmrm-pl-by.sas:f-phq9-mmrm-pl-by-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 17JUL2025

Line Plot of LS Mean (+/- SE) Change from Baseline in Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) Total Score over Time by Subgroup: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Onset of PPD = Postpartum



Abbreviations: LS = Least-squares; SE = Standard error; BL = Baseline; * = p < 0.05.

NOTE 1: Model used is the Mixed Model for Repeated Measures (MMRM) with antidepressant use at baseline, baseline PHQ-9 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction as fixed effects with unstructured covariance structure. Model covariate antidepressant use at baseline is removed from antidepressant use at baseline subgroup analysis.

NOTE 2: The MMRM analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

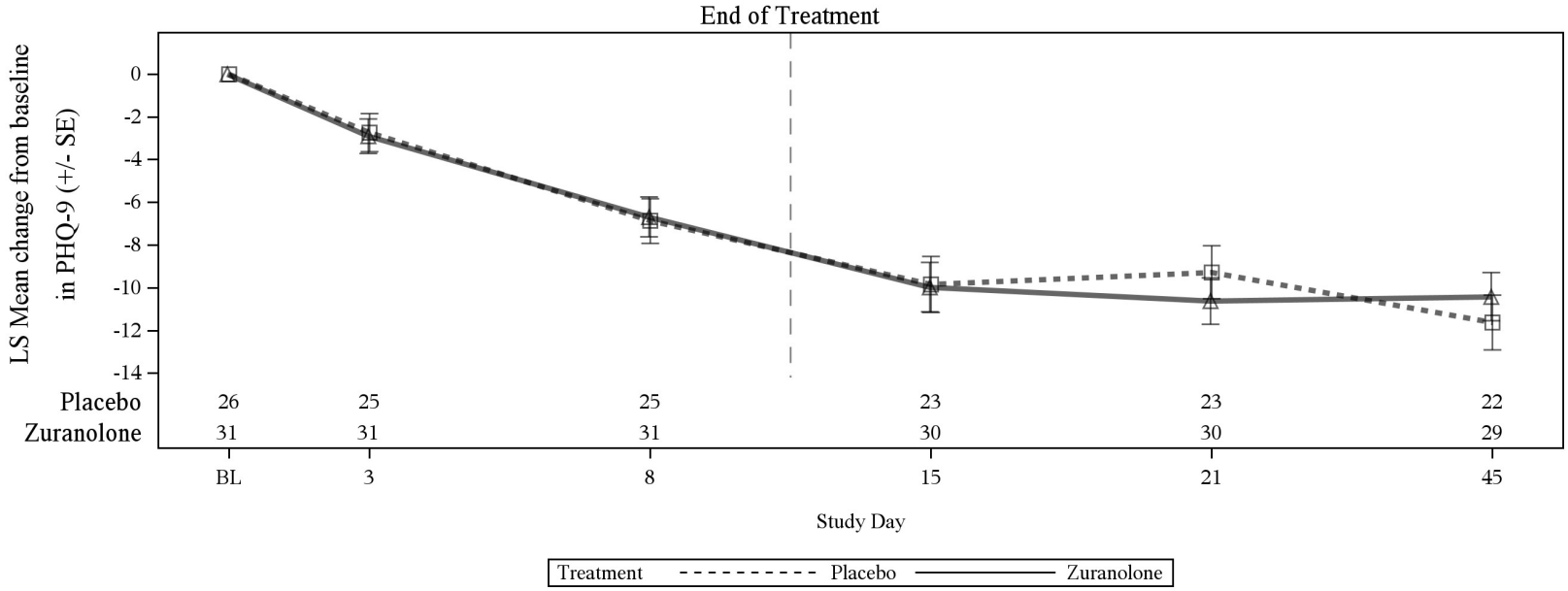
NOTE 3: The PHQ-9 total score was calculated as the sum of the 9 individual item scores. A lower value indicates better outcome.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/f-phq9-mmrm-pl-by.sas:f-phq9-mmrm-pl-by-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 17JUL2025

Line Plot of LS Mean (+/- SE) Change from Baseline in Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) Total Score over Time by Subgroup: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Family History of PPD = Yes



Abbreviations: LS = Least-squares; SE = Standard error; BL = Baseline; * = p < 0.05.

NOTE 1: Model used is the Mixed Model for Repeated Measures (MMRM) with antidepressant use at baseline, baseline PHQ-9 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction as fixed effects with unstructured covariance structure. Model covariate antidepressant use at baseline is removed from antidepressant use at baseline subgroup analysis.

NOTE 2: The MMRM analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

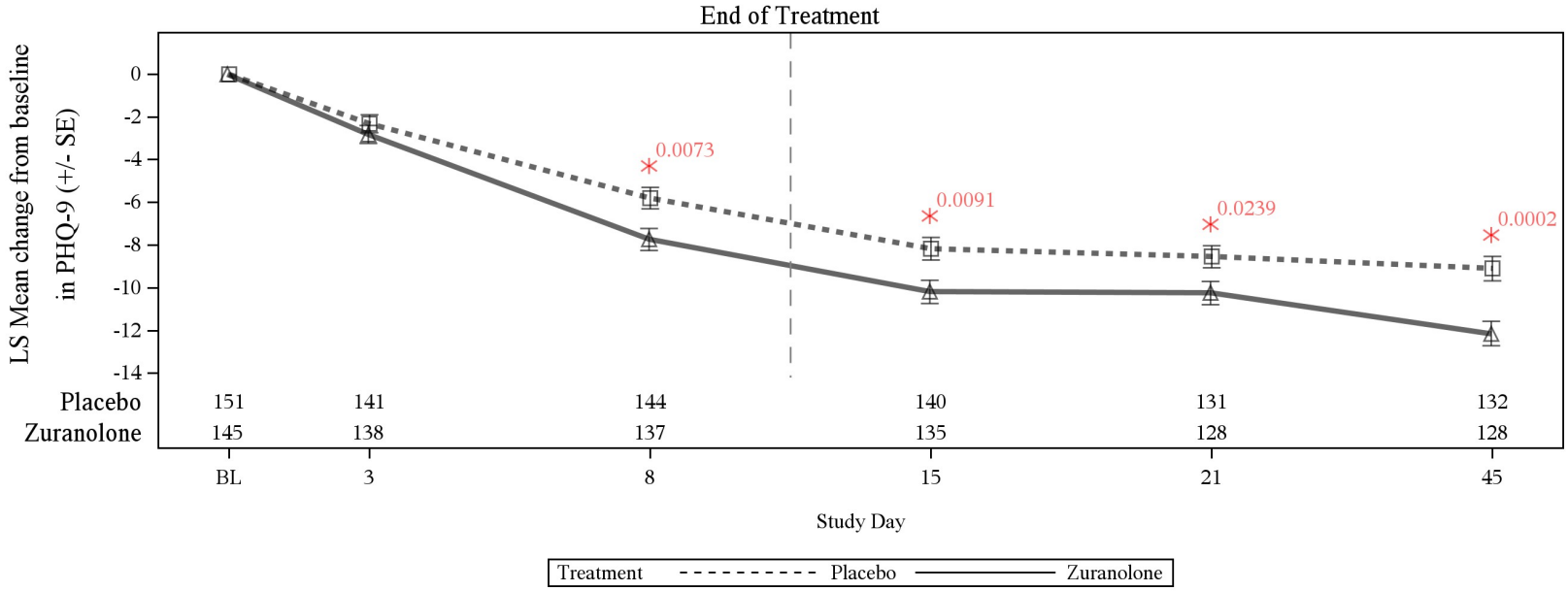
NOTE 3: The PHQ-9 total score was calculated as the sum of the 9 individual item scores. A lower value indicates better outcome.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/f-phq9-mmrm-pl-by.sas:f-phq9-mmrm-pl-by-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 17JUL2025

Line Plot of LS Mean (+/- SE) Change from Baseline in Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) Total Score over Time by Subgroup: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Family History of PPD = No/Unknown



Abbreviations: LS = Least-squares; SE = Standard error; BL = Baseline; * = p < 0.05.

NOTE 1: Model used is the Mixed Model for Repeated Measures (MMRM) with antidepressant use at baseline, baseline PHQ-9 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction as fixed effects with unstructured covariance structure. Model covariate antidepressant use at baseline is removed from antidepressant use at baseline subgroup analysis.

NOTE 2: The MMRM analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

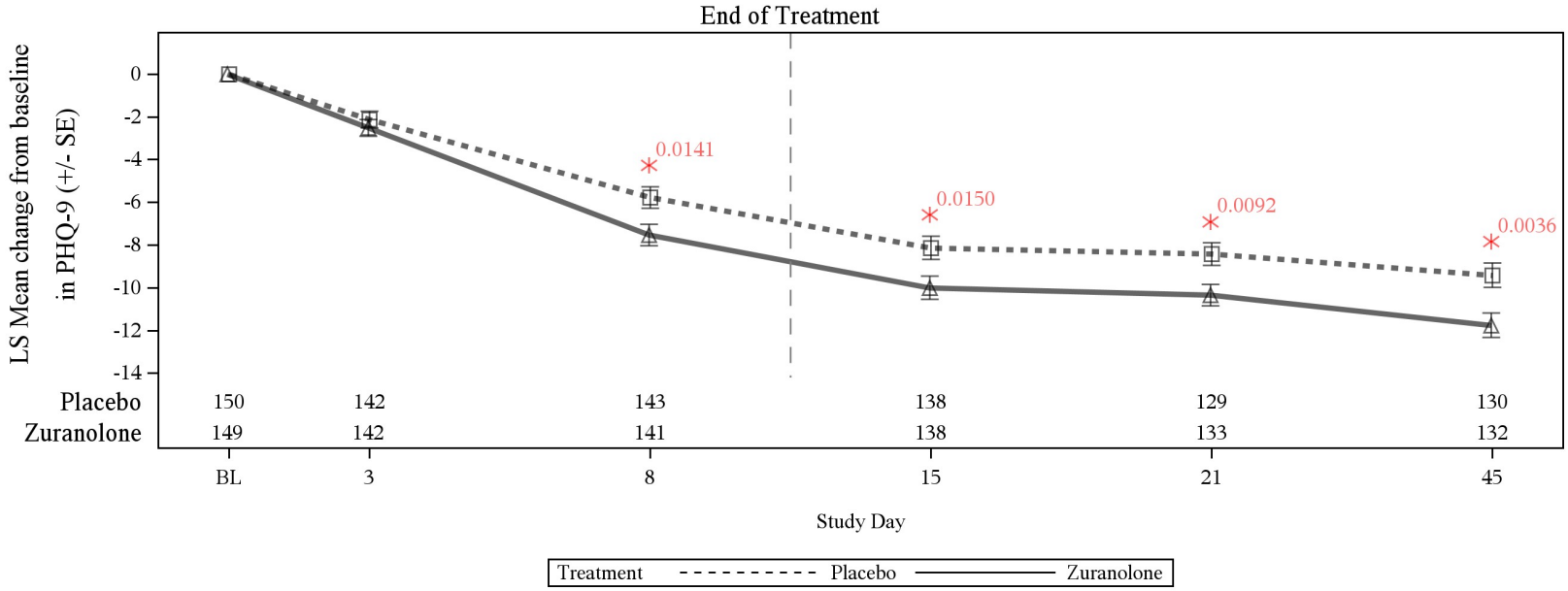
NOTE 3: The PHQ-9 total score was calculated as the sum of the 9 individual item scores. A lower value indicates better outcome.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/f-phq9-mmrm-pl-by.sas:f-phq9-mmrm-pl-by-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 17JUL2025

Line Plot of LS Mean (+/- SE) Change from Baseline in Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) Total Score over Time by Subgroup: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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History of PPD = 1st Episode



Abbreviations: LS = Least-squares; SE = Standard error; BL = Baseline; * = p < 0.05.

NOTE 1: Model used is the Mixed Model for Repeated Measures (MMRM) with antidepressant use at baseline, baseline PHQ-9 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction as fixed effects with unstructured covariance structure. Model covariate antidepressant use at baseline is removed from antidepressant use at baseline subgroup analysis.

NOTE 2: The MMRM analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

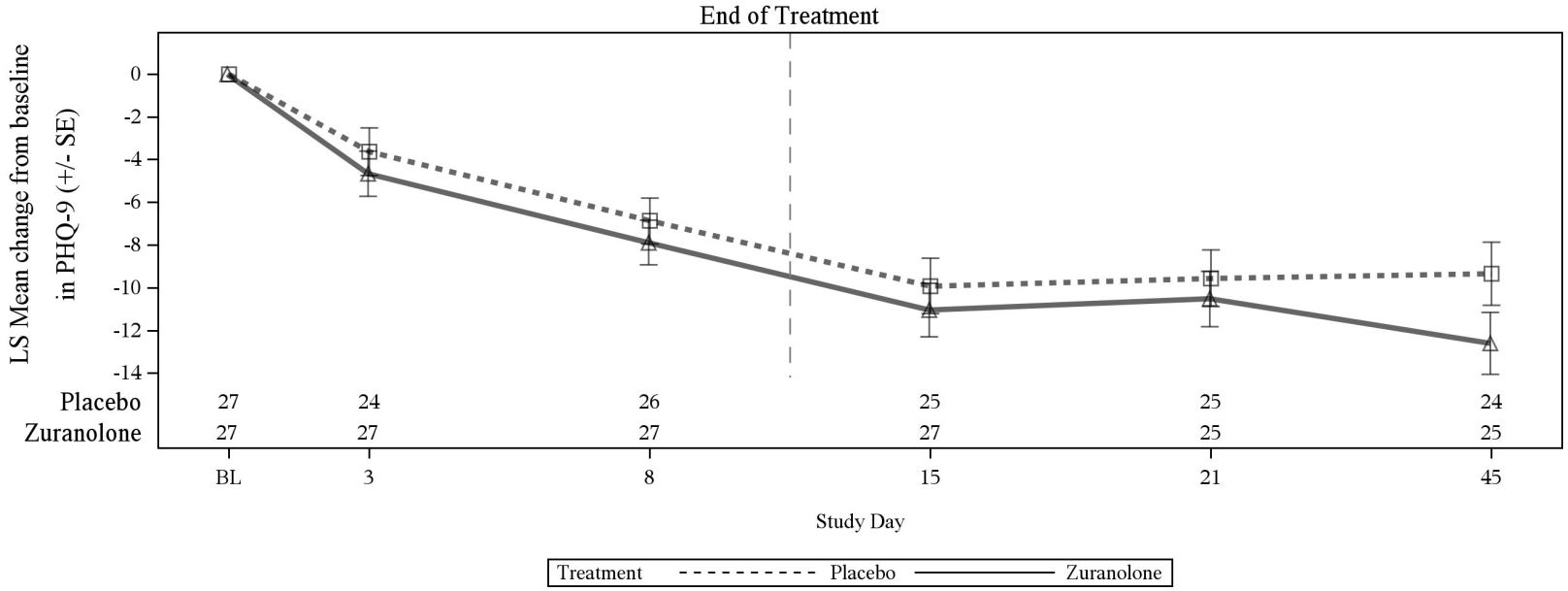
NOTE 3: The PHQ-9 total score was calculated as the sum of the 9 individual item scores. A lower value indicates better outcome.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/f-phq9-mmrm-pl-by.sas:f-phq9-mmrm-pl-by-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 17JUL2025

Line Plot of LS Mean (+/- SE) Change from Baseline in Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) Total Score over Time by Subgroup: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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History of PPD = Recurrent Episode



Abbreviations: LS = Least-squares; SE = Standard error; BL = Baseline; * = p < 0.05.

NOTE 1: Model used is the Mixed Model for Repeated Measures (MMRM) with antidepressant use at baseline, baseline PHQ-9 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction as fixed effects with unstructured covariance structure. Model covariate antidepressant use at baseline is removed from antidepressant use at baseline subgroup analysis.

NOTE 2: The MMRM analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

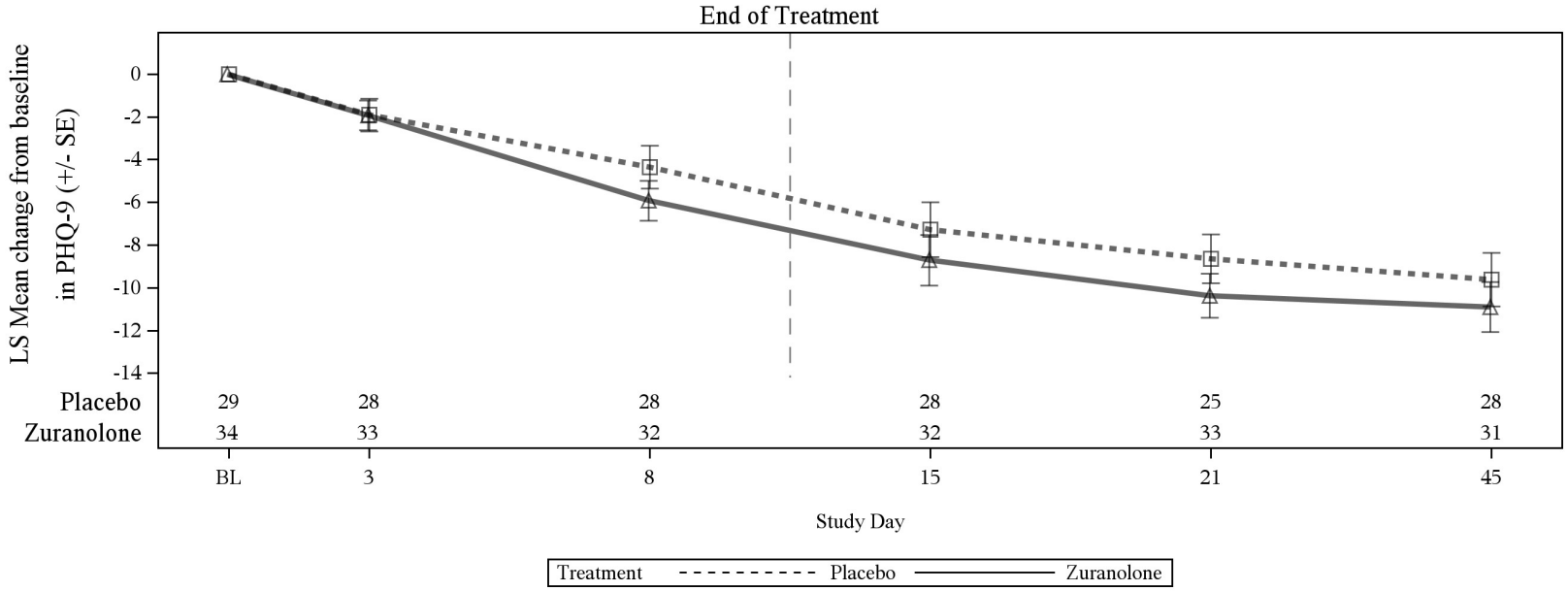
NOTE 3: The PHQ-9 total score was calculated as the sum of the 9 individual item scores. A lower value indicates better outcome.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/f-phq9-mmrm-pl-by.sas:f-phq9-mmrm-pl-by-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 17JUL2025

Line Plot of LS Mean (+/- SE) Change from Baseline in Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) Total Score over Time by Subgroup: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score) = <20



Abbreviations: LS = Least-squares; SE = Standard error; BL = Baseline; * = p < 0.05.

NOTE 1: Model used is the Mixed Model for Repeated Measures (MMRM) with antidepressant use at baseline, baseline PHQ-9 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction as fixed effects with unstructured covariance structure. Model covariate antidepressant use at baseline is removed from antidepressant use at baseline subgroup analysis.

NOTE 2: The MMRM analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

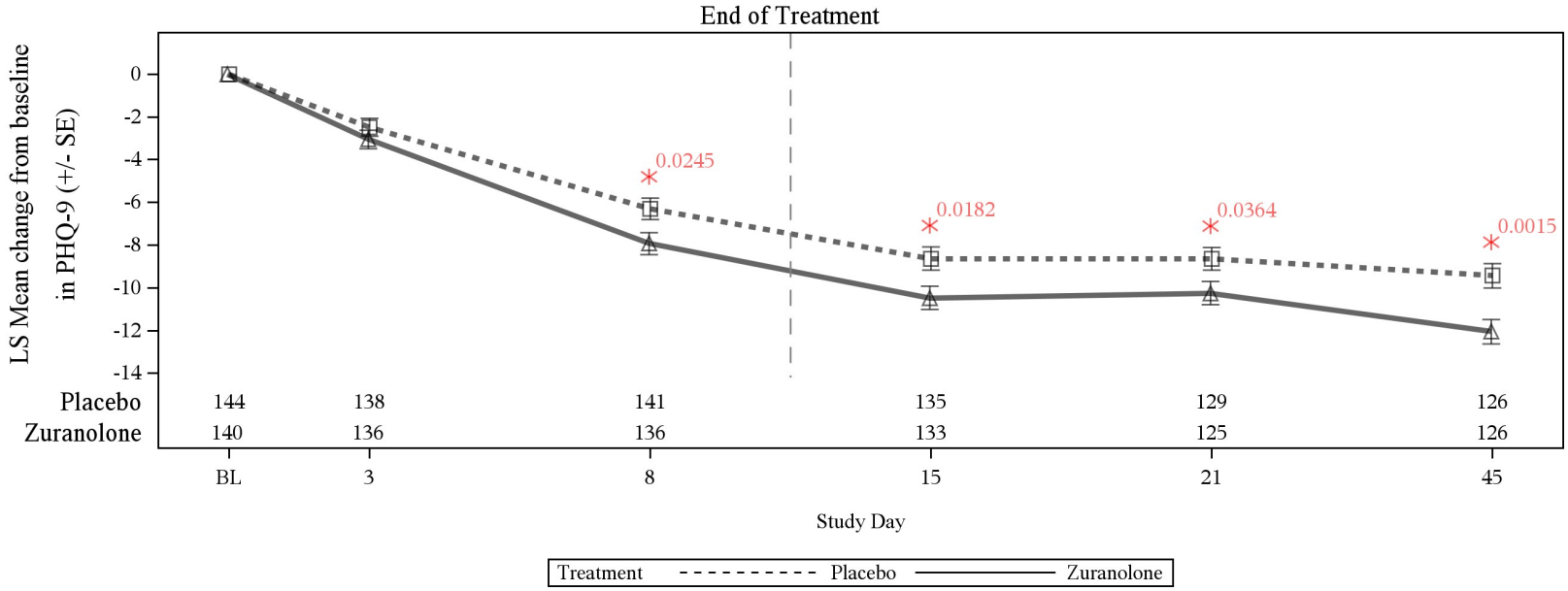
NOTE 3: The PHQ-9 total score was calculated as the sum of the 9 individual item scores. A lower value indicates better outcome.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/f-phq9-mmrm-pl-by.sas:f-phq9-mmrm-pl-by-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 17JUL2025

Line Plot of LS Mean (+/- SE) Change from Baseline in Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) Total Score over Time by Subgroup: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score) = >=20



Abbreviations: LS = Least-squares; SE = Standard error; BL = Baseline; * = p < 0.05.

NOTE 1: Model used is the Mixed Model for Repeated Measures (MMRM) with antidepressant use at baseline, baseline PHQ-9 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction as fixed effects with unstructured covariance structure. Model covariate antidepressant use at baseline is removed from antidepressant use at baseline subgroup analysis.

NOTE 2: The MMRM analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

NOTE 3: The PHQ-9 total score was calculated as the sum of the 9 individual item scores. A lower value indicates better outcome.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/f-phq9-mmrm-pl-by.sas:f-phq9-mmrm-pl-by-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 17JUL2025

2.4.2 Ansprechen

2.4.2.1 Responder-Analysen

2.4.2.1 .1 ITT-Population

Summary of Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline): Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=177)	Zuranolone (N =176)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	173	174
Day 3		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	42 (24.3)	45 (25.9)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	7 (4.0)	5 (2.9)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.080
95% CI for the RR		(0.758, 1.540)
p-value for RR		0.6705
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.062
95% CI for the OR		(0.652, 1.728)
p-value for OR		0.8096
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		NE
95% CI for the ARR		NE
p-value for ARR		NE

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline PHQ-9 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure. Relative risk, odds ratio, and absolute risk reduction are estimated from the same GEE model with "Log", "Logit", and "Identity" link function respectively. NE indicates not estimable due to model not converging.
NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
[1] Number of subjects with non-missing PHQ-9 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.
[2] Number of subjects with a PHQ-9 response (4.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-27) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-phq9-resp15-pl-ovr.sas:t-phq9-resp15-pl-ovr-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 17JUL2025

Summary of Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline): Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=177)	Zuranolone (N =176)
Day 8		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	86 (49.7)	112 (64.4)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	4 (2.3)	6 (3.4)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.317
95% CI for the RR		(1.103, 1.571)
p-value for RR		0.0023
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.893
95% CI for the OR		(1.229, 2.916)
p-value for OR		0.0038
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		NE
95% CI for the ARR		NE
p-value for ARR		NE

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline PHQ-9 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure. Relative risk, odds ratio, and absolute risk reduction are estimated from the same GEE model with "Log", "Logit", and "Identity" link function respectively. NE indicates not estimable due to model not converging.
NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
[1] Number of subjects with non-missing PHQ-9 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.
[2] Number of subjects with a PHQ-9 response (4.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-27) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-phq9-resp15-pl-ovr.sas:t-phq9-resp15-pl-ovr-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 17JUL2025

Summary of Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline): Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=177)	Zuranolone (N =176)
Day 15		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	109 (63.0)	130 (74.7)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	10 (5.8)	9 (5.2)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.177
95% CI for the RR		(1.025, 1.352)
p-value for RR		0.0209
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.803
95% CI for the OR		(1.118, 2.905)
p-value for OR		0.0156
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		NE
95% CI for the ARR		NE
p-value for ARR		NE

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline PHQ-9 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure. Relative risk, odds ratio, and absolute risk reduction are estimated from the same GEE model with "Log", "Logit", and "Identity" link function respectively. NE indicates not estimable due to model not converging.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing PHQ-9 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a PHQ-9 response (4.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-27) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-phq9-resp15-pl-ovr.sas:t-phq9-resp15-pl-ovr-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 17JUL2025

Summary of Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline): Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=177)	Zuranolone (N =176)
Day 21		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	109 (63.0)	124 (71.3)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	19 (11.0)	16 (9.2)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.099
95% CI for the RR		(0.952, 1.269)
p-value for RR		0.1984
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.496
95% CI for the OR		(0.933, 2.398)
p-value for OR		0.0945
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		NE
95% CI for the ARR		NE
p-value for ARR		NE

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline PHQ-9 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure. Relative risk, odds ratio, and absolute risk reduction are estimated from the same GEE model with "Log", "Logit", and "Identity" link function respectively. NE indicates not estimable due to model not converging.
NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
[1] Number of subjects with non-missing PHQ-9 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.
[2] Number of subjects with a PHQ-9 response (4.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-27) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-phq9-resp15-pl-ovr.sas:t-phq9-resp15-pl-ovr-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 17JUL2025

Summary of Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline): Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=177)	Zuranolone (N =176)
Day 45		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	111 (64.2)	131 (75.3)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	19 (11.0)	17 (9.8)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.148
95% CI for the RR		(1.001, 1.315)
p-value for RR		0.0480
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.750
95% CI for the OR		(1.076, 2.845)
p-value for OR		0.0240
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		NE
95% CI for the ARR		NE
p-value for ARR		NE

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline PHQ-9 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure. Relative risk, odds ratio, and absolute risk reduction are estimated from the same GEE model with "Log", "Logit", and "Identity" link function respectively. NE indicates not estimable due to model not converging.
NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
[1] Number of subjects with non-missing PHQ-9 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.
[2] Number of subjects with a PHQ-9 response (4.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-27) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-phq9-resp15-pl-ovr.sas:t-phq9-resp15-pl-ovr-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 17JUL2025

2.4.2.1 .2 Subgruppen

2.4.2.1 .2 .1 Interaktionstest

Summary of Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline): Treatment by Subgroup Interaction: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Subgroup Subgroup Category	Placebo (N=177)	Zuranolone (N=176)	p-value for Treatment by Subgroup Interaction Test
Number of evaluable subjects	173	174	
Number of subjects with response at Day 15, n (%)	109 (63.0)	130 (74.7)	
Number of subjects with response at Day 45, n (%)	111 (64.2)	131 (75.3)	
Age Group (years)			0.2405
Day 15			
18 - 24, n / N (%)	23/37 (62.2)	28/36 (77.8)	
25 - 45, n / N (%)	86/136 (63.2)	102/138 (73.9)	
Day 45			
18 - 24, n / N (%)	24/37 (64.9)	30/36 (83.3)	
25 - 45, n / N (%)	87/136 (64.0)	101/138 (73.2)	

NOTE 1: p-value is derived using Method 2, which is the first among the three sequentially evaluated methods to yield an estimate without any warnings or errors. Method 1: Generalized Estimating Equations (GEE) with covariates including antidepressant use at baseline, baseline PHQ-9 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, subgroup, subgroup-by-treatment interaction, subgroup-by-time point interaction, time point-by-study interaction, time point-by-treatment interaction, and subgroup-by-time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance, "Log" link function, and the binomial distribution. Method 2: Same as Method 1 but with a Poisson distribution. Method 3: Same as Method 2 but excluding the subgroup-by-time point-by-treatment covariate. NA indicates criteria not met for subgroup/interaction analysis.
NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
NOTE 3: PHQ-9 response is defined as 4.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-27) or greater reduction in total score from baseline.
NOTE 4: n / N (%) = number of evaluable subjects with response in the subgroup / number of evaluable subjects in the subgroup and (n / N *100%).
(a), (b), and (c) represent p-values from interaction tests comparing BMI groups: <=24.9 vs 25-29.9, <=24.9 vs >=30, and 25-29.9 vs >=30 respectively.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-phq9-resp15-pl-int.sas:t-phq9-resp15-pl-int-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 17JUL2025

Summary of Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline): Treatment by Subgroup Interaction: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Subgroup Subgroup Category	Placebo (N=177)	Zuranolone (N=176)	p-value for Treatment by Subgroup Interaction Test
Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score Category, by median of baseline HAMD-17 total score			0.3380
Day 15			
<28, n / N (%)	36/54 (66.7)	45/63 (71.4)	
>=28, n / N (%)	73/119 (61.3)	85/111 (76.6)	
Day 45			
<28, n / N (%)	35/54 (64.8)	49/63 (77.8)	
>=28, n / N (%)	76/119 (63.9)	82/111 (73.9)	
Race Group (Black or African American, White)			0.9161
Day 15			
Black or African American, n / N (%)	31/50 (62.0)	40/56 (71.4)	
White, n / N (%)	68/109 (62.4)	85/112 (75.9)	
Day 45			
Black or African American, n / N (%)	30/50 (60.0)	45/56 (80.4)	
White, n / N (%)	71/109 (65.1)	83/112 (74.1)	

NOTE 1: p-value is derived using Method 2, which is the first among the three sequentially evaluated methods to yield an estimate without any warnings or errors. Method 1: Generalized Estimating Equations (GEE) with covariates including antidepressant use at baseline, baseline PHQ-9 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, subgroup, subgroup-by-treatment interaction, subgroup-by-time point interaction, time point-by-study interaction, time point-by-treatment interaction, and subgroup-by-time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance, "Log" link function, and the binomial distribution. Method 2: Same as Method 1 but with a Poisson distribution. Method 3: Same as Method 2 but excluding the subgroup-by-time point-by-treatment covariate. NA indicates criteria not met for subgroup/interaction analysis.
NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
NOTE 3: PHQ-9 response is defined as 4.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-27) or greater reduction in total score from baseline.
NOTE 4: n / N (%) = number of evaluable subjects with response in the subgroup / number of evaluable subjects in the subgroup and (n / N *100%).
(a), (b), and (c) represent p-values from interaction tests comparing BMI groups: <=24.9 vs 25-29.9, <=24.9 vs >=30, and 25-29.9 vs >=30 respectively.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-phq9-resp15-pl-int.sas:t-phq9-resp15-pl-int-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 17JUL2025

Summary of Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline): Treatment by Subgroup Interaction: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Subgroup Subgroup Category	Placebo (N=177)	Zuranolone (N=176)	p-value for Treatment by Subgroup Interaction Test
Antidepressant Use at Baseline			0.5749
Day 15			
Yes, n / N (%)	16/28 (57.1)	21/31 (67.7)	
No, n / N (%)	93/145 (64.1)	109/143 (76.2)	
Day 45			
Yes, n / N (%)	18/28 (64.3)	23/31 (74.2)	
No, n / N (%)	93/145 (64.1)	108/143 (75.5)	

NOTE 1: p-value is derived using Method 2, which is the first among the three sequentially evaluated methods to yield an estimate without any warnings or errors. Method 1: Generalized Estimating Equations (GEE) with covariates including antidepressant use at baseline, baseline PHQ-9 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, subgroup, subgroup-by-treatment interaction, subgroup-by-time point interaction, time point-by-study interaction, time point-by-treatment interaction, and subgroup-by-time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance, "Log" link function, and the binomial distribution. Method 2: Same as Method 1 but with a Poisson distribution. Method 3: Same as Method 2 but excluding the subgroup-by-time point-by-treatment covariate. NA indicates criteria not met for subgroup/interaction analysis.
NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
NOTE 3: PHQ-9 response is defined as 4.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-27) or greater reduction in total score from baseline.
NOTE 4: n / N (%) = number of evaluable subjects with response in the subgroup / number of evaluable subjects in the subgroup and (n / N *100%).
(a), (b), and (c) represent p-values from interaction tests comparing BMI groups: <=24.9 vs 25-29.9, <=24.9 vs >=30, and 25-29.9 vs >=30 respectively.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-phq9-resp15-pl-int.sas:t-phq9-resp15-pl-int-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 17JUL2025

Summary of Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline): Treatment by Subgroup Interaction: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Subgroup Subgroup Category	Placebo (N=177)	Zuranolone (N=176)	p-value for Treatment by Subgroup Interaction Test
BMI (kg/m^2) Group			0.4674(a) 0.3775(b) 0.9096(c)
Day 15			
<=24.9, n / N (%)	24/43 (55.8)	20/33 (60.6)	
25-29.9, n / N (%)	34/54 (63.0)	34/45 (75.6)	
>=30, n / N (%)	51/76 (67.1)	75/95 (78.9)	
Day 45			
<=24.9, n / N (%)	27/43 (62.8)	23/33 (69.7)	
25-29.9, n / N (%)	40/54 (74.1)	35/45 (77.8)	
>=30, n / N (%)	44/76 (57.9)	72/95 (75.8)	

NOTE 1: p-value is derived using Method 2, which is the first among the three sequentially evaluated methods to yield an estimate without any warnings or errors. Method 1: Generalized Estimating Equations (GEE) with covariates including antidepressant use at baseline, baseline PHQ-9 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, subgroup, subgroup-by-treatment interaction, subgroup-by-time point interaction, time point-by-study interaction, time point-by-treatment interaction, and subgroup-by-time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance, "Log" link function, and the binomial distribution. Method 2: Same as Method 1 but with a Poisson distribution. Method 3: Same as Method 2 but excluding the subgroup-by-time point-by-treatment covariate. NA indicates criteria not met for subgroup/interaction analysis.
NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
NOTE 3: PHQ-9 response is defined as 4.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-27) or greater reduction in total score from baseline.
NOTE 4: n / N (%) = number of evaluable subjects with response in the subgroup / number of evaluable subjects in the subgroup and (n / N *100%).
(a), (b), and (c) represent p-values from interaction tests comparing BMI groups: <=24.9 vs 25-29.9, <=24.9 vs >=30, and 25-29.9 vs >=30 respectively.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-phq9-resp15-pl-int.sas:t-phq9-resp15-pl-int-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 17JUL2025

Summary of Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline): Treatment by Subgroup Interaction: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Subgroup Subgroup Category	Placebo (N=177)	Zuranolone (N=176)	p-value for Treatment by Subgroup Interaction Test
Onset of PPD			0.1683
Day 15			
3rd Trimester, n / N (%)	38/63 (60.3)	48/66 (72.7)	
Postpartum, n / N (%)	71/110 (64.5)	82/108 (75.9)	
Day 45			
3rd Trimester, n / N (%)	38/63 (60.3)	52/66 (78.8)	
Postpartum, n / N (%)	73/110 (66.4)	79/108 (73.1)	
Family History of PPD			0.3614
Day 15			
Yes, n / N (%)	18/26 (69.2)	22/31 (71.0)	
No/Unknown, n / N (%)	91/147 (61.9)	108/143 (75.5)	
Day 45			
Yes, n / N (%)	20/26 (76.9)	24/31 (77.4)	
No/Unknown, n / N (%)	91/147 (61.9)	107/143 (74.8)	

NOTE 1: p-value is derived using Method 2, which is the first among the three sequentially evaluated methods to yield an estimate without any warnings or errors. Method 1: Generalized Estimating Equations (GEE) with covariates including antidepressant use at baseline, baseline PHQ-9 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, subgroup, subgroup-by-treatment interaction, subgroup-by-time point interaction, time point-by-study interaction, time point-by-treatment interaction, and subgroup-by-time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance, "Log" link function, and the binomial distribution. Method 2: Same as Method 1 but with a Poisson distribution. Method 3: Same as Method 2 but excluding the subgroup-by-time point-by-treatment covariate. NA indicates criteria not met for subgroup/interaction analysis.
NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
NOTE 3: PHQ-9 response is defined as 4.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-27) or greater reduction in total score from baseline.
NOTE 4: n / N (%) = number of evaluable subjects with response in the subgroup / number of evaluable subjects in the subgroup and (n / N *100%).
(a), (b), and (c) represent p-values from interaction tests comparing BMI groups: <=24.9 vs 25-29.9, <=24.9 vs >=30, and 25-29.9 vs >=30 respectively.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-phq9-resp15-pl-int.sas:t-phq9-resp15-pl-int-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 17JUL2025

Summary of Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline): Treatment by Subgroup Interaction: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Subgroup Subgroup Category	Placebo (N=177)	Zuranolone (N=176)	p-value for Treatment by Subgroup Interaction Test
History of PPD			0.6607
Day 15			
1st Episode, n / N (%)	91/146 (62.3)	110/147 (74.8)	
Recurrent Episode, n / N (%)	18/27 (66.7)	20/27 (74.1)	
Day 45			
1st Episode, n / N (%)	97/146 (66.4)	110/147 (74.8)	
Recurrent Episode, n / N (%)	14/27 (51.9)	21/27 (77.8)	
Depression with Elevated Anxiety , by Baseline HAMA Total Score			0.4688
Day 15			
<20, n / N (%)	16/29 (55.2)	25/34 (73.5)	
>=20, n / N (%)	93/144 (64.6)	105/140 (75.0)	
Day 45			
<20, n / N (%)	19/29 (65.5)	26/34 (76.5)	
>=20, n / N (%)	92/144 (63.9)	105/140 (75.0)	

NOTE 1: p-value is derived using Method 2, which is the first among the three sequentially evaluated methods to yield an estimate without any warnings or errors. Method 1: Generalized Estimating Equations (GEE) with covariates including antidepressant use at baseline, baseline PHQ-9 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, subgroup, subgroup-by-treatment interaction, subgroup-by-time point interaction, time point-by-study interaction, time point-by-treatment interaction, and subgroup-by-time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance, "Log" link function, and the binomial distribution. Method 2: Same as Method 1 but with a Poisson distribution. Method 3: Same as Method 2 but excluding the subgroup-by-time point-by-treatment covariate. NA indicates criteria not met for subgroup/interaction analysis.
NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
NOTE 3: PHQ-9 response is defined as 4.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-27) or greater reduction in total score from baseline.
NOTE 4: n / N (%) = number of evaluable subjects with response in the subgroup / number of evaluable subjects in the subgroup and (n / N *100%).
(a), (b), and (c) represent p-values from interaction tests comparing BMI groups: <=24.9 vs 25-29.9, <=24.9 vs >=30, and 25-29.9 vs >=30 respectively.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-phq9-resp15-pl-int.sas:t-phq9-resp15-pl-int-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 17JUL2025

2.4.2.1 .2 .2 Subgruppenanalysen

2.4.2.1 .2 .2 .1 Alter

Summary of Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Age Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 1 of 6

Age Group (years) = 18-24

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=39)	Zuranolone (N =37)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	37	36
Day 3		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	11 (29.7)	11 (30.6)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	0	1 (2.8)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.962
95% CI for the RR		(0.475, 1.949)
p-value for RR		0.9144
Day 8		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	15 (40.5)	27 (75.0)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	0	0
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.731
95% CI for the RR		(1.140, 2.627)
p-value for RR		0.0100

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline PHQ-9 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing PHQ-9 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a PHQ-9 response (4.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-27) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-phq9-resp15-pl-by.sas:t-phq9-resp15-pl-by-age-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Age Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 2 of 6

Age Group (years) = 18-24

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=39)	Zuranolone (N =37)
Day 15		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	23 (62.2)	28 (77.8)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	0	0
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.159
95% CI for the RR		(0.853, 1.574)
p-value for RR		0.3448
Day 21		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	22 (59.5)	29 (80.6)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	3 (8.1)	2 (5.6)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.281
95% CI for the RR		(0.949, 1.728)
p-value for RR		0.1057

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline PHQ-9 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing PHQ-9 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a PHQ-9 response (4.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-27) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-phq9-resp15-pl-by.sas:t-phq9-resp15-pl-by-age-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Age Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Age Group (years) = 18-24

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=39)	Zuranolone (N =37)
Day 45		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	24 (64.9)	30 (83.3)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	1 (2.7)	2 (5.6)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.269
95% CI for the RR		(0.962, 1.675)
p-value for RR		0.0923

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline PHQ-9 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing PHQ-9 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a PHQ-9 response (4.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-27) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-phq9-resp15-pl-by.sas:t-phq9-resp15-pl-by-age-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Age Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Age Group (years) = 25-45

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=138)	Zuranolone (N =139)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	136	138
Day 3		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	31 (22.8)	34 (24.6)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	7 (5.1)	4 (2.9)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.060
95% CI for the RR		(0.699, 1.607)
p-value for RR		0.7856
Day 8		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	71 (52.2)	85 (61.6)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	4 (2.9)	6 (4.3)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.174
95% CI for the RR		(0.960, 1.436)
p-value for RR		0.1186

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline PHQ-9 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing PHQ-9 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a PHQ-9 response (4.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-27) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-phq9-resp15-pl-by.sas:t-phq9-resp15-pl-by-age-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Age Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Age Group (years) = 25-45

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=138)	Zuranolone (N =139)
Day 15		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	86 (63.2)	102 (73.9)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	10 (7.4)	9 (6.5)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.169
95% CI for the RR		(0.996, 1.371)
p-value for RR		0.0563
Day 21		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	87 (64.0)	95 (68.8)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	16 (11.8)	14 (10.1)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.064
95% CI for the RR		(0.899, 1.258)
p-value for RR		0.4720

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline PHQ-9 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing PHQ-9 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a PHQ-9 response (4.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-27) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-phq9-resp15-pl-by.sas:t-phq9-resp15-pl-by-age-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Age Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Age Group (years) = 25-45

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=138)	Zuranolone (N =139)
Day 45		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	87 (64.0)	101 (73.2)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	18 (13.2)	15 (10.9)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.134
95% CI for the RR		(0.964, 1.333)
p-value for RR		0.1281

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline PHQ-9 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing PHQ-9 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a PHQ-9 response (4.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-27) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-phq9-resp15-pl-by.sas:t-phq9-resp15-pl-by-age-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

2.4.2.1 .2 .2 .2 Schwere der Erkrankung

Summary of Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 1 of 6

Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score Category < 28 (Median of Baseline HAM-D Total Score)

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=54)	Zuranolone (N =63)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	54	63
Day 3		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	8 (14.8)	17 (27.0)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	2 (3.7)	5 (7.9)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.793
95% CI for the RR		(0.846, 3.799)
p-value for RR		0.1274
Day 8		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	24 (44.4)	39 (61.9)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	0	2 (3.2)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.383
95% CI for the RR		(0.979, 1.954)
p-value for RR		0.0656

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline PHQ-9 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing PHQ-9 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a PHQ-9 response (4.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-27) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-phq9-resp15-pl-by.sas:t-phq9-resp15-pl-by-hamd-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 2 of 6

Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score Category < 28 (Median of Baseline HAM-D Total Score)

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=54)	Zuranolone (N =63)
Day 15		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	36 (66.7)	45 (71.4)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	2 (3.7)	3 (4.8)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.068
95% CI for the RR		(0.843, 1.352)
p-value for RR		0.5879
Day 21		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	33 (61.1)	45 (71.4)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	5 (9.3)	4 (6.3)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.166
95% CI for the RR		(0.900, 1.509)
p-value for RR		0.2447

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline PHQ-9 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing PHQ-9 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a PHQ-9 response (4.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-27) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-phq9-resp15-pl-by.sas:t-phq9-resp15-pl-by-hamd-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 3 of 6

Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score Category < 28 (Median of Baseline HAM-D Total Score)

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=54)	Zuranolone (N =63)
Day 45		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	35 (64.8)	49 (77.8)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	5 (9.3)	5 (7.9)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.188
95% CI for the RR		(0.940, 1.501)
p-value for RR		0.1489

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline PHQ-9 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing PHQ-9 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a PHQ-9 response (4.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-27) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-phq9-resp15-pl-by.sas:t-phq9-resp15-pl-by-hamd-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score Category >= 28 (Median of Baseline HAM-D Total Score)

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=119)	Zuranolone (N =111)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	119	111
Day 3		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	34 (28.6)	28 (25.2)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	5 (4.2)	0
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.885
95% CI for the RR		(0.583, 1.345)
p-value for RR		0.5680
Day 8		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	62 (52.1)	73 (65.8)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	4 (3.4)	4 (3.6)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.260
95% CI for the RR		(1.020, 1.558)
p-value for RR		0.0323

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline PHQ-9 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing PHQ-9 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a PHQ-9 response (4.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-27) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-phq9-resp15-pl-by.sas:t-phq9-resp15-pl-by-hamd-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score Category >= 28 (Median of Baseline HAM-D Total Score)

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=119)	Zuranolone (N =111)
Day 15		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	73 (61.3)	85 (76.6)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	8 (6.7)	6 (5.4)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.242
95% CI for the RR		(1.045, 1.477)
p-value for RR		0.0142
Day 21		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	76 (63.9)	79 (71.2)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	14 (11.8)	12 (10.8)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.111
95% CI for the RR		(0.929, 1.329)
p-value for RR		0.2480

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline PHQ-9 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing PHQ-9 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a PHQ-9 response (4.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-27) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-phq9-resp15-pl-by.sas:t-phq9-resp15-pl-by-hamd-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 6 of 6

Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score Category >= 28 (Median of Baseline HAM-D Total Score)

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=119)	Zuranolone (N =111)
Day 45		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	76 (63.9)	82 (73.9)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	14 (11.8)	12 (10.8)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.152
95% CI for the RR		(0.968, 1.371)
p-value for RR		0.1120

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline PHQ-9 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing PHQ-9 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a PHQ-9 response (4.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-27) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-phq9-resp15-pl-by.sas:t-phq9-resp15-pl-by-hamd-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

2.4.2.1 .2 .2 .3 Abstammung

Summary of Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Race Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 1 of 6

Race Group = Black or African American

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=53)	Zuranolone (N =57)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	50	56
Day 3		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	16 (32.0)	16 (28.6)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	2 (4.0)	2 (3.6)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.905
95% CI for the RR		(0.517, 1.586)
p-value for RR		0.7280
Day 8		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	25 (50.0)	36 (64.3)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	3 (6.0)	2 (3.6)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.307
95% CI for the RR		(0.950, 1.798)
p-value for RR		0.0997

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline PHQ-9 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing PHQ-9 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a PHQ-9 response (4.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-27) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-phq9-resp15-pl-by.sas:t-phq9-resp15-pl-by-race-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Race Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Race Group = Black or African American

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=53)	Zuranolone (N =57)
Day 15		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	31 (62.0)	40 (71.4)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	5 (10.0)	4 (7.1)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.168
95% CI for the RR		(0.893, 1.526)
p-value for RR		0.2569
Day 21		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	30 (60.0)	38 (67.9)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	8 (16.0)	8 (14.3)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.164
95% CI for the RR		(0.877, 1.545)
p-value for RR		0.2925

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline PHQ-9 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing PHQ-9 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a PHQ-9 response (4.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-27) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-phq9-resp15-pl-by.sas:t-phq9-resp15-pl-by-race-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Race Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 3 of 6

Race Group = Black or African American

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=53)	Zuranolone (N =57)
Day 45		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	30 (60.0)	45 (80.4)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	7 (14.0)	4 (7.1)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.370
95% CI for the RR		(1.058, 1.775)
p-value for RR		0.0170

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline PHQ-9 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing PHQ-9 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a PHQ-9 response (4.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-27) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-phq9-resp15-pl-by.sas:t-phq9-resp15-pl-by-race-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Race Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Race Group = White

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=110)	Zuranolone (N =113)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	109	112
Day 3		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	22 (20.2)	26 (23.2)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	3 (2.8)	2 (1.8)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.134
95% CI for the RR		(0.692, 1.856)
p-value for RR		0.6180
Day 8		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	55 (50.5)	71 (63.4)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	0	4 (3.6)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.253
95% CI for the RR		(0.997, 1.573)
p-value for RR		0.0526

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline PHQ-9 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing PHQ-9 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a PHQ-9 response (4.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-27) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-phq9-resp15-pl-by.sas:t-phq9-resp15-pl-by-race-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Race Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Race Group = White

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=110)	Zuranolone (N =113)
Day 15		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	68 (62.4)	85 (75.9)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	4 (3.7)	5 (4.5)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.212
95% CI for the RR		(1.018, 1.444)
p-value for RR		0.0304
Day 21		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	68 (62.4)	82 (73.2)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	10 (9.2)	8 (7.1)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.164
95% CI for the RR		(0.971, 1.395)
p-value for RR		0.1015

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline PHQ-9 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing PHQ-9 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a PHQ-9 response (4.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-27) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-phq9-resp15-pl-by.sas:t-phq9-resp15-pl-by-race-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Race Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Race Group = White

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=110)	Zuranolone (N =113)
Day 45		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	71 (65.1)	83 (74.1)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	11 (10.1)	12 (10.7)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.127
95% CI for the RR		(0.946, 1.343)
p-value for RR		0.1821

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline PHQ-9 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing PHQ-9 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a PHQ-9 response (4.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-27) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-phq9-resp15-pl-by.sas:t-phq9-resp15-pl-by-race-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

2.4.2.1 .2 .2 .4 Antidepressiva-Nutzung

Summary of Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Baseline Antidepressant Use: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 1 of 6

Antidepressant Use at Baseline = Yes

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=28)	Zuranolone (N =31)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	28	31
Day 3		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	3 (10.7)	6 (19.4)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	2 (7.1)	2 (6.5)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.835
95% CI for the RR		(0.515, 6.538)
p-value for RR		0.3492
Day 8		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	13 (46.4)	20 (64.5)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	0	1 (3.2)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.435
95% CI for the RR		(0.901, 2.287)
p-value for RR		0.1287

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for baseline PHQ-9 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing PHQ-9 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a PHQ-9 response (4.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-27) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-phq9-resp15-pl-by.sas:t-phq9-resp15-pl-by-adt-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Baseline Antidepressant Use: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 2 of 6

Antidepressant Use at Baseline = Yes

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=28)	Zuranolone (N =31)
Day 15		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	16 (57.1)	21 (67.7)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	0	2 (6.5)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.251
95% CI for the RR		(0.857, 1.826)
p-value for RR		0.2463
Day 21		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	20 (71.4)	20 (64.5)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	2 (7.1)	2 (6.5)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.931
95% CI for the RR		(0.661, 1.311)
p-value for RR		0.6819

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for baseline PHQ-9 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing PHQ-9 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a PHQ-9 response (4.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-27) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-phq9-resp15-pl-by.sas:t-phq9-resp15-pl-by-adt-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Baseline Antidepressant Use: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 3 of 6

Antidepressant Use at Baseline = Yes

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=28)	Zuranolone (N =31)
Day 45		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	18 (64.3)	23 (74.2)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	3 (10.7)	1 (3.2)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.167
95% CI for the RR		(0.827, 1.648)
p-value for RR		0.3791

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for baseline PHQ-9 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing PHQ-9 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a PHQ-9 response (4.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-27) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-phq9-resp15-pl-by.sas:t-phq9-resp15-pl-by-adt-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Baseline Antidepressant Use: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Antidepressant Use at Baseline = No

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=149)	Zuranolone (N =145)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	145	143
Day 3		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	39 (26.9)	39 (27.3)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	5 (3.4)	3 (2.1)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.006
95% CI for the RR		(0.695, 1.457)
p-value for RR		0.9743
Day 8		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	73 (50.3)	92 (64.3)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	4 (2.8)	5 (3.5)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.266
95% CI for the RR		(1.042, 1.540)
p-value for RR		0.0179

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for baseline PHQ-9 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing PHQ-9 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a PHQ-9 response (4.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-27) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-phq9-resp15-pl-by.sas:t-phq9-resp15-pl-by-adt-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Baseline Antidepressant Use: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Antidepressant Use at Baseline = No

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=149)	Zuranolone (N =145)
Day 15		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	93 (64.1)	109 (76.2)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	10 (6.9)	7 (4.9)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.175
95% CI for the RR		(1.010, 1.366)
p-value for RR		0.0364
Day 21		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	89 (61.4)	104 (72.7)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	17 (11.7)	14 (9.8)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.173
95% CI for the RR		(0.998, 1.379)
p-value for RR		0.0529

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for baseline PHQ-9 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing PHQ-9 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a PHQ-9 response (4.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-27) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-phq9-resp15-pl-by.sas:t-phq9-resp15-pl-by-adt-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Baseline Antidepressant Use: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Antidepressant Use at Baseline = No

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=149)	Zuranolone (N =145)
Day 45		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	93 (64.1)	108 (75.5)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	16 (11.0)	16 (11.2)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.165
95% CI for the RR		(0.999, 1.358)
p-value for RR		0.0514

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for baseline PHQ-9 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing PHQ-9 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a PHQ-9 response (4.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-27) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-phq9-resp15-pl-by.sas:t-phq9-resp15-pl-by-adt-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

2.4.2.1 .2 .2 .5 BMI

Summary of Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Baseline BMI (kg/m^2) Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 1 of 9

BMI (kg/m2) Group 2 = <=24.9

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=43)	Zuranolone (N =33)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	43	33
Day 3		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	12 (27.9)	8 (24.2)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	2 (4.7)	0
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.878
95% CI for the RR		(0.419, 1.840)
p-value for RR		0.7308
Day 8		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	23 (53.5)	18 (54.5)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	1 (2.3)	2 (6.1)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.013
95% CI for the RR		(0.681, 1.508)
p-value for RR		0.9474

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline PHQ-9 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing PHQ-9 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a PHQ-9 response (4.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-27) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-phq9-resp15-pl-by.sas:t-phq9-resp15-pl-by-bmi-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Baseline BMI (kg/m^2) Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 2 of 9

BMI (kg/m2) Group 2 = <=24.9

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=43)	Zuranolone (N =33)
Day 15		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	24 (55.8)	20 (60.6)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	2 (4.7)	2 (6.1)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.068
95% CI for the RR		(0.758, 1.504)
p-value for RR		0.7071
Day 21		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	25 (58.1)	22 (66.7)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	7 (16.3)	5 (15.2)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.138
95% CI for the RR		(0.814, 1.591)
p-value for RR		0.4504

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline PHQ-9 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing PHQ-9 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a PHQ-9 response (4.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-27) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-phq9-resp15-pl-by.sas:t-phq9-resp15-pl-by-bmi-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Baseline BMI (kg/m^2) Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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BMI (kg/m2) Group 2 = <=24.9

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=43)	Zuranolone (N =33)
Day 45		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	27 (62.8)	23 (69.7)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	3 (7.0)	6 (18.2)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.087
95% CI for the RR		(0.786, 1.504)
p-value for RR		0.6137

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline PHQ-9 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing PHQ-9 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a PHQ-9 response (4.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-27) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-phq9-resp15-pl-by.sas:t-phq9-resp15-pl-by-bmi-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Baseline BMI (kg/m^2) Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 4 of 9

BMI (kg/m2) Group 2 = 25-29.9

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=54)	Zuranolone (N =45)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	54	45
Day 3		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	14 (25.9)	14 (31.1)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	2 (3.7)	2 (4.4)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.180
95% CI for the RR		(0.634, 2.196)
p-value for RR		0.6017
Day 8		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	28 (51.9)	29 (64.4)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	2 (3.7)	2 (4.4)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.248
95% CI for the RR		(0.883, 1.763)
p-value for RR		0.2096

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline PHQ-9 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing PHQ-9 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a PHQ-9 response (4.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-27) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-phq9-resp15-pl-by.sas:t-phq9-resp15-pl-by-bmi-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Baseline BMI (kg/m^2) Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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BMI (kg/m2) Group 2 = 25-29.9

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=54)	Zuranolone (N =45)
Day 15		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	34 (63.0)	34 (75.6)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	4 (7.4)	2 (4.4)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.219
95% CI for the RR		(0.930, 1.598)
p-value for RR		0.1523
Day 21		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	36 (66.7)	32 (71.1)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	7 (13.0)	3 (6.7)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.071
95% CI for the RR		(0.822, 1.396)
p-value for RR		0.6103

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline PHQ-9 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing PHQ-9 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a PHQ-9 response (4.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-27) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-phq9-resp15-pl-by.sas:t-phq9-resp15-pl-by-bmi-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Baseline BMI (kg/m^2) Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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BMI (kg/m2) Group 2 = 25-29.9

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=54)	Zuranolone (N =45)
Day 45		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	40 (74.1)	35 (77.8)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	6 (11.1)	5 (11.1)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.042
95% CI for the RR		(0.839, 1.293)
p-value for RR		0.7109

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline PHQ-9 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing PHQ-9 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a PHQ-9 response (4.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-27) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-phq9-resp15-pl-by.sas:t-phq9-resp15-pl-by-bmi-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Baseline BMI (kg/m^2) Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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BMI (kg/m2) Group 2 = >=30

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=76)	Zuranolone (N =95)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	76	95
Day 3		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	16 (21.1)	22 (23.2)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	3 (3.9)	3 (3.2)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.072
95% CI for the RR		(0.611, 1.878)
p-value for RR		0.8090
Day 8		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	35 (46.1)	64 (67.4)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	1 (1.3)	2 (2.1)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.425
95% CI for the RR		(1.091, 1.860)
p-value for RR		0.0093

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline PHQ-9 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing PHQ-9 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a PHQ-9 response (4.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-27) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-phq9-resp15-pl-by.sas:t-phq9-resp15-pl-by-bmi-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Baseline BMI (kg/m^2) Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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BMI (kg/m2) Group 2 = >=30

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=76)	Zuranolone (N =95)
Day 15		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	51 (67.1)	75 (78.9)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	4 (5.3)	5 (5.3)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.146
95% CI for the RR		(0.950, 1.382)
p-value for RR		0.1556
Day 21		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	48 (63.2)	69 (72.6)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	5 (6.6)	8 (8.4)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.120
95% CI for the RR		(0.913, 1.376)
p-value for RR		0.2773

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline PHQ-9 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing PHQ-9 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a PHQ-9 response (4.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-27) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-phq9-resp15-pl-by.sas:t-phq9-resp15-pl-by-bmi-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Baseline BMI (kg/m^2) Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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BMI (kg/m2) Group 2 = >=30

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=76)	Zuranolone (N =95)
Day 45		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	44 (57.9)	72 (75.8)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	10 (13.2)	6 (6.3)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.276
95% CI for the RR		(1.024, 1.589)
p-value for RR		0.0296

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline PHQ-9 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing PHQ-9 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a PHQ-9 response (4.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-27) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-phq9-resp15-pl-by.sas:t-phq9-resp15-pl-by-bmi-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

2.4.2.1 .2 .2 .6 Beginn der PPD

Summary of Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Onset of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Onset of PPD = 3rd trimester

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=64)	Zuranolone (N =67)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	63	66
Day 3		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	18 (28.6)	23 (34.8)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	3 (4.8)	0
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.233
95% CI for the RR		(0.751, 2.023)
p-value for RR		0.4074
Day 8		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	29 (46.0)	44 (66.7)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	4 (6.3)	2 (3.0)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.449
95% CI for the RR		(1.066, 1.972)
p-value for RR		0.0181

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline PHQ-9 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing PHQ-9 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a PHQ-9 response (4.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-27) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-phq9-resp15-pl-by.sas:t-phq9-resp15-pl-by-onset-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Onset of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Onset of PPD = 3rd trimester

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=64)	Zuranolone (N =67)
Day 15		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	38 (60.3)	48 (72.7)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	5 (7.9)	3 (4.5)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.206
95% CI for the RR		(0.940, 1.548)
p-value for RR		0.1408
Day 21		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	38 (60.3)	50 (75.8)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	8 (12.7)	6 (9.1)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.265
95% CI for the RR		(0.995, 1.607)
p-value for RR		0.0548

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline PHQ-9 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing PHQ-9 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a PHQ-9 response (4.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-27) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-phq9-resp15-pl-by.sas:t-phq9-resp15-pl-by-onset-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Onset of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Onset of PPD = 3rd trimester

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=64)	Zuranolone (N =67)
Day 45		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	38 (60.3)	52 (78.8)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	9 (14.3)	9 (13.6)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.317
95% CI for the RR		(1.042, 1.664)
p-value for RR		0.0211

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline PHQ-9 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing PHQ-9 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a PHQ-9 response (4.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-27) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-phq9-resp15-pl-by.sas:t-phq9-resp15-pl-by-onset-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Onset of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Onset of PPD = Postpartum

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=113)	Zuranolone (N =109)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	110	108
Day 3		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	24 (21.8)	22 (20.4)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	4 (3.6)	5 (4.6)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.920
95% CI for the RR		(0.557, 1.521)
p-value for RR		0.7449
Day 8		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	57 (51.8)	68 (63.0)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	0	4 (3.7)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.200
95% CI for the RR		(0.962, 1.496)
p-value for RR		0.1055

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline PHQ-9 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing PHQ-9 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a PHQ-9 response (4.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-27) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-phq9-resp15-pl-by.sas:t-phq9-resp15-pl-by-onset-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Onset of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Onset of PPD = Postpartum

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=113)	Zuranolone (N =109)
Day 15		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	71 (64.5)	82 (75.9)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	5 (4.5)	6 (5.6)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.160
95% CI for the RR		(0.981, 1.372)
p-value for RR		0.0825
Day 21		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	71 (64.5)	74 (68.5)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	11 (10.0)	10 (9.3)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.046
95% CI for the RR		(0.868, 1.259)
p-value for RR		0.6379

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline PHQ-9 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing PHQ-9 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a PHQ-9 response (4.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-27) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-phq9-resp15-pl-by.sas:t-phq9-resp15-pl-by-onset-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Onset of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Onset of PPD = Postpartum

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=113)	Zuranolone (N =109)
Day 45		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	73 (66.4)	79 (73.1)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	10 (9.1)	8 (7.4)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.086
95% CI for the RR		(0.911, 1.294)
p-value for RR		0.3575

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline PHQ-9 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing PHQ-9 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a PHQ-9 response (4.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-27) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-phq9-resp15-pl-by.sas:t-phq9-resp15-pl-by-onset-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

2.4.2.1 .2 .2 .7 PPD in der Familie

Summary of Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Family History of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Family History of PPD = Yes

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=26)	Zuranolone (N =31)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	26	31
Day 3		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	7 (26.9)	7 (22.6)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	1 (3.8)	0
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.915
95% CI for the RR		(0.390, 2.146)
p-value for RR		0.8377
Day 8		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	17 (65.4)	19 (61.3)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	1 (3.8)	0
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.016
95% CI for the RR		(0.699, 1.475)
p-value for RR		0.9347

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline PHQ-9 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing PHQ-9 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a PHQ-9 response (4.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-27) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-phq9-resp15-pl-by.sas:t-phq9-resp15-pl-by-fhist-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Family History of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 2 of 6

Family History of PPD = Yes

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=26)	Zuranolone (N =31)
Day 15		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	18 (69.2)	22 (71.0)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	3 (11.5)	1 (3.2)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.117
95% CI for the RR		(0.799, 1.562)
p-value for RR		0.5169
Day 21		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	18 (69.2)	22 (71.0)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	3 (11.5)	1 (3.2)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.110
95% CI for the RR		(0.794, 1.551)
p-value for RR		0.5424

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline PHQ-9 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing PHQ-9 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a PHQ-9 response (4.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-27) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-phq9-resp15-pl-by.sas:t-phq9-resp15-pl-by-fhist-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Family History of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Family History of PPD = Yes

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=26)	Zuranolone (N =31)
Day 45		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	20 (76.9)	24 (77.4)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	4 (15.4)	2 (6.5)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.110
95% CI for the RR		(0.830, 1.483)
p-value for RR		0.4816

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline PHQ-9 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing PHQ-9 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a PHQ-9 response (4.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-27) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-phq9-resp15-pl-by.sas:t-phq9-resp15-pl-by-fhist-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Family History of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Family History of PPD = No

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=151)	Zuranolone (N =145)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	147	143
Day 3		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	35 (23.8)	38 (26.6)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	6 (4.1)	5 (3.5)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.096
95% CI for the RR		(0.742, 1.618)
p-value for RR		0.6460
Day 8		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	69 (46.9)	93 (65.0)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	3 (2.0)	6 (4.2)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.370
95% CI for the RR		(1.116, 1.683)
p-value for RR		0.0026

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline PHQ-9 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing PHQ-9 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a PHQ-9 response (4.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-27) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-phq9-resp15-pl-by.sas:t-phq9-resp15-pl-by-fhist-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Family History of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 5 of 6

Family History of PPD = No

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=151)	Zuranolone (N =145)
Day 15		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	91 (61.9)	108 (75.5)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	7 (4.8)	8 (5.6)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.206
95% CI for the RR		(1.033, 1.409)
p-value for RR		0.0180
Day 21		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	91 (61.9)	102 (71.3)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	16 (10.9)	15 (10.5)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.133
95% CI for the RR		(0.964, 1.333)
p-value for RR		0.1308

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline PHQ-9 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing PHQ-9 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a PHQ-9 response (4.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-27) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-phq9-resp15-pl-by.sas:t-phq9-resp15-pl-by-fhist-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Family History of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 6 of 6

Family History of PPD = No

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=151)	Zuranolone (N =145)
Day 45		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	91 (61.9)	107 (74.8)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	15 (10.2)	15 (10.5)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.189
95% CI for the RR		(1.015, 1.392)
p-value for RR		0.0325

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline PHQ-9 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing PHQ-9 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a PHQ-9 response (4.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-27) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-phq9-resp15-pl-by.sas:t-phq9-resp15-pl-by-fhist-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

2.4.2.1 .2 .2 .8 PPD in der Anamnese

Summary of Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by History of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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History of PPD = 1st Episode

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=150)	Zuranolone (N =149)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	146	147
Day 3		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	32 (21.9)	35 (23.8)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	4 (2.7)	5 (3.4)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.058
95% CI for the RR		(0.700, 1.598)
p-value for RR		0.7904
Day 8		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	70 (47.9)	93 (63.3)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	3 (2.1)	6 (4.1)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.304
95% CI for the RR		(1.062, 1.602)
p-value for RR		0.0114

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline PHQ-9 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing PHQ-9 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a PHQ-9 response (4.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-27) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-phq9-resp15-pl-by.sas:t-phq9-resp15-pl-by-hist-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by History of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 2 of 6

History of PPD = 1st Episode

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=150)	Zuranolone (N =149)
Day 15		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	91 (62.3)	110 (74.8)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	8 (5.5)	9 (6.1)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.189
95% CI for the RR		(1.016, 1.391)
p-value for RR		0.0310
Day 21		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	90 (61.6)	105 (71.4)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	17 (11.6)	14 (9.5)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.141
95% CI for the RR		(0.969, 1.344)
p-value for RR		0.1136

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline PHQ-9 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing PHQ-9 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a PHQ-9 response (4.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-27) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-phq9-resp15-pl-by.sas:t-phq9-resp15-pl-by-hist-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by History of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 3 of 6

History of PPD = 1st Episode

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=150)	Zuranolone (N =149)
Day 45		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	97 (66.4)	110 (74.8)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	16 (11.0)	15 (10.2)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.109
95% CI for the RR		(0.955, 1.287)
p-value for RR		0.1737

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline PHQ-9 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing PHQ-9 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a PHQ-9 response (4.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-27) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-phq9-resp15-pl-by.sas:t-phq9-resp15-pl-by-hist-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by History of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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History of PPD = Recurrent Episode

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=27)	Zuranolone (N =27)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	27	27
Day 3		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	10 (37.0)	10 (37.0)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	3 (11.1)	0
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.123
95% CI for the RR		(0.576, 2.189)
p-value for RR		0.7340
Day 8		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	16 (59.3)	19 (70.4)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	1 (3.7)	0
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.316
95% CI for the RR		(0.950, 1.822)
p-value for RR		0.0983

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline PHQ-9 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing PHQ-9 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a PHQ-9 response (4.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-27) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-phq9-resp15-pl-by.sas:t-phq9-resp15-pl-by-hist-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by History of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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History of PPD = Recurrent Episode

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=27)	Zuranolone (N =27)
Day 15		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	18 (66.7)	20 (74.1)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	2 (7.4)	0
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.231
95% CI for the RR		(0.910, 1.666)
p-value for RR		0.1771
Day 21		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	19 (70.4)	19 (70.4)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	2 (7.4)	2 (7.4)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.173
95% CI for the RR		(0.841, 1.636)
p-value for RR		0.3472

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline PHQ-9 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing PHQ-9 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a PHQ-9 response (4.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-27) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-phq9-resp15-pl-by.sas:t-phq9-resp15-pl-by-hist-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by History of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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History of PPD = Recurrent Episode

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=27)	Zuranolone (N =27)
Day 45		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	14 (51.9)	21 (77.8)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	3 (11.1)	2 (7.4)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.847
95% CI for the RR		(1.190, 2.867)
p-value for RR		0.0062

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline PHQ-9 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing PHQ-9 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a PHQ-9 response (4.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-27) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-phq9-resp15-pl-by.sas:t-phq9-resp15-pl-by-hist-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

2.4.2.1 .2 .2 .9 Depression mit Angst

Summary of Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score): Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 1 of 6

Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score) = <20

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=29)	Zuranolone (N =34)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	29	34
Day 3		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	5 (17.2)	8 (23.5)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	1 (3.4)	1 (2.9)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.365
95% CI for the RR		(0.523, 3.568)
p-value for RR		0.5250
Day 8		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	12 (41.4)	18 (52.9)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	1 (3.4)	2 (5.9)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.289
95% CI for the RR		(0.764, 2.175)
p-value for RR		0.3411

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline PHQ-9 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing PHQ-9 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a PHQ-9 response (4.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-27) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-phq9-resp15-pl-by.sas:t-phq9-resp15-pl-by-hama-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score): Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 2 of 6

Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score) = <20

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=29)	Zuranolone (N =34)
Day 15		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	16 (55.2)	25 (73.5)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	1 (3.4)	2 (5.9)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.345
95% CI for the RR		(0.922, 1.961)
p-value for RR		0.1235
Day 21		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	17 (58.6)	26 (76.5)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	4 (13.8)	1 (2.9)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.326
95% CI for the RR		(0.927, 1.896)
p-value for RR		0.1228

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline PHQ-9 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing PHQ-9 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a PHQ-9 response (4.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-27) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-phq9-resp15-pl-by.sas:t-phq9-resp15-pl-by-hama-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score): Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 3 of 6

Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score) = <20

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=29)	Zuranolone (N =34)
Day 45		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	19 (65.5)	26 (76.5)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	1 (3.4)	3 (8.8)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.193
95% CI for the RR		(0.860, 1.655)
p-value for RR		0.2913

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline PHQ-9 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing PHQ-9 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a PHQ-9 response (4.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-27) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-phq9-resp15-pl-by.sas:t-phq9-resp15-pl-by-hama-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score): Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 4 of 6

Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score) = >=20

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=144)	Zuranolone (N =140)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	144	140
Day 3		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	37 (25.7)	37 (26.4)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	6 (4.2)	4 (2.9)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.016
95% CI for the RR		(0.693, 1.489)
p-value for RR		0.9363
Day 8		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	74 (51.4)	94 (67.1)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	3 (2.1)	4 (2.9)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.297
95% CI for the RR		(1.072, 1.569)
p-value for RR		0.0074

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline PHQ-9 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing PHQ-9 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a PHQ-9 response (4.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-27) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-phq9-resp15-pl-by.sas:t-phq9-resp15-pl-by-hama-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score): Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score) = >=20

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=144)	Zuranolone (N =140)
Day 15		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	93 (64.6)	105 (75.0)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	9 (6.3)	7 (5.0)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.152
95% CI for the RR		(0.990, 1.342)
p-value for RR		0.0675
Day 21		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	92 (63.9)	98 (70.0)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	15 (10.4)	15 (10.7)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.085
95% CI for the RR		(0.923, 1.276)
p-value for RR		0.3222

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline PHQ-9 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing PHQ-9 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a PHQ-9 response (4.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-27) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-phq9-resp15-pl-by.sas:t-phq9-resp15-pl-by-hama-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score): Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score) = >=20

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=144)	Zuranolone (N =140)
Day 45		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	92 (63.9)	105 (75.0)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	18 (12.5)	14 (10.0)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.163
95% CI for the RR		(0.996, 1.357)
p-value for RR		0.0556

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline PHQ-9 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing PHQ-9 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a PHQ-9 response (4.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-27) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

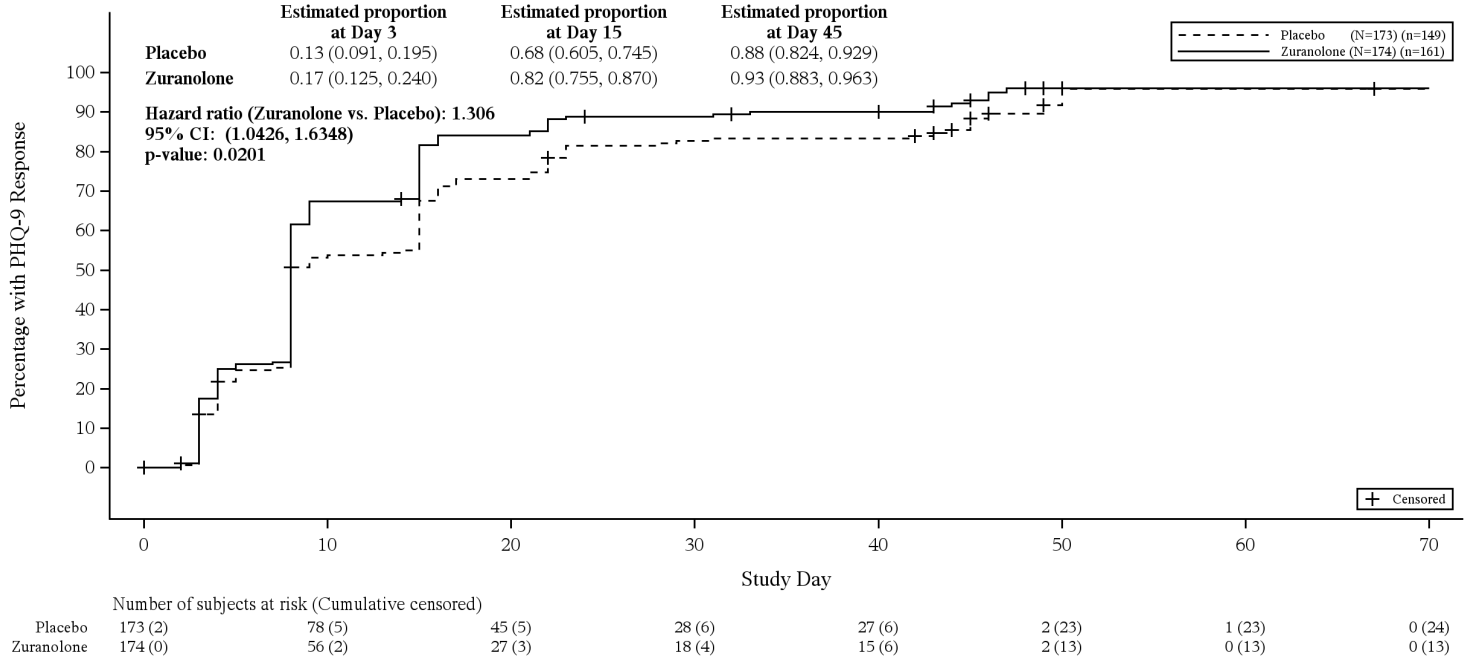
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-phq9-resp15-pl-by.sas:t-phq9-resp15-pl-by-hama-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

2.4.2.2 TTE-Analysen

2.4.2.2 .1 ITT-Population

Kaplan-Meier Plot for Time to First Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Treatment Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Abbreviations: N=number of evaluable subjects; n=number of subjects with response; CI=confidence interval.
NOTE 1: Subjects with non-missing PHQ-9 total score at Baseline are included in the analysis. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.
NOTE 2: PHQ-9 response is defined as 4.05 points (15% of PHQ-9 total scale range 0-27) or greater reduction in PHQ-9 total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects who are not responders are censored at the day of the last available PHQ-9 evaluation.
NOTE 3: The estimated proportion of subjects with event are based on Kaplan-Meier product limit method. Hazard ratio, 95% confidence interval and p-value are based on Cox proportional hazard model adjusted for treatment, baseline PHQ-9 total score, antidepressant use at baseline (Yes or No), and study.
Source: biib125/v_a/amnog_kmplots/f-phq9-resp-tte-pooled.sas:f-phq9-resp-tte-pooled-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 15DEC2025

Summary of Time to First Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline): Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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	Placebo (N=177)	Zuranolone (N=176)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	173	174
Number of subjects with response, n (%) [2]	149 (86.1)	161 (92.5)
Time to first PHQ-9 response (days) [3]		
25th percentile - Q1 (95% CI)	7.0 (4.0 , 8.0)	5.0 (4.0 , 8.0)
50th percentile - median (95% CI)	8.0 (8.0 , 15.0)	8.0 (NE, NE)
75th percentile - Q3 (95% CI)	22.0 (16.0 , 23.0)	15.0 (NE, NE)
HR - Hazard Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo) [4]		1.306
95% CI for the HR		(1.0426 , 1.6348)
p-value for the HR		0.0201

Abbreviations: NE=not estimable; CI=confidence interval.

Note: PHQ-9 response is defined as 4.05 points (15% of PHQ-9 total scale range 0-27) or greater reduction in PHQ-9 total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects who are not responders are censored at the day of the last available PHQ-9 evaluation.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing PHQ-9 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a PHQ-9 response. The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

[3] Kaplan-Meier estimates.

[4] From Cox proportional hazards model with factors for study, treatment, baseline PHQ-9 total score, and antidepressant use at baseline (Yes or No).

Source: biib125/v_a/germany/t-phq9-resp-tte-pooled.sas:t-phq9-resp-tte-pooled-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 23APR2025

2.4.2.2 .2 Subgruppen

2.4.2.2 .2 .1 Interaktionstest

Summary of Time to First Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline): Treatment by Subgroup Interaction: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Subgroup Subgroup Category	Placebo (N=177)	Zuranolone (N=176)	p-value for Treatment by Subgroup Interaction Test
Number of evaluable subjects	173	174	
Number of subjects with response, n (%)	149 (86.1)	161 (92.5)	
Age Group (years)			
18 - 24, n / N (%)	32/37 (86.5)	36/36 (100.0)	0.2568
25 - 45, n / N (%)	117/136 (86.0)	125/138 (90.6)	
Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score Category, by median of baseline HAMD-17 total score			
<28, n / N (%)	44/54 (81.5)	58/63 (92.1)	0.5702
>=28, n / N (%)	105/119 (88.2)	103/111 (92.8)	
Race Group (Black or African American, White)			
Black or African American, n / N (%)	42/50 (84.0)	55/56 (98.2)	0.7285
White, n / N (%)	94/109 (86.2)	101/112 (90.2)	
Antidepressant Use at Baseline			
Yes, n / N (%)	25/28 (89.3)	26/31 (83.9)	0.8506
No, n / N (%)	124/145 (85.5)	135/143 (94.4)	

NOTE 1: p-value is based on the Cox proportional hazards model with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline PHQ-9 total score, study, treatment, subgroup, and subgroup-by-treatment interaction. NA indicates criteria not met for subgroup/interaction analysis.
NOTE 2: PHQ-9 response is defined as 4.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-27) or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.
NOTE 3: n / N (%) = number of evaluable subjects with response in the subgroup / number of evaluable subjects in the subgroup and (n / N *100%).
(a), (b), and (c) represent p-values from interaction tests comparing BMI groups: <=24.9 vs 25-29.9, <=24.9 vs >=30, and 25-29.9 vs >=30 respectively.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-phq9-resp15-tte-pl-int.sas:t-phq9-resp15-tte-pl-int-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 17JUL2025

Summary of Time to First Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline): Treatment by Subgroup Interaction: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Subgroup Subgroup Category	Placebo (N=177)	Zuranolone (N=176)	p-value for Treatment by Subgroup Interaction Test
BMI (kg/m^2) Group			
<=24.9, n / N (%)	35/43 (81.4)	29/33 (87.9)	0.8923(a)
25-29.9, n / N (%)	48/54 (88.9)	42/45 (93.3)	0.8225(b)
>=30, n / N (%)	66/76 (86.8)	89/95 (93.7)	0.6772(c)
Onset of PPD			
3rd Trimester, n / N (%)	52/63 (82.5)	62/66 (93.9)	0.3514
Postpartum, n / N (%)	97/110 (88.2)	99/108 (91.7)	
Family History of PPD			
Yes, n / N (%)	24/26 (92.3)	30/31 (96.8)	0.3614
No/Unknown, n / N (%)	125/147 (85.0)	131/143 (91.6)	
History of PPD			
1st Episode, n / N (%)	127/146 (87.0)	137/147 (93.2)	0.8014
Recurrent Episode, n / N (%)	22/27 (81.5)	24/27 (88.9)	
Depression with Elevated Anxiety , by Baseline HAMA Total Score			
<20, n / N (%)	23/29 (79.3)	31/34 (91.2)	0.7255
>=20, n / N (%)	126/144 (87.5)	130/140 (92.9)	

NOTE 1: p-value is based on the Cox proportional hazards model with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline PHQ-9 total score, study, treatment, subgroup, and subgroup-by-treatment interaction. NA indicates criteria not met for subgroup/interaction analysis.
NOTE 2: PHQ-9 response is defined as 4.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-27) or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.
NOTE 3: n / N (%) = number of evaluable subjects with response in the subgroup / number of evaluable subjects in the subgroup and (n / N *100%).
(a), (b), and (c) represent p-values from interaction tests comparing BMI groups: <=24.9 vs 25-29.9, <=24.9 vs >=30, and 25-29.9 vs >=30 respectively.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-phq9-resp15-tte-pl-int.sas:t-phq9-resp15-tte-pl-int-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 17JUL2025

2.4.2.2 .2 .2 Subgruppenanalysen

2.4.2.2 .2 .2 .1 Alter

Summary of Time to First Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Age Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Age Group (years) = 18-24

	Placebo (N=39)	Zuranolone (N=37)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	37	36
Number of subjects with response, n (%) [2]	32 (86.5)	36 (100.0)
Time to first PHQ-9 response (days) [3]		
25th percentile - Q1 (95% CI)	5.0 (4.0 , 8.0)	4.0 (3.0 , 8.0)
50th percentile - median (95% CI)	15.0 (8.0 , 17.0)	8.0 (NE, NE)
75th percentile - Q3 (95% CI)	23.0 (15.0, NE)	12.0 (8.0 , 16.0)
HR - Hazard Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo) [4]		1.588
95% CI for the HR		(0.9457 , 2.6681)
p-value for the HR		0.0803

NOTE 1: PHQ-9 response is defined as 4.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-27) or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing PHQ-9 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a PHQ-9 response. The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

[3] Kaplan-Meier estimates. NE=not estimable.

[4] From Cox proportional hazards model with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline PHQ-9 total score, study, and treatment.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-phq9-resp15-tte-pl-by.sas:t-phq9-resp15-tte-pl-by-age-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Time to First Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Age Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Age Group (years) = 25-45

	Placebo (N=138)	Zuranolone (N=139)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	136	138
Number of subjects with response, n (%) [2]	117 (86.0)	125 (90.6)
Time to first PHQ-9 response (days) [3]		
25th percentile - Q1 (95% CI)	8.0 (4.0 , 8.0)	7.0 (3.0 , 8.0)
50th percentile - median (95% CI)	8.0 (8.0 , 14.0)	8.0 (NE, NE)
75th percentile - Q3 (95% CI)	21.0 (15.0 , 23.0)	15.0 (15.0 , 16.0)
HR - Hazard Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo) [4]		1.202
95% CI for the HR		(0.9320 , 1.5508)
p-value for the HR		0.1562

NOTE 1: PHQ-9 response is defined as 4.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-27) or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing PHQ-9 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a PHQ-9 response. The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

[3] Kaplan-Meier estimates. NE=not estimable.

[4] From Cox proportional hazards model with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline PHQ-9 total score, study, and treatment.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-phq9-resp15-tte-pl-by.sas:t-phq9-resp15-tte-pl-by-age-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

2.4.2.2 .2 .2 .2 Schwere der Erkrankung

Summary of Time to First Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score Category < 28 (Median of Baseline HAM-D Total Score)

	Placebo (N=54)	Zuranolone (N=63)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	54	63
Number of subjects with response, n (%) [2]	44 (81.5)	58 (92.1)
Time to first PHQ-9 response (days) [3]		
25th percentile - Q1 (95% CI)	8.0 (4.0 , 8.0)	4.0 (3.0 , 8.0)
50th percentile - median (95% CI)	15.0 (8.0 , 15.0)	8.0 (8.0 , 9.0)
75th percentile - Q3 (95% CI)	23.0 (15.0, NE)	15.0 (9.0 , 22.0)
HR - Hazard Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo) [4]		1.465
95% CI for the HR		(0.9834 , 2.1829)
p-value for the HR		0.0604

NOTE 1: PHQ-9 response is defined as 4.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-27) or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing PHQ-9 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a PHQ-9 response. The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

[3] Kaplan-Meier estimates. NE=not estimable.

[4] From Cox proportional hazards model with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline PHQ-9 total score, study, and treatment.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-phq9-resp15-tte-pl-by.sas:t-phq9-resp15-tte-pl-by-hamd-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Time to First Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score Category >= 28 (Median of Baseline HAM-D Total Score)

	Placebo (N=119)	Zuranolone (N=111)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	119	111
Number of subjects with response, n (%) [2]	105 (88.2)	103 (92.8)
Time to first PHQ-9 response (days) [3]		
25th percentile - Q1 (95% CI)	4.0 (4.0 , 8.0)	5.0 (3.0 , 8.0)
50th percentile - median (95% CI)	8.0 (8.0 , 10.0)	8.0 (NE, NE)
75th percentile - Q3 (95% CI)	21.0 (15.0 , 23.0)	15.0 (9.0 , 15.0)
HR - Hazard Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo) [4]		1.246
95% CI for the HR		(0.9440 , 1.6446)
p-value for the HR		0.1204

NOTE 1: PHQ-9 response is defined as 4.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-27) or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing PHQ-9 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a PHQ-9 response. The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

[3] Kaplan-Meier estimates. NE=not estimable.

[4] From Cox proportional hazards model with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline PHQ-9 total score, study, and treatment.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-phq9-resp15-tte-pl-by.sas:t-phq9-resp15-tte-pl-by-hamd-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

2.4.2.2 .2 .2 .3 Abstammung

Summary of Time to First Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Race Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Race Group = Black or African American

	Placebo (N=53)	Zuranolone (N=57)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	50	56
Number of subjects with response, n (%) [2]	42 (84.0)	55 (98.2)
Time to first PHQ-9 response (days) [3]		
25th percentile - Q1 (95% CI)	4.0 (3.0 , 8.0)	4.0 (3.0 , 8.0)
50th percentile - median (95% CI)	8.0 (8.0 , 15.0)	8.0 (NE, NE)
75th percentile - Q3 (95% CI)	22.0 (15.0 , 45.0)	15.0 (9.0 , 21.0)
HR - Hazard Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo) [4]		1.270
95% CI for the HR		(0.8340 , 1.9344)
p-value for the HR		0.2651

NOTE 1: PHQ-9 response is defined as 4.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-27) or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing PHQ-9 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a PHQ-9 response. The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

[3] Kaplan-Meier estimates. NE=not estimable.

[4] From Cox proportional hazards model with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline PHQ-9 total score, study, and treatment.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-phq9-resp15-tte-pl-by.sas:t-phq9-resp15-tte-pl-by-race-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Time to First Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Race Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Race Group = White

	Placebo (N=110)	Zuranolone (N=113)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	109	112
Number of subjects with response, n (%) [2]	94 (86.2)	101 (90.2)
Time to first PHQ-9 response (days) [3]		
25th percentile - Q1 (95% CI)	8.0 (4.0 , 8.0)	8.0 (4.0 , 8.0)
50th percentile - median (95% CI)	9.0 (8.0 , 15.0)	8.0 (NE, NE)
75th percentile - Q3 (95% CI)	21.0 (16.0 , 43.0)	15.0 (15.0 , 16.0)
HR - Hazard Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo) [4]		1.341
95% CI for the HR		(1.0097 , 1.7809)
p-value for the HR		0.0427

NOTE 1: PHQ-9 response is defined as 4.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-27) or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing PHQ-9 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a PHQ-9 response. The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

[3] Kaplan-Meier estimates. NE=not estimable.

[4] From Cox proportional hazards model with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline PHQ-9 total score, study, and treatment.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-phq9-resp15-tte-pl-by.sas:t-phq9-resp15-tte-pl-by-race-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

2.4.2.2 .2 .2 .4 Antidepressiva-Nutzung

Summary of Time to First Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Baseline Antidepressant Use: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Antidepressant Use at Baseline = Yes

	Placebo (N=28)	Zuranolone (N=31)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	28	31
Number of subjects with response, n (%) [2]	25 (89.3)	26 (83.9)
Time to first PHQ-9 response (days) [3]		
25th percentile - Q1 (95% CI)	8.0 (3.0 , 8.0)	8.0 (3.0 , 8.0)
50th percentile - median (95% CI)	15.0 (8.0 , 17.0)	8.0 (8.0 , 15.0)
75th percentile - Q3 (95% CI)	23.0 (15.0, NE)	15.0 (8.0, NE)
HR - Hazard Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo) [4]		1.353
95% CI for the HR		(0.7439 , 2.4612)
p-value for the HR		0.3218

NOTE 1: PHQ-9 response is defined as 4.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-27) or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing PHQ-9 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a PHQ-9 response. The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

[3] Kaplan-Meier estimates. NE=not estimable.

[4] From Cox proportional hazards model with factors for baseline PHQ-9 total score, study, and treatment.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-phq9-resp15-tte-pl-by.sas:t-phq9-resp15-tte-pl-by-adt-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Time to First Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Baseline Antidepressant Use: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Antidepressant Use at Baseline = No

	Placebo (N=149)	Zuranolone (N=145)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	145	143
Number of subjects with response, n (%) [2]	124 (85.5)	135 (94.4)
Time to first PHQ-9 response (days) [3]		
25th percentile - Q1 (95% CI)	5.0 (4.0 , 8.0)	4.0 (3.0 , 8.0)
50th percentile - median (95% CI)	8.0 (8.0 , 15.0)	8.0 (NE, NE)
75th percentile - Q3 (95% CI)	21.0 (15.0 , 23.0)	15.0 (9.0 , 15.0)
HR - Hazard Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo) [4]		1.301
95% CI for the HR		(1.0178 , 1.6633)
p-value for the HR		0.0357

NOTE 1: PHQ-9 response is defined as 4.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-27) or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing PHQ-9 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a PHQ-9 response. The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

[3] Kaplan-Meier estimates. NE=not estimable.

[4] From Cox proportional hazards model with factors for baseline PHQ-9 total score, study, and treatment.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-phq9-resp15-tte-pl-by.sas:t-phq9-resp15-tte-pl-by-adt-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

2.4.2.2 .2 .2 .5 BMI

Summary of Time to First Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Baseline BMI (kg/m^2) Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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BMI (kg/m^2) Group 2 = <=24.9

	Placebo (N=43)	Zuranolone (N=33)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	43	33
Number of subjects with response, n (%) [2]	35 (81.4)	29 (87.9)
Time to first PHQ-9 response (days) [3]		
25th percentile - Q1 (95% CI)	5.0 (3.0 , 8.0)	6.5 (3.0 , 8.0)
50th percentile - median (95% CI)	8.0 (8.0 , 15.0)	8.0 (8.0 , 16.0)
75th percentile - Q3 (95% CI)	23.0 (15.0, NE)	21.5 (8.0 , 46.0)
HR - Hazard Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo) [4]		1.325
95% CI for the HR		(0.7939 , 2.2130)
p-value for the HR		0.2813

NOTE 1: PHQ-9 response is defined as 4.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-27) or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing PHQ-9 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a PHQ-9 response. The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

[3] Kaplan-Meier estimates. NE=not estimable.

[4] From Cox proportional hazards model with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline PHQ-9 total score, study, and treatment.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-phq9-resp15-tte-pl-by.sas:t-phq9-resp15-tte-pl-by-bmi-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Time to First Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Baseline BMI (kg/m^2) Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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BMI (kg/m^2) Group 2 = 25-29.9

	Placebo (N=54)	Zuranolone (N=45)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	54	45
Number of subjects with response, n (%) [2]	48 (88.9)	42 (93.3)
Time to first PHQ-9 response (days) [3]		
25th percentile - Q1 (95% CI)	5.0 (3.0 , 8.0)	4.0 (3.0 , 8.0)
50th percentile - median (95% CI)	8.0 (8.0 , 15.0)	8.0 (8.0 , 9.0)
75th percentile - Q3 (95% CI)	16.0 (15.0 , 29.0)	15.0 (9.0 , 15.0)
HR - Hazard Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo) [4]		1.387
95% CI for the HR		(0.8898 , 2.1610)
p-value for the HR		0.1487

NOTE 1: PHQ-9 response is defined as 4.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-27) or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing PHQ-9 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a PHQ-9 response. The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

[3] Kaplan-Meier estimates. NE=not estimable.

[4] From Cox proportional hazards model with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline PHQ-9 total score, study, and treatment.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-phq9-resp15-tte-pl-by.sas:t-phq9-resp15-tte-pl-by-bmi-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Time to First Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Baseline BMI (kg/m^2) Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 3 of 3

BMI (kg/m^2) Group 2 = >=30

	Placebo (N=76)	Zuranolone (N=95)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	76	95
Number of subjects with response, n (%) [2]	66 (86.8)	89 (93.7)
Time to first PHQ-9 response (days) [3]		
25th percentile - Q1 (95% CI)	8.0 (4.0 , 8.0)	8.0 (4.0 , 8.0)
50th percentile - median (95% CI)	13.0 (8.0 , 15.0)	8.0 (NE, NE)
75th percentile - Q3 (95% CI)	22.0 (15.0 , 44.0)	15.0 (9.0 , 15.0)
HR - Hazard Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo) [4]		1.285
95% CI for the HR		(0.9310 , 1.7724)
p-value for the HR		0.1273

NOTE 1: PHQ-9 response is defined as 4.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-27) or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing PHQ-9 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a PHQ-9 response. The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

[3] Kaplan-Meier estimates. NE=not estimable.

[4] From Cox proportional hazards model with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline PHQ-9 total score, study, and treatment.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-phq9-resp15-tte-pl-by.sas:t-phq9-resp15-tte-pl-by-bmi-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

2.4.2.2 .2 .2 .6 Beginn der PPD

Summary of Time to First Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Onset of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 1 of 2

Onset of PPD = 3rd trimester

	Placebo (N=64)	Zuranolone (N=67)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	63	66
Number of subjects with response, n (%) [2]	52 (82.5)	62 (93.9)
Time to first PHQ-9 response (days) [3]		
25th percentile - Q1 (95% CI)	5.0 (3.0 , 8.0)	3.0 (3.0 , 4.0)
50th percentile - median (95% CI)	8.0 (8.0 , 15.0)	8.0 (8.0 , 9.0)
75th percentile - Q3 (95% CI)	17.0 (15.0 , 43.0)	15.0 (9.0 , 15.0)
HR - Hazard Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo) [4]		1.507
95% CI for the HR		(1.0316 , 2.2003)
p-value for the HR		0.0339

NOTE 1: PHQ-9 response is defined as 4.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-27) or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing PHQ-9 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a PHQ-9 response. The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

[3] Kaplan-Meier estimates. NE=not estimable.

[4] From Cox proportional hazards model with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline PHQ-9 total score, study, and treatment.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-phq9-resp15-tte-pl-by.sas:t-phq9-resp15-tte-pl-by-onset-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Time to First Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Onset of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Onset of PPD = Postpartum

	Placebo (N=113)	Zuranolone (N=109)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	110	108
Number of subjects with response, n (%) [2]	97 (88.2)	99 (91.7)
Time to first PHQ-9 response (days) [3]		
25th percentile - Q1 (95% CI)	8.0 (4.0 , 8.0)	8.0 (4.0 , 8.0)
50th percentile - median (95% CI)	8.5 (8.0 , 15.0)	8.0 (NE, NE)
75th percentile - Q3 (95% CI)	22.0 (15.0 , 31.0)	15.0 (15.0 , 21.0)
HR - Hazard Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo) [4]		1.203
95% CI for the HR		(0.9067 , 1.5950)
p-value for the HR		0.2005

NOTE 1: PHQ-9 response is defined as 4.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-27) or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing PHQ-9 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a PHQ-9 response. The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

[3] Kaplan-Meier estimates. NE=not estimable.

[4] From Cox proportional hazards model with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline PHQ-9 total score, study, and treatment.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-phq9-resp15-tte-pl-by.sas:t-phq9-resp15-tte-pl-by-onset-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

2.4.2.2 .2 .2 .7 PPD in der Familie

Summary of Time to First Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Family History of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 1 of 2

Family History of PPD = Yes

	Placebo (N=26)	Zuranolone (N=31)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	26	31
Number of subjects with response, n (%) [2]	24 (92.3)	30 (96.8)
Time to first PHQ-9 response (days) [3]		
25th percentile - Q1 (95% CI)	5.0 (3.0 , 8.0)	7.0 (3.0 , 8.0)
50th percentile - median (95% CI)	8.0 (8.0 , 10.0)	8.0 (8.0 , 15.0)
75th percentile - Q3 (95% CI)	15.0 (8.0 , 23.0)	15.0 (8.0 , 31.0)
HR - Hazard Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo) [4]		1.023
95% CI for the HR		(0.5793 , 1.8063)
p-value for the HR		0.9377

NOTE 1: PHQ-9 response is defined as 4.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-27) or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing PHQ-9 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a PHQ-9 response. The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

[3] Kaplan-Meier estimates. NE=not estimable.

[4] From Cox proportional hazards model with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline PHQ-9 total score, study, and treatment.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-phq9-resp15-tte-pl-by.sas:t-phq9-resp15-tte-pl-by-fhist-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Time to First Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Family History of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Family History of PPD = No/Unknown

	Placebo (N=151)	Zuranolone (N=145)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	147	143
Number of subjects with response, n (%) [2]	125 (85.0)	131 (91.6)
Time to first PHQ-9 response (days) [3]		
25th percentile - Q1 (95% CI)	8.0 (4.0 , 8.0)	4.0 (4.0 , 8.0)
50th percentile - median (95% CI)	9.0 (8.0 , 15.0)	8.0 (NE, NE)
75th percentile - Q3 (95% CI)	22.0 (16.0 , 31.0)	15.0 (9.0 , 15.0)
HR - Hazard Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo) [4]		1.344
95% CI for the HR		(1.0491 , 1.7220)
p-value for the HR		0.0193

NOTE 1: PHQ-9 response is defined as 4.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-27) or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing PHQ-9 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a PHQ-9 response. The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

[3] Kaplan-Meier estimates. NE=not estimable.

[4] From Cox proportional hazards model with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline PHQ-9 total score, study, and treatment.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-phq9-resp15-tte-pl-by.sas:t-phq9-resp15-tte-pl-by-fhist-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

2.4.2.2 .2 .2 .8 PPD in der Anamnese

Summary of Time to First Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by History of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 1 of 2

History of PPD = 1st Episode

	Placebo (N=150)	Zuranolone (N=149)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	146	147
Number of subjects with response, n (%) [2]	127 (87.0)	137 (93.2)
Time to first PHQ-9 response (days) [3]		
25th percentile - Q1 (95% CI)	8.0 (4.0 , 8.0)	8.0 (4.0 , 8.0)
50th percentile - median (95% CI)	9.0 (8.0 , 15.0)	8.0 (NE, NE)
75th percentile - Q3 (95% CI)	22.0 (16.0 , 28.0)	15.0 (14.0 , 15.0)
HR - Hazard Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo) [4]		1.310
95% CI for the HR		(1.0262 , 1.6733)
p-value for the HR		0.0302

NOTE 1: PHQ-9 response is defined as 4.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-27) or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing PHQ-9 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a PHQ-9 response. The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

[3] Kaplan-Meier estimates. NE=not estimable.

[4] From Cox proportional hazards model with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline PHQ-9 total score, study, and treatment.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-phq9-resp15-tte-pl-by.sas:t-phq9-resp15-tte-pl-by-hist-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Time to First Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by History of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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History of PPD = Recurrent Episode

	Placebo (N=27)	Zuranolone (N=27)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	27	27
Number of subjects with response, n (%) [2]	22 (81.5)	24 (88.9)
Time to first PHQ-9 response (days) [3]		
25th percentile - Q1 (95% CI)	4.0 (3.0 , 8.0)	3.0 (3.0 , 7.0)
50th percentile - median (95% CI)	8.0 (5.0 , 15.0)	8.0 (4.0 , 9.0)
75th percentile - Q3 (95% CI)	15.0 (8.0, NE)	15.0 (8.0 , 47.0)
HR - Hazard Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo) [4]		1.764
95% CI for the HR		(0.8855 , 3.5154)
p-value for the HR		0.1065

NOTE 1: PHQ-9 response is defined as 4.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-27) or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing PHQ-9 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a PHQ-9 response. The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

[3] Kaplan-Meier estimates. NE=not estimable.

[4] From Cox proportional hazards model with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline PHQ-9 total score, study, and treatment.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-phq9-resp15-tte-pl-by.sas:t-phq9-resp15-tte-pl-by-hist-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

2.4.2.2 .2 .2 .9 Depression mit Angst

Summary of Time to First Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score): Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 1 of 2

Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score) = <20

	Placebo (N=29)	Zuranolone (N=34)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	29	34
Number of subjects with response, n (%) [2]	23 (79.3)	31 (91.2)
Time to first PHQ-9 response (days) [3]		
25th percentile - Q1 (95% CI)	8.0 (3.0 , 8.0)	8.0 (3.0 , 8.0)
50th percentile - median (95% CI)	14.0 (8.0 , 22.0)	9.0 (8.0 , 15.0)
75th percentile - Q3 (95% CI)	30.0 (17.0, NE)	16.0 (14.0 , 46.0)
HR - Hazard Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo) [4]		1.478
95% CI for the HR		(0.8491 , 2.5723)
p-value for the HR		0.1672

NOTE 1: PHQ-9 response is defined as 4.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-27) or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing PHQ-9 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a PHQ-9 response. The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

[3] Kaplan-Meier estimates. NE=not estimable.

[4] From Cox proportional hazards model with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline PHQ-9 total score, study, and treatment.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-phq9-resp15-tte-pl-by.sas:t-phq9-resp15-tte-pl-by-hama-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Time to First Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score): Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 2 of 2

Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score) = >=20

	Placebo (N=144)	Zuranolone (N=140)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	144	140
Number of subjects with response, n (%) [2]	126 (87.5)	130 (92.9)
Time to first PHQ-9 response (days) [3]		
25th percentile - Q1 (95% CI)	5.0 (4.0 , 8.0)	4.0 (4.0 , 8.0)
50th percentile - median (95% CI)	8.0 (8.0 , 15.0)	8.0 (NE, NE)
75th percentile - Q3 (95% CI)	17.0 (15.0 , 23.0)	15.0 (9.0 , 15.0)
HR - Hazard Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo) [4]		1.286
95% CI for the HR		(1.0041 , 1.6466)
p-value for the HR		0.0463

NOTE 1: PHQ-9 response is defined as 4.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-27) or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing PHQ-9 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a PHQ-9 response. The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

[3] Kaplan-Meier estimates. NE=not estimable.

[4] From Cox proportional hazards model with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline PHQ-9 total score, study, and treatment.

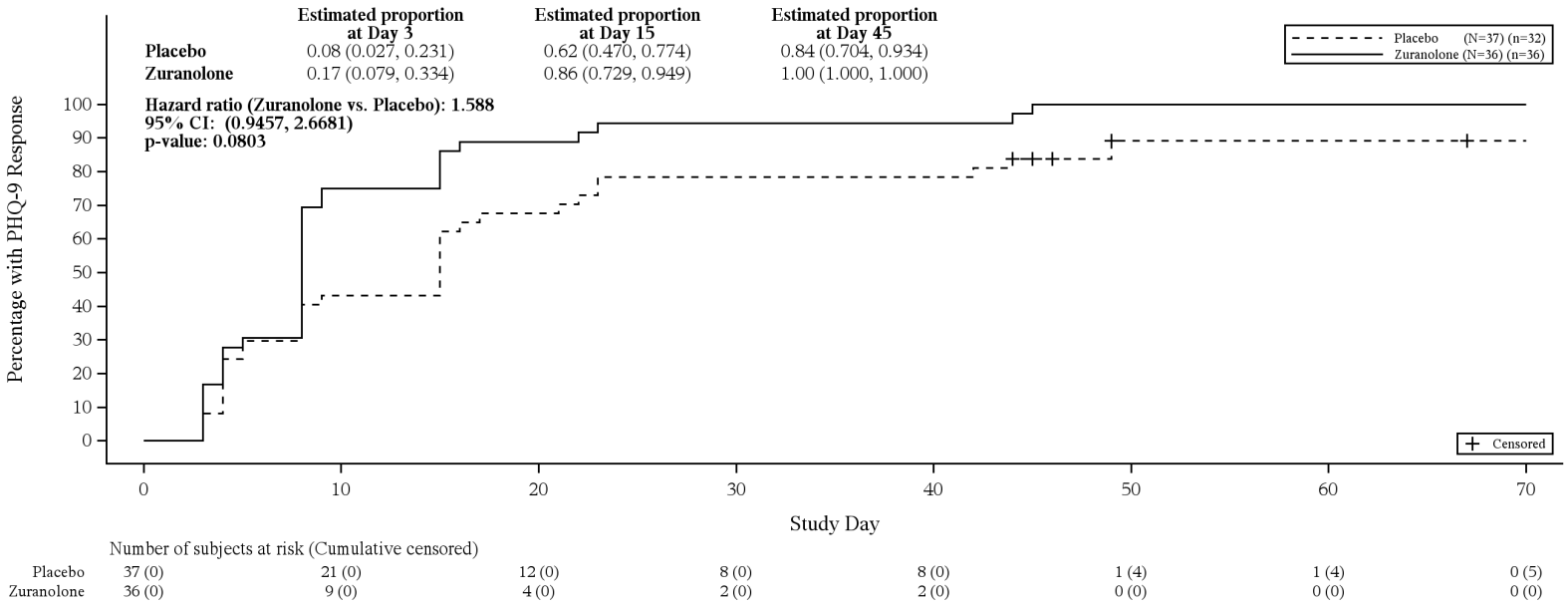
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-phq9-resp15-tte-pl-by.sas:t-phq9-resp15-tte-pl-by-hama-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

2.4.2.2 .2 .3 Kaplan-Meier-Plots

Kaplan-Meier Plot for Time to First Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Subgroup: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 1 of 19

Age Group (years) = 18-24



Abbreviations: N=number of evaluable subjects; n=number of subjects with response.

NOTE 1: Subjects with non-missing PHQ-9 total score at Baseline are included in the analysis. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

NOTE 2: PHQ-9 response is defined as 4.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-27) or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

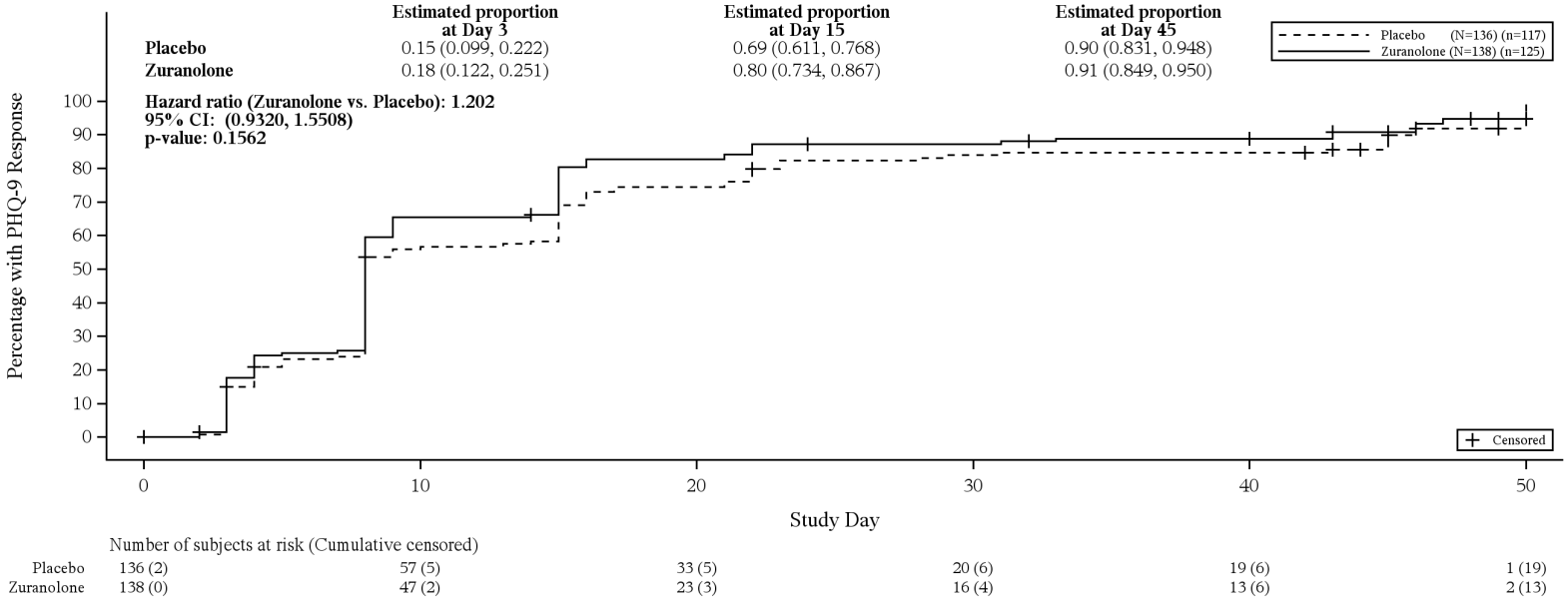
NOTE 3: The estimated proportion of subjects with event are based on Kaplan-Meier product limit method. Hazard ratio, 95% confidence interval and p-value are based on Cox proportional hazard model adjusted for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline PHQ-9 total score, study, and treatment. Model covariate antidepressant use at baseline is removed from antidepressant use at baseline subgroup analysis.

Source: biib125/v_a/amnog_kmplots/f-phq9-resp15-tte-pl-by.sas:f-phq9-resp15-tte-pl-by-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 08JAN2026

Kaplan-Meier Plot for Time to First Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Subgroup: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 2 of 19

Age Group (years) = 25-45



Abbreviations: N=number of evaluable subjects; n=number of subjects with response.

NOTE 1: Subjects with non-missing PHQ-9 total score at Baseline are included in the analysis. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

NOTE 2: PHQ-9 response is defined as 4.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-27) or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

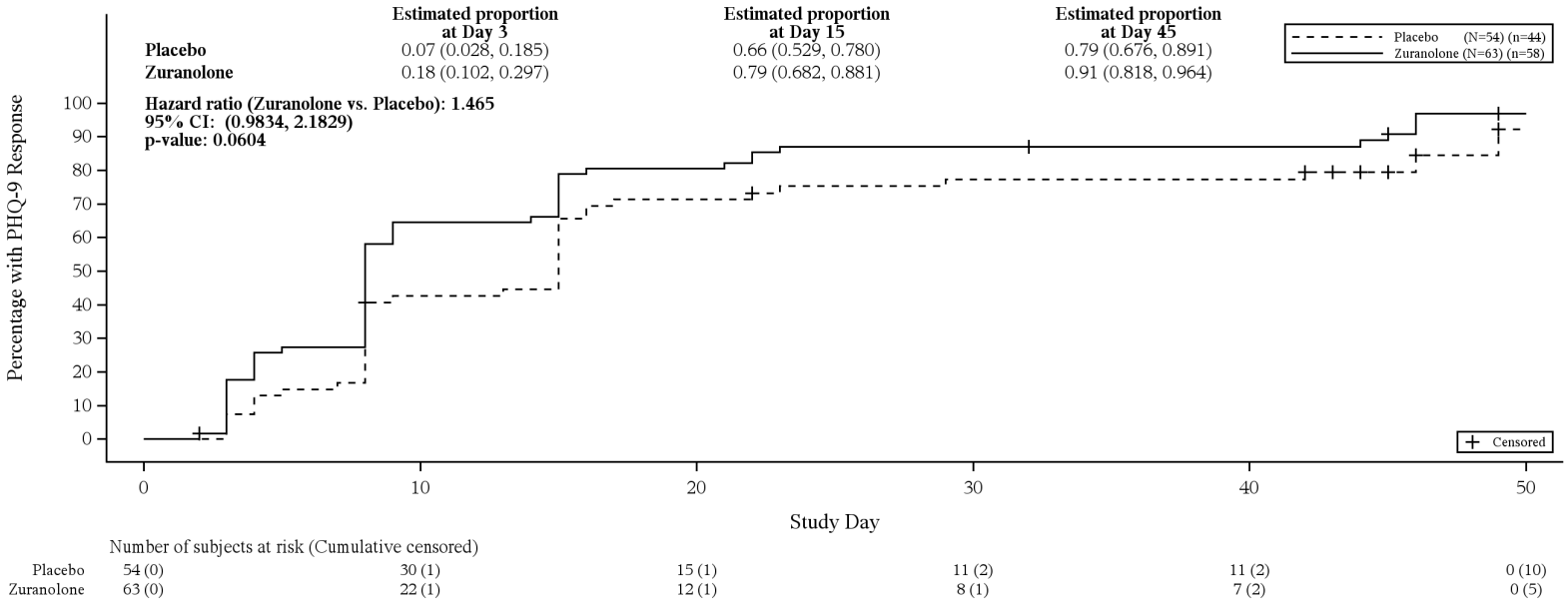
NOTE 3: The estimated proportion of subjects with event are based on Kaplan-Meier product limit method. Hazard ratio, 95% confidence interval and p-value are based on Cox proportional hazard model adjusted for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline PHQ-9 total score, study, and treatment. Model covariate antidepressant use at baseline is removed from antidepressant use at baseline subgroup analysis.

Source: biib125/v_a/amnog_kmplots/f-phq9-resp15-tte-pl-by.sas:f-phq9-resp15-tte-pl-by-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 08JAN2026

Kaplan-Meier Plot for Time to First Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Subgroup: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score Category < 28 (Median of Baseline HAM-D Total Score)



Abbreviations: N=number of evaluable subjects; n=number of subjects with response.

NOTE 1: Subjects with non-missing PHQ-9 total score at Baseline are included in the analysis. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

NOTE 2: PHQ-9 response is defined as 4.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-27) or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

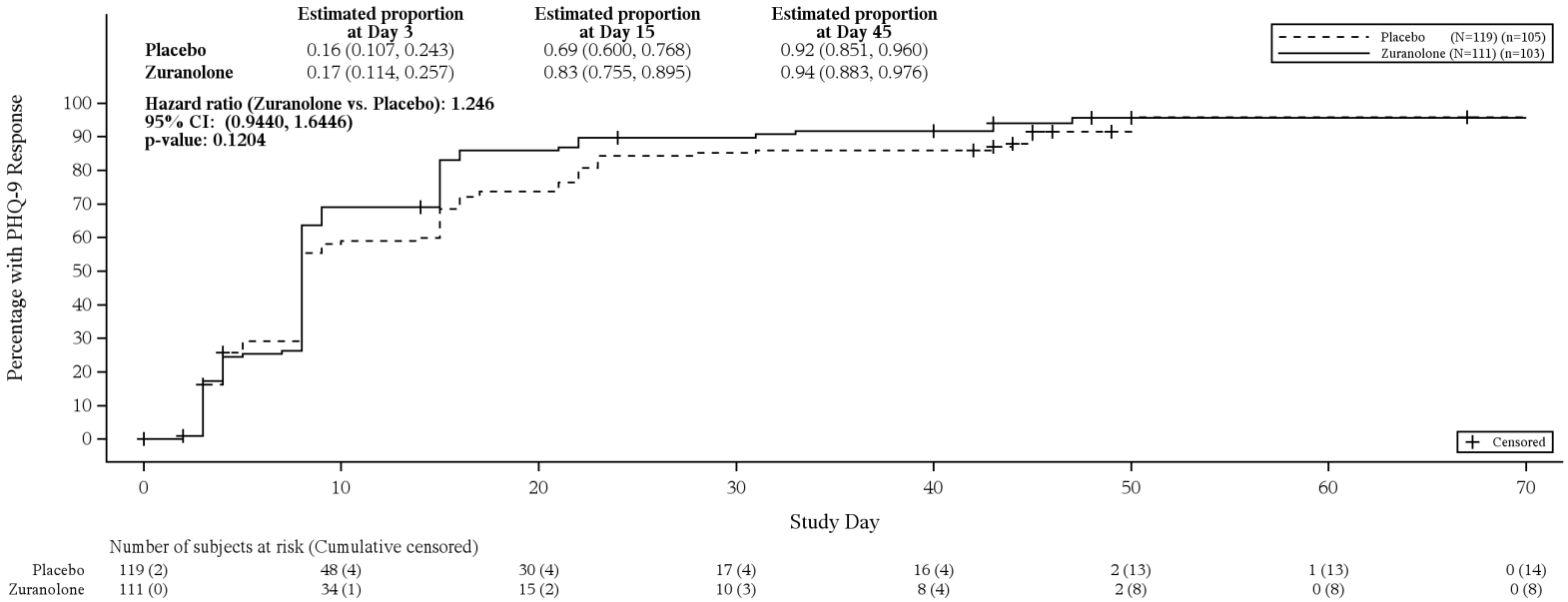
NOTE 3: The estimated proportion of subjects with event are based on Kaplan-Meier product limit method. Hazard ratio, 95% confidence interval and p-value are based on Cox proportional hazard model adjusted for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline PHQ-9 total score, study, and treatment. Model covariate antidepressant use at baseline is removed from antidepressant use at baseline subgroup analysis.

Source: biib125/v_a/amnog_kmplots/f-phq9-resp15-tte-pl-by.sas:f-phq9-resp15-tte-pl-by-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 08JAN2026

Kaplan-Meier Plot for Time to First Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Subgroup: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score Category >= 28 (Median of Baseline HAM-D Total Score)



Abbreviations: N=number of evaluable subjects; n=number of subjects with response.

NOTE 1: Subjects with non-missing PHQ-9 total score at Baseline are included in the analysis. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

NOTE 2: PHQ-9 response is defined as 4.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-27) or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

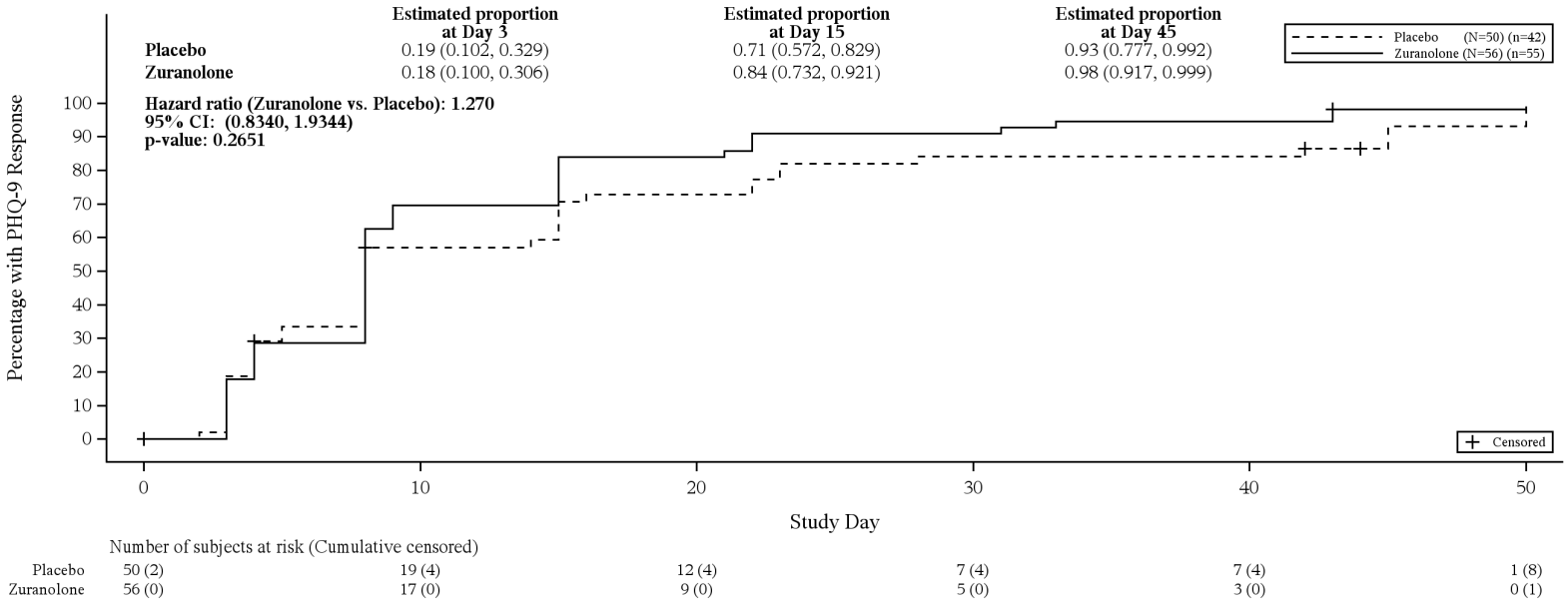
NOTE 3: The estimated proportion of subjects with event are based on Kaplan-Meier product limit method. Hazard ratio, 95% confidence interval and p-value are based on Cox proportional hazard model adjusted for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline PHQ-9 total score, study, and treatment. Model covariate antidepressant use at baseline is removed from antidepressant use at baseline subgroup analysis.

Source: biib125/v_a/amnog_kmplots/f-phq9-resp15-tte-pl-by.sas:f-phq9-resp15-tte-pl-by-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 08JAN2026

Kaplan-Meier Plot for Time to First Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Subgroup: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Race Group = Black or African American



Number of subjects at risk (Cumulative censored)

Placebo	50 (2)	19 (4)	12 (4)	7 (4)	7 (4)	1 (8)
Zuranolone	56 (0)	17 (0)	9 (0)	5 (0)	3 (0)	0 (1)

Abbreviations: N=number of evaluable subjects; n=number of subjects with response.

NOTE 1: Subjects with non-missing PHQ-9 total score at Baseline are included in the analysis. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

NOTE 2: PHQ-9 response is defined as 4.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-27) or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

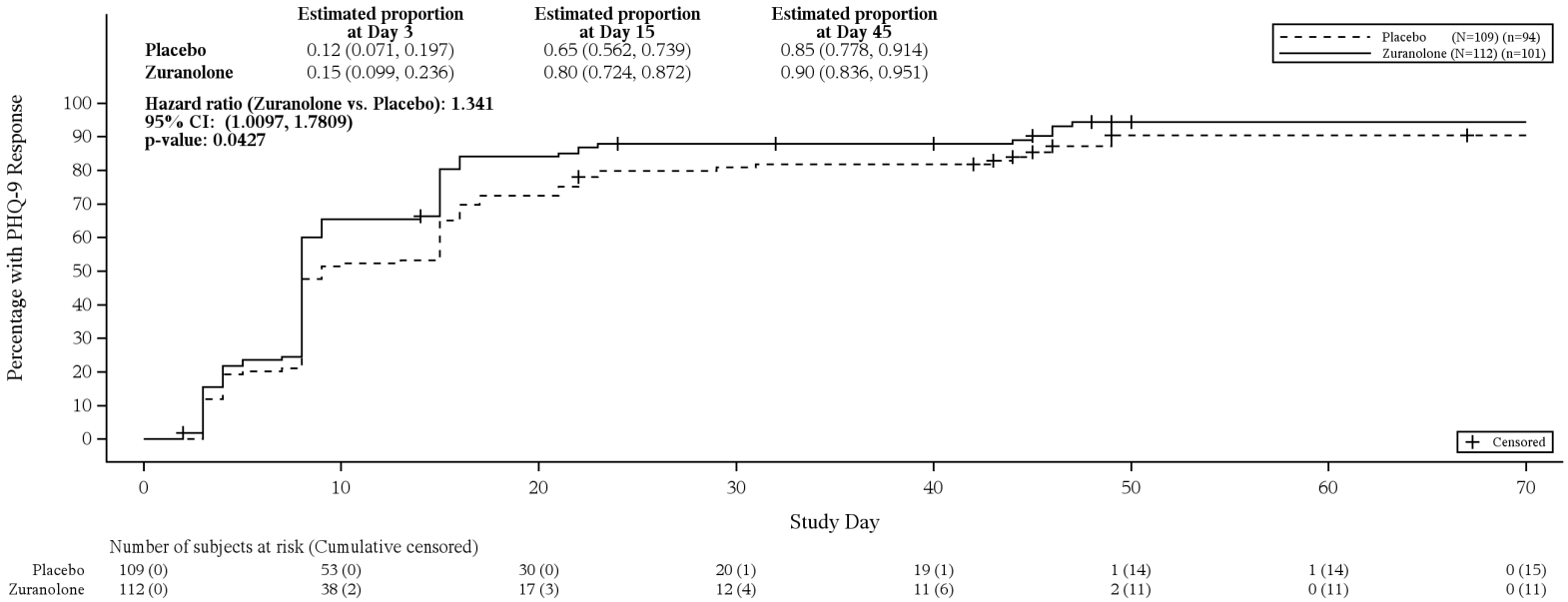
NOTE 3: The estimated proportion of subjects with event are based on Kaplan-Meier product limit method. Hazard ratio, 95% confidence interval and p-value are based on Cox proportional hazard model adjusted for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline PHQ-9 total score, study, and treatment. Model covariate antidepressant use at baseline is removed from antidepressant use at baseline subgroup analysis.

Source: biib125/v_a/amnog_kmplots/f-phq9-resp15-tte-pl-by.sas:f-phq9-resp15-tte-pl-by-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 08JAN2026

Kaplan-Meier Plot for Time to First Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Subgroup: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Race Group = White



Abbreviations: N=number of evaluable subjects; n=number of subjects with response.

NOTE 1: Subjects with non-missing PHQ-9 total score at Baseline are included in the analysis. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

NOTE 2: PHQ-9 response is defined as 4.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-27) or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

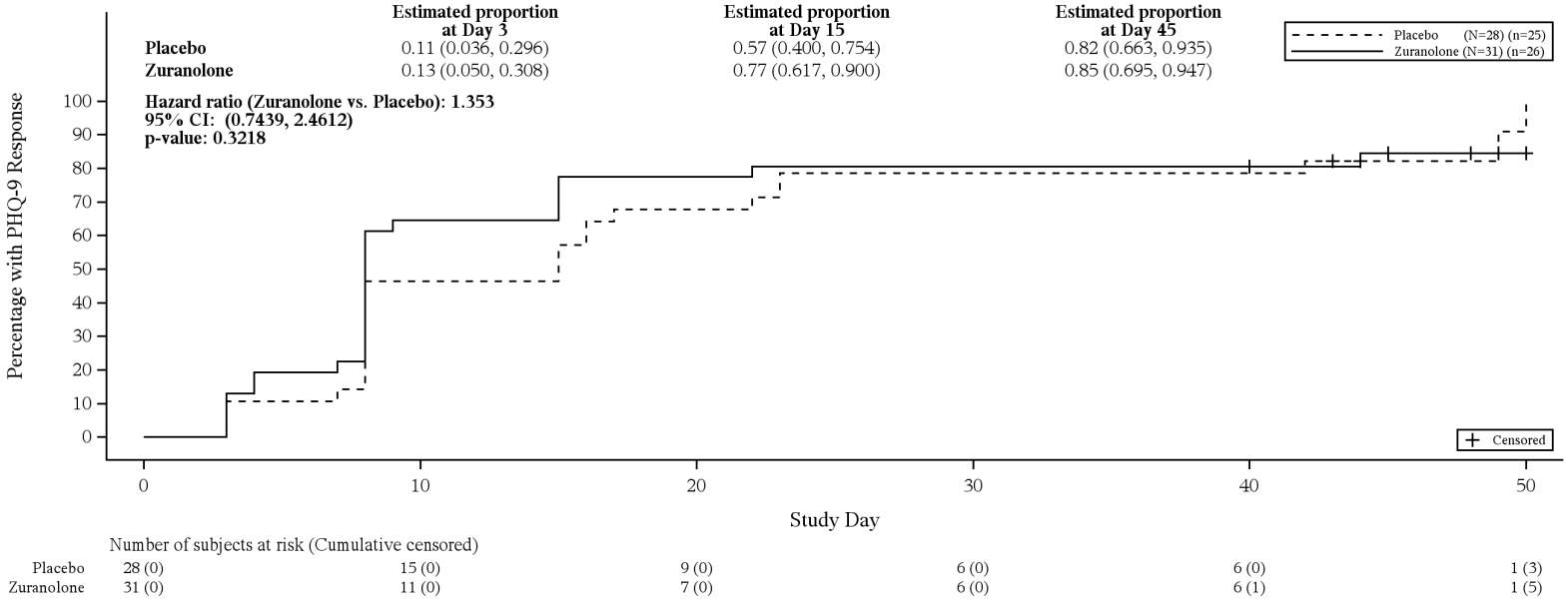
NOTE 3: The estimated proportion of subjects with event are based on Kaplan-Meier product limit method. Hazard ratio, 95% confidence interval and p-value are based on Cox proportional hazard model adjusted for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline PHQ-9 total score, study, and treatment. Model covariate antidepressant use at baseline is removed from antidepressant use at baseline subgroup analysis.

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Kaplan-Meier Plot for Time to First Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Subgroup: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Antidepressant Use at Baseline = Yes



Number of subjects at risk (Cumulative censored)

Placebo	28 (0)	15 (0)	9 (0)	6 (0)	6 (0)	1 (3)
Zuranolone	31 (0)	11 (0)	7 (0)	6 (0)	6 (1)	1 (5)

Abbreviations: N=number of evaluable subjects; n=number of subjects with response.

NOTE 1: Subjects with non-missing PHQ-9 total score at Baseline are included in the analysis. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

NOTE 2: PHQ-9 response is defined as 4.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-27) or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

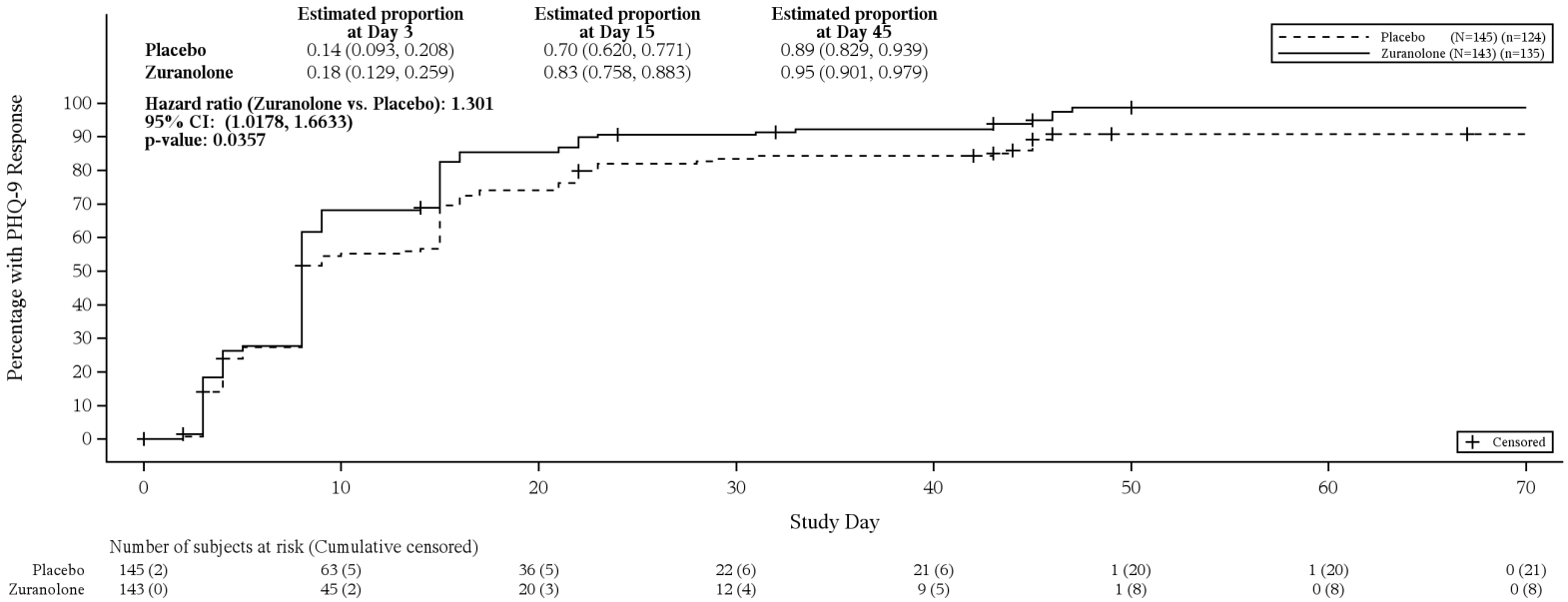
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Kaplan-Meier Plot for Time to First Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Subgroup: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Antidepressant Use at Baseline = No



Abbreviations: N=number of evaluable subjects; n=number of subjects with response.

NOTE 1: Subjects with non-missing PHQ-9 total score at Baseline are included in the analysis. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

NOTE 2: PHQ-9 response is defined as 4.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-27) or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

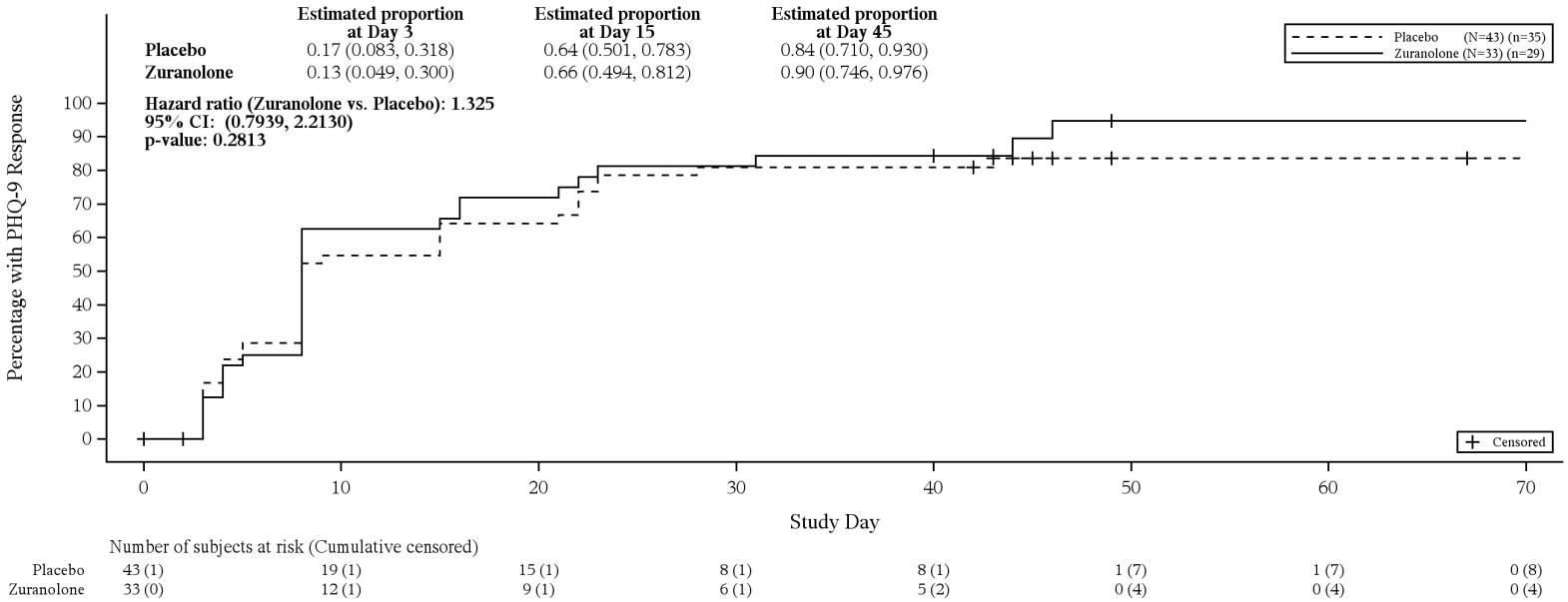
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Source: biib125/v_a/amnog_kmplots/f-phq9-resp15-tte-pl-by.sas:f-phq9-resp15-tte-pl-by-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 08JAN2026

Kaplan-Meier Plot for Time to First Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Subgroup: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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BMI (kg/m^2) Group 2 = <=24.9



Abbreviations: N=number of evaluable subjects; n=number of subjects with response.

NOTE 1: Subjects with non-missing PHQ-9 total score at Baseline are included in the analysis. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

NOTE 2: PHQ-9 response is defined as 4.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-27) or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

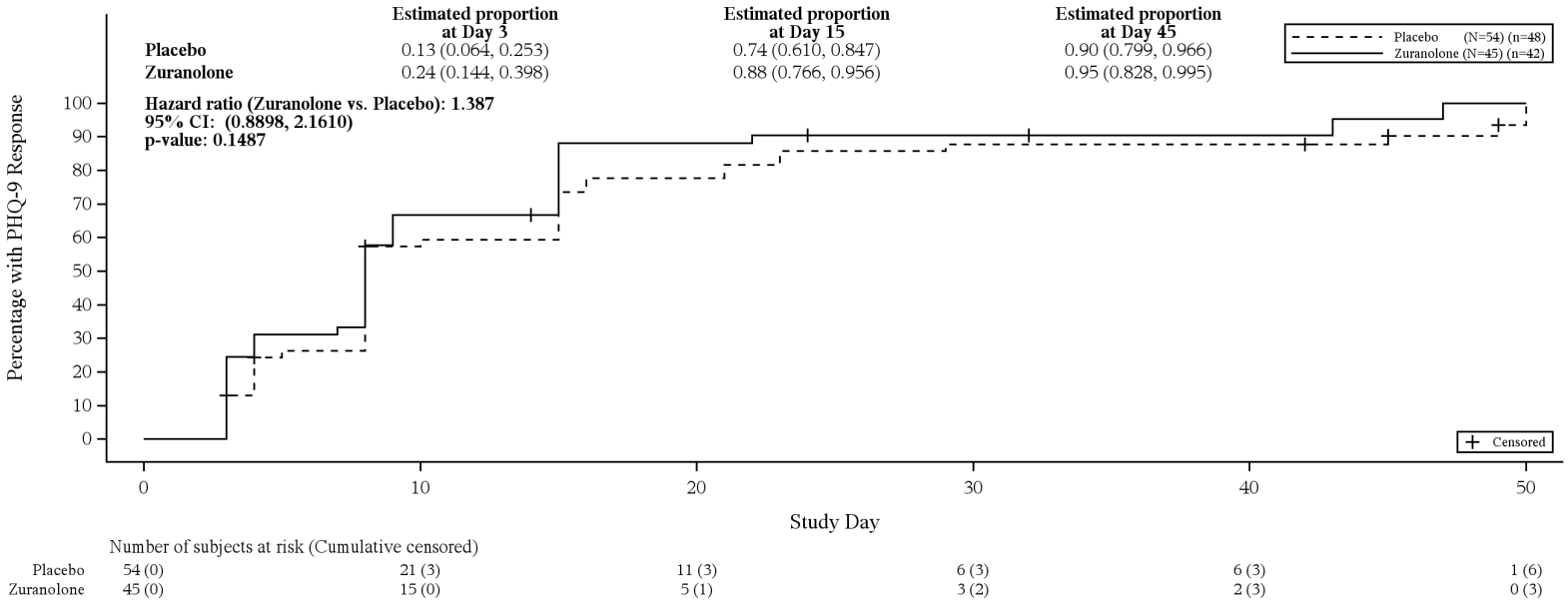
NOTE 3: The estimated proportion of subjects with event are based on Kaplan-Meier product limit method. Hazard ratio, 95% confidence interval and p-value are based on Cox proportional hazard model adjusted for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline PHQ-9 total score, study, and treatment. Model covariate antidepressant use at baseline is removed from antidepressant use at baseline subgroup analysis.

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Kaplan-Meier Plot for Time to First Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Subgroup: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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BMI (kg/m^2) Group 2 = 25-29.9



Number of subjects at risk (Cumulative censored)

Placebo	54 (0)	21 (3)	11 (3)	6 (3)	6 (3)	1 (6)
Zuranolone	45 (0)	15 (0)	5 (1)	3 (2)	2 (3)	0 (3)

Abbreviations: N=number of evaluable subjects; n=number of subjects with response.

NOTE 1: Subjects with non-missing PHQ-9 total score at Baseline are included in the analysis. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

NOTE 2: PHQ-9 response is defined as 4.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-27) or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

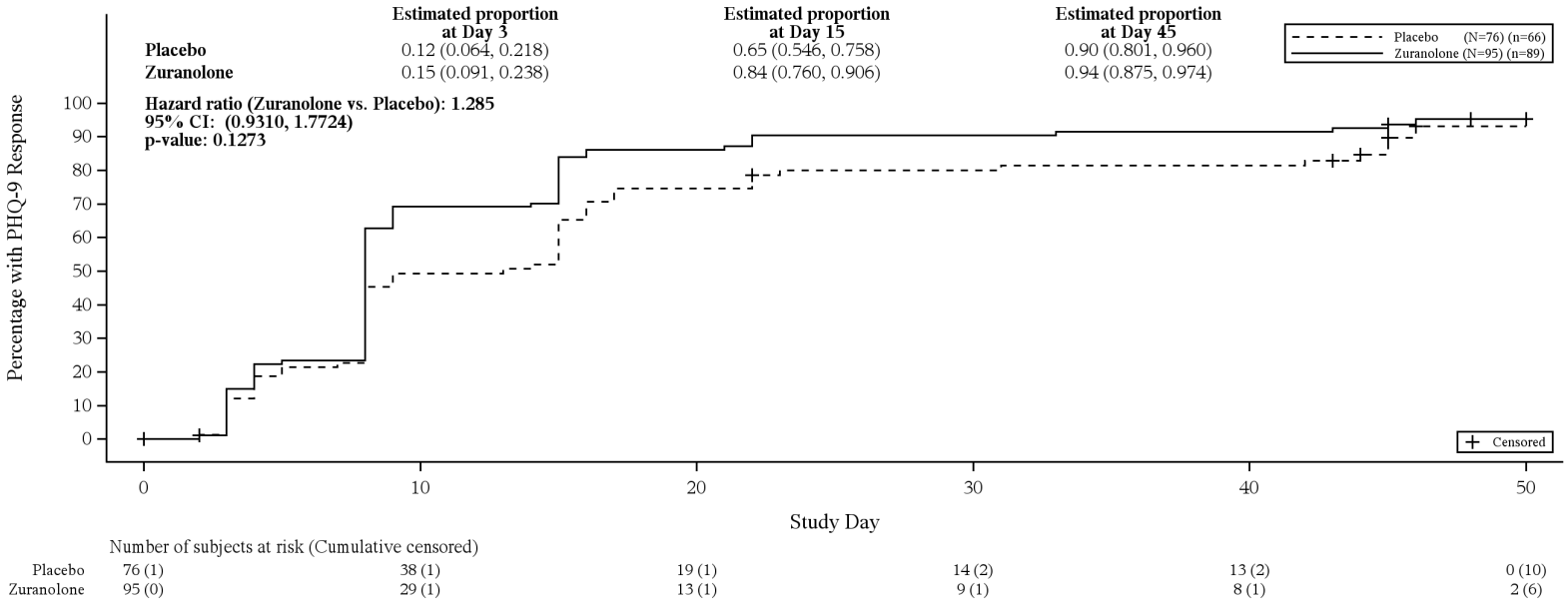
NOTE 3: The estimated proportion of subjects with event are based on Kaplan-Meier product limit method. Hazard ratio, 95% confidence interval and p-value are based on Cox proportional hazard model adjusted for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline PHQ-9 total score, study, and treatment. Model covariate antidepressant use at baseline is removed from antidepressant use at baseline subgroup analysis.

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Kaplan-Meier Plot for Time to First Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Subgroup: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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BMI (kg/m^2) Group 2 = >=30



Number of subjects at risk (Cumulative censored)

Placebo	76 (1)	38 (1)	19 (1)	14 (2)	13 (2)	0 (10)
Zuranolone	95 (0)	29 (1)	13 (1)	9 (1)	8 (1)	2 (6)

Abbreviations: N=number of evaluable subjects; n=number of subjects with response.

NOTE 1: Subjects with non-missing PHQ-9 total score at Baseline are included in the analysis. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

NOTE 2: PHQ-9 response is defined as 4.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-27) or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

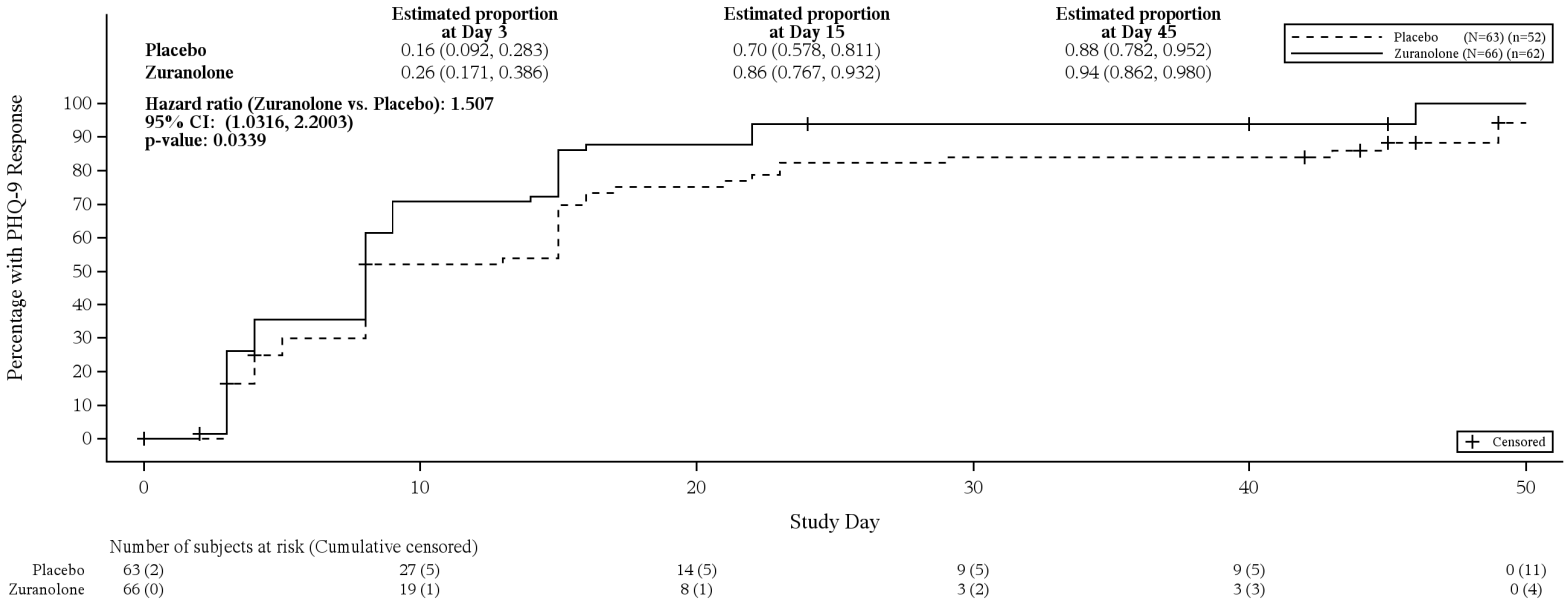
NOTE 3: The estimated proportion of subjects with event are based on Kaplan-Meier product limit method. Hazard ratio, 95% confidence interval and p-value are based on Cox proportional hazard model adjusted for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline PHQ-9 total score, study, and treatment. Model covariate antidepressant use at baseline is removed from antidepressant use at baseline subgroup analysis.

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Kaplan-Meier Plot for Time to First Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Subgroup: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Onset of PPD = 3rd trimester



Number of subjects at risk (Cumulative censored)

Placebo	63 (2)	27 (5)	14 (5)	9 (5)	9 (5)	0 (11)
Zuranolone	66 (0)	19 (1)	8 (1)	3 (2)	3 (3)	0 (4)

Abbreviations: N=number of evaluable subjects; n=number of subjects with response.

NOTE 1: Subjects with non-missing PHQ-9 total score at Baseline are included in the analysis. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

NOTE 2: PHQ-9 response is defined as 4.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-27) or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

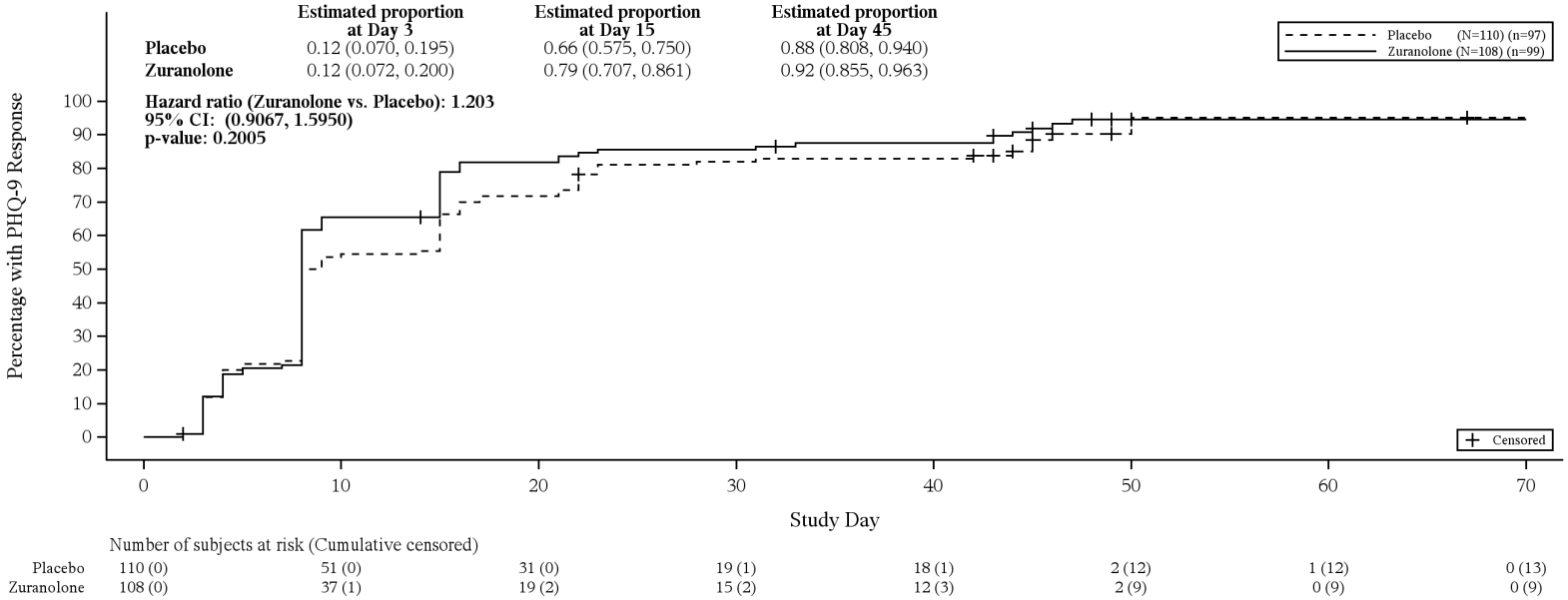
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Kaplan-Meier Plot for Time to First Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Subgroup: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Onset of PPD = Postpartum



Abbreviations: N=number of evaluable subjects; n=number of subjects with response.

NOTE 1: Subjects with non-missing PHQ-9 total score at Baseline are included in the analysis. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

NOTE 2: PHQ-9 response is defined as 4.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-27) or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

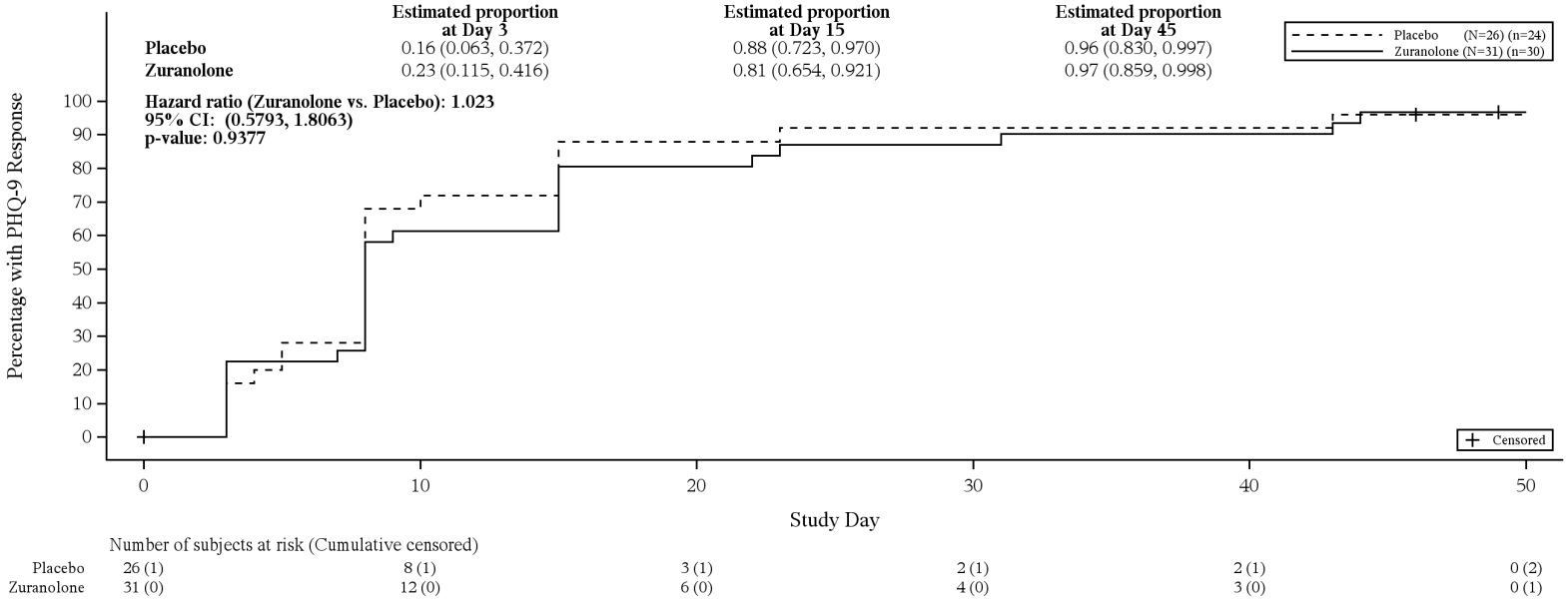
NOTE 3: The estimated proportion of subjects with event are based on Kaplan-Meier product limit method. Hazard ratio, 95% confidence interval and p-value are based on Cox proportional hazard model adjusted for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline PHQ-9 total score, study, and treatment. Model covariate antidepressant use at baseline is removed from antidepressant use at baseline subgroup analysis.

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Kaplan-Meier Plot for Time to First Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Subgroup: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Family History of PPD = Yes



Abbreviations: N=number of evaluable subjects; n=number of subjects with response.

NOTE 1: Subjects with non-missing PHQ-9 total score at Baseline are included in the analysis. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

NOTE 2: PHQ-9 response is defined as 4.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-27) or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

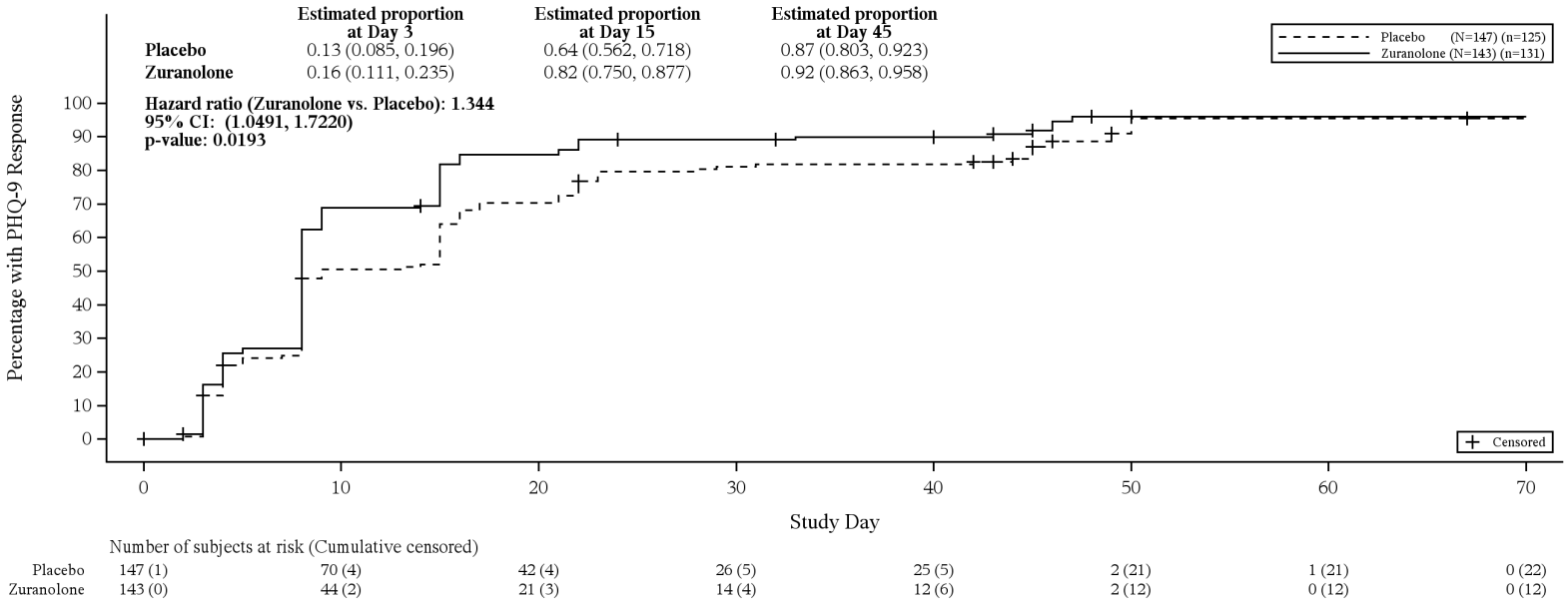
NOTE 3: The estimated proportion of subjects with event are based on Kaplan-Meier product limit method. Hazard ratio, 95% confidence interval and p-value are based on Cox proportional hazard model adjusted for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline PHQ-9 total score, study, and treatment. Model covariate antidepressant use at baseline is removed from antidepressant use at baseline subgroup analysis.

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Kaplan-Meier Plot for Time to First Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Subgroup: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Family History of PPD = No/Unknown



Number of subjects at risk (Cumulative censored)

Placebo	147 (1)	70 (4)	42 (4)	26 (5)	25 (5)	2 (21)	1 (21)	0 (22)
Zuranolone	143 (0)	44 (2)	21 (3)	14 (4)	12 (6)	2 (12)	0 (12)	0 (12)

Abbreviations: N=number of evaluable subjects; n=number of subjects with response.

NOTE 1: Subjects with non-missing PHQ-9 total score at Baseline are included in the analysis. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

NOTE 2: PHQ-9 response is defined as 4.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-27) or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

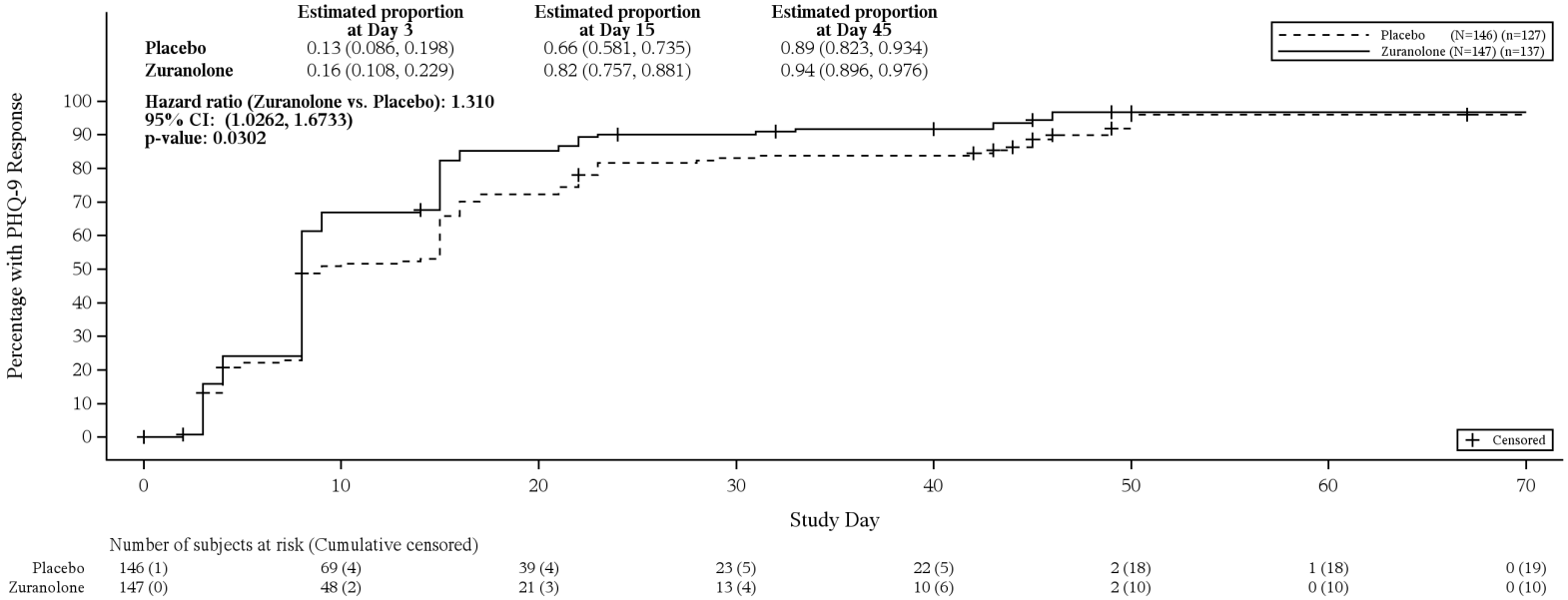
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Kaplan-Meier Plot for Time to First Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Subgroup: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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History of PPD = 1st Episode



Abbreviations: N=number of evaluable subjects; n=number of subjects with response.

NOTE 1: Subjects with non-missing PHQ-9 total score at Baseline are included in the analysis. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

NOTE 2: PHQ-9 response is defined as 4.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-27) or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

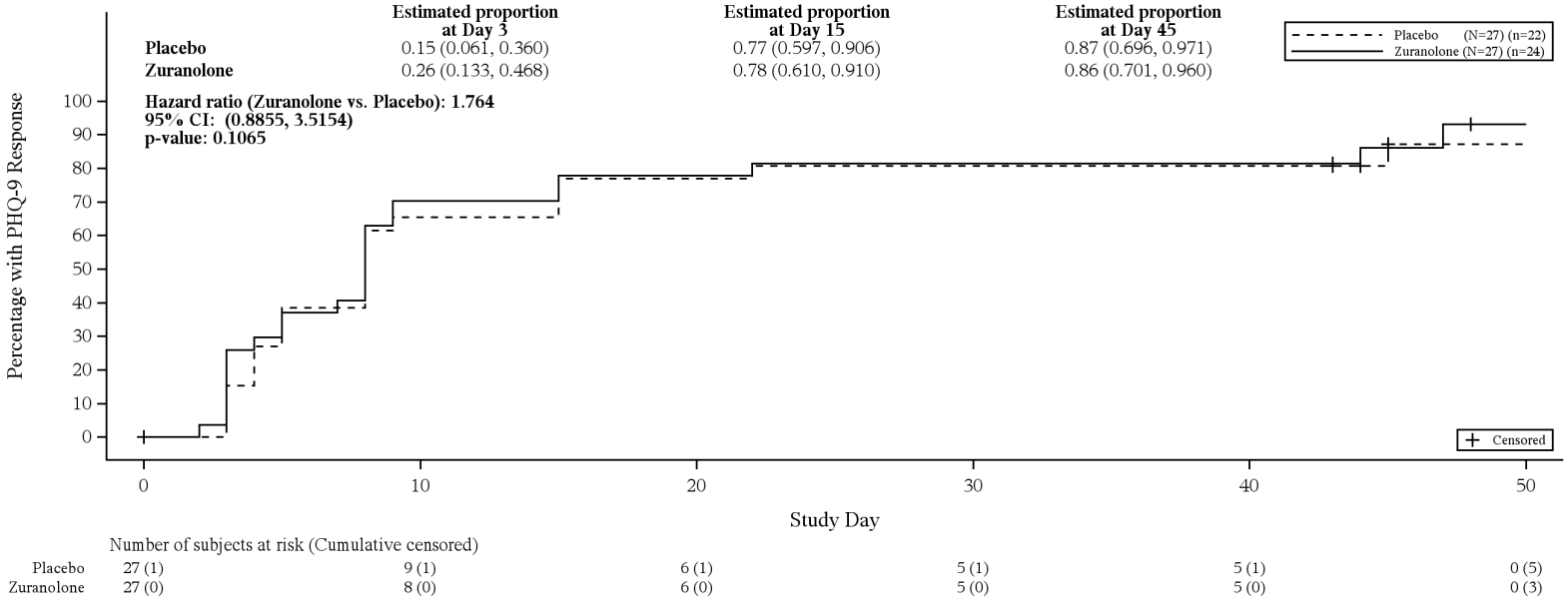
NOTE 3: The estimated proportion of subjects with event are based on Kaplan-Meier product limit method. Hazard ratio, 95% confidence interval and p-value are based on Cox proportional hazard model adjusted for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline PHQ-9 total score, study, and treatment. Model covariate antidepressant use at baseline is removed from antidepressant use at baseline subgroup analysis.

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Kaplan-Meier Plot for Time to First Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Subgroup: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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History of PPD = Recurrent Episode



Abbreviations: N=number of evaluable subjects; n=number of subjects with response.

NOTE 1: Subjects with non-missing PHQ-9 total score at Baseline are included in the analysis. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

NOTE 2: PHQ-9 response is defined as 4.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-27) or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

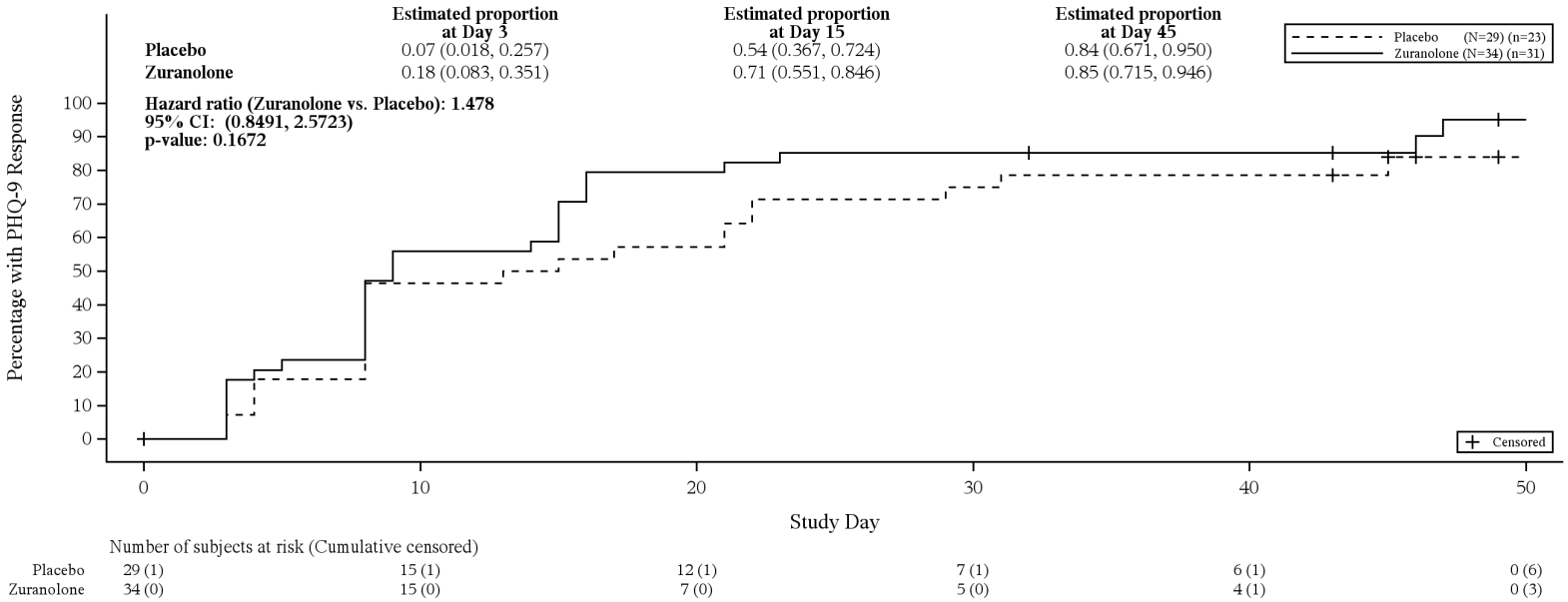
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Kaplan-Meier Plot for Time to First Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Subgroup: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score) = <20



Number of subjects at risk (Cumulative censored)

Placebo	29 (1)	15 (1)	12 (1)	7 (1)	6 (1)	0 (6)
Zuranolone	34 (0)	15 (0)	7 (0)	5 (0)	4 (1)	0 (3)

Abbreviations: N=number of evaluable subjects; n=number of subjects with response.

NOTE 1: Subjects with non-missing PHQ-9 total score at Baseline are included in the analysis. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

NOTE 2: PHQ-9 response is defined as 4.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-27) or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

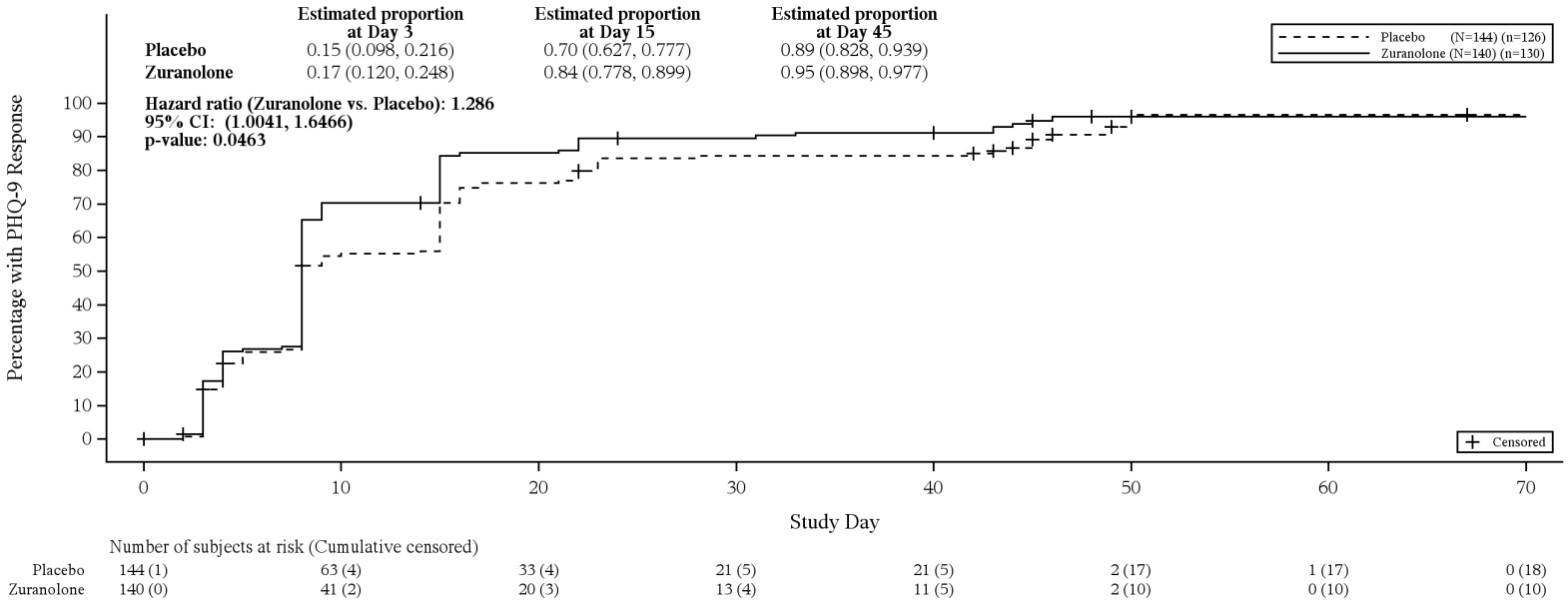
NOTE 3: The estimated proportion of subjects with event are based on Kaplan-Meier product limit method. Hazard ratio, 95% confidence interval and p-value are based on Cox proportional hazard model adjusted for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline PHQ-9 total score, study, and treatment. Model covariate antidepressant use at baseline is removed from antidepressant use at baseline subgroup analysis.

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Kaplan-Meier Plot for Time to First Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Subgroup: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score) = >=20



Abbreviations: N=number of evaluable subjects; n=number of subjects with response.

NOTE 1: Subjects with non-missing PHQ-9 total score at Baseline are included in the analysis. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

NOTE 2: PHQ-9 response is defined as 4.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-27) or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

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2.4.3 Verschlechterung

2.4.3.1 Responder-Analysen

2.4.3.1 .1 ITT-Population

Summary of Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) Worsening (>=15% of total scale range increase from baseline): Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 1 of 5

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=177)	Zuranolone (N =176)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	173	174
Day 3		
Number of subjects with worsening, n (%) [2]	6 (3.5)	6 (3.4)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	7 (4.0)	5 (2.9)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.977
95% CI for the RR		(0.319, 2.990)
p-value for RR		0.9672
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.932
95% CI for the OR		(0.254, 3.427)
p-value for OR		0.9161
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		NE
95% CI for the ARR		NE
p-value for ARR		NE

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline PHQ-9 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure. Relative risk, odds ratio, and absolute risk reduction are estimated from the same GEE model with "Log", "Logit", and "Identity" link function respectively. Relative risk is based on Poisson distribution. NE indicates not estimable due to model not converging.
NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
[1] Number of subjects with non-missing PHQ-9 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.
[2] Number of subjects with a PHQ-9 worsening (4.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-27) or greater increase in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no worsening". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-phq9-wors15-pl-ovr.sas:t-phq9-wors15-pl-ovr-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 17JUL2025

Summary of Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) Worsening (>=15% of total scale range increase from baseline): Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=177)	Zuranolone (N =176)
Day 8		
Number of subjects with worsening, n (%) [2]	2 (1.2)	4 (2.3)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	4 (2.3)	6 (3.4)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.900
95% CI for the RR		(0.509, 7.101)
p-value for RR		0.3397
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.993
95% CI for the OR		(0.429, 9.263)
p-value for OR		0.3791
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		NE
95% CI for the ARR		NE
p-value for ARR		NE

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline PHQ-9 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure. Relative risk, odds ratio, and absolute risk reduction are estimated from the same GEE model with "Log", "Logit", and "Identity" link function respectively. Relative risk is based on Poisson distribution. NE indicates not estimable due to model not converging.
NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
[1] Number of subjects with non-missing PHQ-9 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.
[2] Number of subjects with a PHQ-9 worsening (4.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-27) or greater increase in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no worsening". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-phq9-wors15-pl-ovr.sas:t-phq9-wors15-pl-ovr-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 17JUL2025

Summary of Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) Worsening (>=15% of total scale range increase from baseline): Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=177)	Zuranolone (N =176)
Day 15		
Number of subjects with worsening, n (%) [2]	2 (1.2)	3 (1.7)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	10 (5.8)	9 (5.2)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.506
95% CI for the RR		(0.241, 9.404)
p-value for RR		0.6613
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.535
95% CI for the OR		(0.240, 9.833)
p-value for OR		0.6509
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		NE
95% CI for the ARR		NE
p-value for ARR		NE

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline PHQ-9 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure. Relative risk, odds ratio, and absolute risk reduction are estimated from the same GEE model with "Log", "Logit", and "Identity" link function respectively. Relative risk is based on Poisson distribution. NE indicates not estimable due to model not converging.
NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
[1] Number of subjects with non-missing PHQ-9 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.
[2] Number of subjects with a PHQ-9 worsening (4.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-27) or greater increase in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no worsening". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-phq9-wors15-pl-ovr.sas:t-phq9-wors15-pl-ovr-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 17JUL2025

Summary of Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) Worsening (>=15% of total scale range increase from baseline): Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=177)	Zuranolone (N =176)
Day 21		
Number of subjects with worsening, n (%) [2]	2 (1.2)	1 (0.6)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	19 (11.0)	16 (9.2)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.502
95% CI for the RR		(0.043, 5.832)
p-value for RR		0.5816
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.482
95% CI for the OR		(0.033, 7.033)
p-value for OR		0.5935
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		NE
95% CI for the ARR		NE
p-value for ARR		NE

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline PHQ-9 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure. Relative risk, odds ratio, and absolute risk reduction are estimated from the same GEE model with "Log", "Logit", and "Identity" link function respectively. Relative risk is based on Poisson distribution. NE indicates not estimable due to model not converging.
NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
[1] Number of subjects with non-missing PHQ-9 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.
[2] Number of subjects with a PHQ-9 worsening (4.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-27) or greater increase in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no worsening". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-phq9-wors15-pl-ovr.sas:t-phq9-wors15-pl-ovr-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 17JUL2025

Summary of Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) Worsening (>=15% of total scale range increase from baseline): Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=177)	Zuranolone (N =176)
Day 45		
Number of subjects with worsening, n (%) [2]	2 (1.2)	2 (1.1)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	19 (11.0)	17 (9.8)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.928
95% CI for the RR		(0.135, 6.394)
p-value for RR		0.9396
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.910
95% CI for the OR		(0.111, 7.471)
p-value for OR		0.9300
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		NE
95% CI for the ARR		NE
p-value for ARR		NE

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline PHQ-9 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure. Relative risk, odds ratio, and absolute risk reduction are estimated from the same GEE model with "Log", "Logit", and "Identity" link function respectively. Relative risk is based on Poisson distribution. NE indicates not estimable due to model not converging.
NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
[1] Number of subjects with non-missing PHQ-9 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.
[2] Number of subjects with a PHQ-9 worsening (4.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-27) or greater increase in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no worsening". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-phq9-wors15-pl-ovr.sas:t-phq9-wors15-pl-ovr-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 17JUL2025

2.4.3.1 .2 Subgruppen

2.4.3.1 .2 .1 Interaktionstest

Summary of Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) Worsening (>=15% of total scale range increase from baseline): Treatment by Subgroup Interaction: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Subgroup Subgroup Category	Placebo (N=177)	Zuranolone (N=176)	p-value for Treatment by Subgroup Interaction Test
Number of evaluable subjects	173	174	
Number of subjects with response at Day 15, n (%)	2 (1.2)	3 (1.7)	
Number of subjects with response at Day 45, n (%)	2 (1.2)	2 (1.1)	
Age Group (years)			NA
Day 15			
18 - 24, n / N (%)	1/37 (2.7)	1/36 (2.8)	
25 - 45, n / N (%)	1/136 (0.7)	2/138 (1.4)	
Day 45			
18 - 24, n / N (%)	2/37 (5.4)	0/36	
25 - 45, n / N (%)	0/136	2/138 (1.4)	

NOTE 1: p-value is derived using Method 1, which is the first among the three sequentially evaluated methods to yield an estimate without any warnings or errors. Method 1: Generalized Estimating Equations (GEE) with covariates including antidepressant use at baseline, baseline PHQ-9 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, subgroup, subgroup-by-treatment interaction, subgroup-by-time point interaction, time point-by-study interaction, time point-by-treatment interaction, and subgroup-by-time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance, "Log" link function, and the binomial distribution. Method 2: Same as Method 1 but with a Poisson distribution. Method 3: Same as Method 2 but excluding the subgroup-by-time point-by-treatment covariate. NA indicates criteria not met for subgroup/interaction analysis.
NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
NOTE 3: PHQ-9 worsening is defined as 4.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-27) or greater increase in total score from baseline.
NOTE 4: n / N (%) = number of evaluable subjects with worsening in the subgroup / number of evaluable subjects in the subgroup and (n / N *100%).
(a), (b), and (c) represent p-values from interaction tests comparing BMI groups: <=24.9 vs 25-29.9, <=24.9 vs >=30, and 25-29.9 vs >=30 respectively.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-phq9-wors15-pl-int.sas:t-phq9-wors15-pl-int-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 17JUL2025

Summary of Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) Worsening (>=15% of total scale range increase from baseline): Treatment by Subgroup Interaction: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Subgroup Subgroup Category	Placebo (N=177)	Zuranolone (N=176)	p-value for Treatment by Subgroup Interaction Test
Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score Category, by median of baseline HAMD-17 total score			NA
Day 15			
<28, n / N (%)	2/54 (3.7)	1/63 (1.6)	
>=28, n / N (%)	0/119	2/111 (1.8)	
Day 45			
<28, n / N (%)	2/54 (3.7)	2/63 (3.2)	
>=28, n / N (%)	0/119	0/111	
Race Group (Black or African American, White)			NA
Day 15			
Black or African American, n / N (%)	1/50 (2.0)	1/56 (1.8)	
White, n / N (%)	1/109 (0.9)	2/112 (1.8)	
Day 45			
Black or African American, n / N (%)	1/50 (2.0)	0/56	
White, n / N (%)	1/109 (0.9)	2/112 (1.8)	

NOTE 1: p-value is derived using Method 1, which is the first among the three sequentially evaluated methods to yield an estimate without any warnings or errors. Method 1: Generalized Estimating Equations (GEE) with covariates including antidepressant use at baseline, baseline PHQ-9 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, subgroup, subgroup-by-treatment interaction, subgroup-by-time point interaction, time point-by-study interaction, time point-by-treatment interaction, and subgroup-by-time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance, "Log" link function, and the binomial distribution. Method 2: Same as Method 1 but with a Poisson distribution. Method 3: Same as Method 2 but excluding the subgroup-by-time point-by-treatment covariate. NA indicates criteria not met for subgroup/interaction analysis.
NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
NOTE 3: PHQ-9 worsening is defined as 4.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-27) or greater increase in total score from baseline.
NOTE 4: n / N (%) = number of evaluable subjects with worsening in the subgroup / number of evaluable subjects in the subgroup and (n / N *100%).
(a), (b), and (c) represent p-values from interaction tests comparing BMI groups: <=24.9 vs 25-29.9, <=24.9 vs >=30, and 25-29.9 vs >=30 respectively.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-phq9-wors15-pl-int.sas:t-phq9-wors15-pl-int-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 17JUL2025

Summary of Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) Worsening (>=15% of total scale range increase from baseline): Treatment by Subgroup Interaction: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Subgroup Subgroup Category	Placebo (N=177)	Zuranolone (N=176)	p-value for Treatment by Subgroup Interaction Test
Antidepressant Use at Baseline			NA
Day 15			
Yes, n / N (%)	0/28	1/31 (3.2)	
No, n / N (%)	2/145 (1.4)	2/143 (1.4)	
Day 45			
Yes, n / N (%)	0/28	2/31 (6.5)	
No, n / N (%)	2/145 (1.4)	0/143	

NOTE 1: p-value is derived using Method 1, which is the first among the three sequentially evaluated methods to yield an estimate without any warnings or errors. Method 1: Generalized Estimating Equations (GEE) with covariates including antidepressant use at baseline, baseline PHQ-9 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, subgroup, subgroup-by-treatment interaction, subgroup-by-time point interaction, time point-by-study interaction, time point-by-treatment interaction, and subgroup-by-time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance, "Log" link function, and the binomial distribution. Method 2: Same as Method 1 but with a Poisson distribution. Method 3: Same as Method 2 but excluding the subgroup-by-time point-by-treatment covariate. NA indicates criteria not met for subgroup/interaction analysis.
NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
NOTE 3: PHQ-9 worsening is defined as 4.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-27) or greater increase in total score from baseline.
NOTE 4: n / N (%) = number of evaluable subjects with worsening in the subgroup / number of evaluable subjects in the subgroup and (n / N *100%).
(a), (b), and (c) represent p-values from interaction tests comparing BMI groups: <=24.9 vs 25-29.9, <=24.9 vs >=30, and 25-29.9 vs >=30 respectively.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-phq9-wors15-pl-int.sas:t-phq9-wors15-pl-int-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 17JUL2025

Summary of Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) Worsening (>=15% of total scale range increase from baseline): Treatment by Subgroup Interaction: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Subgroup Subgroup Category	Placebo (N=177)	Zuranolone (N=176)	p-value for Treatment by Subgroup Interaction Test
BMI (kg/m^2) Group			NA(a) NA(b) NA(c)
Day 15			
<=24.9, n / N (%)	0/43	2/33 (6.1)	
25-29.9, n / N (%)	0/54	0/45	
>=30, n / N (%)	2/76 (2.6)	1/95 (1.1)	
Day 45			
<=24.9, n / N (%)	1/43 (2.3)	1/33 (3.0)	
25-29.9, n / N (%)	0/54	0/45	
>=30, n / N (%)	1/76 (1.3)	1/95 (1.1)	

NOTE 1: p-value is derived using Method 1, which is the first among the three sequentially evaluated methods to yield an estimate without any warnings or errors. Method 1: Generalized Estimating Equations (GEE) with covariates including antidepressant use at baseline, baseline PHQ-9 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, subgroup, subgroup-by-treatment interaction, subgroup-by-time point interaction, time point-by-study interaction, time point-by-treatment interaction, and subgroup-by-time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance, "Log" link function, and the binomial distribution. Method 2: Same as Method 1 but with a Poisson distribution. Method 3: Same as Method 2 but excluding the subgroup-by-time point-by-treatment covariate. NA indicates criteria not met for subgroup/interaction analysis.
NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
NOTE 3: PHQ-9 worsening is defined as 4.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-27) or greater increase in total score from baseline.
NOTE 4: n / N (%) = number of evaluable subjects with worsening in the subgroup / number of evaluable subjects in the subgroup and (n / N *100%).
(a), (b), and (c) represent p-values from interaction tests comparing BMI groups: <=24.9 vs 25-29.9, <=24.9 vs >=30, and 25-29.9 vs >=30 respectively.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-phq9-wors15-pl-int.sas:t-phq9-wors15-pl-int-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 17JUL2025

Summary of Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) Worsening (>=15% of total scale range increase from baseline): Treatment by Subgroup Interaction: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Subgroup Subgroup Category	Placebo (N=177)	Zuranolone (N=176)	p-value for Treatment by Subgroup Interaction Test
Onset of PPD			NA
Day 15			
3rd Trimester, n / N (%)	0/63	0/66	
Postpartum, n / N (%)	2/110 (1.8)	3/108 (2.8)	
Day 45			
3rd Trimester, n / N (%)	1/63 (1.6)	0/66	
Postpartum, n / N (%)	1/110 (0.9)	2/108 (1.9)	
Family History of PPD			NA
Day 15			
Yes, n / N (%)	0/26	2/31 (6.5)	
No/Unknown, n / N (%)	2/147 (1.4)	1/143 (0.7)	
Day 45			
Yes, n / N (%)	0/26	1/31 (3.2)	
No/Unknown, n / N (%)	2/147 (1.4)	1/143 (0.7)	

NOTE 1: p-value is derived using Method 1, which is the first among the three sequentially evaluated methods to yield an estimate without any warnings or errors. Method 1: Generalized Estimating Equations (GEE) with covariates including antidepressant use at baseline, baseline PHQ-9 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, subgroup, subgroup-by-treatment interaction, subgroup-by-time point interaction, time point-by-study interaction, time point-by-treatment interaction, and subgroup-by-time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance, "Log" link function, and the binomial distribution. Method 2: Same as Method 1 but with a Poisson distribution. Method 3: Same as Method 2 but excluding the subgroup-by-time point-by-treatment covariate. NA indicates criteria not met for subgroup/interaction analysis.
NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
NOTE 3: PHQ-9 worsening is defined as 4.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-27) or greater increase in total score from baseline.
NOTE 4: n / N (%) = number of evaluable subjects with worsening in the subgroup / number of evaluable subjects in the subgroup and (n / N *100%).
(a), (b), and (c) represent p-values from interaction tests comparing BMI groups: <=24.9 vs 25-29.9, <=24.9 vs >=30, and 25-29.9 vs >=30 respectively.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-phq9-wors15-pl-int.sas:t-phq9-wors15-pl-int-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 17JUL2025

Summary of Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) Worsening (>=15% of total scale range increase from baseline): Treatment by Subgroup Interaction: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Subgroup Subgroup Category	Placebo (N=177)	Zuranolone (N=176)	p-value for Treatment by Subgroup Interaction Test
History of PPD			NA
Day 15			
1st Episode, n / N (%)	2/146 (1.4)	3/147 (2.0)	
Recurrent Episode, n / N (%)	0/27	0/27	
Day 45			
1st Episode, n / N (%)	1/146 (0.7)	1/147 (0.7)	
Recurrent Episode, n / N (%)	1/27 (3.7)	1/27 (3.7)	
Depression with Elevated Anxiety , by Baseline HAMA Total Score			NA
Day 15			
<20, n / N (%)	0/29	1/34 (2.9)	
>=20, n / N (%)	2/144 (1.4)	2/140 (1.4)	
Day 45			
<20, n / N (%)	1/29 (3.4)	1/34 (2.9)	
>=20, n / N (%)	1/144 (0.7)	1/140 (0.7)	

NOTE 1: p-value is derived using Method 1, which is the first among the three sequentially evaluated methods to yield an estimate without any warnings or errors. Method 1: Generalized Estimating Equations (GEE) with covariates including antidepressant use at baseline, baseline PHQ-9 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, subgroup, subgroup-by-treatment interaction, subgroup-by-time point interaction, time point-by-study interaction, time point-by-treatment interaction, and subgroup-by-time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance, "Log" link function, and the binomial distribution. Method 2: Same as Method 1 but with a Poisson distribution. Method 3: Same as Method 2 but excluding the subgroup-by-time point-by-treatment covariate. NA indicates criteria not met for subgroup/interaction analysis.
NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
NOTE 3: PHQ-9 worsening is defined as 4.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-27) or greater increase in total score from baseline.
NOTE 4: n / N (%) = number of evaluable subjects with worsening in the subgroup / number of evaluable subjects in the subgroup and (n / N *100%).
(a), (b), and (c) represent p-values from interaction tests comparing BMI groups: <=24.9 vs 25-29.9, <=24.9 vs >=30, and 25-29.9 vs >=30 respectively.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-phq9-wors15-pl-int.sas:t-phq9-wors15-pl-int-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 17JUL2025

2.4.3.1 .2 .2 Subgruppenanalysen

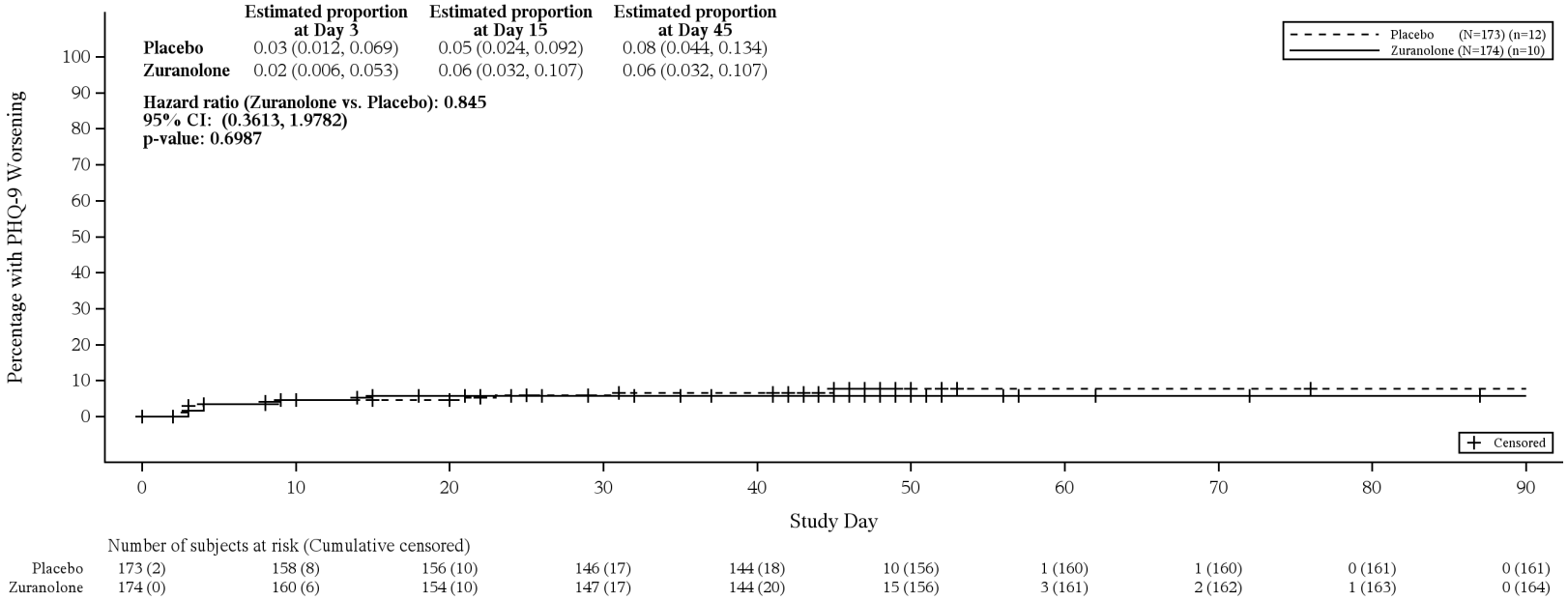
Nicht zutreffend.

2.4.3.2 TTE-Analysen

2.4.3.2 .1 ITT-Population

Kaplan-Meier Plot for Time to First Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) Worsening (>=15% of total scale range increase from baseline): Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 1 of 1



Abbreviations: N=number of evaluable subjects; n=number of subjects with worsening.
NOTE 1: Subjects with non-missing PHQ-9 total score at Baseline are included in the analysis. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.
NOTE 2: PHQ-9 worsening is defined as 4.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-27) or greater increase in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.
NOTE 3: The estimated proportion of subjects with event are based on Kaplan-Meier product limit method. Hazard ratio, 95% confidence interval and p-value are based on Cox proportional hazard model adjusted for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline PHQ-9 total score, study, and treatment.
Source: biib125/v_a/amnog_kmplots/f-phq9-wors15-tte-pl-ovr.sas:f-phq9-wors15-tte-pl-ovr-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 12DEC2025

Summary of Time to First Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) Worsening (>=15% of total scale range increase from baseline): Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 1 of 1

	Placebo (N=177)	Zuranolone (N=176)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	173	174
Number of subjects with response, n (%) [2]	12 (6.9)	10 (5.7)
Time to first PHQ-9 worsening (days) [3]		
25th percentile - Q1 (95% CI)	NE (NE, NE)	NE (NE, NE)
50th percentile - median (95% CI)	NE (NE, NE)	NE (NE, NE)
75th percentile - Q3 (95% CI)	NE (NE, NE)	NE (NE, NE)
HR - Hazard Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo) [4]		0.845
95% CI for the HR		(0.3613 , 1.9782)
p-value for the HR		0.6987

NOTE 1: PHQ-9 worsening is defined as 4.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-27) or greater increase in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing PHQ-9 total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a PHQ-9 worsening. The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

[3] Kaplan-Meier estimates. NE=not estimable.

[4] From Cox proportional hazards model with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline PHQ-9 total score, study, and treatment.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-phq9-wors15-tte-pl-ovr.sas:t-phq9-wors15-tte-pl-ovr-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 17JUL2025

2.4.3.2 .2 Subgruppen

2.4.3.2 .2 .1 Interaktionstest

Summary of Time to First Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) Worsening (>=15% of total scale range increase from baseline): Treatment by Subgroup Interaction: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 1 of 2

Subgroup Subgroup Category	Placebo (N=177)	Zuranolone (N=176)	p-value for Treatment by Subgroup Interaction Test
Number of evaluable subjects	173	174	
Number of subjects with response, n (%)	12 (6.9)	10 (5.7)	
Age Group (years)			
18 - 24, n / N (%)	4/37 (10.8)	2/36 (5.6)	NA
25 - 45, n / N (%)	8/136 (5.9)	8/138 (5.8)	
Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score Category, by median of baseline HAMD-17 total score			
<28, n / N (%)	8/54 (14.8)	4/63 (6.3)	NA
>=28, n / N (%)	4/119 (3.4)	6/111 (5.4)	
Race Group (Black or African American, White)			
Black or African American, n / N (%)	6/50 (12.0)	2/56 (3.6)	NA
White, n / N (%)	5/109 (4.6)	8/112 (7.1)	
Antidepressant Use at Baseline			
Yes, n / N (%)	1/28 (3.6)	3/31 (9.7)	0.4789
No, n / N (%)	11/145 (7.6)	7/143 (4.9)	

NOTE 1: p-value is based on the Cox proportional hazards model with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline PHQ-9 total score, study, treatment, subgroup, and subgroup-by-treatment interaction. NA indicates criteria not met for subgroup/interaction analysis.
NOTE 2: PHQ-9 worsening is defined as 4.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-27) or greater increase in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.
NOTE 3: n / N (%) = number of evaluable subjects with worsening in the subgroup / number of evaluable subjects in the subgroup and (n / N *100%).
(a), (b), and (c) represent p-values from interaction tests comparing BMI groups: <=24.9 vs 25-29.9, <=24.9 vs >=30, and 25-29.9 vs >=30 respectively.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-phq9-wors15-tte-pl-int.sas:t-phq9-wors15-tte-pl-int-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 17JUL2025

Summary of Time to First Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) Worsening (>=15% of total scale range increase from baseline): Treatment by Subgroup Interaction: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 2 of 2

Subgroup Subgroup Category	Placebo (N=177)	Zuranolone (N=176)	p-value for Treatment by Subgroup Interaction Test
BMI (kg/m^2) Group			
<=24.9, n / N (%)	4/43 (9.3)	4/33 (12.1)	NA(a)
25-29.9, n / N (%)	0/54	0/45	NA(b)
>=30, n / N (%)	8/76 (10.5)	6/95 (6.3)	NA(c)
Onset of PPD			
3rd Trimester, n / N (%)	3/63 (4.8)	4/66 (6.1)	NA
Postpartum, n / N (%)	9/110 (8.2)	6/108 (5.6)	
Family History of PPD			
Yes, n / N (%)	2/26 (7.7)	3/31 (9.7)	0.5020
No/Unknown, n / N (%)	10/147 (6.8)	7/143 (4.9)	
History of PPD			
1st Episode, n / N (%)	10/146 (6.8)	9/147 (6.1)	0.1607
Recurrent Episode, n / N (%)	2/27 (7.4)	1/27 (3.7)	
Depression with Elevated Anxiety , by Baseline HAMA Total Score			
<20, n / N (%)	2/29 (6.9)	3/34 (8.8)	0.2361
>=20, n / N (%)	10/144 (6.9)	7/140 (5.0)	

NOTE 1: p-value is based on the Cox proportional hazards model with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline PHQ-9 total score, study, treatment, subgroup, and subgroup-by-treatment interaction. NA indicates criteria not met for subgroup/interaction analysis.
NOTE 2: PHQ-9 worsening is defined as 4.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-27) or greater increase in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.
NOTE 3: n / N (%) = number of evaluable subjects with worsening in the subgroup / number of evaluable subjects in the subgroup and (n / N *100%).
(a), (b), and (c) represent p-values from interaction tests comparing BMI groups: <=24.9 vs 25-29.9, <=24.9 vs >=30, and 25-29.9 vs >=30 respectively.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-phq9-wors15-tte-pl-int.sas:t-phq9-wors15-tte-pl-int-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 17JUL2025

2.4.3.2 .2 .2 Subgruppenanalysen

Nicht zutreffend.

2.4.3.2 .2 .3 Kaplan-Meier-Plots

Nicht zutreffend.

2.5 HAMA

2.5.1 MMRM

Model-based Results on Change from Baseline in Hamilton Rating Scale for Anxiety (HAM-A) Total Score: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 1 of 3

	Placebo (N=177)	Zuranolone (N=176)
Day 3		
n	170	172
LS Mean (SE)	-6.87 (0.525)	-9.24 (0.522)
95% CI for the LS Mean	-7.90, -5.83	-10.27, -8.22
Difference (Zuranolone - Placebo)		
LS Mean (SE)		-2.38 (0.741)
95% CI for the LS Mean		-3.83, -0.92
p-value		0.0015
Hedges' g (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.346
95% CI for Hedges' g		-0.5599, -0.1328
Day 8		
n	169	168
LS Mean (SE)	-9.89 (0.567)	-12.97 (0.565)
95% CI for the LS Mean	-11.01, -8.78	-14.09, -11.86
Difference (Zuranolone - Placebo)		
LS Mean (SE)		-3.08 (0.801)
95% CI for the LS Mean		-4.66, -1.51
p-value		0.0001
Hedges' g (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.418
95% CI for Hedges' g		-0.6339, -0.2022

NOTE 1: Model used is the Mixed Model for Repeated Measures (MMRM) with antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAM-A total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction as fixed effects with unstructured covariance structure.
NOTE 2: The MMRM analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
NOTE 3: The HAM-A total score was calculated as the sum of the 14 individual item scores. A negative change indicates improvement.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hama-mmrm-pl-ovr.sas:t-hama-mmrm-pl-ovr-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 14JUL2025

Model-based Results on Change from Baseline in Hamilton Rating Scale for Anxiety (HAM-A) Total Score: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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	Placebo (N=177)	Zuranolone (N=176)
Day 15		
n	163	166
LS Mean (SE)	-11.51 (0.584)	-14.50 (0.580)
95% CI for the LS Mean	-12.66, -10.36	-15.64, -13.35
Difference (Zuranolone - Placebo)		
LS Mean (SE)		-2.98 (0.824)
95% CI for the LS Mean		-4.60, -1.36
p-value		0.0003
Hedges' g (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.399
95% CI for Hedges' g		-0.6168, -0.1803
Day 21		
n	156	158
LS Mean (SE)	-12.59 (0.598)	-14.88 (0.594)
95% CI for the LS Mean	-13.77, -11.42	-16.05, -13.71
Difference (Zuranolone - Placebo)		
LS Mean (SE)		-2.28 (0.843)
95% CI for the LS Mean		-3.94, -0.63
p-value		0.0071
Hedges' g (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.305
95% CI for Hedges' g		-0.5276, -0.0826

NOTE 1: Model used is the Mixed Model for Repeated Measures (MMRM) with antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAM-A total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction as fixed effects with unstructured covariance structure.
NOTE 2: The MMRM analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
NOTE 3: The HAM-A total score was calculated as the sum of the 14 individual item scores. A negative change indicates improvement.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hama-mmrm-pl-ovr.sas:t-hama-mmrm-pl-ovr-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 14JUL2025

Model-based Results on Change from Baseline in Hamilton Rating Scale for Anxiety (HAM-A) Total Score: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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	Placebo (N=177)	Zuranolone (N=176)
Day 45		
n	154	157
LS Mean (SE)	-12.99 (0.610)	-16.45 (0.605)
95% CI for the LS Mean	-14.19, -11.79	-17.64, -15.26
Difference (Zuranolone - Placebo)		
LS Mean (SE)		-3.46 (0.860)
95% CI for the LS Mean		-5.15, -1.77
p-value		<0.0001
Hedges' g (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.456
95% CI for Hedges' g		-0.6810, -0.2306

NOTE 1: Model used is the Mixed Model for Repeated Measures (MMRM) with antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAM-A total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction as fixed effects with unstructured covariance structure.
NOTE 2: The MMRM analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
NOTE 3: The HAM-A total score was calculated as the sum of the 14 individual item scores. A negative change indicates improvement.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hama-mmrm-pl-ovr.sas:t-hama-mmrm-pl-ovr-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 14JUL2025

2.5.2 Ansprechen

2.5.2.1 Responder-Analysen

2.5.2.1 .1 ITT-Population

Summary of Hamilton Rating Scale for Anxiety (HAM-A) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline): Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 1 of 5

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=177)	Zuranolone (N =176)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	173	174
Day 3		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	58 (33.5)	75 (43.1)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	3 (1.7)	2 (1.1)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.304
95% CI for the RR		(1.009, 1.686)
p-value for RR		0.0423
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.575
95% CI for the OR		(1.014, 2.446)
p-value for OR		0.0432
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		NE
95% CI for the ARR		NE
p-value for ARR		NE

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAM-A total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure. Relative risk, odds ratio, and absolute risk reduction are estimated from the same GEE model with "Log", "Logit", and "Identity" link function respectively. Relative risk is based on Poisson distribution. NE indicates not estimable due to model not converging.
NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAM-A total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.
[2] Number of subjects with a HAM-A response (8.4 points (15% of HAM-A total scale range 0-56) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hama-resp15-pl-ovr.sas:t-hama-resp15-pl-ovr-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 14JUL2025

Summary of Hamilton Rating Scale for Anxiety (HAM-A) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline): Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 2 of 5

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=177)	Zuranolone (N =176)
Day 8		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	86 (49.7)	112 (64.4)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	4 (2.3)	6 (3.4)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.312
95% CI for the RR		(1.101, 1.564)
p-value for RR		0.0024
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.975
95% CI for the OR		(1.270, 3.073)
p-value for OR		0.0025
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		NE
95% CI for the ARR		NE
p-value for ARR		NE

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAM-A total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure. Relative risk, odds ratio, and absolute risk reduction are estimated from the same GEE model with "Log", "Logit", and "Identity" link function respectively. Relative risk is based on Poisson distribution. NE indicates not estimable due to model not converging.
NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAM-A total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.
[2] Number of subjects with a HAM-A response (8.4 points (15% of HAM-A total scale range 0-56) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hama-resp15-pl-ovr.sas:t-hama-resp15-pl-ovr-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 14JUL2025

Summary of Hamilton Rating Scale for Anxiety (HAM-A) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline): Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=177)	Zuranolone (N =176)
Day 15		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	95 (54.9)	125 (71.8)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	10 (5.8)	8 (4.6)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.323
95% CI for the RR		(1.129, 1.552)
p-value for RR		0.0006
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		2.236
95% CI for the OR		(1.423, 3.513)
p-value for OR		0.0005
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		NE
95% CI for the ARR		NE
p-value for ARR		NE

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAM-A total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure. Relative risk, odds ratio, and absolute risk reduction are estimated from the same GEE model with "Log", "Logit", and "Identity" link function respectively. Relative risk is based on Poisson distribution. NE indicates not estimable due to model not converging.
NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAM-A total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.
[2] Number of subjects with a HAM-A response (8.4 points (15% of HAM-A total scale range 0-56) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hama-resp15-pl-ovr.sas:t-hama-resp15-pl-ovr-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 14JUL2025

Summary of Hamilton Rating Scale for Anxiety (HAM-A) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline): Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=177)	Zuranolone (N =176)
Day 21		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	102 (59.0)	116 (66.7)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	17 (9.8)	16 (9.2)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.144
95% CI for the RR		(0.975, 1.343)
p-value for RR		0.1000
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.453
95% CI for the OR		(0.923, 2.287)
p-value for OR		0.1061
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		NE
95% CI for the ARR		NE
p-value for ARR		NE

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAM-A total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure. Relative risk, odds ratio, and absolute risk reduction are estimated from the same GEE model with "Log", "Logit", and "Identity" link function respectively. Relative risk is based on Poisson distribution. NE indicates not estimable due to model not converging.
NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAM-A total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.
[2] Number of subjects with a HAM-A response (8.4 points (15% of HAM-A total scale range 0-56) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hama-resp15-pl-ovr.sas:t-hama-resp15-pl-ovr-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 14JUL2025

Summary of Hamilton Rating Scale for Anxiety (HAM-A) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline): Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=177)	Zuranolone (N =176)
Day 45		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	106 (61.3)	124 (71.3)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	19 (11.0)	17 (9.8)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.178
95% CI for the RR		(1.014, 1.369)
p-value for RR		0.0322
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.664
95% CI for the OR		(1.041, 2.660)
p-value for OR		0.0333
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		NE
95% CI for the ARR		NE
p-value for ARR		NE

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAM-A total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure. Relative risk, odds ratio, and absolute risk reduction are estimated from the same GEE model with "Log", "Logit", and "Identity" link function respectively. Relative risk is based on Poisson distribution. NE indicates not estimable due to model not converging.
NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAM-A total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.
[2] Number of subjects with a HAM-A response (8.4 points (15% of HAM-A total scale range 0-56) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hama-resp15-pl-ovr.sas:t-hama-resp15-pl-ovr-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 14JUL2025

2.5.2.1 .2 Subgruppen

2.5.2.1 .2 .1 Interaktionstest

Summary of Hamilton Rating Scale for Anxiety (HAM-A) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline): Treatment by Subgroup Interaction: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 1 of 6

Subgroup Subgroup Category	Placebo (N=177)	Zuranolone (N=176)	p-value for Treatment by Subgroup Interaction Test
Number of evaluable subjects	173	174	
Number of subjects with response at Day 15, n (%)	95 (54.9)	125 (71.8)	
Number of subjects with response at Day 45, n (%)	106 (61.3)	124 (71.3)	
Age Group (years)			0.1466
Day 15			
18 - 24, n / N (%)	22/37 (59.5)	29/36 (80.6)	
25 - 45, n / N (%)	73/136 (53.7)	96/138 (69.6)	
Day 45			
18 - 24, n / N (%)	23/37 (62.2)	26/36 (72.2)	
25 - 45, n / N (%)	83/136 (61.0)	98/138 (71.0)	

NOTE 1: p-value is derived using Method 2, which is the first among the three sequentially evaluated methods to yield an estimate without any warnings or errors. Method 1: Generalized Estimating Equations (GEE) with covariates including antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAM-A total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, subgroup, subgroup-by-treatment interaction, subgroup-by-time point interaction, time point-by-study interaction, time point-by-treatment interaction, and subgroup-by-time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance, "Log" link function, and the binomial distribution. Method 2: Same as Method 1 but with a Poisson distribution. Method 3: Same as Method 2 but excluding the subgroup-by-time point-by-treatment covariate. NA indicates criteria not met for subgroup/interaction analysis.
NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
NOTE 3: HAM-A response is defined as 8.4 points (15% of HAM-A total scale range 0-56) or greater reduction in total score from baseline.
NOTE 4: n / N (%) = number of evaluable subjects with response in the subgroup / number of evaluable subjects in the subgroup and (n / N *100%).
(a), (b), and (c) represent p-values from interaction tests comparing BMI groups: <=24.9 vs 25-29.9, <=24.9 vs >=30, and 25-29.9 vs >=30 respectively.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hama-resp15-pl-int.sas:t-hama-resp15-pl-int-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 14JUL2025

Summary of Hamilton Rating Scale for Anxiety (HAM-A) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline): Treatment by Subgroup Interaction: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 2 of 6

Subgroup Subgroup Category	Placebo (N=177)	Zuranolone (N=176)	p-value for Treatment by Subgroup Interaction Test
Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score Category, by median of baseline HAMD-17 total score			0.1978
Day 15			
<28, n / N (%)	30/54 (55.6)	38/63 (60.3)	
>=28, n / N (%)	65/119 (54.6)	87/111 (78.4)	
Day 45			
<28, n / N (%)	33/54 (61.1)	45/63 (71.4)	
>=28, n / N (%)	73/119 (61.3)	79/111 (71.2)	
Race Group (Black or African American, White)			0.5076
Day 15			
Black or African American, n / N (%)	29/50 (58.0)	41/56 (73.2)	
White, n / N (%)	59/109 (54.1)	82/112 (73.2)	
Day 45			
Black or African American, n / N (%)	28/50 (56.0)	39/56 (69.6)	
White, n / N (%)	71/109 (65.1)	82/112 (73.2)	

NOTE 1: p-value is derived using Method 2, which is the first among the three sequentially evaluated methods to yield an estimate without any warnings or errors. Method 1: Generalized Estimating Equations (GEE) with covariates including antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAM-A total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, subgroup, subgroup-by-treatment interaction, subgroup-by-time point interaction, time point-by-study interaction, time point-by-treatment interaction, and subgroup-by-time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance, "Log" link function, and the binomial distribution. Method 2: Same as Method 1 but with a Poisson distribution. Method 3: Same as Method 2 but excluding the subgroup-by-time point-by-treatment covariate. NA indicates criteria not met for subgroup/interaction analysis.
NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
NOTE 3: HAM-A response is defined as 8.4 points (15% of HAM-A total scale range 0-56) or greater reduction in total score from baseline.
NOTE 4: n / N (%) = number of evaluable subjects with response in the subgroup / number of evaluable subjects in the subgroup and (n / N *100%).
(a), (b), and (c) represent p-values from interaction tests comparing BMI groups: <=24.9 vs 25-29.9, <=24.9 vs >=30, and 25-29.9 vs >=30 respectively.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hama-resp15-pl-int.sas:t-hama-resp15-pl-int-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 14JUL2025

Summary of Hamilton Rating Scale for Anxiety (HAM-A) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline): Treatment by Subgroup Interaction: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Subgroup Subgroup Category	Placebo (N=177)	Zuranolone (N=176)	p-value for Treatment by Subgroup Interaction Test
Antidepressant Use at Baseline			0.1049
Day 15			
Yes, n / N (%)	22/28 (78.6)	20/31 (64.5)	
No, n / N (%)	73/145 (50.3)	105/143 (73.4)	
Day 45			
Yes, n / N (%)	16/28 (57.1)	22/31 (71.0)	
No, n / N (%)	90/145 (62.1)	102/143 (71.3)	

NOTE 1: p-value is derived using Method 2, which is the first among the three sequentially evaluated methods to yield an estimate without any warnings or errors. Method 1: Generalized Estimating Equations (GEE) with covariates including antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAM-A total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, subgroup, subgroup-by-treatment interaction, subgroup-by-time point interaction, time point-by-study interaction, time point-by-treatment interaction, and subgroup-by-time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance, "Log" link function, and the binomial distribution. Method 2: Same as Method 1 but with a Poisson distribution. Method 3: Same as Method 2 but excluding the subgroup-by-time point-by-treatment covariate. NA indicates criteria not met for subgroup/interaction analysis.
NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
NOTE 3: HAM-A response is defined as 8.4 points (15% of HAM-A total scale range 0-56) or greater reduction in total score from baseline.
NOTE 4: n / N (%) = number of evaluable subjects with response in the subgroup / number of evaluable subjects in the subgroup and (n / N *100%).
(a), (b), and (c) represent p-values from interaction tests comparing BMI groups: <=24.9 vs 25-29.9, <=24.9 vs >=30, and 25-29.9 vs >=30 respectively.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hama-resp15-pl-int.sas:t-hama-resp15-pl-int-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 14JUL2025

Summary of Hamilton Rating Scale for Anxiety (HAM-A) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline): Treatment by Subgroup Interaction: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Subgroup Subgroup Category	Placebo (N=177)	Zuranolone (N=176)	p-value for Treatment by Subgroup Interaction Test
BMI (kg/m^2) Group			0.1682(a) 0.7543(b) 0.0500(c)
Day 15			
<=24.9, n / N (%)	20/43 (46.5)	23/33 (69.7)	
25-29.9, n / N (%)	26/54 (48.1)	32/45 (71.1)	
>=30, n / N (%)	49/76 (64.5)	69/95 (72.6)	
Day 45			
<=24.9, n / N (%)	25/43 (58.1)	24/33 (72.7)	
25-29.9, n / N (%)	37/54 (68.5)	30/45 (66.7)	
>=30, n / N (%)	44/76 (57.9)	69/95 (72.6)	

NOTE 1: p-value is derived using Method 2, which is the first among the three sequentially evaluated methods to yield an estimate without any warnings or errors. Method 1: Generalized Estimating Equations (GEE) with covariates including antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAM-A total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, subgroup, subgroup-by-treatment interaction, subgroup-by-time point interaction, time point-by-study interaction, time point-by-treatment interaction, and subgroup-by-time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance, "Log" link function, and the binomial distribution. Method 2: Same as Method 1 but with a Poisson distribution. Method 3: Same as Method 2 but excluding the subgroup-by-time point-by-treatment covariate. NA indicates criteria not met for subgroup/interaction analysis.
NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
NOTE 3: HAM-A response is defined as 8.4 points (15% of HAM-A total scale range 0-56) or greater reduction in total score from baseline.
NOTE 4: n / N (%) = number of evaluable subjects with response in the subgroup / number of evaluable subjects in the subgroup and (n / N *100%).
(a), (b), and (c) represent p-values from interaction tests comparing BMI groups: <=24.9 vs 25-29.9, <=24.9 vs >=30, and 25-29.9 vs >=30 respectively.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hama-resp15-pl-int.sas:t-hama-resp15-pl-int-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 14JUL2025

Summary of Hamilton Rating Scale for Anxiety (HAM-A) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline): Treatment by Subgroup Interaction: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Subgroup Subgroup Category	Placebo (N=177)	Zuranolone (N=176)	p-value for Treatment by Subgroup Interaction Test
Onset of PPD			0.8866
Day 15			
3rd Trimester, n / N (%)	36/63 (57.1)	49/66 (74.2)	
Postpartum, n / N (%)	59/110 (53.6)	76/108 (70.4)	
Day 45			
3rd Trimester, n / N (%)	39/63 (61.9)	47/66 (71.2)	
Postpartum, n / N (%)	67/110 (60.9)	77/108 (71.3)	
Family History of PPD			0.9863
Day 15			
Yes, n / N (%)	17/26 (65.4)	21/31 (67.7)	
No/Unknown, n / N (%)	78/147 (53.1)	104/143 (72.7)	
Day 45			
Yes, n / N (%)	18/26 (69.2)	22/31 (71.0)	
No/Unknown, n / N (%)	88/147 (59.9)	102/143 (71.3)	

NOTE 1: p-value is derived using Method 2, which is the first among the three sequentially evaluated methods to yield an estimate without any warnings or errors. Method 1: Generalized Estimating Equations (GEE) with covariates including antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAM-A total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, subgroup, subgroup-by-treatment interaction, subgroup-by-time point interaction, time point-by-study interaction, time point-by-treatment interaction, and subgroup-by-time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance, "Log" link function, and the binomial distribution. Method 2: Same as Method 1 but with a Poisson distribution. Method 3: Same as Method 2 but excluding the subgroup-by-time point-by-treatment covariate. NA indicates criteria not met for subgroup/interaction analysis.
NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
NOTE 3: HAM-A response is defined as 8.4 points (15% of HAM-A total scale range 0-56) or greater reduction in total score from baseline.
NOTE 4: n / N (%) = number of evaluable subjects with response in the subgroup / number of evaluable subjects in the subgroup and (n / N *100%).
(a), (b), and (c) represent p-values from interaction tests comparing BMI groups: <=24.9 vs 25-29.9, <=24.9 vs >=30, and 25-29.9 vs >=30 respectively.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hama-resp15-pl-int.sas:t-hama-resp15-pl-int-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 14JUL2025

Summary of Hamilton Rating Scale for Anxiety (HAM-A) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline): Treatment by Subgroup Interaction: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Subgroup Subgroup Category	Placebo (N=177)	Zuranolone (N=176)	p-value for Treatment by Subgroup Interaction Test
History of PPD			0.2693
Day 15			
1st Episode, n / N (%)	81/146 (55.5)	104/147 (70.7)	
Recurrent Episode, n / N (%)	14/27 (51.9)	21/27 (77.8)	
Day 45			
1st Episode, n / N (%)	91/146 (62.3)	104/147 (70.7)	
Recurrent Episode, n / N (%)	15/27 (55.6)	20/27 (74.1)	
Depression with Elevated Anxiety , by Baseline HAMA Total Score			0.1680
Day 15			
<20, n / N (%)	9/29 (31.0)	21/34 (61.8)	
>=20, n / N (%)	86/144 (59.7)	104/140 (74.3)	
Day 45			
<20, n / N (%)	17/29 (58.6)	20/34 (58.8)	
>=20, n / N (%)	89/144 (61.8)	104/140 (74.3)	

NOTE 1: p-value is derived using Method 2, which is the first among the three sequentially evaluated methods to yield an estimate without any warnings or errors. Method 1: Generalized Estimating Equations (GEE) with covariates including antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAM-A total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, subgroup, subgroup-by-treatment interaction, subgroup-by-time point interaction, time point-by-study interaction, time point-by-treatment interaction, and subgroup-by-time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance, "Log" link function, and the binomial distribution. Method 2: Same as Method 1 but with a Poisson distribution. Method 3: Same as Method 2 but excluding the subgroup-by-time point-by-treatment covariate. NA indicates criteria not met for subgroup/interaction analysis.
NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
NOTE 3: HAM-A response is defined as 8.4 points (15% of HAM-A total scale range 0-56) or greater reduction in total score from baseline.
NOTE 4: n / N (%) = number of evaluable subjects with response in the subgroup / number of evaluable subjects in the subgroup and (n / N *100%).
(a), (b), and (c) represent p-values from interaction tests comparing BMI groups: <=24.9 vs 25-29.9, <=24.9 vs >=30, and 25-29.9 vs >=30 respectively.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hama-resp15-pl-int.sas:t-hama-resp15-pl-int-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 14JUL2025

2.5.2.1 .2 .2 Subgruppenanalysen

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Summary of Hamilton Rating Scale for Anxiety (HAM-A) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Age Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Age Group (years) = 18-24

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=39)	Zuranolone (N =37)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	37	36
Day 3		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	17 (45.9)	26 (72.2)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	0	0
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.615
95% CI for the RR		(1.115, 2.339)
p-value for RR		0.0112
Day 8		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	20 (54.1)	30 (83.3)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	0	0
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.608
95% CI for the RR		(1.185, 2.184)
p-value for RR		0.0023

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAM-A total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAM-A total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAM-A response (8.4 points (15% of HAM-A total scale range 0-56) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hama-resp15-pl-by.sas:t-hama-resp15-pl-by-age-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Hamilton Rating Scale for Anxiety (HAM-A) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Age Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Age Group (years) = 18-24

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=39)	Zuranolone (N =37)
Day 15		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	22 (59.5)	29 (80.6)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	0	0
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.322
95% CI for the RR		(0.982, 1.779)
p-value for RR		0.0658
Day 21		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	21 (56.8)	28 (77.8)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	2 (5.4)	2 (5.6)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.384
95% CI for the RR		(0.996, 1.925)
p-value for RR		0.0531

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAM-A total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAM-A total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAM-A response (8.4 points (15% of HAM-A total scale range 0-56) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hama-resp15-pl-by.sas:t-hama-resp15-pl-by-age-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Hamilton Rating Scale for Anxiety (HAM-A) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Age Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Age Group (years) = 18-24

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=39)	Zuranolone (N =37)
Day 45		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	23 (62.2)	26 (72.2)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	1 (2.7)	2 (5.6)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.187
95% CI for the RR		(0.859, 1.639)
p-value for RR		0.2988

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAM-A total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAM-A total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAM-A response (8.4 points (15% of HAM-A total scale range 0-56) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hama-resp15-pl-by.sas:t-hama-resp15-pl-by-age-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Hamilton Rating Scale for Anxiety (HAM-A) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Age Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Age Group (years) = 25-45

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=138)	Zuranolone (N =139)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	136	138
Day 3		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	41 (30.1)	49 (35.5)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	3 (2.2)	2 (1.4)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.159
95% CI for the RR		(0.835, 1.609)
p-value for RR		0.3765
Day 8		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	66 (48.5)	82 (59.4)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	4 (2.9)	6 (4.3)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.213
95% CI for the RR		(0.983, 1.496)
p-value for RR		0.0717

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAM-A total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAM-A total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAM-A response (8.4 points (15% of HAM-A total scale range 0-56) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hama-resp15-pl-by.sas:t-hama-resp15-pl-by-age-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Hamilton Rating Scale for Anxiety (HAM-A) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Age Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Age Group (years) = 25-45

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=138)	Zuranolone (N =139)
Day 15		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	73 (53.7)	96 (69.6)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	10 (7.4)	8 (5.8)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.295
95% CI for the RR		(1.075, 1.560)
p-value for RR		0.0064
Day 21		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	81 (59.6)	88 (63.8)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	15 (11.0)	14 (10.1)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.072
95% CI for the RR		(0.891, 1.290)
p-value for RR		0.4602

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAM-A total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAM-A total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAM-A response (8.4 points (15% of HAM-A total scale range 0-56) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hama-resp15-pl-by.sas:t-hama-resp15-pl-by-age-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Hamilton Rating Scale for Anxiety (HAM-A) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Age Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Age Group (years) = 25-45

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=138)	Zuranolone (N =139)
Day 45		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	83 (61.0)	98 (71.0)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	18 (13.2)	15 (10.9)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.167
95% CI for the RR		(0.985, 1.384)
p-value for RR		0.0745

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAM-A total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAM-A total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAM-A response (8.4 points (15% of HAM-A total scale range 0-56) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hama-resp15-pl-by.sas:t-hama-resp15-pl-by-age-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

2.5.2.1 .2 .2 .2 Schwere der Erkrankung

Summary of Hamilton Rating Scale for Anxiety (HAM-A) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score Category < 28 (Median of Baseline HAM-D Total Score)

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=54)	Zuranolone (N =63)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	54	63
Day 3		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	17 (31.5)	24 (38.1)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	0	2 (3.2)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.197
95% CI for the RR		(0.735, 1.949)
p-value for RR		0.4691
Day 8		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	28 (51.9)	33 (52.4)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	0	2 (3.2)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.995
95% CI for the RR		(0.723, 1.370)
p-value for RR		0.9767

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAM-A total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAM-A total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAM-A response (8.4 points (15% of HAM-A total scale range 0-56) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hama-resp15-pl-by.sas:t-hama-resp15-pl-by-hamd-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Hamilton Rating Scale for Anxiety (HAM-A) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score Category < 28 (Median of Baseline HAM-D Total Score)

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=54)	Zuranolone (N =63)
Day 15		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	30 (55.6)	38 (60.3)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	2 (3.7)	3 (4.8)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.081
95% CI for the RR		(0.800, 1.460)
p-value for RR		0.6132
Day 21		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	32 (59.3)	37 (58.7)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	5 (9.3)	4 (6.3)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.994
95% CI for the RR		(0.737, 1.340)
p-value for RR		0.9665

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAM-A total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAM-A total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAM-A response (8.4 points (15% of HAM-A total scale range 0-56) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hama-resp15-pl-by.sas:t-hama-resp15-pl-by-hamd-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Hamilton Rating Scale for Anxiety (HAM-A) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score Category < 28 (Median of Baseline HAM-D Total Score)

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=54)	Zuranolone (N =63)
Day 45		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	33 (61.1)	45 (71.4)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	5 (9.3)	5 (7.9)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.168
95% CI for the RR		(0.913, 1.495)
p-value for RR		0.2173

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAM-A total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAM-A total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAM-A response (8.4 points (15% of HAM-A total scale range 0-56) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hama-resp15-pl-by.sas:t-hama-resp15-pl-by-hamd-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Hamilton Rating Scale for Anxiety (HAM-A) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score Category >= 28 (Median of Baseline HAM-D Total Score)

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=119)	Zuranolone (N =111)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	119	111
Day 3		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	41 (34.5)	51 (45.9)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	3 (2.5)	0
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.357
95% CI for the RR		(1.003, 1.837)
p-value for RR		0.0476
Day 8		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	58 (48.7)	79 (71.2)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	4 (3.4)	4 (3.6)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.476
95% CI for the RR		(1.198, 1.817)
p-value for RR		0.0002

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAM-A total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAM-A total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAM-A response (8.4 points (15% of HAM-A total scale range 0-56) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hama-resp15-pl-by.sas:t-hama-resp15-pl-by-hamd-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Hamilton Rating Scale for Anxiety (HAM-A) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score Category >= 28 (Median of Baseline HAM-D Total Score)

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=119)	Zuranolone (N =111)
Day 15		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	65 (54.6)	87 (78.4)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	8 (6.7)	5 (4.5)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.436
95% CI for the RR		(1.192, 1.732)
p-value for RR		0.0001
Day 21		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	70 (58.8)	79 (71.2)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	12 (10.1)	12 (10.8)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.211
95% CI for the RR		(1.003, 1.463)
p-value for RR		0.0465

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAM-A total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAM-A total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAM-A response (8.4 points (15% of HAM-A total scale range 0-56) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hama-resp15-pl-by.sas:t-hama-resp15-pl-by-hamd-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Hamilton Rating Scale for Anxiety (HAM-A) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score Category >= 28 (Median of Baseline HAM-D Total Score)

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=119)	Zuranolone (N =111)
Day 45		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	73 (61.3)	79 (71.2)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	14 (11.8)	12 (10.8)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.162
95% CI for the RR		(0.965, 1.399)
p-value for RR		0.1139

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAM-A total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAM-A total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAM-A response (8.4 points (15% of HAM-A total scale range 0-56) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hama-resp15-pl-by.sas:t-hama-resp15-pl-by-hamd-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

2.5.2.1 .2 .2 .3 Abstammung

Summary of Hamilton Rating Scale for Anxiety (HAM-A) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Race Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Race Group = Black or African American

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=53)	Zuranolone (N =57)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	50	56
Day 3		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	20 (40.0)	20 (35.7)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	2 (4.0)	0
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.987
95% CI for the RR		(0.622, 1.567)
p-value for RR		0.9563
Day 8		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	26 (52.0)	34 (60.7)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	3 (6.0)	2 (3.6)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.239
95% CI for the RR		(0.889, 1.727)
p-value for RR		0.2052

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAM-A total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAM-A total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAM-A response (8.4 points (15% of HAM-A total scale range 0-56) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hama-resp15-pl-by.sas:t-hama-resp15-pl-by-race-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Hamilton Rating Scale for Anxiety (HAM-A) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Race Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Race Group = Black or African American

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=53)	Zuranolone (N =57)
Day 15		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	29 (58.0)	41 (73.2)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	5 (10.0)	3 (5.4)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.311
95% CI for the RR		(0.991, 1.734)
p-value for RR		0.0580
Day 21		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	30 (60.0)	34 (60.7)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	8 (16.0)	8 (14.3)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.063
95% CI for the RR		(0.783, 1.442)
p-value for RR		0.6954

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAM-A total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAM-A total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAM-A response (8.4 points (15% of HAM-A total scale range 0-56) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hama-resp15-pl-by.sas:t-hama-resp15-pl-by-race-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Hamilton Rating Scale for Anxiety (HAM-A) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Race Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Race Group = Black or African American

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=53)	Zuranolone (N =57)
Day 45		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	28 (56.0)	39 (69.6)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	7 (14.0)	4 (7.1)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.337
95% CI for the RR		(1.001, 1.786)
p-value for RR		0.0492

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAM-A total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAM-A total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAM-A response (8.4 points (15% of HAM-A total scale range 0-56) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hama-resp15-pl-by.sas:t-hama-resp15-pl-by-race-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Hamilton Rating Scale for Anxiety (HAM-A) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Race Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Race Group = White

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=110)	Zuranolone (N =113)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	109	112
Day 3		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	33 (30.3)	53 (47.3)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	1 (0.9)	2 (1.8)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.535
95% CI for the RR		(1.104, 2.133)
p-value for RR		0.0108
Day 8		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	53 (48.6)	76 (67.9)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	0	4 (3.6)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.371
95% CI for the RR		(1.103, 1.705)
p-value for RR		0.0045

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAM-A total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAM-A total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAM-A response (8.4 points (15% of HAM-A total scale range 0-56) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hama-resp15-pl-by.sas:t-hama-resp15-pl-by-race-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Hamilton Rating Scale for Anxiety (HAM-A) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Race Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Race Group = White

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=110)	Zuranolone (N =113)
Day 15		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	59 (54.1)	82 (73.2)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	4 (3.7)	5 (4.5)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.336
95% CI for the RR		(1.093, 1.632)
p-value for RR		0.0047
Day 21		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	64 (58.7)	81 (72.3)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	8 (7.3)	8 (7.1)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.215
95% CI for the RR		(1.002, 1.473)
p-value for RR		0.0476

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAM-A total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAM-A total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAM-A response (8.4 points (15% of HAM-A total scale range 0-56) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hama-resp15-pl-by.sas:t-hama-resp15-pl-by-race-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Hamilton Rating Scale for Anxiety (HAM-A) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Race Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Race Group = White

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=110)	Zuranolone (N =113)
Day 45		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	71 (65.1)	82 (73.2)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	11 (10.1)	12 (10.7)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.114
95% CI for the RR		(0.931, 1.334)
p-value for RR		0.2391

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAM-A total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAM-A total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAM-A response (8.4 points (15% of HAM-A total scale range 0-56) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hama-resp15-pl-by.sas:t-hama-resp15-pl-by-race-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

2.5.2.1 .2 .2 .4 Antidepressiva-Nutzung

Summary of Hamilton Rating Scale for Anxiety (HAM-A) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Baseline Antidepressant Use: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 1 of 6

Antidepressant Use at Baseline = Yes

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=28)	Zuranolone (N =31)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	28	31
Day 3		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	10 (35.7)	9 (29.0)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	1 (3.6)	1 (3.2)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.750
95% CI for the RR		(0.368, 1.528)
p-value for RR		0.4285
Day 8		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	15 (53.6)	18 (58.1)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	0	1 (3.2)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.025
95% CI for the RR		(0.675, 1.555)
p-value for RR		0.9092

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for baseline HAM-A total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAM-A total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAM-A response (8.4 points (15% of HAM-A total scale range 0-56) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hama-resp15-pl-by.sas:t-hama-resp15-pl-by-adt-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Hamilton Rating Scale for Anxiety (HAM-A) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Baseline Antidepressant Use: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 2 of 6

Antidepressant Use at Baseline = Yes

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=28)	Zuranolone (N =31)
Day 15		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	22 (78.6)	20 (64.5)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	0	2 (6.5)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.818
95% CI for the RR		(0.594, 1.127)
p-value for RR		0.2193
Day 21		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	19 (67.9)	22 (71.0)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	2 (7.1)	2 (6.5)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.054
95% CI for the RR		(0.746, 1.488)
p-value for RR		0.7668

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for baseline HAM-A total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAM-A total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAM-A response (8.4 points (15% of HAM-A total scale range 0-56) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hama-resp15-pl-by.sas:t-hama-resp15-pl-by-adt-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Hamilton Rating Scale for Anxiety (HAM-A) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Baseline Antidepressant Use: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Antidepressant Use at Baseline = Yes

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=28)	Zuranolone (N =31)
Day 45		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	16 (57.1)	22 (71.0)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	3 (10.7)	1 (3.2)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.226
95% CI for the RR		(0.833, 1.805)
p-value for RR		0.3010

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for baseline HAM-A total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAM-A total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAM-A response (8.4 points (15% of HAM-A total scale range 0-56) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hama-resp15-pl-by.sas:t-hama-resp15-pl-by-adt-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Hamilton Rating Scale for Anxiety (HAM-A) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Baseline Antidepressant Use: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Antidepressant Use at Baseline = No

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=149)	Zuranolone (N =145)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	145	143
Day 3		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	48 (33.1)	66 (46.2)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	2 (1.4)	1 (0.7)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.428
95% CI for the RR		(1.086, 1.878)
p-value for RR		0.0108
Day 8		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	71 (49.0)	94 (65.7)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	4 (2.8)	5 (3.5)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.370
95% CI for the RR		(1.130, 1.662)
p-value for RR		0.0014

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for baseline HAM-A total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAM-A total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAM-A response (8.4 points (15% of HAM-A total scale range 0-56) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hama-resp15-pl-by.sas:t-hama-resp15-pl-by-adt-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Hamilton Rating Scale for Anxiety (HAM-A) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Baseline Antidepressant Use: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Antidepressant Use at Baseline = No

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=149)	Zuranolone (N =145)
Day 15		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	73 (50.3)	105 (73.4)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	10 (6.9)	6 (4.2)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.478
95% CI for the RR		(1.232, 1.775)
p-value for RR		0.0000
Day 21		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	83 (57.2)	94 (65.7)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	15 (10.3)	14 (9.8)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.164
95% CI for the RR		(0.973, 1.393)
p-value for RR		0.0971

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for baseline HAM-A total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAM-A total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAM-A response (8.4 points (15% of HAM-A total scale range 0-56) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hama-resp15-pl-by.sas:t-hama-resp15-pl-by-adt-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Hamilton Rating Scale for Anxiety (HAM-A) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Baseline Antidepressant Use: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Antidepressant Use at Baseline = No

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=149)	Zuranolone (N =145)
Day 45		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	90 (62.1)	102 (71.3)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	16 (11.0)	16 (11.2)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.165
95% CI for the RR		(0.989, 1.373)
p-value for RR		0.0669

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for baseline HAM-A total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAM-A total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAM-A response (8.4 points (15% of HAM-A total scale range 0-56) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hama-resp15-pl-by.sas:t-hama-resp15-pl-by-adt-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

2.5.2.1 .2 .2 .5 BMI

Summary of Hamilton Rating Scale for Anxiety (HAM-A) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Baseline BMI (kg/m^2) Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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BMI (kg/m2) Group 2 = <=24.9

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=43)	Zuranolone (N =33)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	43	33
Day 3		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	15 (34.9)	11 (33.3)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	2 (4.7)	0
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.022
95% CI for the RR		(0.579, 1.804)
p-value for RR		0.9408
Day 8		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	19 (44.2)	19 (57.6)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	1 (2.3)	2 (6.1)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.332
95% CI for the RR		(0.907, 1.957)
p-value for RR		0.1434

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAM-A total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAM-A total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAM-A response (8.4 points (15% of HAM-A total scale range 0-56) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hama-resp15-pl-by.sas:t-hama-resp15-pl-by-bmi-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Hamilton Rating Scale for Anxiety (HAM-A) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Baseline BMI (kg/m^2) Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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BMI (kg/m2) Group 2 = <=24.9

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=43)	Zuranolone (N =33)
Day 15		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	20 (46.5)	23 (69.7)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	2 (4.7)	2 (6.1)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.491
95% CI for the RR		(1.053, 2.112)
p-value for RR		0.0244
Day 21		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	27 (62.8)	20 (60.6)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	6 (14.0)	5 (15.2)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.962
95% CI for the RR		(0.687, 1.347)
p-value for RR		0.8210

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAM-A total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAM-A total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAM-A response (8.4 points (15% of HAM-A total scale range 0-56) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hama-resp15-pl-by.sas:t-hama-resp15-pl-by-bmi-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Hamilton Rating Scale for Anxiety (HAM-A) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Baseline BMI (kg/m^2) Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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BMI (kg/m2) Group 2 = <=24.9

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=43)	Zuranolone (N =33)
Day 45		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	25 (58.1)	24 (72.7)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	3 (7.0)	6 (18.2)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.229
95% CI for the RR		(0.878, 1.721)
p-value for RR		0.2287

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAM-A total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAM-A total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAM-A response (8.4 points (15% of HAM-A total scale range 0-56) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hama-resp15-pl-by.sas:t-hama-resp15-pl-by-bmi-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Hamilton Rating Scale for Anxiety (HAM-A) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Baseline BMI (kg/m^2) Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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BMI (kg/m2) Group 2 = 25-29.9

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=54)	Zuranolone (N =45)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	54	45
Day 3		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	12 (22.2)	23 (51.1)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	0	1 (2.2)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		2.301
95% CI for the RR		(1.332, 3.975)
p-value for RR		0.0028
Day 8		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	22 (40.7)	30 (66.7)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	2 (3.7)	2 (4.4)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.670
95% CI for the RR		(1.153, 2.419)
p-value for RR		0.0067

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAM-A total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAM-A total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAM-A response (8.4 points (15% of HAM-A total scale range 0-56) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hama-resp15-pl-by.sas:t-hama-resp15-pl-by-bmi-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Hamilton Rating Scale for Anxiety (HAM-A) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Baseline BMI (kg/m^2) Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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BMI (kg/m2) Group 2 = 25-29.9

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=54)	Zuranolone (N =45)
Day 15		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	26 (48.1)	32 (71.1)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	4 (7.4)	2 (4.4)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.504
95% CI for the RR		(1.088, 2.078)
p-value for RR		0.0135
Day 21		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	30 (55.6)	34 (75.6)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	6 (11.1)	3 (6.7)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.438
95% CI for the RR		(1.084, 1.909)
p-value for RR		0.0119

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAM-A total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAM-A total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAM-A response (8.4 points (15% of HAM-A total scale range 0-56) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hama-resp15-pl-by.sas:t-hama-resp15-pl-by-bmi-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Hamilton Rating Scale for Anxiety (HAM-A) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Baseline BMI (kg/m^2) Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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BMI (kg/m2) Group 2 = 25-29.9

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=54)	Zuranolone (N =45)
Day 45		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	37 (68.5)	30 (66.7)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	6 (11.1)	5 (11.1)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.996
95% CI for the RR		(0.763, 1.299)
p-value for RR		0.9740

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAM-A total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAM-A total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAM-A response (8.4 points (15% of HAM-A total scale range 0-56) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hama-resp15-pl-by.sas:t-hama-resp15-pl-by-bmi-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Hamilton Rating Scale for Anxiety (HAM-A) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Baseline BMI (kg/m^2) Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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BMI (kg/m2) Group 2 = >=30

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=76)	Zuranolone (N =95)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	76	95
Day 3		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	31 (40.8)	41 (43.2)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	1 (1.3)	1 (1.1)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.071
95% CI for the RR		(0.761, 1.507)
p-value for RR		0.6932
Day 8		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	45 (59.2)	63 (66.3)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	1 (1.3)	2 (2.1)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.136
95% CI for the RR		(0.909, 1.419)
p-value for RR		0.2616

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAM-A total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAM-A total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAM-A response (8.4 points (15% of HAM-A total scale range 0-56) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hama-resp15-pl-by.sas:t-hama-resp15-pl-by-bmi-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Hamilton Rating Scale for Anxiety (HAM-A) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Baseline BMI (kg/m^2) Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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BMI (kg/m2) Group 2 = >=30

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=76)	Zuranolone (N =95)
Day 15		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	49 (64.5)	69 (72.6)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	4 (5.3)	4 (4.2)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.129
95% CI for the RR		(0.922, 1.384)
p-value for RR		0.2402
Day 21		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	45 (59.2)	61 (64.2)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	5 (6.6)	8 (8.4)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.091
95% CI for the RR		(0.862, 1.382)
p-value for RR		0.4686

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAM-A total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAM-A total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAM-A response (8.4 points (15% of HAM-A total scale range 0-56) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hama-resp15-pl-by.sas:t-hama-resp15-pl-by-bmi-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Hamilton Rating Scale for Anxiety (HAM-A) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Baseline BMI (kg/m^2) Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 9 of 9

BMI (kg/m2) Group 2 = >=30

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=76)	Zuranolone (N =95)
Day 45		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	44 (57.9)	69 (72.6)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	10 (13.2)	6 (6.3)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.260
95% CI for the RR		(1.008, 1.575)
p-value for RR		0.0421

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAM-A total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAM-A total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAM-A response (8.4 points (15% of HAM-A total scale range 0-56) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hama-resp15-pl-by.sas:t-hama-resp15-pl-by-bmi-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

2.5.2.1 .2 .2 .6 Beginn der PPD

Summary of Hamilton Rating Scale for Anxiety (HAM-A) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Onset of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Onset of PPD = 3rd trimester

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=64)	Zuranolone (N =67)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	63	66
Day 3		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	27 (42.9)	37 (56.1)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	2 (3.2)	0
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.320
95% CI for the RR		(0.945, 1.846)
p-value for RR		0.1040
Day 8		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	32 (50.8)	46 (69.7)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	4 (6.3)	2 (3.0)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.379
95% CI for the RR		(1.046, 1.817)
p-value for RR		0.0226

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAM-A total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAM-A total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAM-A response (8.4 points (15% of HAM-A total scale range 0-56) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hama-resp15-pl-by.sas:t-hama-resp15-pl-by-onset-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Hamilton Rating Scale for Anxiety (HAM-A) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Onset of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 2 of 6

Onset of PPD = 3rd trimester

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=64)	Zuranolone (N =67)
Day 15		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	36 (57.1)	49 (74.2)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	5 (7.9)	3 (4.5)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.293
95% CI for the RR		(1.003, 1.668)
p-value for RR		0.0475
Day 21		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	37 (58.7)	45 (68.2)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	8 (12.7)	6 (9.1)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.160
95% CI for the RR		(0.893, 1.507)
p-value for RR		0.2666

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAM-A total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAM-A total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAM-A response (8.4 points (15% of HAM-A total scale range 0-56) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hama-resp15-pl-by.sas:t-hama-resp15-pl-by-onset-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Hamilton Rating Scale for Anxiety (HAM-A) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Onset of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 3 of 6

Onset of PPD = 3rd trimester

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=64)	Zuranolone (N =67)
Day 45		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	39 (61.9)	47 (71.2)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	9 (14.3)	9 (13.6)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.155
95% CI for the RR		(0.906, 1.471)
p-value for RR		0.2443

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAM-A total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAM-A total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAM-A response (8.4 points (15% of HAM-A total scale range 0-56) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hama-resp15-pl-by.sas:t-hama-resp15-pl-by-onset-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Hamilton Rating Scale for Anxiety (HAM-A) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Onset of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Onset of PPD = Postpartum

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=113)	Zuranolone (N =109)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	110	108
Day 3		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	31 (28.2)	38 (35.2)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	1 (0.9)	2 (1.9)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.268
95% CI for the RR		(0.869, 1.850)
p-value for RR		0.2185
Day 8		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	54 (49.1)	66 (61.1)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	0	4 (3.7)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.265
95% CI for the RR		(1.007, 1.590)
p-value for RR		0.0435

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAM-A total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAM-A total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAM-A response (8.4 points (15% of HAM-A total scale range 0-56) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hama-resp15-pl-by.sas:t-hama-resp15-pl-by-onset-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Hamilton Rating Scale for Anxiety (HAM-A) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Onset of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Onset of PPD = Postpartum

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=113)	Zuranolone (N =109)
Day 15		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	59 (53.6)	76 (70.4)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	5 (4.5)	5 (4.6)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.335
95% CI for the RR		(1.090, 1.635)
p-value for RR		0.0053
Day 21		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	65 (59.1)	71 (65.7)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	9 (8.2)	10 (9.3)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.131
95% CI for the RR		(0.922, 1.386)
p-value for RR		0.2373

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAM-A total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAM-A total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAM-A response (8.4 points (15% of HAM-A total scale range 0-56) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hama-resp15-pl-by.sas:t-hama-resp15-pl-by-onset-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Hamilton Rating Scale for Anxiety (HAM-A) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Onset of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Onset of PPD = Postpartum

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=113)	Zuranolone (N =109)
Day 45		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	67 (60.9)	77 (71.3)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	10 (9.1)	8 (7.4)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.193
95% CI for the RR		(0.985, 1.444)
p-value for RR		0.0703

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAM-A total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAM-A total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAM-A response (8.4 points (15% of HAM-A total scale range 0-56) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hama-resp15-pl-by.sas:t-hama-resp15-pl-by-onset-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

2.5.2.1 .2 .2 .7 PPD in der Familie

Summary of Hamilton Rating Scale for Anxiety (HAM-A) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Family History of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 1 of 6

Family History of PPD = Yes

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=26)	Zuranolone (N =31)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	26	31
Day 3		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	8 (30.8)	14 (45.2)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	1 (3.8)	0
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.526
95% CI for the RR		(0.790, 2.948)
p-value for RR		0.2082
Day 8		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	16 (61.5)	23 (74.2)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	1 (3.8)	0
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.273
95% CI for the RR		(0.894, 1.811)
p-value for RR		0.1806

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAM-A total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAM-A total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAM-A response (8.4 points (15% of HAM-A total scale range 0-56) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hama-resp15-pl-by.sas:t-hama-resp15-pl-by-fhist-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Hamilton Rating Scale for Anxiety (HAM-A) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Family History of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 2 of 6

Family History of PPD = Yes

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=26)	Zuranolone (N =31)
Day 15		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	17 (65.4)	21 (67.7)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	3 (11.5)	1 (3.2)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.081
95% CI for the RR		(0.750, 1.558)
p-value for RR		0.6755
Day 21		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	15 (57.7)	26 (83.9)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	3 (11.5)	1 (3.2)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.500
95% CI for the RR		(1.073, 2.096)
p-value for RR		0.0176

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAM-A total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAM-A total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAM-A response (8.4 points (15% of HAM-A total scale range 0-56) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hama-resp15-pl-by.sas:t-hama-resp15-pl-by-fhist-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Hamilton Rating Scale for Anxiety (HAM-A) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Family History of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 3 of 6

Family History of PPD = Yes

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=26)	Zuranolone (N =31)
Day 45		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	18 (69.2)	22 (71.0)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	4 (15.4)	2 (6.5)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.066
95% CI for the RR		(0.763, 1.490)
p-value for RR		0.7070

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAM-A total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAM-A total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAM-A response (8.4 points (15% of HAM-A total scale range 0-56) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hama-resp15-pl-by.sas:t-hama-resp15-pl-by-fhist-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Hamilton Rating Scale for Anxiety (HAM-A) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Family History of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Family History of PPD = No

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=151)	Zuranolone (N =145)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	147	143
Day 3		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	50 (34.0)	61 (42.7)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	2 (1.4)	2 (1.4)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.269
95% CI for the RR		(0.962, 1.675)
p-value for RR		0.0924
Day 8		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	70 (47.6)	89 (62.2)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	3 (2.0)	6 (4.2)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.322
95% CI for the RR		(1.082, 1.615)
p-value for RR		0.0063

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAM-A total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAM-A total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAM-A response (8.4 points (15% of HAM-A total scale range 0-56) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hama-resp15-pl-by.sas:t-hama-resp15-pl-by-fhist-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Hamilton Rating Scale for Anxiety (HAM-A) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Family History of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 5 of 6

Family History of PPD = No

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=151)	Zuranolone (N =145)
Day 15		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	78 (53.1)	104 (72.7)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	7 (4.8)	7 (4.9)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.384
95% CI for the RR		(1.159, 1.653)
p-value for RR		0.0003
Day 21		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	87 (59.2)	90 (62.9)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	14 (9.5)	15 (10.5)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.074
95% CI for the RR		(0.897, 1.286)
p-value for RR		0.4367

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAM-A total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAM-A total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAM-A response (8.4 points (15% of HAM-A total scale range 0-56) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hama-resp15-pl-by.sas:t-hama-resp15-pl-by-fhist-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Hamilton Rating Scale for Anxiety (HAM-A) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Family History of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Family History of PPD = No

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=151)	Zuranolone (N =145)
Day 45		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	88 (59.9)	102 (71.3)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	15 (10.2)	15 (10.5)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.204
95% CI for the RR		(1.019, 1.424)
p-value for RR		0.0295

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAM-A total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAM-A total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAM-A response (8.4 points (15% of HAM-A total scale range 0-56) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hama-resp15-pl-by.sas:t-hama-resp15-pl-by-fhist-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

2.5.2.1 .2 .2 .8 PPD in der Anamnese

Summary of Hamilton Rating Scale for Anxiety (HAM-A) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by History of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 1 of 6

History of PPD = 1st Episode

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=150)	Zuranolone (N =149)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	146	147
Day 3		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	47 (32.2)	61 (41.5)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	2 (1.4)	2 (1.4)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.260
95% CI for the RR		(0.947, 1.676)
p-value for RR		0.1128
Day 8		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	71 (48.6)	92 (62.6)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	3 (2.1)	6 (4.1)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.264
95% CI for the RR		(1.040, 1.537)
p-value for RR		0.0185

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAM-A total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with exchangeable covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAM-A total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAM-A response (8.4 points (15% of HAM-A total scale range 0-56) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hama-resp15-pl-by.sas:t-hama-resp15-pl-by-hist-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Hamilton Rating Scale for Anxiety (HAM-A) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by History of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 2 of 6

History of PPD = 1st Episode

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=150)	Zuranolone (N =149)
Day 15		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	81 (55.5)	104 (70.7)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	8 (5.5)	8 (5.4)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.260
95% CI for the RR		(1.061, 1.496)
p-value for RR		0.0085
Day 21		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	85 (58.2)	97 (66.0)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	15 (10.3)	14 (9.5)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.122
95% CI for the RR		(0.940, 1.340)
p-value for RR		0.2022

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAM-A total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with exchangeable covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAM-A total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAM-A response (8.4 points (15% of HAM-A total scale range 0-56) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hama-resp15-pl-by.sas:t-hama-resp15-pl-by-hist-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Hamilton Rating Scale for Anxiety (HAM-A) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by History of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 3 of 6

History of PPD = 1st Episode

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=150)	Zuranolone (N =149)
Day 45		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	91 (62.3)	104 (70.7)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	16 (11.0)	15 (10.2)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.124
95% CI for the RR		(0.954, 1.324)
p-value for RR		0.1632

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAM-A total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with exchangeable covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAM-A total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAM-A response (8.4 points (15% of HAM-A total scale range 0-56) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hama-resp15-pl-by.sas:t-hama-resp15-pl-by-hist-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Hamilton Rating Scale for Anxiety (HAM-A) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by History of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 4 of 6

History of PPD = Recurrent Episode

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=27)	Zuranolone (N =27)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	27	27
Day 3		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	11 (40.7)	14 (51.9)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	1 (3.7)	0
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.329
95% CI for the RR		(0.732, 2.412)
p-value for RR		0.3506
Day 8		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	15 (55.6)	20 (74.1)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	1 (3.7)	0
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.434
95% CI for the RR		(0.941, 2.184)
p-value for RR		0.0932

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAM-A total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with exchangeable covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAM-A total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAM-A response (8.4 points (15% of HAM-A total scale range 0-56) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hama-resp15-pl-by.sas:t-hama-resp15-pl-by-hist-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Hamilton Rating Scale for Anxiety (HAM-A) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by History of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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History of PPD = Recurrent Episode

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=27)	Zuranolone (N =27)
Day 15		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	14 (51.9)	21 (77.8)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	2 (7.4)	0
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.475
95% CI for the RR		(0.953, 2.282)
p-value for RR		0.0809
Day 21		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	17 (63.0)	19 (70.4)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	2 (7.4)	2 (7.4)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.179
95% CI for the RR		(0.787, 1.769)
p-value for RR		0.4246

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAM-A total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with exchangeable covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAM-A total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAM-A response (8.4 points (15% of HAM-A total scale range 0-56) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hama-resp15-pl-by.sas:t-hama-resp15-pl-by-hist-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Hamilton Rating Scale for Anxiety (HAM-A) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by History of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 6 of 6

History of PPD = Recurrent Episode

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=27)	Zuranolone (N =27)
Day 45		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	15 (55.6)	20 (74.1)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	3 (11.1)	2 (7.4)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.401
95% CI for the RR		(0.915, 2.143)
p-value for RR		0.1205

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAM-A total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with exchangeable covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAM-A total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAM-A response (8.4 points (15% of HAM-A total scale range 0-56) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hama-resp15-pl-by.sas:t-hama-resp15-pl-by-hist-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

2.5.2.1 .2 .2 .9 Depression mit Angst

Summary of Hamilton Rating Scale for Anxiety (HAM-A) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score): Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 1 of 6

Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score) = <20

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=29)	Zuranolone (N =34)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	29	34
Day 3		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	3 (10.3)	11 (32.4)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	1 (3.4)	1 (2.9)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		3.529
95% CI for the RR		(1.174, 10.606)
p-value for RR		0.0247
Day 8		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	7 (24.1)	15 (44.1)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	1 (3.4)	2 (5.9)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		2.072
95% CI for the RR		(1.090, 3.936)
p-value for RR		0.0261

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAM-A total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with exchangeable covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAM-A total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAM-A response (8.4 points (15% of HAM-A total scale range 0-56) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hama-resp15-pl-by.sas:t-hama-resp15-pl-by-hama-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Hamilton Rating Scale for Anxiety (HAM-A) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score): Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 2 of 6

Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score) = <20

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=29)	Zuranolone (N =34)
Day 15		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	9 (31.0)	21 (61.8)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	1 (3.4)	2 (5.9)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		2.208
95% CI for the RR		(1.250, 3.900)
p-value for RR		0.0064
Day 21		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	14 (48.3)	20 (58.8)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	3 (10.3)	1 (2.9)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.337
95% CI for the RR		(0.878, 2.037)
p-value for RR		0.1764

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAM-A total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with exchangeable covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAM-A total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAM-A response (8.4 points (15% of HAM-A total scale range 0-56) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hama-resp15-pl-by.sas:t-hama-resp15-pl-by-hama-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Hamilton Rating Scale for Anxiety (HAM-A) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score): Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score) = <20

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=29)	Zuranolone (N =34)
Day 45		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	17 (58.6)	20 (58.8)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	1 (3.4)	3 (8.8)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.073
95% CI for the RR		(0.715, 1.610)
p-value for RR		0.7331

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAM-A total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with exchangeable covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAM-A total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAM-A response (8.4 points (15% of HAM-A total scale range 0-56) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hama-resp15-pl-by.sas:t-hama-resp15-pl-by-hama-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Hamilton Rating Scale for Anxiety (HAM-A) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score): Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score) = >=20

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=144)	Zuranolone (N =140)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	144	140
Day 3		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	55 (38.2)	64 (45.7)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	2 (1.4)	1 (0.7)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.197
95% CI for the RR		(0.919, 1.560)
p-value for RR		0.1830
Day 8		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	79 (54.9)	97 (69.3)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	3 (2.1)	4 (2.9)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.264
95% CI for the RR		(1.057, 1.511)
p-value for RR		0.0101

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAM-A total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with exchangeable covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAM-A total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAM-A response (8.4 points (15% of HAM-A total scale range 0-56) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hama-resp15-pl-by.sas:t-hama-resp15-pl-by-hama-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Hamilton Rating Scale for Anxiety (HAM-A) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score): Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score) = >=20

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=144)	Zuranolone (N =140)
Day 15		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	86 (59.7)	104 (74.3)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	9 (6.3)	6 (4.3)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.245
95% CI for the RR		(1.058, 1.466)
p-value for RR		0.0084
Day 21		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	88 (61.1)	96 (68.6)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	14 (9.7)	15 (10.7)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.123
95% CI for the RR		(0.947, 1.332)
p-value for RR		0.1807

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAM-A total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with exchangeable covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAM-A total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAM-A response (8.4 points (15% of HAM-A total scale range 0-56) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hama-resp15-pl-by.sas:t-hama-resp15-pl-by-hama-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Hamilton Rating Scale for Anxiety (HAM-A) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score): Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score) = >=20

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=144)	Zuranolone (N =140)
Day 45		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	89 (61.8)	104 (74.3)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	18 (12.5)	14 (10.0)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.203
95% CI for the RR		(1.026, 1.411)
p-value for RR		0.0228

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAM-A total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with exchangeable covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAM-A total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAM-A response (8.4 points (15% of HAM-A total scale range 0-56) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

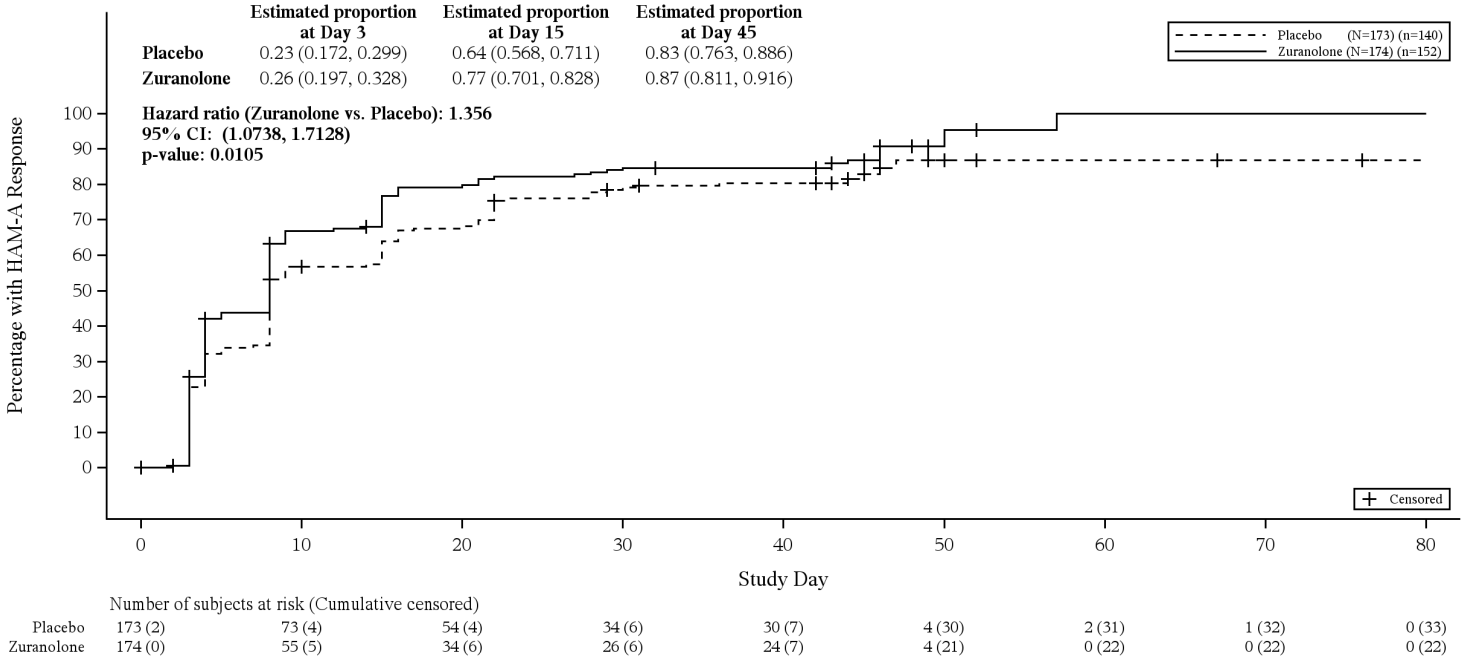
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hama-resp15-pl-by.sas:t-hama-resp15-pl-by-hama-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

2.5.2.2 TTE-Analysen

2.5.2.2 .1 ITT-Population

Kaplan-Meier Plot for Time to First Hamilton Rating Scale for Anxiety (HAM-A) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Treatment Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Abbreviations: N=number of evaluable subjects; n=number of subjects with response; CI=confidence interval.
NOTE 1: Subjects with non-missing HAM-A total score at Baseline are included in the analysis. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.
NOTE 2: HAM-A response is defined as 8.4 points (15% of HAM-A total scale range 0-56) or greater reduction in HAM-A total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects who are not responders are censored at the day of the last available HAM-A evaluation.
NOTE 3: The estimated proportion of subjects with event are based on Kaplan-Meier product limit method. Hazard ratio, 95% confidence interval and p-value are based on Cox proportional hazard model adjusted for treatment, baseline HAM-A total score, antidepressant use at baseline (Yes or No), and study.
Source: biib125/v_a/amnog_kmplots/f-hama-resp-tte-pooled.sas:f-hama-resp-tte-pooled-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 15DEC2025

Summary of Time to First Hamilton Rating Scale for Anxiety (HAM-A) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline): Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 1 of 1

	Placebo (N=177)	Zuranolone (N=176)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	173	174
Number of subjects with response, n (%) [2]	140 (80.9)	152 (87.4)
Time to first HAM-A response (days) [3]		
25th percentile - Q1 (95% CI)	4.0 (3.0 , 4.0)	3.0 (3.0 , 4.0)
50th percentile - median (95% CI)	8.0 (8.0 , 14.0)	8.0 (5.0 , 8.0)
75th percentile - Q3 (95% CI)	22.0 (20.0 , 44.0)	15.0 (15.0 , 21.0)
HR - Hazard Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo) [4]		1.356
95% CI for the HR		(1.0738 , 1.7128)
p-value for the HR		0.0105

Abbreviations: NE=not estimable; CI=confidence interval.
Note: HAM-A response is defined as 8.4 points (15% of HAM-A total scale range 0-56) or greater reduction in HAM-A total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects who are not responders are censored at the day of the last available HAM-A evaluation.
[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAM-A total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.
[2] Number of subjects with a HAM-A response. The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.
[3] Kaplan-Meier estimates.
[4] From Cox proportional hazards model with factors for study, treatment, baseline HAM-A total score, and antidepressant use at baseline (Yes or No).
Source: biib125/v_a/germany/t-hama-resp-tte-pooled.sas:t-hama-resp-tte-pooled-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 16APR2025

2.5.2.2 .2 Subgruppen

2.5.2.2 .2 .1 Interaktionstest

Summary of Time to First Hamilton Rating Scale for Anxiety (HAM-A) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline): Treatment by Subgroup Interaction: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Subgroup Subgroup Category	Placebo (N=177)	Zuranolone (N=176)	p-value for Treatment by Subgroup Interaction Test
Number of evaluable subjects	173	174	
Number of subjects with response, n (%)	140 (80.9)	152 (87.4)	
Age Group (years)			
18 - 24, n / N (%)	32/37 (86.5)	33/36 (91.7)	0.2158
25 - 45, n / N (%)	108/136 (79.4)	119/138 (86.2)	
Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score Category, by median of baseline HAMD-17 total score			
<28, n / N (%)	41/54 (75.9)	52/63 (82.5)	0.2589
>=28, n / N (%)	99/119 (83.2)	100/111 (90.1)	
Race Group (Black or African American, White)			
Black or African American, n / N (%)	38/50 (76.0)	49/56 (87.5)	0.6115
White, n / N (%)	90/109 (82.6)	99/112 (88.4)	
Antidepressant Use at Baseline			
Yes, n / N (%)	24/28 (85.7)	25/31 (80.6)	0.1843
No, n / N (%)	116/145 (80.0)	127/143 (88.8)	

NOTE 1: p-value is based on the Cox proportional hazards model with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAM-A total score, study, treatment, subgroup, and subgroup-by-treatment interaction. NA indicates criteria not met for subgroup/interaction analysis.
NOTE 2: HAM-A response is defined as 8.4 points (15% of HAM-A total scale range 0-56) or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.
NOTE 3: n / N (%) = number of evaluable subjects with response in the subgroup / number of evaluable subjects in the subgroup and (n / N *100%).
(a), (b), and (c) represent p-values from interaction tests comparing BMI groups: <=24.9 vs 25-29.9, <=24.9 vs >=30, and 25-29.9 vs >=30 respectively.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hama-resp15-tte-pl-int.sas:t-hama-resp15-tte-pl-int-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 14JUL2025

Summary of Time to First Hamilton Rating Scale for Anxiety (HAM-A) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline): Treatment by Subgroup Interaction: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Subgroup Subgroup Category	Placebo (N=177)	Zuranolone (N=176)	p-value for Treatment by Subgroup Interaction Test
BMI (kg/m^2) Group			
<=24.9, n / N (%)	34/43 (79.1)	29/33 (87.9)	0.2326(a)
25-29.9, n / N (%)	44/54 (81.5)	38/45 (84.4)	0.5576(b)
>=30, n / N (%)	62/76 (81.6)	84/95 (88.4)	0.0396(c)
Onset of PPD			
3rd Trimester, n / N (%)	52/63 (82.5)	60/66 (90.9)	0.8159
Postpartum, n / N (%)	88/110 (80.0)	92/108 (85.2)	
Family History of PPD			
Yes, n / N (%)	23/26 (88.5)	28/31 (90.3)	0.6308
No/Unknown, n / N (%)	117/147 (79.6)	124/143 (86.7)	
History of PPD			
1st Episode, n / N (%)	119/146 (81.5)	128/147 (87.1)	0.4879
Recurrent Episode, n / N (%)	21/27 (77.8)	24/27 (88.9)	
Depression with Elevated Anxiety , by Baseline HAMA Total Score			
<20, n / N (%)	20/29 (69.0)	25/34 (73.5)	0.9213
>=20, n / N (%)	120/144 (83.3)	127/140 (90.7)	

NOTE 1: p-value is based on the Cox proportional hazards model with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAM-A total score, study, treatment, subgroup, and subgroup-by-treatment interaction. NA indicates criteria not met for subgroup/interaction analysis.
NOTE 2: HAM-A response is defined as 8.4 points (15% of HAM-A total scale range 0-56) or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.
NOTE 3: n / N (%) = number of evaluable subjects with response in the subgroup / number of evaluable subjects in the subgroup and (n / N *100%).
(a), (b), and (c) represent p-values from interaction tests comparing BMI groups: <=24.9 vs 25-29.9, <=24.9 vs >=30, and 25-29.9 vs >=30 respectively.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hama-resp15-tte-pl-int.sas:t-hama-resp15-tte-pl-int-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 14JUL2025

2.5.2.2 .2 .2 Subgruppenanalysen

2.5.2.2 .2 .2 .1 Alter

Summary of Time to First Hamilton Rating Scale for Anxiety (HAM-A) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Age Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 1 of 2

Age Group (years) = 18-24

	Placebo (N=39)	**Zuranolone (N=37)**
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	37	36
Number of subjects with response, n (%) [2]	32 (86.5)	33 (91.7)
Time to first HAMA response (days) [3]		
25th percentile - Q1 (95% CI)	3.0 (3.0 , 4.0)	3.0 (3.0 , 4.0)
50th percentile - median (95% CI)	8.0 (4.0 , 15.0)	4.0 (NE, NE)
75th percentile - Q3 (95% CI)	22.0 (9.0, NE)	8.0 (4.0 , 9.0)
HR - Hazard Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo) [4]		1.594
95% CI for the HR		(0.9491 , 2.6771)
p-value for the HR		0.0780

NOTE 1: HAM-A response is defined as 8.4 points (15% of HAM-A total scale range 0-56) or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAM-A total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAM-A response. The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

[3] Kaplan-Meier estimates. NE=not estimable.

[4] From Cox proportional hazards model with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAM-A total score, study, and treatment.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hama-resp15-tte-pl-by.sas:t-hama-resp15-tte-pl-by-age-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Time to First Hamilton Rating Scale for Anxiety (HAM-A) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Age Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Age Group (years) = 25-45

	Placebo (N=138)	Zuranolone (N=139)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	136	138
Number of subjects with response, n (%) [2]	108 (79.4)	119 (86.2)
Time to first HAMA response (days) [3]		
25th percentile - Q1 (95% CI)	4.0 (3.0 , 8.0)	4.0 (3.0 , 4.0)
50th percentile - median (95% CI)	8.0 (8.0 , 15.0)	8.0 (8.0 , 9.0)
75th percentile - Q3 (95% CI)	28.0 (20.0 , 47.0)	16.0 (15.0 , 28.0)
HR - Hazard Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo) [4]		1.268
95% CI for the HR		(0.9710 , 1.6548)
p-value for the HR		0.0812

NOTE 1: HAM-A response is defined as 8.4 points (15% of HAM-A total scale range 0-56) or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAM-A total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAM-A response. The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

[3] Kaplan-Meier estimates. NE=not estimable.

[4] From Cox proportional hazards model with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAM-A total score, study, and treatment.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hama-resp15-tte-pl-by.sas:t-hama-resp15-tte-pl-by-age-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

2.5.2.2 .2 .2 .2 Schwere der Erkrankung

Summary of Time to First Hamilton Rating Scale for Anxiety (HAM-A) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score Category < 28 (Median of Baseline HAM-D Total Score)

	Placebo (N=54)	Zuranolone (N=63)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	54	63
Number of subjects with response, n (%) [2]	41 (75.9)	52 (82.5)
Time to first HAMA response (days) [3]		
25th percentile - Q1 (95% CI)	4.0 (3.0 , 8.0)	4.0 (3.0 , 4.0)
50th percentile - median (95% CI)	8.0 (8.0 , 17.0)	8.0 (4.0 , 15.0)
75th percentile - Q3 (95% CI)	36.0 (17.0, NE)	43.0 (15.0 , 46.0)
HR - Hazard Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo) [4]		1.121
95% CI for the HR		(0.7346 , 1.7109)
p-value for the HR		0.5962

NOTE 1: HAM-A response is defined as 8.4 points (15% of HAM-A total scale range 0-56) or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAM-A total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAM-A response. The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

[3] Kaplan-Meier estimates. NE=not estimable.

[4] From Cox proportional hazards model with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAM-A total score, study, and treatment.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hama-resp15-tte-pl-by.sas:t-hama-resp15-tte-pl-by-hamd-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Time to First Hamilton Rating Scale for Anxiety (HAM-A) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score Category >= 28 (Median of Baseline HAM-D Total Score)

	Placebo (N=119)	Zuranolone (N=111)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	119	111
Number of subjects with response, n (%) [2]	99 (83.2)	100 (90.1)
Time to first HAMA response (days) [3]		
25th percentile - Q1 (95% CI)	4.0 (3.0 , 4.0)	3.0 (3.0 , 4.0)
50th percentile - median (95% CI)	8.0 (8.0 , 15.0)	8.0 (4.0 , 8.0)
75th percentile - Q3 (95% CI)	22.0 (15.0 , 31.0)	15.0 (8.0 , 15.0)
HR - Hazard Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo) [4]		1.503
95% CI for the HR		(1.1300 , 1.9990)
p-value for the HR		0.0051

NOTE 1: HAM-A response is defined as 8.4 points (15% of HAM-A total scale range 0-56) or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAM-A total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAM-A response. The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

[3] Kaplan-Meier estimates. NE=not estimable.

[4] From Cox proportional hazards model with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAM-A total score, study, and treatment.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hama-resp15-tte-pl-by.sas:t-hama-resp15-tte-pl-by-hamd-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

2.5.2.2 .2 .2 .3 Abstammung

Summary of Time to First Hamilton Rating Scale for Anxiety (HAM-A) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Race Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 1 of 2

Race Group = Black or African American

	Placebo (N=53)	Zuranolone (N=57)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	50	56
Number of subjects with response, n (%) [2]	38 (76.0)	49 (87.5)
Time to first HAMA response (days) [3]		
25th percentile - Q1 (95% CI)	3.0 (3.0 , 4.0)	4.0 (3.0 , 5.0)
50th percentile - median (95% CI)	8.0 (4.0 , 14.0)	8.0 (5.0 , 12.0)
75th percentile - Q3 (95% CI)	22.0 (9.0, NE)	15.0 (9.0 , 43.0)
HR - Hazard Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo) [4]		1.193
95% CI for the HR		(0.7764 , 1.8338)
p-value for the HR		0.4205

NOTE 1: HAM-A response is defined as 8.4 points (15% of HAM-A total scale range 0-56) or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAM-A total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAM-A response. The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

[3] Kaplan-Meier estimates. NE=not estimable.

[4] From Cox proportional hazards model with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAM-A total score, study, and treatment.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hama-resp15-tte-pl-by.sas:t-hama-resp15-tte-pl-by-race-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Time to First Hamilton Rating Scale for Anxiety (HAM-A) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Race Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 2 of 2

Race Group = White

	Placebo (N=110)	Zuranolone (N=113)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	109	112
Number of subjects with response, n (%) [2]	90 (82.6)	99 (88.4)
Time to first HAMA response (days) [3]		
25th percentile - Q1 (95% CI)	4.0 (3.0 , 8.0)	3.0 (3.0 , 4.0)
50th percentile - median (95% CI)	8.0 (8.0 , 15.0)	8.0 (4.0 , 8.0)
75th percentile - Q3 (95% CI)	28.0 (20.0 , 45.0)	15.0 (8.0 , 22.0)
HR - Hazard Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo) [4]		1.447
95% CI for the HR		(1.0800 , 1.9397)
p-value for the HR		0.0133

NOTE 1: HAM-A response is defined as 8.4 points (15% of HAM-A total scale range 0-56) or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAM-A total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAM-A response. The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

[3] Kaplan-Meier estimates. NE=not estimable.

[4] From Cox proportional hazards model with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAM-A total score, study, and treatment.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hama-resp15-tte-pl-by.sas:t-hama-resp15-tte-pl-by-race-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

2.5.2.2 .2 .2 .4 Antidepressiva-Nutzung

Summary of Time to First Hamilton Rating Scale for Anxiety (HAM-A) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Baseline Antidepressant Use: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Antidepressant Use at Baseline = Yes

	Placebo (N=28)	Zuranolone (N=31)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	28	31
Number of subjects with response, n (%) [2]	24 (85.7)	25 (80.6)
Time to first HAMA response (days) [3]		
25th percentile - Q1 (95% CI)	3.0 (3.0 , 8.0)	4.0 (3.0 , 8.0)
50th percentile - median (95% CI)	8.0 (4.0 , 9.0)	8.0 (8.0 , 15.0)
75th percentile - Q3 (95% CI)	15.5 (8.0, NE)	22.0 (8.0, NE)
HR - Hazard Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo) [4]		0.857
95% CI for the HR		(0.4834 , 1.5199)
p-value for the HR		0.5979

NOTE 1: HAM-A response is defined as 8.4 points (15% of HAM-A total scale range 0-56) or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAM-A total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAM-A response. The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

[3] Kaplan-Meier estimates. NE=not estimable.

[4] From Cox proportional hazards model with factors for baseline HAM-A total score, study, and treatment.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hama-resp15-tte-pl-by.sas:t-hama-resp15-tte-pl-by-adt-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Time to First Hamilton Rating Scale for Anxiety (HAM-A) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Baseline Antidepressant Use: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Antidepressant Use at Baseline = No

	Placebo (N=149)	Zuranolone (N=145)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	145	143
Number of subjects with response, n (%) [2]	116 (80.0)	127 (88.8)
Time to first HAMA response (days) [3]		
25th percentile - Q1 (95% CI)	4.0 (3.0 , 5.0)	3.0 (3.0 , 4.0)
50th percentile - median (95% CI)	8.0 (8.0 , 15.0)	8.0 (4.0 , 8.0)
75th percentile - Q3 (95% CI)	28.0 (21.0 , 46.0)	15.0 (9.0 , 20.0)
HR - Hazard Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo) [4]		1.480
95% CI for the HR		(1.1466 , 1.9097)
p-value for the HR		0.0026

NOTE 1: HAM-A response is defined as 8.4 points (15% of HAM-A total scale range 0-56) or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAM-A total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAM-A response. The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

[3] Kaplan-Meier estimates. NE=not estimable.

[4] From Cox proportional hazards model with factors for baseline HAM-A total score, study, and treatment.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hama-resp15-tte-pl-by.sas:t-hama-resp15-tte-pl-by-adt-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

2.5.2.2 .2 .2 .5 BMI

Summary of Time to First Hamilton Rating Scale for Anxiety (HAM-A) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Baseline BMI (kg/m^2) Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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BMI (kg/m^2) Group 2 = <=24.9

	Placebo (N=43)	Zuranolone (N=33)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	43	33
Number of subjects with response, n (%) [2]	34 (79.1)	29 (87.9)
Time to first HAMA response (days) [3]		
25th percentile - Q1 (95% CI)	4.0 (3.0 , 8.0)	4.0 (3.0 , 8.0)
50th percentile - median (95% CI)	9.0 (5.0 , 21.0)	8.0 (4.0 , 15.0)
75th percentile - Q3 (95% CI)	22.0 (20.0, NE)	16.0 (8.0 , 44.0)
HR - Hazard Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo) [4]		1.489
95% CI for the HR		(0.8976 , 2.4700)
p-value for the HR		0.1232

NOTE 1: HAM-A response is defined as 8.4 points (15% of HAM-A total scale range 0-56) or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAM-A total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAM-A response. The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

[3] Kaplan-Meier estimates. NE=not estimable.

[4] From Cox proportional hazards model with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAM-A total score, study, and treatment.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hama-resp15-tte-pl-by.sas:t-hama-resp15-tte-pl-by-bmi-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Time to First Hamilton Rating Scale for Anxiety (HAM-A) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Baseline BMI (kg/m^2) Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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BMI (kg/m^2) Group 2 = 25-29.9

	Placebo (N=54)	Zuranolone (N=45)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	54	45
Number of subjects with response, n (%) [2]	44 (81.5)	38 (84.4)
Time to first HAMA response (days) [3]		
25th percentile - Q1 (95% CI)	8.0 (3.0 , 8.0)	3.0 (3.0 , 4.0)
50th percentile - median (95% CI)	8.5 (8.0 , 16.0)	5.0 (4.0 , 8.0)
75th percentile - Q3 (95% CI)	28.0 (16.0 , 46.0)	15.0 (8.0 , 21.0)
HR - Hazard Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo) [4]		1.791
95% CI for the HR		(1.0970 , 2.9229)
p-value for the HR		0.0198

NOTE 1: HAM-A response is defined as 8.4 points (15% of HAM-A total scale range 0-56) or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAM-A total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAM-A response. The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

[3] Kaplan-Meier estimates. NE=not estimable.

[4] From Cox proportional hazards model with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAM-A total score, study, and treatment.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hama-resp15-tte-pl-by.sas:t-hama-resp15-tte-pl-by-bmi-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Time to First Hamilton Rating Scale for Anxiety (HAM-A) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Baseline BMI (kg/m^2) Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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BMI (kg/m^2) Group 2 = >=30

	Placebo (N=76)	Zuranolone (N=95)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	76	95
Number of subjects with response, n (%) [2]	62 (81.6)	84 (88.4)
Time to first HAMA response (days) [3]		
25th percentile - Q1 (95% CI)	3.0 (3.0 , 4.0)	3.0 (3.0 , 4.0)
50th percentile - median (95% CI)	8.0 (4.0 , 9.0)	8.0 (4.0 , 8.0)
75th percentile - Q3 (95% CI)	22.0 (15.0, NE)	15.0 (9.0 , 43.0)
HR - Hazard Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo) [4]		1.099
95% CI for the HR		(0.7886 , 1.5303)
p-value for the HR		0.5784

NOTE 1: HAM-A response is defined as 8.4 points (15% of HAM-A total scale range 0-56) or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAM-A total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAM-A response. The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

[3] Kaplan-Meier estimates. NE=not estimable.

[4] From Cox proportional hazards model with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAM-A total score, study, and treatment.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hama-resp15-tte-pl-by.sas:t-hama-resp15-tte-pl-by-bmi-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

2.5.2.2 .2 .2 .6 Beginn der PPD

Summary of Time to First Hamilton Rating Scale for Anxiety (HAM-A) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Onset of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Onset of PPD = 3rd trimester

	Placebo (N=64)	Zuranolone (N=67)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	63	66
Number of subjects with response, n (%) [2]	52 (82.5)	60 (90.9)
Time to first HAMA response (days) [3]		
25th percentile - Q1 (95% CI)	3.0 (3.0 , 4.0)	3.0 (NE, NE)
50th percentile - median (95% CI)	8.0 (4.0 , 8.0)	4.0 (3.0 , 8.0)
75th percentile - Q3 (95% CI)	21.0 (8.0 , 44.0)	15.0 (8.0 , 21.0)
HR - Hazard Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo) [4]		1.308
95% CI for the HR		(0.8949 , 1.9128)
p-value for the HR		0.1655

NOTE 1: HAM-A response is defined as 8.4 points (15% of HAM-A total scale range 0-56) or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAM-A total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAM-A response. The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

[3] Kaplan-Meier estimates. NE=not estimable.

[4] From Cox proportional hazards model with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAM-A total score, study, and treatment.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hama-resp15-tte-pl-by.sas:t-hama-resp15-tte-pl-by-onset-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Time to First Hamilton Rating Scale for Anxiety (HAM-A) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Onset of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Onset of PPD = Postpartum

	Placebo (N=113)	Zuranolone (N=109)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	110	108
Number of subjects with response, n (%) [2]	88 (80.0)	92 (85.2)
Time to first HAMA response (days) [3]		
25th percentile - Q1 (95% CI)	4.0 (3.0 , 8.0)	4.0 (NE, NE)
50th percentile - median (95% CI)	9.0 (8.0 , 15.0)	8.0 (NE, NE)
75th percentile - Q3 (95% CI)	28.0 (21.0, NE)	16.0 (15.0 , 43.0)
HR - Hazard Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo) [4]		1.342
95% CI for the HR		(0.9970 , 1.8062)
p-value for the HR		0.0523

NOTE 1: HAM-A response is defined as 8.4 points (15% of HAM-A total scale range 0-56) or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAM-A total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAM-A response. The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

[3] Kaplan-Meier estimates. NE=not estimable.

[4] From Cox proportional hazards model with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAM-A total score, study, and treatment.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hama-resp15-tte-pl-by.sas:t-hama-resp15-tte-pl-by-onset-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

2.5.2.2 .2 .2 .7 PPD in der Familie

Summary of Time to First Hamilton Rating Scale for Anxiety (HAM-A) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Family History of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Family History of PPD = Yes

	Placebo (N=26)	Zuranolone (N=31)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	26	31
Number of subjects with response, n (%) [2]	23 (88.5)	28 (90.3)
Time to first HAMA response (days) [3]		
25th percentile - Q1 (95% CI)	4.0 (3.0 , 8.0)	3.0 (3.0 , 4.0)
50th percentile - median (95% CI)	8.0 (5.0 , 8.0)	8.0 (4.0 , 8.0)
75th percentile - Q3 (95% CI)	15.0 (8.0, NE)	9.0 (8.0 , 30.0)
HR - Hazard Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo) [4]		1.295
95% CI for the HR		(0.7265 , 2.3078)
p-value for the HR		0.3808

NOTE 1: HAM-A response is defined as 8.4 points (15% of HAM-A total scale range 0-56) or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAM-A total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAM-A response. The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

[3] Kaplan-Meier estimates. NE=not estimable.

[4] From Cox proportional hazards model with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAM-A total score, study, and treatment.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hama-resp15-tte-pl-by.sas:t-hama-resp15-tte-pl-by-fhist-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Time to First Hamilton Rating Scale for Anxiety (HAM-A) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Family History of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Family History of PPD = No/Unknown

	Placebo (N=151)	Zuranolone (N=145)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	147	143
Number of subjects with response, n (%) [2]	117 (79.6)	124 (86.7)
Time to first HAMA response (days) [3]		
25th percentile - Q1 (95% CI)	4.0 (3.0 , 4.0)	4.0 (3.0 , 4.0)
50th percentile - median (95% CI)	8.5 (8.0 , 15.0)	8.0 (5.0 , 8.0)
75th percentile - Q3 (95% CI)	28.0 (21.0 , 47.0)	15.0 (15.0 , 28.0)
HR - Hazard Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo) [4]		1.365
95% CI for the HR		(1.0559 , 1.7639)
p-value for the HR		0.0175

NOTE 1: HAM-A response is defined as 8.4 points (15% of HAM-A total scale range 0-56) or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAM-A total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAM-A response. The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

[3] Kaplan-Meier estimates. NE=not estimable.

[4] From Cox proportional hazards model with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAM-A total score, study, and treatment.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hama-resp15-tte-pl-by.sas:t-hama-resp15-tte-pl-by-fhist-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

2.5.2.2 .2 .2 .8 PPD in der Anamnese

Summary of Time to First Hamilton Rating Scale for Anxiety (HAM-A) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by History of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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History of PPD = 1st Episode

	Placebo (N=150)	Zuranolone (N=149)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	146	147
Number of subjects with response, n (%) [2]	119 (81.5)	128 (87.1)
Time to first HAMA response (days) [3]		
25th percentile - Q1 (95% CI)	4.0 (3.0 , 5.0)	4.0 (3.0 , 4.0)
50th percentile - median (95% CI)	8.0 (8.0 , 15.0)	8.0 (5.0 , 8.0)
75th percentile - Q3 (95% CI)	22.0 (20.0 , 44.0)	15.0 (15.0 , 27.0)
HR - Hazard Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo) [4]		1.323
95% CI for the HR		(1.0267 , 1.7051)
p-value for the HR		0.0305

NOTE 1: HAM-A response is defined as 8.4 points (15% of HAM-A total scale range 0-56) or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAM-A total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAM-A response. The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

[3] Kaplan-Meier estimates. NE=not estimable.

[4] From Cox proportional hazards model with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAM-A total score, study, and treatment.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hama-resp15-tte-pl-by.sas:t-hama-resp15-tte-pl-by-hist-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Time to First Hamilton Rating Scale for Anxiety (HAM-A) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by History of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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History of PPD = Recurrent Episode

	Placebo (N=27)	Zuranolone (N=27)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	27	27
Number of subjects with response, n (%) [2]	21 (77.8)	24 (88.9)
Time to first HAMA response (days) [3]		
25th percentile - Q1 (95% CI)	4.0 (3.0 , 5.0)	3.0 (3.0 , 4.0)
50th percentile - median (95% CI)	8.0 (4.0 , 15.0)	5.0 (3.0 , 8.0)
75th percentile - Q3 (95% CI)	28.0 (8.0, NE)	15.0 (8.0, NE)
HR - Hazard Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo) [4]		1.551
95% CI for the HR		(0.8089 , 2.9740)
p-value for the HR		0.1864

NOTE 1: HAM-A response is defined as 8.4 points (15% of HAM-A total scale range 0-56) or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAM-A total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAM-A response. The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

[3] Kaplan-Meier estimates. NE=not estimable.

[4] From Cox proportional hazards model with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAM-A total score, study, and treatment.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hama-resp15-tte-pl-by.sas:t-hama-resp15-tte-pl-by-hist-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

2.5.2.2 .2 .2 .9 Depression mit Angst

Summary of Time to First Hamilton Rating Scale for Anxiety (HAM-A) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score): Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score) = <20

	Placebo (N=29)	Zuranolone (N=34)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	29	34
Number of subjects with response, n (%) [2]	20 (69.0)	25 (73.5)
Time to first HAMA response (days) [3]		
25th percentile - Q1 (95% CI)	12.0 (3.0 , 22.0)	4.0 (3.0 , 9.0)
50th percentile - median (95% CI)	22.0 (16.0 , 31.0)	15.0 (4.0 , 21.0)
75th percentile - Q3 (95% CI)	NE (28.0, NE)	46.0 (16.0, NE)
HR - Hazard Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo) [4]		1.931
95% CI for the HR		(1.0215 , 3.6489)
p-value for the HR		0.0428

NOTE 1: HAM-A response is defined as 8.4 points (15% of HAM-A total scale range 0-56) or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAM-A total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAM-A response. The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

[3] Kaplan-Meier estimates. NE=not estimable.

[4] From Cox proportional hazards model with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAM-A total score, study, and treatment.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hama-resp15-tte-pl-by.sas:t-hama-resp15-tte-pl-by-hama-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Time to First Hamilton Rating Scale for Anxiety (HAM-A) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score): Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 2 of 2

Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score) = >=20

	Placebo (N=144)	Zuranolone (N=140)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	144	140
Number of subjects with response, n (%) [2]	120 (83.3)	127 (90.7)
Time to first HAMA response (days) [3]		
25th percentile - Q1 (95% CI)	3.0 (3.0 , 4.0)	3.0 (3.0 , 4.0)
50th percentile - median (95% CI)	8.0 (NE, NE)	8.0 (4.0 , 8.0)
75th percentile - Q3 (95% CI)	21.0 (15.0 , 29.0)	15.0 (8.0 , 16.0)
HR - Hazard Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo) [4]		1.325
95% CI for the HR		(1.0283 , 1.7073)
p-value for the HR		0.0296

NOTE 1: HAM-A response is defined as 8.4 points (15% of HAM-A total scale range 0-56) or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing HAM-A total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a HAM-A response. The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

[3] Kaplan-Meier estimates. NE=not estimable.

[4] From Cox proportional hazards model with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAM-A total score, study, and treatment.

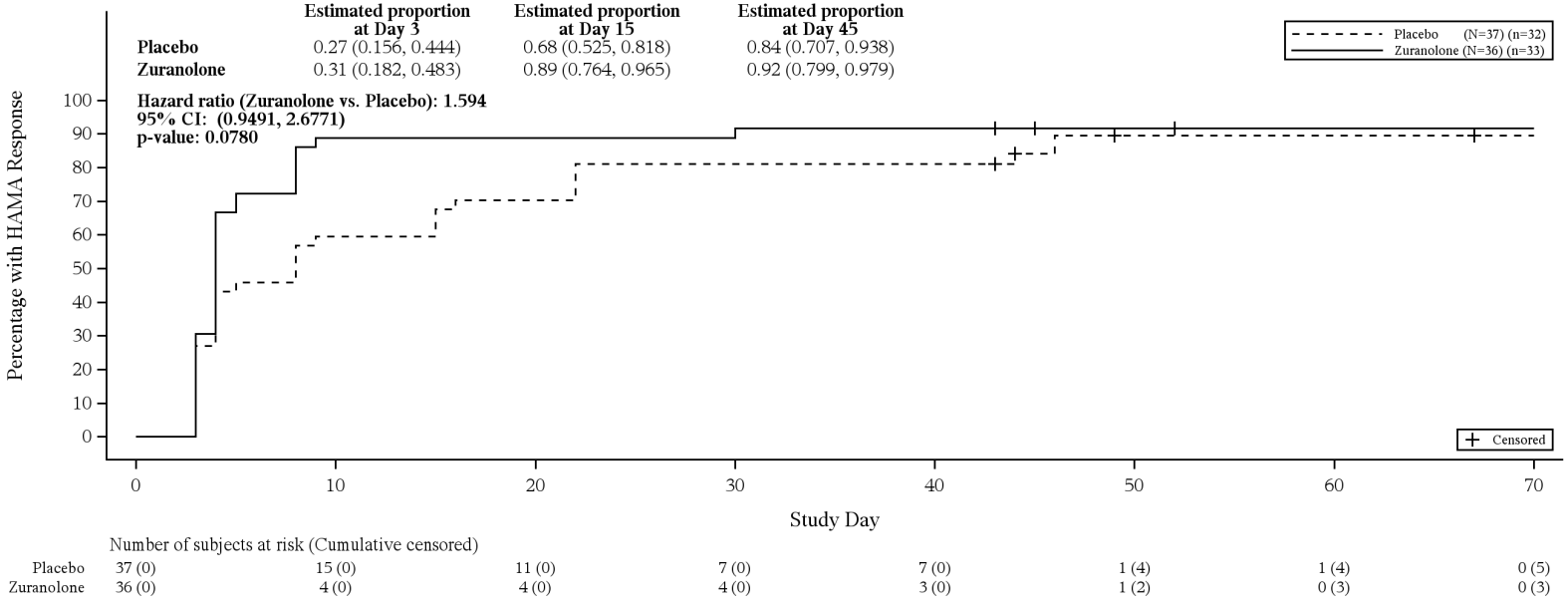
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hama-resp15-tte-pl-by.sas:t-hama-resp15-tte-pl-by-hama-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

2.5.2.2 .2 .3 Kaplan-Meier-Plots

Kaplan-Meier Plot for Time to First Hamilton Rating Scale for Anxiety (HAM-A) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Subgroup: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 1 of 19

Age Group (years) = 18-24



Abbreviations: N=number of evaluable subjects; n=number of subjects with response.

NOTE 1: Subjects with non-missing HAM-A total score at Baseline are included in the analysis. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

NOTE 2: HAM-A response is defined as 8.4 points (15% of HAM-A total scale range 0-56) or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

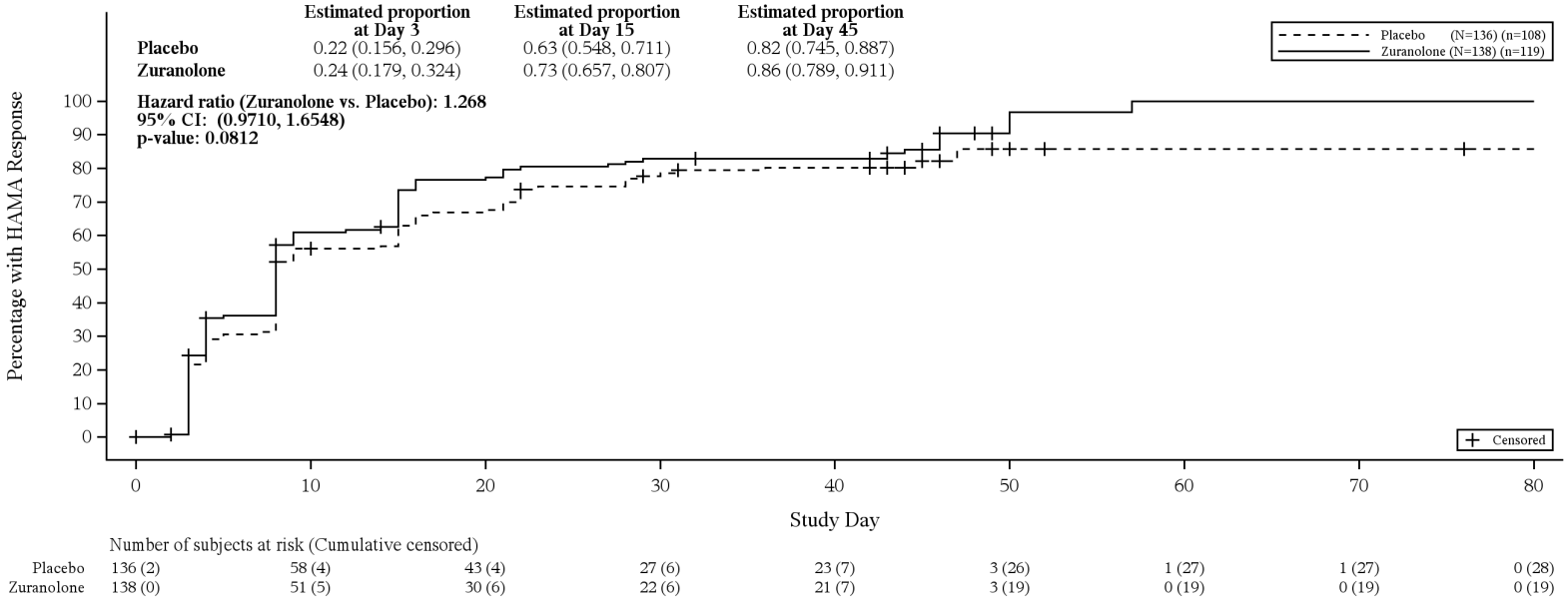
NOTE 3: The estimated proportion of subjects with event are based on Kaplan-Meier product limit method. Hazard ratio, 95% confidence interval and p-value are based on Cox proportional hazard model adjusted for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAM-A total score, study, and treatment. Model covariate antidepressant use at baseline is removed from antidepressant use at baseline subgroup analysis.

Source: biib125/v_a/amnog_kmplots/f-hama-resp15-tte-pl-by.sas:f-hama-resp15-tte-pl-by-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 08JAN2026

Kaplan-Meier Plot for Time to First Hamilton Rating Scale for Anxiety (HAM-A) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Subgroup: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Age Group (years) = 25-45



Number of subjects at risk (Cumulative censored)

Placebo	136 (2)	58 (4)	43 (4)	27 (6)	23 (7)	3 (26)	1 (27)	1 (27)	0 (28)
Zuranolone	138 (0)	51 (5)	30 (6)	22 (6)	21 (7)	3 (19)	0 (19)	0 (19)	0 (19)

Abbreviations: N=number of evaluable subjects; n=number of subjects with response.

NOTE 1: Subjects with non-missing HAM-A total score at Baseline are included in the analysis. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

NOTE 2: HAM-A response is defined as 8.4 points (15% of HAM-A total scale range 0-56) or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

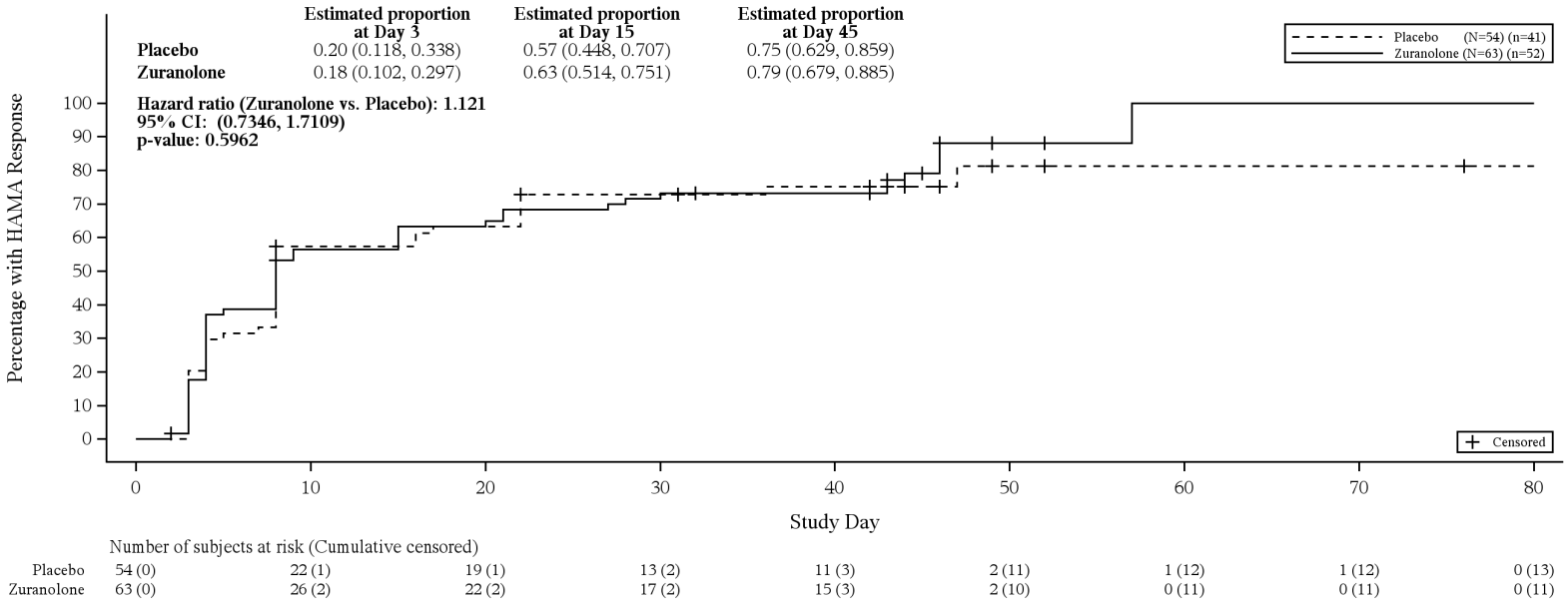
NOTE 3: The estimated proportion of subjects with event are based on Kaplan-Meier product limit method. Hazard ratio, 95% confidence interval and p-value are based on Cox proportional hazard model adjusted for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAM-A total score, study, and treatment. Model covariate antidepressant use at baseline is removed from antidepressant use at baseline subgroup analysis.

Source: biib125/v_a/amnog_kmplots/f-hama-resp15-tte-pl-by.sas:f-hama-resp15-tte-pl-by-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 08JAN2026

Kaplan-Meier Plot for Time to First Hamilton Rating Scale for Anxiety (HAM-A) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Subgroup: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score Category < 28 (Median of Baseline HAM-D Total Score)



Number of subjects at risk (Cumulative censored)

Placebo	54 (0)	22 (1)	19 (1)	13 (2)	11 (3)	2 (11)	1 (12)	1 (12)	0 (13)
Zuranolone	63 (0)	26 (2)	22 (2)	17 (2)	15 (3)	2 (10)	0 (11)	0 (11)	0 (11)

Abbreviations: N=number of evaluable subjects; n=number of subjects with response.

NOTE 1: Subjects with non-missing HAM-A total score at Baseline are included in the analysis. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

NOTE 2: HAM-A response is defined as 8.4 points (15% of HAM-A total scale range 0-56) or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

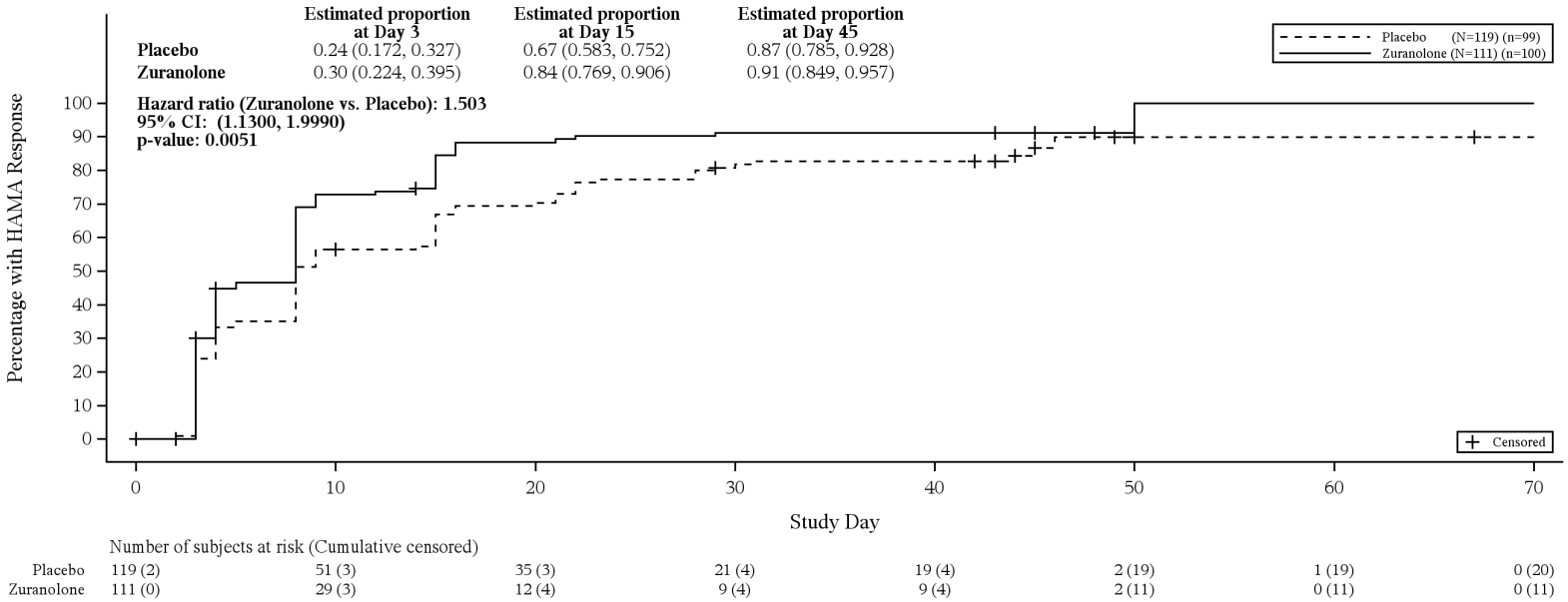
NOTE 3: The estimated proportion of subjects with event are based on Kaplan-Meier product limit method. Hazard ratio, 95% confidence interval and p-value are based on Cox proportional hazard model adjusted for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAM-A total score, study, and treatment. Model covariate antidepressant use at baseline is removed from antidepressant use at baseline subgroup analysis.

Source: biib125/v_a/amnog_kmplots/f-hama-resp15-tte-pl-by.sas:f-hama-resp15-tte-pl-by-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 08JAN2026

Kaplan-Meier Plot for Time to First Hamilton Rating Scale for Anxiety (HAM-A) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Subgroup: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score Category >= 28 (Median of Baseline HAM-D Total Score)



Number of subjects at risk (Cumulative censored)

Placebo	119 (2)	51 (3)	35 (3)	21 (4)	19 (4)	2 (19)	1 (19)	0 (20)
Zuranolone	111 (0)	29 (3)	12 (4)	9 (4)	9 (4)	2 (11)	0 (11)	0 (11)

Abbreviations: N=number of evaluable subjects; n=number of subjects with response.

NOTE 1: Subjects with non-missing HAM-A total score at Baseline are included in the analysis. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

NOTE 2: HAM-A response is defined as 8.4 points (15% of HAM-A total scale range 0-56) or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

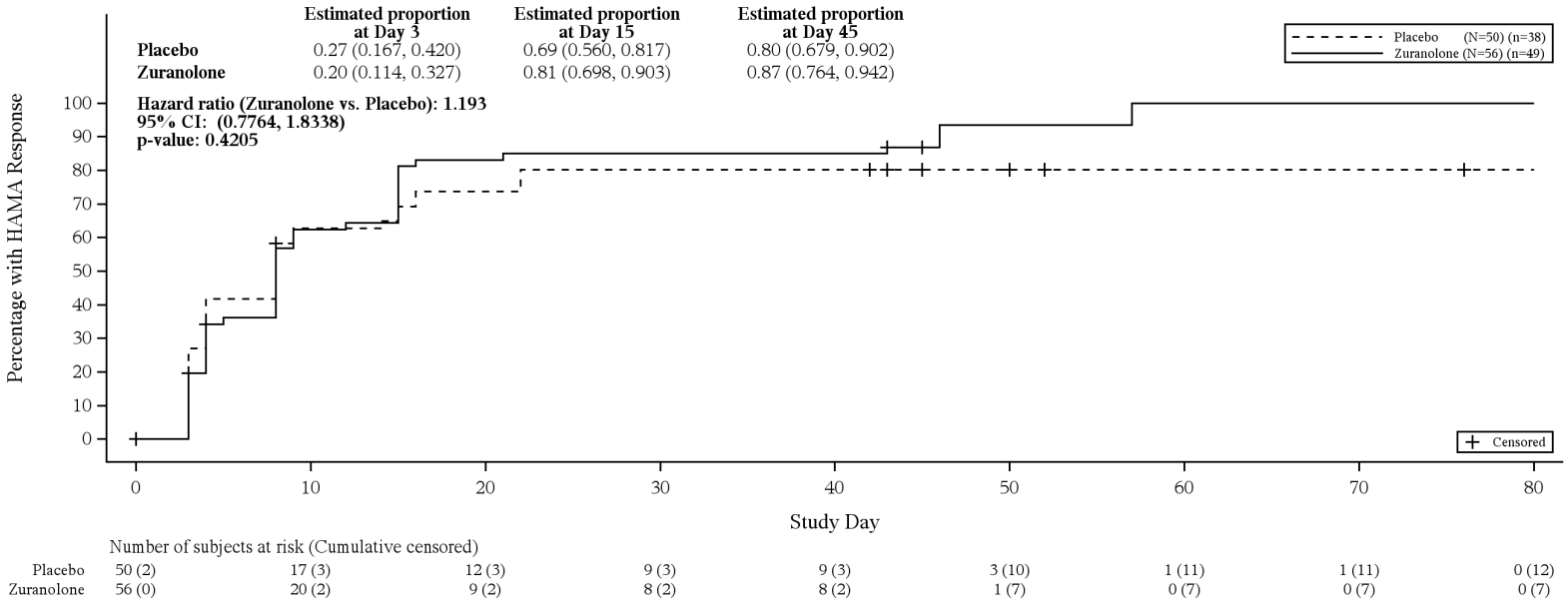
NOTE 3: The estimated proportion of subjects with event are based on Kaplan-Meier product limit method. Hazard ratio, 95% confidence interval and p-value are based on Cox proportional hazard model adjusted for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAM-A total score, study, and treatment. Model covariate antidepressant use at baseline is removed from antidepressant use at baseline subgroup analysis.

Source: biib125/v_a/amnog_kmplots/f-hama-resp15-tte-pl-by.sas:f-hama-resp15-tte-pl-by-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 08JAN2026

Kaplan-Meier Plot for Time to First Hamilton Rating Scale for Anxiety (HAM-A) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Subgroup: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Race Group = Black or African American



Abbreviations: N=number of evaluable subjects; n=number of subjects with response.

NOTE 1: Subjects with non-missing HAM-A total score at Baseline are included in the analysis. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

NOTE 2: HAM-A response is defined as 8.4 points (15% of HAM-A total scale range 0-56) or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

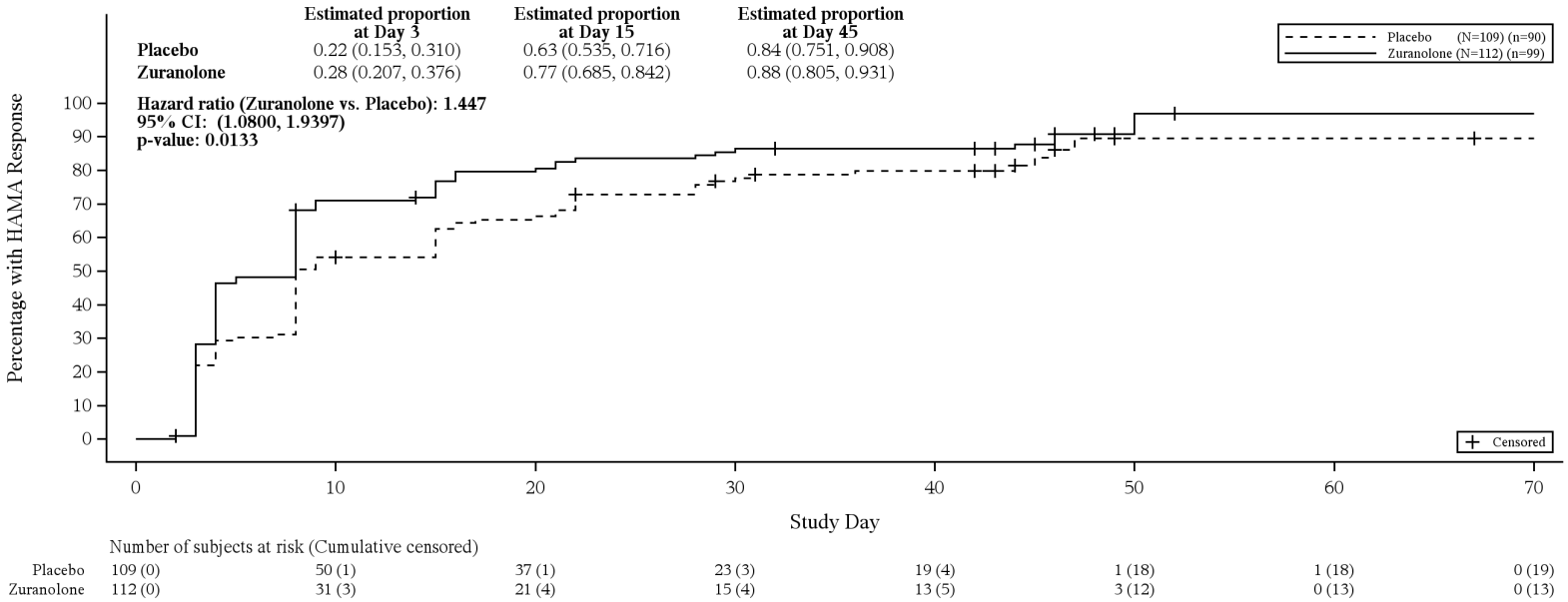
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Source: biib125/v_a/amnog_kmplots/f-hama-resp15-tte-pl-by.sas:f-hama-resp15-tte-pl-by-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 08JAN2026

Kaplan-Meier Plot for Time to First Hamilton Rating Scale for Anxiety (HAM-A) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Subgroup: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Race Group = White



Number of subjects at risk (Cumulative censored)

Placebo	109 (0)	50 (1)	37 (1)	23 (3)	19 (4)	1 (18)	1 (18)	0 (19)
Zuranolone	112 (0)	31 (3)	21 (4)	15 (4)	13 (5)	3 (12)	0 (13)	0 (13)

Abbreviations: N=number of evaluable subjects; n=number of subjects with response.

NOTE 1: Subjects with non-missing HAM-A total score at Baseline are included in the analysis. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

NOTE 2: HAM-A response is defined as 8.4 points (15% of HAM-A total scale range 0-56) or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

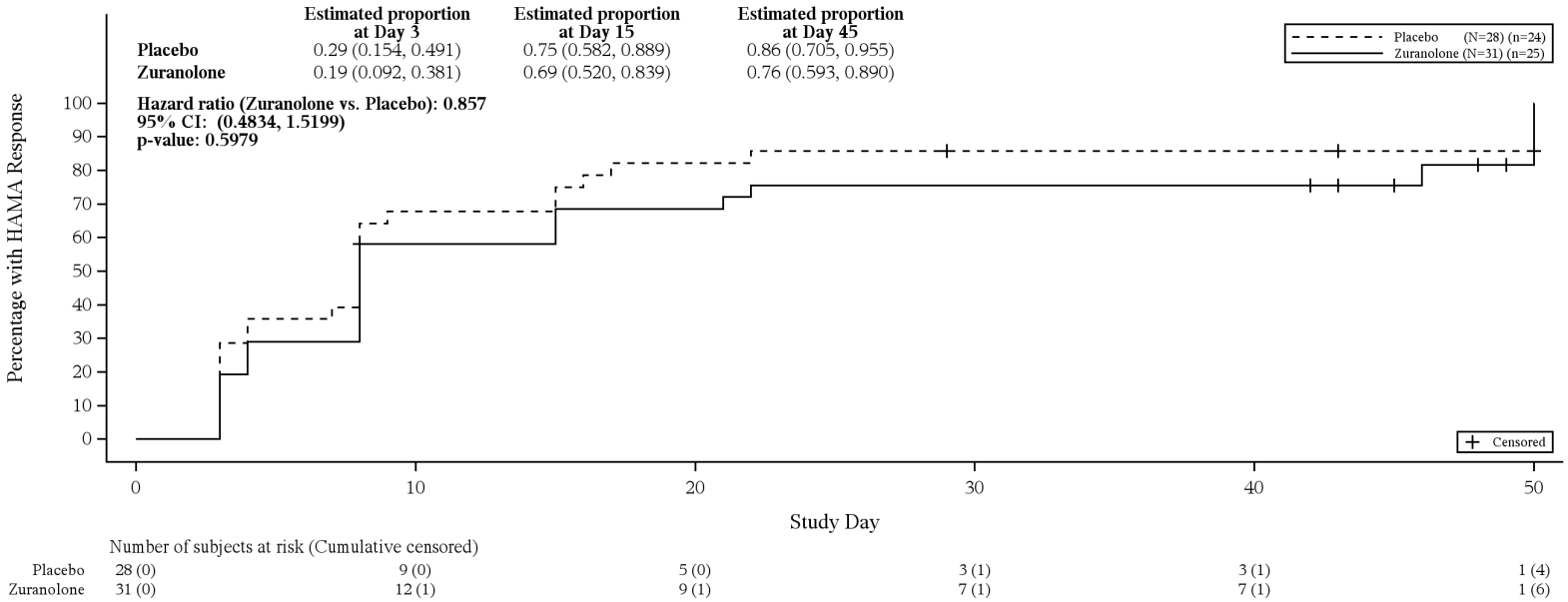
NOTE 3: The estimated proportion of subjects with event are based on Kaplan-Meier product limit method. Hazard ratio, 95% confidence interval and p-value are based on Cox proportional hazard model adjusted for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAM-A total score, study, and treatment. Model covariate antidepressant use at baseline is removed from antidepressant use at baseline subgroup analysis.

Source: biib125/v_a/amnog_kmplots/f-hama-resp15-tte-pl-by.sas:f-hama-resp15-tte-pl-by-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 08JAN2026

Kaplan-Meier Plot for Time to First Hamilton Rating Scale for Anxiety (HAM-A) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Subgroup: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Antidepressant Use at Baseline = Yes



Abbreviations: N=number of evaluable subjects; n=number of subjects with response.

NOTE 1: Subjects with non-missing HAM-A total score at Baseline are included in the analysis. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

NOTE 2: HAM-A response is defined as 8.4 points (15% of HAM-A total scale range 0-56) or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

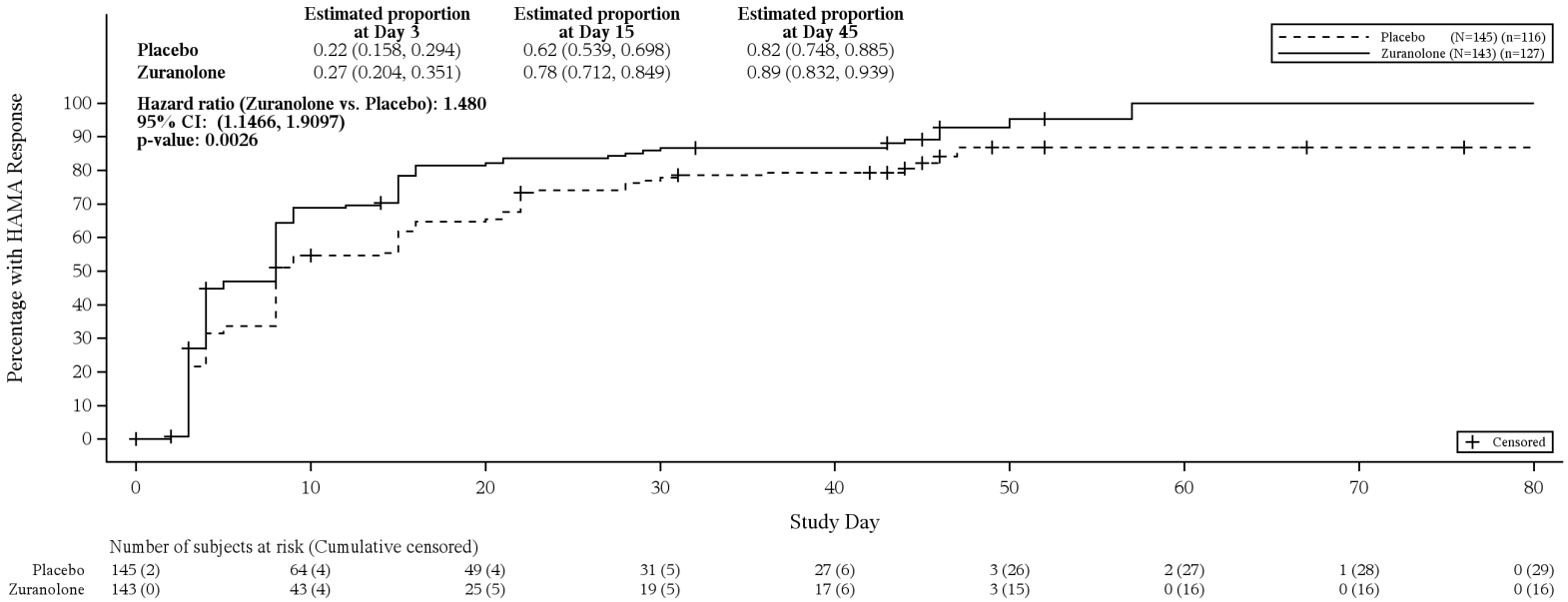
NOTE 3: The estimated proportion of subjects with event are based on Kaplan-Meier product limit method. Hazard ratio, 95% confidence interval and p-value are based on Cox proportional hazard model adjusted for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAM-A total score, study, and treatment. Model covariate antidepressant use at baseline is removed from antidepressant use at baseline subgroup analysis.

Source: biib125/v_a/amnog_kmplots/f-hama-resp15-tte-pl-by.sas:f-hama-resp15-tte-pl-by-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 08JAN2026

Kaplan-Meier Plot for Time to First Hamilton Rating Scale for Anxiety (HAM-A) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Subgroup: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Antidepressant Use at Baseline = No



Abbreviations: N=number of evaluable subjects; n=number of subjects with response.

NOTE 1: Subjects with non-missing HAM-A total score at Baseline are included in the analysis. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

NOTE 2: HAM-A response is defined as 8.4 points (15% of HAM-A total scale range 0-56) or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

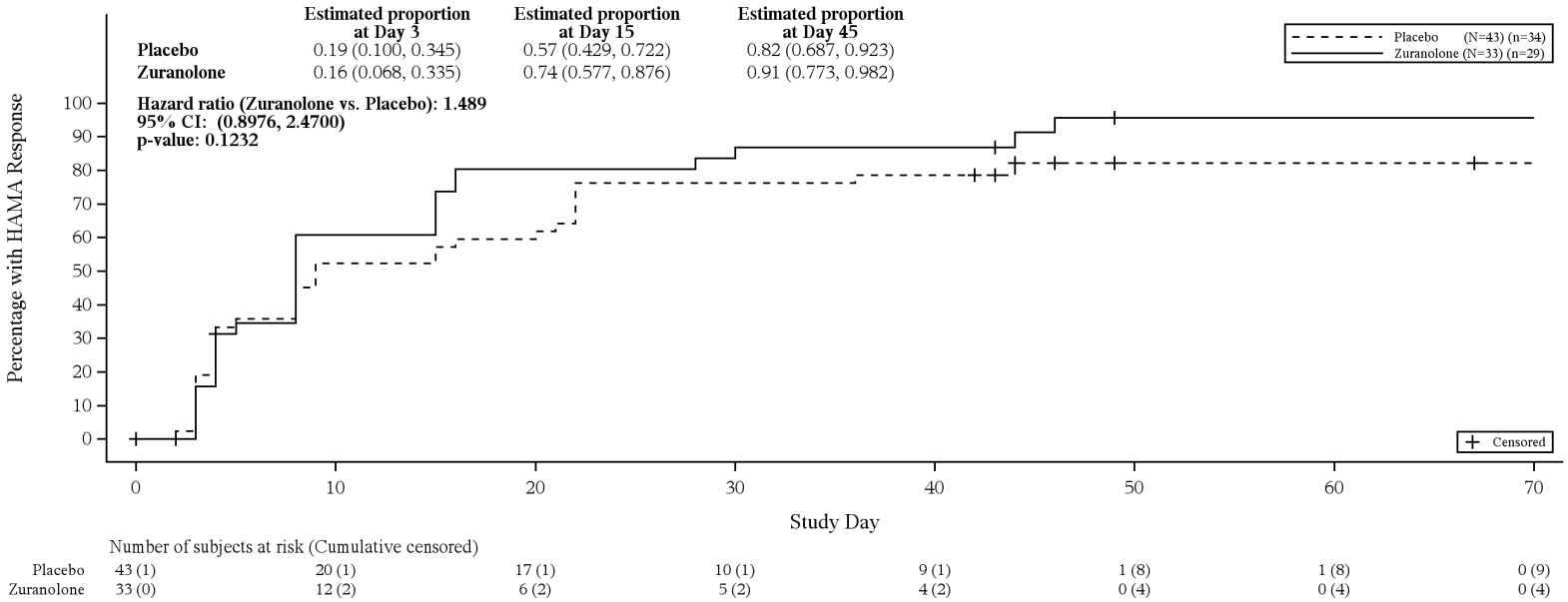
NOTE 3: The estimated proportion of subjects with event are based on Kaplan-Meier product limit method. Hazard ratio, 95% confidence interval and p-value are based on Cox proportional hazard model adjusted for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAM-A total score, study, and treatment. Model covariate antidepressant use at baseline is removed from antidepressant use at baseline subgroup analysis.

Source: biib125/v_a/amnog_kmplots/f-hama-resp15-tte-pl-by.sas:f-hama-resp15-tte-pl-by-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 08JAN2026

Kaplan-Meier Plot for Time to First Hamilton Rating Scale for Anxiety (HAM-A) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Subgroup: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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BMI (kg/m^2) Group 2 = <=24.9



Abbreviations: N=number of evaluable subjects; n=number of subjects with response.

NOTE 1: Subjects with non-missing HAM-A total score at Baseline are included in the analysis. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

NOTE 2: HAM-A response is defined as 8.4 points (15% of HAM-A total scale range 0-56) or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

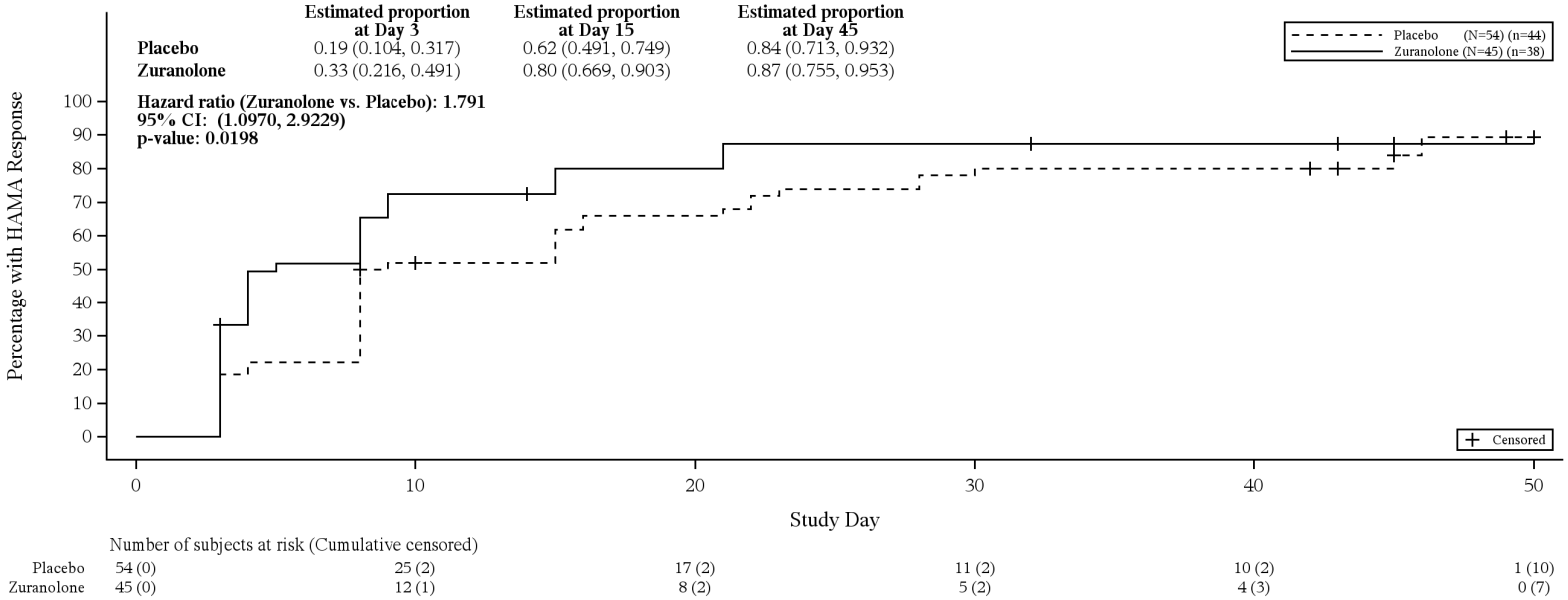
NOTE 3: The estimated proportion of subjects with event are based on Kaplan-Meier product limit method. Hazard ratio, 95% confidence interval and p-value are based on Cox proportional hazard model adjusted for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAM-A total score, study, and treatment. Model covariate antidepressant use at baseline is removed from antidepressant use at baseline subgroup analysis.

Source: biib125/v_a/amnog_kmplots/f-hama-resp15-tte-pl-by.sas:f-hama-resp15-tte-pl-by-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 08JAN2026

Kaplan-Meier Plot for Time to First Hamilton Rating Scale for Anxiety (HAM-A) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Subgroup: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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BMI (kg/m^2) Group 2 = 25-29.9



Number of subjects at risk (Cumulative censored)

Placebo	54 (0)	25 (2)	17 (2)	11 (2)	10 (2)	1 (10)
Zuranolone	45 (0)	12 (1)	8 (2)	5 (2)	4 (3)	0 (7)

Abbreviations: N=number of evaluable subjects; n=number of subjects with response.

NOTE 1: Subjects with non-missing HAM-A total score at Baseline are included in the analysis. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

NOTE 2: HAM-A response is defined as 8.4 points (15% of HAM-A total scale range 0-56) or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

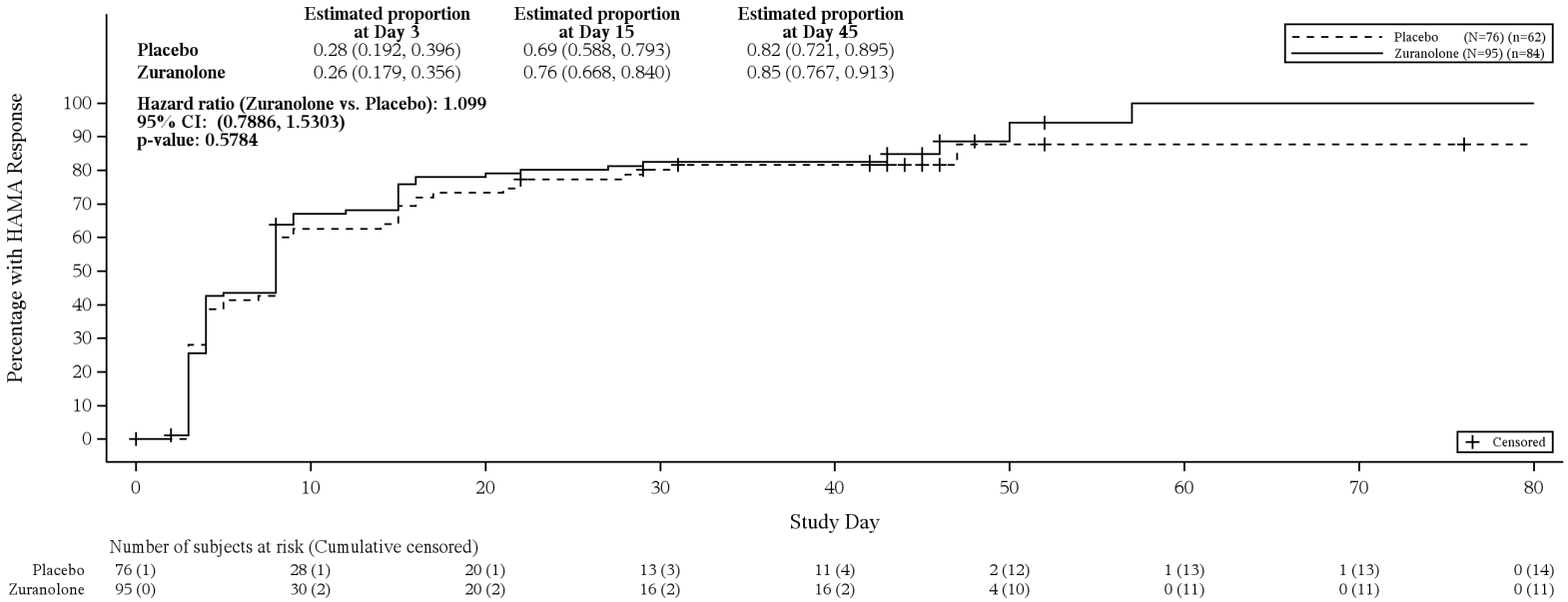
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Source: biib125/v_a/amnog_kmplots/f-hama-resp15-tte-pl-by.sas:f-hama-resp15-tte-pl-by-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 08JAN2026

Kaplan-Meier Plot for Time to First Hamilton Rating Scale for Anxiety (HAM-A) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Subgroup: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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BMI (kg/m^2) Group 2 = >=30



Abbreviations: N=number of evaluable subjects; n=number of subjects with response.

NOTE 1: Subjects with non-missing HAM-A total score at Baseline are included in the analysis. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

NOTE 2: HAM-A response is defined as 8.4 points (15% of HAM-A total scale range 0-56) or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

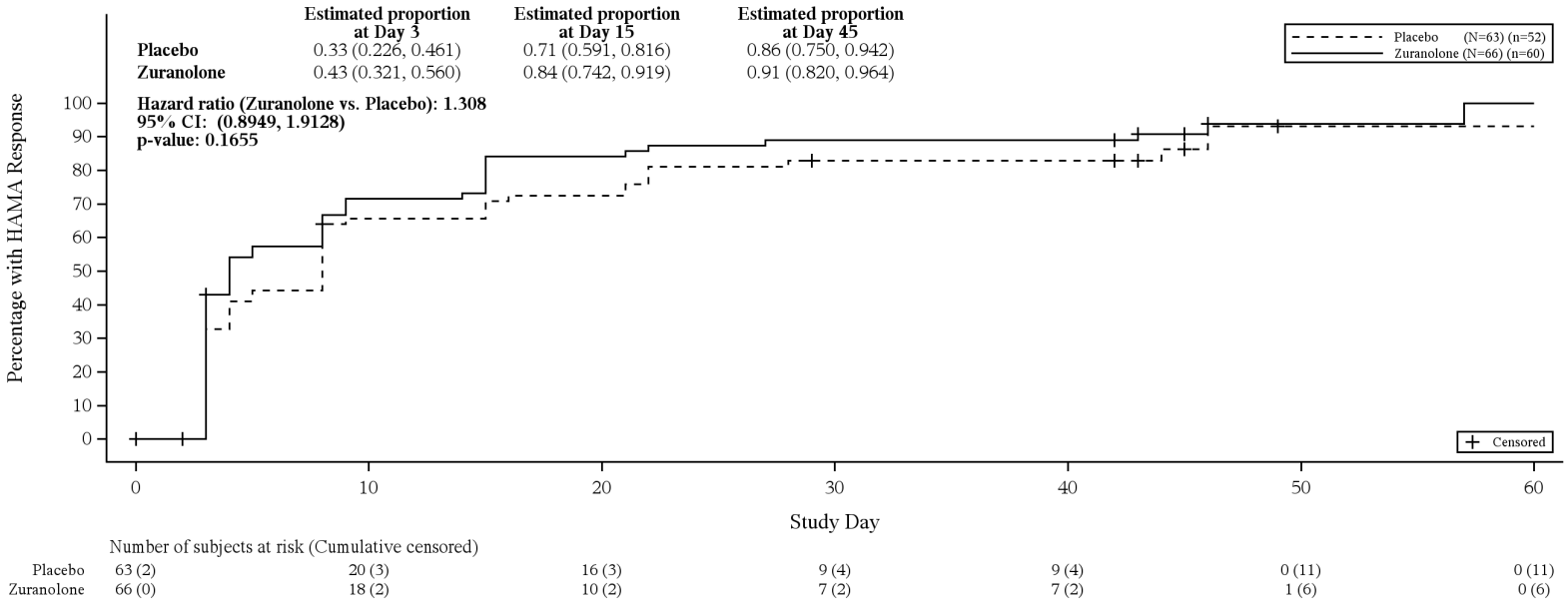
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Source: biib125/v_a/amnog_kmplots/f-hama-resp15-tte-pl-by.sas:f-hama-resp15-tte-pl-by-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 08JAN2026

Kaplan-Meier Plot for Time to First Hamilton Rating Scale for Anxiety (HAM-A) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Subgroup: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Onset of PPD = 3rd trimester



Abbreviations: N=number of evaluable subjects; n=number of subjects with response.

NOTE 1: Subjects with non-missing HAM-A total score at Baseline are included in the analysis. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

NOTE 2: HAM-A response is defined as 8.4 points (15% of HAM-A total scale range 0-56) or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

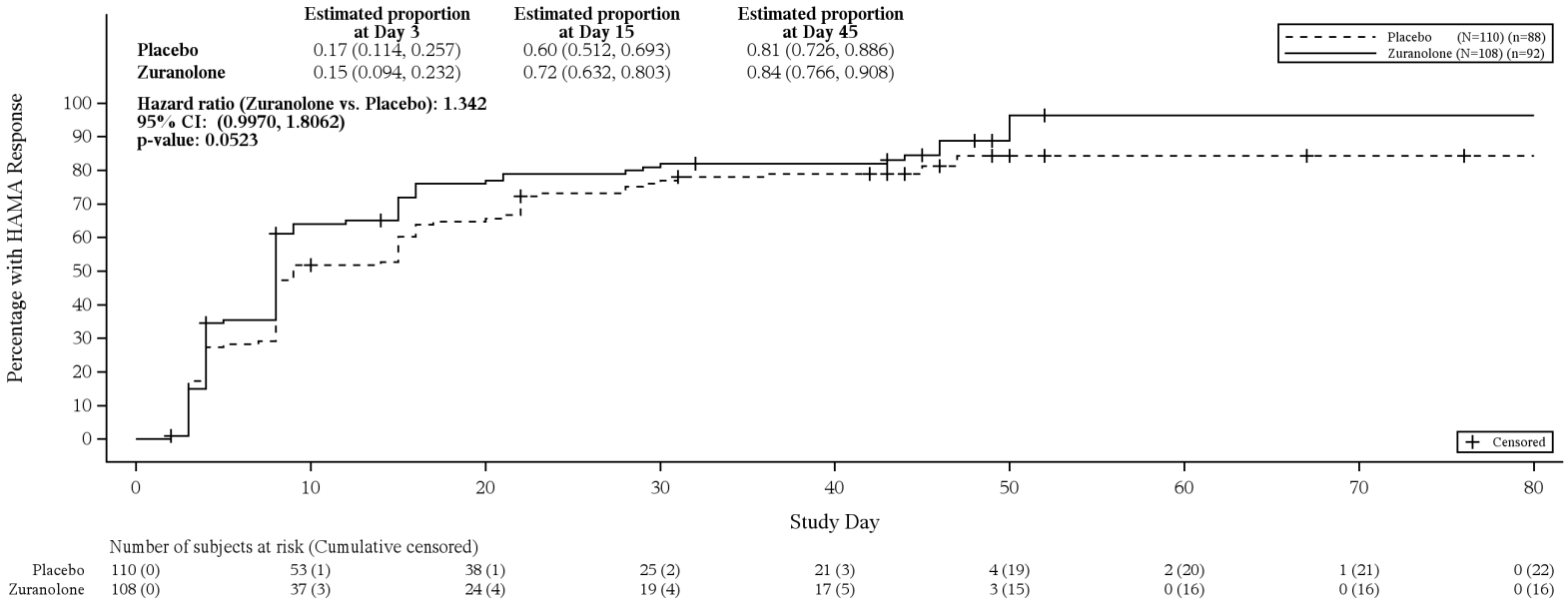
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Source: biib125/v_a/amnog_kmplots/f-hama-resp15-tte-pl-by.sas:f-hama-resp15-tte-pl-by-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 08JAN2026

Kaplan-Meier Plot for Time to First Hamilton Rating Scale for Anxiety (HAM-A) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Subgroup: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 13 of 19

Onset of PPD = Postpartum



Number of subjects at risk (Cumulative censored)

Placebo	110 (0)	53 (1)	38 (1)	25 (2)	21 (3)	4 (19)	2 (20)	1 (21)	0 (22)
Zuranolone	108 (0)	37 (3)	24 (4)	19 (4)	17 (5)	3 (15)	0 (16)	0 (16)	0 (16)

Abbreviations: N=number of evaluable subjects; n=number of subjects with response.

NOTE 1: Subjects with non-missing HAM-A total score at Baseline are included in the analysis. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

NOTE 2: HAM-A response is defined as 8.4 points (15% of HAM-A total scale range 0-56) or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

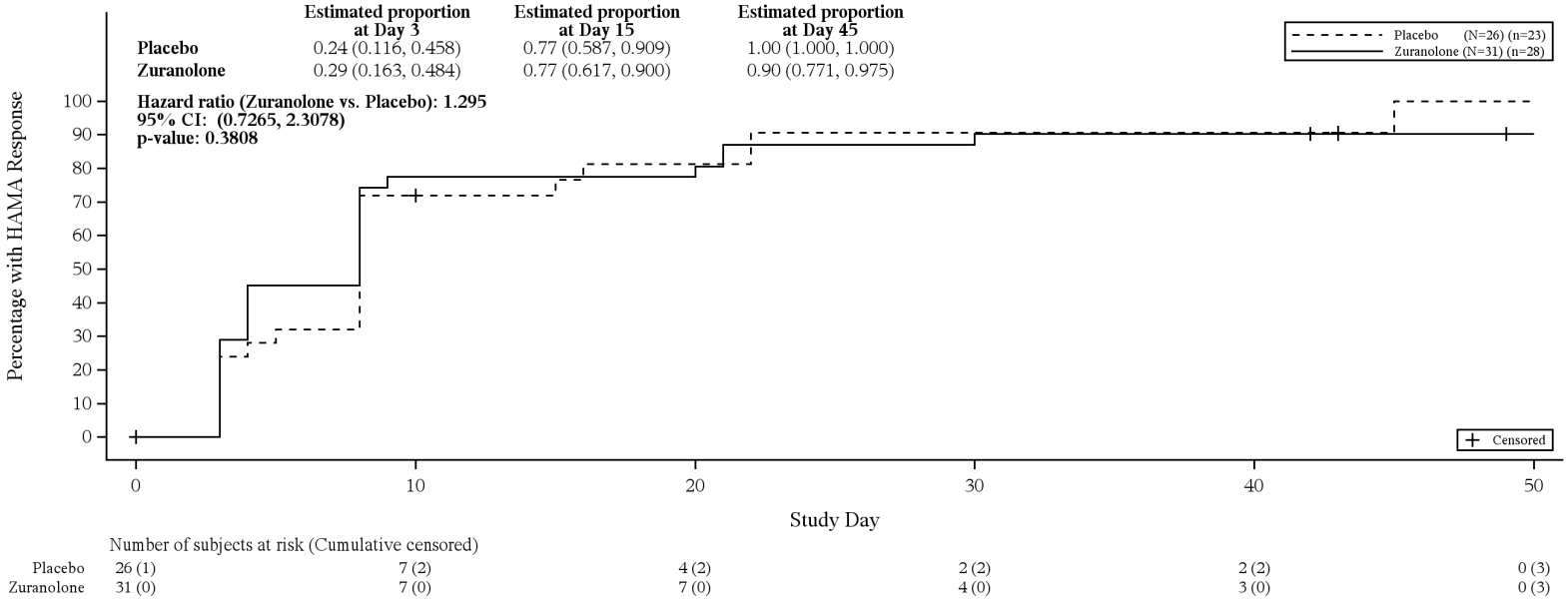
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Source: biib125/v_a/amnog_kmplots/f-hama-resp15-tte-pl-by.sas:f-hama-resp15-tte-pl-by-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 08JAN2026

Kaplan-Meier Plot for Time to First Hamilton Rating Scale for Anxiety (HAM-A) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Subgroup: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Family History of PPD = Yes



Abbreviations: N=number of evaluable subjects; n=number of subjects with response.

NOTE 1: Subjects with non-missing HAM-A total score at Baseline are included in the analysis. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

NOTE 2: HAM-A response is defined as 8.4 points (15% of HAM-A total scale range 0-56) or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

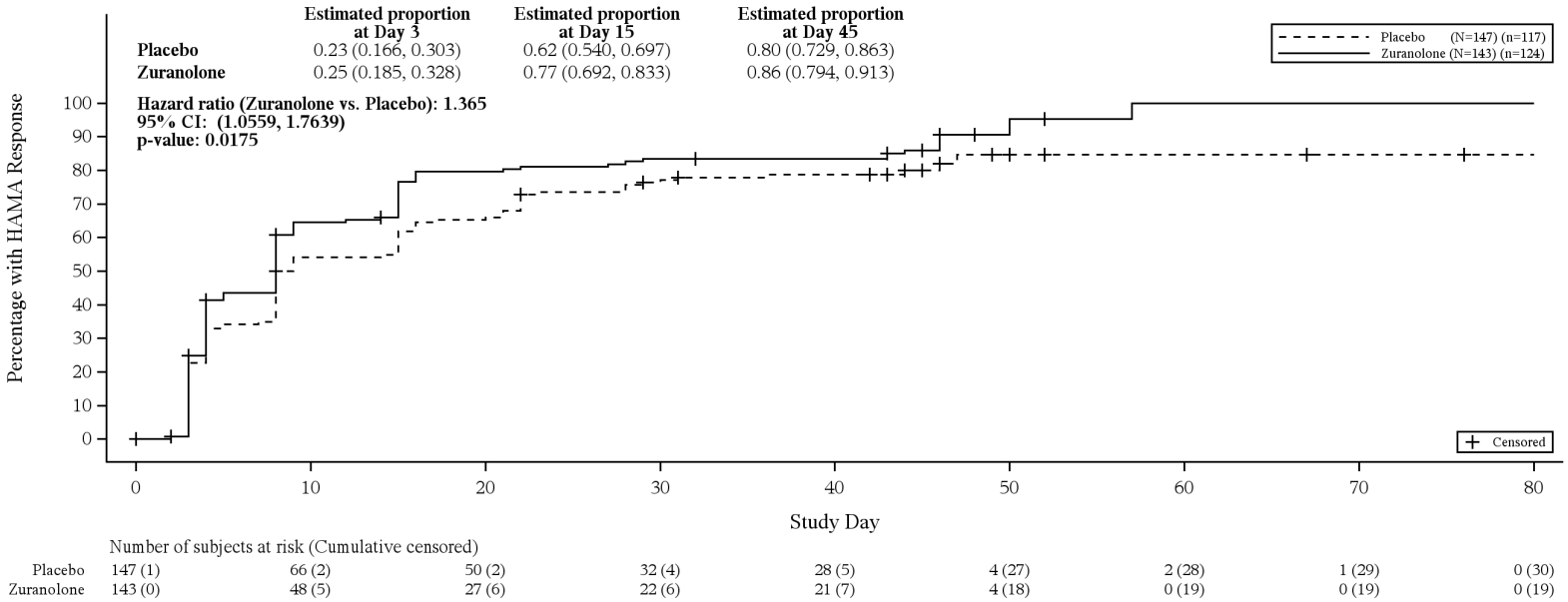
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Source: biib125/v_a/amnog_kmplots/f-hama-resp15-tte-pl-by.sas:f-hama-resp15-tte-pl-by-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 08JAN2026

Kaplan-Meier Plot for Time to First Hamilton Rating Scale for Anxiety (HAM-A) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Subgroup: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 15 of 19

Family History of PPD = No/Unknown



Abbreviations: N=number of evaluable subjects; n=number of subjects with response.

NOTE 1: Subjects with non-missing HAM-A total score at Baseline are included in the analysis. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

NOTE 2: HAM-A response is defined as 8.4 points (15% of HAM-A total scale range 0-56) or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

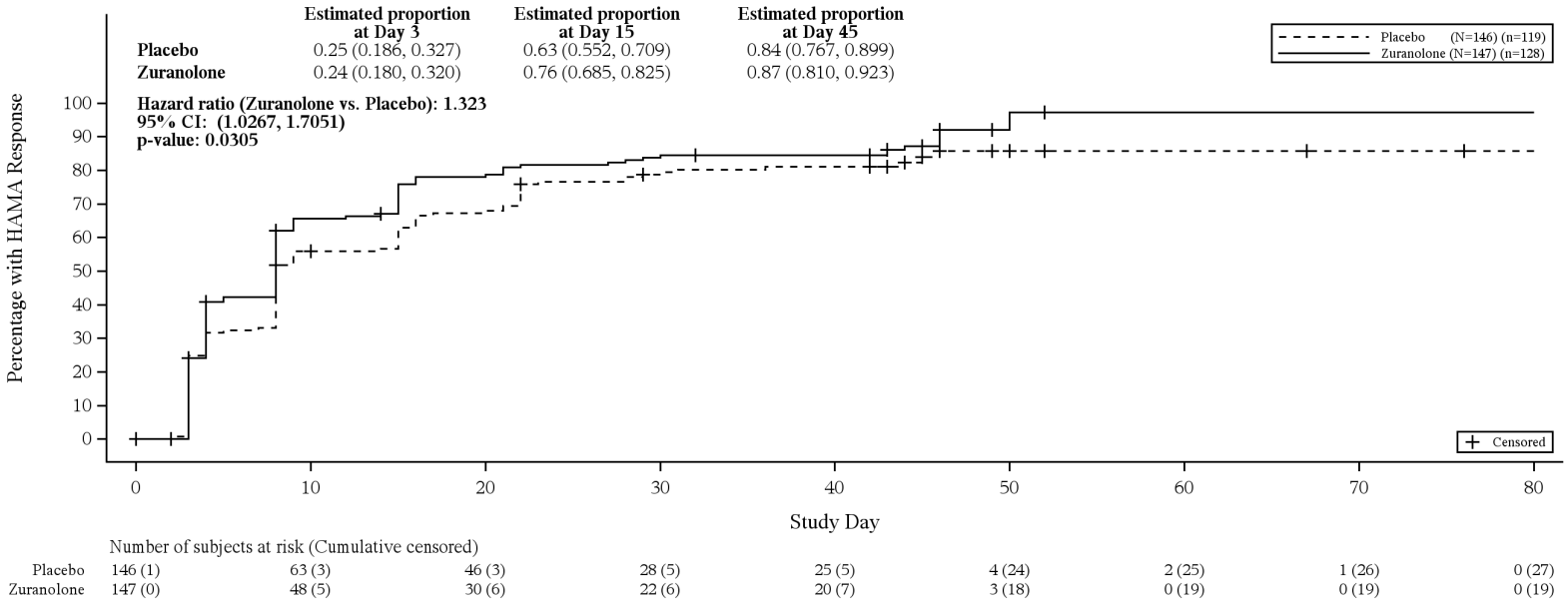
NOTE 3: The estimated proportion of subjects with event are based on Kaplan-Meier product limit method. Hazard ratio, 95% confidence interval and p-value are based on Cox proportional hazard model adjusted for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAM-A total score, study, and treatment. Model covariate antidepressant use at baseline is removed from antidepressant use at baseline subgroup analysis.

Source: biib125/v_a/amnog_kmplots/f-hama-resp15-tte-pl-by.sas:f-hama-resp15-tte-pl-by-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 08JAN2026

Kaplan-Meier Plot for Time to First Hamilton Rating Scale for Anxiety (HAM-A) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Subgroup: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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History of PPD = 1st Episode



Abbreviations: N=number of evaluable subjects; n=number of subjects with response.

NOTE 1: Subjects with non-missing HAM-A total score at Baseline are included in the analysis. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

NOTE 2: HAM-A response is defined as 8.4 points (15% of HAM-A total scale range 0-56) or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

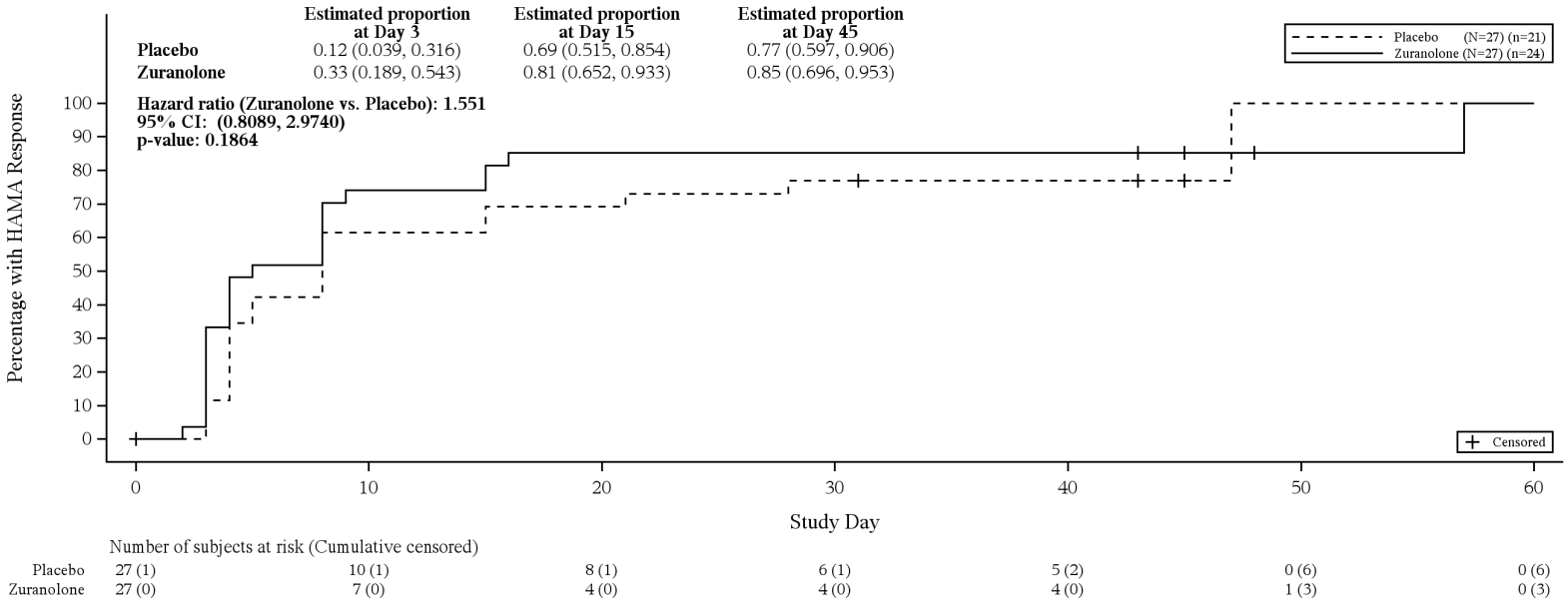
NOTE 3: The estimated proportion of subjects with event are based on Kaplan-Meier product limit method. Hazard ratio, 95% confidence interval and p-value are based on Cox proportional hazard model adjusted for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAM-A total score, study, and treatment. Model covariate antidepressant use at baseline is removed from antidepressant use at baseline subgroup analysis.

Source: biib125/v_a/amnog_kmplots/f-hama-resp15-tte-pl-by.sas:f-hama-resp15-tte-pl-by-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 08JAN2026

Kaplan-Meier Plot for Time to First Hamilton Rating Scale for Anxiety (HAM-A) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Subgroup: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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History of PPD = Recurrent Episode



Number of subjects at risk (Cumulative censored)

Placebo	27 (1)	10 (1)	8 (1)	6 (1)	5 (2)	0 (6)	0 (6)
Zuranolone	27 (0)	7 (0)	4 (0)	4 (0)	4 (0)	1 (3)	0 (3)

Abbreviations: N=number of evaluable subjects; n=number of subjects with response.

NOTE 1: Subjects with non-missing HAM-A total score at Baseline are included in the analysis. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

NOTE 2: HAM-A response is defined as 8.4 points (15% of HAM-A total scale range 0-56) or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

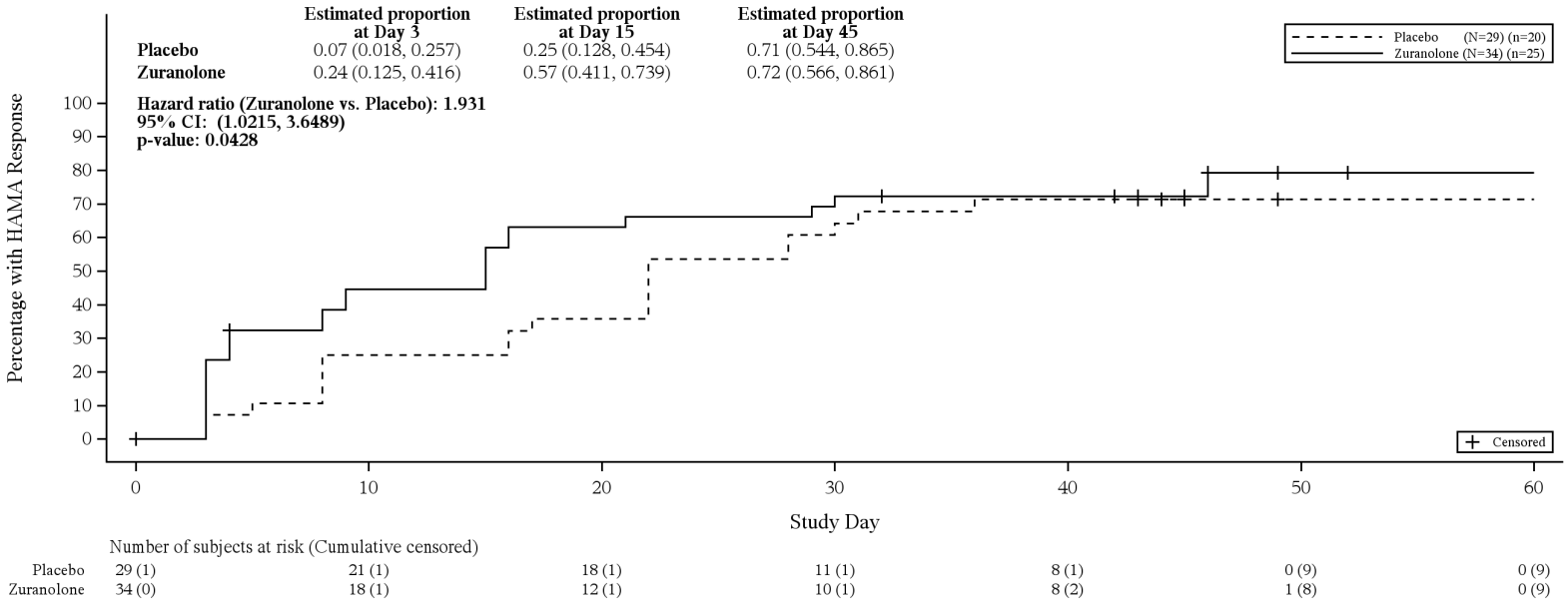
NOTE 3: The estimated proportion of subjects with event are based on Kaplan-Meier product limit method. Hazard ratio, 95% confidence interval and p-value are based on Cox proportional hazard model adjusted for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAM-A total score, study, and treatment. Model covariate antidepressant use at baseline is removed from antidepressant use at baseline subgroup analysis.

Source: biib125/v_a/amnog_kmplots/f-hama-resp15-tte-pl-by.sas:f-hama-resp15-tte-pl-by-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 08JAN2026

Kaplan-Meier Plot for Time to First Hamilton Rating Scale for Anxiety (HAM-A) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Subgroup: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score) = <20



Number of subjects at risk (Cumulative censored)

Placebo	29 (1)	21 (1)	18 (1)	11 (1)	8 (1)	0 (9)	0 (9)
Zuranolone	34 (0)	18 (1)	12 (1)	10 (1)	8 (2)	1 (8)	0 (9)

Abbreviations: N=number of evaluable subjects; n=number of subjects with response.

NOTE 1: Subjects with non-missing HAM-A total score at Baseline are included in the analysis. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

NOTE 2: HAM-A response is defined as 8.4 points (15% of HAM-A total scale range 0-56) or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

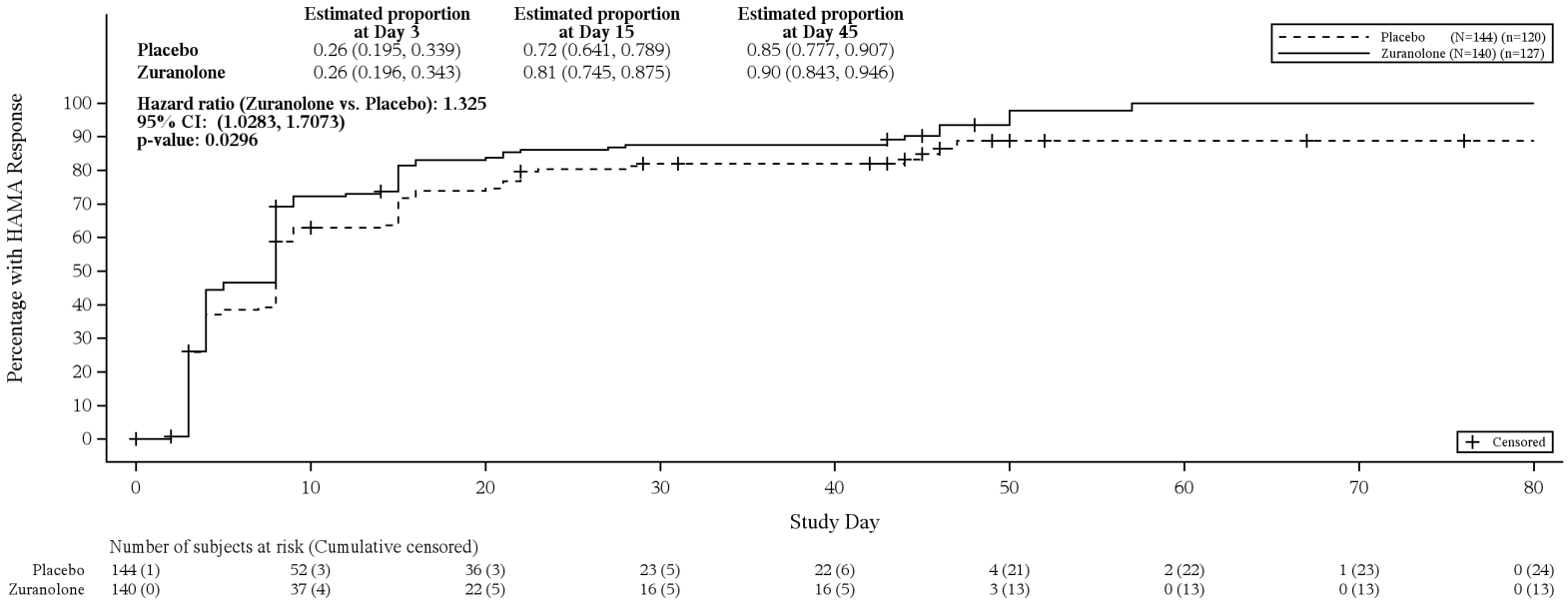
NOTE 3: The estimated proportion of subjects with event are based on Kaplan-Meier product limit method. Hazard ratio, 95% confidence interval and p-value are based on Cox proportional hazard model adjusted for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAM-A total score, study, and treatment. Model covariate antidepressant use at baseline is removed from antidepressant use at baseline subgroup analysis.

Source: biib125/v_a/amnog_kmplots/f-hama-resp15-tte-pl-by.sas:f-hama-resp15-tte-pl-by-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 08JAN2026

Kaplan-Meier Plot for Time to First Hamilton Rating Scale for Anxiety (HAM-A) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Subgroup: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score) = >=20



Abbreviations: N=number of evaluable subjects; n=number of subjects with response.

NOTE 1: Subjects with non-missing HAM-A total score at Baseline are included in the analysis. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

NOTE 2: HAM-A response is defined as 8.4 points (15% of HAM-A total scale range 0-56) or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

NOTE 3: The estimated proportion of subjects with event are based on Kaplan-Meier product limit method. Hazard ratio, 95% confidence interval and p-value are based on Cox proportional hazard model adjusted for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAM-A total score, study, and treatment. Model covariate antidepressant use at baseline is removed from antidepressant use at baseline subgroup analysis.

Source: biib125/v_a/amnog_kmplots/f-hama-resp15-tte-pl-by.sas:f-hama-resp15-tte-pl-by-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 08JAN2026

2.6 CGI-S

2.6.1 MMRM

Model-based Results on Change from Baseline in Clinical Global Impression - Severity (CGI-S): Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 1 of 3

	Placebo (N=177)	Zuranolone (N=176)
Day 3		
n	170	172
LS Mean (SE)	-0.79 (0.081)	-1.08 (0.080)
95% CI for the LS Mean	-0.95, -0.63	-1.23, -0.92
Difference (Zuranolone - Placebo)		
LS Mean (SE)		-0.28 (0.114)
95% CI for the LS Mean		-0.51, -0.06
p-value		0.0130
Hedges' g (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.270
95% CI for Hedges' g		-0.4825, -0.0566
Day 8		
n	169	168
LS Mean (SE)	-1.26 (0.092)	-1.88 (0.092)
95% CI for the LS Mean	-1.44, -1.08	-2.06, -1.70
Difference (Zuranolone - Placebo)		
LS Mean (SE)		-0.62 (0.130)
95% CI for the LS Mean		-0.87, -0.36
p-value		<0.0001
Hedges' g (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.516
95% CI for Hedges' g		-0.7335, -0.2993

NOTE 1: Model used is the Mixed Model for Repeated Measures (MMRM) with antidepressant use at baseline, baseline CGI-S score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction as fixed effects with unstructured covariance structure.
NOTE 2: The MMRM analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
NOTE 3: CGI-S uses a 7-point scale; a lower score indicates better outcome.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-cgis-mmrm-pl-ovr.sas:t-cgis-mmrm-pl-ovr-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 14JUL2025

Model-based Results on Change from Baseline in Clinical Global Impression - Severity (CGI-S): Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 2 of 3

	Placebo (N=177)	Zuranolone (N=176)
Day 15		
n	163	167
LS Mean (SE)	-1.65 (0.103)	-2.27 (0.103)
95% CI for the LS Mean	-1.85, -1.45	-2.47, -2.07
Difference (Zuranolone - Placebo)		
LS Mean (SE)		-0.62 (0.146)
95% CI for the LS Mean		-0.91, -0.34
p-value		<0.0001
Hedges' g (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.470
95% CI for Hedges' g		-0.6885, -0.2510
Day 21		
n	156	158
LS Mean (SE)	-1.86 (0.106)	-2.40 (0.106)
95% CI for the LS Mean	-2.07, -1.65	-2.61, -2.19
Difference (Zuranolone - Placebo)		
LS Mean (SE)		-0.54 (0.150)
95% CI for the LS Mean		-0.84, -0.25
p-value		0.0003
Hedges' g (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.409
95% CI for Hedges' g		-0.6323, -0.1853

NOTE 1: Model used is the Mixed Model for Repeated Measures (MMRM) with antidepressant use at baseline, baseline CGI-S score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction as fixed effects with unstructured covariance structure.
NOTE 2: The MMRM analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
NOTE 3: CGI-S uses a 7-point scale; a lower score indicates better outcome.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-cgis-mmrm-pl-ovr.sas:t-cgis-mmrm-pl-ovr-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 14JUL2025

Model-based Results on Change from Baseline in Clinical Global Impression - Severity (CGI-S): Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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	Placebo (N=177)	Zuranolone (N=176)
Day 45		
n	153	157
LS Mean (SE)	-2.04 (0.102)	-2.66 (0.101)
95% CI for the LS Mean	-2.24, -1.84	-2.86, -2.46
Difference (Zuranolone - Placebo)		
LS Mean (SE)		-0.62 (0.144)
95% CI for the LS Mean		-0.91, -0.34
p-value		<0.0001
Hedges' g (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.491
95% CI for Hedges' g		-0.7167, -0.2647

NOTE 1: Model used is the Mixed Model for Repeated Measures (MMRM) with antidepressant use at baseline, baseline CGI-S score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction as fixed effects with unstructured covariance structure.
NOTE 2: The MMRM analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
NOTE 3: CGI-S uses a 7-point scale; a lower score indicates better outcome.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-cgis-mmrm-pl-ovr.sas:t-cgis-mmrm-pl-ovr-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 14JUL2025

2.6.2 Ansprechen

2.6.2.1 Responder-Analysen

2.6.2.1 .1 ITT-Population

Summary of Clinical Global Impression - Severity (CGI-S) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline): Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 1 of 5

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=177)	Zuranolone (N =176)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	173	174
Day 3		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	34 (19.7)	57 (32.8)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	3 (1.7)	2 (1.1)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.616
95% CI for the RR		(1.132, 2.305)
p-value for RR		0.0082
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.899
95% CI for the OR		(1.156, 3.119)
p-value for OR		0.0114
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		NE
95% CI for the ARR		NE
p-value for ARR		NE

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline CGI-S score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure. Relative risk, odds ratio, and absolute risk reduction are estimated from the same GEE model with "Log", "Logit", and "Identity" link function respectively. Relative risk is based on Poisson distribution. NE indicates not estimable due to model not converging.
NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
[1] Number of subjects with non-missing CGI-S total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.
[2] Number of subjects with a CGI-S response (1.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-7) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-cgis-resp15-pl-ovr.sas:t-cgis-resp15-pl-ovr-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 14JUL2025

Summary of Clinical Global Impression - Severity (CGI-S) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline): Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 2 of 5

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=177)	Zuranolone (N =176)
Day 8		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	61 (35.3)	96 (55.2)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	4 (2.3)	6 (3.4)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.515
95% CI for the RR		(1.197, 1.917)
p-value for RR		0.0005
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		2.284
95% CI for the OR		(1.452, 3.593)
p-value for OR		0.0003
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		NE
95% CI for the ARR		NE
p-value for ARR		NE

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline CGI-S score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure. Relative risk, odds ratio, and absolute risk reduction are estimated from the same GEE model with "Log", "Logit", and "Identity" link function respectively. Relative risk is based on Poisson distribution. NE indicates not estimable due to model not converging.
NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
[1] Number of subjects with non-missing CGI-S total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.
[2] Number of subjects with a CGI-S response (1.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-7) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-cgis-resp15-pl-ovr.sas:t-cgis-resp15-pl-ovr-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 14JUL2025

Summary of Clinical Global Impression - Severity (CGI-S) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline): Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 3 of 5

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=177)	Zuranolone (N =176)
Day 15		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	80 (46.2)	112 (64.4)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	10 (5.8)	7 (4.0)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.348
95% CI for the RR		(1.113, 1.633)
p-value for RR		0.0023
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		2.125
95% CI for the OR		(1.350, 3.344)
p-value for OR		0.0011
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		NE
95% CI for the ARR		NE
p-value for ARR		NE

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline CGI-S score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure. Relative risk, odds ratio, and absolute risk reduction are estimated from the same GEE model with "Log", "Logit", and "Identity" link function respectively. Relative risk is based on Poisson distribution. NE indicates not estimable due to model not converging.
NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
[1] Number of subjects with non-missing CGI-S total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.
[2] Number of subjects with a CGI-S response (1.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-7) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-cgis-resp15-pl-ovr.sas:t-cgis-resp15-pl-ovr-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 14JUL2025

Summary of Clinical Global Impression - Severity (CGI-S) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline): Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=177)	Zuranolone (N =176)
Day 21		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	83 (48.0)	113 (64.9)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	17 (9.8)	16 (9.2)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.311
95% CI for the RR		(1.090, 1.578)
p-value for RR		0.0041
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		2.023
95% CI for the OR		(1.286, 3.182)
p-value for OR		0.0023
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		NE
95% CI for the ARR		NE
p-value for ARR		NE

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline CGI-S score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure. Relative risk, odds ratio, and absolute risk reduction are estimated from the same GEE model with "Log", "Logit", and "Identity" link function respectively. Relative risk is based on Poisson distribution. NE indicates not estimable due to model not converging.
NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
[1] Number of subjects with non-missing CGI-S total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.
[2] Number of subjects with a CGI-S response (1.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-7) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-cgis-resp15-pl-ovr.sas:t-cgis-resp15-pl-ovr-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 14JUL2025

Summary of Clinical Global Impression - Severity (CGI-S) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline): Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 5 of 5

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=177)	Zuranolone (N =176)
Day 45		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	91 (52.6)	120 (69.0)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	20 (11.6)	17 (9.8)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.271
95% CI for the RR		(1.073, 1.505)
p-value for RR		0.0054
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		2.019
95% CI for the OR		(1.274, 3.198)
p-value for OR		0.0028
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		NE
95% CI for the ARR		NE
p-value for ARR		NE

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline CGI-S score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure. Relative risk, odds ratio, and absolute risk reduction are estimated from the same GEE model with "Log", "Logit", and "Identity" link function respectively. Relative risk is based on Poisson distribution. NE indicates not estimable due to model not converging.
NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
[1] Number of subjects with non-missing CGI-S total score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.
[2] Number of subjects with a CGI-S response (1.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-7) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-cgis-resp15-pl-ovr.sas:t-cgis-resp15-pl-ovr-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 14JUL2025

2.6.2.1 .2 Subgruppen

2.6.2.1 .2 .1 Interaktionstest

Summary of Clinical Global Impression - Severity (CGI-S) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline): Treatment by Subgroup Interaction: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 1 of 6

Subgroup Subgroup Category	Placebo (N=177)	Zuranolone (N=176)	p-value for Treatment by Subgroup Interaction Test
Number of evaluable subjects	173	174	
Number of subjects with response at Day 15, n (%)	80 (46.2)	112 (64.4)	
Number of subjects with response at Day 45, n (%)	91 (52.6)	120 (69.0)	
Age Group (years)			0.5252
Day 15			
18 - 24, n / N (%)	17/37 (45.9)	27/36 (75.0)	
25 - 45, n / N (%)	63/136 (46.3)	85/138 (61.6)	
Day 45			
18 - 24, n / N (%)	20/37 (54.1)	25/36 (69.4)	
25 - 45, n / N (%)	71/136 (52.2)	95/138 (68.8)	

NOTE 1: p-value is derived using Method 2, which is the first among the three sequentially evaluated methods to yield an estimate without any warnings or errors. Method 1: Generalized Estimating Equations (GEE) with covariates including antidepressant use at baseline, baseline CGI-S score, study, treatment, assessment time point, subgroup, subgroup-by-treatment interaction, subgroup-by-time point interaction, time point-by-study interaction, time point-by-treatment interaction, and subgroup-by-time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance, "Log" link function, and the binomial distribution. Method 2: Same as Method 1 but with a Poisson distribution. Method 3: Same as Method 2 but excluding the subgroup-by-time point-by-treatment covariate. NA indicates criteria not met for subgroup/interaction analysis.
NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
NOTE 3: CGI-S response is defined as 1.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-7) or greater reduction in total score from baseline.
NOTE 4: n / N (%) = number of evaluable subjects with response in the subgroup / number of evaluable subjects in the subgroup and (n / N *100%).
(a), (b), and (c) represent p-values from interaction tests comparing BMI groups: <=24.9 vs 25-29.9, <=24.9 vs >=30, and 25-29.9 vs >=30 respectively.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-cgis-resp15-pl-int.sas:t-cgis-resp15-pl-int-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 14JUL2025

Summary of Clinical Global Impression - Severity (CGI-S) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline): Treatment by Subgroup Interaction: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 2 of 6

Subgroup Subgroup Category	Placebo (N=177)	Zuranolone (N=176)	p-value for Treatment by Subgroup Interaction Test
Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score Category, by median of baseline HAMD-17 total score			0.4909
Day 15			
<28, n / N (%)	26/54 (48.1)	35/63 (55.6)	
>=28, n / N (%)	54/119 (45.4)	77/111 (69.4)	
Day 45			
<28, n / N (%)	26/54 (48.1)	43/63 (68.3)	
>=28, n / N (%)	65/119 (54.6)	77/111 (69.4)	
Race Group (Black or African American, White)			0.5045
Day 15			
Black or African American, n / N (%)	24/50 (48.0)	34/56 (60.7)	
White, n / N (%)	52/109 (47.7)	76/112 (67.9)	
Day 45			
Black or African American, n / N (%)	24/50 (48.0)	38/56 (67.9)	
White, n / N (%)	61/109 (56.0)	78/112 (69.6)	

NOTE 1: p-value is derived using Method 2, which is the first among the three sequentially evaluated methods to yield an estimate without any warnings or errors. Method 1: Generalized Estimating Equations (GEE) with covariates including antidepressant use at baseline, baseline CGI-S score, study, treatment, assessment time point, subgroup, subgroup-by-treatment interaction, subgroup-by-time point interaction, time point-by-study interaction, time point-by-treatment interaction, and subgroup-by-time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance, "Log" link function, and the binomial distribution. Method 2: Same as Method 1 but with a Poisson distribution. Method 3: Same as Method 2 but excluding the subgroup-by-time point-by-treatment covariate. NA indicates criteria not met for subgroup/interaction analysis.
NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
NOTE 3: CGI-S response is defined as 1.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-7) or greater reduction in total score from baseline.
NOTE 4: n / N (%) = number of evaluable subjects with response in the subgroup / number of evaluable subjects in the subgroup and (n / N *100%).
(a), (b), and (c) represent p-values from interaction tests comparing BMI groups: <=24.9 vs 25-29.9, <=24.9 vs >=30, and 25-29.9 vs >=30 respectively.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-cgis-resp15-pl-int.sas:t-cgis-resp15-pl-int-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 14JUL2025

Summary of Clinical Global Impression - Severity (CGI-S) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline): Treatment by Subgroup Interaction: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Subgroup Subgroup Category	Placebo (N=177)	Zuranolone (N=176)	p-value for Treatment by Subgroup Interaction Test
Antidepressant Use at Baseline			0.4480
Day 15			
Yes, n / N (%)	14/28 (50.0)	20/31 (64.5)	
No, n / N (%)	66/145 (45.5)	92/143 (64.3)	
Day 45			
Yes, n / N (%)	12/28 (42.9)	20/31 (64.5)	
No, n / N (%)	79/145 (54.5)	100/143 (69.9)	
BMI (kg/m^2) Group			0.0096(a) 0.4703(b) 0.0246(c)
Day 15			
<=24.9, n / N (%)	22/43 (51.2)	18/33 (54.5)	
25-29.9, n / N (%)	23/54 (42.6)	32/45 (71.1)	
>=30, n / N (%)	35/76 (46.1)	62/95 (65.3)	
Day 45			
<=24.9, n / N (%)	24/43 (55.8)	20/33 (60.6)	
25-29.9, n / N (%)	33/54 (61.1)	35/45 (77.8)	

NOTE 1: p-value is derived using Method 2, which is the first among the three sequentially evaluated methods to yield an estimate without any warnings or errors. Method 1: Generalized Estimating Equations (GEE) with covariates including antidepressant use at baseline, baseline CGI-S score, study, treatment, assessment time point, subgroup, subgroup-by-treatment interaction, subgroup-by-time point interaction, time point-by-study interaction, time point-by-treatment interaction, and subgroup-by-time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance, "Log" link function, and the binomial distribution. Method 2: Same as Method 1 but with a Poisson distribution. Method 3: Same as Method 2 but excluding the subgroup-by-time point-by-treatment covariate. NA indicates criteria not met for subgroup/interaction analysis.
NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
NOTE 3: CGI-S response is defined as 1.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-7) or greater reduction in total score from baseline.
NOTE 4: n / N (%) = number of evaluable subjects with response in the subgroup / number of evaluable subjects in the subgroup and (n / N *100%).
(a), (b), and (c) represent p-values from interaction tests comparing BMI groups: <=24.9 vs 25-29.9, <=24.9 vs >=30, and 25-29.9 vs >=30 respectively.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-cgis-resp15-pl-int.sas:t-cgis-resp15-pl-int-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 14JUL2025

Summary of Clinical Global Impression - Severity (CGI-S) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline): Treatment by Subgroup Interaction: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Subgroup Subgroup Category	Placebo (N=177)	Zuranolone (N=176)	p-value for Treatment by Subgroup Interaction Test
>=30, n / N (%)	34/76 (44.7)	64/95 (67.4)	

NOTE 1: p-value is derived using Method 2, which is the first among the three sequentially evaluated methods to yield an estimate without any warnings or errors. Method 1: Generalized Estimating Equations (GEE) with covariates including antidepressant use at baseline, baseline CGI-S score, study, treatment, assessment time point, subgroup, subgroup-by-treatment interaction, subgroup-by-time point interaction, time point-by-study interaction, time point-by-treatment interaction, and subgroup-by-time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance, "Log" link function, and the binomial distribution. Method 2: Same as Method 1 but with a Poisson distribution. Method 3: Same as Method 2 but excluding the subgroup-by-time point-by-treatment covariate. NA indicates criteria not met for subgroup/interaction analysis.
NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
NOTE 3: CGI-S response is defined as 1.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-7) or greater reduction in total score from baseline.
NOTE 4: n / N (%) = number of evaluable subjects with response in the subgroup / number of evaluable subjects in the subgroup and (n / N *100%).
(a), (b), and (c) represent p-values from interaction tests comparing BMI groups: <=24.9 vs 25-29.9, <=24.9 vs >=30, and 25-29.9 vs >=30 respectively.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-cgis-resp15-pl-int.sas:t-cgis-resp15-pl-int-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 14JUL2025

Summary of Clinical Global Impression - Severity (CGI-S) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline): Treatment by Subgroup Interaction: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Subgroup Subgroup Category	Placebo (N=177)	Zuranolone (N=176)	p-value for Treatment by Subgroup Interaction Test
Onset of PPD			0.5655
Day 15			
3rd Trimester, n / N (%)	30/63 (47.6)	42/66 (63.6)	
Postpartum, n / N (%)	50/110 (45.5)	70/108 (64.8)	
Day 45			
3rd Trimester, n / N (%)	36/63 (57.1)	49/66 (74.2)	
Postpartum, n / N (%)	55/110 (50.0)	71/108 (65.7)	
Family History of PPD			0.5403
Day 15			
Yes, n / N (%)	12/26 (46.2)	19/31 (61.3)	
No/Unknown, n / N (%)	68/147 (46.3)	93/143 (65.0)	
Day 45			
Yes, n / N (%)	16/26 (61.5)	20/31 (64.5)	
No/Unknown, n / N (%)	75/147 (51.0)	100/143 (69.9)	

NOTE 1: p-value is derived using Method 2, which is the first among the three sequentially evaluated methods to yield an estimate without any warnings or errors. Method 1: Generalized Estimating Equations (GEE) with covariates including antidepressant use at baseline, baseline CGI-S score, study, treatment, assessment time point, subgroup, subgroup-by-treatment interaction, subgroup-by-time point interaction, time point-by-study interaction, time point-by-treatment interaction, and subgroup-by-time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance, "Log" link function, and the binomial distribution. Method 2: Same as Method 1 but with a Poisson distribution. Method 3: Same as Method 2 but excluding the subgroup-by-time point-by-treatment covariate. NA indicates criteria not met for subgroup/interaction analysis.
NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
NOTE 3: CGI-S response is defined as 1.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-7) or greater reduction in total score from baseline.
NOTE 4: n / N (%) = number of evaluable subjects with response in the subgroup / number of evaluable subjects in the subgroup and (n / N *100%).
(a), (b), and (c) represent p-values from interaction tests comparing BMI groups: <=24.9 vs 25-29.9, <=24.9 vs >=30, and 25-29.9 vs >=30 respectively.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-cgis-resp15-pl-int.sas:t-cgis-resp15-pl-int-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 14JUL2025

Summary of Clinical Global Impression - Severity (CGI-S) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline): Treatment by Subgroup Interaction: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Subgroup Subgroup Category	Placebo (N=177)	Zuranolone (N=176)	p-value for Treatment by Subgroup Interaction Test
History of PPD			0.3487
Day 15			
1st Episode, n / N (%)	71/146 (48.6)	94/147 (63.9)	
Recurrent Episode, n / N (%)	9/27 (33.3)	18/27 (66.7)	
Day 45			
1st Episode, n / N (%)	80/146 (54.8)	102/147 (69.4)	
Recurrent Episode, n / N (%)	11/27 (40.7)	18/27 (66.7)	
Depression with Elevated Anxiety , by Baseline HAMA Total Score			0.8363
Day 15			
<20, n / N (%)	17/29 (58.6)	21/34 (61.8)	
>=20, n / N (%)	63/144 (43.8)	91/140 (65.0)	
Day 45			
<20, n / N (%)	19/29 (65.5)	23/34 (67.6)	
>=20, n / N (%)	72/144 (50.0)	97/140 (69.3)	

NOTE 1: p-value is derived using Method 2, which is the first among the three sequentially evaluated methods to yield an estimate without any warnings or errors. Method 1: Generalized Estimating Equations (GEE) with covariates including antidepressant use at baseline, baseline CGI-S score, study, treatment, assessment time point, subgroup, subgroup-by-treatment interaction, subgroup-by-time point interaction, time point-by-study interaction, time point-by-treatment interaction, and subgroup-by-time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance, "Log" link function, and the binomial distribution. Method 2: Same as Method 1 but with a Poisson distribution. Method 3: Same as Method 2 but excluding the subgroup-by-time point-by-treatment covariate. NA indicates criteria not met for subgroup/interaction analysis.
NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
NOTE 3: CGI-S response is defined as 1.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-7) or greater reduction in total score from baseline.
NOTE 4: n / N (%) = number of evaluable subjects with response in the subgroup / number of evaluable subjects in the subgroup and (n / N *100%).
(a), (b), and (c) represent p-values from interaction tests comparing BMI groups: <=24.9 vs 25-29.9, <=24.9 vs >=30, and 25-29.9 vs >=30 respectively.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-cgis-resp15-pl-int.sas:t-cgis-resp15-pl-int-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 14JUL2025

2.6.2.1 .2 .2 Subgruppenanalysen

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Summary of Clinical Global Impression - Severity (CGI-S) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Age Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Age Group (years) = 18-24

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=39)	Zuranolone (N =37)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	37	36
Day 3		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	11 (29.7)	17 (47.2)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	0	0
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.533
95% CI for the RR		(0.847, 2.774)
p-value for RR		0.1580
Day 8		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	14 (37.8)	27 (75.0)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	0	0
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.823
95% CI for the RR		(1.179, 2.818)
p-value for RR		0.0069

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline CGI-S total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing CGI-S score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a CGI-S response (1.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-7) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

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Summary of Clinical Global Impression - Severity (CGI-S) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Age Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Age Group (years) = 18-24

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=39)	Zuranolone (N =37)
Day 15		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	17 (45.9)	27 (75.0)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	0	0
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.489
95% CI for the RR		(1.023, 2.168)
p-value for RR		0.0378
Day 21		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	18 (48.6)	27 (75.0)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	2 (5.4)	2 (5.6)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.371
95% CI for the RR		(0.926, 2.031)
p-value for RR		0.1148

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline CGI-S total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing CGI-S score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a CGI-S response (1.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-7) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-cgis-resp15-pl-by.sas:t-cgis-resp15-pl-by-age-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Clinical Global Impression - Severity (CGI-S) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Age Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Age Group (years) = 18-24

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=39)	Zuranolone (N =37)
Day 45		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	20 (54.1)	25 (69.4)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	2 (5.4)	2 (5.6)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.117
95% CI for the RR		(0.779, 1.601)
p-value for RR		0.5475

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline CGI-S total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing CGI-S score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a CGI-S response (1.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-7) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-cgis-resp15-pl-by.sas:t-cgis-resp15-pl-by-age-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Clinical Global Impression - Severity (CGI-S) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Age Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Age Group (years) = 25-45

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=138)	Zuranolone (N =139)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	136	138
Day 3		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	23 (16.9)	40 (29.0)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	3 (2.2)	2 (1.4)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.633
95% CI for the RR		(1.050, 2.538)
p-value for RR		0.0294
Day 8		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	47 (34.6)	69 (50.0)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	4 (2.9)	6 (4.3)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.385
95% CI for the RR		(1.049, 1.828)
p-value for RR		0.0216

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline CGI-S total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing CGI-S score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a CGI-S response (1.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-7) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-cgis-resp15-pl-by.sas:t-cgis-resp15-pl-by-age-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Clinical Global Impression - Severity (CGI-S) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Age Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Age Group (years) = 25-45

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=138)	Zuranolone (N =139)
Day 15		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	63 (46.3)	85 (61.6)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	10 (7.4)	7 (5.1)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.290
95% CI for the RR		(1.034, 1.611)
p-value for RR		0.0243
Day 21		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	65 (47.8)	86 (62.3)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	15 (11.0)	14 (10.1)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.267
95% CI for the RR		(1.025, 1.566)
p-value for RR		0.0289

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline CGI-S total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing CGI-S score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a CGI-S response (1.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-7) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-cgis-resp15-pl-by.sas:t-cgis-resp15-pl-by-age-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Clinical Global Impression - Severity (CGI-S) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Age Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Age Group (years) = 25-45

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=138)	Zuranolone (N =139)
Day 45		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	71 (52.2)	95 (68.8)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	18 (13.2)	15 (10.9)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.287
95% CI for the RR		(1.060, 1.563)
p-value for RR		0.0109

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline CGI-S total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing CGI-S score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a CGI-S response (1.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-7) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-cgis-resp15-pl-by.sas:t-cgis-resp15-pl-by-age-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

2.6.2.1 .2 .2 .2 Schwere der Erkrankung

Summary of Clinical Global Impression - Severity (CGI-S) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score Category < 28 (Median of Baseline HAM-D Total Score)

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=54)	Zuranolone (N =63)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	54	63
Day 3		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	10 (18.5)	17 (27.0)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	0	2 (3.2)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.395
95% CI for the RR		(0.722, 2.695)
p-value for RR		0.3220
Day 8		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	18 (33.3)	29 (46.0)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	0	2 (3.2)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.313
95% CI for the RR		(0.854, 2.016)
p-value for RR		0.2143

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline CGI-S total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing CGI-S score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a CGI-S response (1.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-7) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-cgis-resp15-pl-by.sas:t-cgis-resp15-pl-by-hamd-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Clinical Global Impression - Severity (CGI-S) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score Category < 28 (Median of Baseline HAM-D Total Score)

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=54)	Zuranolone (N =63)
Day 15		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	26 (48.1)	35 (55.6)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	2 (3.7)	3 (4.8)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.137
95% CI for the RR		(0.813, 1.589)
p-value for RR		0.4529
Day 21		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	24 (44.4)	37 (58.7)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	5 (9.3)	4 (6.3)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.314
95% CI for the RR		(0.928, 1.861)
p-value for RR		0.1242

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline CGI-S total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing CGI-S score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a CGI-S response (1.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-7) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-cgis-resp15-pl-by.sas:t-cgis-resp15-pl-by-hamd-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Clinical Global Impression - Severity (CGI-S) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score Category < 28 (Median of Baseline HAM-D Total Score)

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=54)	Zuranolone (N =63)
Day 45		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	26 (48.1)	43 (68.3)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	6 (11.1)	5 (7.9)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.389
95% CI for the RR		(1.024, 1.885)
p-value for RR		0.0348

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline CGI-S total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing CGI-S score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a CGI-S response (1.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-7) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-cgis-resp15-pl-by.sas:t-cgis-resp15-pl-by-hamd-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Clinical Global Impression - Severity (CGI-S) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score Category >= 28 (Median of Baseline HAM-D Total Score)

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=119)	Zuranolone (N =111)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	119	111
Day 3		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	24 (20.2)	40 (36.0)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	3 (2.5)	0
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.773
95% CI for the RR		(1.159, 2.711)
p-value for RR		0.0082
Day 8		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	43 (36.1)	67 (60.4)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	4 (3.4)	4 (3.6)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.635
95% CI for the RR		(1.237, 2.161)
p-value for RR		0.0005

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline CGI-S total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing CGI-S score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a CGI-S response (1.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-7) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-cgis-resp15-pl-by.sas:t-cgis-resp15-pl-by-hamd-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Clinical Global Impression - Severity (CGI-S) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score Category >= 28 (Median of Baseline HAM-D Total Score)

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=119)	Zuranolone (N =111)
Day 15		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	54 (45.4)	77 (69.4)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	8 (6.7)	4 (3.6)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.483
95% CI for the RR		(1.178, 1.868)
p-value for RR		0.0008
Day 21		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	59 (49.6)	76 (68.5)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	12 (10.1)	12 (10.8)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.335
95% CI for the RR		(1.075, 1.659)
p-value for RR		0.0091

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline CGI-S total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing CGI-S score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a CGI-S response (1.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-7) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-cgis-resp15-pl-by.sas:t-cgis-resp15-pl-by-hamd-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Clinical Global Impression - Severity (CGI-S) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score Category >= 28 (Median of Baseline HAM-D Total Score)

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=119)	Zuranolone (N =111)
Day 45		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	65 (54.6)	77 (69.4)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	14 (11.8)	12 (10.8)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.226
95% CI for the RR		(1.002, 1.501)
p-value for RR		0.0481

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline CGI-S total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing CGI-S score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a CGI-S response (1.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-7) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-cgis-resp15-pl-by.sas:t-cgis-resp15-pl-by-hamd-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

2.6.2.1 .2 .2 .3 Abstammung

Summary of Clinical Global Impression - Severity (CGI-S) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Race Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 1 of 6

Race Group = Black or African American

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=53)	Zuranolone (N =57)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	50	56
Day 3		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	11 (22.0)	18 (32.1)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	2 (4.0)	0
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.491
95% CI for the RR		(0.829, 2.682)
p-value for RR		0.1828
Day 8		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	20 (40.0)	30 (53.6)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	3 (6.0)	2 (3.6)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.360
95% CI for the RR		(0.907, 2.040)
p-value for RR		0.1367

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline CGI-S total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing CGI-S score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a CGI-S response (1.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-7) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-cgis-resp15-pl-by.sas:t-cgis-resp15-pl-by-race-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Clinical Global Impression - Severity (CGI-S) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Race Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 2 of 6

Race Group = Black or African American

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=53)	Zuranolone (N =57)
Day 15		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	24 (48.0)	34 (60.7)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	5 (10.0)	3 (5.4)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.229
95% CI for the RR		(0.861, 1.755)
p-value for RR		0.2550
Day 21		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	25 (50.0)	31 (55.4)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	8 (16.0)	8 (14.3)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.105
95% CI for the RR		(0.787, 1.553)
p-value for RR		0.5634

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline CGI-S total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing CGI-S score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a CGI-S response (1.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-7) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-cgis-resp15-pl-by.sas:t-cgis-resp15-pl-by-race-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Clinical Global Impression - Severity (CGI-S) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Race Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 3 of 6

Race Group = Black or African American

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=53)	Zuranolone (N =57)
Day 45		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	24 (48.0)	38 (67.9)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	7 (14.0)	4 (7.1)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.392
95% CI for the RR		(0.999, 1.940)
p-value for RR		0.0510

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline CGI-S total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing CGI-S score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a CGI-S response (1.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-7) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-cgis-resp15-pl-by.sas:t-cgis-resp15-pl-by-race-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Clinical Global Impression - Severity (CGI-S) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Race Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Race Group = White

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=110)	Zuranolone (N =113)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	109	112
Day 3		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	20 (18.3)	37 (33.0)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	1 (0.9)	2 (1.8)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.750
95% CI for the RR		(1.098, 2.789)
p-value for RR		0.0186
Day 8		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	38 (34.9)	64 (57.1)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	0	4 (3.6)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.610
95% CI for the RR		(1.199, 2.163)
p-value for RR		0.0016

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline CGI-S total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing CGI-S score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a CGI-S response (1.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-7) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-cgis-resp15-pl-by.sas:t-cgis-resp15-pl-by-race-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Clinical Global Impression - Severity (CGI-S) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Race Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 5 of 6

Race Group = White

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=110)	Zuranolone (N =113)
Day 15		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	52 (47.7)	76 (67.9)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	4 (3.7)	4 (3.6)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.397
95% CI for the RR		(1.108, 1.761)
p-value for RR		0.0047
Day 21		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	54 (49.5)	79 (70.5)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	8 (7.3)	8 (7.1)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.398
95% CI for the RR		(1.124, 1.739)
p-value for RR		0.0026

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline CGI-S total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing CGI-S score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a CGI-S response (1.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-7) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-cgis-resp15-pl-by.sas:t-cgis-resp15-pl-by-race-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Clinical Global Impression - Severity (CGI-S) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Race Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Race Group = White

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=110)	Zuranolone (N =113)
Day 45		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	61 (56.0)	78 (69.6)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	12 (11.0)	12 (10.7)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.221
95% CI for the RR		(1.000, 1.491)
p-value for RR		0.0501

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline CGI-S total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing CGI-S score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a CGI-S response (1.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-7) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-cgis-resp15-pl-by.sas:t-cgis-resp15-pl-by-race-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

2.6.2.1 .2 .2 .4 Antidepressiva-Nutzung

Summary of Clinical Global Impression - Severity (CGI-S) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Baseline Antidepressant Use: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 1 of 6

Antidepressant Use at Baseline = Yes

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=28)	Zuranolone (N =31)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	28	31
Day 3		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	6 (21.4)	7 (22.6)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	1 (3.6)	1 (3.2)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.852
95% CI for the RR		(0.344, 2.110)
p-value for RR		0.7292
Day 8		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	10 (35.7)	17 (54.8)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	0	1 (3.2)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.278
95% CI for the RR		(0.713, 2.290)
p-value for RR		0.4099

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for baseline CGI-S total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing CGI-S score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a CGI-S response (1.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-7) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-cgis-resp15-pl-by.sas:t-cgis-resp15-pl-by-adt-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Clinical Global Impression - Severity (CGI-S) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Baseline Antidepressant Use: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 2 of 6

Antidepressant Use at Baseline = Yes

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=28)	Zuranolone (N =31)
Day 15		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	14 (50.0)	20 (64.5)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	0	1 (3.2)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.124
95% CI for the RR		(0.702, 1.799)
p-value for RR		0.6275
Day 21		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	13 (46.4)	21 (67.7)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	2 (7.1)	2 (6.5)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.303
95% CI for the RR		(0.807, 2.104)
p-value for RR		0.2794

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for baseline CGI-S total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing CGI-S score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a CGI-S response (1.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-7) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-cgis-resp15-pl-by.sas:t-cgis-resp15-pl-by-adt-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Clinical Global Impression - Severity (CGI-S) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Baseline Antidepressant Use: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 3 of 6

Antidepressant Use at Baseline = Yes

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=28)	Zuranolone (N =31)
Day 45		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	12 (42.9)	20 (64.5)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	4 (14.3)	1 (3.2)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.373
95% CI for the RR		(0.846, 2.226)
p-value for RR		0.1991

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for baseline CGI-S total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing CGI-S score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a CGI-S response (1.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-7) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-cgis-resp15-pl-by.sas:t-cgis-resp15-pl-by-adt-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Clinical Global Impression - Severity (CGI-S) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Baseline Antidepressant Use: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 4 of 6

Antidepressant Use at Baseline = No

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=149)	Zuranolone (N =145)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	145	143
Day 3		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	28 (19.3)	50 (35.0)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	2 (1.4)	1 (0.7)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.790
95% CI for the RR		(1.216, 2.635)
p-value for RR		0.0032
Day 8		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	51 (35.2)	79 (55.2)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	4 (2.8)	5 (3.5)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.548
95% CI for the RR		(1.196, 2.004)
p-value for RR		0.0009

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for baseline CGI-S total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing CGI-S score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a CGI-S response (1.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-7) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-cgis-resp15-pl-by.sas:t-cgis-resp15-pl-by-adt-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Clinical Global Impression - Severity (CGI-S) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Baseline Antidepressant Use: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Antidepressant Use at Baseline = No

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=149)	Zuranolone (N =145)
Day 15		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	66 (45.5)	92 (64.3)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	10 (6.9)	6 (4.2)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.389
95% CI for the RR		(1.125, 1.714)
p-value for RR		0.0022
Day 21		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	70 (48.3)	92 (64.3)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	15 (10.3)	14 (9.8)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.309
95% CI for the RR		(1.070, 1.601)
p-value for RR		0.0089

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for baseline CGI-S total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing CGI-S score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a CGI-S response (1.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-7) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-cgis-resp15-pl-by.sas:t-cgis-resp15-pl-by-adt-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Clinical Global Impression - Severity (CGI-S) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Baseline Antidepressant Use: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Antidepressant Use at Baseline = No

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=149)	Zuranolone (N =145)
Day 45		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	79 (54.5)	100 (69.9)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	16 (11.0)	16 (11.2)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.261
95% CI for the RR		(1.053, 1.509)
p-value for RR		0.0116

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for baseline CGI-S total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing CGI-S score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a CGI-S response (1.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-7) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-cgis-resp15-pl-by.sas:t-cgis-resp15-pl-by-adt-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

2.6.2.1 .2 .2 .5 BMI

Summary of Clinical Global Impression - Severity (CGI-S) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Baseline BMI (kg/m^2) Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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BMI (kg/m2) Group 2 = <=24.9

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=43)	Zuranolone (N =33)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	43	33
Day 3		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	12 (27.9)	11 (33.3)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	2 (4.7)	0
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.221
95% CI for the RR		(0.651, 2.289)
p-value for RR		0.5335
Day 8		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	18 (41.9)	14 (42.4)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	1 (2.3)	2 (6.1)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.022
95% CI for the RR		(0.634, 1.650)
p-value for RR		0.9277

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline CGI-S total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing CGI-S score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a CGI-S response (1.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-7) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-cgis-resp15-pl-by.sas:t-cgis-resp15-pl-by-bmi-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Clinical Global Impression - Severity (CGI-S) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Baseline BMI (kg/m^2) Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

BMI (kg/m2) Group 2 = <=24.9

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=43)	Zuranolone (N =33)
Day 15		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	22 (51.2)	18 (54.5)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	2 (4.7)	2 (6.1)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.038
95% CI for the RR		(0.694, 1.555)
p-value for RR		0.8548
Day 21		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	20 (46.5)	22 (66.7)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	6 (14.0)	5 (15.2)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.382
95% CI for the RR		(0.935, 2.041)
p-value for RR		0.1043

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline CGI-S total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing CGI-S score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a CGI-S response (1.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-7) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-cgis-resp15-pl-by.sas:t-cgis-resp15-pl-by-bmi-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Clinical Global Impression - Severity (CGI-S) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Baseline BMI (kg/m^2) Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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BMI (kg/m2) Group 2 = <=24.9

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=43)	Zuranolone (N =33)
Day 45		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	24 (55.8)	20 (60.6)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	3 (7.0)	6 (18.2)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.031
95% CI for the RR		(0.712, 1.492)
p-value for RR		0.8715

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline CGI-S total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing CGI-S score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a CGI-S response (1.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-7) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-cgis-resp15-pl-by.sas:t-cgis-resp15-pl-by-bmi-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Clinical Global Impression - Severity (CGI-S) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Baseline BMI (kg/m^2) Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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BMI (kg/m2) Group 2 = 25-29.9

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=54)	Zuranolone (N =45)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	54	45
Day 3		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	5 (9.3)	19 (42.2)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	0	1 (2.2)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		4.497
95% CI for the RR		(1.859, 10.879)
p-value for RR		0.0009
Day 8		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	15 (27.8)	31 (68.9)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	2 (3.7)	2 (4.4)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		2.453
95% CI for the RR		(1.543, 3.898)
p-value for RR		0.0001

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline CGI-S total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing CGI-S score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a CGI-S response (1.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-7) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-cgis-resp15-pl-by.sas:t-cgis-resp15-pl-by-bmi-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Clinical Global Impression - Severity (CGI-S) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Baseline BMI (kg/m^2) Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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BMI (kg/m2) Group 2 = 25-29.9

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=54)	Zuranolone (N =45)
Day 15		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	23 (42.6)	32 (71.1)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	4 (7.4)	2 (4.4)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.662
95% CI for the RR		(1.165, 2.372)
p-value for RR		0.0051
Day 21		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	28 (51.9)	34 (75.6)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	6 (11.1)	3 (6.7)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.490
95% CI for the RR		(1.095, 2.028)
p-value for RR		0.0113

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline CGI-S total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing CGI-S score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a CGI-S response (1.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-7) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-cgis-resp15-pl-by.sas:t-cgis-resp15-pl-by-bmi-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Clinical Global Impression - Severity (CGI-S) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Baseline BMI (kg/m^2) Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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BMI (kg/m2) Group 2 = 25-29.9

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=54)	Zuranolone (N =45)
Day 45		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	33 (61.1)	35 (77.8)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	6 (11.1)	5 (11.1)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.280
95% CI for the RR		(0.979, 1.673)
p-value for RR		0.0712

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline CGI-S total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing CGI-S score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a CGI-S response (1.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-7) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-cgis-resp15-pl-by.sas:t-cgis-resp15-pl-by-bmi-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Clinical Global Impression - Severity (CGI-S) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Baseline BMI (kg/m^2) Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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BMI (kg/m2) Group 2 = >=30

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=76)	Zuranolone (N =95)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	76	95
Day 3		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	17 (22.4)	27 (28.4)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	1 (1.3)	1 (1.1)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.186
95% CI for the RR		(0.716, 1.963)
p-value for RR		0.5078
Day 8		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	28 (36.8)	51 (53.7)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	1 (1.3)	2 (2.1)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.348
95% CI for the RR		(0.956, 1.900)
p-value for RR		0.0881

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline CGI-S total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing CGI-S score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a CGI-S response (1.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-7) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-cgis-resp15-pl-by.sas:t-cgis-resp15-pl-by-bmi-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Clinical Global Impression - Severity (CGI-S) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Baseline BMI (kg/m^2) Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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BMI (kg/m2) Group 2 = >=30

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=76)	Zuranolone (N =95)
Day 15		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	35 (46.1)	62 (65.3)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	4 (5.3)	3 (3.2)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.305
95% CI for the RR		(0.991, 1.718)
p-value for RR		0.0577
Day 21		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	35 (46.1)	56 (58.9)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	5 (6.6)	8 (8.4)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.184
95% CI for the RR		(0.902, 1.555)
p-value for RR		0.2244

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline CGI-S total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing CGI-S score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a CGI-S response (1.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-7) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-cgis-resp15-pl-by.sas:t-cgis-resp15-pl-by-bmi-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Clinical Global Impression - Severity (CGI-S) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Baseline BMI (kg/m^2) Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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BMI (kg/m2) Group 2 = >=30

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=76)	Zuranolone (N =95)
Day 45		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	34 (44.7)	64 (67.4)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	11 (14.5)	6 (6.3)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.393
95% CI for the RR		(1.069, 1.815)
p-value for RR		0.0143

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline CGI-S total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing CGI-S score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a CGI-S response (1.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-7) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-cgis-resp15-pl-by.sas:t-cgis-resp15-pl-by-bmi-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

2.6.2.1 .2 .2 .6 Beginn der PPD

Summary of Clinical Global Impression - Severity (CGI-S) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Onset of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 1 of 6

Onset of PPD = 3rd trimester

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=64)	Zuranolone (N =67)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	63	66
Day 3		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	15 (23.8)	30 (45.5)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	2 (3.2)	0
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.898
95% CI for the RR		(1.145, 3.147)
p-value for RR		0.0129
Day 8		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	25 (39.7)	41 (62.1)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	4 (6.3)	2 (3.0)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.558
95% CI for the RR		(1.103, 2.202)
p-value for RR		0.0119

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline CGI-S total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing CGI-S score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a CGI-S response (1.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-7) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-cgis-resp15-pl-by.sas:t-cgis-resp15-pl-by-onset-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Clinical Global Impression - Severity (CGI-S) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Onset of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Onset of PPD = 3rd trimester

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=64)	Zuranolone (N =67)
Day 15		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	30 (47.6)	42 (63.6)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	5 (7.9)	3 (4.5)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.331
95% CI for the RR		(0.975, 1.816)
p-value for RR		0.0715
Day 21		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	31 (49.2)	44 (66.7)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	8 (12.7)	6 (9.1)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.353
95% CI for the RR		(1.005, 1.820)
p-value for RR		0.0460

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline CGI-S total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing CGI-S score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a CGI-S response (1.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-7) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-cgis-resp15-pl-by.sas:t-cgis-resp15-pl-by-onset-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Clinical Global Impression - Severity (CGI-S) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Onset of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Onset of PPD = 3rd trimester

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=64)	Zuranolone (N =67)
Day 45		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	36 (57.1)	49 (74.2)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	9 (14.3)	9 (13.6)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.301
95% CI for the RR		(1.012, 1.673)
p-value for RR		0.0403

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline CGI-S total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing CGI-S score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a CGI-S response (1.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-7) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-cgis-resp15-pl-by.sas:t-cgis-resp15-pl-by-onset-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Clinical Global Impression - Severity (CGI-S) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Onset of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Onset of PPD = Postpartum

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=113)	Zuranolone (N =109)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	110	108
Day 3		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	19 (17.3)	27 (25.0)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	1 (0.9)	2 (1.9)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.364
95% CI for the RR		(0.825, 2.255)
p-value for RR		0.2262
Day 8		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	36 (32.7)	55 (50.9)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	0	4 (3.7)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.459
95% CI for the RR		(1.066, 1.998)
p-value for RR		0.0182

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline CGI-S total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing CGI-S score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a CGI-S response (1.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-7) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-cgis-resp15-pl-by.sas:t-cgis-resp15-pl-by-onset-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Clinical Global Impression - Severity (CGI-S) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Onset of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Onset of PPD = Postpartum

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=113)	Zuranolone (N =109)
Day 15		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	50 (45.5)	70 (64.8)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	5 (4.5)	4 (3.7)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.336
95% CI for the RR		(1.049, 1.703)
p-value for RR		0.0190
Day 21		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	52 (47.3)	69 (63.9)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	9 (8.2)	10 (9.3)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.266
95% CI for the RR		(0.999, 1.605)
p-value for RR		0.0514

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline CGI-S total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing CGI-S score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a CGI-S response (1.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-7) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-cgis-resp15-pl-by.sas:t-cgis-resp15-pl-by-onset-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Clinical Global Impression - Severity (CGI-S) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Onset of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Onset of PPD = Postpartum

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=113)	Zuranolone (N =109)
Day 45		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	55 (50.0)	71 (65.7)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	11 (10.0)	8 (7.4)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.238
95% CI for the RR		(0.988, 1.552)
p-value for RR		0.0638

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline CGI-S total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing CGI-S score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a CGI-S response (1.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-7) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-cgis-resp15-pl-by.sas:t-cgis-resp15-pl-by-onset-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

2.6.2.1 .2 .2 .7 PPD in der Familie

Summary of Clinical Global Impression - Severity (CGI-S) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Family History of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Family History of PPD = Yes

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=26)	Zuranolone (N =31)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	26	31
Day 3		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	2 (7.7)	8 (25.8)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	1 (3.8)	0
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		2.691
95% CI for the RR		(0.552, 13.122)
p-value for RR		0.2208
Day 8		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	10 (38.5)	14 (45.2)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	1 (3.8)	0
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.091
95% CI for the RR		(0.541, 2.202)
p-value for RR		0.8071

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline CGI-S total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing CGI-S score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a CGI-S response (1.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-7) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-cgis-resp15-pl-by.sas:t-cgis-resp15-pl-by-fhist-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Clinical Global Impression - Severity (CGI-S) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Family History of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Family History of PPD = Yes

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=26)	Zuranolone (N =31)
Day 15		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	12 (46.2)	19 (61.3)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	3 (11.5)	1 (3.2)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.373
95% CI for the RR		(0.842, 2.239)
p-value for RR		0.2033
Day 21		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	15 (57.7)	23 (74.2)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	3 (11.5)	1 (3.2)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.366
95% CI for the RR		(0.923, 2.020)
p-value for RR		0.1186

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline CGI-S total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing CGI-S score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a CGI-S response (1.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-7) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-cgis-resp15-pl-by.sas:t-cgis-resp15-pl-by-fhist-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Clinical Global Impression - Severity (CGI-S) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Family History of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Family History of PPD = Yes

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=26)	Zuranolone (N =31)
Day 45		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	16 (61.5)	20 (64.5)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	4 (15.4)	2 (6.5)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.074
95% CI for the RR		(0.700, 1.646)
p-value for RR		0.7443

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline CGI-S total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing CGI-S score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a CGI-S response (1.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-7) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-cgis-resp15-pl-by.sas:t-cgis-resp15-pl-by-fhist-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Clinical Global Impression - Severity (CGI-S) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Family History of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Family History of PPD = No

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=151)	Zuranolone (N =145)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	147	143
Day 3		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	32 (21.8)	49 (34.3)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	2 (1.4)	2 (1.4)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.487
95% CI for the RR		(1.034, 2.139)
p-value for RR		0.0325
Day 8		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	51 (34.7)	82 (57.3)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	3 (2.0)	6 (4.2)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.561
95% CI for the RR		(1.207, 2.018)
p-value for RR		0.0007

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline CGI-S total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing CGI-S score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a CGI-S response (1.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-7) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-cgis-resp15-pl-by.sas:t-cgis-resp15-pl-by-fhist-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Clinical Global Impression - Severity (CGI-S) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Family History of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Family History of PPD = No

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=151)	Zuranolone (N =145)
Day 15		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	68 (46.3)	93 (65.0)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	7 (4.8)	6 (4.2)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.328
95% CI for the RR		(1.078, 1.636)
p-value for RR		0.0076
Day 21		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	68 (46.3)	90 (62.9)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	14 (9.5)	15 (10.5)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.285
95% CI for the RR		(1.043, 1.583)
p-value for RR		0.0183

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline CGI-S total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing CGI-S score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a CGI-S response (1.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-7) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-cgis-resp15-pl-by.sas:t-cgis-resp15-pl-by-fhist-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Clinical Global Impression - Severity (CGI-S) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Family History of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Family History of PPD = No

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=151)	Zuranolone (N =145)
Day 45		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	75 (51.0)	100 (69.9)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	16 (10.9)	15 (10.5)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.296
95% CI for the RR		(1.075, 1.563)
p-value for RR		0.0066

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline CGI-S total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing CGI-S score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a CGI-S response (1.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-7) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-cgis-resp15-pl-by.sas:t-cgis-resp15-pl-by-fhist-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

2.6.2.1 .2 .2 .8 PPD in der Anamnese

Summary of Clinical Global Impression - Severity (CGI-S) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by History of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 1 of 6

History of PPD = 1st Episode

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=150)	Zuranolone (N =149)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	146	147
Day 3		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	28 (19.2)	48 (32.7)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	2 (1.4)	2 (1.4)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.623
95% CI for the RR		(1.096, 2.403)
p-value for RR		0.0155
Day 8		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	54 (37.0)	80 (54.4)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	3 (2.1)	6 (4.1)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.412
95% CI for the RR		(1.099, 1.812)
p-value for RR		0.0069

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline CGI-S total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with exchangeable covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing CGI-S score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a CGI-S response (1.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-7) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-cgis-resp15-pl-by.sas:t-cgis-resp15-pl-by-hist-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Clinical Global Impression - Severity (CGI-S) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by History of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 2 of 6

History of PPD = 1st Episode

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=150)	Zuranolone (N =149)
Day 15		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	71 (48.6)	94 (63.9)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	8 (5.5)	7 (4.8)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.271
95% CI for the RR		(1.038, 1.556)
p-value for RR		0.0203
Day 21		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	71 (48.6)	96 (65.3)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	15 (10.3)	14 (9.5)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.304
95% CI for the RR		(1.067, 1.595)
p-value for RR		0.0097

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline CGI-S total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with exchangeable covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing CGI-S score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a CGI-S response (1.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-7) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-cgis-resp15-pl-by.sas:t-cgis-resp15-pl-by-hist-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Clinical Global Impression - Severity (CGI-S) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by History of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 3 of 6

History of PPD = 1st Episode

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=150)	Zuranolone (N =149)
Day 45		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	80 (54.8)	102 (69.4)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	17 (11.6)	15 (10.2)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.230
95% CI for the RR		(1.027, 1.472)
p-value for RR		0.0244

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline CGI-S total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with exchangeable covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing CGI-S score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a CGI-S response (1.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-7) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-cgis-resp15-pl-by.sas:t-cgis-resp15-pl-by-hist-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Clinical Global Impression - Severity (CGI-S) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by History of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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History of PPD = Recurrent Episode

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=27)	Zuranolone (N =27)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	27	27
Day 3		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	6 (22.2)	9 (33.3)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	1 (3.7)	0
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.610
95% CI for the RR		(0.612, 4.234)
p-value for RR		0.3344
Day 8		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	7 (25.9)	16 (59.3)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	1 (3.7)	0
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		2.294
95% CI for the RR		(1.088, 4.833)
p-value for RR		0.0291

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline CGI-S total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with exchangeable covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing CGI-S score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a CGI-S response (1.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-7) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-cgis-resp15-pl-by.sas:t-cgis-resp15-pl-by-hist-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Clinical Global Impression - Severity (CGI-S) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by History of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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History of PPD = Recurrent Episode

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=27)	Zuranolone (N =27)
Day 15		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	9 (33.3)	18 (66.7)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	2 (7.4)	0
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.889
95% CI for the RR		(1.049, 3.401)
p-value for RR		0.0341
Day 21		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	12 (44.4)	17 (63.0)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	2 (7.4)	2 (7.4)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.435
95% CI for the RR		(0.862, 2.387)
p-value for RR		0.1647

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline CGI-S total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with exchangeable covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing CGI-S score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a CGI-S response (1.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-7) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-cgis-resp15-pl-by.sas:t-cgis-resp15-pl-by-hist-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Clinical Global Impression - Severity (CGI-S) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by History of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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History of PPD = Recurrent Episode

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=27)	Zuranolone (N =27)
Day 45		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	11 (40.7)	18 (66.7)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	3 (11.1)	2 (7.4)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.580
95% CI for the RR		(0.948, 2.634)
p-value for RR		0.0795

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline CGI-S total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with exchangeable covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing CGI-S score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a CGI-S response (1.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-7) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-cgis-resp15-pl-by.sas:t-cgis-resp15-pl-by-hist-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

2.6.2.1 .2 .2 .9 Depression mit Angst

Summary of Clinical Global Impression - Severity (CGI-S) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score): Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 1 of 6

Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score) = <20

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=29)	Zuranolone (N =34)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	29	34
Day 3		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	3 (10.3)	11 (32.4)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	1 (3.4)	1 (2.9)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		3.121
95% CI for the RR		(0.927, 10.510)
p-value for RR		0.0662
Day 8		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	7 (24.1)	17 (50.0)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	1 (3.4)	2 (5.9)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.928
95% CI for the RR		(0.978, 3.801)
p-value for RR		0.0580

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline CGI-S total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing CGI-S score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a CGI-S response (1.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-7) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-cgis-resp15-pl-by.sas:t-cgis-resp15-pl-by-hama-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Clinical Global Impression - Severity (CGI-S) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score): Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score) = <20

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=29)	Zuranolone (N =34)
Day 15		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	17 (58.6)	21 (61.8)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	1 (3.4)	2 (5.9)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.982
95% CI for the RR		(0.661, 1.458)
p-value for RR		0.9283
Day 21		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	16 (55.2)	25 (73.5)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	3 (10.3)	1 (2.9)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.271
95% CI for the RR		(0.857, 1.885)
p-value for RR		0.2335

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline CGI-S total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing CGI-S score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a CGI-S response (1.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-7) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-cgis-resp15-pl-by.sas:t-cgis-resp15-pl-by-hama-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Clinical Global Impression - Severity (CGI-S) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score): Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score) = <20

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=29)	Zuranolone (N =34)
Day 45		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	19 (65.5)	23 (67.6)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	1 (3.4)	3 (8.8)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.995
95% CI for the RR		(0.690, 1.434)
p-value for RR		0.9783

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline CGI-S total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing CGI-S score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a CGI-S response (1.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-7) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-cgis-resp15-pl-by.sas:t-cgis-resp15-pl-by-hama-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Clinical Global Impression - Severity (CGI-S) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score): Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score) = >=20

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=144)	Zuranolone (N =140)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	144	140
Day 3		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	31 (21.5)	46 (32.9)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	2 (1.4)	1 (0.7)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.478
95% CI for the RR		(1.012, 2.159)
p-value for RR		0.0433
Day 8		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	54 (37.5)	79 (56.4)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	3 (2.1)	4 (2.9)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.457
95% CI for the RR		(1.135, 1.872)
p-value for RR		0.0032

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline CGI-S total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing CGI-S score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a CGI-S response (1.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-7) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-cgis-resp15-pl-by.sas:t-cgis-resp15-pl-by-hama-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Clinical Global Impression - Severity (CGI-S) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score): Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score) = >=20

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=144)	Zuranolone (N =140)
Day 15		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	63 (43.8)	91 (65.0)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	9 (6.3)	5 (3.6)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.439
95% CI for the RR		(1.158, 1.789)
p-value for RR		0.0010
Day 21		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	67 (46.5)	88 (62.9)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	14 (9.7)	15 (10.7)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.308
95% CI for the RR		(1.062, 1.612)
p-value for RR		0.0116

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline CGI-S total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing CGI-S score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a CGI-S response (1.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-7) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-cgis-resp15-pl-by.sas:t-cgis-resp15-pl-by-hama-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Clinical Global Impression - Severity (CGI-S) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score): Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score) = >=20

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=144)	Zuranolone (N =140)
Day 45		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	72 (50.0)	97 (69.3)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	19 (13.2)	14 (10.0)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.342
95% CI for the RR		(1.110, 1.623)
p-value for RR		0.0023

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline CGI-S total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing CGI-S score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a CGI-S response (1.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-7) or greater reduction in total score from baseline). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

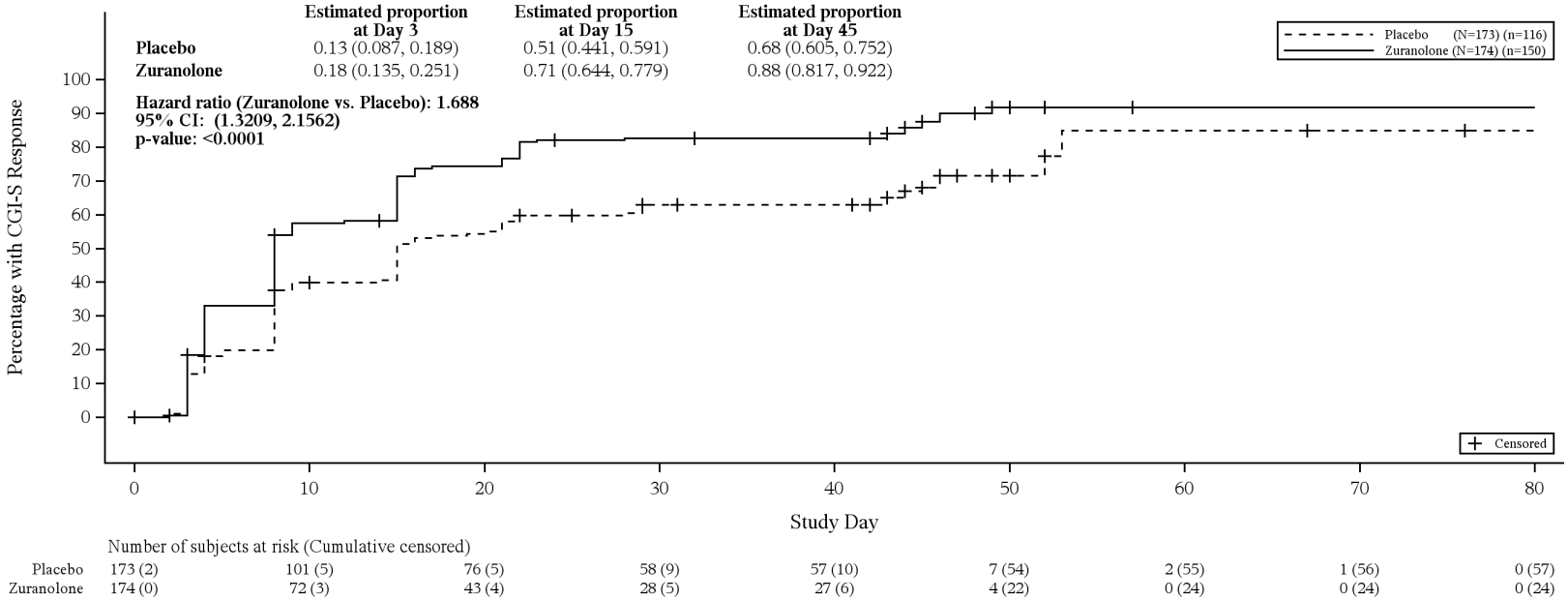
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-cgis-resp15-pl-by.sas:t-cgis-resp15-pl-by-hama-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

2.6.2.2 TTE-Analysen

2.6.2.2 .1 ITT-Population

Kaplan-Meier Plot for Time to First Clinical Global Impression - Severity (CGI-S) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline): Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Abbreviations: N=number of evaluable subjects; n=number of subjects with response.
NOTE 1: Subjects with non-missing CGI-S score at Baseline are included in the analysis. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.
NOTE 2: CGI-S response is defined as 1.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-7) or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.
NOTE 3: The estimated proportion of subjects with event are based on Kaplan-Meier product limit method. Hazard ratio, 95% confidence interval and p-value are based on Cox proportional hazard model adjusted for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline CGI-S score, study, and treatment.
Source: biib125/v_a/amnog_kmplots/f-cgis-resp15-tte-pl-ovr.sas:f-cgis-resp15-tte-pl-ovr-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 16DEC2025

Summary of Time to First Clinical Global Impression - Severity (CGI-S) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline): Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 1 of 1

	Placebo (N=177)	Zuranolone (N=176)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	173	174
Number of subjects with response, n (%) [2]	116 (67.1)	150 (86.2)
Time to first CGI-S response (days) [3]		
25th percentile - Q1 (95% CI)	8.0 (5.0 , 8.0)	4.0 (3.0 , 4.0)
50th percentile - median (95% CI)	15.0 (15.0 , 21.0)	8.0 (8.0 , 9.0)
75th percentile - Q3 (95% CI)	52.0 (45.0, NE)	21.0 (15.0 , 22.0)
HR - Hazard Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo) [4]		1.688
95% CI for the HR		(1.3209 , 2.1562)
p-value for the HR		<0.0001

NOTE 1: CGI-S response is defined as 1.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-7) or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing CGI-S score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a CGI-S response. The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

[3] Kaplan-Meier estimates. NE=not estimable.

[4] From Cox proportional hazards model with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline CGI-S score, study, and treatment.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-cgis-resp15-tte-pl-ovr.sas:t-cgis-resp15-tte-pl-ovr-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 14JUL2025

2.6.2.2 .2 Subgruppen

2.6.2.2 .2 .1 Interaktionstest

Summary of Time to First Clinical Global Impression - Severity (CGI-S) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline): Treatment by Subgroup Interaction: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Subgroup Subgroup Category	Placebo (N=177)	Zuranolone (N=176)	p-value for Treatment by Subgroup Interaction Test
Number of evaluable subjects	173	174	
Number of subjects with response, n (%)	116 (67.1)	150 (86.2)	
Age Group (years)			
18 - 24, n / N (%)	25/37 (67.6)	32/36 (88.9)	0.2448
25 - 45, n / N (%)	91/136 (66.9)	118/138 (85.5)	
Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score Category, by median of baseline HAMD-17 total score			
<28, n / N (%)	34/54 (63.0)	51/63 (81.0)	0.3632
>=28, n / N (%)	82/119 (68.9)	99/111 (89.2)	
Race Group (Black or African American, White)			
Black or African American, n / N (%)	31/50 (62.0)	48/56 (85.7)	0.4036
White, n / N (%)	77/109 (70.6)	97/112 (86.6)	
Antidepressant Use at Baseline			
Yes, n / N (%)	19/28 (67.9)	24/31 (77.4)	0.4126
No, n / N (%)	97/145 (66.9)	126/143 (88.1)	

NOTE 1: p-value is based on the Cox proportional hazards model with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline CGI-S score, study, treatment, subgroup, and subgroup-by-treatment interaction. NA indicates criteria not met for subgroup/interaction analysis.
NOTE 2: CGI-S response is defined as 1.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-7) or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.
NOTE 3: n / N (%) = number of evaluable subjects with response in the subgroup / number of evaluable subjects in the subgroup and (n / N *100%).
(a), (b), and (c) represent p-values from interaction tests comparing BMI groups: <=24.9 vs 25-29.9, <=24.9 vs >=30, and 25-29.9 vs >=30 respectively.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-cgis-resp15-tte-pl-int.sas:t-cgis-resp15-tte-pl-int-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 14JUL2025

Summary of Time to First Clinical Global Impression - Severity (CGI-S) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline): Treatment by Subgroup Interaction: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 2 of 2

Subgroup Subgroup Category	Placebo (N=177)	Zuranolone (N=176)	p-value for Treatment by Subgroup Interaction Test
BMI (kg/m^2) Group			
<=24.9, n / N (%)	32/43 (74.4)	28/33 (84.8)	0.0708(a)
25-29.9, n / N (%)	38/54 (70.4)	39/45 (86.7)	0.5920(b)
>=30, n / N (%)	46/76 (60.5)	82/95 (86.3)	0.1246(c)
Onset of PPD			
3rd Trimester, n / N (%)	44/63 (69.8)	61/66 (92.4)	0.4637
Postpartum, n / N (%)	72/110 (65.5)	89/108 (82.4)	
Family History of PPD			
Yes, n / N (%)	19/26 (73.1)	27/31 (87.1)	0.9956
No/Unknown, n / N (%)	97/147 (66.0)	123/143 (86.0)	
History of PPD			
1st Episode, n / N (%)	104/146 (71.2)	128/147 (87.1)	0.4308
Recurrent Episode, n / N (%)	12/27 (44.4)	22/27 (81.5)	
Depression with Elevated Anxiety , by Baseline HAMA Total Score			
<20, n / N (%)	23/29 (79.3)	29/34 (85.3)	0.3858
>=20, n / N (%)	93/144 (64.6)	121/140 (86.4)	

NOTE 1: p-value is based on the Cox proportional hazards model with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline CGI-S score, study, treatment, subgroup, and subgroup-by-treatment interaction. NA indicates criteria not met for subgroup/interaction analysis.
NOTE 2: CGI-S response is defined as 1.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-7) or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.
NOTE 3: n / N (%) = number of evaluable subjects with response in the subgroup / number of evaluable subjects in the subgroup and (n / N *100%).
(a), (b), and (c) represent p-values from interaction tests comparing BMI groups: <=24.9 vs 25-29.9, <=24.9 vs >=30, and 25-29.9 vs >=30 respectively.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-cgis-resp15-tte-pl-int.sas:t-cgis-resp15-tte-pl-int-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 14JUL2025

2.6.2.2 .2 .2 Subgruppenanalysen

2.6.2.2 .2 .2 .1 Alter

Summary of Time to First Clinical Global Impression - Severity (CGI-S) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Age Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Age Group (years) = 18-24

	Placebo (N=39)	Zuranolone (N=37)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	37	36
Number of subjects with response, n (%) [2]	25 (67.6)	32 (88.9)
Time to first CGI-S response (days) [3]		
25th percentile - Q1 (95% CI)	4.0 (3.0 , 9.0)	4.0 (3.0 , 4.0)
50th percentile - median (95% CI)	21.0 (8.0 , 44.0)	8.0 (4.0 , 8.0)
75th percentile - Q3 (95% CI)	NE (22.0, NE)	9.0 (8.0 , 23.0)
HR - Hazard Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo) [4]		1.959
95% CI for the HR		(1.1244 , 3.4119)
p-value for the HR		0.0176

NOTE 1: CGI-S response is defined as 1.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-7) or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing CGI-S score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a CGI-S response. The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

[3] Kaplan-Meier estimates. NE=not estimable.

[4] From Cox proportional hazards model with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline CGI-S score, study, and treatment.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-cgis-resp15-tte-pl-by.sas:t-cgis-resp15-tte-pl-by-age-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Time to First Clinical Global Impression - Severity (CGI-S) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Age Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Age Group (years) = 25-45

	Placebo (N=138)	Zuranolone (N=139)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	136	138
Number of subjects with response, n (%) [2]	91 (66.9)	118 (85.5)
Time to first CGI-S response (days) [3]		
25th percentile - Q1 (95% CI)	8.0 (NE, NE)	4.0 (4.0 , 8.0)
50th percentile - median (95% CI)	15.0 (15.0 , 21.0)	9.0 (8.0 , 15.0)
75th percentile - Q3 (95% CI)	52.0 (44.0, NE)	22.0 (15.0 , 43.0)
HR - Hazard Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo) [4]		1.588
95% CI for the HR		(1.2058 , 2.0925)
p-value for the HR		0.0010

NOTE 1: CGI-S response is defined as 1.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-7) or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing CGI-S score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a CGI-S response. The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

[3] Kaplan-Meier estimates. NE=not estimable.

[4] From Cox proportional hazards model with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline CGI-S score, study, and treatment.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-cgis-resp15-tte-pl-by.sas:t-cgis-resp15-tte-pl-by-age-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

2.6.2.2 .2 .2 .2 Schwere der Erkrankung

Summary of Time to First Clinical Global Impression - Severity (CGI-S) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score Category < 28 (Median of Baseline HAM-D Total Score)

	Placebo (N=54)	Zuranolone (N=63)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	54	63
Number of subjects with response, n (%) [2]	34 (63.0)	51 (81.0)
Time to first CGI-S response (days) [3]		
25th percentile - Q1 (95% CI)	8.0 (4.0 , 8.0)	4.0 (4.0 , 8.0)
50th percentile - median (95% CI)	15.0 (8.0 , 46.0)	15.0 (8.0 , 15.0)
75th percentile - Q3 (95% CI)	53.0 (46.0, NE)	43.0 (22.0, NE)
HR - Hazard Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo) [4]		1.456
95% CI for the HR		(0.9360 , 2.2651)
p-value for the HR		0.0956

NOTE 1: CGI-S response is defined as 1.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-7) or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing CGI-S score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a CGI-S response. The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

[3] Kaplan-Meier estimates. NE=not estimable.

[4] From Cox proportional hazards model with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline CGI-S score, study, and treatment.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-cgis-resp15-tte-pl-by.sas:t-cgis-resp15-tte-pl-by-hamd-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Time to First Clinical Global Impression - Severity (CGI-S) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score Category >= 28 (Median of Baseline HAM-D Total Score)

	Placebo (N=119)	Zuranolone (N=111)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	119	111
Number of subjects with response, n (%) [2]	82 (68.9)	99 (89.2)
Time to first CGI-S response (days) [3]		
25th percentile - Q1 (95% CI)	8.0 (4.0 , 8.0)	4.0 (3.0 , 4.0)
50th percentile - median (95% CI)	15.0 (14.0 , 21.0)	8.0 (NE, NE)
75th percentile - Q3 (95% CI)	52.0 (43.0, NE)	15.0 (15.0 , 21.0)
HR - Hazard Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo) [4]		1.866
95% CI for the HR		(1.3810 , 2.5205)
p-value for the HR		<0.0001

NOTE 1: CGI-S response is defined as 1.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-7) or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing CGI-S score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a CGI-S response. The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

[3] Kaplan-Meier estimates. NE=not estimable.

[4] From Cox proportional hazards model with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline CGI-S score, study, and treatment.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-cgis-resp15-tte-pl-by.sas:t-cgis-resp15-tte-pl-by-hamd-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

2.6.2.2 .2 .2 .3 Abstammung

Summary of Time to First Clinical Global Impression - Severity (CGI-S) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Race Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 1 of 2

Race Group = Black or African American

	Placebo (N=53)	Zuranolone (N=57)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	50	56
Number of subjects with response, n (%) [2]	31 (62.0)	48 (85.7)
Time to first CGI-S response (days) [3]		
25th percentile - Q1 (95% CI)	8.0 (3.0 , 8.0)	4.0 (3.0 , 8.0)
50th percentile - median (95% CI)	15.0 (8.0 , 16.0)	9.0 (8.0 , 15.0)
75th percentile - Q3 (95% CI)	NE (15.0, NE)	22.0 (15.0 , 45.0)
HR - Hazard Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo) [4]		1.419
95% CI for the HR		(0.8976 , 2.2444)
p-value for the HR		0.1342

NOTE 1: CGI-S response is defined as 1.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-7) or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing CGI-S score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a CGI-S response. The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

[3] Kaplan-Meier estimates. NE=not estimable.

[4] From Cox proportional hazards model with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline CGI-S score, study, and treatment.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-cgis-resp15-tte-pl-by.sas:t-cgis-resp15-tte-pl-by-race-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Time to First Clinical Global Impression - Severity (CGI-S) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Race Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Race Group = White

	Placebo (N=110)	Zuranolone (N=113)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	109	112
Number of subjects with response, n (%) [2]	77 (70.6)	97 (86.6)
Time to first CGI-S response (days) [3]		
25th percentile - Q1 (95% CI)	8.0 (4.0 , 8.0)	4.0 (3.0 , 4.0)
50th percentile - median (95% CI)	16.0 (15.0 , 22.0)	8.0 (8.0 , 9.0)
75th percentile - Q3 (95% CI)	52.0 (44.0, NE)	16.0 (15.0 , 22.0)
HR - Hazard Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo) [4]		1.849
95% CI for the HR		(1.3595 , 2.5153)
p-value for the HR		<0.0001

NOTE 1: CGI-S response is defined as 1.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-7) or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing CGI-S score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a CGI-S response. The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

[3] Kaplan-Meier estimates. NE=not estimable.

[4] From Cox proportional hazards model with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline CGI-S score, study, and treatment.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-cgis-resp15-tte-pl-by.sas:t-cgis-resp15-tte-pl-by-race-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

2.6.2.2 .2 .2 .4 Antidepressiva-Nutzung

Summary of Time to First Clinical Global Impression - Severity (CGI-S) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Baseline Antidepressant Use: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Antidepressant Use at Baseline = Yes

	Placebo (N=28)	Zuranolone (N=31)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	28	31
Number of subjects with response, n (%) [2]	19 (67.9)	24 (77.4)
Time to first CGI-S response (days) [3]		
25th percentile - Q1 (95% CI)	8.0 (3.0 , 8.0)	8.0 (3.0 , 8.0)
50th percentile - median (95% CI)	16.5 (8.0, NE)	8.0 (8.0 , 15.0)
75th percentile - Q3 (95% CI)	53.0 (21.0, NE)	22.0 (15.0, NE)
HR - Hazard Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo) [4]		1.327
95% CI for the HR		(0.7140 , 2.4666)
p-value for the HR		0.3708

NOTE 1: CGI-S response is defined as 1.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-7) or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing CGI-S score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a CGI-S response. The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

[3] Kaplan-Meier estimates. NE=not estimable.

[4] From Cox proportional hazards model with factors for baseline CGI-S score, study, and treatment.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-cgis-resp15-tte-pl-by.sas:t-cgis-resp15-tte-pl-by-adt-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Time to First Clinical Global Impression - Severity (CGI-S) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Baseline Antidepressant Use: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Antidepressant Use at Baseline = No

	Placebo (N=149)	Zuranolone (N=145)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	145	143
Number of subjects with response, n (%) [2]	97 (66.9)	126 (88.1)
Time to first CGI-S response (days) [3]		
25th percentile - Q1 (95% CI)	8.0 (5.0 , 8.0)	4.0 (3.0 , 4.0)
50th percentile - median (95% CI)	15.0 (15.0 , 21.0)	8.0 (8.0 , 9.0)
75th percentile - Q3 (95% CI)	52.0 (44.0, NE)	17.0 (15.0 , 22.0)
HR - Hazard Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo) [4]		1.777
95% CI for the HR		(1.3599 , 2.3222)
p-value for the HR		<0.0001

NOTE 1: CGI-S response is defined as 1.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-7) or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing CGI-S score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a CGI-S response. The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

[3] Kaplan-Meier estimates. NE=not estimable.

[4] From Cox proportional hazards model with factors for baseline CGI-S score, study, and treatment.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-cgis-resp15-tte-pl-by.sas:t-cgis-resp15-tte-pl-by-adt-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

2.6.2.2 .2 .2 .5 BMI

Summary of Time to First Clinical Global Impression - Severity (CGI-S) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Baseline BMI (kg/m^2) Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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BMI (kg/m^2) Group 2 = <=24.9

	Placebo (N=43)	Zuranolone (N=33)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	43	33
Number of subjects with response, n (%) [2]	32 (74.4)	28 (84.8)
Time to first CGI-S response (days) [3]		
25th percentile - Q1 (95% CI)	4.0 (3.0 , 8.0)	4.0 (3.0 , 8.0)
50th percentile - median (95% CI)	15.0 (8.0 , 21.0)	15.0 (4.0 , 17.0)
75th percentile - Q3 (95% CI)	44.0 (21.0, NE)	21.5 (15.0, NE)
HR - Hazard Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo) [4]		1.347
95% CI for the HR		(0.8019 , 2.2619)
p-value for the HR		0.2604

NOTE 1: CGI-S response is defined as 1.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-7) or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing CGI-S score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a CGI-S response. The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

[3] Kaplan-Meier estimates. NE=not estimable.

[4] From Cox proportional hazards model with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline CGI-S score, study, and treatment.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-cgis-resp15-tte-pl-by.sas:t-cgis-resp15-tte-pl-by-bmi-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Time to First Clinical Global Impression - Severity (CGI-S) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Baseline BMI (kg/m^2) Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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BMI (kg/m^2) Group 2 = 25-29.9

	Placebo (N=54)	Zuranolone (N=45)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	54	45
Number of subjects with response, n (%) [2]	38 (70.4)	39 (86.7)
Time to first CGI-S response (days) [3]		
25th percentile - Q1 (95% CI)	8.0 (8.0 , 15.0)	3.0 (3.0 , 4.0)
50th percentile - median (95% CI)	21.0 (15.0 , 29.0)	8.0 (4.0 , 9.0)
75th percentile - Q3 (95% CI)	46.0 (29.0, NE)	15.0 (8.0 , 22.0)
HR - Hazard Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo) [4]		2.555
95% CI for the HR		(1.5805 , 4.1301)
p-value for the HR		0.0001

NOTE 1: CGI-S response is defined as 1.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-7) or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing CGI-S score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a CGI-S response. The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

[3] Kaplan-Meier estimates. NE=not estimable.

[4] From Cox proportional hazards model with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline CGI-S score, study, and treatment.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-cgis-resp15-tte-pl-by.sas:t-cgis-resp15-tte-pl-by-bmi-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Time to First Clinical Global Impression - Severity (CGI-S) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Baseline BMI (kg/m^2) Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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BMI (kg/m^2) Group 2 = >=30

	Placebo (N=76)	Zuranolone (N=95)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	76	95
Number of subjects with response, n (%) [2]	46 (60.5)	82 (86.3)
Time to first CGI-S response (days) [3]		
25th percentile - Q1 (95% CI)	8.0 (3.0 , 8.0)	4.0 (4.0 , 8.0)
50th percentile - median (95% CI)	15.0 (8.0 , 53.0)	8.0 (8.0 , 15.0)
75th percentile - Q3 (95% CI)	53.0 (52.0, NE)	21.0 (15.0 , 45.0)
HR - Hazard Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo) [4]		1.543
95% CI for the HR		(1.0688 , 2.2264)
p-value for the HR		0.0206

NOTE 1: CGI-S response is defined as 1.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-7) or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing CGI-S score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a CGI-S response. The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

[3] Kaplan-Meier estimates. NE=not estimable.

[4] From Cox proportional hazards model with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline CGI-S score, study, and treatment.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-cgis-resp15-tte-pl-by.sas:t-cgis-resp15-tte-pl-by-bmi-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

2.6.2.2 .2 .2 .6 Beginn der PPD

Summary of Time to First Clinical Global Impression - Severity (CGI-S) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Onset of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Onset of PPD = 3rd trimester

	Placebo (N=64)	Zuranolone (N=67)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	63	66
Number of subjects with response, n (%) [2]	44 (69.8)	61 (92.4)
Time to first CGI-S response (days) [3]		
25th percentile - Q1 (95% CI)	8.0 (3.0 , 8.0)	3.0 (3.0 , 4.0)
50th percentile - median (95% CI)	15.0 (8.0 , 22.0)	8.0 (4.0 , 9.0)
75th percentile - Q3 (95% CI)	46.0 (22.0, NE)	15.0 (9.0 , 22.0)
HR - Hazard Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo) [4]		1.842
95% CI for the HR		(1.2410 , 2.7336)
p-value for the HR		0.0024

NOTE 1: CGI-S response is defined as 1.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-7) or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing CGI-S score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a CGI-S response. The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

[3] Kaplan-Meier estimates. NE=not estimable.

[4] From Cox proportional hazards model with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline CGI-S score, study, and treatment.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-cgis-resp15-tte-pl-by.sas:t-cgis-resp15-tte-pl-by-onset-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Time to First Clinical Global Impression - Severity (CGI-S) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Onset of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Onset of PPD = Postpartum

	Placebo (N=113)	Zuranolone (N=109)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	110	108
Number of subjects with response, n (%) [2]	72 (65.5)	89 (82.4)
Time to first CGI-S response (days) [3]		
25th percentile - Q1 (95% CI)	8.0 (5.0 , 9.0)	4.0 (4.0 , 8.0)
50th percentile - median (95% CI)	17.0 (15.0 , 29.0)	9.0 (8.0 , 15.0)
75th percentile - Q3 (95% CI)	53.0 (46.0, NE)	22.0 (15.0 , 45.0)
HR - Hazard Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo) [4]		1.600
95% CI for the HR		(1.1670 , 2.1944)
p-value for the HR		0.0035

NOTE 1: CGI-S response is defined as 1.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-7) or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing CGI-S score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a CGI-S response. The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

[3] Kaplan-Meier estimates. NE=not estimable.

[4] From Cox proportional hazards model with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline CGI-S score, study, and treatment.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-cgis-resp15-tte-pl-by.sas:t-cgis-resp15-tte-pl-by-onset-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

2.6.2.2 .2 .2 .7 PPD in der Familie

Summary of Time to First Clinical Global Impression - Severity (CGI-S) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Family History of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Family History of PPD = Yes

	Placebo (N=26)	Zuranolone (N=31)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	26	31
Number of subjects with response, n (%) [2]	19 (73.1)	27 (87.1)
Time to first CGI-S response (days) [3]		
25th percentile - Q1 (95% CI)	8.0 (3.0 , 15.0)	4.0 (3.0 , 8.0)
50th percentile - median (95% CI)	15.0 (8.0 , 22.0)	15.0 (8.0 , 15.0)
75th percentile - Q3 (95% CI)	44.0 (15.0, NE)	22.0 (15.0, NE)
HR - Hazard Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo) [4]		1.716
95% CI for the HR		(0.9018 , 3.2653)
p-value for the HR		0.1000

NOTE 1: CGI-S response is defined as 1.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-7) or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing CGI-S score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a CGI-S response. The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

[3] Kaplan-Meier estimates. NE=not estimable.

[4] From Cox proportional hazards model with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline CGI-S score, study, and treatment.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-cgis-resp15-tte-pl-by.sas:t-cgis-resp15-tte-pl-by-fhist-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Time to First Clinical Global Impression - Severity (CGI-S) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Family History of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Family History of PPD = No/Unknown

	Placebo (N=151)	Zuranolone (N=145)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	147	143
Number of subjects with response, n (%) [2]	97 (66.0)	123 (86.0)
Time to first CGI-S response (days) [3]		
25th percentile - Q1 (95% CI)	8.0 (4.0 , 8.0)	4.0 (3.0 , 4.0)
50th percentile - median (95% CI)	15.0 (15.0 , 22.0)	8.0 (8.0 , 9.0)
75th percentile - Q3 (95% CI)	52.0 (46.0, NE)	21.0 (15.0 , 28.0)
HR - Hazard Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo) [4]		1.664
95% CI for the HR		(1.2707 , 2.1787)
p-value for the HR		0.0002

NOTE 1: CGI-S response is defined as 1.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-7) or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing CGI-S score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a CGI-S response. The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

[3] Kaplan-Meier estimates. NE=not estimable.

[4] From Cox proportional hazards model with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline CGI-S score, study, and treatment.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-cgis-resp15-tte-pl-by.sas:t-cgis-resp15-tte-pl-by-fhist-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

2.6.2.2 .2 .2 .8 PPD in der Anamnese

Summary of Time to First Clinical Global Impression - Severity (CGI-S) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by History of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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History of PPD = 1st Episode

	Placebo (N=150)	Zuranolone (N=149)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	146	147
Number of subjects with response, n (%) [2]	104 (71.2)	128 (87.1)
Time to first CGI-S response (days) [3]		
25th percentile - Q1 (95% CI)	8.0 (4.0 , 8.0)	4.0 (3.0 , 4.0)
50th percentile - median (95% CI)	15.0 (15.0 , 21.0)	8.0 (8.0 , 12.0)
75th percentile - Q3 (95% CI)	46.0 (43.0, NE)	21.0 (15.0 , 22.0)
HR - Hazard Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo) [4]		1.662
95% CI for the HR		(1.2782 , 2.1619)
p-value for the HR		0.0002

NOTE 1: CGI-S response is defined as 1.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-7) or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing CGI-S score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a CGI-S response. The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

[3] Kaplan-Meier estimates. NE=not estimable.

[4] From Cox proportional hazards model with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline CGI-S score, study, and treatment.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-cgis-resp15-tte-pl-by.sas:t-cgis-resp15-tte-pl-by-hist-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Time to First Clinical Global Impression - Severity (CGI-S) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by History of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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History of PPD = Recurrent Episode

	Placebo (N=27)	Zuranolone (N=27)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	27	27
Number of subjects with response, n (%) [2]	12 (44.4)	22 (81.5)
Time to first CGI-S response (days) [3]		
25th percentile - Q1 (95% CI)	8.0 (3.0 , 15.0)	4.0 (3.0 , 8.0)
50th percentile - median (95% CI)	NE (8.0, NE)	8.0 (4.0 , 15.0)
75th percentile - Q3 (95% CI)	NE (NE, NE)	22.0 (9.0, NE)
HR - Hazard Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo) [4]		2.227
95% CI for the HR		(1.0029 , 4.9464)
p-value for the HR		0.0492

NOTE 1: CGI-S response is defined as 1.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-7) or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing CGI-S score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a CGI-S response. The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

[3] Kaplan-Meier estimates. NE=not estimable.

[4] From Cox proportional hazards model with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline CGI-S score, study, and treatment.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-cgis-resp15-tte-pl-by.sas:t-cgis-resp15-tte-pl-by-hist-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

2.6.2.2 .2 .2 .9 Depression mit Angst

Summary of Time to First Clinical Global Impression - Severity (CGI-S) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score): Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score) = <20

	Placebo (N=29)	Zuranolone (N=34)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	29	34
Number of subjects with response, n (%) [2]	23 (79.3)	29 (85.3)
Time to first CGI-S response (days) [3]		
25th percentile - Q1 (95% CI)	8.0 (4.0 , 15.0)	4.0 (3.0 , 8.0)
50th percentile - median (95% CI)	15.5 (15.0 , 21.0)	9.0 (4.0 , 21.0)
75th percentile - Q3 (95% CI)	36.0 (17.0, NE)	22.0 (15.0, NE)
HR - Hazard Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo) [4]		1.368
95% CI for the HR		(0.7868 , 2.3786)
p-value for the HR		0.2668

NOTE 1: CGI-S response is defined as 1.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-7) or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing CGI-S score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a CGI-S response. The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

[3] Kaplan-Meier estimates. NE=not estimable.

[4] From Cox proportional hazards model with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline CGI-S score, study, and treatment.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-cgis-resp15-tte-pl-by.sas:t-cgis-resp15-tte-pl-by-hama-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Time to First Clinical Global Impression - Severity (CGI-S) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score): Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score) = >=20

	Placebo (N=144)	Zuranolone (N=140)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	144	140
Number of subjects with response, n (%) [2]	93 (64.6)	121 (86.4)
Time to first CGI-S response (days) [3]		
25th percentile - Q1 (95% CI)	8.0 (4.0 , 8.0)	4.0 (3.0 , 4.0)
50th percentile - median (95% CI)	15.0 (9.0 , 28.0)	8.0 (8.0 , 9.0)
75th percentile - Q3 (95% CI)	53.0 (46.0, NE)	16.0 (15.0 , 22.0)
HR - Hazard Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo) [4]		1.723
95% CI for the HR		(1.3105 , 2.2656)
p-value for the HR		<0.0001

NOTE 1: CGI-S response is defined as 1.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-7) or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing CGI-S score at Baseline. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

[2] Number of subjects with a CGI-S response. The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

[3] Kaplan-Meier estimates. NE=not estimable.

[4] From Cox proportional hazards model with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline CGI-S score, study, and treatment.

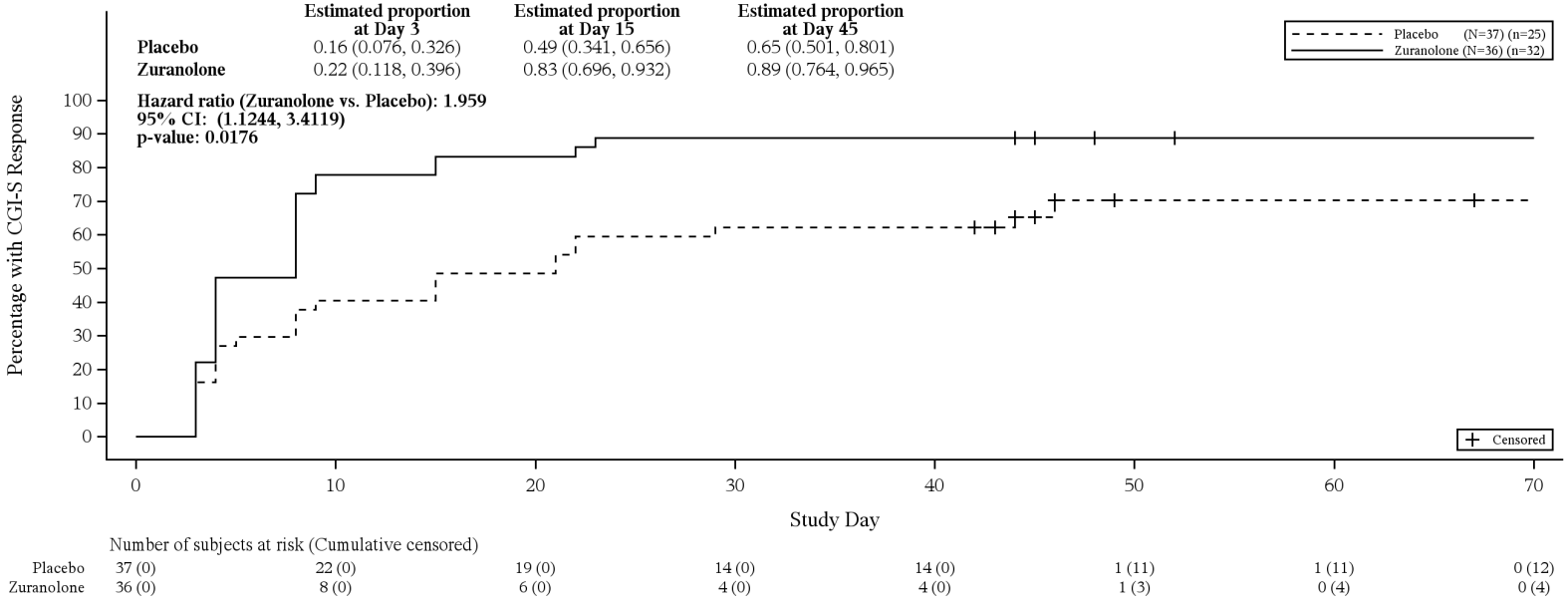
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-cgis-resp15-tte-pl-by.sas:t-cgis-resp15-tte-pl-by-hama-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

2.6.2.2 .2 .3 Kaplan-Meier-Plots

Kaplan-Meier Plot for Time to First Clinical Global Impression - Severity (CGI-S) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Subgroup: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 1 of 19

Age Group (years) = 18-24



Abbreviations: N=number of evaluable subjects; n=number of subjects with response.

NOTE 1: Subjects with non-missing CGI-S score at Baseline are included in the analysis. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

NOTE 2: CGI-S response is defined as 1.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-7) or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

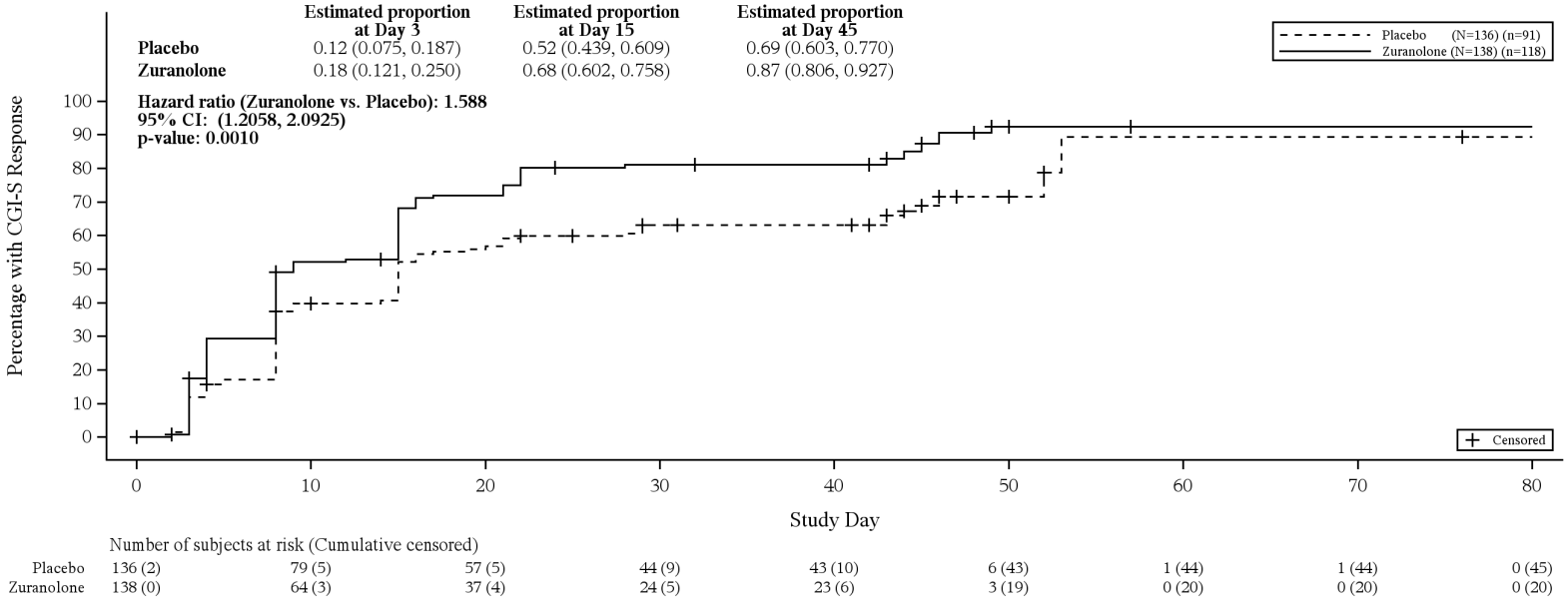
NOTE 3: The estimated proportion of subjects with event are based on Kaplan-Meier product limit method. Hazard ratio, 95% confidence interval and p-value are based on Cox proportional hazard model adjusted for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline CGI-S score, study, and treatment. Model covariate antidepressant use at baseline is removed from antidepressant use at baseline subgroup analysis.

Source: biib125/v_a/amnog_kmplots/f-cgis-resp15-tte-pl-by.sas:f-cgis-resp15-tte-pl-by-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 08JAN2026

Kaplan-Meier Plot for Time to First Clinical Global Impression - Severity (CGI-S) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Subgroup: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 2 of 19

Age Group (years) = 25-45



Number of subjects at risk (Cumulative censored)

Placebo	136 (2)	79 (5)	57 (5)	44 (9)	43 (10)	6 (43)	1 (44)	1 (44)	0 (45)
Zuranolone	138 (0)	64 (3)	37 (4)	24 (5)	23 (6)	3 (19)	0 (20)	0 (20)	0 (20)

Abbreviations: N=number of evaluable subjects; n=number of subjects with response.

NOTE 1: Subjects with non-missing CGI-S score at Baseline are included in the analysis. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

NOTE 2: CGI-S response is defined as 1.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-7) or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

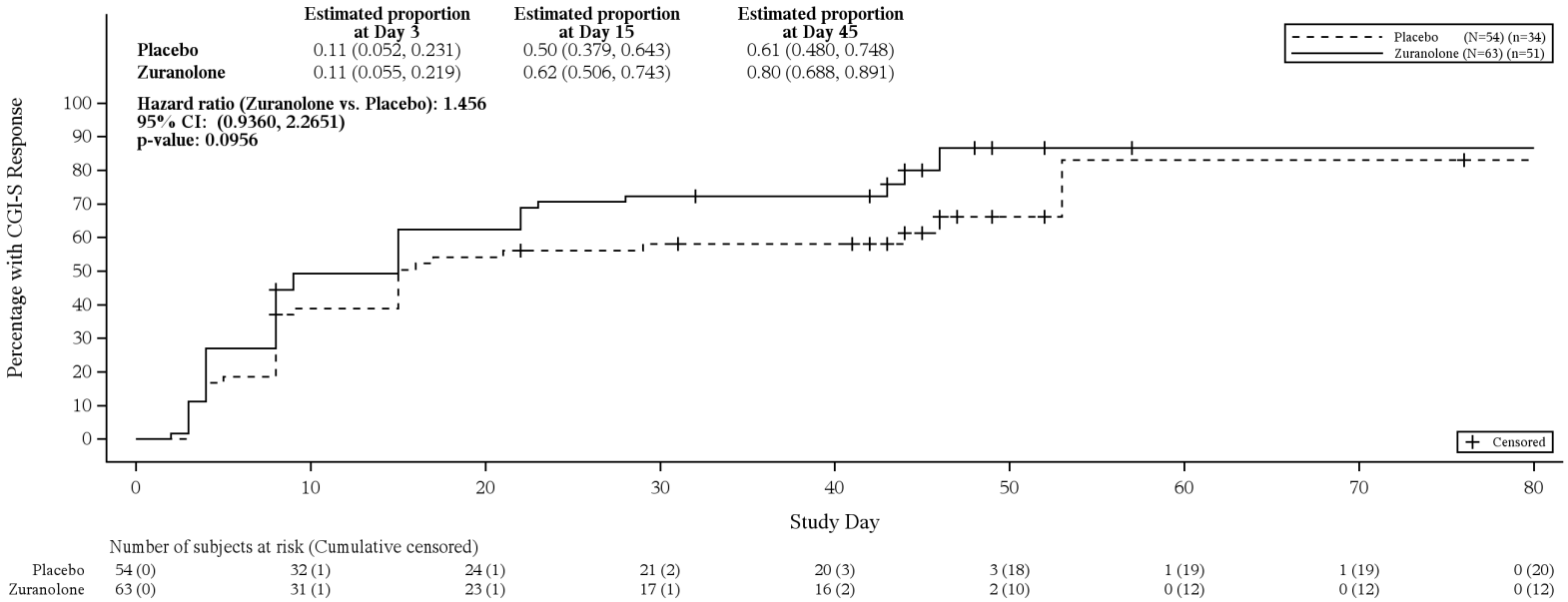
NOTE 3: The estimated proportion of subjects with event are based on Kaplan-Meier product limit method. Hazard ratio, 95% confidence interval and p-value are based on Cox proportional hazard model adjusted for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline CGI-S score, study, and treatment. Model covariate antidepressant use at baseline is removed from antidepressant use at baseline subgroup analysis.

Source: biib125/v_a/amnog_kmplots/f-cgis-resp15-tte-pl-by.sas:f-cgis-resp15-tte-pl-by-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 08JAN2026

Kaplan-Meier Plot for Time to First Clinical Global Impression - Severity (CGI-S) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Subgroup: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score Category < 28 (Median of Baseline HAM-D Total Score)



Number of subjects at risk (Cumulative censored)

Placebo	54 (0)	32 (1)	24 (1)	21 (2)	20 (3)	3 (18)	1 (19)	1 (19)	0 (20)
Zuranolone	63 (0)	31 (1)	23 (1)	17 (1)	16 (2)	2 (10)	0 (12)	0 (12)	0 (12)

Abbreviations: N=number of evaluable subjects; n=number of subjects with response.

NOTE 1: Subjects with non-missing CGI-S score at Baseline are included in the analysis. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

NOTE 2: CGI-S response is defined as 1.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-7) or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

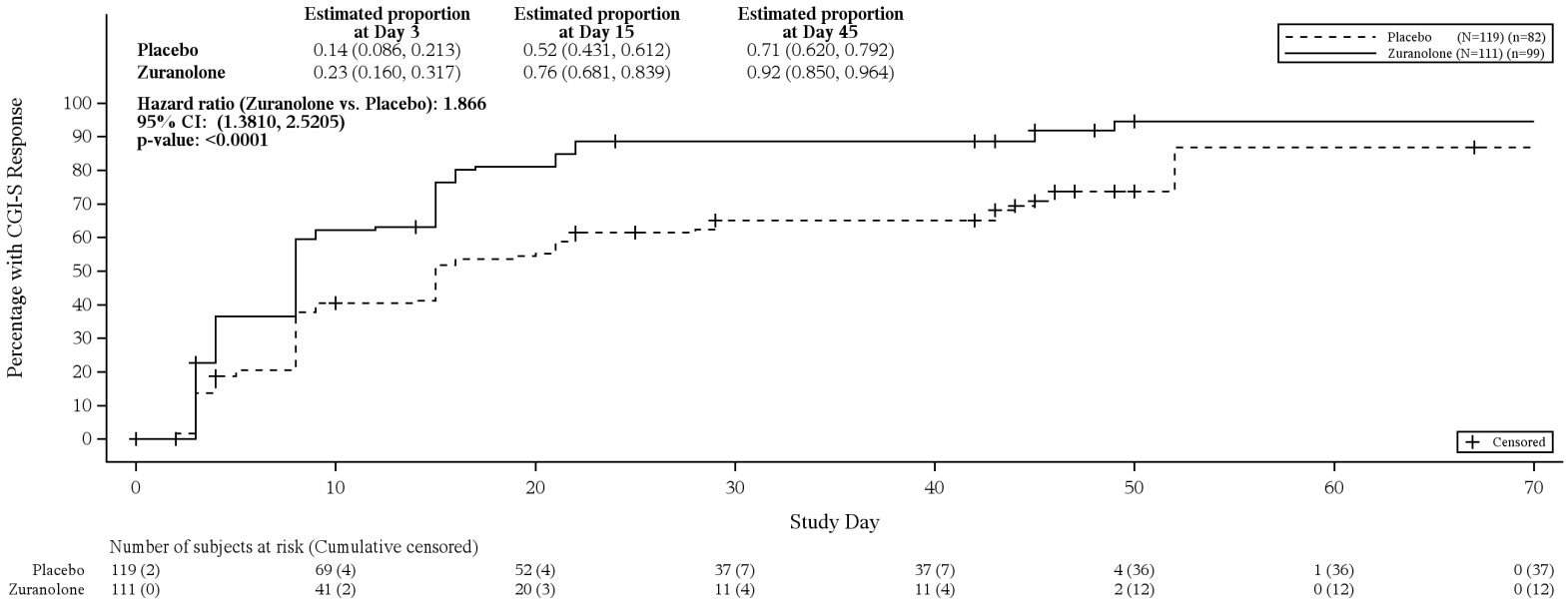
NOTE 3: The estimated proportion of subjects with event are based on Kaplan-Meier product limit method. Hazard ratio, 95% confidence interval and p-value are based on Cox proportional hazard model adjusted for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline CGI-S score, study, and treatment. Model covariate antidepressant use at baseline is removed from antidepressant use at baseline subgroup analysis.

Source: biib125/v_a/amnog_kmplots/f-cgis-resp15-tte-pl-by.sas:f-cgis-resp15-tte-pl-by-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 08JAN2026

Kaplan-Meier Plot for Time to First Clinical Global Impression - Severity (CGI-S) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Subgroup: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score Category >= 28 (Median of Baseline HAM-D Total Score)



Abbreviations: N=number of evaluable subjects; n=number of subjects with response.

NOTE 1: Subjects with non-missing CGI-S score at Baseline are included in the analysis. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

NOTE 2: CGI-S response is defined as 1.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-7) or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

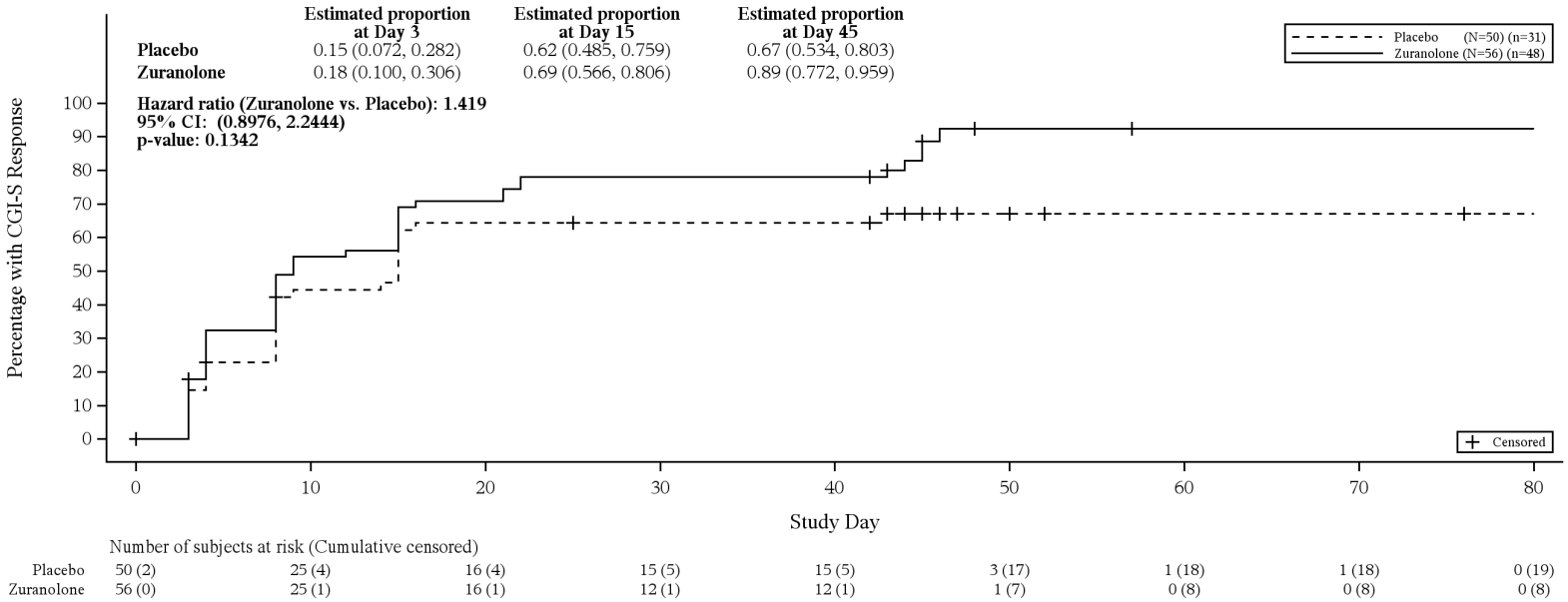
NOTE 3: The estimated proportion of subjects with event are based on Kaplan-Meier product limit method. Hazard ratio, 95% confidence interval and p-value are based on Cox proportional hazard model adjusted for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline CGI-S score, study, and treatment. Model covariate antidepressant use at baseline is removed from antidepressant use at baseline subgroup analysis.

Source: biib125/v_a/amnog_kmplots/f-cgis-resp15-tte-pl-by.sas:f-cgis-resp15-tte-pl-by-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 08JAN2026

Kaplan-Meier Plot for Time to First Clinical Global Impression - Severity (CGI-S) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Subgroup: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Race Group = Black or African American



Abbreviations: N=number of evaluable subjects; n=number of subjects with response.

NOTE 1: Subjects with non-missing CGI-S score at Baseline are included in the analysis. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

NOTE 2: CGI-S response is defined as 1.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-7) or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

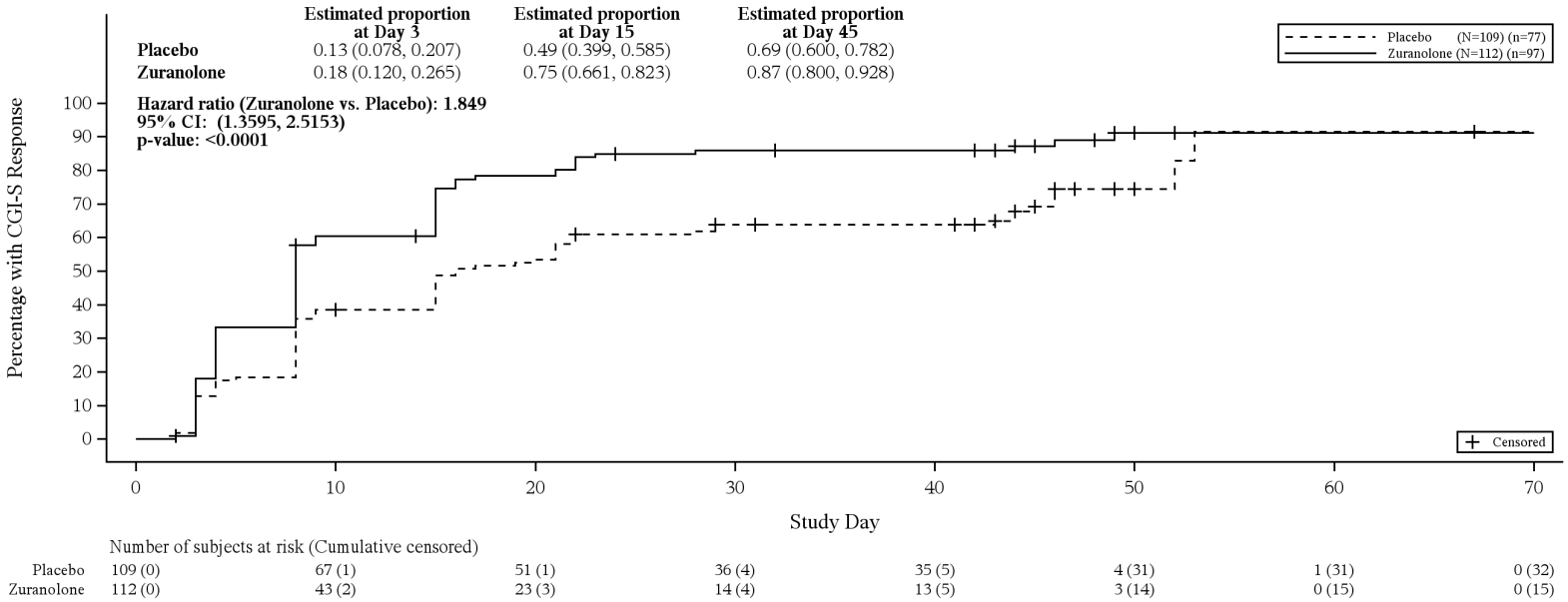
NOTE 3: The estimated proportion of subjects with event are based on Kaplan-Meier product limit method. Hazard ratio, 95% confidence interval and p-value are based on Cox proportional hazard model adjusted for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline CGI-S score, study, and treatment. Model covariate antidepressant use at baseline is removed from antidepressant use at baseline subgroup analysis.

Source: biib125/v_a/amnog_kmplots/f-cgis-resp15-tte-pl-by.sas:f-cgis-resp15-tte-pl-by-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 08JAN2026

Kaplan-Meier Plot for Time to First Clinical Global Impression - Severity (CGI-S) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Subgroup: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Race Group = White



Abbreviations: N=number of evaluable subjects; n=number of subjects with response.

NOTE 1: Subjects with non-missing CGI-S score at Baseline are included in the analysis. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

NOTE 2: CGI-S response is defined as 1.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-7) or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

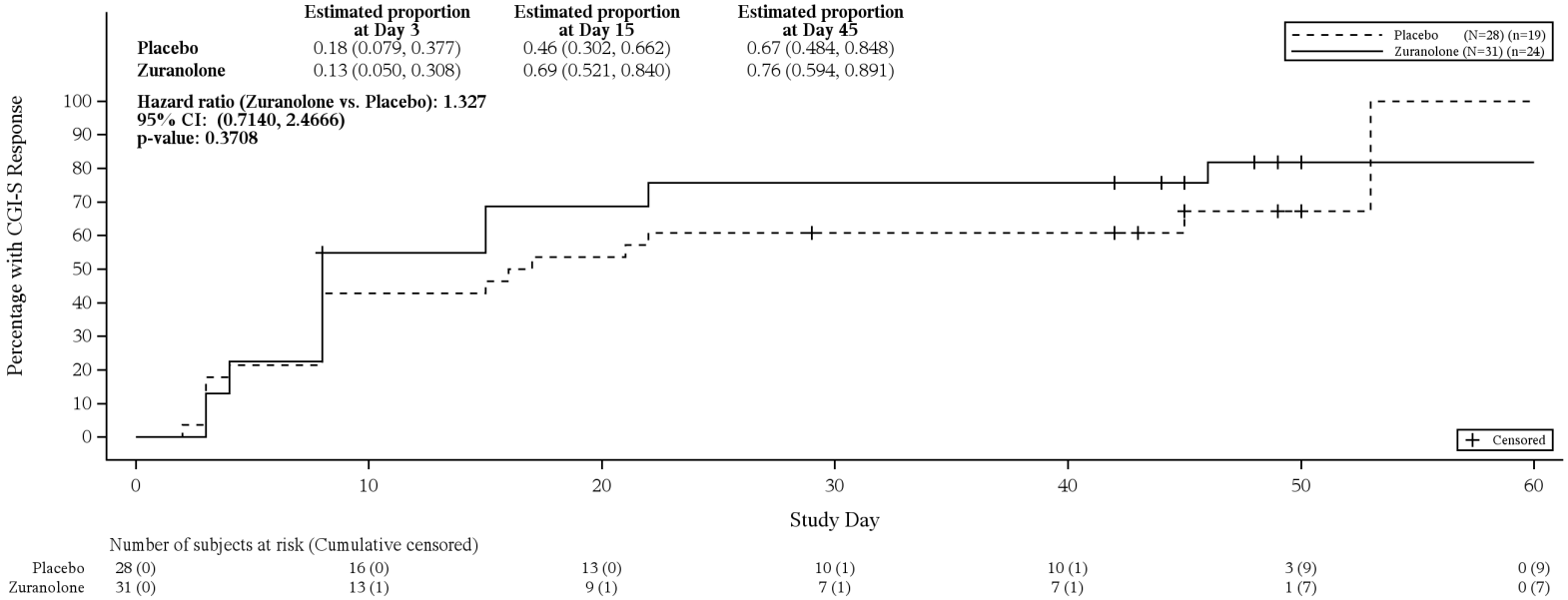
NOTE 3: The estimated proportion of subjects with event are based on Kaplan-Meier product limit method. Hazard ratio, 95% confidence interval and p-value are based on Cox proportional hazard model adjusted for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline CGI-S score, study, and treatment. Model covariate antidepressant use at baseline is removed from antidepressant use at baseline subgroup analysis.

Source: biib125/v_a/amnog_kmplots/f-cgis-resp15-tte-pl-by.sas:f-cgis-resp15-tte-pl-by-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 08JAN2026

Kaplan-Meier Plot for Time to First Clinical Global Impression - Severity (CGI-S) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Subgroup: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Antidepressant Use at Baseline = Yes



Abbreviations: N=number of evaluable subjects; n=number of subjects with response.

NOTE 1: Subjects with non-missing CGI-S score at Baseline are included in the analysis. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

NOTE 2: CGI-S response is defined as 1.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-7) or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

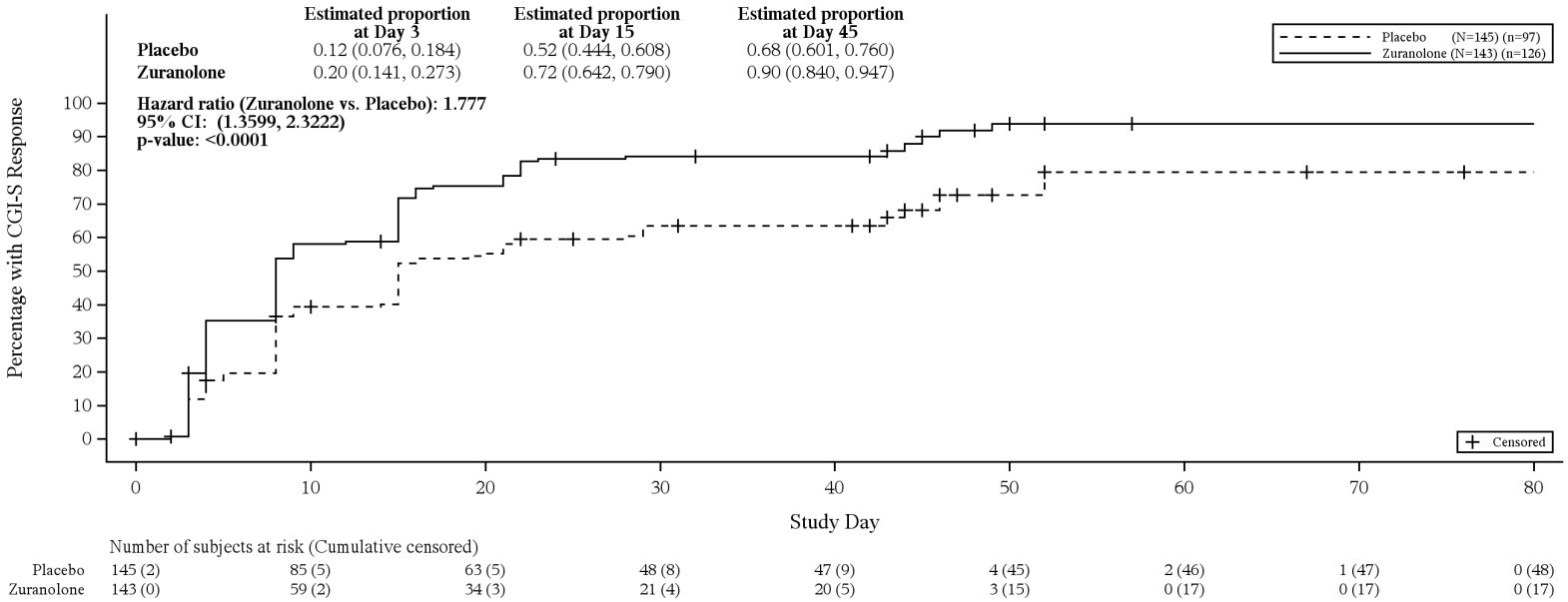
NOTE 3: The estimated proportion of subjects with event are based on Kaplan-Meier product limit method. Hazard ratio, 95% confidence interval and p-value are based on Cox proportional hazard model adjusted for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline CGI-S score, study, and treatment. Model covariate antidepressant use at baseline is removed from antidepressant use at baseline subgroup analysis.

Source: biib125/v_a/amnog_kmplots/f-cgis-resp15-tte-pl-by.sas:f-cgis-resp15-tte-pl-by-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 08JAN2026

Kaplan-Meier Plot for Time to First Clinical Global Impression - Severity (CGI-S) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Subgroup: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Antidepressant Use at Baseline = No



Number of subjects at risk (Cumulative censored)

Placebo	145 (2)	85 (5)	63 (5)	48 (8)	47 (9)	4 (45)	2 (46)	1 (47)	0 (48)
Zuranolone	143 (0)	59 (2)	34 (3)	21 (4)	20 (5)	3 (15)	0 (17)	0 (17)	0 (17)

Abbreviations: N=number of evaluable subjects; n=number of subjects with response.

NOTE 1: Subjects with non-missing CGI-S score at Baseline are included in the analysis. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

NOTE 2: CGI-S response is defined as 1.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-7) or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

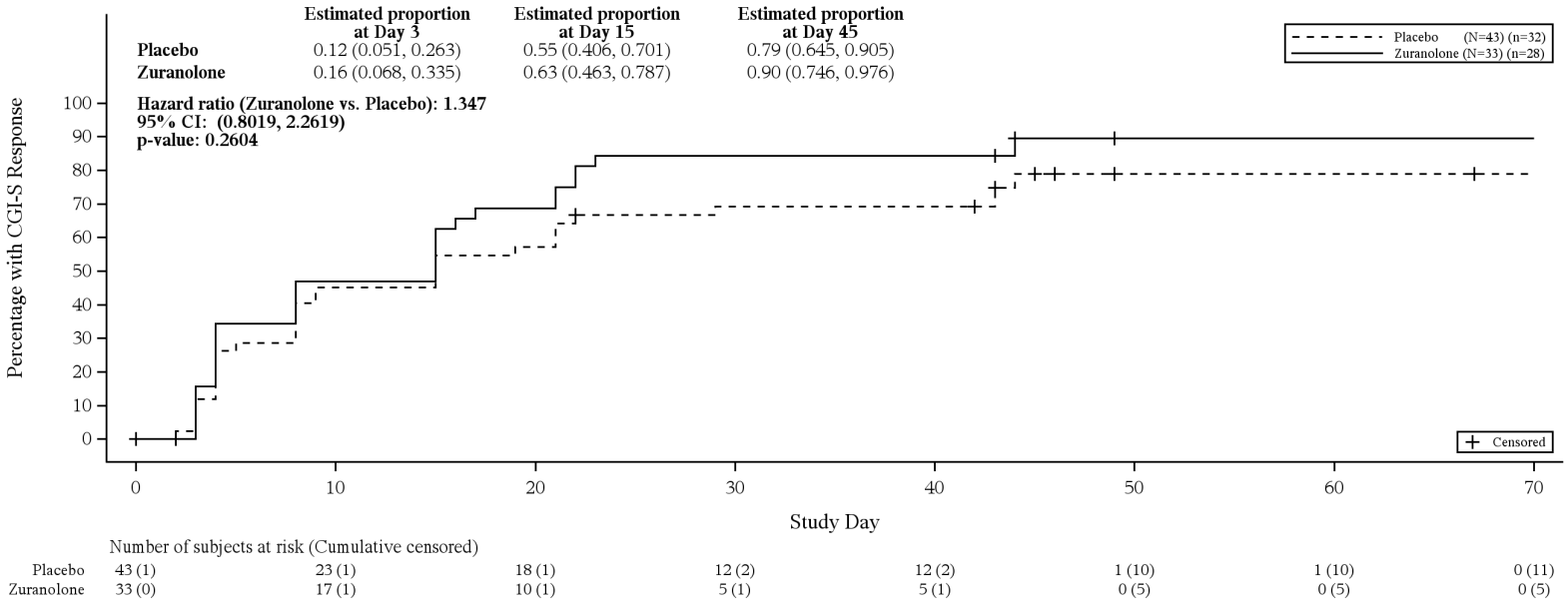
NOTE 3: The estimated proportion of subjects with event are based on Kaplan-Meier product limit method. Hazard ratio, 95% confidence interval and p-value are based on Cox proportional hazard model adjusted for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline CGI-S score, study, and treatment. Model covariate antidepressant use at baseline is removed from antidepressant use at baseline subgroup analysis.

Source: biib125/v_a/amnog_kmplots/f-cgis-resp15-tte-pl-by.sas:f-cgis-resp15-tte-pl-by-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 08JAN2026

Kaplan-Meier Plot for Time to First Clinical Global Impression - Severity (CGI-S) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Subgroup: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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BMI (kg/m^2) Group 2 = <=24.9



Abbreviations: N=number of evaluable subjects; n=number of subjects with response.

NOTE 1: Subjects with non-missing CGI-S score at Baseline are included in the analysis. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

NOTE 2: CGI-S response is defined as 1.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-7) or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

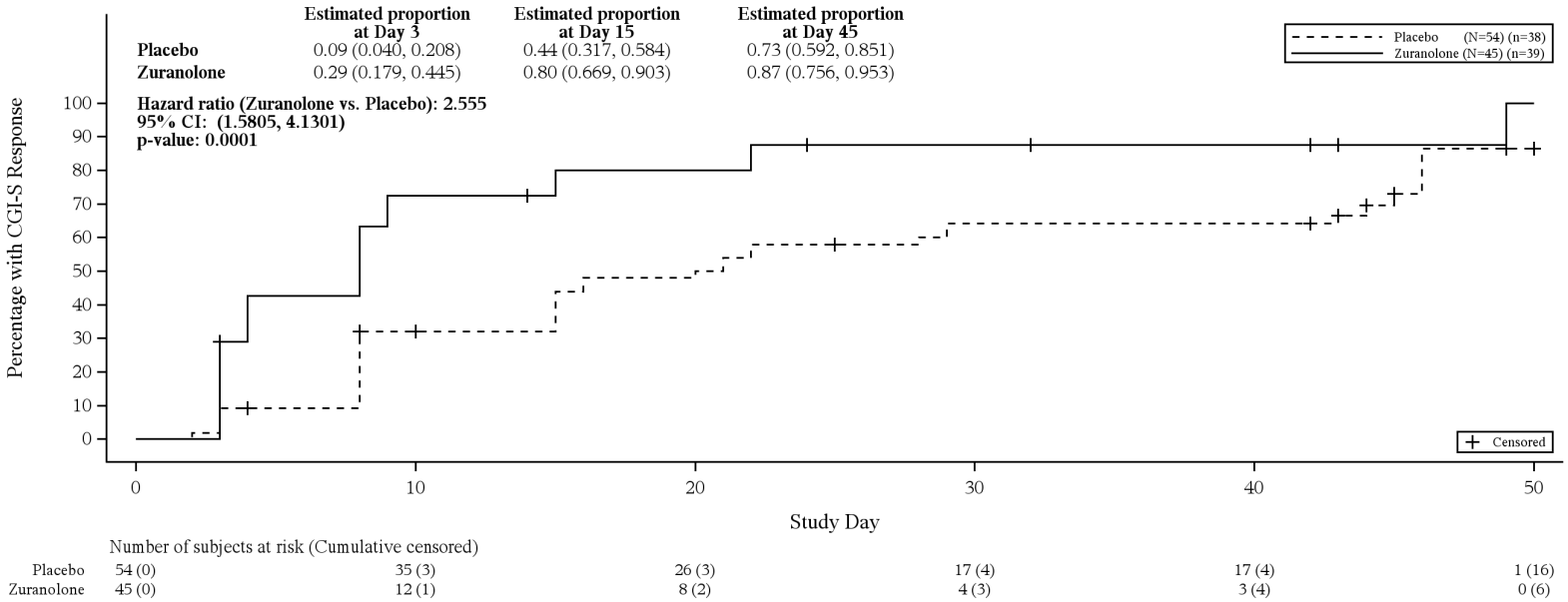
NOTE 3: The estimated proportion of subjects with event are based on Kaplan-Meier product limit method. Hazard ratio, 95% confidence interval and p-value are based on Cox proportional hazard model adjusted for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline CGI-S score, study, and treatment. Model covariate antidepressant use at baseline is removed from antidepressant use at baseline subgroup analysis.

Source: biib125/v_a/amnog_kmplots/f-cgis-resp15-tte-pl-by.sas:f-cgis-resp15-tte-pl-by-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 08JAN2026

Kaplan-Meier Plot for Time to First Clinical Global Impression - Severity (CGI-S) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Subgroup: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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BMI (kg/m^2) Group 2 = 25-29.9



Abbreviations: N=number of evaluable subjects; n=number of subjects with response.

NOTE 1: Subjects with non-missing CGI-S score at Baseline are included in the analysis. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

NOTE 2: CGI-S response is defined as 1.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-7) or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

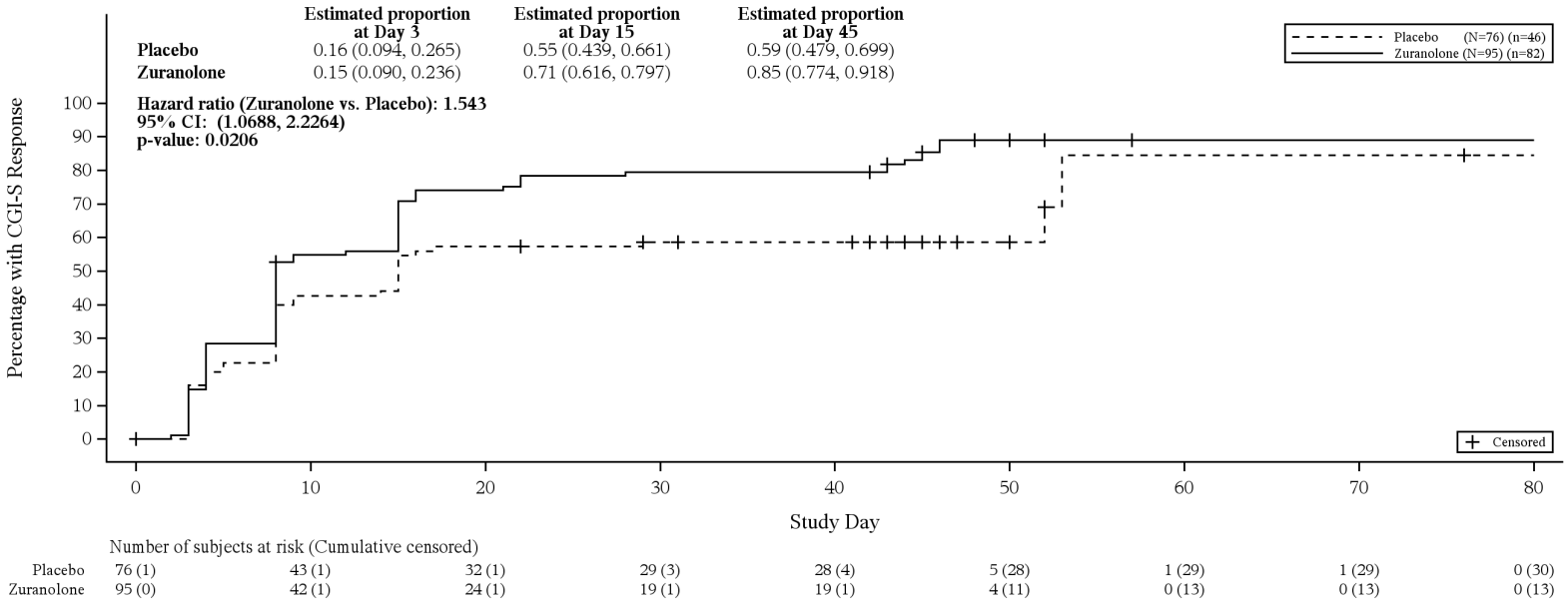
NOTE 3: The estimated proportion of subjects with event are based on Kaplan-Meier product limit method. Hazard ratio, 95% confidence interval and p-value are based on Cox proportional hazard model adjusted for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline CGI-S score, study, and treatment. Model covariate antidepressant use at baseline is removed from antidepressant use at baseline subgroup analysis.

Source: biib125/v_a/amnog_kmplots/f-cgis-resp15-tte-pl-by.sas:f-cgis-resp15-tte-pl-by-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 08JAN2026

Kaplan-Meier Plot for Time to First Clinical Global Impression - Severity (CGI-S) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Subgroup: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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BMI (kg/m^2) Group 2 = >=30



Number of subjects at risk (Cumulative censored)

Placebo	76 (1)	43 (1)	32 (1)	29 (3)	28 (4)	5 (28)	1 (29)	1 (29)	0 (30)
Zuranolone	95 (0)	42 (1)	24 (1)	19 (1)	19 (1)	4 (11)	0 (13)	0 (13)	0 (13)

Abbreviations: N=number of evaluable subjects; n=number of subjects with response.

NOTE 1: Subjects with non-missing CGI-S score at Baseline are included in the analysis. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

NOTE 2: CGI-S response is defined as 1.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-7) or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

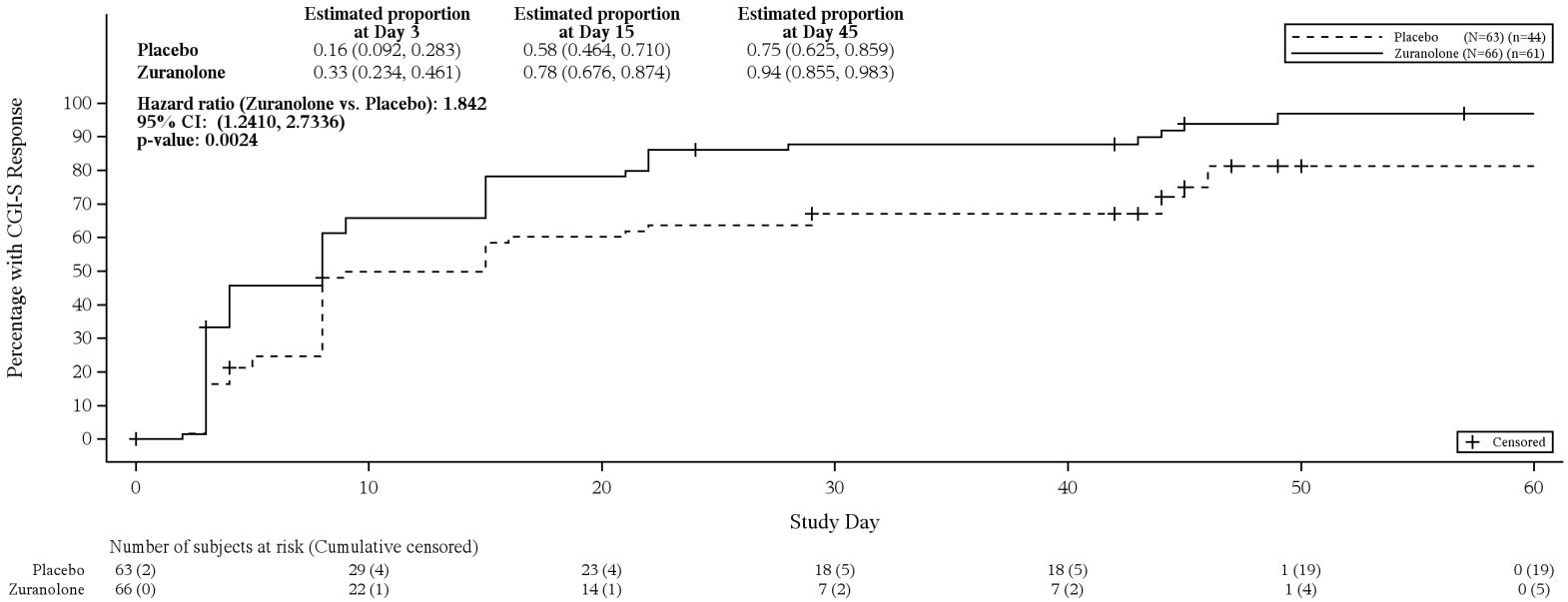
NOTE 3: The estimated proportion of subjects with event are based on Kaplan-Meier product limit method. Hazard ratio, 95% confidence interval and p-value are based on Cox proportional hazard model adjusted for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline CGI-S score, study, and treatment. Model covariate antidepressant use at baseline is removed from antidepressant use at baseline subgroup analysis.

Source: biib125/v_a/amnog_kmplots/f-cgis-resp15-tte-pl-by.sas:f-cgis-resp15-tte-pl-by-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 08JAN2026

Kaplan-Meier Plot for Time to First Clinical Global Impression - Severity (CGI-S) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Subgroup: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Onset of PPD = 3rd trimester



Abbreviations: N=number of evaluable subjects; n=number of subjects with response.

NOTE 1: Subjects with non-missing CGI-S score at Baseline are included in the analysis. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

NOTE 2: CGI-S response is defined as 1.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-7) or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

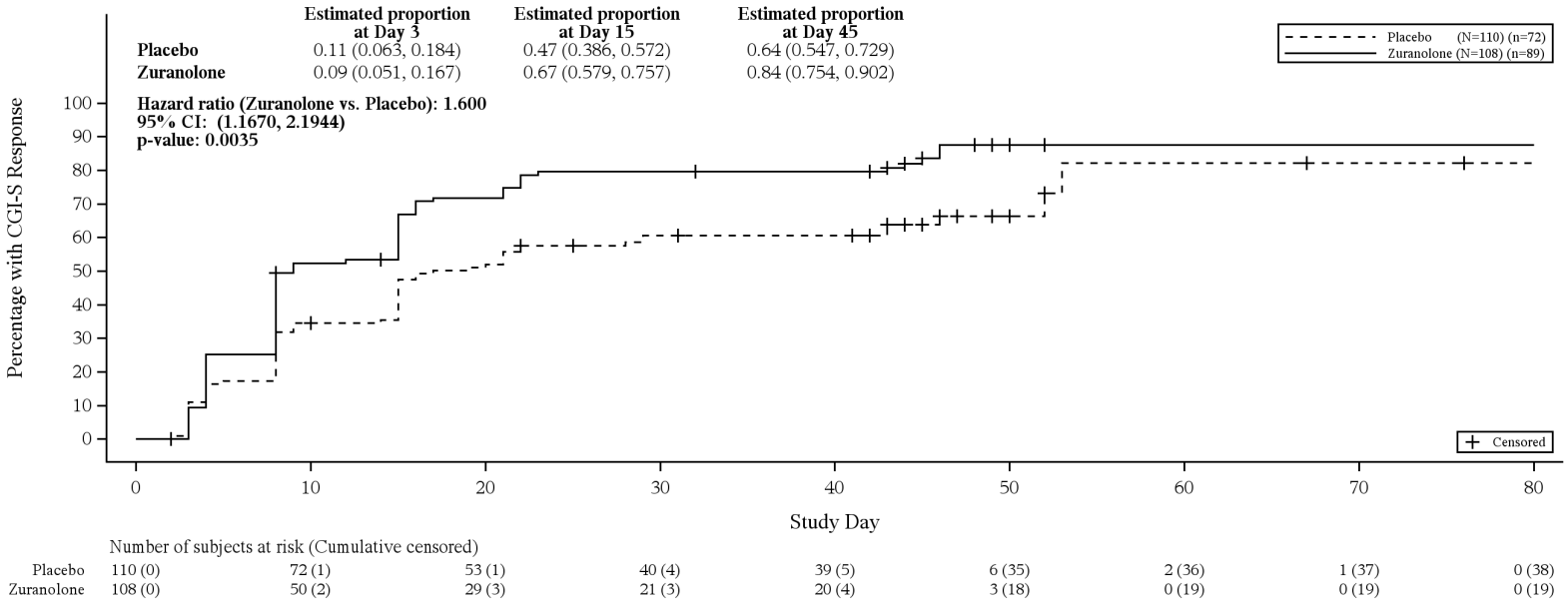
NOTE 3: The estimated proportion of subjects with event are based on Kaplan-Meier product limit method. Hazard ratio, 95% confidence interval and p-value are based on Cox proportional hazard model adjusted for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline CGI-S score, study, and treatment. Model covariate antidepressant use at baseline is removed from antidepressant use at baseline subgroup analysis.

Source: biib125/v_a/amnog_kmplots/f-cgis-resp15-tte-pl-by.sas:f-cgis-resp15-tte-pl-by-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 08JAN2026

Kaplan-Meier Plot for Time to First Clinical Global Impression - Severity (CGI-S) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Subgroup: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Onset of PPD = Postpartum



Abbreviations: N=number of evaluable subjects; n=number of subjects with response.

NOTE 1: Subjects with non-missing CGI-S score at Baseline are included in the analysis. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

NOTE 2: CGI-S response is defined as 1.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-7) or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

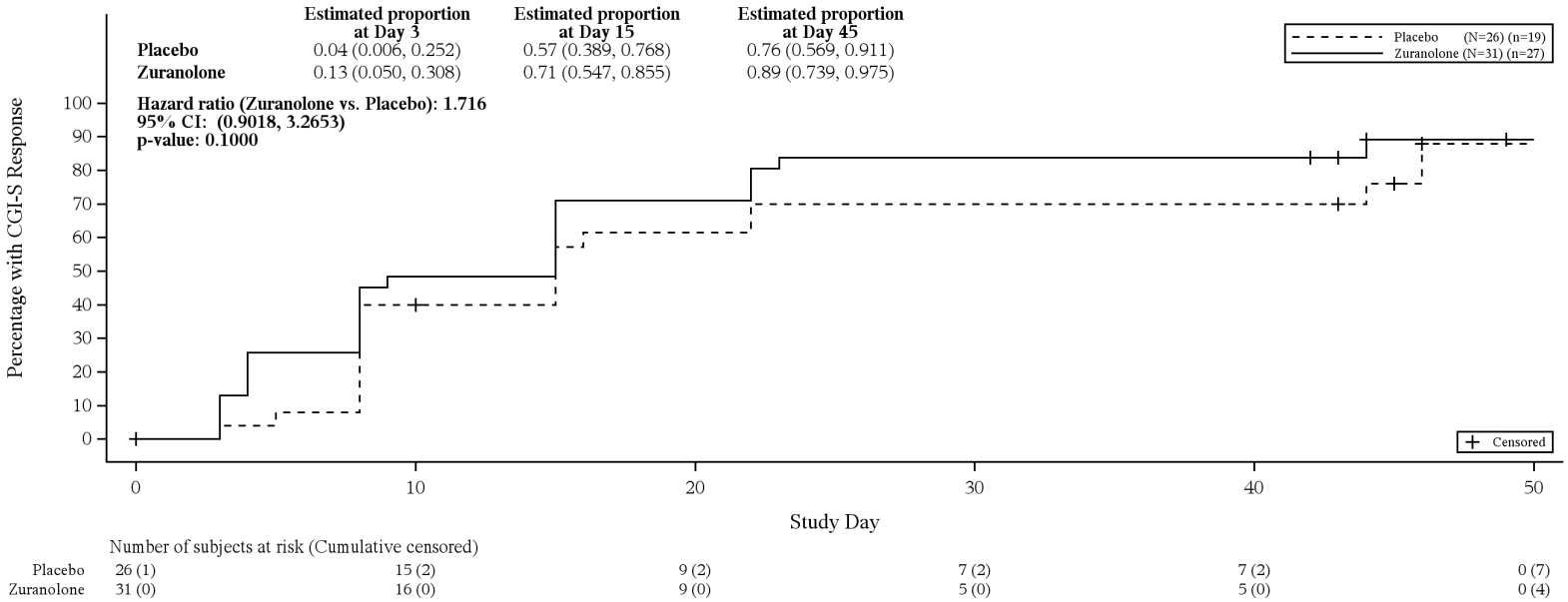
NOTE 3: The estimated proportion of subjects with event are based on Kaplan-Meier product limit method. Hazard ratio, 95% confidence interval and p-value are based on Cox proportional hazard model adjusted for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline CGI-S score, study, and treatment. Model covariate antidepressant use at baseline is removed from antidepressant use at baseline subgroup analysis.

Source: biib125/v_a/amnog_kmplots/f-cgis-resp15-tte-pl-by.sas:f-cgis-resp15-tte-pl-by-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 08JAN2026

Kaplan-Meier Plot for Time to First Clinical Global Impression - Severity (CGI-S) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Subgroup: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Family History of PPD = Yes



Abbreviations: N=number of evaluable subjects; n=number of subjects with response.

NOTE 1: Subjects with non-missing CGI-S score at Baseline are included in the analysis. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

NOTE 2: CGI-S response is defined as 1.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-7) or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

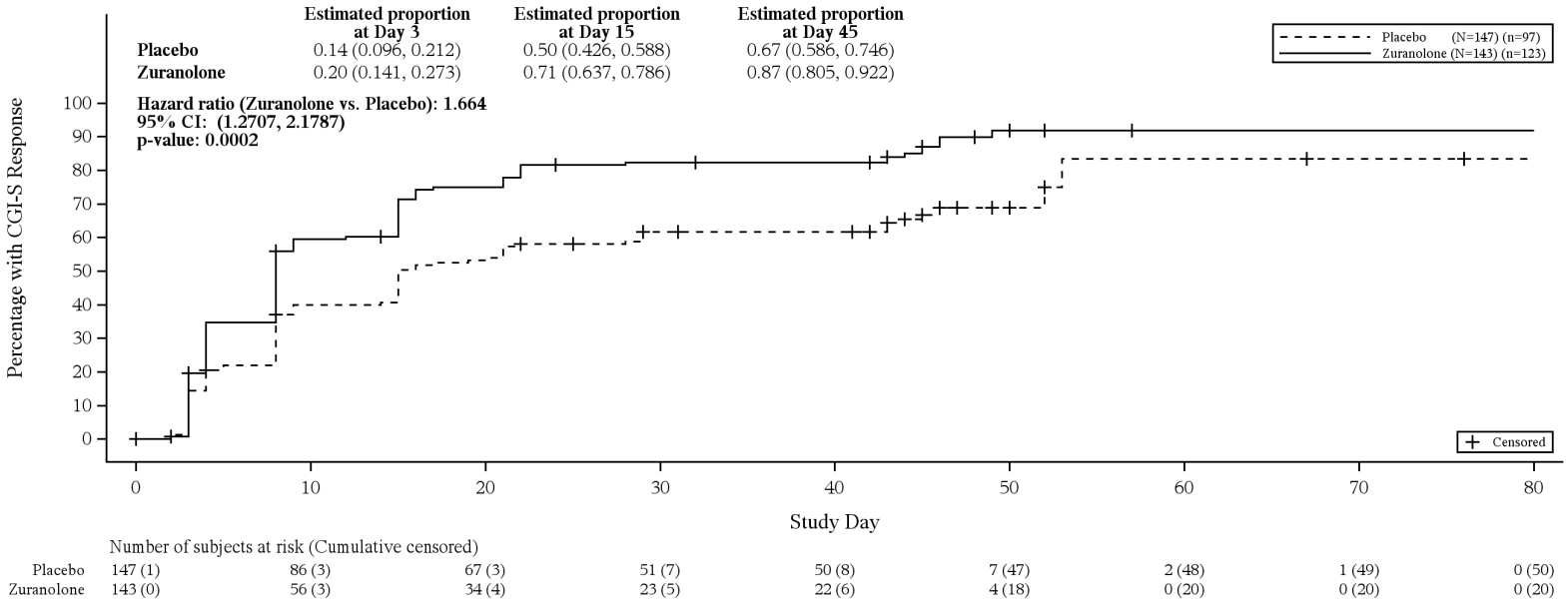
NOTE 3: The estimated proportion of subjects with event are based on Kaplan-Meier product limit method. Hazard ratio, 95% confidence interval and p-value are based on Cox proportional hazard model adjusted for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline CGI-S score, study, and treatment. Model covariate antidepressant use at baseline is removed from antidepressant use at baseline subgroup analysis.

Source: biib125/v_a/amnog_kmplots/f-cgis-resp15-tte-pl-by.sas:f-cgis-resp15-tte-pl-by-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 08JAN2026

Kaplan-Meier Plot for Time to First Clinical Global Impression - Severity (CGI-S) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Subgroup: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 15 of 19

Family History of PPD = No/Unknown



Number of subjects at risk (Cumulative censored)

Placebo	147 (1)	86 (3)	67 (3)	51 (7)	50 (8)	7 (47)	2 (48)	1 (49)	0 (50)
Zuranolone	143 (0)	56 (3)	34 (4)	23 (5)	22 (6)	4 (18)	0 (20)	0 (20)	0 (20)

Abbreviations: N=number of evaluable subjects; n=number of subjects with response.

NOTE 1: Subjects with non-missing CGI-S score at Baseline are included in the analysis. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

NOTE 2: CGI-S response is defined as 1.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-7) or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

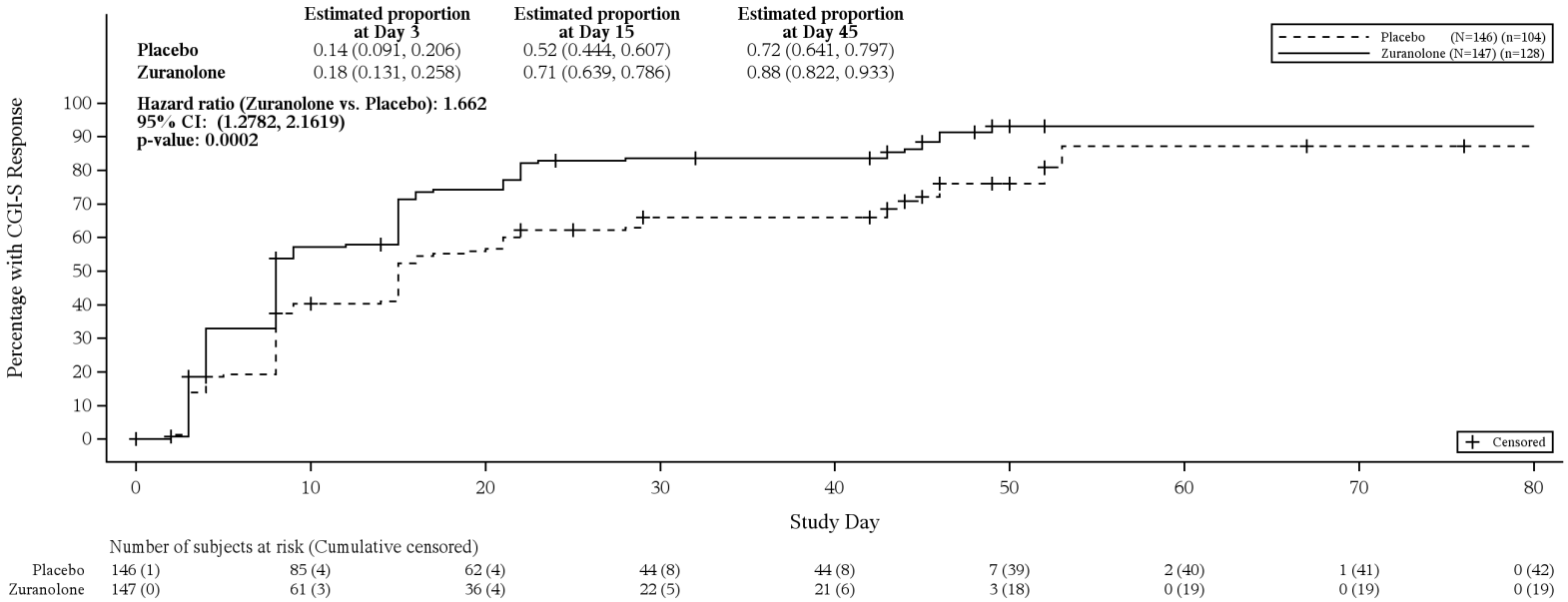
NOTE 3: The estimated proportion of subjects with event are based on Kaplan-Meier product limit method. Hazard ratio, 95% confidence interval and p-value are based on Cox proportional hazard model adjusted for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline CGI-S score, study, and treatment. Model covariate antidepressant use at baseline is removed from antidepressant use at baseline subgroup analysis.

Source: biib125/v_a/amnog_kmplots/f-cgis-resp15-tte-pl-by.sas:f-cgis-resp15-tte-pl-by-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 08JAN2026

Kaplan-Meier Plot for Time to First Clinical Global Impression - Severity (CGI-S) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Subgroup: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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History of PPD = 1st Episode



Abbreviations: N=number of evaluable subjects; n=number of subjects with response.

NOTE 1: Subjects with non-missing CGI-S score at Baseline are included in the analysis. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

NOTE 2: CGI-S response is defined as 1.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-7) or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

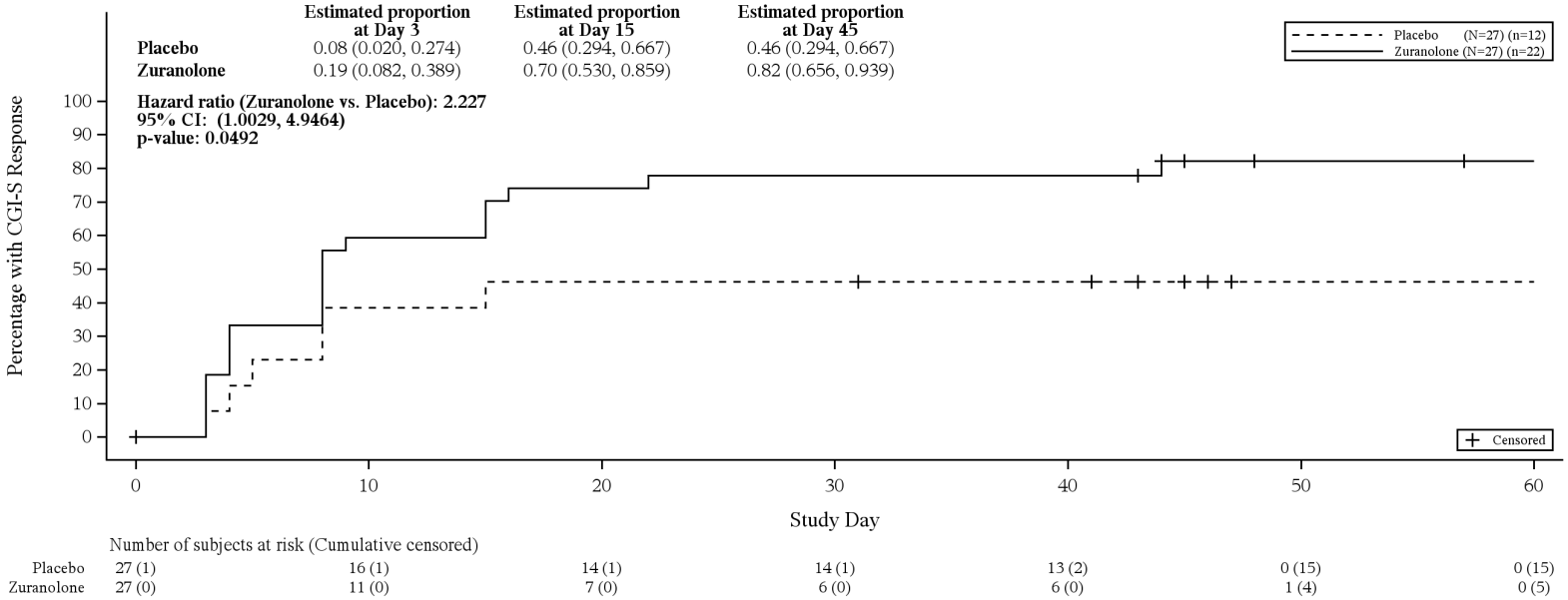
NOTE 3: The estimated proportion of subjects with event are based on Kaplan-Meier product limit method. Hazard ratio, 95% confidence interval and p-value are based on Cox proportional hazard model adjusted for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline CGI-S score, study, and treatment. Model covariate antidepressant use at baseline is removed from antidepressant use at baseline subgroup analysis.

Source: biib125/v_a/amnog_kmplots/f-cgis-resp15-tte-pl-by.sas:f-cgis-resp15-tte-pl-by-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 08JAN2026

Kaplan-Meier Plot for Time to First Clinical Global Impression - Severity (CGI-S) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Subgroup: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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History of PPD = Recurrent Episode



Abbreviations: N=number of evaluable subjects; n=number of subjects with response.

NOTE 1: Subjects with non-missing CGI-S score at Baseline are included in the analysis. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

NOTE 2: CGI-S response is defined as 1.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-7) or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

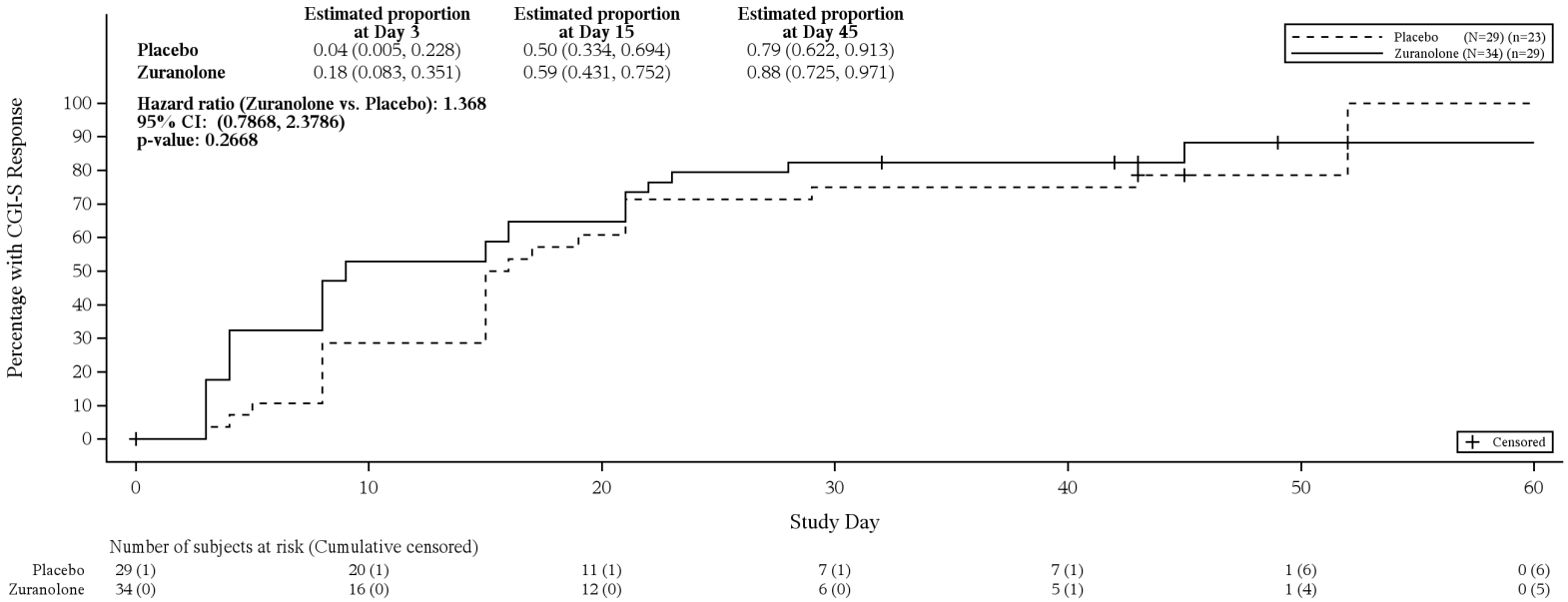
NOTE 3: The estimated proportion of subjects with event are based on Kaplan-Meier product limit method. Hazard ratio, 95% confidence interval and p-value are based on Cox proportional hazard model adjusted for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline CGI-S score, study, and treatment. Model covariate antidepressant use at baseline is removed from antidepressant use at baseline subgroup analysis.

Source: biib125/v_a/amnog_kmplots/f-cgis-resp15-tte-pl-by.sas:f-cgis-resp15-tte-pl-by-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 08JAN2026

Kaplan-Meier Plot for Time to First Clinical Global Impression - Severity (CGI-S) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Subgroup: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score) = <20



Abbreviations: N=number of evaluable subjects; n=number of subjects with response.

NOTE 1: Subjects with non-missing CGI-S score at Baseline are included in the analysis. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

NOTE 2: CGI-S response is defined as 1.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-7) or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

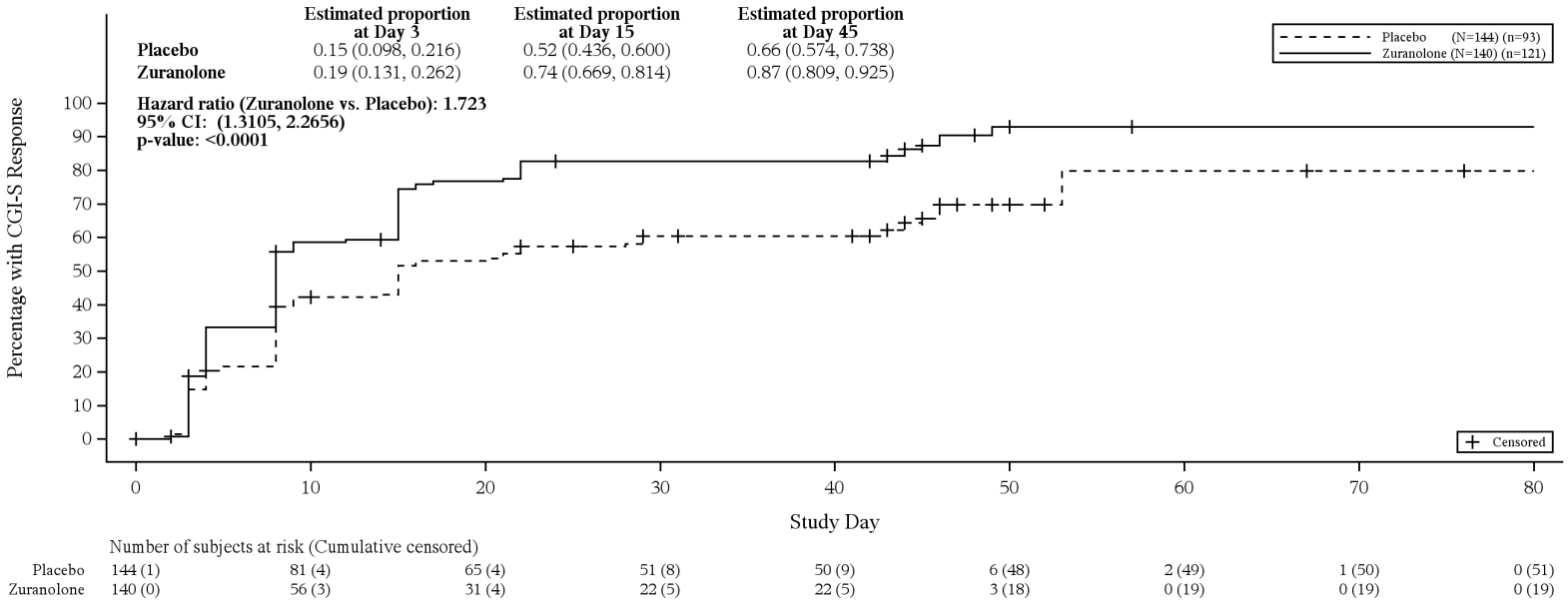
NOTE 3: The estimated proportion of subjects with event are based on Kaplan-Meier product limit method. Hazard ratio, 95% confidence interval and p-value are based on Cox proportional hazard model adjusted for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline CGI-S score, study, and treatment. Model covariate antidepressant use at baseline is removed from antidepressant use at baseline subgroup analysis.

Source: biib125/v_a/amnog_kmplots/f-cgis-resp15-tte-pl-by.sas:f-cgis-resp15-tte-pl-by-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 08JAN2026

Kaplan-Meier Plot for Time to First Clinical Global Impression - Severity (CGI-S) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline) by Subgroup: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score) = >=20



Abbreviations: N=number of evaluable subjects; n=number of subjects with response.

NOTE 1: Subjects with non-missing CGI-S score at Baseline are included in the analysis. Baseline is defined as the last non-missing evaluation prior to the first dose of investigational product.

NOTE 2: CGI-S response is defined as 1.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-7) or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

NOTE 3: The estimated proportion of subjects with event are based on Kaplan-Meier product limit method. Hazard ratio, 95% confidence interval and p-value are based on Cox proportional hazard model adjusted for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline CGI-S score, study, and treatment. Model covariate antidepressant use at baseline is removed from antidepressant use at baseline subgroup analysis.

Source: biib125/v_a/amnog_kmplots/f-cgis-resp15-tte-pl-by.sas:f-cgis-resp15-tte-pl-by-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 08JAN2026

2.7 CGI-I

2.7.1 MMRM

Model-based Results on Change from Baseline in Clinical Global Impression - Improvement (CGI-I): Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 1 of 3

	Placebo (N=177)	Zuranolone (N=176)
Day 3		
n	169	172
LS Mean (SE)	-0.75 (0.072)	-1.09 (0.071)
95% CI for the LS Mean	-0.89, -0.61	-1.23, -0.94
Difference (Zuranolone - Placebo)		
LS Mean (SE)		-0.34 (0.102)
95% CI for the LS Mean		-0.54, -0.14
p-value		0.0010
Hedges' g (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.359
95% CI for Hedges' g		-0.5726, -0.1446
Day 8		
n	169	168
LS Mean (SE)	-1.24 (0.081)	-1.71 (0.081)
95% CI for the LS Mean	-1.40, -1.08	-1.87, -1.55
Difference (Zuranolone - Placebo)		
LS Mean (SE)		-0.47 (0.114)
95% CI for the LS Mean		-0.69, -0.24
p-value		<0.0001
Hedges' g (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.445
95% CI for Hedges' g		-0.6613, -0.2290

NOTE 1: Model used is the Mixed Model for Repeated Measures (MMRM) with antidepressant use at baseline, baseline CGI-S score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction as fixed effects with unstructured covariance structure. Baseline CGI-I score is designated as 4 for change from baseline derivation.

NOTE 2: The MMRM analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-cgii-mmrm-pl-ovr.sas:t-cgii-mmrm-pl-ovr-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 14JUL2025

Model-based Results on Change from Baseline in Clinical Global Impression - Improvement (CGI-I): Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 2 of 3

	Placebo (N=177)	Zuranolone (N=176)
Day 15		
n	163	167
LS Mean (SE)	-1.47 (0.087)	-1.93 (0.086)
95% CI for the LS Mean	-1.64, -1.30	-2.10, -1.76
Difference (Zuranolone - Placebo)		
LS Mean (SE)		-0.46 (0.122)
95% CI for the LS Mean		-0.70, -0.22
p-value		0.0002
Hedges' g (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.416
95% CI for Hedges' g		-0.6346, -0.1983
Day 21		
n	156	158
LS Mean (SE)	-1.58 (0.092)	-1.94 (0.091)
95% CI for the LS Mean	-1.76, -1.40	-2.11, -1.76
Difference (Zuranolone - Placebo)		
LS Mean (SE)		-0.35 (0.129)
95% CI for the LS Mean		-0.61, -0.10
p-value		0.0069
Hedges' g (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.306
95% CI for Hedges' g		-0.5284, -0.0834

NOTE 1: Model used is the Mixed Model for Repeated Measures (MMRM) with antidepressant use at baseline, baseline CGI-S score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction as fixed effects with unstructured covariance structure. Baseline CGI-I score is designated as 4 for change from baseline derivation.

NOTE 2: The MMRM analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-cgii-mmrm-pl-ovr.sas:t-cgii-mmrm-pl-ovr-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 14JUL2025

Model-based Results on Change from Baseline in Clinical Global Impression - Improvement (CGI-I): Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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	Placebo (N=177)	Zuranolone (N=176)
Day 45		
n	153	157
LS Mean (SE)	-1.73 (0.087)	-2.15 (0.087)
95% CI for the LS Mean	-1.90, -1.56	-2.32, -1.98
Difference (Zuranolone - Placebo)		
LS Mean (SE)		-0.42 (0.123)
95% CI for the LS Mean		-0.66, -0.18
p-value		0.0007
Hedges' g (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.388
95% CI for Hedges' g		-0.6125, -0.1631

NOTE 1: Model used is the Mixed Model for Repeated Measures (MMRM) with antidepressant use at baseline, baseline CGI-S score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction as fixed effects with unstructured covariance structure. Baseline CGI-I score is designated as 4 for change from baseline derivation.

NOTE 2: The MMRM analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-cgii-mmrm-pl-ovr.sas:t-cgii-mmrm-pl-ovr-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 14JUL2025

2.7.2 Ansprechen

2.7.2.1 Responder-Analysen

2.7.2.1 .1 ITT-Population

Summary of Clinical Global Impression - Improvement (CGI-I) Response (much and very much improved): Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 1 of 5

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=177)	Zuranolone (N =176)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	171	174
Day 3		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	34 (19.9)	57 (32.8)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	2 (1.2)	2 (1.1)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.615
95% CI for the RR		(1.121, 2.325)
p-value for RR		0.0100
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.965
95% CI for the OR		(1.203, 3.209)
p-value for OR		0.0069
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.127
95% CI for the ARR		(0.036, 0.217)
p-value for ARR		0.0060

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline CGI-S score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure. Relative risk, odds ratio, and absolute risk reduction are estimated from the same GEE model with "Log", "Logit", and "Identity" link function respectively. NE indicates not estimable due to model not converging.
NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
[1] Number of subjects with non-missing CGI-I total score at any visit.
[2] Number of subjects with a CGI-I response ("much improved" or "very much improved"). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-cgii-resp12-pl-ovr.sas:t-cgii-resp12-pl-ovr-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 14JUL2025

Summary of Clinical Global Impression - Improvement (CGI-I) Response (much and very much improved): Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 2 of 5

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=177)	Zuranolone (N =176)
Day 8		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	67 (39.2)	104 (59.8)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	2 (1.2)	6 (3.4)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.483
95% CI for the RR		(1.192, 1.845)
p-value for RR		0.0004
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		2.307
95% CI for the OR		(1.491, 3.572)
p-value for OR		0.0002
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.205
95% CI for the ARR		(0.103, 0.306)
p-value for ARR		0.0001

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline CGI-S score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure. Relative risk, odds ratio, and absolute risk reduction are estimated from the same GEE model with "Log", "Logit", and "Identity" link function respectively. NE indicates not estimable due to model not converging.
NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
[1] Number of subjects with non-missing CGI-I total score at any visit.
[2] Number of subjects with a CGI-I response ("much improved" or "very much improved"). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-cgii-resp12-pl-ovr.sas:t-cgii-resp12-pl-ovr-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 14JUL2025

Summary of Clinical Global Impression - Improvement (CGI-I) Response (much and very much improved): Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=177)	Zuranolone (N =176)
Day 15		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	80 (46.8)	115 (66.1)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	8 (4.7)	7 (4.0)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.393
95% CI for the RR		(1.151, 1.686)
p-value for RR		0.0007
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		2.198
95% CI for the OR		(1.419, 3.405)
p-value for OR		0.0004
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.191
95% CI for the ARR		(0.088, 0.293)
p-value for ARR		0.0003

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline CGI-S score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure. Relative risk, odds ratio, and absolute risk reduction are estimated from the same GEE model with "Log", "Logit", and "Identity" link function respectively. NE indicates not estimable due to model not converging.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing CGI-I total score at any visit.

[2] Number of subjects with a CGI-I response ("much improved" or "very much improved"). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-cgii-resp12-pl-ovr.sas:t-cgii-resp12-pl-ovr-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 14JUL2025

Summary of Clinical Global Impression - Improvement (CGI-I) Response (much and very much improved): Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=177)	Zuranolone (N =176)
Day 21		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	85 (49.7)	112 (64.4)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	15 (8.8)	16 (9.2)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.282
95% CI for the RR		(1.065, 1.542)
p-value for RR		0.0086
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.813
95% CI for the OR		(1.175, 2.798)
p-value for OR		0.0072
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.145
95% CI for the ARR		(0.042, 0.248)
p-value for ARR		0.0056

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline CGI-S score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure. Relative risk, odds ratio, and absolute risk reduction are estimated from the same GEE model with "Log", "Logit", and "Identity" link function respectively. NE indicates not estimable due to model not converging.
NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
[1] Number of subjects with non-missing CGI-I total score at any visit.
[2] Number of subjects with a CGI-I response ("much improved" or "very much improved"). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-cgii-resp12-pl-ovr.sas:t-cgii-resp12-pl-ovr-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 14JUL2025

Summary of Clinical Global Impression - Improvement (CGI-I) Response (much and very much improved): Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 5 of 5

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=177)	Zuranolone (N =176)
Day 45		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	94 (55.0)	114 (65.5)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	18 (10.5)	17 (9.8)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.181
95% CI for the RR		(0.992, 1.406)
p-value for RR		0.0615
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.541
95% CI for the OR		(0.995, 2.385)
p-value for OR		0.0526
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.103
95% CI for the ARR		(0.000, 0.206)
p-value for ARR		0.0502

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline CGI-S score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure. Relative risk, odds ratio, and absolute risk reduction are estimated from the same GEE model with "Log", "Logit", and "Identity" link function respectively. NE indicates not estimable due to model not converging.
NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
[1] Number of subjects with non-missing CGI-I total score at any visit.
[2] Number of subjects with a CGI-I response ("much improved" or "very much improved"). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-cgii-resp12-pl-ovr.sas:t-cgii-resp12-pl-ovr-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 14JUL2025

2.7.2.1 .2 Subgruppen

2.7.2.1 .2 .1 Interaktionstest

Summary of Clinical Global Impression - Improvement (CGI-I) Response (much and very much improved): Treatment by Subgroup Interaction: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 1 of 6

Subgroup Subgroup Category	Placebo (N=177)	Zuranolone (N=176)	p-value for Treatment by Subgroup Interaction Test
Number of evaluable subjects	171	174	
Number of subjects with response at Day 15, n (%)	80 (46.8)	115 (66.1)	
Number of subjects with response at Day 45, n (%)	94 (55.0)	114 (65.5)	
Age Group (years)			0.5043
Day 15			
18 - 24, n / N (%)	19/37 (51.4)	23/36 (63.9)	
25 - 45, n / N (%)	61/134 (45.5)	92/138 (66.7)	
Day 45			
18 - 24, n / N (%)	18/37 (48.6)	24/36 (66.7)	
25 - 45, n / N (%)	76/134 (56.7)	90/138 (65.2)	

NOTE 1: p-value is derived using Method 1, which is the first among the three sequentially evaluated methods to yield an estimate without any warnings or errors. Method 1: Generalized Estimating Equations (GEE) with covariates including antidepressant use at baseline, baseline CGI-S score, study, treatment, assessment time point, subgroup, subgroup-by-treatment interaction, subgroup-by-time point interaction, time point-by-study interaction, time point-by-treatment interaction, and subgroup-by-time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance, "Log" link function, and the binomial distribution. Method 2: Same as Method 1 but with a Poisson distribution. Method 3: Same as Method 2 but excluding the subgroup-by-time point-by-treatment covariate. NA indicates criteria not met for subgroup/interaction analysis.
NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
NOTE 3: CGI-I response is defined as having a CGI-I score of "much improved" or "very much improved".
NOTE 4: n / N (%) = number of evaluable subjects with response in the subgroup / number of evaluable subjects in the subgroup and (n / N *100%).
(a), (b), and (c) represent p-values from interaction tests comparing BMI groups: <=24.9 vs 25-29.9, <=24.9 vs >=30, and 25-29.9 vs >=30 respectively.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-cgii-resp12-pl-int.sas:t-cgii-resp12-pl-int-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 14JUL2025

Summary of Clinical Global Impression - Improvement (CGI-I) Response (much and very much improved): Treatment by Subgroup Interaction: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Subgroup Subgroup Category	Placebo (N=177)	Zuranolone (N=176)	p-value for Treatment by Subgroup Interaction Test
Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score Category, by median of baseline HAMD-17 total score			0.3548
Day 15			
<28, n / N (%)	28/54 (51.9)	37/63 (58.7)	
>=28, n / N (%)	52/117 (44.4)	78/111 (70.3)	
Day 45			
<28, n / N (%)	29/54 (53.7)	43/63 (68.3)	
>=28, n / N (%)	65/117 (55.6)	71/111 (64.0)	
Race Group (Black or African American, White)			0.3966
Day 15			
Black or African American, n / N (%)	24/48 (50.0)	34/56 (60.7)	
White, n / N (%)	50/109 (45.9)	79/112 (70.5)	
Day 45			
Black or African American, n / N (%)	24/48 (50.0)	35/56 (62.5)	
White, n / N (%)	63/109 (57.8)	75/112 (67.0)	

NOTE 1: p-value is derived using Method 1, which is the first among the three sequentially evaluated methods to yield an estimate without any warnings or errors. Method 1: Generalized Estimating Equations (GEE) with covariates including antidepressant use at baseline, baseline CGI-S score, study, treatment, assessment time point, subgroup, subgroup-by-treatment interaction, subgroup-by-time point interaction, time point-by-study interaction, time point-by-treatment interaction, and subgroup-by-time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance, "Log" link function, and the binomial distribution. Method 2: Same as Method 1 but with a Poisson distribution. Method 3: Same as Method 2 but excluding the subgroup-by-time point-by-treatment covariate. NA indicates criteria not met for subgroup/interaction analysis.
NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
NOTE 3: CGI-I response is defined as having a CGI-I score of "much improved" or "very much improved".
NOTE 4: n / N (%) = number of evaluable subjects with response in the subgroup / number of evaluable subjects in the subgroup and (n / N *100%).
(a), (b), and (c) represent p-values from interaction tests comparing BMI groups: <=24.9 vs 25-29.9, <=24.9 vs >=30, and 25-29.9 vs >=30 respectively.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-cgii-resp12-pl-int.sas:t-cgii-resp12-pl-int-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 14JUL2025

Summary of Clinical Global Impression - Improvement (CGI-I) Response (much and very much improved): Treatment by Subgroup Interaction: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Subgroup Subgroup Category	Placebo (N=177)	Zuranolone (N=176)	p-value for Treatment by Subgroup Interaction Test
Antidepressant Use at Baseline			0.7841
Day 15			
Yes, n / N (%)	17/28 (60.7)	21/31 (67.7)	
No, n / N (%)	63/143 (44.1)	94/143 (65.7)	
Day 45			
Yes, n / N (%)	14/28 (50.0)	21/31 (67.7)	
No, n / N (%)	80/143 (55.9)	93/143 (65.0)	

NOTE 1: p-value is derived using Method 1, which is the first among the three sequentially evaluated methods to yield an estimate without any warnings or errors. Method 1: Generalized Estimating Equations (GEE) with covariates including antidepressant use at baseline, baseline CGI-S score, study, treatment, assessment time point, subgroup, subgroup-by-treatment interaction, subgroup-by-time point interaction, time point-by-study interaction, time point-by-treatment interaction, and subgroup-by-time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance, "Log" link function, and the binomial distribution. Method 2: Same as Method 1 but with a Poisson distribution. Method 3: Same as Method 2 but excluding the subgroup-by-time point-by-treatment covariate. NA indicates criteria not met for subgroup/interaction analysis.
NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
NOTE 3: CGI-I response is defined as having a CGI-I score of "much improved" or "very much improved".
NOTE 4: n / N (%) = number of evaluable subjects with response in the subgroup / number of evaluable subjects in the subgroup and (n / N *100%).
(a), (b), and (c) represent p-values from interaction tests comparing BMI groups: <=24.9 vs 25-29.9, <=24.9 vs >=30, and 25-29.9 vs >=30 respectively.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-cgii-resp12-pl-int.sas:t-cgii-resp12-pl-int-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 14JUL2025

Summary of Clinical Global Impression - Improvement (CGI-I) Response (much and very much improved): Treatment by Subgroup Interaction: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Subgroup Subgroup Category	Placebo (N=177)	Zuranolone (N=176)	p-value for Treatment by Subgroup Interaction Test
BMI (kg/m^2) Group			0.0743(a) 0.4730(b) 0.0060(c)
Day 15			
<=24.9, n / N (%)	18/42 (42.9)	19/33 (57.6)	
25-29.9, n / N (%)	21/54 (38.9)	31/45 (68.9)	
>=30, n / N (%)	41/75 (54.7)	64/95 (67.4)	
Day 45			
<=24.9, n / N (%)	24/42 (57.1)	19/33 (57.6)	
25-29.9, n / N (%)	32/54 (59.3)	32/45 (71.1)	
>=30, n / N (%)	38/75 (50.7)	62/95 (65.3)	

NOTE 1: p-value is derived using Method 1, which is the first among the three sequentially evaluated methods to yield an estimate without any warnings or errors. Method 1: Generalized Estimating Equations (GEE) with covariates including antidepressant use at baseline, baseline CGI-S score, study, treatment, assessment time point, subgroup, subgroup-by-treatment interaction, subgroup-by-time point interaction, time point-by-study interaction, time point-by-treatment interaction, and subgroup-by-time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance, "Log" link function, and the binomial distribution. Method 2: Same as Method 1 but with a Poisson distribution. Method 3: Same as Method 2 but excluding the subgroup-by-time point-by-treatment covariate. NA indicates criteria not met for subgroup/interaction analysis.
NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
NOTE 3: CGI-I response is defined as having a CGI-I score of "much improved" or "very much improved".
NOTE 4: n / N (%) = number of evaluable subjects with response in the subgroup / number of evaluable subjects in the subgroup and (n / N *100%).
(a), (b), and (c) represent p-values from interaction tests comparing BMI groups: <=24.9 vs 25-29.9, <=24.9 vs >=30, and 25-29.9 vs >=30 respectively.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-cgii-resp12-pl-int.sas:t-cgii-resp12-pl-int-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 14JUL2025

Summary of Clinical Global Impression - Improvement (CGI-I) Response (much and very much improved): Treatment by Subgroup Interaction: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Subgroup Subgroup Category	Placebo (N=177)	Zuranolone (N=176)	p-value for Treatment by Subgroup Interaction Test
Onset of PPD			0.3836
Day 15			
3rd Trimester, n / N (%)	28/61 (45.9)	44/66 (66.7)	
Postpartum, n / N (%)	52/110 (47.3)	71/108 (65.7)	
Day 45			
3rd Trimester, n / N (%)	33/61 (54.1)	46/66 (69.7)	
Postpartum, n / N (%)	61/110 (55.5)	68/108 (63.0)	
Family History of PPD			0.9552
Day 15			
Yes, n / N (%)	13/25 (52.0)	21/31 (67.7)	
No/Unknown, n / N (%)	67/146 (45.9)	94/143 (65.7)	
Day 45			
Yes, n / N (%)	17/25 (68.0)	21/31 (67.7)	
No/Unknown, n / N (%)	77/146 (52.7)	93/143 (65.0)	

NOTE 1: p-value is derived using Method 1, which is the first among the three sequentially evaluated methods to yield an estimate without any warnings or errors. Method 1: Generalized Estimating Equations (GEE) with covariates including antidepressant use at baseline, baseline CGI-S score, study, treatment, assessment time point, subgroup, subgroup-by-treatment interaction, subgroup-by-time point interaction, time point-by-study interaction, time point-by-treatment interaction, and subgroup-by-time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance, "Log" link function, and the binomial distribution. Method 2: Same as Method 1 but with a Poisson distribution. Method 3: Same as Method 2 but excluding the subgroup-by-time point-by-treatment covariate. NA indicates criteria not met for subgroup/interaction analysis.
NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
NOTE 3: CGI-I response is defined as having a CGI-I score of "much improved" or "very much improved".
NOTE 4: n / N (%) = number of evaluable subjects with response in the subgroup / number of evaluable subjects in the subgroup and (n / N *100%).
(a), (b), and (c) represent p-values from interaction tests comparing BMI groups: <=24.9 vs 25-29.9, <=24.9 vs >=30, and 25-29.9 vs >=30 respectively.
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Summary of Clinical Global Impression - Improvement (CGI-I) Response (much and very much improved): Treatment by Subgroup Interaction: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Subgroup Subgroup Category	Placebo (N=177)	Zuranolone (N=176)	p-value for Treatment by Subgroup Interaction Test
History of PPD			0.6008
Day 15			
1st Episode, n / N (%)	69/145 (47.6)	97/147 (66.0)	
Recurrent Episode, n / N (%)	11/26 (42.3)	18/27 (66.7)	
Day 45			
1st Episode, n / N (%)	83/145 (57.2)	96/147 (65.3)	
Recurrent Episode, n / N (%)	11/26 (42.3)	18/27 (66.7)	
Depression with Elevated Anxiety , by Baseline HAMA Total Score			0.2446
Day 15			
<20, n / N (%)	13/28 (46.4)	24/34 (70.6)	
>=20, n / N (%)	67/143 (46.9)	91/140 (65.0)	
Day 45			
<20, n / N (%)	21/28 (75.0)	24/34 (70.6)	
>=20, n / N (%)	73/143 (51.0)	90/140 (64.3)	

NOTE 1: p-value is derived using Method 1, which is the first among the three sequentially evaluated methods to yield an estimate without any warnings or errors. Method 1: Generalized Estimating Equations (GEE) with covariates including antidepressant use at baseline, baseline CGI-S score, study, treatment, assessment time point, subgroup, subgroup-by-treatment interaction, subgroup-by-time point interaction, time point-by-study interaction, time point-by-treatment interaction, and subgroup-by-time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance, "Log" link function, and the binomial distribution. Method 2: Same as Method 1 but with a Poisson distribution. Method 3: Same as Method 2 but excluding the subgroup-by-time point-by-treatment covariate. NA indicates criteria not met for subgroup/interaction analysis.
NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
NOTE 3: CGI-I response is defined as having a CGI-I score of "much improved" or "very much improved".
NOTE 4: n / N (%) = number of evaluable subjects with response in the subgroup / number of evaluable subjects in the subgroup and (n / N *100%).
(a), (b), and (c) represent p-values from interaction tests comparing BMI groups: <=24.9 vs 25-29.9, <=24.9 vs >=30, and 25-29.9 vs >=30 respectively.
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2.7.2.1 .2 .2 Subgruppenanalysen

2.7.2.1 .2 .2 .1 Alter

Summary of Clinical Global Impression - Improvement (CGI-I) Response (much and very much improved) by Age Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Age Group (years) = 18-24

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=39)	Zuranolone (N =37)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	37	36
Day 3		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	9 (24.3)	17 (47.2)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	1 (2.7)	0
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		2.077
95% CI for the RR		(1.062, 4.063)
p-value for RR		0.0328
Day 8		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	18 (48.6)	25 (69.4)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	0	0
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.455
95% CI for the RR		(0.981, 2.157)
p-value for RR		0.0622

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline CGI-S total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with exchangeable covariance structure and "Log" link function.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing CGI-I score at any visit.

[2] Number of subjects with a CGI-I response ("much improved" or "very much improved"). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

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Summary of Clinical Global Impression - Improvement (CGI-I) Response (much and very much improved) by Age Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Age Group (years) = 18-24

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=39)	Zuranolone (N =37)
Day 15		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	19 (51.4)	23 (63.9)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	0	0
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.248
95% CI for the RR		(0.840, 1.855)
p-value for RR		0.2722
Day 21		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	17 (45.9)	27 (75.0)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	2 (5.4)	2 (5.6)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.575
95% CI for the RR		(1.045, 2.372)
p-value for RR		0.0299

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline CGI-S total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with exchangeable covariance structure and "Log" link function.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing CGI-I score at any visit.

[2] Number of subjects with a CGI-I response ("much improved" or "very much improved"). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-cgii-resp12-pl-by.sas:t-cgii-resp12-pl-by-age-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Clinical Global Impression - Improvement (CGI-I) Response (much and very much improved) by Age Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Age Group (years) = 18-24

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=39)	Zuranolone (N =37)
Day 45		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	18 (48.6)	24 (66.7)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	2 (5.4)	2 (5.6)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.288
95% CI for the RR		(0.860, 1.930)
p-value for RR		0.2188

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline CGI-S total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with exchangeable covariance structure and "Log" link function.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing CGI-I score at any visit.

[2] Number of subjects with a CGI-I response ("much improved" or "very much improved"). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

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Summary of Clinical Global Impression - Improvement (CGI-I) Response (much and very much improved) by Age Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Age Group (years) = 25-45

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=138)	Zuranolone (N =139)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	134	138
Day 3		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	25 (18.7)	40 (29.0)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	1 (0.7)	2 (1.4)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.475
95% CI for the RR		(0.950, 2.288)
p-value for RR		0.0832
Day 8		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	49 (36.6)	79 (57.2)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	2 (1.5)	6 (4.3)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.500
95% CI for the RR		(1.153, 1.951)
p-value for RR		0.0025

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline CGI-S total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with exchangeable covariance structure and "Log" link function.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing CGI-I score at any visit.

[2] Number of subjects with a CGI-I response ("much improved" or "very much improved"). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

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Summary of Clinical Global Impression - Improvement (CGI-I) Response (much and very much improved) by Age Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Age Group (years) = 25-45

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=138)	Zuranolone (N =139)
Day 15		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	61 (45.5)	92 (66.7)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	8 (6.0)	7 (5.1)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.434
95% CI for the RR		(1.154, 1.783)
p-value for RR		0.0012
Day 21		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	68 (50.7)	85 (61.6)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	13 (9.7)	14 (10.1)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.194
95% CI for the RR		(0.968, 1.472)
p-value for RR		0.0971

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline CGI-S total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with exchangeable covariance structure and "Log" link function.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing CGI-I score at any visit.

[2] Number of subjects with a CGI-I response ("much improved" or "very much improved"). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

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Summary of Clinical Global Impression - Improvement (CGI-I) Response (much and very much improved) by Age Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Age Group (years) = 25-45

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=138)	Zuranolone (N =139)
Day 45		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	76 (56.7)	90 (65.2)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	16 (11.9)	15 (10.9)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.158
95% CI for the RR		(0.955, 1.406)
p-value for RR		0.1363

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline CGI-S total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with exchangeable covariance structure and "Log" link function.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing CGI-I score at any visit.

[2] Number of subjects with a CGI-I response ("much improved" or "very much improved"). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-cgii-resp12-pl-by.sas:t-cgii-resp12-pl-by-age-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

2.7.2.1 .2 .2 .2 Schwere der Erkrankung

Summary of Clinical Global Impression - Improvement (CGI-I) Response (much and very much improved) by Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score Category < 28 (Median of Baseline HAM-D Total Score)

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=54)	Zuranolone (N =63)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	54	63
Day 3		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	10 (18.5)	17 (27.0)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	0	2 (3.2)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.455
95% CI for the RR		(0.728, 2.907)
p-value for RR		0.2880
Day 8		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	22 (40.7)	33 (52.4)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	0	2 (3.2)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.259
95% CI for the RR		(0.850, 1.865)
p-value for RR		0.2507

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline CGI-S total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure and "Log" link function.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing CGI-I score at any visit.

[2] Number of subjects with a CGI-I response ("much improved" or "very much improved"). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

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Summary of Clinical Global Impression - Improvement (CGI-I) Response (much and very much improved) by Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score Category < 28 (Median of Baseline HAM-D Total Score)

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=54)	Zuranolone (N =63)
Day 15		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	28 (51.9)	37 (58.7)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	2 (3.7)	3 (4.8)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.170
95% CI for the RR		(0.836, 1.635)
p-value for RR		0.3597
Day 21		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	27 (50.0)	38 (60.3)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	5 (9.3)	4 (6.3)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.281
95% CI for the RR		(0.925, 1.773)
p-value for RR		0.1354

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline CGI-S total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure and "Log" link function.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing CGI-I score at any visit.

[2] Number of subjects with a CGI-I response ("much improved" or "very much improved"). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-cgii-resp12-pl-by.sas:t-cgii-resp12-pl-by-hamd-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Clinical Global Impression - Improvement (CGI-I) Response (much and very much improved) by Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score Category < 28 (Median of Baseline HAM-D Total Score)

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=54)	Zuranolone (N =63)
Day 45		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	29 (53.7)	43 (68.3)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	6 (11.1)	5 (7.9)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.269
95% CI for the RR		(0.944, 1.705)
p-value for RR		0.1140

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline CGI-S total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure and "Log" link function.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing CGI-I score at any visit.

[2] Number of subjects with a CGI-I response ("much improved" or "very much improved"). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

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Summary of Clinical Global Impression - Improvement (CGI-I) Response (much and very much improved) by Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score Category >= 28 (Median of Baseline HAM-D Total Score)

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=119)	Zuranolone (N =111)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	117	111
Day 3		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	24 (20.5)	40 (36.0)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	2 (1.7)	0
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.728
95% CI for the RR		(1.127, 2.652)
p-value for RR		0.0122
Day 8		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	45 (38.5)	71 (64.0)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	2 (1.7)	4 (3.6)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.625
95% CI for the RR		(1.247, 2.118)
p-value for RR		0.0003

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline CGI-S total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure and "Log" link function.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing CGI-I score at any visit.

[2] Number of subjects with a CGI-I response ("much improved" or "very much improved"). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-cgii-resp12-pl-by.sas:t-cgii-resp12-pl-by-hamd-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Clinical Global Impression - Improvement (CGI-I) Response (much and very much improved) by Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 5 of 6

Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score Category >= 28 (Median of Baseline HAM-D Total Score)

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=119)	Zuranolone (N =111)
Day 15		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	52 (44.4)	78 (70.3)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	6 (5.1)	4 (3.6)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.548
95% CI for the RR		(1.226, 1.955)
p-value for RR		0.0002
Day 21		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	58 (49.6)	74 (66.7)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	10 (8.5)	12 (10.8)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.357
95% CI for the RR		(1.092, 1.687)
p-value for RR		0.0058

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline CGI-S total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure and "Log" link function.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing CGI-I score at any visit.

[2] Number of subjects with a CGI-I response ("much improved" or "very much improved"). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-cgii-resp12-pl-by.sas:t-cgii-resp12-pl-by-hamd-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Clinical Global Impression - Improvement (CGI-I) Response (much and very much improved) by Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score Category >= 28 (Median of Baseline HAM-D Total Score)

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=119)	Zuranolone (N =111)
Day 45		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	65 (55.6)	71 (64.0)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	12 (10.3)	12 (10.8)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.147
95% CI for the RR		(0.927, 1.420)
p-value for RR		0.2063

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline CGI-S total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure and "Log" link function.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing CGI-I score at any visit.

[2] Number of subjects with a CGI-I response ("much improved" or "very much improved"). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-cgii-resp12-pl-by.sas:t-cgii-resp12-pl-by-hamd-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

2.7.2.1 .2 .2 .3 Abstammung

Summary of Clinical Global Impression - Improvement (CGI-I) Response (much and very much improved) by Race Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 1 of 6

Race Group = Black or African American

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=53)	Zuranolone (N =57)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	48	56
Day 3		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	12 (25.0)	19 (33.9)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	1 (2.1)	0
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.378
95% CI for the RR		(0.768, 2.474)
p-value for RR		0.2824
Day 8		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	22 (45.8)	32 (57.1)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	1 (2.1)	2 (3.6)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.273
95% CI for the RR		(0.878, 1.847)
p-value for RR		0.2026

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline CGI-S total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing CGI-I score at any visit.

[2] Number of subjects with a CGI-I response ("much improved" or "very much improved"). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-cgii-resp12-pl-by.sas:t-cgii-resp12-pl-by-race-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Clinical Global Impression - Improvement (CGI-I) Response (much and very much improved) by Race Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 2 of 6

Race Group = Black or African American

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=53)	Zuranolone (N =57)
Day 15		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	24 (50.0)	34 (60.7)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	3 (6.3)	3 (5.4)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.204
95% CI for the RR		(0.844, 1.718)
p-value for RR		0.3061
Day 21		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	23 (47.9)	30 (53.6)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	6 (12.5)	8 (14.3)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.121
95% CI for the RR		(0.765, 1.643)
p-value for RR		0.5582

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline CGI-S total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing CGI-I score at any visit.

[2] Number of subjects with a CGI-I response ("much improved" or "very much improved"). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-cgii-resp12-pl-by.sas:t-cgii-resp12-pl-by-race-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Clinical Global Impression - Improvement (CGI-I) Response (much and very much improved) by Race Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 3 of 6

Race Group = Black or African American

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=53)	Zuranolone (N =57)
Day 45		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	24 (50.0)	35 (62.5)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	5 (10.4)	4 (7.1)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.249
95% CI for the RR		(0.883, 1.767)
p-value for RR		0.2092

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline CGI-S total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing CGI-I score at any visit.

[2] Number of subjects with a CGI-I response ("much improved" or "very much improved"). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-cgii-resp12-pl-by.sas:t-cgii-resp12-pl-by-race-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Clinical Global Impression - Improvement (CGI-I) Response (much and very much improved) by Race Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 4 of 6

Race Group = White

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=110)	Zuranolone (N =113)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	109	112
Day 3		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	20 (18.3)	36 (32.1)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	1 (0.9)	2 (1.8)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.737
95% CI for the RR		(1.081, 2.791)
p-value for RR		0.0224
Day 8		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	40 (36.7)	70 (62.5)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	0	4 (3.6)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.689
95% CI for the RR		(1.270, 2.247)
p-value for RR		0.0003

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline CGI-S total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing CGI-I score at any visit.

[2] Number of subjects with a CGI-I response ("much improved" or "very much improved"). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-cgii-resp12-pl-by.sas:t-cgii-resp12-pl-by-race-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Clinical Global Impression - Improvement (CGI-I) Response (much and very much improved) by Race Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 5 of 6

Race Group = White

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=110)	Zuranolone (N =113)
Day 15		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	50 (45.9)	79 (70.5)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	4 (3.7)	4 (3.6)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.528
95% CI for the RR		(1.207, 1.935)
p-value for RR		0.0004
Day 21		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	57 (52.3)	79 (70.5)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	8 (7.3)	8 (7.1)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.338
95% CI for the RR		(1.079, 1.659)
p-value for RR		0.0080

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline CGI-S total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing CGI-I score at any visit.

[2] Number of subjects with a CGI-I response ("much improved" or "very much improved"). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-cgii-resp12-pl-by.sas:t-cgii-resp12-pl-by-race-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Clinical Global Impression - Improvement (CGI-I) Response (much and very much improved) by Race Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Race Group = White

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=110)	Zuranolone (N =113)
Day 45		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	63 (57.8)	75 (67.0)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	12 (11.0)	12 (10.7)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.158
95% CI for the RR		(0.942, 1.423)
p-value for RR		0.1643

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline CGI-S total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing CGI-I score at any visit.

[2] Number of subjects with a CGI-I response ("much improved" or "very much improved"). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-cgii-resp12-pl-by.sas:t-cgii-resp12-pl-by-race-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

2.7.2.1 .2 .2 .4 Antidepressiva-Nutzung

Summary of Clinical Global Impression - Improvement (CGI-I) Response (much and very much improved) by Baseline Antidepressant Use: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 1 of 6

Antidepressant Use at Baseline = Yes

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=28)	Zuranolone (N =31)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	28	31
Day 3		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	5 (17.9)	9 (29.0)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	1 (3.6)	1 (3.2)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.583
95% CI for the RR		(0.601, 4.167)
p-value for RR		0.3525
Day 8		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	12 (42.9)	19 (61.3)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	0	1 (3.2)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.359
95% CI for the RR		(0.821, 2.249)
p-value for RR		0.2332

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for baseline CGI-S total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing CGI-I score at any visit.

[2] Number of subjects with a CGI-I response ("much improved" or "very much improved"). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-cgii-resp12-pl-by.sas:t-cgii-resp12-pl-by-adt-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Clinical Global Impression - Improvement (CGI-I) Response (much and very much improved) by Baseline Antidepressant Use: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 2 of 6

Antidepressant Use at Baseline = Yes

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=28)	Zuranolone (N =31)
Day 15		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	17 (60.7)	21 (67.7)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	0	1 (3.2)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.071
95% CI for the RR		(0.727, 1.578)
p-value for RR		0.7280
Day 21		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	15 (53.6)	22 (71.0)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	2 (7.1)	2 (6.5)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.296
95% CI for the RR		(0.850, 1.976)
p-value for RR		0.2287

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for baseline CGI-S total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing CGI-I score at any visit.

[2] Number of subjects with a CGI-I response ("much improved" or "very much improved"). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-cgii-resp12-pl-by.sas:t-cgii-resp12-pl-by-adt-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Clinical Global Impression - Improvement (CGI-I) Response (much and very much improved) by Baseline Antidepressant Use: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 3 of 6

Antidepressant Use at Baseline = Yes

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=28)	Zuranolone (N =31)
Day 45		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	14 (50.0)	21 (67.7)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	4 (14.3)	1 (3.2)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.348
95% CI for the RR		(0.869, 2.092)
p-value for RR		0.1826

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for baseline CGI-S total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing CGI-I score at any visit.

[2] Number of subjects with a CGI-I response ("much improved" or "very much improved"). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-cgii-resp12-pl-by.sas:t-cgii-resp12-pl-by-adt-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Clinical Global Impression - Improvement (CGI-I) Response (much and very much improved) by Baseline Antidepressant Use: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Antidepressant Use at Baseline = No

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=149)	Zuranolone (N =145)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	143	143
Day 3		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	29 (20.3)	48 (33.6)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	1 (0.7)	1 (0.7)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.663
95% CI for the RR		(1.123, 2.461)
p-value for RR		0.0111
Day 8		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	55 (38.5)	85 (59.4)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	2 (1.4)	5 (3.5)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.537
95% CI for the RR		(1.203, 1.965)
p-value for RR		0.0006

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for baseline CGI-S total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing CGI-I score at any visit.

[2] Number of subjects with a CGI-I response ("much improved" or "very much improved"). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-cgii-resp12-pl-by.sas:t-cgii-resp12-pl-by-adt-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Clinical Global Impression - Improvement (CGI-I) Response (much and very much improved) by Baseline Antidepressant Use: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Antidepressant Use at Baseline = No

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=149)	Zuranolone (N =145)
Day 15		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	63 (44.1)	94 (65.7)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	8 (5.6)	6 (4.2)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.480
95% CI for the RR		(1.189, 1.842)
p-value for RR		0.0004
Day 21		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	70 (49.0)	90 (62.9)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	13 (9.1)	14 (9.8)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.278
95% CI for the RR		(1.038, 1.573)
p-value for RR		0.0210

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for baseline CGI-S total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing CGI-I score at any visit.

[2] Number of subjects with a CGI-I response ("much improved" or "very much improved"). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-cgii-resp12-pl-by.sas:t-cgii-resp12-pl-by-adt-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Clinical Global Impression - Improvement (CGI-I) Response (much and very much improved) by Baseline Antidepressant Use: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Antidepressant Use at Baseline = No

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=149)	Zuranolone (N =145)
Day 45		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	80 (55.9)	93 (65.0)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	14 (9.8)	16 (11.2)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.155
95% CI for the RR		(0.956, 1.396)
p-value for RR		0.1356

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for baseline CGI-S total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing CGI-I score at any visit.

[2] Number of subjects with a CGI-I response ("much improved" or "very much improved"). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-cgii-resp12-pl-by.sas:t-cgii-resp12-pl-by-adt-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

2.7.2.1 .2 .2 .5 BMI

Summary of Clinical Global Impression - Improvement (CGI-I) Response (much and very much improved) by Baseline BMI (kg/m^2) Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 1 of 9

BMI (kg/m2) Group 2 = <=24.9

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=43)	Zuranolone (N =33)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	42	33
Day 3		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	9 (21.4)	12 (36.4)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	1 (2.4)	0
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.680
95% CI for the RR		(0.775, 3.641)
p-value for RR		0.1889
Day 8		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	17 (40.5)	16 (48.5)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	0	2 (6.1)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.166
95% CI for the RR		(0.670, 2.031)
p-value for RR		0.5864

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline CGI-S total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing CGI-I score at any visit.

[2] Number of subjects with a CGI-I response ("much improved" or "very much improved"). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-cgii-resp12-pl-by.sas:t-cgii-resp12-pl-by-bmi-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Clinical Global Impression - Improvement (CGI-I) Response (much and very much improved) by Baseline BMI (kg/m^2) Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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BMI (kg/m2) Group 2 = <=24.9

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=43)	Zuranolone (N =33)
Day 15		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	18 (42.9)	19 (57.6)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	1 (2.4)	2 (6.1)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.336
95% CI for the RR		(0.844, 2.113)
p-value for RR		0.2165
Day 21		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	19 (45.2)	23 (69.7)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	5 (11.9)	5 (15.2)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.498
95% CI for the RR		(1.003, 2.238)
p-value for RR		0.0482

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline CGI-S total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing CGI-I score at any visit.

[2] Number of subjects with a CGI-I response ("much improved" or "very much improved"). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-cgii-resp12-pl-by.sas:t-cgii-resp12-pl-by-bmi-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Clinical Global Impression - Improvement (CGI-I) Response (much and very much improved) by Baseline BMI (kg/m^2) Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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BMI (kg/m2) Group 2 = <=24.9

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=43)	Zuranolone (N =33)
Day 45		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	24 (57.1)	19 (57.6)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	2 (4.8)	6 (18.2)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.012
95% CI for the RR		(0.652, 1.572)
p-value for RR		0.9568

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline CGI-S total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing CGI-I score at any visit.

[2] Number of subjects with a CGI-I response ("much improved" or "very much improved"). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-cgii-resp12-pl-by.sas:t-cgii-resp12-pl-by-bmi-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Clinical Global Impression - Improvement (CGI-I) Response (much and very much improved) by Baseline BMI (kg/m^2) Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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BMI (kg/m2) Group 2 = 25-29.9

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=54)	Zuranolone (N =45)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	54	45
Day 3		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	3 (5.6)	17 (37.8)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	0	1 (2.2)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		6.427
95% CI for the RR		(2.044, 20.211)
p-value for RR		0.0015
Day 8		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	18 (33.3)	30 (66.7)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	2 (3.7)	2 (4.4)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.918
95% CI for the RR		(1.253, 2.935)
p-value for RR		0.0027

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline CGI-S total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing CGI-I score at any visit.

[2] Number of subjects with a CGI-I response ("much improved" or "very much improved"). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-cgii-resp12-pl-by.sas:t-cgii-resp12-pl-by-bmi-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Clinical Global Impression - Improvement (CGI-I) Response (much and very much improved) by Baseline BMI (kg/m^2) Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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BMI (kg/m2) Group 2 = 25-29.9

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=54)	Zuranolone (N =45)
Day 15		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	21 (38.9)	31 (68.9)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	4 (7.4)	2 (4.4)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.730
95% CI for the RR		(1.177, 2.543)
p-value for RR		0.0053
Day 21		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	27 (50.0)	31 (68.9)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	6 (11.1)	3 (6.7)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.377
95% CI for the RR		(0.995, 1.904)
p-value for RR		0.0534

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline CGI-S total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing CGI-I score at any visit.

[2] Number of subjects with a CGI-I response ("much improved" or "very much improved"). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-cgii-resp12-pl-by.sas:t-cgii-resp12-pl-by-bmi-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Clinical Global Impression - Improvement (CGI-I) Response (much and very much improved) by Baseline BMI (kg/m^2) Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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BMI (kg/m2) Group 2 = 25-29.9

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=54)	Zuranolone (N =45)
Day 45		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	32 (59.3)	32 (71.1)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	6 (11.1)	5 (11.1)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.209
95% CI for the RR		(0.912, 1.602)
p-value for RR		0.1862

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline CGI-S total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing CGI-I score at any visit.

[2] Number of subjects with a CGI-I response ("much improved" or "very much improved"). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-cgii-resp12-pl-by.sas:t-cgii-resp12-pl-by-bmi-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Clinical Global Impression - Improvement (CGI-I) Response (much and very much improved) by Baseline BMI (kg/m^2) Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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BMI (kg/m2) Group 2 = >=30

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=76)	Zuranolone (N =95)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	75	95
Day 3		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	22 (29.3)	28 (29.5)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	1 (1.3)	1 (1.1)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.003
95% CI for the RR		(0.630, 1.597)
p-value for RR		0.9909
Day 8		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	32 (42.7)	57 (60.0)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	0	2 (2.1)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.400
95% CI for the RR		(1.031, 1.902)
p-value for RR		0.0312

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline CGI-S total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing CGI-I score at any visit.

[2] Number of subjects with a CGI-I response ("much improved" or "very much improved"). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-cgii-resp12-pl-by.sas:t-cgii-resp12-pl-by-bmi-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Clinical Global Impression - Improvement (CGI-I) Response (much and very much improved) by Baseline BMI (kg/m^2) Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

BMI (kg/m2) Group 2 = >=30

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=76)	Zuranolone (N =95)
Day 15		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	41 (54.7)	64 (67.4)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	3 (4.0)	3 (3.2)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.216
95% CI for the RR		(0.948, 1.561)
p-value for RR		0.1238
Day 21		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	39 (52.0)	57 (60.0)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	4 (5.3)	8 (8.4)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.155
95% CI for the RR		(0.886, 1.506)
p-value for RR		0.2873

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline CGI-S total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing CGI-I score at any visit.

[2] Number of subjects with a CGI-I response ("much improved" or "very much improved"). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-cgii-resp12-pl-by.sas:t-cgii-resp12-pl-by-bmi-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Clinical Global Impression - Improvement (CGI-I) Response (much and very much improved) by Baseline BMI (kg/m^2) Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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BMI (kg/m2) Group 2 = >=30

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=76)	Zuranolone (N =95)
Day 45		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	38 (50.7)	62 (65.3)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	10 (13.3)	6 (6.3)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.279
95% CI for the RR		(0.980, 1.669)
p-value for RR		0.0704

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline CGI-S total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing CGI-I score at any visit.

[2] Number of subjects with a CGI-I response ("much improved" or "very much improved"). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-cgii-resp12-pl-by.sas:t-cgii-resp12-pl-by-bmi-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

2.7.2.1 .2 .2 .6 Beginn der PPD

Summary of Clinical Global Impression - Improvement (CGI-I) Response (much and very much improved) by Onset of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Onset of PPD = 3rd trimester

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=64)	Zuranolone (N =67)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	61	66
Day 3		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	14 (23.0)	29 (43.9)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	1 (1.6)	0
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.933
95% CI for the RR		(1.138, 3.282)
p-value for RR		0.0147
Day 8		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	25 (41.0)	45 (68.2)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	2 (3.3)	2 (3.0)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.667
95% CI for the RR		(1.187, 2.341)
p-value for RR		0.0032

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline CGI-S total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing CGI-I score at any visit.

[2] Number of subjects with a CGI-I response ("much improved" or "very much improved"). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-cgii-resp12-pl-by.sas:t-cgii-resp12-pl-by-onset-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Clinical Global Impression - Improvement (CGI-I) Response (much and very much improved) by Onset of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Onset of PPD = 3rd trimester

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=64)	Zuranolone (N =67)
Day 15		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	28 (45.9)	44 (66.7)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	3 (4.9)	3 (4.5)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.447
95% CI for the RR		(1.051, 1.993)
p-value for RR		0.0234
Day 21		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	31 (50.8)	46 (69.7)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	6 (9.8)	6 (9.1)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.370
95% CI for the RR		(1.024, 1.833)
p-value for RR		0.0338

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline CGI-S total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing CGI-I score at any visit.

[2] Number of subjects with a CGI-I response ("much improved" or "very much improved"). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-cgii-resp12-pl-by.sas:t-cgii-resp12-pl-by-onset-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Clinical Global Impression - Improvement (CGI-I) Response (much and very much improved) by Onset of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Onset of PPD = 3rd trimester

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=64)	Zuranolone (N =67)
Day 45		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	33 (54.1)	46 (69.7)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	7 (11.5)	9 (13.6)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.288
95% CI for the RR		(0.974, 1.702)
p-value for RR		0.0756

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline CGI-S total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing CGI-I score at any visit.

[2] Number of subjects with a CGI-I response ("much improved" or "very much improved"). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-cgii-resp12-pl-by.sas:t-cgii-resp12-pl-by-onset-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Clinical Global Impression - Improvement (CGI-I) Response (much and very much improved) by Onset of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Onset of PPD = Postpartum

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=113)	Zuranolone (N =109)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	110	108
Day 3		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	20 (18.2)	28 (25.9)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	1 (0.9)	2 (1.9)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.405
95% CI for the RR		(0.848, 2.327)
p-value for RR		0.1864
Day 8		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	42 (38.2)	59 (54.6)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	0	4 (3.7)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.406
95% CI for the RR		(1.050, 1.884)
p-value for RR		0.0221

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline CGI-S total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing CGI-I score at any visit.

[2] Number of subjects with a CGI-I response ("much improved" or "very much improved"). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-cgii-resp12-pl-by.sas:t-cgii-resp12-pl-by-onset-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Clinical Global Impression - Improvement (CGI-I) Response (much and very much improved) by Onset of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Onset of PPD = Postpartum

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=113)	Zuranolone (N =109)
Day 15		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	52 (47.3)	71 (65.7)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	5 (4.5)	4 (3.7)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.370
95% CI for the RR		(1.078, 1.740)
p-value for RR		0.0100
Day 21		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	54 (49.1)	66 (61.1)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	9 (8.2)	10 (9.3)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.226
95% CI for the RR		(0.961, 1.563)
p-value for RR		0.1008

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline CGI-S total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing CGI-I score at any visit.

[2] Number of subjects with a CGI-I response ("much improved" or "very much improved"). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-cgii-resp12-pl-by.sas:t-cgii-resp12-pl-by-onset-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Clinical Global Impression - Improvement (CGI-I) Response (much and very much improved) by Onset of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Onset of PPD = Postpartum

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=113)	Zuranolone (N =109)
Day 45		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	61 (55.5)	68 (63.0)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	11 (10.0)	8 (7.4)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.130
95% CI for the RR		(0.905, 1.411)
p-value for RR		0.2815

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline CGI-S total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing CGI-I score at any visit.

[2] Number of subjects with a CGI-I response ("much improved" or "very much improved"). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-cgii-resp12-pl-by.sas:t-cgii-resp12-pl-by-onset-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

2.7.2.1 .2 .2 .7 PPD in der Familie

Summary of Clinical Global Impression - Improvement (CGI-I) Response (much and very much improved) by Family History of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Family History of PPD = Yes

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=26)	Zuranolone (N =31)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	25	31
Day 3		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	4 (16.0)	9 (29.0)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	0	0
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.794
95% CI for the RR		(0.640, 5.031)
p-value for RR		0.2663
Day 8		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	10 (40.0)	18 (58.1)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	0	0
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.481
95% CI for the RR		(0.825, 2.659)
p-value for RR		0.1888

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline CGI-S total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing CGI-I score at any visit.

[2] Number of subjects with a CGI-I response ("much improved" or "very much improved"). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-cgii-resp12-pl-by.sas:t-cgii-resp12-pl-by-fhist-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Clinical Global Impression - Improvement (CGI-I) Response (much and very much improved) by Family History of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Family History of PPD = Yes

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=26)	Zuranolone (N =31)
Day 15		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	13 (52.0)	21 (67.7)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	2 (8.0)	1 (3.2)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.298
95% CI for the RR		(0.828, 2.036)
p-value for RR		0.2552
Day 21		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	15 (60.0)	24 (77.4)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	2 (8.0)	1 (3.2)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.296
95% CI for the RR		(0.896, 1.875)
p-value for RR		0.1678

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline CGI-S total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing CGI-I score at any visit.

[2] Number of subjects with a CGI-I response ("much improved" or "very much improved"). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-cgii-resp12-pl-by.sas:t-cgii-resp12-pl-by-fhist-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Clinical Global Impression - Improvement (CGI-I) Response (much and very much improved) by Family History of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Family History of PPD = Yes

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=26)	Zuranolone (N =31)
Day 45		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	17 (68.0)	21 (67.7)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	3 (12.0)	2 (6.5)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.001
95% CI for the RR		(0.693, 1.444)
p-value for RR		0.9974

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline CGI-S total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing CGI-I score at any visit.

[2] Number of subjects with a CGI-I response ("much improved" or "very much improved"). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-cgii-resp12-pl-by.sas:t-cgii-resp12-pl-by-fhist-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Clinical Global Impression - Improvement (CGI-I) Response (much and very much improved) by Family History of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Family History of PPD = No

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=151)	Zuranolone (N =145)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	146	143
Day 3		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	30 (20.5)	48 (33.6)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	2 (1.4)	2 (1.4)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.613
95% CI for the RR		(1.094, 2.379)
p-value for RR		0.0158
Day 8		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	57 (39.0)	86 (60.1)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	2 (1.4)	6 (4.2)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.511
95% CI for the RR		(1.186, 1.925)
p-value for RR		0.0008

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline CGI-S total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing CGI-I score at any visit.

[2] Number of subjects with a CGI-I response ("much improved" or "very much improved"). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-cgii-resp12-pl-by.sas:t-cgii-resp12-pl-by-fhist-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Clinical Global Impression - Improvement (CGI-I) Response (much and very much improved) by Family History of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Family History of PPD = No

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=151)	Zuranolone (N =145)
Day 15		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	67 (45.9)	94 (65.7)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	6 (4.1)	6 (4.2)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.404
95% CI for the RR		(1.134, 1.738)
p-value for RR		0.0018
Day 21		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	70 (47.9)	88 (61.5)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	13 (8.9)	15 (10.5)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.259
95% CI for the RR		(1.018, 1.558)
p-value for RR		0.0339

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline CGI-S total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing CGI-I score at any visit.

[2] Number of subjects with a CGI-I response ("much improved" or "very much improved"). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-cgii-resp12-pl-by.sas:t-cgii-resp12-pl-by-fhist-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Clinical Global Impression - Improvement (CGI-I) Response (much and very much improved) by Family History of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Family History of PPD = No

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=151)	Zuranolone (N =145)
Day 45		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	77 (52.7)	93 (65.0)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	15 (10.3)	15 (10.5)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.217
95% CI for the RR		(0.999, 1.481)
p-value for RR		0.0510

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline CGI-S total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing CGI-I score at any visit.

[2] Number of subjects with a CGI-I response ("much improved" or "very much improved"). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-cgii-resp12-pl-by.sas:t-cgii-resp12-pl-by-fhist-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

2.7.2.1 .2 .2 .8 PPD in der Anamnese

Summary of Clinical Global Impression - Improvement (CGI-I) Response (much and very much improved) by History of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 1 of 6

History of PPD = 1st Episode

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=150)	Zuranolone (N =149)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	145	147
Day 3		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	28 (19.3)	48 (32.7)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	2 (1.4)	2 (1.4)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.638
95% CI for the RR		(1.096, 2.449)
p-value for RR		0.0161
Day 8		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	57 (39.3)	88 (59.9)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	2 (1.4)	6 (4.1)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.486
95% CI for the RR		(1.170, 1.887)
p-value for RR		0.0011

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline CGI-S total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with exchangeable covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing CGI-I score at any visit.

[2] Number of subjects with a CGI-I response ("much improved" or "very much improved"). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-cgii-resp12-pl-by.sas:t-cgii-resp12-pl-by-hist-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Clinical Global Impression - Improvement (CGI-I) Response (much and very much improved) by History of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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History of PPD = 1st Episode

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=150)	Zuranolone (N =149)
Day 15		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	69 (47.6)	97 (66.0)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	7 (4.8)	7 (4.8)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.358
95% CI for the RR		(1.106, 1.668)
p-value for RR		0.0035
Day 21		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	74 (51.0)	96 (65.3)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	14 (9.7)	14 (9.5)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.256
95% CI for the RR		(1.030, 1.531)
p-value for RR		0.0243

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline CGI-S total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with exchangeable covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing CGI-I score at any visit.

[2] Number of subjects with a CGI-I response ("much improved" or "very much improved"). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-cgii-resp12-pl-by.sas:t-cgii-resp12-pl-by-hist-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Clinical Global Impression - Improvement (CGI-I) Response (much and very much improved) by History of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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History of PPD = 1st Episode

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=150)	Zuranolone (N =149)
Day 45		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	83 (57.2)	96 (65.3)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	16 (11.0)	15 (10.2)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.123
95% CI for the RR		(0.933, 1.352)
p-value for RR		0.2184

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline CGI-S total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with exchangeable covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing CGI-I score at any visit.

[2] Number of subjects with a CGI-I response ("much improved" or "very much improved"). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-cgii-resp12-pl-by.sas:t-cgii-resp12-pl-by-hist-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Clinical Global Impression - Improvement (CGI-I) Response (much and very much improved) by History of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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History of PPD = Recurrent Episode

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=27)	Zuranolone (N =27)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	26	27
Day 3		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	6 (23.1)	9 (33.3)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	0	0
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.434
95% CI for the RR		(0.548, 3.754)
p-value for RR		0.4623
Day 8		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	10 (38.5)	16 (59.3)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	0	0
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.523
95% CI for the RR		(0.833, 2.785)
p-value for RR		0.1718

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline CGI-S total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with exchangeable covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing CGI-I score at any visit.

[2] Number of subjects with a CGI-I response ("much improved" or "very much improved"). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-cgii-resp12-pl-by.sas:t-cgii-resp12-pl-by-hist-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Clinical Global Impression - Improvement (CGI-I) Response (much and very much improved) by History of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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History of PPD = Recurrent Episode

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=27)	Zuranolone (N =27)
Day 15		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	11 (42.3)	18 (66.7)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	1 (3.8)	0
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.468
95% CI for the RR		(0.868, 2.480)
p-value for RR		0.1519
Day 21		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	11 (42.3)	16 (59.3)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	1 (3.8)	2 (7.4)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.400
95% CI for the RR		(0.802, 2.445)
p-value for RR		0.2365

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline CGI-S total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with exchangeable covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing CGI-I score at any visit.

[2] Number of subjects with a CGI-I response ("much improved" or "very much improved"). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-cgii-resp12-pl-by.sas:t-cgii-resp12-pl-by-hist-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Clinical Global Impression - Improvement (CGI-I) Response (much and very much improved) by History of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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History of PPD = Recurrent Episode

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=27)	Zuranolone (N =27)
Day 45		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	11 (42.3)	18 (66.7)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	2 (7.7)	2 (7.4)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.505
95% CI for the RR		(0.893, 2.537)
p-value for RR		0.1248

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline CGI-S total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with exchangeable covariance structure, "Log" link function and Poisson distribution.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing CGI-I score at any visit.

[2] Number of subjects with a CGI-I response ("much improved" or "very much improved"). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-cgii-resp12-pl-by.sas:t-cgii-resp12-pl-by-hist-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

2.7.2.1 .2 .2 .9 Depression mit Angst

Summary of Clinical Global Impression - Improvement (CGI-I) Response (much and very much improved) by Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score): Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score) = <20

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=29)	Zuranolone (N =34)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	28	34
Day 3		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	2 (7.1)	10 (29.4)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	0	1 (2.9)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		4.255
95% CI for the RR		(0.989, 18.310)
p-value for RR		0.0518
Day 8		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	7 (25.0)	20 (58.8)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	0	2 (5.9)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		2.326
95% CI for the RR		(1.167, 4.636)
p-value for RR		0.0164

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline CGI-S total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with exchangeable covariance structure and "Log" link function.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing CGI-I score at any visit.

[2] Number of subjects with a CGI-I response ("much improved" or "very much improved"). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-cgii-resp12-pl-by.sas:t-cgii-resp12-pl-by-hama-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Clinical Global Impression - Improvement (CGI-I) Response (much and very much improved) by Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score): Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 2 of 6

Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score) = <20

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=29)	Zuranolone (N =34)
Day 15		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	13 (46.4)	24 (70.6)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	0	2 (5.9)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.508
95% CI for the RR		(0.965, 2.356)
p-value for RR		0.0715
Day 21		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	16 (57.1)	27 (79.4)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	2 (7.1)	1 (2.9)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.360
95% CI for the RR		(0.955, 1.938)
p-value for RR		0.0887

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline CGI-S total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with exchangeable covariance structure and "Log" link function.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing CGI-I score at any visit.

[2] Number of subjects with a CGI-I response ("much improved" or "very much improved"). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-cgii-resp12-pl-by.sas:t-cgii-resp12-pl-by-hama-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Clinical Global Impression - Improvement (CGI-I) Response (much and very much improved) by Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score): Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score) = <20

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=29)	Zuranolone (N =34)
Day 45		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	21 (75.0)	24 (70.6)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	0	3 (8.8)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.960
95% CI for the RR		(0.732, 1.258)
p-value for RR		0.7659

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline CGI-S total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with exchangeable covariance structure and "Log" link function.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing CGI-I score at any visit.

[2] Number of subjects with a CGI-I response ("much improved" or "very much improved"). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-cgii-resp12-pl-by.sas:t-cgii-resp12-pl-by-hama-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Clinical Global Impression - Improvement (CGI-I) Response (much and very much improved) by Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score): Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score) = >=20

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=144)	Zuranolone (N =140)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	143	140
Day 3		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	32 (22.4)	47 (33.6)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	2 (1.4)	1 (0.7)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.453
95% CI for the RR		(0.993, 2.125)
p-value for RR		0.0544
Day 8		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	60 (42.0)	84 (60.0)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	2 (1.4)	4 (2.9)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.387
95% CI for the RR		(1.100, 1.749)
p-value for RR		0.0057

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline CGI-S total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with exchangeable covariance structure and "Log" link function.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing CGI-I score at any visit.

[2] Number of subjects with a CGI-I response ("much improved" or "very much improved"). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-cgii-resp12-pl-by.sas:t-cgii-resp12-pl-by-hama-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Clinical Global Impression - Improvement (CGI-I) Response (much and very much improved) by Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score): Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score) = >=20

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=144)	Zuranolone (N =140)
Day 15		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	67 (46.9)	91 (65.0)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	8 (5.6)	5 (3.6)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.368
95% CI for the RR		(1.108, 1.689)
p-value for RR		0.0036
Day 21		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	69 (48.3)	85 (60.7)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	13 (9.1)	15 (10.7)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.258
95% CI for the RR		(1.017, 1.555)
p-value for RR		0.0343

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline CGI-S total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with exchangeable covariance structure and "Log" link function.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing CGI-I score at any visit.

[2] Number of subjects with a CGI-I response ("much improved" or "very much improved"). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-cgii-resp12-pl-by.sas:t-cgii-resp12-pl-by-hama-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Clinical Global Impression - Improvement (CGI-I) Response (much and very much improved) by Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score): Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score) = >=20

Study Visit Statistics	Placebo (N=144)	Zuranolone (N =140)
Day 45		
Number of subjects with a response, n (%) [2]	73 (51.0)	90 (64.3)
Number of subjects with missing evaluation, n (%)	18 (12.6)	14 (10.0)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.251
95% CI for the RR		(1.022, 1.532)
p-value for RR		0.0303

NOTE 1: Model used is a generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline CGI-S total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, time point-by-study interaction, and time point-by-treatment interaction with exchangeable covariance structure and "Log" link function.

NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing CGI-I score at any visit.

[2] Number of subjects with a CGI-I response ("much improved" or "very much improved"). Missing total score at the visit has been imputed as "no response". The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

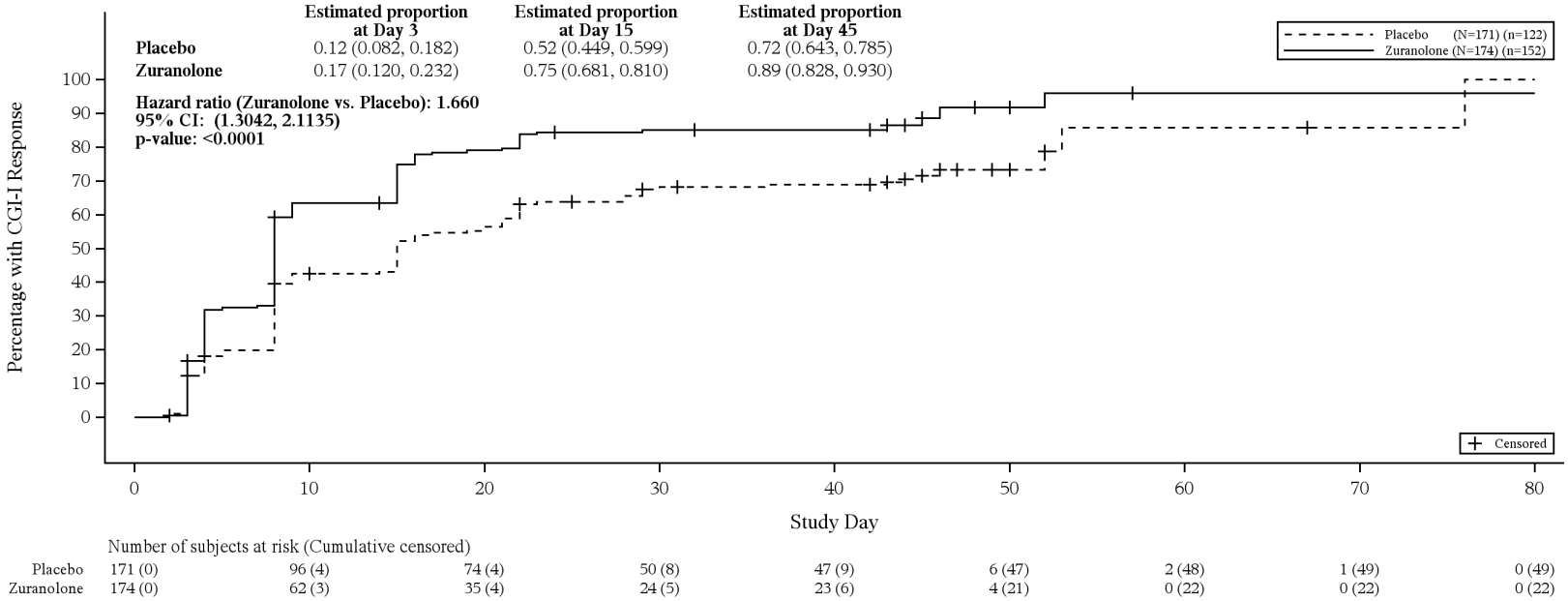
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-cgii-resp12-pl-by.sas:t-cgii-resp12-pl-by-hama-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

2.7.2.2 TTE-Analysen

2.7.2.2 .1 ITT-Population

Kaplan-Meier Plot for First Clinical Global Impression - Improvement (CGI-I) Response (much and very much improved): Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Abbreviations: N=number of evaluable subjects; n=number of subjects with response.
NOTE 1: Subjects with non-missing CGI-I score at any visit are included in the analysis.
NOTE 2: CGI-I response is defined as having a CGI-I score of "much improved" or "very much improved". Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.
NOTE 3: The estimated proportion of subjects with event are based on Kaplan-Meier product limit method. Hazard ratio, 95% confidence interval and p-value are based on Cox proportional hazard model adjusted for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline CGI-S score, study, and treatment.
Source: biib125/v_a/amnog_kmplots/f-cgii-resp12-tte-pl-ovr.sas:f-cgii-resp12-tte-pl-ovr-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 16DEC2025

Summary of Time to First Clinical Global Impression - Improvement (CGI-I) Response (much and very much improved): Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 1 of 1

	Placebo (N=177)	Zuranolone (N=176)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	171	174
Number of subjects with response, n (%) [2]	122 (71.3)	152 (87.4)
Time to first CGI-I response (days) [3]		
25th percentile - Q1 (95% CI)	8.0 (5.0 , 8.0)	4.0 (NE, NE)
50th percentile - median (95% CI)	15.0 (9.0 , 21.0)	8.0 (NE, NE)
75th percentile - Q3 (95% CI)	52.0 (30.0, NE)	16.0 (15.0 , 22.0)
HR - Hazard Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo) [4]		1.660
95% CI for the HR		(1.3042 , 2.1135)
p-value for the HR		<0.0001

NOTE 1: CGI-I response is defined as having a CGI-I score of "much improved" or "very much improved". Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing CGI-I score at any visit.

[2] Number of subjects with a CGI-I response. The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

[3] Kaplan-Meier estimates. NE=not estimable.

[4] From Cox proportional hazards model with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline CGI-S score, study, and treatment.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-cgii-resp12-tte-pl-ovr.sas:t-cgii-resp12-tte-pl-ovr-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 14JUL2025

2.7.2.2 .2 Subgruppen

2.7.2.2 .2 .1 Interaktionstest

Summary of Time to First Clinical Global Impression - Improvement (CGI-I) Response (much and very much improved): Treatment by Subgroup Interaction: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 1 of 2

Subgroup Subgroup Category	Placebo (N=177)	Zuranolone (N=176)	p-value for Treatment by Subgroup Interaction Test
Number of evaluable subjects	171	174	
Number of subjects with response, n (%)	122 (71.3)	152 (87.4)	
Age Group (years)			
18 - 24, n / N (%)	26/37 (70.3)	35/36 (97.2)	0.2105
25 - 45, n / N (%)	96/134 (71.6)	117/138 (84.8)	
Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score Category, by median of baseline HAMD-17 total score			
<28, n / N (%)	41/54 (75.9)	54/63 (85.7)	0.1837
>=28, n / N (%)	81/117 (69.2)	98/111 (88.3)	
Race Group (Black or African American, White)			
Black or African American, n / N (%)	32/48 (66.7)	48/56 (85.7)	0.6409
White, n / N (%)	81/109 (74.3)	99/112 (88.4)	
Antidepressant Use at Baseline			
Yes, n / N (%)	21/28 (75.0)	26/31 (83.9)	0.4953
No, n / N (%)	101/143 (70.6)	126/143 (88.1)	

NOTE 1: p-value is based on the Cox proportional hazards model with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline CGI-S score, study, treatment, subgroup, and subgroup-by-treatment interaction. NA indicates criteria not met for subgroup/interaction analysis.
NOTE 2: CGI-I response is defined as having a CGI-I score of "much improved" or "very much improved". Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.
NOTE 3: n / N (%) = number of evaluable subjects with response in the subgroup / number of evaluable subjects in the subgroup and (n / N *100%).
(a), (b), and (c) represent p-values from interaction tests comparing BMI groups: <=24.9 vs 25-29.9, <=24.9 vs >=30, and 25-29.9 vs >=30 respectively.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-cgii-resp12-tte-pl-int.sas:t-cgii-resp12-tte-pl-int-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 14JUL2025

Summary of Time to First Clinical Global Impression - Improvement (CGI-I) Response (much and very much improved): Treatment by Subgroup Interaction: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 2 of 2

Subgroup Subgroup Category	Placebo (N=177)	Zuranolone (N=176)	p-value for Treatment by Subgroup Interaction Test
BMI (kg/m^2) Group			
<=24.9, n / N (%)	31/42 (73.8)	29/33 (87.9)	0.5939(a)
25-29.9, n / N (%)	38/54 (70.4)	38/45 (84.4)	0.7256(b)
>=30, n / N (%)	53/75 (70.7)	84/95 (88.4)	0.3114(c)
Onset of PPD			
3rd Trimester, n / N (%)	43/61 (70.5)	61/66 (92.4)	0.3417
Postpartum, n / N (%)	79/110 (71.8)	91/108 (84.3)	
Family History of PPD			
Yes, n / N (%)	20/25 (80.0)	28/31 (90.3)	0.7492
No/Unknown, n / N (%)	102/146 (69.9)	124/143 (86.7)	
History of PPD			
1st Episode, n / N (%)	109/145 (75.2)	129/147 (87.8)	0.2794
Recurrent Episode, n / N (%)	13/26 (50.0)	23/27 (85.2)	
Depression with Elevated Anxiety , by Baseline HAMA Total Score			
<20, n / N (%)	23/28 (82.1)	31/34 (91.2)	0.9141
>=20, n / N (%)	99/143 (69.2)	121/140 (86.4)	

NOTE 1: p-value is based on the Cox proportional hazards model with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline CGI-S score, study, treatment, subgroup, and subgroup-by-treatment interaction. NA indicates criteria not met for subgroup/interaction analysis.
NOTE 2: CGI-I response is defined as having a CGI-I score of "much improved" or "very much improved". Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.
NOTE 3: n / N (%) = number of evaluable subjects with response in the subgroup / number of evaluable subjects in the subgroup and (n / N *100%).
(a), (b), and (c) represent p-values from interaction tests comparing BMI groups: <=24.9 vs 25-29.9, <=24.9 vs >=30, and 25-29.9 vs >=30 respectively.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-cgii-resp12-tte-pl-int.sas:t-cgii-resp12-tte-pl-int-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 14JUL2025

2.7.2.2 .2 .2 Subgruppenanalysen

2.7.2.2 .2 .2 .1 Alter

Summary of Time to First Clinical Global Impression - Improvement (CGI-I) Response (much and very much improved) by Age Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 1 of 2

Age Group (years) = 18-24

	Placebo (N=39)	Zuranolone (N=37)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	37	36
Number of subjects with response, n (%) [2]	26 (70.3)	35 (97.2)
Time to first CGI-I response (days) [3]		
25th percentile - Q1 (95% CI)	8.0 (4.0 , 8.0)	4.0 (3.0 , 4.0)
50th percentile - median (95% CI)	15.0 (8.0 , 22.0)	8.0 (4.0 , 8.0)
75th percentile - Q3 (95% CI)	NE (21.0, NE)	15.0 (8.0 , 22.0)
HR - Hazard Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo) [4]		2.146
95% CI for the HR		(1.2605 , 3.6522)
p-value for the HR		0.0049

NOTE 1: CGI-I response is defined as having a CGI-I score of "much improved" or "very much improved". Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing CGI-I score at any visit.

[2] Number of subjects with a CGI-I response. The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

[3] Kaplan-Meier estimates. NE=not estimable.

[4] From Cox proportional hazards model with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline CGI-S score, study, and treatment.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-cgii-resp12-tte-pl-by.sas:t-cgii-resp12-tte-pl-by-age-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Time to First Clinical Global Impression - Improvement (CGI-I) Response (much and very much improved) by Age Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 2 of 2

Age Group (years) = 25-45

	Placebo (N=138)	Zuranolone (N=139)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	134	138
Number of subjects with response, n (%) [2]	96 (71.6)	117 (84.8)
Time to first CGI-I response (days) [3]		
25th percentile - Q1 (95% CI)	8.0 (5.0 , 8.0)	4.0 (4.0 , 8.0)
50th percentile - median (95% CI)	15.0 (14.0 , 21.0)	8.0 (8.0 , 9.0)
75th percentile - Q3 (95% CI)	52.0 (30.0, NE)	16.0 (15.0 , 29.0)
HR - Hazard Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo) [4]		1.549
95% CI for the HR		(1.1770 , 2.0372)
p-value for the HR		0.0018

NOTE 1: CGI-I response is defined as having a CGI-I score of "much improved" or "very much improved". Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing CGI-I score at any visit.

[2] Number of subjects with a CGI-I response. The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

[3] Kaplan-Meier estimates. NE=not estimable.

[4] From Cox proportional hazards model with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline CGI-S score, study, and treatment.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-cgii-resp12-tte-pl-by.sas:t-cgii-resp12-tte-pl-by-age-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

2.7.2.2 .2 .2 .2 Schwere der Erkrankung

Summary of Time to First Clinical Global Impression - Improvement (CGI-I) Response (much and very much improved) by Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 1 of 2

Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score Category < 28 (Median of Baseline HAM-D Total Score)

	Placebo (N=54)	Zuranolone (N=63)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	54	63
Number of subjects with response, n (%) [2]	41 (75.9)	54 (85.7)
Time to first CGI-I response (days) [3]		
25th percentile - Q1 (95% CI)	8.0 (4.0 , 8.0)	5.0 (4.0 , 8.0)
50th percentile - median (95% CI)	15.0 (8.0 , 22.0)	9.0 (8.0 , 15.0)
75th percentile - Q3 (95% CI)	46.0 (22.0, NE)	22.0 (15.0 , 46.0)
HR - Hazard Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo) [4]		1.349
95% CI for the HR		(0.8922 , 2.0399)
p-value for the HR		0.1558

NOTE 1: CGI-I response is defined as having a CGI-I score of "much improved" or "very much improved". Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing CGI-I score at any visit.

[2] Number of subjects with a CGI-I response. The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

[3] Kaplan-Meier estimates. NE=not estimable.

[4] From Cox proportional hazards model with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline CGI-S score, study, and treatment.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-cgii-resp12-tte-pl-by.sas:t-cgii-resp12-tte-pl-by-hamd-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Time to First Clinical Global Impression - Improvement (CGI-I) Response (much and very much improved) by Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 2 of 2

Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score Category >= 28 (Median of Baseline HAM-D Total Score)

	Placebo (N=119)	Zuranolone (N=111)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	117	111
Number of subjects with response, n (%) [2]	81 (69.2)	98 (88.3)
Time to first CGI-I response (days) [3]		
25th percentile - Q1 (95% CI)	8.0 (4.0 , 8.0)	4.0 (3.0 , 4.0)
50th percentile - median (95% CI)	15.0 (9.0 , 22.0)	8.0 (NE, NE)
75th percentile - Q3 (95% CI)	52.0 (29.0, NE)	15.0 (9.0 , 17.0)
HR - Hazard Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo) [4]		1.878
95% CI for the HR		(1.3893 , 2.5386)
p-value for the HR		<0.0001

NOTE 1: CGI-I response is defined as having a CGI-I score of "much improved" or "very much improved". Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing CGI-I score at any visit.

[2] Number of subjects with a CGI-I response. The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

[3] Kaplan-Meier estimates. NE=not estimable.

[4] From Cox proportional hazards model with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline CGI-S score, study, and treatment.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-cgii-resp12-tte-pl-by.sas:t-cgii-resp12-tte-pl-by-hamd-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

2.7.2.2 .2 .2 .3 Abstammung

Summary of Time to First Clinical Global Impression - Improvement (CGI-I) Response (much and very much improved) by Race Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 1 of 2

Race Group = Black or African American

	Placebo (N=53)	Zuranolone (N=57)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	48	56
Number of subjects with response, n (%) [2]	32 (66.7)	48 (85.7)
Time to first CGI-I response (days) [3]		
25th percentile - Q1 (95% CI)	6.0 (3.0 , 8.0)	4.0 (3.0 , 8.0)
50th percentile - median (95% CI)	14.0 (8.0 , 22.0)	8.0 (8.0 , 15.0)
75th percentile - Q3 (95% CI)	76.0 (16.0, NE)	21.0 (15.0 , 45.0)
HR - Hazard Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo) [4]		1.489
95% CI for the HR		(0.9451 , 2.3451)
p-value for the HR		0.0861

NOTE 1: CGI-I response is defined as having a CGI-I score of "much improved" or "very much improved". Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing CGI-I score at any visit.

[2] Number of subjects with a CGI-I response. The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

[3] Kaplan-Meier estimates. NE=not estimable.

[4] From Cox proportional hazards model with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline CGI-S score, study, and treatment.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-cgii-resp12-tte-pl-by.sas:t-cgii-resp12-tte-pl-by-race-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Time to First Clinical Global Impression - Improvement (CGI-I) Response (much and very much improved) by Race Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 2 of 2

Race Group = White

	Placebo (N=110)	Zuranolone (N=113)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	109	112
Number of subjects with response, n (%) [2]	81 (74.3)	99 (88.4)
Time to first CGI-I response (days) [3]		
25th percentile - Q1 (95% CI)	8.0 (4.0 , 8.0)	4.0 (4.0 , 8.0)
50th percentile - median (95% CI)	16.0 (15.0 , 22.0)	8.0 (NE, NE)
75th percentile - Q3 (95% CI)	46.0 (28.0, NE)	15.0 (9.0 , 16.0)
HR - Hazard Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo) [4]		1.818
95% CI for the HR		(1.3450 , 2.4582)
p-value for the HR		0.0001

NOTE 1: CGI-I response is defined as having a CGI-I score of "much improved" or "very much improved". Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing CGI-I score at any visit.

[2] Number of subjects with a CGI-I response. The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

[3] Kaplan-Meier estimates. NE=not estimable.

[4] From Cox proportional hazards model with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline CGI-S score, study, and treatment.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-cgii-resp12-tte-pl-by.sas:t-cgii-resp12-tte-pl-by-race-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

2.7.2.2 .2 .2 .4 Antidepressiva-Nutzung

Summary of Time to First Clinical Global Impression - Improvement (CGI-I) Response (much and very much improved) by Baseline Antidepressant Use: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 1 of 2

Antidepressant Use at Baseline = Yes

	Placebo (N=28)	Zuranolone (N=31)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	28	31
Number of subjects with response, n (%) [2]	21 (75.0)	26 (83.9)
Time to first CGI-I response (days) [3]		
25th percentile - Q1 (95% CI)	8.0 (3.0 , 8.0)	4.0 (3.0 , 8.0)
50th percentile - median (95% CI)	15.0 (8.0 , 22.0)	8.0 (8.0 , 15.0)
75th percentile - Q3 (95% CI)	45.0 (15.0, NE)	15.0 (8.0, NE)
HR - Hazard Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo) [4]		1.399
95% CI for the HR		(0.7756 , 2.5229)
p-value for the HR		0.2647

NOTE 1: CGI-I response is defined as having a CGI-I score of "much improved" or "very much improved". Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing CGI-I score at any visit.

[2] Number of subjects with a CGI-I response. The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

[3] Kaplan-Meier estimates. NE=not estimable.

[4] From Cox proportional hazards model with factors for baseline CGI-S score, study, and treatment.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-cgii-resp12-tte-pl-by.sas:t-cgii-resp12-tte-pl-by-adt-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Time to First Clinical Global Impression - Improvement (CGI-I) Response (much and very much improved) by Baseline Antidepressant Use: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 2 of 2

Antidepressant Use at Baseline = No

	Placebo (N=149)	Zuranolone (N=145)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	143	143
Number of subjects with response, n (%) [2]	101 (70.6)	126 (88.1)
Time to first CGI-I response (days) [3]		
25th percentile - Q1 (95% CI)	8.0 (4.0 , 8.0)	4.0 (NE, NE)
50th percentile - median (95% CI)	15.0 (9.0 , 22.0)	8.0 (NE, NE)
75th percentile - Q3 (95% CI)	52.0 (29.0, NE)	16.0 (15.0 , 22.0)
HR - Hazard Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo) [4]		1.736
95% CI for the HR		(1.3306 , 2.2639)
p-value for the HR		<0.0001

NOTE 1: CGI-I response is defined as having a CGI-I score of "much improved" or "very much improved". Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing CGI-I score at any visit.

[2] Number of subjects with a CGI-I response. The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

[3] Kaplan-Meier estimates. NE=not estimable.

[4] From Cox proportional hazards model with factors for baseline CGI-S score, study, and treatment.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-cgii-resp12-tte-pl-by.sas:t-cgii-resp12-tte-pl-by-adt-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

2.7.2.2 .2 .2 .5 BMI

Summary of Time to First Clinical Global Impression - Improvement (CGI-I) Response (much and very much improved) by Baseline BMI (kg/m^2) Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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BMI (kg/m^2) Group 2 = <=24.9

	Placebo (N=43)	Zuranolone (N=33)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	42	33
Number of subjects with response, n (%) [2]	31 (73.8)	29 (87.9)
Time to first CGI-I response (days) [3]		
25th percentile - Q1 (95% CI)	8.0 (4.0 , 8.0)	4.0 (3.0 , 8.0)
50th percentile - median (95% CI)	17.0 (8.0 , 22.0)	8.0 (4.0 , 16.0)
75th percentile - Q3 (95% CI)	NE (22.0, NE)	19.0 (15.0 , 23.0)
HR - Hazard Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo) [4]		1.723
95% CI for the HR		(1.0222 , 2.9051)
p-value for the HR		0.0411

NOTE 1: CGI-I response is defined as having a CGI-I score of "much improved" or "very much improved". Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing CGI-I score at any visit.

[2] Number of subjects with a CGI-I response. The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

[3] Kaplan-Meier estimates. NE=not estimable.

[4] From Cox proportional hazards model with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline CGI-S score, study, and treatment.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-cgii-resp12-tte-pl-by.sas:t-cgii-resp12-tte-pl-by-bmi-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Time to First Clinical Global Impression - Improvement (CGI-I) Response (much and very much improved) by Baseline BMI (kg/m^2) Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 2 of 3

BMI (kg/m^2) Group 2 = 25-29.9

	Placebo (N=54)	Zuranolone (N=45)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	54	45
Number of subjects with response, n (%) [2]	38 (70.4)	38 (84.4)
Time to first CGI-I response (days) [3]		
25th percentile - Q1 (95% CI)	8.0 (8.0 , 9.0)	4.0 (3.0 , 5.0)
50th percentile - median (95% CI)	21.0 (9.0 , 28.0)	8.0 (4.0 , 9.0)
75th percentile - Q3 (95% CI)	45.0 (28.0, NE)	15.0 (9.0 , 29.0)
HR - Hazard Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo) [4]		2.140
95% CI for the HR		(1.3309 , 3.4404)
p-value for the HR		0.0017

NOTE 1: CGI-I response is defined as having a CGI-I score of "much improved" or "very much improved". Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing CGI-I score at any visit.

[2] Number of subjects with a CGI-I response. The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

[3] Kaplan-Meier estimates. NE=not estimable.

[4] From Cox proportional hazards model with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline CGI-S score, study, and treatment.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-cgii-resp12-tte-pl-by.sas:t-cgii-resp12-tte-pl-by-bmi-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Time to First Clinical Global Impression - Improvement (CGI-I) Response (much and very much improved) by Baseline BMI (kg/m^2) Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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BMI (kg/m^2) Group 2 = >=30

	Placebo (N=76)	Zuranolone (N=95)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	75	95
Number of subjects with response, n (%) [2]	53 (70.7)	84 (88.4)
Time to first CGI-I response (days) [3]		
25th percentile - Q1 (95% CI)	4.0 (3.0 , 8.0)	4.0 (4.0 , 8.0)
50th percentile - median (95% CI)	15.0 (8.0 , 16.0)	8.0 (NE, NE)
75th percentile - Q3 (95% CI)	52.0 (28.0, NE)	16.0 (15.0 , 43.0)
HR - Hazard Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo) [4]		1.450
95% CI for the HR		(1.0195 , 2.0612)
p-value for the HR		0.0387

NOTE 1: CGI-I response is defined as having a CGI-I score of "much improved" or "very much improved". Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing CGI-I score at any visit.

[2] Number of subjects with a CGI-I response. The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

[3] Kaplan-Meier estimates. NE=not estimable.

[4] From Cox proportional hazards model with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline CGI-S score, study, and treatment.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-cgii-resp12-tte-pl-by.sas:t-cgii-resp12-tte-pl-by-bmi-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

2.7.2.2 .2 .2 .6 Beginn der PPD

Summary of Time to First Clinical Global Impression - Improvement (CGI-I) Response (much and very much improved) by Onset of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 1 of 2

Onset of PPD = 3rd trimester

	Placebo (N=64)	Zuranolone (N=67)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	61	66
Number of subjects with response, n (%) [2]	43 (70.5)	61 (92.4)
Time to first CGI-I response (days) [3]		
25th percentile - Q1 (95% CI)	8.0 (3.0 , 8.0)	3.0 (3.0 , 4.0)
50th percentile - median (95% CI)	15.0 (8.0 , 22.0)	8.0 (4.0 , 8.0)
75th percentile - Q3 (95% CI)	45.0 (22.0, NE)	15.0 (8.0 , 22.0)
HR - Hazard Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo) [4]		1.900
95% CI for the HR		(1.2773 , 2.8274)
p-value for the HR		0.0015

NOTE 1: CGI-I response is defined as having a CGI-I score of "much improved" or "very much improved". Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing CGI-I score at any visit.

[2] Number of subjects with a CGI-I response. The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

[3] Kaplan-Meier estimates. NE=not estimable.

[4] From Cox proportional hazards model with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline CGI-S score, study, and treatment.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-cgii-resp12-tte-pl-by.sas:t-cgii-resp12-tte-pl-by-onset-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Time to First Clinical Global Impression - Improvement (CGI-I) Response (much and very much improved) by Onset of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Onset of PPD = Postpartum

	Placebo (N=113)	Zuranolone (N=109)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	110	108
Number of subjects with response, n (%) [2]	79 (71.8)	91 (84.3)
Time to first CGI-I response (days) [3]		
25th percentile - Q1 (95% CI)	8.0 (4.0 , 8.0)	4.0 (4.0 , 8.0)
50th percentile - median (95% CI)	16.0 (14.0 , 22.0)	8.0 (8.0 , 15.0)
75th percentile - Q3 (95% CI)	52.0 (29.0, NE)	19.0 (15.0 , 45.0)
HR - Hazard Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo) [4]		1.549
95% CI for the HR		(1.1400 , 2.1056)
p-value for the HR		0.0052

NOTE 1: CGI-I response is defined as having a CGI-I score of "much improved" or "very much improved". Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing CGI-I score at any visit.

[2] Number of subjects with a CGI-I response. The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

[3] Kaplan-Meier estimates. NE=not estimable.

[4] From Cox proportional hazards model with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline CGI-S score, study, and treatment.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-cgii-resp12-tte-pl-by.sas:t-cgii-resp12-tte-pl-by-onset-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

2.7.2.2 .2 .2 .7 PPD in der Familie

Summary of Time to First Clinical Global Impression - Improvement (CGI-I) Response (much and very much improved) by Family History of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 1 of 2

Family History of PPD = Yes

	Placebo (N=26)	Zuranolone (N=31)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	25	31
Number of subjects with response, n (%) [2]	20 (80.0)	28 (90.3)
Time to first CGI-I response (days) [3]		
25th percentile - Q1 (95% CI)	8.0 (3.0 , 8.0)	4.0 (3.0 , 8.0)
50th percentile - median (95% CI)	15.0 (8.0 , 16.0)	8.0 (8.0 , 15.0)
75th percentile - Q3 (95% CI)	30.0 (15.0, NE)	15.0 (8.0 , 23.0)
HR - Hazard Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo) [4]		1.560
95% CI for the HR		(0.8548 , 2.8468)
p-value for the HR		0.1474

NOTE 1: CGI-I response is defined as having a CGI-I score of "much improved" or "very much improved". Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing CGI-I score at any visit.

[2] Number of subjects with a CGI-I response. The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

[3] Kaplan-Meier estimates. NE=not estimable.

[4] From Cox proportional hazards model with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline CGI-S score, study, and treatment.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-cgii-resp12-tte-pl-by.sas:t-cgii-resp12-tte-pl-by-fhist-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Time to First Clinical Global Impression - Improvement (CGI-I) Response (much and very much improved) by Family History of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 2 of 2

Family History of PPD = No/Unknown

	Placebo (N=151)	Zuranolone (N=145)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	146	143
Number of subjects with response, n (%) [2]	102 (69.9)	124 (86.7)
Time to first CGI-I response (days) [3]		
25th percentile - Q1 (95% CI)	8.0 (4.0 , 8.0)	4.0 (NE, NE)
50th percentile - median (95% CI)	16.0 (9.0 , 22.0)	8.0 (NE, NE)
75th percentile - Q3 (95% CI)	52.0 (43.0, NE)	16.0 (15.0 , 22.0)
HR - Hazard Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo) [4]		1.675
95% CI for the HR		(1.2839 , 2.1855)
p-value for the HR		0.0001

NOTE 1: CGI-I response is defined as having a CGI-I score of "much improved" or "very much improved". Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing CGI-I score at any visit.

[2] Number of subjects with a CGI-I response. The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

[3] Kaplan-Meier estimates. NE=not estimable.

[4] From Cox proportional hazards model with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline CGI-S score, study, and treatment.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-cgii-resp12-tte-pl-by.sas:t-cgii-resp12-tte-pl-by-fhist-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

2.7.2.2 .2 .2 .8 PPD in der Anamnese

Summary of Time to First Clinical Global Impression - Improvement (CGI-I) Response (much and very much improved) by History of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 1 of 2

History of PPD = 1st Episode

	Placebo (N=150)	Zuranolone (N=149)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	145	147
Number of subjects with response, n (%) [2]	109 (75.2)	129 (87.8)
Time to first CGI-I response (days) [3]		
25th percentile - Q1 (95% CI)	8.0 (4.0 , 8.0)	4.0 (4.0 , 5.0)
50th percentile - median (95% CI)	15.0 (9.0 , 21.0)	8.0 (NE, NE)
75th percentile - Q3 (95% CI)	45.0 (28.0, NE)	16.0 (15.0 , 22.0)
HR - Hazard Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo) [4]		1.609
95% CI for the HR		(1.2399 , 2.0881)
p-value for the HR		0.0003

NOTE 1: CGI-I response is defined as having a CGI-I score of "much improved" or "very much improved". Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing CGI-I score at any visit.

[2] Number of subjects with a CGI-I response. The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

[3] Kaplan-Meier estimates. NE=not estimable.

[4] From Cox proportional hazards model with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline CGI-S score, study, and treatment.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-cgii-resp12-tte-pl-by.sas:t-cgii-resp12-tte-pl-by-hist-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Time to First Clinical Global Impression - Improvement (CGI-I) Response (much and very much improved) by History of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 2 of 2

History of PPD = Recurrent Episode

	Placebo (N=27)	Zuranolone (N=27)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	26	27
Number of subjects with response, n (%) [2]	13 (50.0)	23 (85.2)
Time to first CGI-I response (days) [3]		
25th percentile - Q1 (95% CI)	8.0 (4.0 , 8.0)	4.0 (3.0 , 8.0)
50th percentile - median (95% CI)	NE (8.0, NE)	8.0 (4.0 , 15.0)
75th percentile - Q3 (95% CI)	NE (NE, NE)	15.0 (8.0, NE)
HR - Hazard Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo) [4]		2.335
95% CI for the HR		(1.0755 , 5.0704)
p-value for the HR		0.0320

NOTE 1: CGI-I response is defined as having a CGI-I score of "much improved" or "very much improved". Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing CGI-I score at any visit.

[2] Number of subjects with a CGI-I response. The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

[3] Kaplan-Meier estimates. NE=not estimable.

[4] From Cox proportional hazards model with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline CGI-S score, study, and treatment.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-cgii-resp12-tte-pl-by.sas:t-cgii-resp12-tte-pl-by-hist-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

2.7.2.2 .2 .2 .9 Depression mit Angst

Summary of Time to First Clinical Global Impression - Improvement (CGI-I) Response (much and very much improved) by Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score): Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 1 of 2

Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score) = <20

	Placebo (N=29)	Zuranolone (N=34)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	28	34
Number of subjects with response, n (%) [2]	23 (82.1)	31 (91.2)
Time to first CGI-I response (days) [3]		
25th percentile - Q1 (95% CI)	11.5 (5.0 , 17.0)	4.0 (3.0 , 8.0)
50th percentile - median (95% CI)	21.0 (15.0 , 28.0)	8.0 (8.0 , 15.0)
75th percentile - Q3 (95% CI)	32.5 (22.0, NE)	16.0 (9.0 , 45.0)
HR - Hazard Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo) [4]		1.782
95% CI for the HR		(1.0323 , 3.0774)
p-value for the HR		0.0381

NOTE 1: CGI-I response is defined as having a CGI-I score of "much improved" or "very much improved". Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing CGI-I score at any visit.

[2] Number of subjects with a CGI-I response. The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

[3] Kaplan-Meier estimates. NE=not estimable.

[4] From Cox proportional hazards model with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline CGI-S score, study, and treatment.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-cgii-resp12-tte-pl-by.sas:t-cgii-resp12-tte-pl-by-hama-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

Summary of Time to First Clinical Global Impression - Improvement (CGI-I) Response (much and very much improved) by Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score): Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 2 of 2

Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score) = >=20

	Placebo (N=144)	Zuranolone (N=140)
Number of evaluable subjects [1]	143	140
Number of subjects with response, n (%) [2]	99 (69.2)	121 (86.4)
Time to first CGI-I response (days) [3]		
25th percentile - Q1 (95% CI)	8.0 (4.0 , 8.0)	4.0 (3.0 , 4.0)
50th percentile - median (95% CI)	15.0 (8.0 , 20.0)	8.0 (NE, NE)
75th percentile - Q3 (95% CI)	53.0 (43.0, NE)	15.0 (15.0 , 22.0)
HR - Hazard Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo) [4]		1.618
95% CI for the HR		(1.2363 , 2.1176)
p-value for the HR		0.0005

NOTE 1: CGI-I response is defined as having a CGI-I score of "much improved" or "very much improved". Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

[1] Number of subjects with non-missing CGI-I score at any visit.

[2] Number of subjects with a CGI-I response. The denominator for the percentage is the number of evaluable subjects.

[3] Kaplan-Meier estimates. NE=not estimable.

[4] From Cox proportional hazards model with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline CGI-S score, study, and treatment.

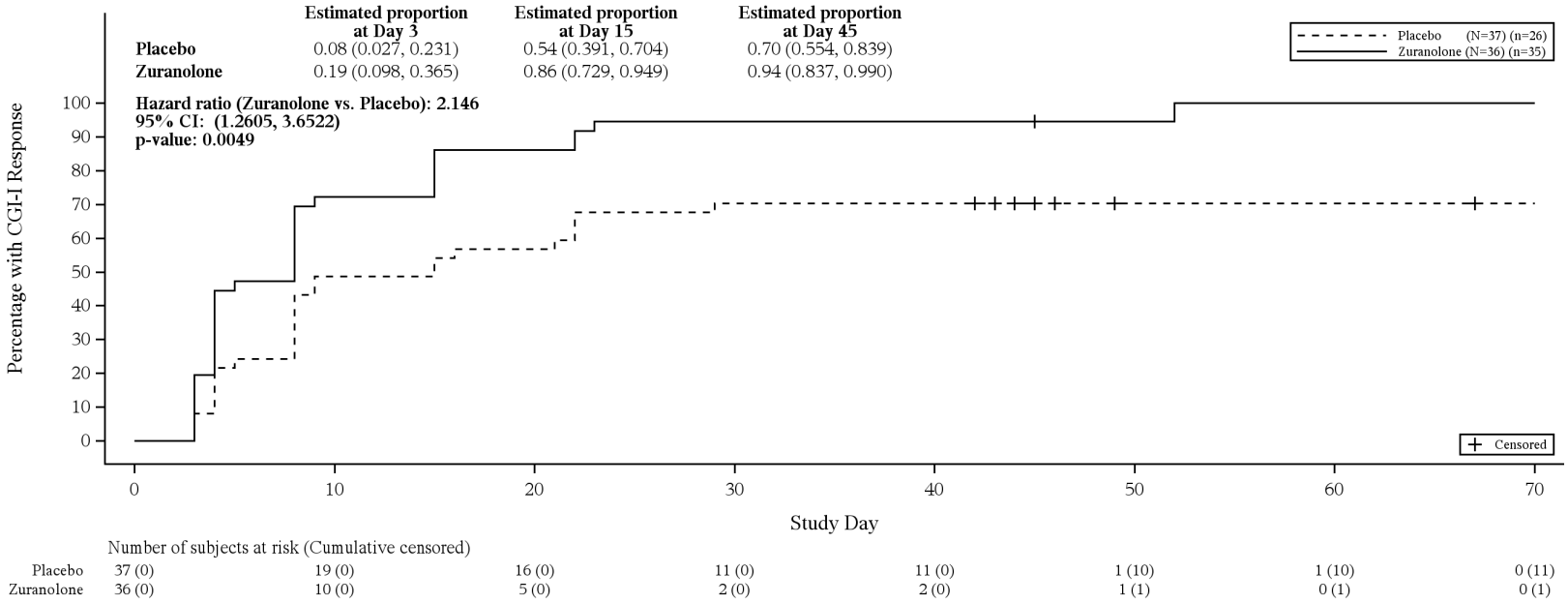
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-cgii-resp12-tte-pl-by.sas:t-cgii-resp12-tte-pl-by-hama-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 25JUL2025

2.7.2.2 .2 .3 Kaplan-Meier-Plots

Kaplan-Meier Plot for First Clinical Global Impression - Improvement (CGI-I) Response (much and very much improved) by Subgroup: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

Page: 1 of 19

Age Group (years) = 18-24

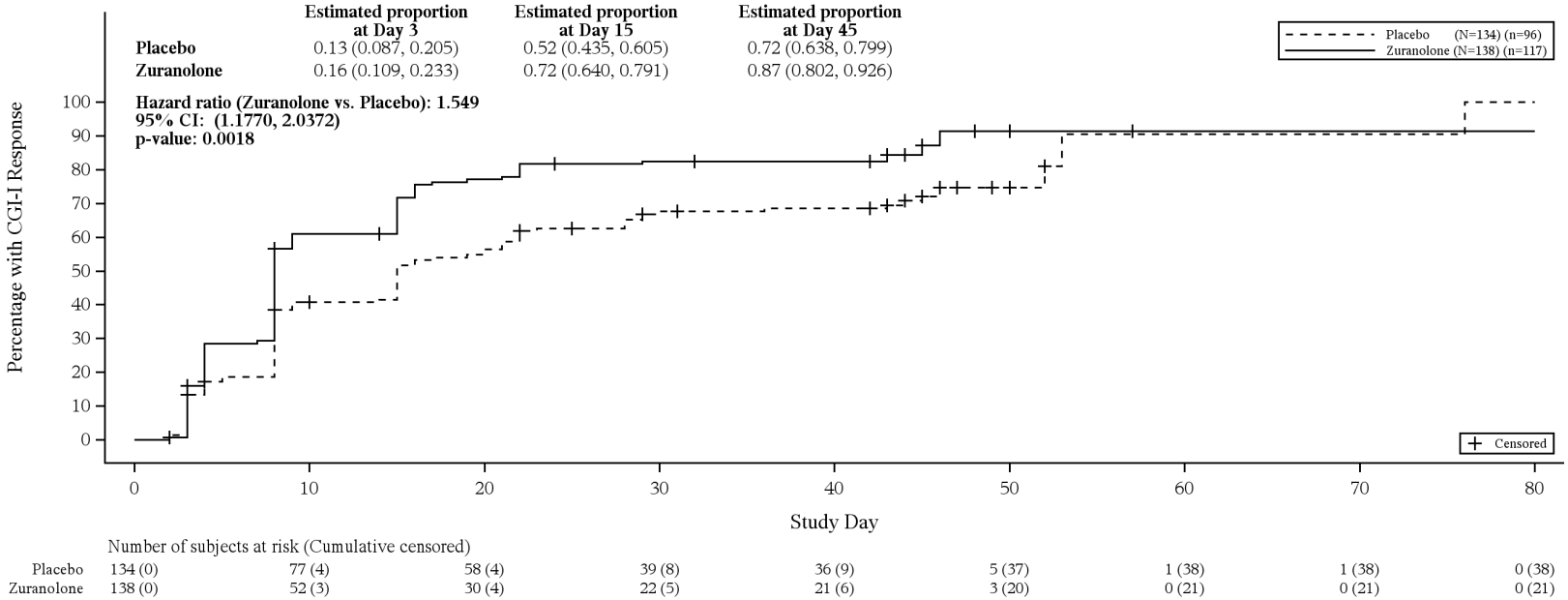


Abbreviations: N=number of evaluable subjects; n=number of subjects with response.
NOTE 1: Subjects with non-missing CGI-I score at any visit are included in the analysis.
NOTE 2: CGI-I response is defined as having a CGI-I score of "much improved" or "very much improved". Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.
NOTE 3: The estimated proportion of subjects with event are based on Kaplan-Meier product limit method. Hazard ratio, 95% confidence interval and p-value are based on Cox proportional hazard model adjusted for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline CGI-S score, study, and treatment. Model covariate antidepressant use at baseline is removed from antidepressant use at baseline subgroup analysis.
Source: biib125/v_a/amnog_kmplots/f-cgii-resp12-tte-pl-by.sas:f-cgii-resp12-tte-pl-by-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 08JAN2026

Kaplan-Meier Plot for First Clinical Global Impression - Improvement (CGI-I) Response (much and very much improved) by Subgroup: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Age Group (years) = 25-45

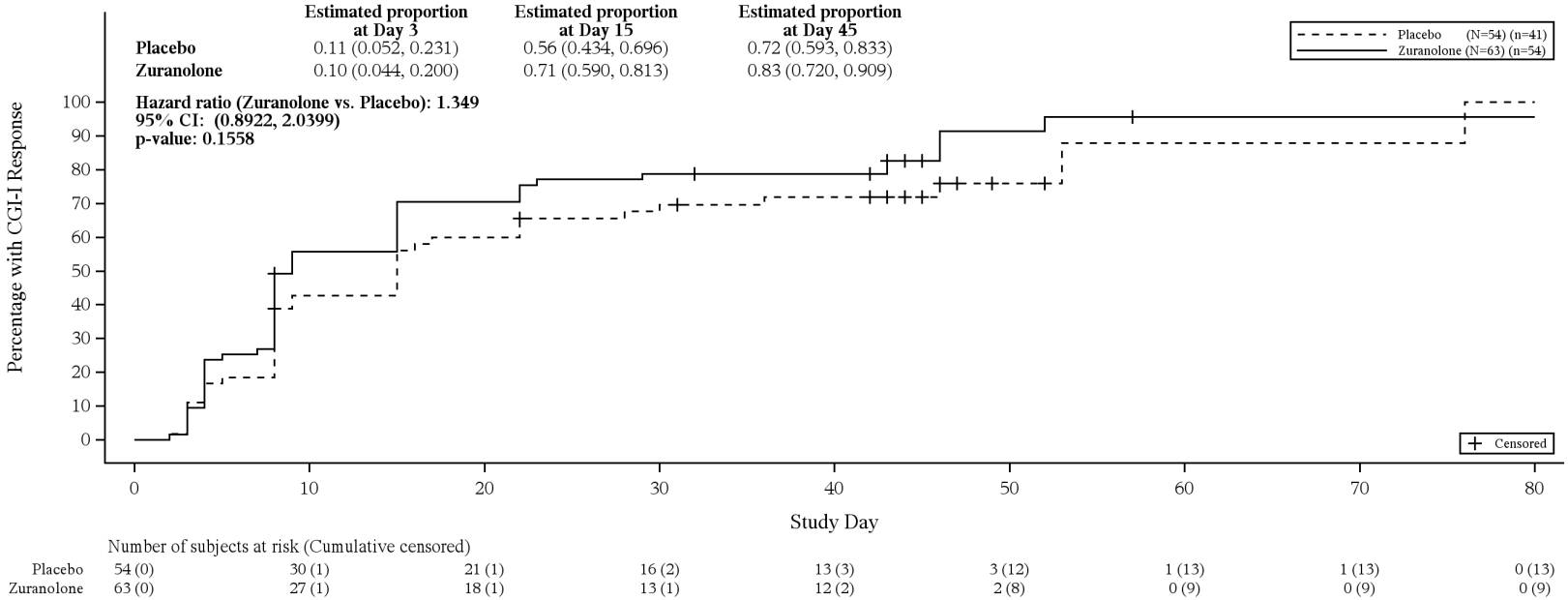


Abbreviations: N=number of evaluable subjects; n=number of subjects with response.
NOTE 1: Subjects with non-missing CGI-I score at any visit are included in the analysis.
NOTE 2: CGI-I response is defined as having a CGI-I score of "much improved" or "very much improved". Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.
NOTE 3: The estimated proportion of subjects with event are based on Kaplan-Meier product limit method. Hazard ratio, 95% confidence interval and p-value are based on Cox proportional hazard model adjusted for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline CGI-S score, study, and treatment. Model covariate antidepressant use at baseline is removed from antidepressant use at baseline subgroup analysis.
Source: biib125/v_a/amnog_kmplots/f-cgii-resp12-tte-pl-by.sas:f-cgii-resp12-tte-pl-by-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 08JAN2026

Kaplan-Meier Plot for First Clinical Global Impression - Improvement (CGI-I) Response (much and very much improved) by Subgroup: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score Category < 28 (Median of Baseline HAM-D Total Score)



Abbreviations: N=number of evaluable subjects; n=number of subjects with response.

NOTE 1: Subjects with non-missing CGI-I score at any visit are included in the analysis.

NOTE 2: CGI-I response is defined as having a CGI-I score of "much improved" or "very much improved". Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

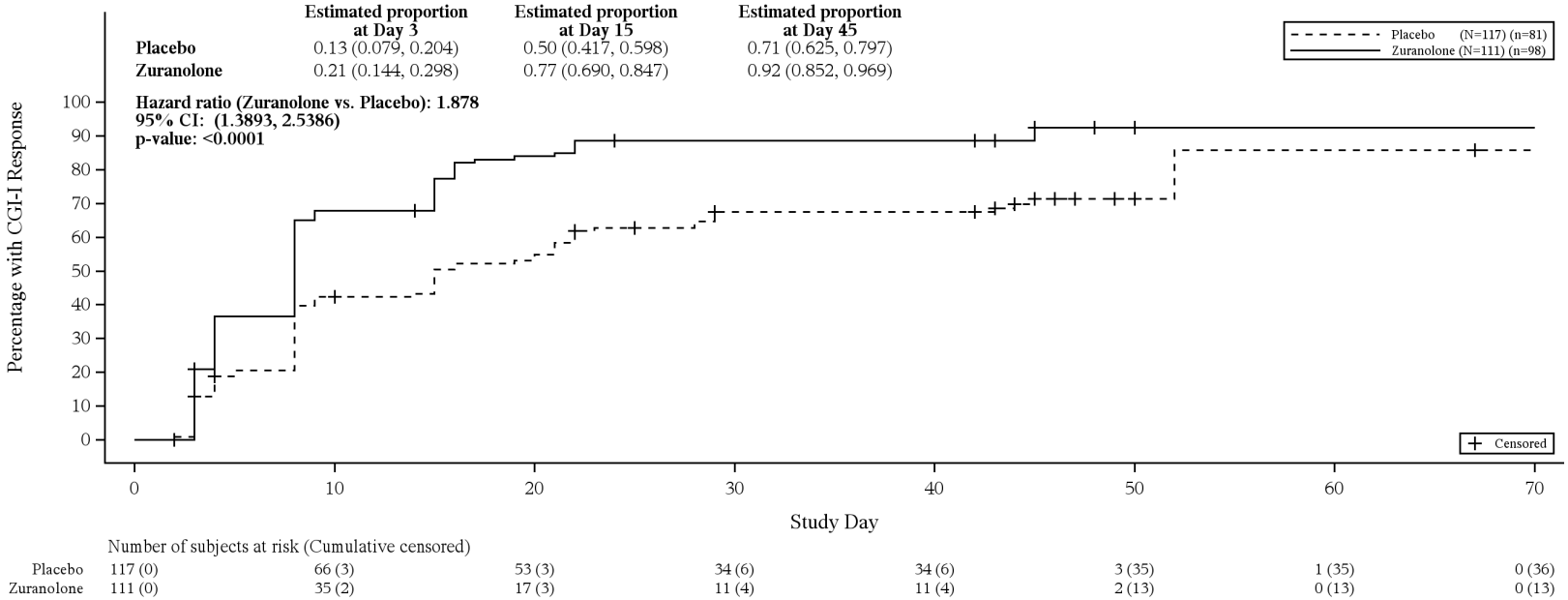
NOTE 3: The estimated proportion of subjects with event are based on Kaplan-Meier product limit method. Hazard ratio, 95% confidence interval and p-value are based on Cox proportional hazard model adjusted for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline CGI-S score, study, and treatment. Model covariate antidepressant use at baseline is removed from antidepressant use at baseline subgroup analysis.

Source: biib125/v_a/amnog_kmplots/f-cgii-resp12-tte-pl-by.sas:f-cgii-resp12-tte-pl-by-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 08JAN2026

Kaplan-Meier Plot for First Clinical Global Impression - Improvement (CGI-I) Response (much and very much improved) by Subgroup: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score Category >= 28 (Median of Baseline HAM-D Total Score)



Abbreviations: N=number of evaluable subjects; n=number of subjects with response.

NOTE 1: Subjects with non-missing CGI-I score at any visit are included in the analysis.

NOTE 2: CGI-I response is defined as having a CGI-I score of "much improved" or "very much improved". Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

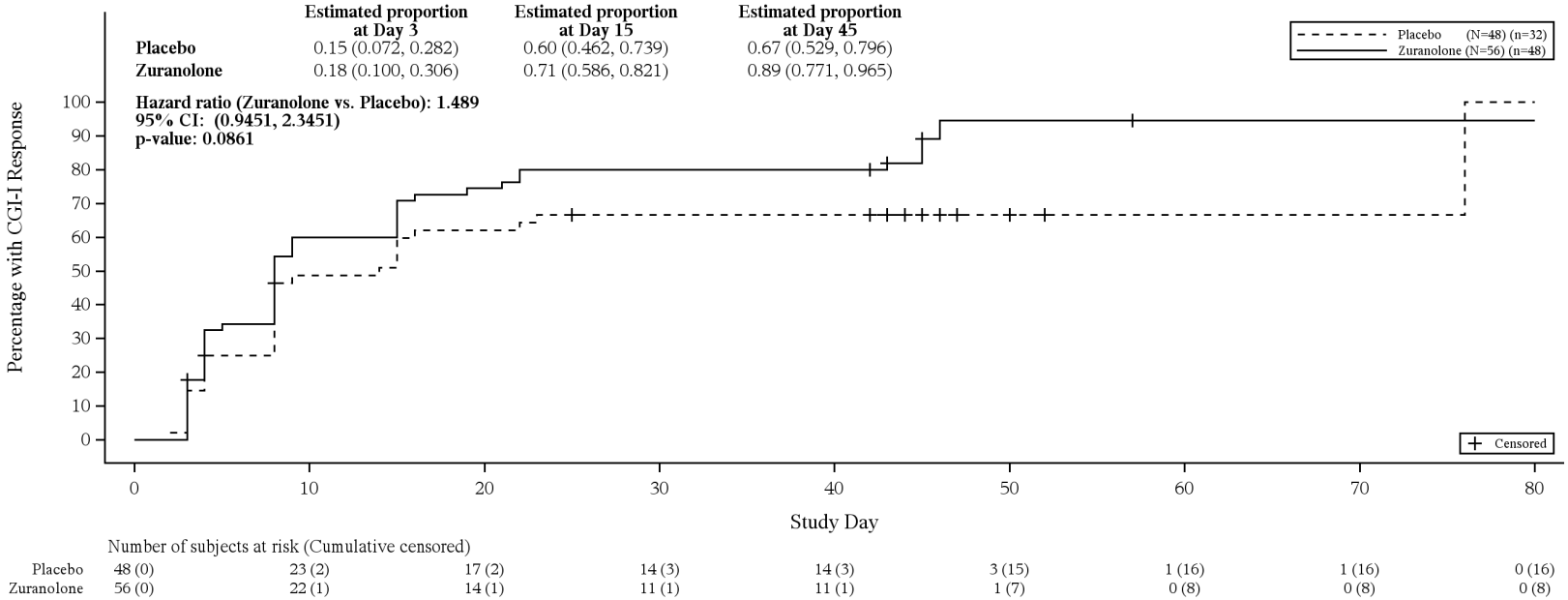
NOTE 3: The estimated proportion of subjects with event are based on Kaplan-Meier product limit method. Hazard ratio, 95% confidence interval and p-value are based on Cox proportional hazard model adjusted for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline CGI-S score, study, and treatment. Model covariate antidepressant use at baseline is removed from antidepressant use at baseline subgroup analysis.

Source: biib125/v_a/amnog_kmplots/f-cgii-resp12-tte-pl-by.sas:f-cgii-resp12-tte-pl-by-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 08JAN2026

Kaplan-Meier Plot for First Clinical Global Impression - Improvement (CGI-I) Response (much and very much improved) by Subgroup: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Race Group = Black or African American



Abbreviations: N=number of evaluable subjects; n=number of subjects with response.

NOTE 1: Subjects with non-missing CGI-I score at any visit are included in the analysis.

NOTE 2: CGI-I response is defined as having a CGI-I score of "much improved" or "very much improved". Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

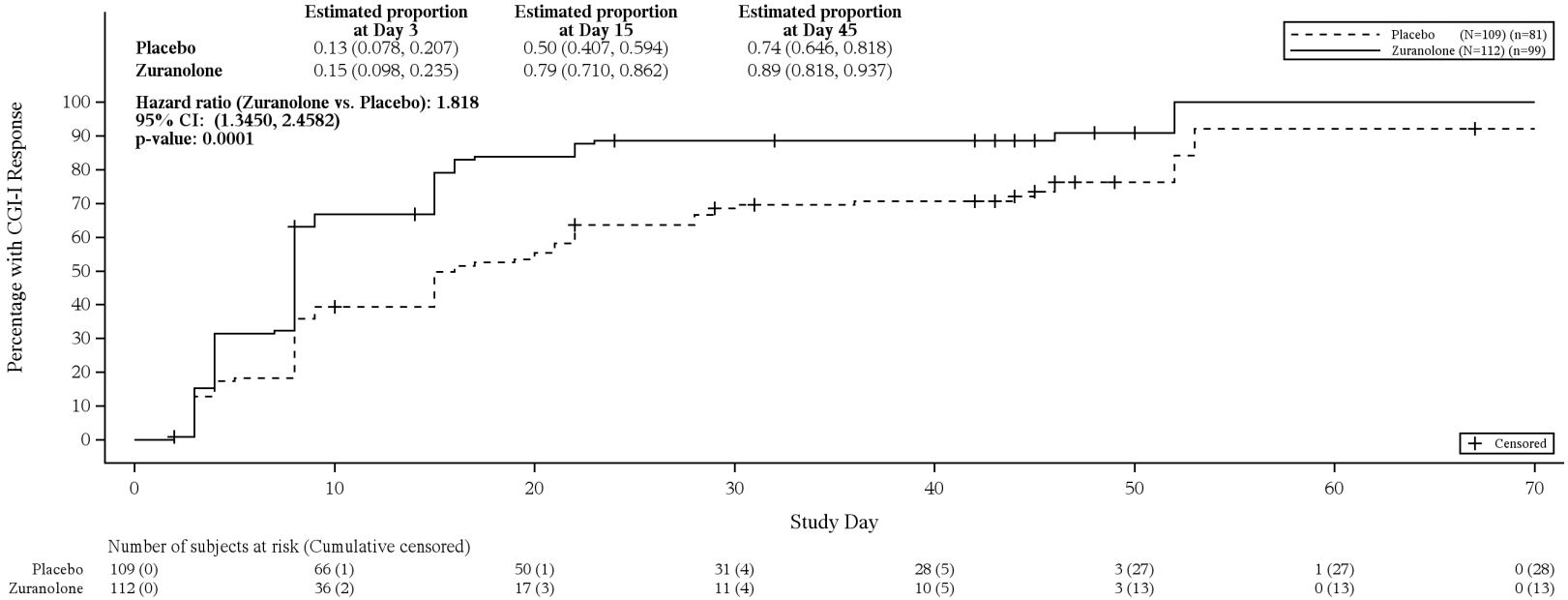
NOTE 3: The estimated proportion of subjects with event are based on Kaplan-Meier product limit method. Hazard ratio, 95% confidence interval and p-value are based on Cox proportional hazard model adjusted for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline CGI-S score, study, and treatment. Model covariate antidepressant use at baseline is removed from antidepressant use at baseline subgroup analysis.

Source: biib125/v_a/amnog_kmplots/f-cgii-resp12-tte-pl-by.sas:f-cgii-resp12-tte-pl-by-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 08JAN2026

Kaplan-Meier Plot for First Clinical Global Impression - Improvement (CGI-I) Response (much and very much improved) by Subgroup: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Race Group = White



Abbreviations: N=number of evaluable subjects; n=number of subjects with response.

NOTE 1: Subjects with non-missing CGI-I score at any visit are included in the analysis.

NOTE 2: CGI-I response is defined as having a CGI-I score of "much improved" or "very much improved". Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

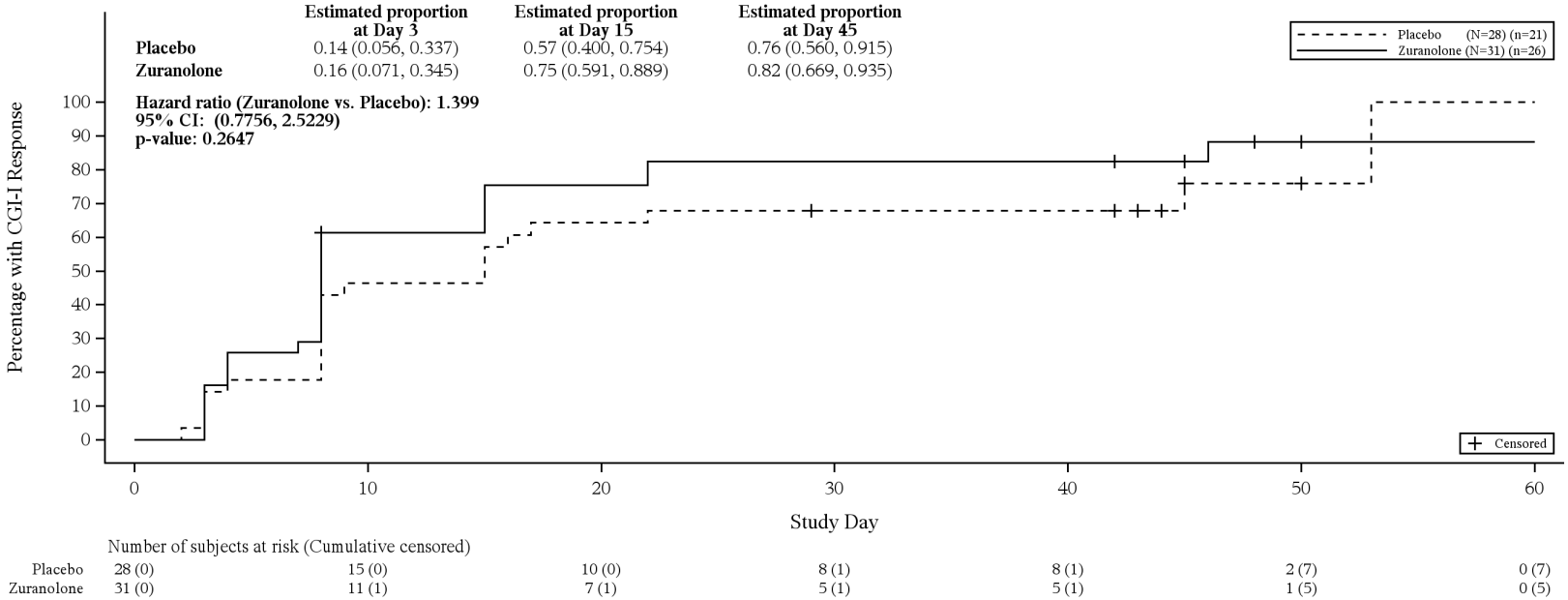
NOTE 3: The estimated proportion of subjects with event are based on Kaplan-Meier product limit method. Hazard ratio, 95% confidence interval and p-value are based on Cox proportional hazard model adjusted for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline CGI-S score, study, and treatment. Model covariate antidepressant use at baseline is removed from antidepressant use at baseline subgroup analysis.

Source: biib125/v_a/amnog_kmplots/f-cgii-resp12-tte-pl-by.sas:f-cgii-resp12-tte-pl-by-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 08JAN2026

Kaplan-Meier Plot for First Clinical Global Impression - Improvement (CGI-I) Response (much and very much improved) by Subgroup: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Antidepressant Use at Baseline = Yes



Abbreviations: N=number of evaluable subjects; n=number of subjects with response.

NOTE 1: Subjects with non-missing CGI-I score at any visit are included in the analysis.

NOTE 2: CGI-I response is defined as having a CGI-I score of "much improved" or "very much improved". Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

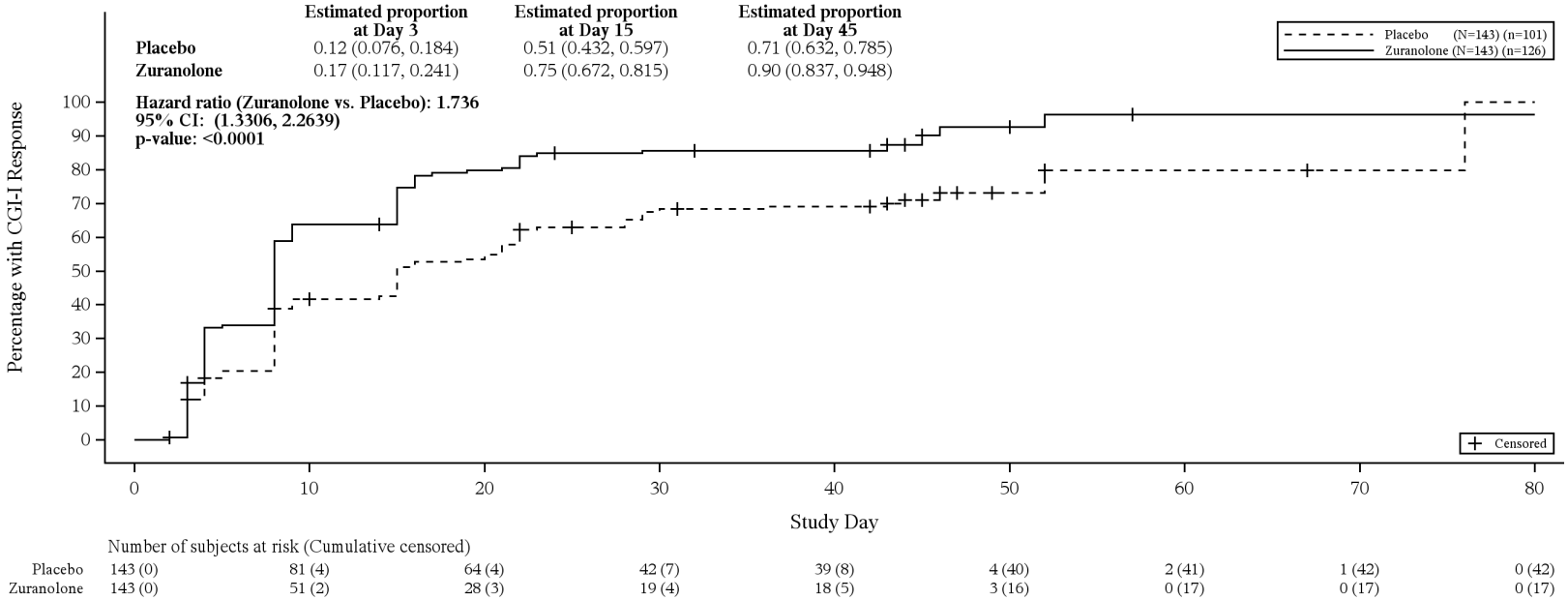
NOTE 3: The estimated proportion of subjects with event are based on Kaplan-Meier product limit method. Hazard ratio, 95% confidence interval and p-value are based on Cox proportional hazard model adjusted for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline CGI-S score, study, and treatment. Model covariate antidepressant use at baseline is removed from antidepressant use at baseline subgroup analysis.

Source: biib125/v_a/amnog_kmplots/f-cgii-resp12-tte-pl-by.sas:f-cgii-resp12-tte-pl-by-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 08JAN2026

Kaplan-Meier Plot for First Clinical Global Impression - Improvement (CGI-I) Response (much and very much improved) by Subgroup: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Antidepressant Use at Baseline = No



Abbreviations: N=number of evaluable subjects; n=number of subjects with response.

NOTE 1: Subjects with non-missing CGI-I score at any visit are included in the analysis.

NOTE 2: CGI-I response is defined as having a CGI-I score of "much improved" or "very much improved". Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

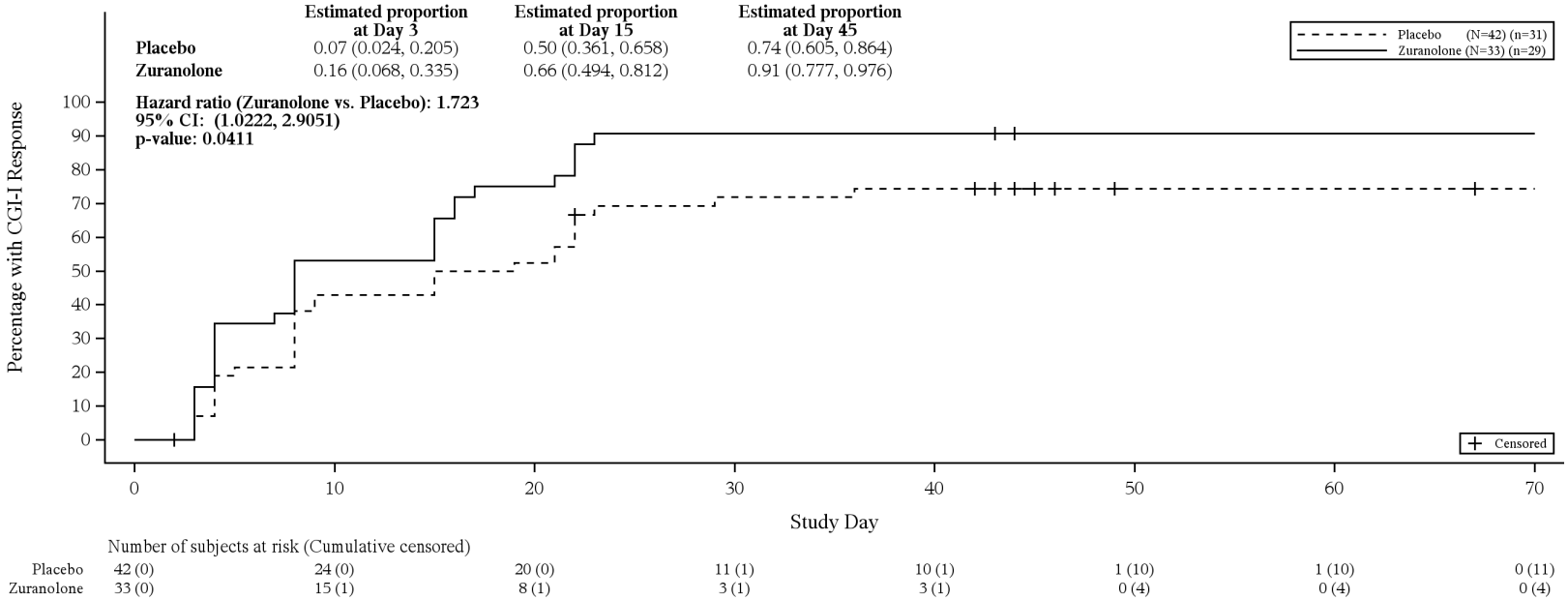
NOTE 3: The estimated proportion of subjects with event are based on Kaplan-Meier product limit method. Hazard ratio, 95% confidence interval and p-value are based on Cox proportional hazard model adjusted for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline CGI-S score, study, and treatment. Model covariate antidepressant use at baseline is removed from antidepressant use at baseline subgroup analysis.

Source: biib125/v_a/amnog_kmplots/f-cgii-resp12-tte-pl-by.sas:f-cgii-resp12-tte-pl-by-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 08JAN2026

Kaplan-Meier Plot for First Clinical Global Impression - Improvement (CGI-I) Response (much and very much improved) by Subgroup: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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BMI (kg/m^2) Group 2 = <=24.9



Abbreviations: N=number of evaluable subjects; n=number of subjects with response.

NOTE 1: Subjects with non-missing CGI-I score at any visit are included in the analysis.

NOTE 2: CGI-I response is defined as having a CGI-I score of "much improved" or "very much improved". Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

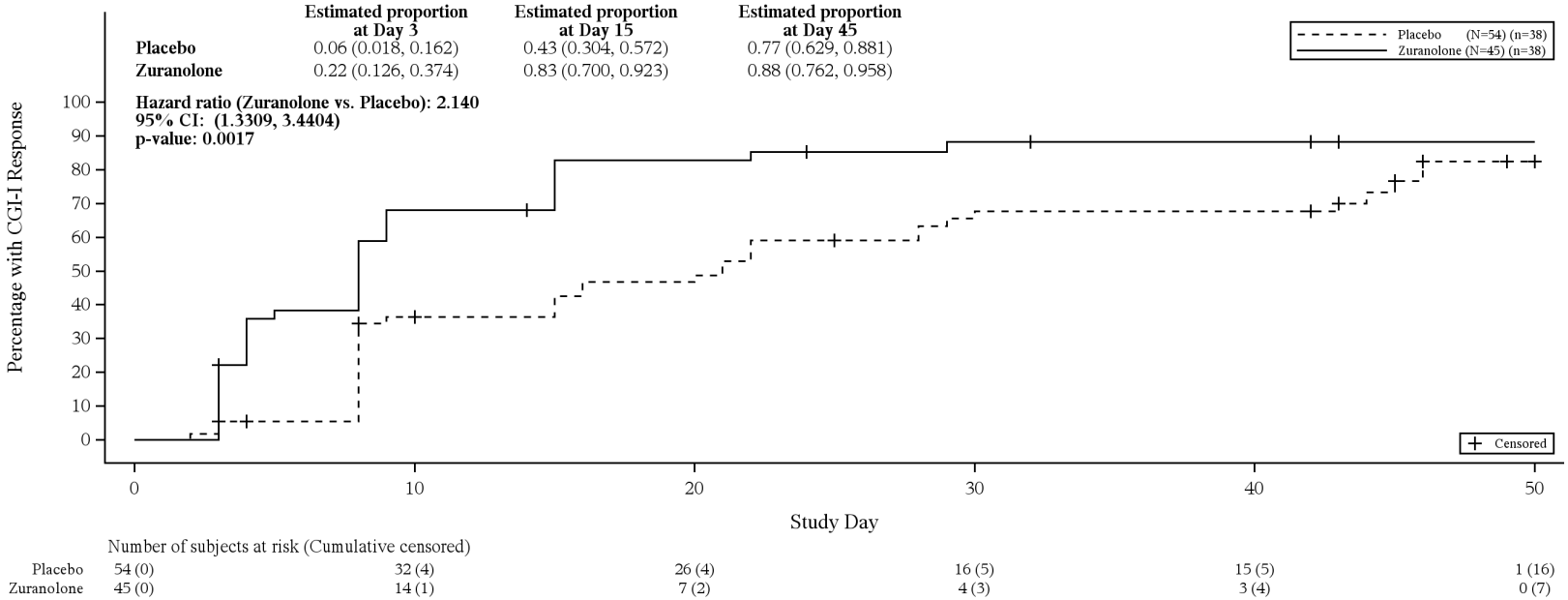
NOTE 3: The estimated proportion of subjects with event are based on Kaplan-Meier product limit method. Hazard ratio, 95% confidence interval and p-value are based on Cox proportional hazard model adjusted for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline CGI-S score, study, and treatment. Model covariate antidepressant use at baseline is removed from antidepressant use at baseline subgroup analysis.

Source: biib125/v_a/amnog_kmplots/f-cgii-resp12-tte-pl-by.sas:f-cgii-resp12-tte-pl-by-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 08JAN2026

Kaplan-Meier Plot for First Clinical Global Impression - Improvement (CGI-I) Response (much and very much improved) by Subgroup: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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BMI (kg/m^2) Group 2 = 25-29.9



Abbreviations: N=number of evaluable subjects; n=number of subjects with response.

NOTE 1: Subjects with non-missing CGI-I score at any visit are included in the analysis.

NOTE 2: CGI-I response is defined as having a CGI-I score of "much improved" or "very much improved". Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

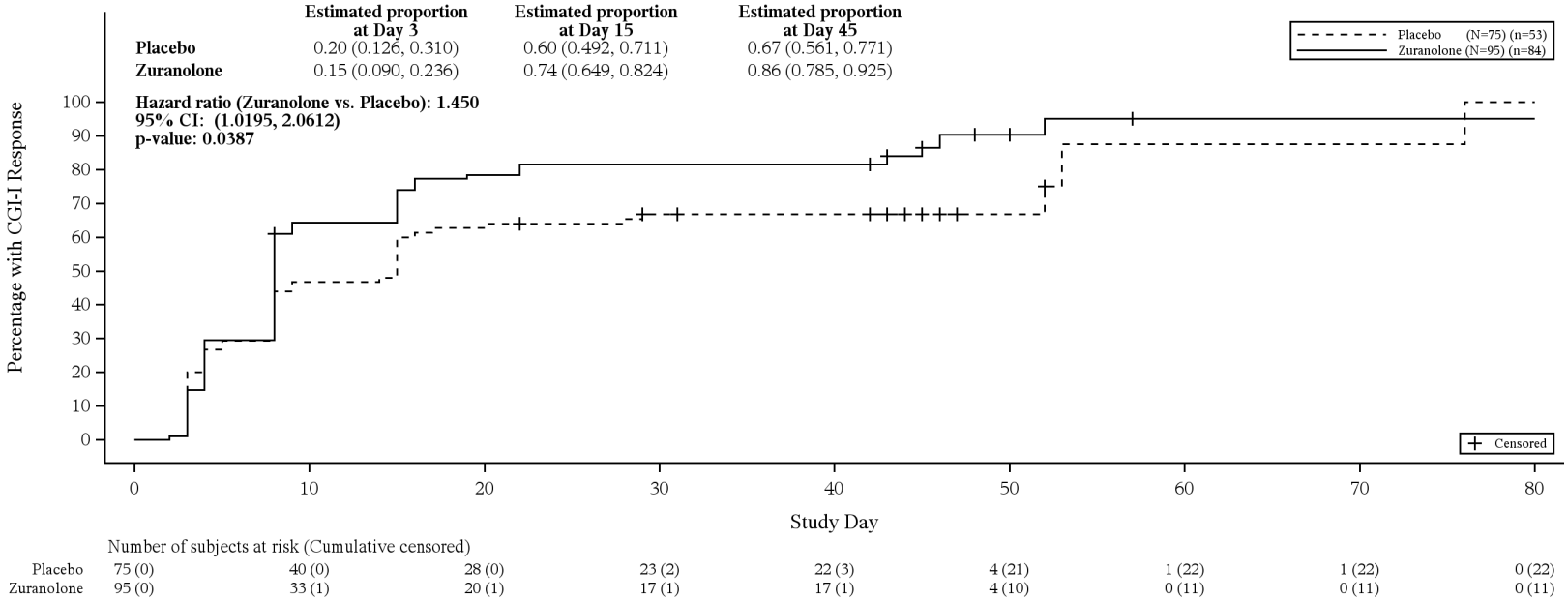
NOTE 3: The estimated proportion of subjects with event are based on Kaplan-Meier product limit method. Hazard ratio, 95% confidence interval and p-value are based on Cox proportional hazard model adjusted for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline CGI-S score, study, and treatment. Model covariate antidepressant use at baseline is removed from antidepressant use at baseline subgroup analysis.

Source: biib125/v_a/amnog_kmplots/f-cgii-resp12-tte-pl-by.sas:f-cgii-resp12-tte-pl-by-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 08JAN2026

Kaplan-Meier Plot for First Clinical Global Impression - Improvement (CGI-I) Response (much and very much improved) by Subgroup: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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BMI (kg/m^2) Group 2 = >=30



Abbreviations: N=number of evaluable subjects; n=number of subjects with response.

NOTE 1: Subjects with non-missing CGI-I score at any visit are included in the analysis.

NOTE 2: CGI-I response is defined as having a CGI-I score of "much improved" or "very much improved". Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

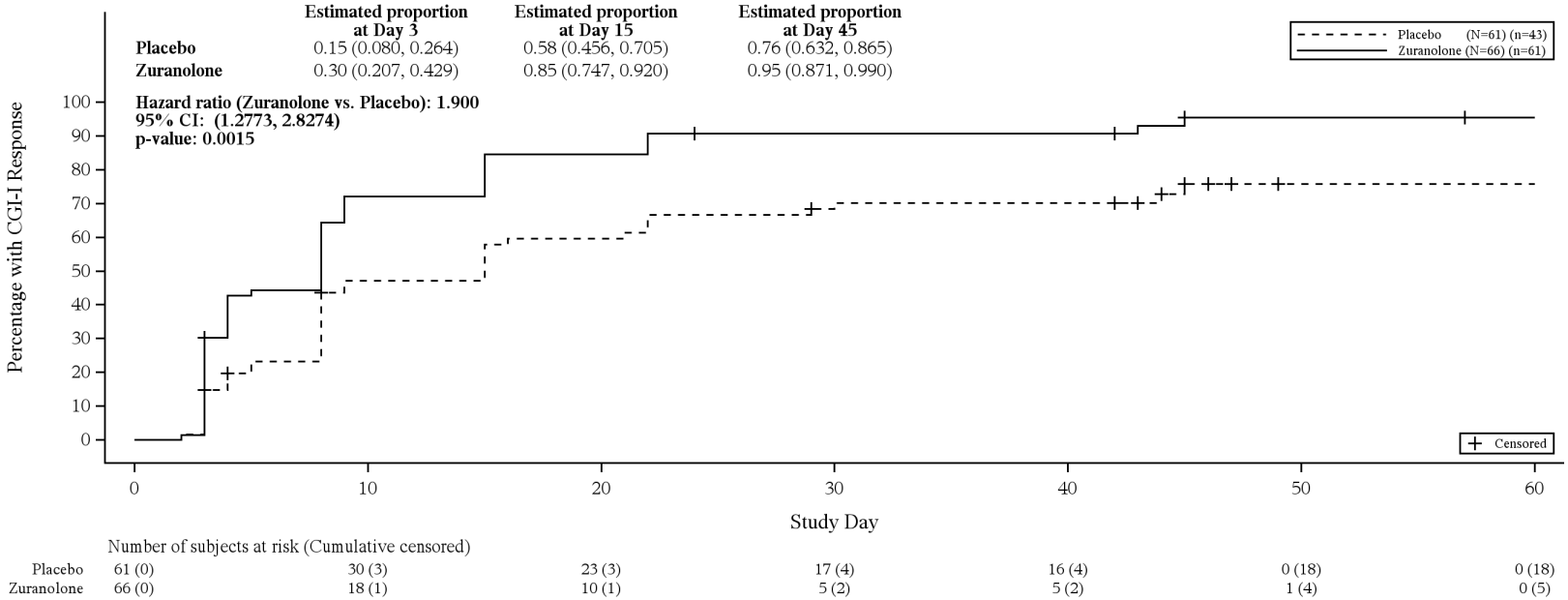
NOTE 3: The estimated proportion of subjects with event are based on Kaplan-Meier product limit method. Hazard ratio, 95% confidence interval and p-value are based on Cox proportional hazard model adjusted for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline CGI-S score, study, and treatment. Model covariate antidepressant use at baseline is removed from antidepressant use at baseline subgroup analysis.

Source: biib125/v_a/amnog_kmplots/f-cgii-resp12-tte-pl-by.sas:f-cgii-resp12-tte-pl-by-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 08JAN2026

Kaplan-Meier Plot for First Clinical Global Impression - Improvement (CGI-I) Response (much and very much improved) by Subgroup: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Onset of PPD = 3rd trimester



Abbreviations: N=number of evaluable subjects; n=number of subjects with response.

NOTE 1: Subjects with non-missing CGI-I score at any visit are included in the analysis.

NOTE 2: CGI-I response is defined as having a CGI-I score of "much improved" or "very much improved". Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

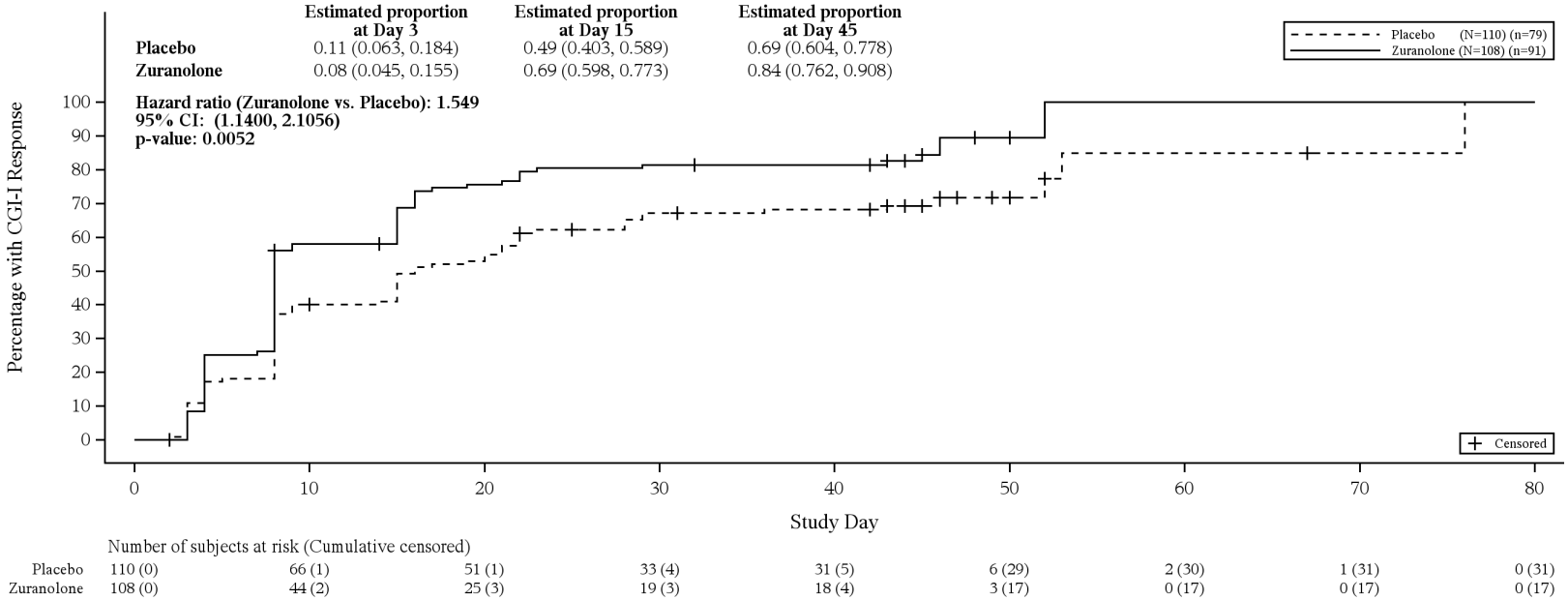
NOTE 3: The estimated proportion of subjects with event are based on Kaplan-Meier product limit method. Hazard ratio, 95% confidence interval and p-value are based on Cox proportional hazard model adjusted for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline CGI-S score, study, and treatment. Model covariate antidepressant use at baseline is removed from antidepressant use at baseline subgroup analysis.

Source: biib125/v_a/amnog_kmplots/f-cgii-resp12-tte-pl-by.sas:f-cgii-resp12-tte-pl-by-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 08JAN2026

Kaplan-Meier Plot for First Clinical Global Impression - Improvement (CGI-I) Response (much and very much improved) by Subgroup: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Onset of PPD = Postpartum



Abbreviations: N=number of evaluable subjects; n=number of subjects with response.

NOTE 1: Subjects with non-missing CGI-I score at any visit are included in the analysis.

NOTE 2: CGI-I response is defined as having a CGI-I score of "much improved" or "very much improved". Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

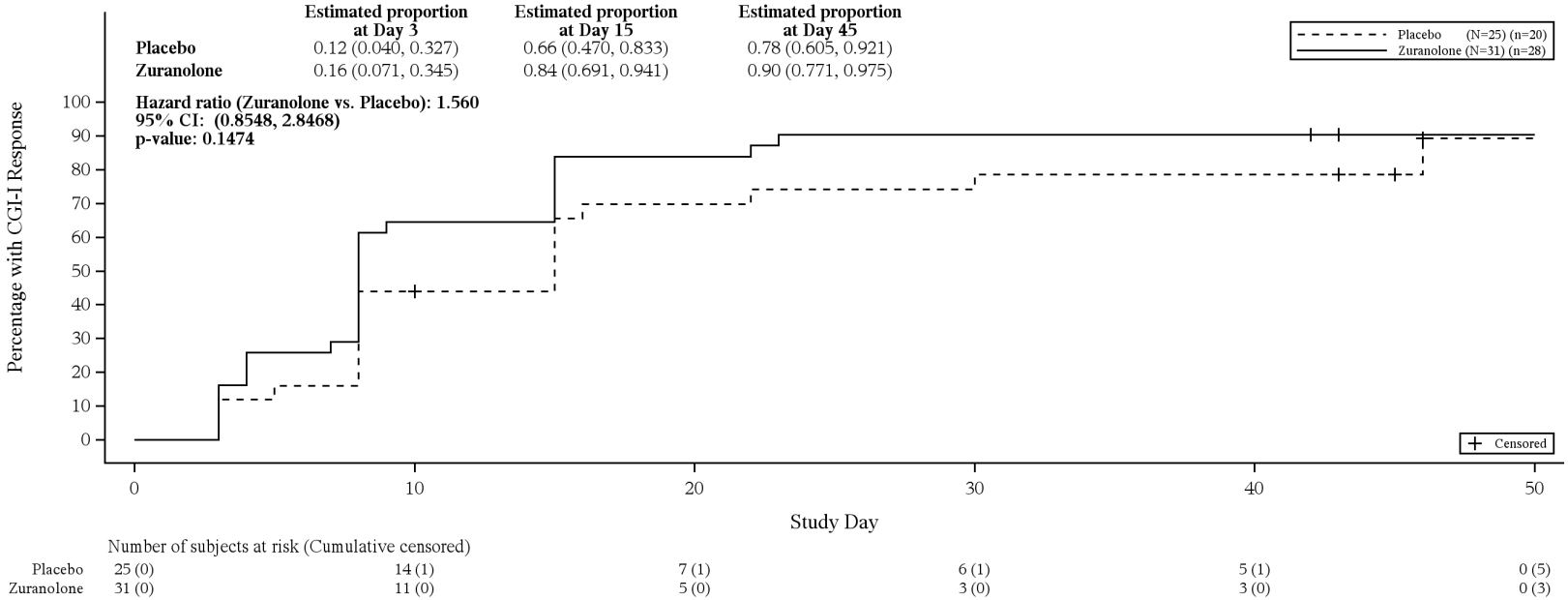
NOTE 3: The estimated proportion of subjects with event are based on Kaplan-Meier product limit method. Hazard ratio, 95% confidence interval and p-value are based on Cox proportional hazard model adjusted for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline CGI-S score, study, and treatment. Model covariate antidepressant use at baseline is removed from antidepressant use at baseline subgroup analysis.

Source: biib125/v_a/amnog_kmplots/f-cgii-resp12-tte-pl-by.sas:f-cgii-resp12-tte-pl-by-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 08JAN2026

Kaplan-Meier Plot for First Clinical Global Impression - Improvement (CGI-I) Response (much and very much improved) by Subgroup: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Family History of PPD = Yes

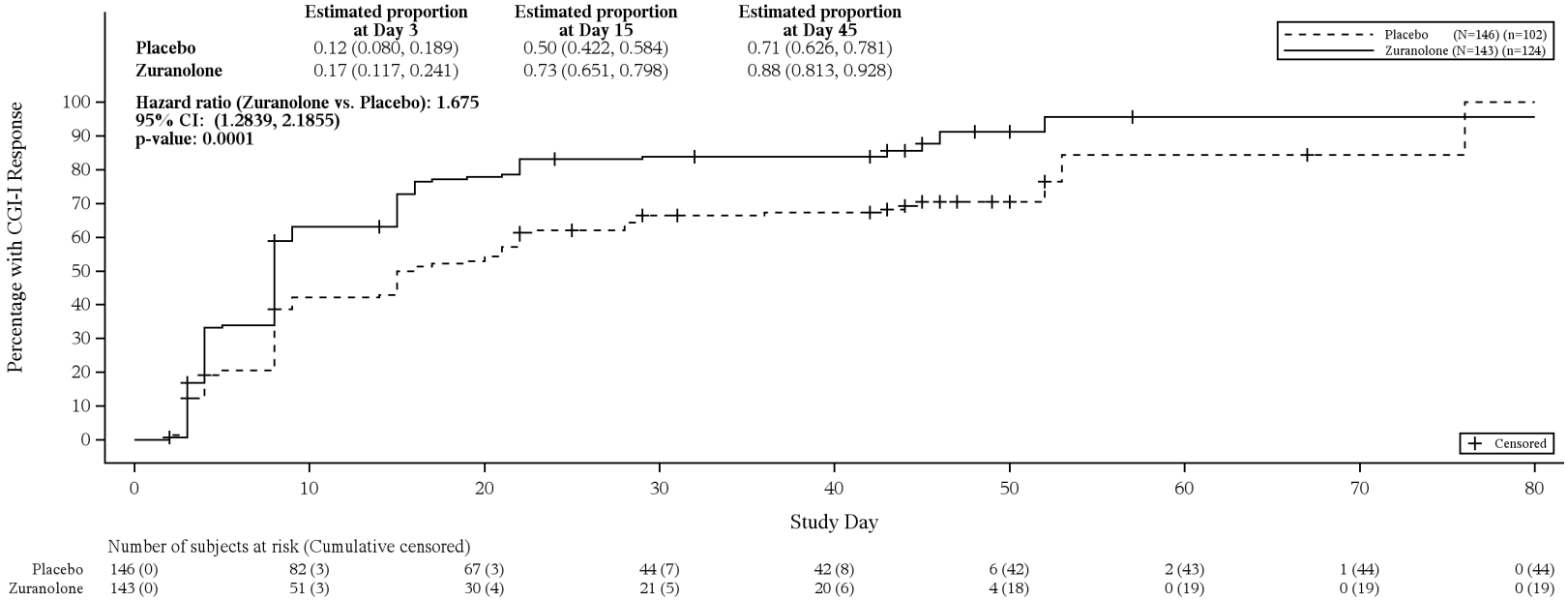


Abbreviations: N=number of evaluable subjects; n=number of subjects with response.
NOTE 1: Subjects with non-missing CGI-I score at any visit are included in the analysis.
NOTE 2: CGI-I response is defined as having a CGI-I score of "much improved" or "very much improved". Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.
NOTE 3: The estimated proportion of subjects with event are based on Kaplan-Meier product limit method. Hazard ratio, 95% confidence interval and p-value are based on Cox proportional hazard model adjusted for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline CGI-S score, study, and treatment. Model covariate antidepressant use at baseline is removed from antidepressant use at baseline subgroup analysis.
Source: biib125/v_a/amnog_kmplots/f-cgii-resp12-tte-pl-by.sas:f-cgii-resp12-tte-pl-by-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 08JAN2026

Kaplan-Meier Plot for First Clinical Global Impression - Improvement (CGI-I) Response (much and very much improved) by Subgroup: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Family History of PPD = No/Unknown



Abbreviations: N=number of evaluable subjects; n=number of subjects with response.

NOTE 1: Subjects with non-missing CGI-I score at any visit are included in the analysis.

NOTE 2: CGI-I response is defined as having a CGI-I score of "much improved" or "very much improved". Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.

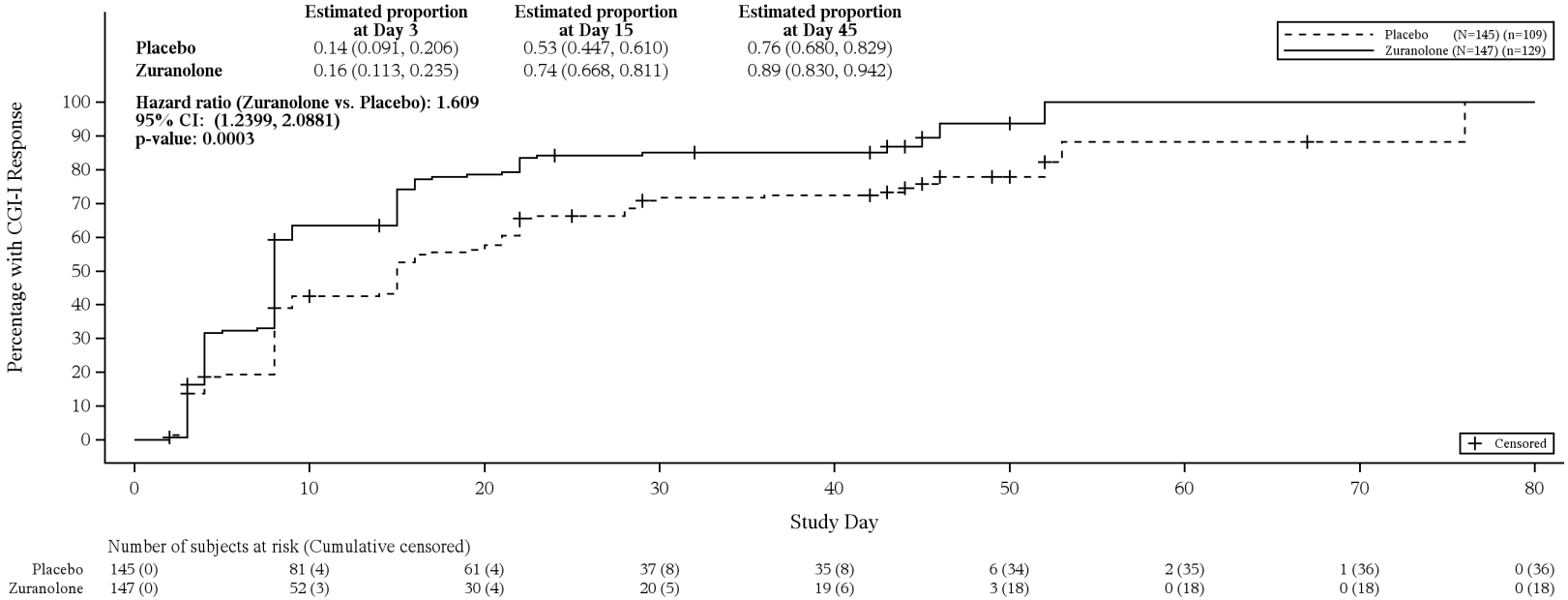
NOTE 3: The estimated proportion of subjects with event are based on Kaplan-Meier product limit method. Hazard ratio, 95% confidence interval and p-value are based on Cox proportional hazard model adjusted for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline CGI-S score, study, and treatment. Model covariate antidepressant use at baseline is removed from antidepressant use at baseline subgroup analysis.

Source: biib125/v_a/amnog_kmplots/f-cgii-resp12-tte-pl-by.sas:f-cgii-resp12-tte-pl-by-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 08JAN2026

Kaplan-Meier Plot for First Clinical Global Impression - Improvement (CGI-I) Response (much and very much improved) by Subgroup: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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History of PPD = 1st Episode

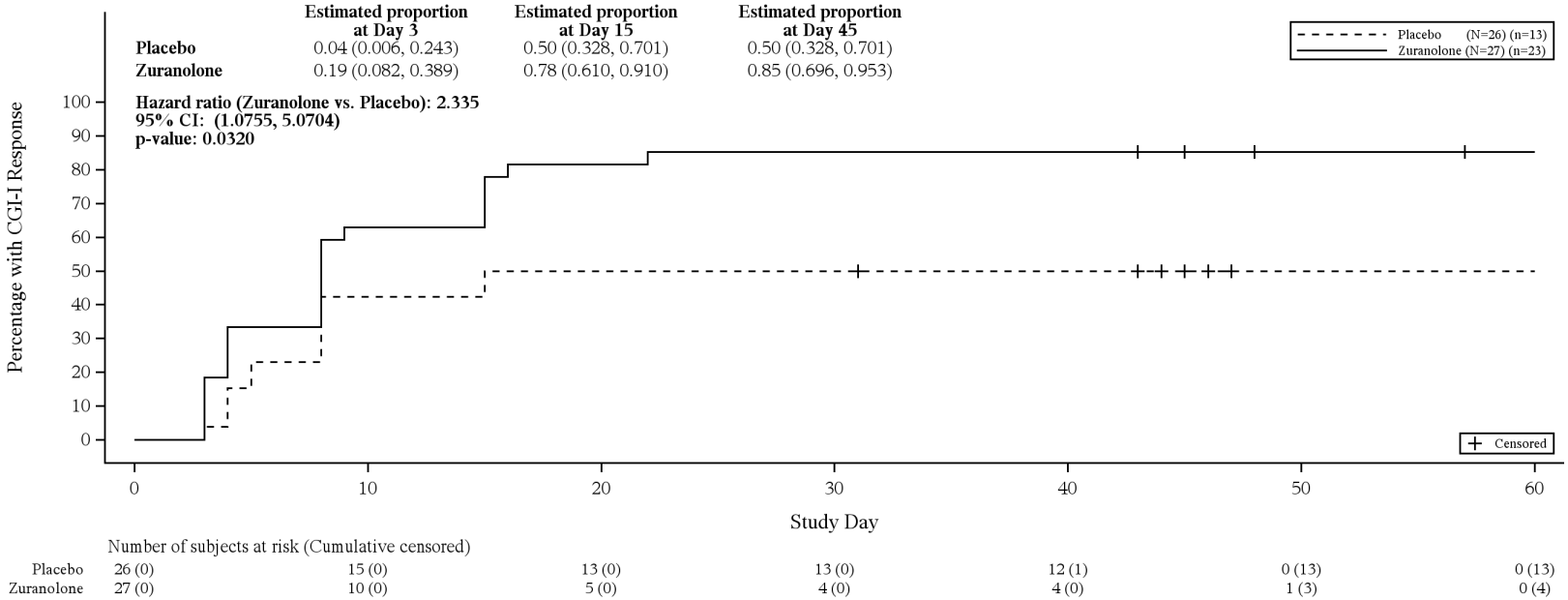


Abbreviations: N=number of evaluable subjects; n=number of subjects with response.
NOTE 1: Subjects with non-missing CGI-I score at any visit are included in the analysis.
NOTE 2: CGI-I response is defined as having a CGI-I score of "much improved" or "very much improved". Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.
NOTE 3: The estimated proportion of subjects with event are based on Kaplan-Meier product limit method. Hazard ratio, 95% confidence interval and p-value are based on Cox proportional hazard model adjusted for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline CGI-S score, study, and treatment. Model covariate antidepressant use at baseline is removed from antidepressant use at baseline subgroup analysis.
Source: biib125/v_a/amnog_kmplots/f-cgii-resp12-tte-pl-by.sas:f-cgii-resp12-tte-pl-by-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 08JAN2026

Kaplan-Meier Plot for First Clinical Global Impression - Improvement (CGI-I) Response (much and very much improved) by Subgroup: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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History of PPD = Recurrent Episode

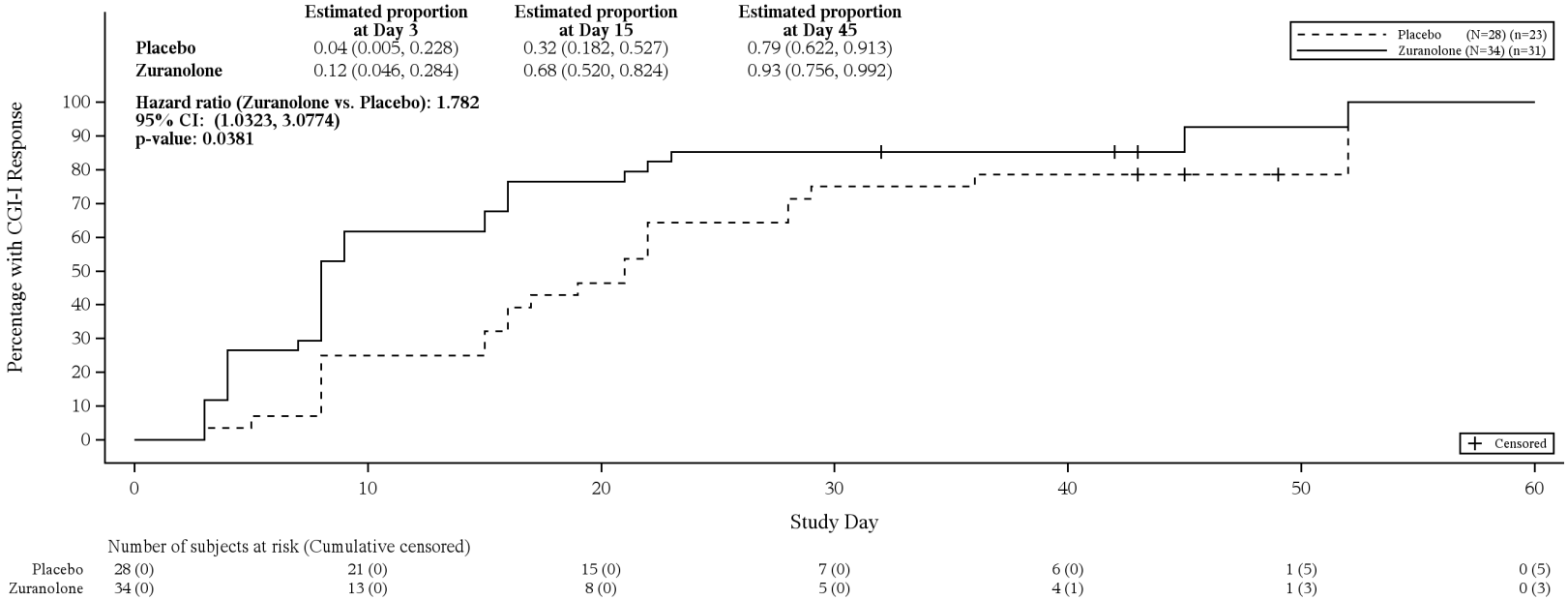


Abbreviations: N=number of evaluable subjects; n=number of subjects with response.
NOTE 1: Subjects with non-missing CGI-I score at any visit are included in the analysis.
NOTE 2: CGI-I response is defined as having a CGI-I score of "much improved" or "very much improved". Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.
NOTE 3: The estimated proportion of subjects with event are based on Kaplan-Meier product limit method. Hazard ratio, 95% confidence interval and p-value are based on Cox proportional hazard model adjusted for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline CGI-S score, study, and treatment. Model covariate antidepressant use at baseline is removed from antidepressant use at baseline subgroup analysis.
Source: biib125/v_a/amnog_kmplots/f-cgii-resp12-tte-pl-by.sas:f-cgii-resp12-tte-pl-by-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 08JAN2026

Kaplan-Meier Plot for First Clinical Global Impression - Improvement (CGI-I) Response (much and very much improved) by Subgroup: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score) = <20

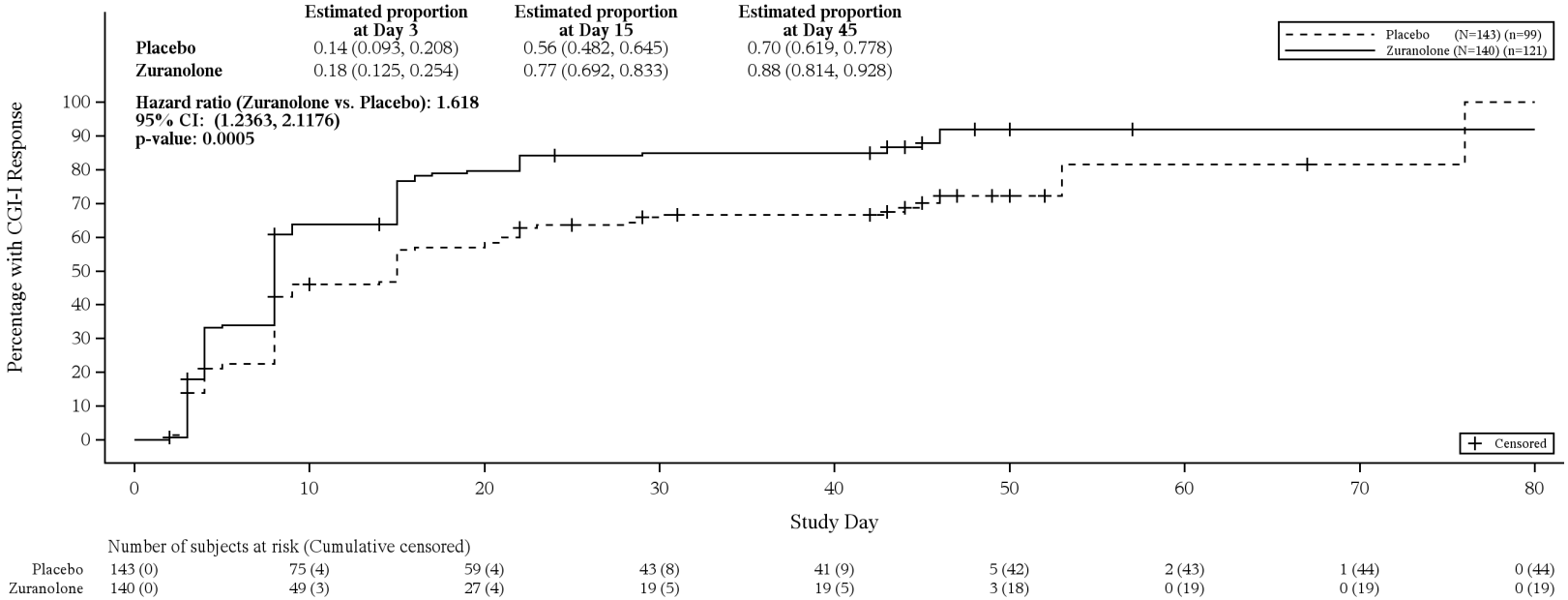


Abbreviations: N=number of evaluable subjects; n=number of subjects with response.
NOTE 1: Subjects with non-missing CGI-I score at any visit are included in the analysis.
NOTE 2: CGI-I response is defined as having a CGI-I score of "much improved" or "very much improved". Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.
NOTE 3: The estimated proportion of subjects with event are based on Kaplan-Meier product limit method. Hazard ratio, 95% confidence interval and p-value are based on Cox proportional hazard model adjusted for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline CGI-S score, study, and treatment. Model covariate antidepressant use at baseline is removed from antidepressant use at baseline subgroup analysis.
Source: biib125/v_a/amnog_kmplots/f-cgii-resp12-tte-pl-by.sas:f-cgii-resp12-tte-pl-by-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 08JAN2026

Kaplan-Meier Plot for First Clinical Global Impression - Improvement (CGI-I) Response (much and very much improved) by Subgroup: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - ITT population

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Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score) = >=20



Abbreviations: N=number of evaluable subjects; n=number of subjects with response.
NOTE 1: Subjects with non-missing CGI-I score at any visit are included in the analysis.
NOTE 2: CGI-I response is defined as having a CGI-I score of "much improved" or "very much improved". Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.
NOTE 3: The estimated proportion of subjects with event are based on Kaplan-Meier product limit method. Hazard ratio, 95% confidence interval and p-value are based on Cox proportional hazard model adjusted for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline CGI-S score, study, and treatment. Model covariate antidepressant use at baseline is removed from antidepressant use at baseline subgroup analysis.
Source: biib125/v_a/amnog_kmplots/f-cgii-resp12-tte-pl-by.sas:f-cgii-resp12-tte-pl-by-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 08JAN2026

3 Sicherheit

3.1 UE

3.1.1 Gesamtraten

3.1.1.1 ITT-Population

Number of Subjects with at Least One Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety population

Page: 1 of 1

	Placebo (N=171)	Zuranolone (N=176)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	90 (52.6)	112 (63.6)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.21
95% CI for the RR		(1.009, 1.449)
p-value for RR		0.0396
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.58
95% CI for the OR		(1.025, 2.420)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.11
95% CI for the ARR		(0.007, 0.213)

Abbreviation: TEAE=treatment-emergent adverse event.
NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-pooled-ovr.sas:t-ae-pooled-ovr-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

3.1.1.2 Subgruppen

3.1.1.2 .1 Interaktionstest

Number of Subjects with at Least One Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event: Treatment by Subgroup Interaction: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety population

Page: 1 of 2

Subgroup Subgroup Category	Placebo (N=171)	Zuranolone (N=176)	p-value for Treatment by Subgroup Interaction Test
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n(%)	90 (52.6)	112 (63.6)	
Age Group (years)			
18 - 24, n / N (%)	18/37 (48.6)	25/36 (69.4)	0.3402
25 - 45, n / N (%)	72/134 (53.7)	87/140 (62.1)	
Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score Category, by median of baseline HAMD-17 total score			
<28, n / N (%)	25/53 (47.2)	40/64 (62.5)	0.5897
>=28, n / N (%)	65/118 (55.1)	72/112 (64.3)	
Race Group (Black or African American, White)			
Black or African American, n / N (%)	23/50 (46.0)	41/56 (73.2)	0.1246
White, n / N (%)	58/108 (53.7)	67/113 (59.3)	
Antidepressant Use at Baseline			
Yes, n / N (%)	19/28 (67.9)	20/31 (64.5)	0.1563
No, n / N (%)	71/143 (49.7)	92/145 (63.4)	

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: If there is no event for at least one category in treatment*subgroup combination, p-value is based on relative risk normal approximation after adding 0.5 to all counts of each treatment*subgroup combination. Otherwise, p-value is based on the generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, study, treatment, subgroup, and subgroup-by-treatment interaction with "Log" link function. NA indicates criteria not met for subgroup/interaction analysis.
NOTE 3: n / N (%) = number of subjects with the AE specified in the subgroup / number of subjects in the subgroup and (n / N *100%).
(a), (b), and (c) represent p-values from interaction tests comparing BMI groups: <=24.9 vs 25-29.9, <=24.9 vs >=30, and 25-29.9 vs >=30 respectively.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-pooled-int.sas:t-ae-pooled-int-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with at Least One Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event: Treatment by Subgroup Interaction: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety population

Page: 2 of 2

Subgroup Subgroup Category	Placebo (N=171)	Zuranolone (N=176)	p-value for Treatment by Subgroup Interaction Test
BMI (kg/m^2}) Group 2			
<=24.9, n / N (%)	24/42 (57.1)	21/34 (61.8)	0.9097(a)
25-29.9, n / N (%)	25/53 (47.2)	24/46 (52.2)	0.4109(b)
>=30, n / N (%)	41/76 (53.9)	67/95 (70.5)	0.5114(c)
Onset of PPD			
3rd Trimester, n / N (%)	28/62 (45.2)	40/67 (59.7)	0.5737
Postpartum, n / N (%)	62/109 (56.9)	72/109 (66.1)	
Family History of PPD			
Yes, n / N (%)	10/26 (38.5)	20/31 (64.5)	0.1908
No/Unknown, n / N (%)	80/145 (55.2)	92/145 (63.4)	
History of PPD			
1st Episode, n / N (%)	75/144 (52.1)	94/149 (63.1)	0.7370
Recurrent Episode, n / N (%)	15/27 (55.6)	18/27 (66.7)	
Depression with Elevated Anxiety , by Baseline HAMA Total Score			
<20, n / N (%)	10/29 (34.5)	18/34 (52.9)	0.3535
>=20, n / N (%)	80/142 (56.3)	94/142 (66.2)	

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: If there is no event for at least one category in treatment*subgroup combination, p-value is based on relative risk normal approximation after adding 0.5 to all counts of each treatment*subgroup combination. Otherwise, p-value is based on the generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, study, treatment, subgroup, and subgroup-by-treatment interaction with "Log" link function. NA indicates criteria not met for subgroup/interaction analysis.
NOTE 3: n / N (%) = number of subjects with the AE specified in the subgroup / number of subjects in the subgroup and (n / N *100%).
(a), (b), and (c) represent p-values from interaction tests comparing BMI groups: <=24.9 vs 25-29.9, <=24.9 vs >=30, and 25-29.9 vs >=30 respectively.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-pooled-int.sas:t-ae-pooled-int-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

3.1.1.2 .2 Subgruppenanalysen

3.1.1.2 .2 .1 Alter

Number of Subjects with at Least One Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by Age Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

Page: 1 of 2

Age Group (years) = 18-24

	Placebo (N=37)	Zuranolone (N=36)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	18 (48.6)	25 (69.4)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.43
95% CI for the RR		(0.961, 2.120)
p-value for RR		0.0779
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		2.40
95% CI for the OR		(0.920, 6.255)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.21
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.012, 0.428)

Abbreviation: TEAE=treatment-emergent adverse event.

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-pooled-by.sas:t-ae-pooled-by-age-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with at Least One Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by Age Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

Page: 2 of 2

Age Group (years) = 25-45

	Placebo (N=134)	Zuranolone (N=140)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	72 (53.7)	87 (62.1)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.16
95% CI for the RR		(0.944, 1.418)
p-value for RR		0.1612
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.41
95% CI for the OR		(0.873, 2.288)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.08
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.032, 0.201)

Abbreviation: TEAE=treatment-emergent adverse event.

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-pooled-by.sas:t-ae-pooled-by-age-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

3.1.1.2 .2 .2 Schwere der Erkrankung

Number of Subjects with at Least One Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

Page: 1 of 2

Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score Category < 28 (Median of Baseline HAM-D Total Score)

	Placebo (N=53)	Zuranolone (N=64)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	25 (47.2)	40 (62.5)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.33
95% CI for the RR		(0.941, 1.866)
p-value for RR		0.1071
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.87
95% CI for the OR		(0.891, 3.911)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.15
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.026, 0.333)

Abbreviation: TEAE=treatment-emergent adverse event.
NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-pooled-by.sas:t-ae-pooled-by-hamd-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with at Least One Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

Page: 2 of 2

Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score Category >= 28 (Median of Baseline HAM-D Total Score)

	Placebo (N=118)	Zuranolone (N=112)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	65 (55.1)	72 (64.3)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.17
95% CI for the RR		(0.943, 1.445)
p-value for RR		0.1563
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.47
95% CI for the OR		(0.864, 2.494)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.09
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.034, 0.218)

Abbreviation: TEAE=treatment-emergent adverse event.

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-pooled-by.sas:t-ae-pooled-by-hamd-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

3.1.1.2 .2 .3 Abstammung

Number of Subjects with at Least One Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by Race Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

Page: 1 of 2

Race Group = Black or African American

	Placebo (N=50)	Zuranolone (N=56)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	23 (46.0)	41 (73.2)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.59
95% CI for the RR		(1.133, 2.235)
p-value for RR		0.0073
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		3.21
95% CI for the OR		(1.425, 7.226)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.27
95% CI for the ARR		(0.092, 0.453)

Abbreviation: TEAE=treatment-emergent adverse event.

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-pooled-by.sas:t-ae-pooled-by-race-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with at Least One Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by Race Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

Page: 2 of 2

Race Group = White

	Placebo (N=108)	Zuranolone (N=113)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	58 (53.7)	67 (59.3)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.10
95% CI for the RR		(0.875, 1.393)
p-value for RR		0.4038
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.26
95% CI for the OR		(0.737, 2.139)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.06
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.075, 0.186)

Abbreviation: TEAE=treatment-emergent adverse event.

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-pooled-by.sas:t-ae-pooled-by-race-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

3.1.1.2 .2 .4 Antidepressiva-Nutzung

Number of Subjects with at Least One Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by Baseline Antidepressant Use: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

Page: 1 of 2

Antidepressant Use at Baseline = Yes

	Placebo (N=28)	Zuranolone (N=31)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	19 (67.9)	20 (64.5)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.95
95% CI for the RR		(0.660, 1.369)
p-value for RR		0.7862
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.86
95% CI for the OR		(0.292, 2.541)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.03
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.275, 0.208)

Abbreviation: TEAE=treatment-emergent adverse event.

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-pooled-by.sas:t-ae-pooled-by-adt-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with at Least One Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by Baseline Antidepressant Use: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

Page: 2 of 2

Antidepressant Use at Baseline = No

	Placebo (N=143)	Zuranolone (N=145)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	71 (49.7)	92 (63.4)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.28
95% CI for the RR		(1.040, 1.570)
p-value for RR		0.0197
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.76
95% CI for the OR		(1.099, 2.819)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.14
95% CI for the ARR		(0.025, 0.251)

Abbreviation: TEAE=treatment-emergent adverse event.

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-pooled-by.sas:t-ae-pooled-by-adt-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

3.1.1.2 .2 .5 BMI

Number of Subjects with at Least One Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by Baseline BMI (kg/m^2) Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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BMI (kg/m^2) Group 2 = <=24.9

	Placebo (N=42)	Zuranolone (N=34)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	24 (57.1)	21 (61.8)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.08
95% CI for the RR		(0.745, 1.568)
p-value for RR		0.6821
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.21
95% CI for the OR		(0.481, 3.049)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.05
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.175, 0.268)

Abbreviation: TEAE=treatment-emergent adverse event.

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-pooled-by.sas:t-ae-pooled-by-bmi-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with at Least One Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by Baseline BMI (kg/m^2) Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

Page: 2 of 3

BMI (kg/m^2) Group 2 = 25-29.9

	Placebo (N=53)	Zuranolone (N=46)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	25 (47.2)	24 (52.2)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.11
95% CI for the RR		(0.744, 1.645)
p-value for RR		0.6188
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.22
95% CI for the OR		(0.554, 2.695)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.05
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.147, 0.247)

Abbreviation: TEAE=treatment-emergent adverse event.
NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-pooled-by.sas:t-ae-pooled-by-bmi-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with at Least One Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by Baseline BMI (kg/m^2) Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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BMI (kg/m^2) Group 2 = >=30

	Placebo (N=76)	Zuranolone (N=95)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	41 (53.9)	67 (70.5)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.31
95% CI for the RR		(1.023, 1.670)
p-value for RR		0.0321
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		2.04
95% CI for the OR		(1.087, 3.839)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.17
95% CI for the ARR		(0.021, 0.311)

Abbreviation: TEAE=treatment-emergent adverse event.
NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-pooled-by.sas:t-ae-pooled-by-bmi-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

3.1.1.2 .2 .6 Beginn der PPD

Number of Subjects with at Least One Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by Onset of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Onset of PPD = 3rd trimester

	Placebo (N=62)	Zuranolone (N=67)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	28 (45.2)	40 (59.7)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.32
95% CI for the RR		(0.943, 1.853)
p-value for RR		0.1051
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.80
95% CI for the OR		(0.894, 3.619)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.15
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.025, 0.316)

Abbreviation: TEAE=treatment-emergent adverse event.

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-pooled-by.sas:t-ae-pooled-by-onset-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with at Least One Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by Onset of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Onset of PPD = Postpartum

	Placebo (N=109)	Zuranolone (N=109)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	62 (56.9)	72 (66.1)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.16
95% CI for the RR		(0.940, 1.435)
p-value for RR		0.1663
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.48
95% CI for the OR		(0.852, 2.553)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.09
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.037, 0.220)

Abbreviation: TEAE=treatment-emergent adverse event.

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-pooled-by.sas:t-ae-pooled-by-onset-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

3.1.1.2 .2 .7 PPD in der Familie

Number of Subjects with at Least One Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by Family History of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Family History of PPD = Yes

	Placebo (N=26)	Zuranolone (N=31)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	10 (38.5)	20 (64.5)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.68
95% CI for the RR		(0.966, 2.913)
p-value for RR		0.0662
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		2.91
95% CI for the OR		(0.988, 8.563)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.26
95% CI for the ARR		(0.009, 0.512)

Abbreviation: TEAE=treatment-emergent adverse event.
NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-pooled-by.sas:t-ae-pooled-by-fhist-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with at Least One Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by Family History of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Family History of PPD = No/Unknown

	Placebo (N=145)	Zuranolone (N=145)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	80 (55.2)	92 (63.4)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.15
95% CI for the RR		(0.949, 1.393)
p-value for RR		0.1532
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.41
95% CI for the OR		(0.881, 2.258)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.08
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.030, 0.195)

Abbreviation: TEAE=treatment-emergent adverse event.
NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-pooled-by.sas:t-ae-pooled-by-fhist-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

3.1.1.2 .2 .8 PPD in der Anamnese

Number of Subjects with at Least One Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by History of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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History of PPD = 1st Episode

	Placebo (N=144)	Zuranolone (N=149)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	75 (52.1)	94 (63.1)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.21
95% CI for the RR		(0.993, 1.478)
p-value for RR		0.0591
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.57
95% CI for the OR		(0.986, 2.507)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.11
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.002, 0.223)

Abbreviation: TEAE=treatment-emergent adverse event.
NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-pooled-by.sas:t-ae-pooled-by-hist-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with at Least One Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by History of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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History of PPD = Recurrent Episode

	Placebo (N=27)	Zuranolone (N=27)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	15 (55.6)	18 (66.7)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.20
95% CI for the RR		(0.781, 1.845)
p-value for RR		0.4060
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.60
95% CI for the OR		(0.531, 4.821)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.11
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.147, 0.369)

Abbreviation: TEAE=treatment-emergent adverse event.
NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-pooled-by.sas:t-ae-pooled-by-hist-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

3.1.1.2 .2 .9 Depression mit Angst

Number of Subjects with at Least One Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score): Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score) = <20

	Placebo (N=29)	Zuranolone (N=34)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	10 (34.5)	18 (52.9)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.54
95% CI for the RR		(0.848, 2.779)
p-value for RR		0.1568
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		2.14
95% CI for the OR		(0.771, 5.926)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.18
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.056, 0.426)

Abbreviation: TEAE=treatment-emergent adverse event.

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-pooled-by.sas:t-ae-pooled-by-hama-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with at Least One Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score): Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score) = >=20

	Placebo (N=142)	Zuranolone (N=142)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	80 (56.3)	94 (66.2)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.18
95% CI for the RR		(0.975, 1.416)
p-value for RR		0.0901
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.52
95% CI for the OR		(0.939, 2.454)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.10
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.014, 0.211)

Abbreviation: TEAE=treatment-emergent adverse event.

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-pooled-by.sas:t-ae-pooled-by-hama-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

3.1.2 nach SOC

3.1.2.1 ITT-Population

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by System Organ Class: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety population

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Nervous system disorders

	Placebo (N=171)	Zuranolone (N=176)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	45 (26.3)	77 (43.8)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.66
95% CI for the RR		(1.230, 2.248)
p-value for RR		0.0010
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		2.18
95% CI for the OR		(1.385, 3.423)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.17
95% CI for the ARR		(0.076, 0.273)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.

NOTE 2: Includes system organ class >=10% in any arm OR number of subjects with AE by SOC with at least 10 subjects with the respective AE and >=1% in any arm. SOC is presented in decreasing frequency of Zuranolone column.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-soc-pl-ovr.sas:t-ae-soc-pl-ovr-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by System Organ Class: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety population

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Gastrointestinal disorders

	Placebo (N=171)	Zuranolone (N=176)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	28 (16.4)	27 (15.3)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.94
95% CI for the RR		(0.577, 1.522)
p-value for RR		0.7922
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.93
95% CI for the OR		(0.520, 1.647)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.01
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.087, 0.067)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: Includes system organ class >=10% in any arm OR number of subjects with AE by SOC with at least 10 subjects with the respective AE and >=1% in any arm. SOC is presented in decreasing frequency of Zuranolone column.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-soc-pl-ovr.sas:t-ae-soc-pl-ovr-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by System Organ Class: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety population

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Infections and infestations

	Placebo (N=171)	Zuranolone (N=176)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	14 (8.2)	25 (14.2)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.73
95% CI for the RR		(0.934, 3.224)
p-value for RR		0.0813
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.86
95% CI for the OR		(0.930, 3.707)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.06
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.006, 0.126)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: Includes system organ class >=10% in any arm OR number of subjects with AE by SOC with at least 10 subjects with the respective AE and >=1% in any arm. SOC is presented in decreasing frequency of Zuranolone column.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-soc-pl-ovr.sas:t-ae-soc-pl-ovr-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by System Organ Class: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety population

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General disorders and administration site conditions

	Placebo (N=171)	Zuranolone (N=176)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	8 (4.7)	16 (9.1)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.94
95% CI for the RR		(0.854, 4.422)
p-value for RR		0.1133
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		2.04
95% CI for the OR		(0.848, 4.894)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.04
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.009, 0.097)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: Includes system organ class >=10% in any arm OR number of subjects with AE by SOC with at least 10 subjects with the respective AE and >=1% in any arm. SOC is presented in decreasing frequency of Zuranolone column.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-soc-pl-ovr.sas:t-ae-soc-pl-ovr-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by System Organ Class: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety population

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Musculoskeletal and connective tissue disorders

	Placebo (N=171)	Zuranolone (N=176)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	9 (5.3)	14 (8.0)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.51
95% CI for the RR		(0.672, 3.399)
p-value for RR		0.3179
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.56
95% CI for the OR		(0.655, 3.695)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.03
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.025, 0.079)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: Includes system organ class >=10% in any arm OR number of subjects with AE by SOC with at least 10 subjects with the respective AE and >=1% in any arm. SOC is presented in decreasing frequency of Zuranolone column.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-soc-pl-ovr.sas:t-ae-soc-pl-ovr-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by System Organ Class: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety population

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Psychiatric disorders

	Placebo (N=171)	Zuranolone (N=176)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	14 (8.2)	12 (6.8)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.83
95% CI for the RR		(0.397, 1.749)
p-value for RR		0.6288
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.82
95% CI for the OR		(0.368, 1.829)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.01
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.069, 0.042)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: Includes system organ class >=10% in any arm OR number of subjects with AE by SOC with at least 10 subjects with the respective AE and >=1% in any arm. SOC is presented in decreasing frequency of Zuranolone column.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-soc-pl-ovr.sas:t-ae-soc-pl-ovr-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by System Organ Class: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety population

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Investigations

	Placebo (N=171)	Zuranolone (N=176)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	13 (7.6)	11 (6.3)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.82
95% CI for the RR		(0.379, 1.784)
p-value for RR		0.6203
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.81
95% CI for the OR		(0.353, 1.862)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.01
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.067, 0.040)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: Includes system organ class >=10% in any arm OR number of subjects with AE by SOC with at least 10 subjects with the respective AE and >=1% in any arm. SOC is presented in decreasing frequency of Zuranolone column.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-soc-pl-ovr.sas:t-ae-soc-pl-ovr-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by System Organ Class: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety population

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Respiratory, thoracic and mediastinal disorders

	Placebo (N=171)	Zuranolone (N=176)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	5 (2.9)	10 (5.7)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.94
95% CI for the RR		(0.678, 5.568)
p-value for RR		0.2161
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		2.00
95% CI for the OR		(0.669, 5.978)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.03
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.015, 0.070)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.

NOTE 2: Includes system organ class >=10% in any arm OR number of subjects with AE by SOC with at least 10 subjects with the respective AE and >=1% in any arm. SOC is presented in decreasing frequency of Zuranolone column.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-soc-pl-ovr.sas:t-ae-soc-pl-ovr-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

3.1.2.2 Subgruppen

3.1.2.2 .1 Interaktionstest

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by System Organ Class: Treatment by Subgroup Interaction: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Nervous system disorders

Subgroup Subgroup Category	Placebo (N=171)	Zuranolone (N=176)	p-value for Treatment by Subgroup Interaction Test
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n(%)	45 (26.3)	77 (43.8)	
Age Group (years)			
18 - 24, n / N (%)	6/37 (16.2)	15/36 (41.7)	0.2751
25 - 45, n / N (%)	39/134 (29.1)	62/140 (44.3)	
Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score Category, by median of baseline HAMD-17 total score			
<28, n / N (%)	11/53 (20.8)	25/64 (39.1)	0.6566
>=28, n / N (%)	34/118 (28.8)	52/112 (46.4)	
Race Group (Black or African American, White)			
Black or African American, n / N (%)	14/50 (28.0)	26/56 (46.4)	0.5249
White, n / N (%)	25/108 (23.1)	48/113 (42.5)	

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: If there is no event for at least one category in treatment*subgroup combination, p-value is based on relative risk normal approximation after adding 0.5 to all counts of each treatment*subgroup combination. Otherwise, p-value is based on the generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, study, treatment, subgroup, and subgroup-by-treatment interaction with "Log" link function. NA indicates criteria not met for subgroup/interaction analysis.
NOTE 3: n / N (%) = number of subjects with the AE specified in the subgroup / number of subjects in the subgroup and (n / N *100%).
NOTE 4: Includes SOC >=10% in any arm OR number of subjects with AE by SOC with at least 10 subjects with the respective AE and >=1% in any arm.
(a), (b), and (c) represent p-values from interaction tests comparing BMI groups: <=24.9 vs 25-29.9, <=24.9 vs >=30, and 25-29.9 vs >=30 respectively.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-soc-pl-int.sas:t-ae-soc-pl-int-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by System Organ Class: Treatment by Subgroup Interaction: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Nervous system disorders

Subgroup Subgroup Category	Placebo (N=171)	Zuranolone (N=176)	p-value for Treatment by Subgroup Interaction Test
Antidepressant Use at Baseline			
Yes, n / N (%)	7/28 (25.0)	14/31 (45.2)	0.7755
No, n / N (%)	38/143 (26.6)	63/145 (43.4)	
BMI (kg/m^2}) Group 2			
<=24.9, n / N (%)	13/42 (31.0)	16/34 (47.1)	0.8897(a)
25-29.9, n / N (%)	12/53 (22.6)	16/46 (34.8)	0.6102(b)
>=30, n / N (%)	20/76 (26.3)	45/95 (47.4)	0.7479(c)
Onset of PPD			
3rd Trimester, n / N (%)	16/62 (25.8)	25/67 (37.3)	0.4126
Postpartum, n / N (%)	29/109 (26.6)	52/109 (47.7)	
Family History of PPD			
Yes, n / N (%)	4/26 (15.4)	16/31 (51.6)	0.0907
No/Unknown, n / N (%)	41/145 (28.3)	61/145 (42.1)	

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.

NOTE 2: If there is no event for at least one category in treatment*subgroup combination, p-value is based on relative risk normal approximation after adding 0.5 to all counts of each treatment*subgroup combination. Otherwise, p-value is based on the generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, study, treatment, subgroup, and subgroup-by-treatment interaction with "Log" link function. NA indicates criteria not met for subgroup/interaction analysis.

NOTE 3: n / N (%) = number of subjects with the AE specified in the subgroup / number of subjects in the subgroup and (n / N *100%).

NOTE 4: Includes SOC >=10% in any arm OR number of subjects with AE by SOC with at least 10 subjects with the respective AE and >=1% in any arm.

(a), (b), and (c) represent p-values from interaction tests comparing BMI groups: <=24.9 vs 25-29.9, <=24.9 vs >=30, and 25-29.9 vs >=30 respectively.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-soc-pl-int.sas:t-ae-soc-pl-int-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by System Organ Class: Treatment by Subgroup Interaction: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Nervous system disorders

Subgroup Subgroup Category	Placebo (N=171)	Zuranolone (N=176)	p-value for Treatment by Subgroup Interaction Test
History of PPD			
1st Episode, n / N (%)	37/144 (25.7)	63/149 (42.3)	0.9681
Recurrent Episode, n / N (%)	8/27 (29.6)	14/27 (51.9)	
Depression with Elevated Anxiety , by Baseline HAMA Total Score			
>=20, n / N (%)	41/142 (28.9)	66/142 (46.5)	0.4147
<20, n / N (%)	4/29 (13.8)	11/34 (32.4)	

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: If there is no event for at least one category in treatment*subgroup combination, p-value is based on relative risk normal approximation after adding 0.5 to all counts of each treatment*subgroup combination. Otherwise, p-value is based on the generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, study, treatment, subgroup, and subgroup-by-treatment interaction with "Log" link function. NA indicates criteria not met for subgroup/interaction analysis.
NOTE 3: n / N (%) = number of subjects with the AE specified in the subgroup / number of subjects in the subgroup and (n / N *100%).
NOTE 4: Includes SOC >=10% in any arm OR number of subjects with AE by SOC with at least 10 subjects with the respective AE and >=1% in any arm.
(a), (b), and (c) represent p-values from interaction tests comparing BMI groups: <=24.9 vs 25-29.9, <=24.9 vs >=30, and 25-29.9 vs >=30 respectively.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-soc-pl-int.sas:t-ae-soc-pl-int-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by System Organ Class: Treatment by Subgroup Interaction: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Gastrointestinal disorders

Subgroup Subgroup Category	Placebo (N=171)	Zuranolone (N=176)	p-value for Treatment by Subgroup Interaction Test
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n(%)	28 (16.4)	27 (15.3)	
Age Group (years)			
18 - 24, n / N (%)	8/37 (21.6)	8/36 (22.2)	0.5547
25 - 45, n / N (%)	20/134 (14.9)	19/140 (13.6)	
Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score Category, by median of baseline HAMD-17 total score			
<28, n / N (%)	9/53 (17.0)	13/64 (20.3)	0.4223
>=28, n / N (%)	19/118 (16.1)	14/112 (12.5)	
Race Group (Black or African American, White)			
Black or African American, n / N (%)	5/50 (10.0)	11/56 (19.6)	0.0824
White, n / N (%)	19/108 (17.6)	16/113 (14.2)	

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: If there is no event for at least one category in treatment*subgroup combination, p-value is based on relative risk normal approximation after adding 0.5 to all counts of each treatment*subgroup combination. Otherwise, p-value is based on the generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, study, treatment, subgroup, and subgroup-by-treatment interaction with "Log" link function. NA indicates criteria not met for subgroup/interaction analysis.
NOTE 3: n / N (%) = number of subjects with the AE specified in the subgroup / number of subjects in the subgroup and (n / N *100%).
NOTE 4: Includes SOC >=10% in any arm OR number of subjects with AE by SOC with at least 10 subjects with the respective AE and >=1% in any arm.
(a), (b), and (c) represent p-values from interaction tests comparing BMI groups: <=24.9 vs 25-29.9, <=24.9 vs >=30, and 25-29.9 vs >=30 respectively.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-soc-pl-int.sas:t-ae-soc-pl-int-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by System Organ Class: Treatment by Subgroup Interaction: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Gastrointestinal disorders

Subgroup Subgroup Category	Placebo (N=171)	Zuranolone (N=176)	p-value for Treatment by Subgroup Interaction Test
Antidepressant Use at Baseline			
Yes, n / N (%)	10/28 (35.7)	6/31 (19.4)	0.1346
No, n / N (%)	18/143 (12.6)	21/145 (14.5)	
BMI (kg/m^2}) Group 2			
<=24.9, n / N (%)	8/42 (19.0)	5/34 (14.7)	0.8832(a)
25-29.9, n / N (%)	7/53 (13.2)	5/46 (10.9)	0.7873(b)
>=30, n / N (%)	13/76 (17.1)	17/95 (17.9)	0.6620(c)
Onset of PPD			
3rd Trimester, n / N (%)	5/62 (8.1)	8/67 (11.9)	0.2471
Postpartum, n / N (%)	23/109 (21.1)	19/109 (17.4)	
Family History of PPD			
Yes, n / N (%)	1/26 (3.8)	3/31 (9.7)	0.3807
No/Unknown, n / N (%)	27/145 (18.6)	24/145 (16.6)	

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: If there is no event for at least one category in treatment*subgroup combination, p-value is based on relative risk normal approximation after adding 0.5 to all counts of each treatment*subgroup combination. Otherwise, p-value is based on the generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, study, treatment, subgroup, and subgroup-by-treatment interaction with "Log" link function. NA indicates criteria not met for subgroup/interaction analysis.
NOTE 3: n / N (%) = number of subjects with the AE specified in the subgroup / number of subjects in the subgroup and (n / N *100%).
NOTE 4: Includes SOC >=10% in any arm OR number of subjects with AE by SOC with at least 10 subjects with the respective AE and >=1% in any arm.
(a), (b), and (c) represent p-values from interaction tests comparing BMI groups: <=24.9 vs 25-29.9, <=24.9 vs >=30, and 25-29.9 vs >=30 respectively.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-soc-pl-int.sas:t-ae-soc-pl-int-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by System Organ Class: Treatment by Subgroup Interaction: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Gastrointestinal disorders

Subgroup Subgroup Category	Placebo (N=171)	Zuranolone (N=176)	p-value for Treatment by Subgroup Interaction Test
History of PPD			
1st Episode, n / N (%)	23/144 (16.0)	22/149 (14.8)	0.8924
Recurrent Episode, n / N (%)	5/27 (18.5)	5/27 (18.5)	
Depression with Elevated Anxiety , by Baseline HAMA Total Score			
>=20, n / N (%)	26/142 (18.3)	22/142 (15.5)	0.2896
<20, n / N (%)	2/29 (6.9)	5/34 (14.7)	

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: If there is no event for at least one category in treatment*subgroup combination, p-value is based on relative risk normal approximation after adding 0.5 to all counts of each treatment*subgroup combination. Otherwise, p-value is based on the generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, study, treatment, subgroup, and subgroup-by-treatment interaction with "Log" link function. NA indicates criteria not met for subgroup/interaction analysis.
NOTE 3: n / N (%) = number of subjects with the AE specified in the subgroup / number of subjects in the subgroup and (n / N *100%).
NOTE 4: Includes SOC >=10% in any arm OR number of subjects with AE by SOC with at least 10 subjects with the respective AE and >=1% in any arm.
(a), (b), and (c) represent p-values from interaction tests comparing BMI groups: <=24.9 vs 25-29.9, <=24.9 vs >=30, and 25-29.9 vs >=30 respectively.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-soc-pl-int.sas:t-ae-soc-pl-int-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by System Organ Class: Treatment by Subgroup Interaction: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Infections and infestations

Subgroup Subgroup Category	Placebo (N=171)	Zuranolone (N=176)	p-value for Treatment by Subgroup Interaction Test
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n(%)	14 (8.2)	25 (14.2)	
Age Group (years)			
18 - 24, n / N (%)	4/37 (10.8)	6/36 (16.7)	0.8333
25 - 45, n / N (%)	10/134 (7.5)	19/140 (13.6)	
Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score Category, by median of baseline HAMD-17 total score			
<28, n / N (%)	5/53 (9.4)	7/64 (10.9)	0.3879
>=28, n / N (%)	9/118 (7.6)	18/112 (16.1)	
Race Group (Black or African American, White)			
Black or African American, n / N (%)	4/50 (8.0)	10/56 (17.9)	0.4934
White, n / N (%)	10/108 (9.3)	15/113 (13.3)	

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: If there is no event for at least one category in treatment*subgroup combination, p-value is based on relative risk normal approximation after adding 0.5 to all counts of each treatment*subgroup combination. Otherwise, p-value is based on the generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, study, treatment, subgroup, and subgroup-by-treatment interaction with "Log" link function. NA indicates criteria not met for subgroup/interaction analysis.
NOTE 3: n / N (%) = number of subjects with the AE specified in the subgroup / number of subjects in the subgroup and (n / N *100%).
NOTE 4: Includes SOC >=10% in any arm OR number of subjects with AE by SOC with at least 10 subjects with the respective AE and >=1% in any arm.
(a), (b), and (c) represent p-values from interaction tests comparing BMI groups: <=24.9 vs 25-29.9, <=24.9 vs >=30, and 25-29.9 vs >=30 respectively.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-soc-pl-int.sas:t-ae-soc-pl-int-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by System Organ Class: Treatment by Subgroup Interaction: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Infections and infestations

Subgroup Subgroup Category	Placebo (N=171)	Zuranolone (N=176)	p-value for Treatment by Subgroup Interaction Test
Antidepressant Use at Baseline			
Yes, n / N (%)	5/28 (17.9)	4/31 (12.9)	0.1093
No, n / N (%)	9/143 (6.3)	21/145 (14.5)	
BMI (kg/m^2}) Group 2			
<=24.9, n / N (%)	5/42 (11.9)	0/34	0.0300(a)
25-29.9, n / N (%)	2/53 (3.8)	7/46 (15.2)	0.0550(b)
>=30, n / N (%)	7/76 (9.2)	18/95 (18.9)	0.4451(c)
Onset of PPD			
3rd Trimester, n / N (%)	5/62 (8.1)	11/67 (16.4)	0.6593
Postpartum, n / N (%)	9/109 (8.3)	14/109 (12.8)	
Family History of PPD			
Yes, n / N (%)	3/26 (11.5)	2/31 (6.5)	0.1460
No/Unknown, n / N (%)	11/145 (7.6)	23/145 (15.9)	

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.

NOTE 2: If there is no event for at least one category in treatment*subgroup combination, p-value is based on relative risk normal approximation after adding 0.5 to all counts of each treatment*subgroup combination. Otherwise, p-value is based on the generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, study, treatment, subgroup, and subgroup-by-treatment interaction with "Log" link function. NA indicates criteria not met for subgroup/interaction analysis.

NOTE 3: n / N (%) = number of subjects with the AE specified in the subgroup / number of subjects in the subgroup and (n / N *100%).

NOTE 4: Includes SOC >=10% in any arm OR number of subjects with AE by SOC with at least 10 subjects with the respective AE and >=1% in any arm.

(a), (b), and (c) represent p-values from interaction tests comparing BMI groups: <=24.9 vs 25-29.9, <=24.9 vs >=30, and 25-29.9 vs >=30 respectively.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-soc-pl-int.sas:t-ae-soc-pl-int-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by System Organ Class: Treatment by Subgroup Interaction: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Infections and infestations

Subgroup Subgroup Category	Placebo (N=171)	Zuranolone (N=176)	p-value for Treatment by Subgroup Interaction Test
History of PPD			
1st Episode, n / N (%)	11/144 (7.6)	21/149 (14.1)	0.6186
Recurrent Episode, n / N (%)	3/27 (11.1)	4/27 (14.8)	
Depression with Elevated Anxiety , by Baseline HAMA Total Score			
>=20, n / N (%)	14/142 (9.9)	22/142 (15.5)	0.3798
<20, n / N (%)	0/29	3/34 (8.8)	

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: If there is no event for at least one category in treatment*subgroup combination, p-value is based on relative risk normal approximation after adding 0.5 to all counts of each treatment*subgroup combination. Otherwise, p-value is based on the generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, study, treatment, subgroup, and subgroup-by-treatment interaction with "Log" link function. NA indicates criteria not met for subgroup/interaction analysis.
NOTE 3: n / N (%) = number of subjects with the AE specified in the subgroup / number of subjects in the subgroup and (n / N *100%).
NOTE 4: Includes SOC >=10% in any arm OR number of subjects with AE by SOC with at least 10 subjects with the respective AE and >=1% in any arm.
(a), (b), and (c) represent p-values from interaction tests comparing BMI groups: <=24.9 vs 25-29.9, <=24.9 vs >=30, and 25-29.9 vs >=30 respectively.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-soc-pl-int.sas:t-ae-soc-pl-int-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by System Organ Class: Treatment by Subgroup Interaction: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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General disorders and administration site conditions

Subgroup Subgroup Category	Placebo (N=171)	Zuranolone (N=176)	p-value for Treatment by Subgroup Interaction Test
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n(%)	8 (4.7)	16 (9.1)	
Age Group (years)			
18 - 24, n / N (%)	1/37 (2.7)	3/36 (8.3)	0.6536
25 - 45, n / N (%)	7/134 (5.2)	13/140 (9.3)	
Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score Category, by median of baseline HAMD-17 total score			
<28, n / N (%)	2/53 (3.8)	2/64 (3.1)	0.3239
>=28, n / N (%)	6/118 (5.1)	14/112 (12.5)	
Race Group (Black or African American, White)			
Black or African American, n / N (%)	2/50 (4.0)	7/56 (12.5)	NA
White, n / N (%)	6/108 (5.6)	7/113 (6.2)	

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: If there is no event for at least one category in treatment*subgroup combination, p-value is based on relative risk normal approximation after adding 0.5 to all counts of each treatment*subgroup combination. Otherwise, p-value is based on the generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, study, treatment, subgroup, and subgroup-by-treatment interaction with "Log" link function. NA indicates criteria not met for subgroup/interaction analysis.
NOTE 3: n / N (%) = number of subjects with the AE specified in the subgroup / number of subjects in the subgroup and (n / N *100%).
NOTE 4: Includes SOC >=10% in any arm OR number of subjects with AE by SOC with at least 10 subjects with the respective AE and >=1% in any arm.
(a), (b), and (c) represent p-values from interaction tests comparing BMI groups: <=24.9 vs 25-29.9, <=24.9 vs >=30, and 25-29.9 vs >=30 respectively.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-soc-pl-int.sas:t-ae-soc-pl-int-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by System Organ Class: Treatment by Subgroup Interaction: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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General disorders and administration site conditions

Subgroup Subgroup Category	Placebo (N=171)	Zuranolone (N=176)	p-value for Treatment by Subgroup Interaction Test
Antidepressant Use at Baseline			
Yes, n / N (%)	2/28 (7.1)	2/31 (6.5)	0.3939
No, n / N (%)	6/143 (4.2)	14/145 (9.7)	
BMI (kg/m^2}) Group 2			
<=24.9, n / N (%)	2/42 (4.8)	3/34 (8.8)	NA(a)
25-29.9, n / N (%)	2/53 (3.8)	6/46 (13.0)	NA(b)
>=30, n / N (%)	4/76 (5.3)	7/95 (7.4)	NA(c)
Onset of PPD			
3rd Trimester, n / N (%)	6/62 (9.7)	2/67 (3.0)	0.0011
Postpartum, n / N (%)	2/109 (1.8)	14/109 (12.8)	
Family History of PPD			
Yes, n / N (%)	1/26 (3.8)	2/31 (6.5)	0.8862
No/Unknown, n / N (%)	7/145 (4.8)	14/145 (9.7)	

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.

NOTE 2: If there is no event for at least one category in treatment*subgroup combination, p-value is based on relative risk normal approximation after adding 0.5 to all counts of each treatment*subgroup combination. Otherwise, p-value is based on the generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, study, treatment, subgroup, and subgroup-by-treatment interaction with "Log" link function. NA indicates criteria not met for subgroup/interaction analysis.

NOTE 3: n / N (%) = number of subjects with the AE specified in the subgroup / number of subjects in the subgroup and (n / N *100%).

NOTE 4: Includes SOC >=10% in any arm OR number of subjects with AE by SOC with at least 10 subjects with the respective AE and >=1% in any arm.

(a), (b), and (c) represent p-values from interaction tests comparing BMI groups: <=24.9 vs 25-29.9, <=24.9 vs >=30, and 25-29.9 vs >=30 respectively.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-soc-pl-int.sas:t-ae-soc-pl-int-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by System Organ Class: Treatment by Subgroup Interaction: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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General disorders and administration site conditions

Subgroup Subgroup Category	Placebo (N=171)	Zuranolone (N=176)	p-value for Treatment by Subgroup Interaction Test
History of PPD			
1st Episode, n / N (%)	6/144 (4.2)	13/149 (8.7)	0.7295
Recurrent Episode, n / N (%)	2/27 (7.4)	3/27 (11.1)	
Depression with Elevated Anxiety , by Baseline HAMA Total Score			
>=20, n / N (%)	7/142 (4.9)	15/142 (10.6)	0.5354
<20, n / N (%)	1/29 (3.4)	1/34 (2.9)	

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: If there is no event for at least one category in treatment*subgroup combination, p-value is based on relative risk normal approximation after adding 0.5 to all counts of each treatment*subgroup combination. Otherwise, p-value is based on the generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, study, treatment, subgroup, and subgroup-by-treatment interaction with "Log" link function. NA indicates criteria not met for subgroup/interaction analysis.
NOTE 3: n / N (%) = number of subjects with the AE specified in the subgroup / number of subjects in the subgroup and (n / N *100%).
NOTE 4: Includes SOC >=10% in any arm OR number of subjects with AE by SOC with at least 10 subjects with the respective AE and >=1% in any arm.
(a), (b), and (c) represent p-values from interaction tests comparing BMI groups: <=24.9 vs 25-29.9, <=24.9 vs >=30, and 25-29.9 vs >=30 respectively.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-soc-pl-int.sas:t-ae-soc-pl-int-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by System Organ Class: Treatment by Subgroup Interaction: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Musculoskeletal and connective tissue disorders

Subgroup Subgroup Category	Placebo (N=171)	Zuranolone (N=176)	p-value for Treatment by Subgroup Interaction Test
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n(%)	9 (5.3)	14 (8.0)	
Age Group (years)			
18 - 24, n / N (%)	2/37 (5.4)	3/36 (8.3)	0.9223
25 - 45, n / N (%)	7/134 (5.2)	11/140 (7.9)	
Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score Category, by median of baseline HAMD-17 total score			
<28, n / N (%)	3/53 (5.7)	2/64 (3.1)	0.1892
>=28, n / N (%)	6/118 (5.1)	12/112 (10.7)	
Race Group (Black or African American, White)			
Black or African American, n / N (%)	1/50 (2.0)	3/56 (5.4)	0.4608
White, n / N (%)	8/108 (7.4)	10/113 (8.8)	

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: If there is no event for at least one category in treatment*subgroup combination, p-value is based on relative risk normal approximation after adding 0.5 to all counts of each treatment*subgroup combination. Otherwise, p-value is based on the generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, study, treatment, subgroup, and subgroup-by-treatment interaction with "Log" link function. NA indicates criteria not met for subgroup/interaction analysis.
NOTE 3: n / N (%) = number of subjects with the AE specified in the subgroup / number of subjects in the subgroup and (n / N *100%).
NOTE 4: Includes SOC >=10% in any arm OR number of subjects with AE by SOC with at least 10 subjects with the respective AE and >=1% in any arm.
(a), (b), and (c) represent p-values from interaction tests comparing BMI groups: <=24.9 vs 25-29.9, <=24.9 vs >=30, and 25-29.9 vs >=30 respectively.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-soc-pl-int.sas:t-ae-soc-pl-int-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by System Organ Class: Treatment by Subgroup Interaction: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Musculoskeletal and connective tissue disorders

Subgroup Subgroup Category	Placebo (N=171)	Zuranolone (N=176)	p-value for Treatment by Subgroup Interaction Test
Antidepressant Use at Baseline			
Yes, n / N (%)	3/28 (10.7)	3/31 (9.7)	0.4480
No, n / N (%)	6/143 (4.2)	11/145 (7.6)	
BMI (kg/m^2}) Group 2			
<=24.9, n / N (%)	3/42 (7.1)	3/34 (8.8)	NA(a)
25-29.9, n / N (%)	2/53 (3.8)	3/46 (6.5)	NA(b)
>=30, n / N (%)	4/76 (5.3)	8/95 (8.4)	NA(c)
Onset of PPD			
3rd Trimester, n / N (%)	4/62 (6.5)	3/67 (4.5)	0.2072
Postpartum, n / N (%)	5/109 (4.6)	11/109 (10.1)	
Family History of PPD			
Yes, n / N (%)	3/26 (11.5)	3/31 (9.7)	0.3861
No/Unknown, n / N (%)	6/145 (4.1)	11/145 (7.6)	

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.

NOTE 2: If there is no event for at least one category in treatment*subgroup combination, p-value is based on relative risk normal approximation after adding 0.5 to all counts of each treatment*subgroup combination. Otherwise, p-value is based on the generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, study, treatment, subgroup, and subgroup-by-treatment interaction with "Log" link function. NA indicates criteria not met for subgroup/interaction analysis.

NOTE 3: n / N (%) = number of subjects with the AE specified in the subgroup / number of subjects in the subgroup and (n / N *100%).

NOTE 4: Includes SOC >=10% in any arm OR number of subjects with AE by SOC with at least 10 subjects with the respective AE and >=1% in any arm.

(a), (b), and (c) represent p-values from interaction tests comparing BMI groups: <=24.9 vs 25-29.9, <=24.9 vs >=30, and 25-29.9 vs >=30 respectively.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-soc-pl-int.sas:t-ae-soc-pl-int-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

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Musculoskeletal and connective tissue disorders

Subgroup Subgroup Category	Placebo (N=171)	Zuranolone (N=176)	p-value for Treatment by Subgroup Interaction Test
History of PPD			
1st Episode, n / N (%)	7/144 (4.9)	9/149 (6.0)	NA
Recurrent Episode, n / N (%)	2/27 (7.4)	5/27 (18.5)	
Depression with Elevated Anxiety , by Baseline HAMA Total Score			
>=20, n / N (%)	7/142 (4.9)	14/142 (9.9)	0.1231
<20, n / N (%)	2/29 (6.9)	0/34	

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: If there is no event for at least one category in treatment*subgroup combination, p-value is based on relative risk normal approximation after adding 0.5 to all counts of each treatment*subgroup combination. Otherwise, p-value is based on the generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, study, treatment, subgroup, and subgroup-by-treatment interaction with "Log" link function. NA indicates criteria not met for subgroup/interaction analysis.
NOTE 3: n / N (%) = number of subjects with the AE specified in the subgroup / number of subjects in the subgroup and (n / N *100%).
NOTE 4: Includes SOC >=10% in any arm OR number of subjects with AE by SOC with at least 10 subjects with the respective AE and >=1% in any arm.
(a), (b), and (c) represent p-values from interaction tests comparing BMI groups: <=24.9 vs 25-29.9, <=24.9 vs >=30, and 25-29.9 vs >=30 respectively.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-soc-pl-int.sas:t-ae-soc-pl-int-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by System Organ Class: Treatment by Subgroup Interaction: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Psychiatric disorders

Subgroup Subgroup Category	Placebo (N=171)	Zuranolone (N=176)	p-value for Treatment by Subgroup Interaction Test
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n(%)	14 (8.2)	12 (6.8)	
Age Group (years)			
18 - 24, n / N (%)	5/37 (13.5)	2/36 (5.6)	0.2885
25 - 45, n / N (%)	9/134 (6.7)	10/140 (7.1)	
Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score Category, by median of baseline HAMD-17 total score			
<28, n / N (%)	3/53 (5.7)	4/64 (6.3)	0.6834
>=28, n / N (%)	11/118 (9.3)	8/112 (7.1)	
Race Group (Black or African American, White)			
Black or African American, n / N (%)	2/50 (4.0)	4/56 (7.1)	0.2001
White, n / N (%)	12/108 (11.1)	7/113 (6.2)	

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: If there is no event for at least one category in treatment*subgroup combination, p-value is based on relative risk normal approximation after adding 0.5 to all counts of each treatment*subgroup combination. Otherwise, p-value is based on the generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, study, treatment, subgroup, and subgroup-by-treatment interaction with "Log" link function. NA indicates criteria not met for subgroup/interaction analysis.
NOTE 3: n / N (%) = number of subjects with the AE specified in the subgroup / number of subjects in the subgroup and (n / N *100%).
NOTE 4: Includes SOC >=10% in any arm OR number of subjects with AE by SOC with at least 10 subjects with the respective AE and >=1% in any arm.
(a), (b), and (c) represent p-values from interaction tests comparing BMI groups: <=24.9 vs 25-29.9, <=24.9 vs >=30, and 25-29.9 vs >=30 respectively.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-soc-pl-int.sas:t-ae-soc-pl-int-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

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Psychiatric disorders

Subgroup Subgroup Category	Placebo (N=171)	Zuranolone (N=176)	p-value for Treatment by Subgroup Interaction Test
Antidepressant Use at Baseline			
Yes, n / N (%)	3/28 (10.7)	1/31 (3.2)	0.2874
No, n / N (%)	11/143 (7.7)	11/145 (7.6)	
BMI (kg/m^2}) Group 2			
<=24.9, n / N (%)	4/42 (9.5)	2/34 (5.9)	NA(a)
25-29.9, n / N (%)	3/53 (5.7)	1/46 (2.2)	NA(b)
>=30, n / N (%)	7/76 (9.2)	9/95 (9.5)	NA(c)
Onset of PPD			
3rd Trimester, n / N (%)	6/62 (9.7)	4/67 (6.0)	NA
Postpartum, n / N (%)	8/109 (7.3)	8/109 (7.3)	
Family History of PPD			
Yes, n / N (%)	1/26 (3.8)	2/31 (6.5)	0.5138
No/Unknown, n / N (%)	13/145 (9.0)	10/145 (6.9)	

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.

NOTE 2: If there is no event for at least one category in treatment*subgroup combination, p-value is based on relative risk normal approximation after adding 0.5 to all counts of each treatment*subgroup combination. Otherwise, p-value is based on the generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, study, treatment, subgroup, and subgroup-by-treatment interaction with "Log" link function. NA indicates criteria not met for subgroup/interaction analysis.

NOTE 3: n / N (%) = number of subjects with the AE specified in the subgroup / number of subjects in the subgroup and (n / N *100%).

NOTE 4: Includes SOC >=10% in any arm OR number of subjects with AE by SOC with at least 10 subjects with the respective AE and >=1% in any arm.

(a), (b), and (c) represent p-values from interaction tests comparing BMI groups: <=24.9 vs 25-29.9, <=24.9 vs >=30, and 25-29.9 vs >=30 respectively.

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Psychiatric disorders

Subgroup Subgroup Category	Placebo (N=171)	Zuranolone (N=176)	p-value for Treatment by Subgroup Interaction Test
History of PPD			
1st Episode, n / N (%)	11/144 (7.6)	10/149 (6.7)	0.8245
Recurrent Episode, n / N (%)	3/27 (11.1)	2/27 (7.4)	
Depression with Elevated Anxiety , by Baseline HAMA Total Score			
>=20, n / N (%)	13/142 (9.2)	11/142 (7.7)	0.9935
<20, n / N (%)	1/29 (3.4)	1/34 (2.9)	

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: If there is no event for at least one category in treatment*subgroup combination, p-value is based on relative risk normal approximation after adding 0.5 to all counts of each treatment*subgroup combination. Otherwise, p-value is based on the generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, study, treatment, subgroup, and subgroup-by-treatment interaction with "Log" link function. NA indicates criteria not met for subgroup/interaction analysis.
NOTE 3: n / N (%) = number of subjects with the AE specified in the subgroup / number of subjects in the subgroup and (n / N *100%).
NOTE 4: Includes SOC >=10% in any arm OR number of subjects with AE by SOC with at least 10 subjects with the respective AE and >=1% in any arm.
(a), (b), and (c) represent p-values from interaction tests comparing BMI groups: <=24.9 vs 25-29.9, <=24.9 vs >=30, and 25-29.9 vs >=30 respectively.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-soc-pl-int.sas:t-ae-soc-pl-int-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by System Organ Class: Treatment by Subgroup Interaction: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Investigations

Subgroup Subgroup Category	Placebo (N=171)	Zuranolone (N=176)	p-value for Treatment by Subgroup Interaction Test
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n(%)	13 (7.6)	11 (6.3)	
Age Group (years)			
18 - 24, n / N (%)	4/37 (10.8)	1/36 (2.8)	0.1309
25 - 45, n / N (%)	9/134 (6.7)	10/140 (7.1)	
Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score Category, by median of baseline HAMD-17 total score			
<28, n / N (%)	2/53 (3.8)	4/64 (6.3)	0.2870
>=28, n / N (%)	11/118 (9.3)	7/112 (6.3)	
Race Group (Black or African American, White)			
Black or African American, n / N (%)	2/50 (4.0)	3/56 (5.4)	0.5427
White, n / N (%)	11/108 (10.2)	8/113 (7.1)	

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: If there is no event for at least one category in treatment*subgroup combination, p-value is based on relative risk normal approximation after adding 0.5 to all counts of each treatment*subgroup combination. Otherwise, p-value is based on the generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, study, treatment, subgroup, and subgroup-by-treatment interaction with "Log" link function. NA indicates criteria not met for subgroup/interaction analysis.
NOTE 3: n / N (%) = number of subjects with the AE specified in the subgroup / number of subjects in the subgroup and (n / N *100%).
NOTE 4: Includes SOC >=10% in any arm OR number of subjects with AE by SOC with at least 10 subjects with the respective AE and >=1% in any arm.
(a), (b), and (c) represent p-values from interaction tests comparing BMI groups: <=24.9 vs 25-29.9, <=24.9 vs >=30, and 25-29.9 vs >=30 respectively.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-soc-pl-int.sas:t-ae-soc-pl-int-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by System Organ Class: Treatment by Subgroup Interaction: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Investigations

Subgroup Subgroup Category	Placebo (N=171)	Zuranolone (N=176)	p-value for Treatment by Subgroup Interaction Test
Antidepressant Use at Baseline			
Yes, n / N (%)	1/28 (3.6)	3/31 (9.7)	0.1998
No, n / N (%)	12/143 (8.4)	8/145 (5.5)	
BMI (kg/m^2}) Group 2			
<=24.9, n / N (%)	7/42 (16.7)	1/34 (2.9)	NA(a)
25-29.9, n / N (%)	4/53 (7.5)	5/46 (10.9)	NA(b)
>=30, n / N (%)	2/76 (2.6)	5/95 (5.3)	NA(c)
Onset of PPD			
3rd Trimester, n / N (%)	2/62 (3.2)	4/67 (6.0)	0.2648
Postpartum, n / N (%)	11/109 (10.1)	7/109 (6.4)	
Family History of PPD			
Yes, n / N (%)	0/26	2/31 (6.5)	0.2536
No/Unknown, n / N (%)	13/145 (9.0)	9/145 (6.2)	

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: If there is no event for at least one category in treatment*subgroup combination, p-value is based on relative risk normal approximation after adding 0.5 to all counts of each treatment*subgroup combination. Otherwise, p-value is based on the generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, study, treatment, subgroup, and subgroup-by-treatment interaction with "Log" link function. NA indicates criteria not met for subgroup/interaction analysis.
NOTE 3: n / N (%) = number of subjects with the AE specified in the subgroup / number of subjects in the subgroup and (n / N *100%).
NOTE 4: Includes SOC >=10% in any arm OR number of subjects with AE by SOC with at least 10 subjects with the respective AE and >=1% in any arm.
(a), (b), and (c) represent p-values from interaction tests comparing BMI groups: <=24.9 vs 25-29.9, <=24.9 vs >=30, and 25-29.9 vs >=30 respectively.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-soc-pl-int.sas:t-ae-soc-pl-int-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by System Organ Class: Treatment by Subgroup Interaction: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Investigations

Subgroup Subgroup Category	Placebo (N=171)	Zuranolone (N=176)	p-value for Treatment by Subgroup Interaction Test
History of PPD			
1st Episode, n / N (%)	13/144 (9.0)	9/149 (6.0)	0.2036
Recurrent Episode, n / N (%)	0/27	2/27 (7.4)	
Depression with Elevated Anxiety , by Baseline HAMA Total Score			
>=20, n / N (%)	8/142 (5.6)	10/142 (7.0)	0.0485
<20, n / N (%)	5/29 (17.2)	1/34 (2.9)	

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: If there is no event for at least one category in treatment*subgroup combination, p-value is based on relative risk normal approximation after adding 0.5 to all counts of each treatment*subgroup combination. Otherwise, p-value is based on the generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, study, treatment, subgroup, and subgroup-by-treatment interaction with "Log" link function. NA indicates criteria not met for subgroup/interaction analysis.
NOTE 3: n / N (%) = number of subjects with the AE specified in the subgroup / number of subjects in the subgroup and (n / N *100%).
NOTE 4: Includes SOC >=10% in any arm OR number of subjects with AE by SOC with at least 10 subjects with the respective AE and >=1% in any arm.
(a), (b), and (c) represent p-values from interaction tests comparing BMI groups: <=24.9 vs 25-29.9, <=24.9 vs >=30, and 25-29.9 vs >=30 respectively.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-soc-pl-int.sas:t-ae-soc-pl-int-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by System Organ Class: Treatment by Subgroup Interaction: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Respiratory, thoracic and mediastinal disorders

Subgroup Subgroup Category	Placebo (N=171)	Zuranolone (N=176)	p-value for Treatment by Subgroup Interaction Test
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n(%)	5 (2.9)	10 (5.7)	
Age Group (years)			
18 - 24, n / N (%)	1/37 (2.7)	3/36 (8.3)	NA
25 - 45, n / N (%)	4/134 (3.0)	7/140 (5.0)	
Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score Category, by median of baseline HAMD-17 total score			
<28, n / N (%)	2/53 (3.8)	5/64 (7.8)	NA
>=28, n / N (%)	3/118 (2.5)	5/112 (4.5)	
Race Group (Black or African American, White)			
Black or African American, n / N (%)	1/50 (2.0)	3/56 (5.4)	NA
White, n / N (%)	4/108 (3.7)	6/113 (5.3)	

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: If there is no event for at least one category in treatment*subgroup combination, p-value is based on relative risk normal approximation after adding 0.5 to all counts of each treatment*subgroup combination. Otherwise, p-value is based on the generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, study, treatment, subgroup, and subgroup-by-treatment interaction with "Log" link function. NA indicates criteria not met for subgroup/interaction analysis.
NOTE 3: n / N (%) = number of subjects with the AE specified in the subgroup / number of subjects in the subgroup and (n / N *100%).
NOTE 4: Includes SOC >=10% in any arm OR number of subjects with AE by SOC with at least 10 subjects with the respective AE and >=1% in any arm.
(a), (b), and (c) represent p-values from interaction tests comparing BMI groups: <=24.9 vs 25-29.9, <=24.9 vs >=30, and 25-29.9 vs >=30 respectively.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-soc-pl-int.sas:t-ae-soc-pl-int-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by System Organ Class: Treatment by Subgroup Interaction: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Respiratory, thoracic and mediastinal disorders

Subgroup Subgroup Category	Placebo (N=171)	Zuranolone (N=176)	p-value for Treatment by Subgroup Interaction Test
Antidepressant Use at Baseline			
Yes, n / N (%)	1/28 (3.6)	2/31 (6.5)	NA
No, n / N (%)	4/143 (2.8)	8/145 (5.5)	
BMI (kg/m^2}) Group 2			
<=24.9, n / N (%)	3/42 (7.1)	2/34 (5.9)	NA(a)
25-29.9, n / N (%)	0/53	4/46 (8.7)	NA(b)
>=30, n / N (%)	2/76 (2.6)	4/95 (4.2)	NA(c)
Onset of PPD			
3rd Trimester, n / N (%)	0/62	6/67 (9.0)	NA
Postpartum, n / N (%)	5/109 (4.6)	4/109 (3.7)	
Family History of PPD			
Yes, n / N (%)	0/26	2/31 (6.5)	NA
No/Unknown, n / N (%)	5/145 (3.4)	8/145 (5.5)	

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.

NOTE 2: If there is no event for at least one category in treatment*subgroup combination, p-value is based on relative risk normal approximation after adding 0.5 to all counts of each treatment*subgroup combination. Otherwise, p-value is based on the generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, study, treatment, subgroup, and subgroup-by-treatment interaction with "Log" link function. NA indicates criteria not met for subgroup/interaction analysis.

NOTE 3: n / N (%) = number of subjects with the AE specified in the subgroup / number of subjects in the subgroup and (n / N *100%).

NOTE 4: Includes SOC >=10% in any arm OR number of subjects with AE by SOC with at least 10 subjects with the respective AE and >=1% in any arm.

(a), (b), and (c) represent p-values from interaction tests comparing BMI groups: <=24.9 vs 25-29.9, <=24.9 vs >=30, and 25-29.9 vs >=30 respectively.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-soc-pl-int.sas:t-ae-soc-pl-int-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by System Organ Class: Treatment by Subgroup Interaction: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Respiratory, thoracic and mediastinal disorders

Subgroup Subgroup Category	Placebo (N=171)	Zuranolone (N=176)	p-value for Treatment by Subgroup Interaction Test
History of PPD			
1st Episode, n / N (%)	4/144 (2.8)	7/149 (4.7)	NA
Recurrent Episode, n / N (%)	1/27 (3.7)	3/27 (11.1)	
Depression with Elevated Anxiety , by Baseline HAMA Total Score			
>=20, n / N (%)	5/142 (3.5)	7/142 (4.9)	NA
<20, n / N (%)	0/29	3/34 (8.8)	

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: If there is no event for at least one category in treatment*subgroup combination, p-value is based on relative risk normal approximation after adding 0.5 to all counts of each treatment*subgroup combination. Otherwise, p-value is based on the generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, study, treatment, subgroup, and subgroup-by-treatment interaction with "Log" link function. NA indicates criteria not met for subgroup/interaction analysis.
NOTE 3: n / N (%) = number of subjects with the AE specified in the subgroup / number of subjects in the subgroup and (n / N *100%).
NOTE 4: Includes SOC >=10% in any arm OR number of subjects with AE by SOC with at least 10 subjects with the respective AE and >=1% in any arm.
(a), (b), and (c) represent p-values from interaction tests comparing BMI groups: <=24.9 vs 25-29.9, <=24.9 vs >=30, and 25-29.9 vs >=30 respectively.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-soc-pl-int.sas:t-ae-soc-pl-int-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

3.1.2.2 .2 Subgruppenanalysen

3.1.2.2 .2 .1 Alter

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by System Organ Class by Age Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Nervous system disorders

Age Group (years) = 18-24

	Placebo (N=37)	**Zuranolone (N=36)**
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	6 (16.2)	15 (41.7)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		2.57
95% CI for the RR		(1.122, 5.882)
p-value for RR		0.0255
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		3.69
95% CI for the OR		(1.232, 11.052)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.25
95% CI for the ARR		(0.054, 0.455)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.

NOTE 2: SOCs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-soc-pl-by.sas:t-ae-soc-pl-by-age-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by System Organ Class by Age Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Nervous system disorders

Age Group (years) = 25-45

	Placebo (N=134)	Zuranolone (N=140)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	39 (29.1)	62 (44.3)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.52
95% CI for the RR		(1.102, 2.102)
p-value for RR		0.0109
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.94
95% CI for the OR		(1.174, 3.193)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.15
95% CI for the ARR		(0.039, 0.264)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: SOCs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-soc-pl-by.sas:t-ae-soc-pl-by-age-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by System Organ Class by Age Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Gastrointestinal disorders

Age Group (years) = 18-24

	Placebo (N=37)	Zuranolone (N=36)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	8 (21.6)	8 (22.2)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.03
95% CI for the RR		(0.432, 2.443)
p-value for RR		0.9506
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.04
95% CI for the OR		(0.342, 3.140)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.01
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.184, 0.196)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: SOCs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-soc-pl-by.sas:t-ae-soc-pl-by-age-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by System Organ Class by Age Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Gastrointestinal disorders

Age Group (years) = 25-45

	Placebo (N=134)	Zuranolone (N=140)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	20 (14.9)	19 (13.6)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.91
95% CI for the RR		(0.508, 1.626)
p-value for RR		0.7486
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.90
95% CI for the OR		(0.454, 1.763)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.01
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.096, 0.069)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: SOCs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-soc-pl-by.sas:t-ae-soc-pl-by-age-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by System Organ Class by Age Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Infections and infestations

Age Group (years) = 18-24

	Placebo (N=37)	Zuranolone (N=36)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	4 (10.8)	6 (16.7)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.54
95% CI for the RR		(0.474, 5.012)
p-value for RR		0.4718
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.65
95% CI for the OR		(0.424, 6.418)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.06
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.099, 0.216)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: SOCs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-soc-pl-by.sas:t-ae-soc-pl-by-age-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by System Organ Class by Age Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Infections and infestations

Age Group (years) = 25-45

	Placebo (N=134)	Zuranolone (N=140)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	10 (7.5)	19 (13.6)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.82
95% CI for the RR		(0.878, 3.767)
p-value for RR		0.1075
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.95
95% CI for the OR		(0.870, 4.358)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.06
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.011, 0.133)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: SOCs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-soc-pl-by.sas:t-ae-soc-pl-by-age-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by System Organ Class by Age Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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General disorders and administration site conditions

Age Group (years) = 18-24

	Placebo (N=37)	Zuranolone (N=36)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	1 (2.7)	3 (8.3)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		3.08
95% CI for the RR		(0.336, 28.281)
p-value for RR		0.3193
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		3.27
95% CI for the OR		(0.324, 33.035)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.06
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.048, 0.161)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: SOCs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-soc-pl-by.sas:t-ae-soc-pl-by-age-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by System Organ Class by Age Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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General disorders and administration site conditions

Age Group (years) = 25-45

	Placebo (N=134)	Zuranolone (N=140)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	7 (5.2)	13 (9.3)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.78
95% CI for the RR		(0.732, 4.319)
p-value for RR		0.2041
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.86
95% CI for the OR		(0.717, 4.808)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.04
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.020, 0.102)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: SOCs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-soc-pl-by.sas:t-ae-soc-pl-by-age-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by System Organ Class by Age Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Musculoskeletal and connective tissue disorders

Age Group (years) = 18-24

	Placebo (N=37)	Zuranolone (N=36)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	2 (5.4)	3 (8.3)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.54
95% CI for the RR		(0.273, 8.690)
p-value for RR		0.6237
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.59
95% CI for the OR		(0.250, 10.131)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.03
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.087, 0.145)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: SOCs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-soc-pl-by.sas:t-ae-soc-pl-by-age-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by System Organ Class by Age Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Musculoskeletal and connective tissue disorders

Age Group (years) = 25-45

	Placebo (N=134)	Zuranolone (N=140)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	7 (5.2)	11 (7.9)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.50
95% CI for the RR		(0.601, 3.765)
p-value for RR		0.3833
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.55
95% CI for the OR		(0.581, 4.117)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.03
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.032, 0.085)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: SOCs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-soc-pl-by.sas:t-ae-soc-pl-by-age-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by System Organ Class by Age Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Psychiatric disorders

Age Group (years) = 18-24

	Placebo (N=37)	Zuranolone (N=36)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	5 (13.5)	2 (5.6)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.41
95% CI for the RR		(0.085, 1.985)
p-value for RR		0.2685
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.38
95% CI for the OR		(0.068, 2.080)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.08
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.213, 0.054)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: SOCs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-soc-pl-by.sas:t-ae-soc-pl-by-age-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by System Organ Class by Age Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Psychiatric disorders

Age Group (years) = 25-45

	Placebo (N=134)	Zuranolone (N=140)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	9 (6.7)	10 (7.1)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.06
95% CI for the RR		(0.446, 2.535)
p-value for RR		0.8896
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.07
95% CI for the OR		(0.420, 2.717)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.00
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.056, 0.064)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: SOCs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-soc-pl-by.sas:t-ae-soc-pl-by-age-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by System Organ Class by Age Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Investigations

Age Group (years) = 18-24

	Placebo (N=37)	Zuranolone (N=36)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	4 (10.8)	1 (2.8)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.26
95% CI for the RR		(0.030, 2.190)
p-value for RR		0.2139
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.24
95% CI for the OR		(0.025, 2.219)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.08
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.194, 0.033)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: SOCs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-soc-pl-by.sas:t-ae-soc-pl-by-age-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by System Organ Class by Age Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Investigations

Age Group (years) = 25-45

	Placebo (N=134)	Zuranolone (N=140)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	9 (6.7)	10 (7.1)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.06
95% CI for the RR		(0.446, 2.535)
p-value for RR		0.8896
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.07
95% CI for the OR		(0.420, 2.717)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.00
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.056, 0.064)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: SOCs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-soc-pl-by.sas:t-ae-soc-pl-by-age-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by System Organ Class by Age Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Respiratory, thoracic and mediastinal disorders

Age Group (years) = 18-24

	Placebo (N=37)	Zuranolone (N=36)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	1 (2.7)	3 (8.3)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		3.08
95% CI for the RR		(0.336, 28.281)
p-value for RR		0.3193
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		3.27
95% CI for the OR		(0.324, 33.035)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.06
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.048, 0.161)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: SOCs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-soc-pl-by.sas:t-ae-soc-pl-by-age-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by System Organ Class by Age Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Respiratory, thoracic and mediastinal disorders

Age Group (years) = 25-45

	Placebo (N=134)	Zuranolone (N=140)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	4 (3.0)	7 (5.0)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.68
95% CI for the RR		(0.502, 5.591)
p-value for RR		0.4016
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.71
95% CI for the OR		(0.489, 5.982)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.02
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.026, 0.066)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.

NOTE 2: SOCs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-soc-pl-by.sas:t-ae-soc-pl-by-age-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

3.1.2.2 .2 .2 Schwere der Erkrankung

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by System Organ Class by Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Nervous system disorders

Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score Category < 28 (Median of Baseline HAM-D Total Score)

	Placebo (N=53)	Zuranolone (N=64)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	11 (20.8)	25 (39.1)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.88
95% CI for the RR		(1.024, 3.459)
p-value for RR		0.0417
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		2.45
95% CI for the OR		(1.065, 5.626)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.18
95% CI for the ARR		(0.021, 0.345)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.

NOTE 2: SOCs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-soc-pl-by.sas:t-ae-soc-pl-by-hamd-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by System Organ Class by Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Nervous system disorders

Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score Category >= 28 (Median of Baseline HAM-D Total Score)

	Placebo (N=118)	Zuranolone (N=112)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	34 (28.8)	52 (46.4)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.61
95% CI for the RR		(1.140, 2.278)
p-value for RR		0.0070
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		2.14
95% CI for the OR		(1.242, 3.691)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.18
95% CI for the ARR		(0.053, 0.299)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: SOCs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-soc-pl-by.sas:t-ae-soc-pl-by-hamd-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by System Organ Class by Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Gastrointestinal disorders

Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score Category < 28 (Median of Baseline HAM-D Total Score)

	Placebo (N=53)	Zuranolone (N=64)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	9 (17.0)	13 (20.3)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.20
95% CI for the RR		(0.555, 2.578)
p-value for RR		0.6476
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.25
95% CI for the OR		(0.486, 3.193)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.03
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.108, 0.174)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: SOCs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-soc-pl-by.sas:t-ae-soc-pl-by-hamd-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by System Organ Class by Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Gastrointestinal disorders

Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score Category >= 28 (Median of Baseline HAM-D Total Score)

	Placebo (N=118)	Zuranolone (N=112)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	19 (16.1)	14 (12.5)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.78
95% CI for the RR		(0.409, 1.472)
p-value for RR		0.4382
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.74
95% CI for the OR		(0.353, 1.567)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.04
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.126, 0.054)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: SOCs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-soc-pl-by.sas:t-ae-soc-pl-by-hamd-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by System Organ Class by Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Infections and infestations

Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score Category < 28 (Median of Baseline HAM-D Total Score)

	Placebo (N=53)	Zuranolone (N=64)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	5 (9.4)	7 (10.9)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.16
95% CI for the RR		(0.390, 3.443)
p-value for RR		0.7900
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.18
95% CI for the OR		(0.352, 3.954)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.02
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.095, 0.125)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: SOCs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-soc-pl-by.sas:t-ae-soc-pl-by-hamd-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by System Organ Class by Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Infections and infestations

Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score Category >= 28 (Median of Baseline HAM-D Total Score)

	Placebo (N=118)	Zuranolone (N=112)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	9 (7.6)	18 (16.1)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		2.11
95% CI for the RR		(0.988, 4.493)
p-value for RR		0.0537
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		2.32
95% CI for the OR		(0.995, 5.406)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.08
95% CI for the ARR		(0.001, 0.168)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: SOCs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-soc-pl-by.sas:t-ae-soc-pl-by-hamd-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by System Organ Class by Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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General disorders and administration site conditions

Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score Category < 28 (Median of Baseline HAM-D Total Score)

	Placebo (N=53)	Zuranolone (N=64)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	2 (3.8)	2 (3.1)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.83
95% CI for the RR		(0.121, 5.682)
p-value for RR		0.8478
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.82
95% CI for the OR		(0.112, 6.046)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.01
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.073, 0.060)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: SOCs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-soc-pl-by.sas:t-ae-soc-pl-by-hamd-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by System Organ Class by Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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General disorders and administration site conditions

Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score Category >= 28 (Median of Baseline HAM-D Total Score)

	Placebo (N=118)	Zuranolone (N=112)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	6 (5.1)	14 (12.5)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		2.46
95% CI for the RR		(0.979, 6.173)
p-value for RR		0.0555
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		2.67
95% CI for the OR		(0.987, 7.206)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.07
95% CI for the ARR		(0.001, 0.147)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: SOCs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-soc-pl-by.sas:t-ae-soc-pl-by-hamd-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by System Organ Class by Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Musculoskeletal and connective tissue disorders

Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score Category < 28 (Median of Baseline HAM-D Total Score)

	Placebo (N=53)	Zuranolone (N=64)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	3 (5.7)	2 (3.1)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.55
95% CI for the RR		(0.096, 3.183)
p-value for RR		0.5063
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.54
95% CI for the OR		(0.086, 3.343)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.03
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.101, 0.050)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: SOCs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-soc-pl-by.sas:t-ae-soc-pl-by-hamd-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by System Organ Class by Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Musculoskeletal and connective tissue disorders

Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score Category >= 28 (Median of Baseline HAM-D Total Score)

	Placebo (N=118)	Zuranolone (N=112)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	6 (5.1)	12 (10.7)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		2.11
95% CI for the RR		(0.819, 5.423)
p-value for RR		0.1222
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		2.24
95% CI for the OR		(0.811, 6.190)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.06
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.013, 0.126)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: SOCs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-soc-pl-by.sas:t-ae-soc-pl-by-hamd-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by System Organ Class by Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Psychiatric disorders

Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score Category < 28 (Median of Baseline HAM-D Total Score)

	Placebo (N=53)	Zuranolone (N=64)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	3 (5.7)	4 (6.3)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.10
95% CI for the RR		(0.258, 4.717)
p-value for RR		0.8936
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.11
95% CI for the OR		(0.237, 5.200)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.01
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.080, 0.092)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: SOCs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-soc-pl-by.sas:t-ae-soc-pl-by-hamd-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by System Organ Class by Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Psychiatric disorders

Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score Category >= 28 (Median of Baseline HAM-D Total Score)

	Placebo (N=118)	Zuranolone (N=112)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	11 (9.3)	8 (7.1)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.77
95% CI for the RR		(0.320, 1.835)
p-value for RR		0.5501
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.75
95% CI for the OR		(0.289, 1.935)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.02
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.093, 0.049)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: SOCs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-soc-pl-by.sas:t-ae-soc-pl-by-hamd-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by System Organ Class by Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Investigations

Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score Category < 28 (Median of Baseline HAM-D Total Score)

	Placebo (N=53)	Zuranolone (N=64)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	2 (3.8)	4 (6.3)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.66
95% CI for the RR		(0.316, 8.692)
p-value for RR		0.5508
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.70
95% CI for the OR		(0.299, 9.666)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.02
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.054, 0.103)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: SOCs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-soc-pl-by.sas:t-ae-soc-pl-by-hamd-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by System Organ Class by Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Investigations

Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score Category >= 28 (Median of Baseline HAM-D Total Score)

	Placebo (N=118)	Zuranolone (N=112)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	11 (9.3)	7 (6.3)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.67
95% CI for the RR		(0.269, 1.668)
p-value for RR		0.3901
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.65
95% CI for the OR		(0.242, 1.737)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.03
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.100, 0.038)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: SOCs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-soc-pl-by.sas:t-ae-soc-pl-by-hamd-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by System Organ Class by Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Respiratory, thoracic and mediastinal disorders

Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score Category < 28 (Median of Baseline HAM-D Total Score)

	Placebo (N=53)	Zuranolone (N=64)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	2 (3.8)	5 (7.8)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		2.07
95% CI for the RR		(0.418, 10.243)
p-value for RR		0.3724
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		2.16
95% CI for the OR		(0.402, 11.619)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.04
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.043, 0.124)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: SOCs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-soc-pl-by.sas:t-ae-soc-pl-by-hamd-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by System Organ Class by Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Respiratory, thoracic and mediastinal disorders

Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score Category >= 28 (Median of Baseline HAM-D Total Score)

	Placebo (N=118)	Zuranolone (N=112)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	3 (2.5)	5 (4.5)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.76
95% CI for the RR		(0.430, 7.177)
p-value for RR		0.4331
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.79
95% CI for the OR		(0.418, 7.677)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.02
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.028, 0.067)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.

NOTE 2: SOCs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-soc-pl-by.sas:t-ae-soc-pl-by-hamd-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

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Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by System Organ Class by Race Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Nervous system disorders

Race Group = Black or African American

	Placebo (N=50)	Zuranolone (N=56)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	14 (28.0)	26 (46.4)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.66
95% CI for the RR		(0.980, 2.806)
p-value for RR		0.0595
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		2.23
95% CI for the OR		(0.991, 5.012)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.18
95% CI for the ARR		(0.004, 0.365)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.

NOTE 2: SOCs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-soc-pl-by.sas:t-ae-soc-pl-by-race-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by System Organ Class by Race Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Nervous system disorders

Race Group = White

	Placebo (N=108)	Zuranolone (N=113)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	25 (23.1)	48 (42.5)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.84
95% CI for the RR		(1.224, 2.752)
p-value for RR		0.0033
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		2.45
95% CI for the OR		(1.370, 4.389)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.19
95% CI for the ARR		(0.072, 0.314)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: SOCs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-soc-pl-by.sas:t-ae-soc-pl-by-race-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by System Organ Class by Race Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Gastrointestinal disorders

Race Group = Black or African American

	Placebo (N=50)	Zuranolone (N=56)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	5 (10.0)	11 (19.6)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.96
95% CI for the RR		(0.733, 5.265)
p-value for RR		0.1796
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		2.20
95% CI for the OR		(0.707, 6.845)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.10
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.037, 0.230)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: SOCs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-soc-pl-by.sas:t-ae-soc-pl-by-race-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by System Organ Class by Race Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Gastrointestinal disorders

Race Group = White

	Placebo (N=108)	Zuranolone (N=113)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	19 (17.6)	16 (14.2)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.80
95% CI for the RR		(0.437, 1.482)
p-value for RR		0.4858
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.77
95% CI for the OR		(0.374, 1.595)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.03
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.131, 0.062)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: SOCs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-soc-pl-by.sas:t-ae-soc-pl-by-race-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by System Organ Class by Race Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Infections and infestations

Race Group = Black or African American

	Placebo (N=50)	Zuranolone (N=56)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	4 (8.0)	10 (17.9)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		2.23
95% CI for the RR		(0.747, 6.672)
p-value for RR		0.1507
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		2.50
95% CI for the OR		(0.731, 8.548)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.10
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.027, 0.224)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: SOCs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-soc-pl-by.sas:t-ae-soc-pl-by-race-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by System Organ Class by Race Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Infections and infestations

Race Group = White

	Placebo (N=108)	Zuranolone (N=113)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	10 (9.3)	15 (13.3)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.43
95% CI for the RR		(0.674, 3.052)
p-value for RR		0.3500
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.50
95% CI for the OR		(0.643, 3.502)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.04
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.043, 0.123)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: SOCs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-soc-pl-by.sas:t-ae-soc-pl-by-race-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by System Organ Class by Race Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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General disorders and administration site conditions

Race Group = Black or African American

	Placebo (N=50)	Zuranolone (N=56)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	2 (4.0)	7 (12.5)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		3.13
95% CI for the RR		(0.680, 14.353)
p-value for RR		0.1429
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		3.43
95% CI for the OR		(0.678, 17.344)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.09
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.017, 0.187)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: SOCs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-soc-pl-by.sas:t-ae-soc-pl-by-race-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by System Organ Class by Race Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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General disorders and administration site conditions

Race Group = White

	Placebo (N=108)	Zuranolone (N=113)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	6 (5.6)	7 (6.2)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.12
95% CI for the RR		(0.387, 3.212)
p-value for RR		0.8401
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.12
95% CI for the OR		(0.365, 3.454)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.01
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.056, 0.068)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: SOCs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-soc-pl-by.sas:t-ae-soc-pl-by-race-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by System Organ Class by Race Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Musculoskeletal and connective tissue disorders

Race Group = Black or African American

	Placebo (N=50)	Zuranolone (N=56)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	1 (2.0)	3 (5.4)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		2.68
95% CI for the RR		(0.288, 24.931)
p-value for RR		0.3867
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		2.77
95% CI for the OR		(0.279, 27.561)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.03
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.037, 0.104)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: SOCs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-soc-pl-by.sas:t-ae-soc-pl-by-race-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by System Organ Class by Race Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Musculoskeletal and connective tissue disorders

Race Group = White

	Placebo (N=108)	Zuranolone (N=113)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	8 (7.4)	10 (8.8)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.19
95% CI for the RR		(0.490, 2.914)
p-value for RR		0.6957
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.21
95% CI for the OR		(0.460, 3.200)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.01
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.058, 0.086)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: SOCs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-soc-pl-by.sas:t-ae-soc-pl-by-race-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by System Organ Class by Race Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Psychiatric disorders

Race Group = Black or African American

	Placebo (N=50)	Zuranolone (N=56)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	2 (4.0)	4 (7.1)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.79
95% CI for the RR		(0.342, 9.335)
p-value for RR		0.4920
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.85
95% CI for the OR		(0.323, 10.541)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.03
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.055, 0.118)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: SOCs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-soc-pl-by.sas:t-ae-soc-pl-by-race-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by System Organ Class by Race Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Psychiatric disorders

Race Group = White

	Placebo (N=108)	Zuranolone (N=113)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	12 (11.1)	7 (6.2)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.56
95% CI for the RR		(0.228, 1.363)
p-value for RR		0.2003
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.53
95% CI for the OR		(0.200, 1.397)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.05
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.123, 0.025)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: SOCs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-soc-pl-by.sas:t-ae-soc-pl-by-race-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by System Organ Class by Race Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Investigations

Race Group = Black or African American

	Placebo (N=50)	Zuranolone (N=56)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	2 (4.0)	3 (5.4)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.34
95% CI for the RR		(0.233, 7.692)
p-value for RR		0.7433
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.36
95% CI for the OR		(0.218, 8.480)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.01
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.067, 0.094)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: SOCs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-soc-pl-by.sas:t-ae-soc-pl-by-race-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by System Organ Class by Race Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Investigations

Race Group = White

	Placebo (N=108)	Zuranolone (N=113)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	11 (10.2)	8 (7.1)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.70
95% CI for the RR		(0.291, 1.662)
p-value for RR		0.4135
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.67
95% CI for the OR		(0.259, 1.740)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.03
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.105, 0.043)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: SOCs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-soc-pl-by.sas:t-ae-soc-pl-by-race-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by System Organ Class by Race Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Respiratory, thoracic and mediastinal disorders

Race Group = Black or African American

	Placebo (N=50)	Zuranolone (N=56)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	1 (2.0)	3 (5.4)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		2.68
95% CI for the RR		(0.288, 24.931)
p-value for RR		0.3867
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		2.77
95% CI for the OR		(0.279, 27.561)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.03
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.037, 0.104)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: SOCs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-soc-pl-by.sas:t-ae-soc-pl-by-race-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by System Organ Class by Race Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Respiratory, thoracic and mediastinal disorders

Race Group = White

	Placebo (N=108)	Zuranolone (N=113)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	4 (3.7)	6 (5.3)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.43
95% CI for the RR		(0.416, 4.941)
p-value for RR		0.5683
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.46
95% CI for the OR		(0.400, 5.316)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.02
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.039, 0.071)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.

NOTE 2: SOCs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-soc-pl-by.sas:t-ae-soc-pl-by-race-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

3.1.2.2 .2 .4 Antidepressiva-Nutzung

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by System Organ Class by Baseline Antidepressant Use: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Nervous system disorders

Antidepressant Use at Baseline = Yes

	Placebo (N=28)	Zuranolone (N=31)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	7 (25.0)	14 (45.2)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.81
95% CI for the RR		(0.854, 3.823)
p-value for RR		0.1221
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		2.47
95% CI for the OR		(0.814, 7.497)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.20
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.036, 0.439)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.

NOTE 2: SOCs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-soc-pl-by.sas:t-ae-soc-pl-by-adt-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by System Organ Class by Baseline Antidepressant Use: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Nervous system disorders

Antidepressant Use at Baseline = No

	Placebo (N=143)	Zuranolone (N=145)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	38 (26.6)	63 (43.4)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.64
95% CI for the RR		(1.176, 2.274)
p-value for RR		0.0035
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		2.12
95% CI for the OR		(1.293, 3.484)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.17
95% CI for the ARR		(0.060, 0.277)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: SOCs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-soc-pl-by.sas:t-ae-soc-pl-by-adt-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by System Organ Class by Baseline Antidepressant Use: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Gastrointestinal disorders

Antidepressant Use at Baseline = Yes

	Placebo (N=28)	Zuranolone (N=31)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	10 (35.7)	6 (19.4)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.54
95% CI for the RR		(0.226, 1.298)
p-value for RR		0.1693
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.43
95% CI for the OR		(0.133, 1.405)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.16
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.389, 0.062)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: SOCs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-soc-pl-by.sas:t-ae-soc-pl-by-adt-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by System Organ Class by Baseline Antidepressant Use: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Gastrointestinal disorders

Antidepressant Use at Baseline = No

	Placebo (N=143)	Zuranolone (N=145)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	18 (12.6)	21 (14.5)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.15
95% CI for the RR		(0.641, 2.067)
p-value for RR		0.6388
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.18
95% CI for the OR		(0.598, 2.314)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.02
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.060, 0.098)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: SOCs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-soc-pl-by.sas:t-ae-soc-pl-by-adt-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by System Organ Class by Baseline Antidepressant Use: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Infections and infestations

Antidepressant Use at Baseline = Yes

	Placebo (N=28)	Zuranolone (N=31)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	5 (17.9)	4 (12.9)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.72
95% CI for the RR		(0.215, 2.427)
p-value for RR		0.5991
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.68
95% CI for the OR		(0.163, 2.841)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.05
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.234, 0.135)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: SOCs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-soc-pl-by.sas:t-ae-soc-pl-by-adt-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by System Organ Class by Baseline Antidepressant Use: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Infections and infestations

Antidepressant Use at Baseline = No

	Placebo (N=143)	Zuranolone (N=145)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	9 (6.3)	21 (14.5)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		2.30
95% CI for the RR		(1.091, 4.852)
p-value for RR		0.0285
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		2.52
95% CI for the OR		(1.113, 5.715)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.08
95% CI for the ARR		(0.012, 0.152)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: SOCs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-soc-pl-by.sas:t-ae-soc-pl-by-adt-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by System Organ Class by Baseline Antidepressant Use: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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General disorders and administration site conditions

Antidepressant Use at Baseline = Yes

	Placebo (N=28)	Zuranolone (N=31)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	2 (7.1)	2 (6.5)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.90
95% CI for the RR		(0.136, 5.992)
p-value for RR		0.9160
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.90
95% CI for the OR		(0.118, 6.828)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.01
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.136, 0.122)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: SOCs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-soc-pl-by.sas:t-ae-soc-pl-by-adt-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by System Organ Class by Baseline Antidepressant Use: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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General disorders and administration site conditions

Antidepressant Use at Baseline = No

	Placebo (N=143)	Zuranolone (N=145)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	6 (4.2)	14 (9.7)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		2.30
95% CI for the RR		(0.910, 5.821)
p-value for RR		0.0784
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		2.44
95% CI for the OR		(0.910, 6.540)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.05
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.004, 0.113)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: SOCs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-soc-pl-by.sas:t-ae-soc-pl-by-adt-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by System Organ Class by Baseline Antidepressant Use: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Musculoskeletal and connective tissue disorders

Antidepressant Use at Baseline = Yes

	Placebo (N=28)	Zuranolone (N=31)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	3 (10.7)	3 (9.7)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.90
95% CI for the RR		(0.198, 4.115)
p-value for RR		0.8953
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.89
95% CI for the OR		(0.165, 4.833)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.01
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.165, 0.144)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: SOCs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-soc-pl-by.sas:t-ae-soc-pl-by-adt-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by System Organ Class by Baseline Antidepressant Use: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Musculoskeletal and connective tissue disorders
Antidepressant Use at Baseline = No

	Placebo (N=143)	Zuranolone (N=145)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	6 (4.2)	11 (7.6)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.81
95% CI for the RR		(0.687, 4.758)
p-value for RR		0.2302
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.87
95% CI for the OR		(0.674, 5.213)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.03
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.020, 0.088)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: SOCs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-soc-pl-by.sas:t-ae-soc-pl-by-adt-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by System Organ Class by Baseline Antidepressant Use: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Psychiatric disorders
Antidepressant Use at Baseline = Yes

	Placebo (N=28)	Zuranolone (N=31)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	3 (10.7)	1 (3.2)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.30
95% CI for the RR		(0.033, 2.730)
p-value for RR		0.2859
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.28
95% CI for the OR		(0.027, 2.840)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.07
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.205, 0.055)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: SOCs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-soc-pl-by.sas:t-ae-soc-pl-by-adt-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by System Organ Class by Baseline Antidepressant Use: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Psychiatric disorders

Antidepressant Use at Baseline = No

	Placebo (N=143)	Zuranolone (N=145)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	11 (7.7)	11 (7.6)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.99
95% CI for the RR		(0.442, 2.202)
p-value for RR		0.9730
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.99
95% CI for the OR		(0.413, 2.350)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.00
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.062, 0.060)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: SOCs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-soc-pl-by.sas:t-ae-soc-pl-by-adt-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by System Organ Class by Baseline Antidepressant Use: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Investigations

Antidepressant Use at Baseline = Yes

	Placebo (N=28)	Zuranolone (N=31)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	1 (3.6)	3 (9.7)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		2.71
95% CI for the RR		(0.299, 24.571)
p-value for RR		0.3755
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		2.89
95% CI for the OR		(0.283, 29.558)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.06
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.064, 0.186)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: SOCs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-soc-pl-by.sas:t-ae-soc-pl-by-adt-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by System Organ Class by Baseline Antidepressant Use: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Investigations

Antidepressant Use at Baseline = No

	Placebo (N=143)	Zuranolone (N=145)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	12 (8.4)	8 (5.5)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.66
95% CI for the RR		(0.277, 1.560)
p-value for RR		0.3416
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.64
95% CI for the OR		(0.252, 1.609)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.03
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.087, 0.030)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: SOCs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-soc-pl-by.sas:t-ae-soc-pl-by-adt-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by System Organ Class by Baseline Antidepressant Use: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Respiratory, thoracic and mediastinal disorders

Antidepressant Use at Baseline = Yes

	Placebo (N=28)	Zuranolone (N=31)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	1 (3.6)	2 (6.5)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.81
95% CI for the RR		(0.173, 18.855)
p-value for RR		0.6212
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.86
95% CI for the OR		(0.160, 21.730)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.03
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.082, 0.139)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: SOCs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-soc-pl-by.sas:t-ae-soc-pl-by-adt-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by System Organ Class by Baseline Antidepressant Use: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Respiratory, thoracic and mediastinal disorders

Antidepressant Use at Baseline = No

	Placebo (N=143)	Zuranolone (N=145)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	4 (2.8)	8 (5.5)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.97
95% CI for the RR		(0.607, 6.405)
p-value for RR		0.2583
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		2.03
95% CI for the OR		(0.597, 6.895)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.03
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.019, 0.073)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.

NOTE 2: SOCs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-soc-pl-by.sas:t-ae-soc-pl-by-adt-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

3.1.2.2 .2 .5 BMI

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by System Organ Class by Baseline BMI (kg/m^2) Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Nervous system disorders

BMI (kg/m^2) Group 2 = <=24.9

	Placebo (N=42)	Zuranolone (N=34)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	13 (31.0)	16 (47.1)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.52
95% CI for the RR		(0.855, 2.703)
p-value for RR		0.1536
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.98
95% CI for the OR		(0.775, 5.070)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.16
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.057, 0.379)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.

NOTE 2: SOCs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-soc-pl-by.sas:t-ae-soc-pl-by-bmi-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by System Organ Class by Baseline BMI (kg/m^2) Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Nervous system disorders

BMI (kg/m^2) Group 2 = 25-29.9

	Placebo (N=53)	Zuranolone (N=46)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	12 (22.6)	16 (34.8)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.54
95% CI for the RR		(0.813, 2.901)
p-value for RR		0.1857
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.82
95% CI for the OR		(0.753, 4.412)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.12
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.056, 0.299)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.

NOTE 2: SOCs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-soc-pl-by.sas:t-ae-soc-pl-by-bmi-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by System Organ Class by Baseline BMI (kg/m^2) Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Nervous system disorders

BMI (kg/m^2) Group 2 = >=30

	Placebo (N=76)	Zuranolone (N=95)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	20 (26.3)	45 (47.4)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.80
95% CI for the RR		(1.169, 2.772)
p-value for RR		0.0076
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		2.52
95% CI for the OR		(1.315, 4.829)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.21
95% CI for the ARR		(0.070, 0.352)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.

NOTE 2: SOCs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-soc-pl-by.sas:t-ae-soc-pl-by-bmi-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by System Organ Class by Baseline BMI (kg/m^2) Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Gastrointestinal disorders

BMI (kg/m^2) Group 2 = <=24.9

	Placebo (N=42)	Zuranolone (N=34)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	8 (19.0)	5 (14.7)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.77
95% CI for the RR		(0.278, 2.145)
p-value for RR		0.6197
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.73
95% CI for the OR		(0.216, 2.488)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.04
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.212, 0.125)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.

NOTE 2: SOCs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-soc-pl-by.sas:t-ae-soc-pl-by-bmi-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by System Organ Class by Baseline BMI (kg/m^2) Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Gastrointestinal disorders

BMI (kg/m^2) Group 2 = 25-29.9

	Placebo (N=53)	Zuranolone (N=46)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	7 (13.2)	5 (10.9)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.82
95% CI for the RR		(0.280, 2.417)
p-value for RR		0.7231
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.80
95% CI for the OR		(0.236, 2.721)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.02
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.151, 0.105)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.

NOTE 2: SOCs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-soc-pl-by.sas:t-ae-soc-pl-by-bmi-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by System Organ Class by Baseline BMI (kg/m^2) Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Gastrointestinal disorders

BMI (kg/m^2) Group 2 = >=30

	Placebo (N=76)	Zuranolone (N=95)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	13 (17.1)	17 (17.9)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.05
95% CI for the RR		(0.543, 2.016)
p-value for RR		0.8928
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.06
95% CI for the OR		(0.477, 2.338)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.01
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.107, 0.122)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.

NOTE 2: SOCs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-soc-pl-by.sas:t-ae-soc-pl-by-bmi-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by System Organ Class by Baseline BMI (kg/m^2) Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Infections and infestations

BMI (kg/m^2) Group 2 = <=24.9

	Placebo (N=42)	Zuranolone (N=34)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	5 (11.9)	0
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.11
95% CI for the RR		(0.006, 1.951)
p-value for RR		0.1331
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.10
95% CI for the OR		(0.005, 1.854)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.11
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.221, -0.006)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.

NOTE 2: SOCs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-soc-pl-by.sas:t-ae-soc-pl-by-bmi-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by System Organ Class by Baseline BMI (kg/m^2) Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Infections and infestations

BMI (kg/m^2) Group 2 = 25-29.9

	Placebo (N=53)	Zuranolone (N=46)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	2 (3.8)	7 (15.2)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		4.03
95% CI for the RR		(0.881, 18.457)
p-value for RR		0.0724
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		4.58
95% CI for the OR		(0.900, 23.263)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.11
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.001, 0.230)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.

NOTE 2: SOCs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-soc-pl-by.sas:t-ae-soc-pl-by-bmi-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by System Organ Class by Baseline BMI (kg/m^2) Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Infections and infestations

BMI (kg/m^2) Group 2 = >=30

	Placebo (N=76)	Zuranolone (N=95)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	7 (9.2)	18 (18.9)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		2.06
95% CI for the RR		(0.907, 4.667)
p-value for RR		0.0844
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		2.30
95% CI for the OR		(0.908, 5.849)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.10
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.005, 0.200)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.

NOTE 2: SOCs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-soc-pl-by.sas:t-ae-soc-pl-by-bmi-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by System Organ Class by Baseline BMI (kg/m^2) Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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General disorders and administration site conditions

BMI (kg/m^2) Group 2 = <=24.9

	Placebo (N=42)	Zuranolone (N=34)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	2 (4.8)	3 (8.8)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.85
95% CI for the RR		(0.328, 10.463)
p-value for RR		0.4850
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.94
95% CI for the OR		(0.304, 12.305)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.04
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.074, 0.156)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.

NOTE 2: SOCs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-soc-pl-by.sas:t-ae-soc-pl-by-bmi-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by System Organ Class by Baseline BMI (kg/m^2) Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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General disorders and administration site conditions

BMI (kg/m^2) Group 2 = 25-29.9

	Placebo (N=53)	Zuranolone (N=46)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	2 (3.8)	6 (13.0)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		3.46
95% CI for the RR		(0.733, 16.298)
p-value for RR		0.1170
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		3.83
95% CI for the OR		(0.732, 19.976)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.09
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.017, 0.203)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.

NOTE 2: SOCs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-soc-pl-by.sas:t-ae-soc-pl-by-bmi-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by System Organ Class by Baseline BMI (kg/m^2) Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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General disorders and administration site conditions

BMI (kg/m^2) Group 2 = >=30

	Placebo (N=76)	Zuranolone (N=95)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	4 (5.3)	7 (7.4)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.40
95% CI for the RR		(0.426, 4.606)
p-value for RR		0.5797
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.43
95% CI for the OR		(0.403, 5.085)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.02
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.052, 0.094)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.

NOTE 2: SOCs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-soc-pl-by.sas:t-ae-soc-pl-by-bmi-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by System Organ Class by Baseline BMI (kg/m^2) Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Musculoskeletal and connective tissue disorders

BMI (kg/m^2) Group 2 = <=24.9

	Placebo (N=42)	Zuranolone (N=34)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	3 (7.1)	3 (8.8)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.24
95% CI for the RR		(0.266, 5.734)
p-value for RR		0.7873
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.26
95% CI for the OR		(0.237, 6.672)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.02
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.106, 0.140)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.

NOTE 2: SOCs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-soc-pl-by.sas:t-ae-soc-pl-by-bmi-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by System Organ Class by Baseline BMI (kg/m^2) Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Musculoskeletal and connective tissue disorders

BMI (kg/m^2) Group 2 = 25-29.9

	Placebo (N=53)	Zuranolone (N=46)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	2 (3.8)	3 (6.5)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.73
95% CI for the RR		(0.302, 9.896)
p-value for RR		0.5389
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.78
95% CI for the OR		(0.284, 11.142)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.03
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.060, 0.115)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.

NOTE 2: SOCs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-soc-pl-by.sas:t-ae-soc-pl-by-bmi-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by System Organ Class by Baseline BMI (kg/m^2) Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Musculoskeletal and connective tissue disorders

BMI (kg/m^2) Group 2 = >=30

	Placebo (N=76)	Zuranolone (N=95)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	4 (5.3)	8 (8.4)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.60
95% CI for the RR		(0.501, 5.113)
p-value for RR		0.4278
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.66
95% CI for the OR		(0.479, 5.721)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.03
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.044, 0.107)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.

NOTE 2: SOCs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-soc-pl-by.sas:t-ae-soc-pl-by-bmi-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by System Organ Class by Baseline BMI (kg/m^2) Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Psychiatric disorders

BMI (kg/m^2) Group 2 = <=24.9

	Placebo (N=42)	Zuranolone (N=34)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	4 (9.5)	2 (5.9)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.62
95% CI for the RR		(0.120, 3.172)
p-value for RR		0.5638
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.59
95% CI for the OR		(0.102, 3.456)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.04
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.155, 0.082)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.

NOTE 2: SOCs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-soc-pl-by.sas:t-ae-soc-pl-by-bmi-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by System Organ Class by Baseline BMI (kg/m^2) Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Psychiatric disorders

BMI (kg/m^2) Group 2 = 25-29.9

	Placebo (N=53)	Zuranolone (N=46)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	3 (5.7)	1 (2.2)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.38
95% CI for the RR		(0.041, 3.566)
p-value for RR		0.4000
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.37
95% CI for the OR		(0.037, 3.689)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.03
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.110, 0.040)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.

NOTE 2: SOCs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-soc-pl-by.sas:t-ae-soc-pl-by-bmi-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by System Organ Class by Baseline BMI (kg/m^2) Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Psychiatric disorders

BMI (kg/m^2) Group 2 = >=30

	Placebo (N=76)	Zuranolone (N=95)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	7 (9.2)	9 (9.5)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.03
95% CI for the RR		(0.402, 2.635)
p-value for RR		0.9532
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.03
95% CI for the OR		(0.366, 2.911)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.00
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.085, 0.090)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.

NOTE 2: SOCs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-soc-pl-by.sas:t-ae-soc-pl-by-bmi-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by System Organ Class by Baseline BMI (kg/m^2) Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Investigations

BMI (kg/m^2) Group 2 = <=24.9

	Placebo (N=42)	Zuranolone (N=34)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	7 (16.7)	1 (2.9)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.18
95% CI for the RR		(0.023, 1.365)
p-value for RR		0.0966
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.15
95% CI for the OR		(0.018, 1.299)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.14
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.263, -0.011)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.

NOTE 2: SOCs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-soc-pl-by.sas:t-ae-soc-pl-by-bmi-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by System Organ Class by Baseline BMI (kg/m^2) Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Investigations

BMI (kg/m^2) Group 2 = 25-29.9

	Placebo (N=53)	Zuranolone (N=46)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	4 (7.5)	5 (10.9)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.44
95% CI for the RR		(0.411, 5.047)
p-value for RR		0.5686
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.49
95% CI for the OR		(0.376, 5.930)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.03
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.081, 0.148)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.

NOTE 2: SOCs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-soc-pl-by.sas:t-ae-soc-pl-by-bmi-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by System Organ Class by Baseline BMI (kg/m^2) Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Investigations

BMI (kg/m^2) Group 2 = >=30

	Placebo (N=76)	Zuranolone (N=95)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	2 (2.6)	5 (5.3)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		2.00
95% CI for the RR		(0.399, 10.024)
p-value for RR		0.3993
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		2.06
95% CI for the OR		(0.388, 10.902)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.03
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.031, 0.084)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.

NOTE 2: SOCs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-soc-pl-by.sas:t-ae-soc-pl-by-bmi-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by System Organ Class by Baseline BMI (kg/m^2) Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Respiratory, thoracic and mediastinal disorders

BMI (kg/m^2) Group 2 = <=24.9

	Placebo (N=42)	Zuranolone (N=34)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	3 (7.1)	2 (5.9)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.82
95% CI for the RR		(0.146, 4.650)
p-value for RR		0.8260
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.81
95% CI for the OR		(0.128, 5.164)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.01
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.124, 0.098)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.

NOTE 2: SOCs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-soc-pl-by.sas:t-ae-soc-pl-by-bmi-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by System Organ Class by Baseline BMI (kg/m^2) Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Respiratory, thoracic and mediastinal disorders

BMI (kg/m^2) Group 2 = 25-29.9

	Placebo (N=53)	Zuranolone (N=46)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	0	4 (8.7)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		10.34
95% CI for the RR		(0.572, 187.078)
p-value for RR		0.1138
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		11.33
95% CI for the OR		(0.593, 216.322)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.09
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.001, 0.174)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.

NOTE 2: SOCs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-soc-pl-by.sas:t-ae-soc-pl-by-bmi-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by System Organ Class by Baseline BMI (kg/m^2) Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Respiratory, thoracic and mediastinal disorders

BMI (kg/m^2) Group 2 = >=30

	Placebo (N=76)	Zuranolone (N=95)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	2 (2.6)	4 (4.2)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.60
95% CI for the RR		(0.301, 8.503)
p-value for RR		0.5813
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.63
95% CI for the OR		(0.290, 9.127)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.02
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.038, 0.070)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.

NOTE 2: SOCs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-soc-pl-by.sas:t-ae-soc-pl-by-bmi-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

3.1.2.2 .2 .6 Beginn der PPD

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by System Organ Class by Onset of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Nervous system disorders

Onset of PPD = 3rd trimester

	Placebo (N=62)	Zuranolone (N=67)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	16 (25.8)	25 (37.3)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.45
95% CI for the RR		(0.856, 2.442)
p-value for RR		0.1677
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.71
95% CI for the OR		(0.805, 3.638)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.12
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.044, 0.274)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.

NOTE 2: SOCs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-soc-pl-by.sas:t-ae-soc-pl-by-onset-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by System Organ Class by Onset of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Nervous system disorders

Onset of PPD = Postpartum

	Placebo (N=109)	Zuranolone (N=109)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	29 (26.6)	52 (47.7)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.79
95% CI for the RR		(1.240, 2.592)
p-value for RR		0.0019
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		2.52
95% CI for the OR		(1.427, 4.438)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.21
95% CI for the ARR		(0.086, 0.336)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: SOCs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-soc-pl-by.sas:t-ae-soc-pl-by-onset-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by System Organ Class by Onset of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Gastrointestinal disorders

Onset of PPD = 3rd trimester

	Placebo (N=62)	Zuranolone (N=67)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	5 (8.1)	8 (11.9)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.48
95% CI for the RR		(0.512, 4.285)
p-value for RR		0.4692
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.55
95% CI for the OR		(0.477, 5.006)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.04
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.064, 0.142)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: SOCs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-soc-pl-by.sas:t-ae-soc-pl-by-onset-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by System Organ Class by Onset of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Gastrointestinal disorders

Onset of PPD = Postpartum

	Placebo (N=109)	Zuranolone (N=109)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	23 (21.1)	19 (17.4)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.83
95% CI for the RR		(0.478, 1.427)
p-value for RR		0.4933
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.79
95% CI for the OR		(0.402, 1.551)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.04
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.141, 0.068)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: SOCs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-soc-pl-by.sas:t-ae-soc-pl-by-onset-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by System Organ Class by Onset of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Infections and infestations

Onset of PPD = 3rd trimester

	Placebo (N=62)	Zuranolone (N=67)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	5 (8.1)	11 (16.4)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		2.04
95% CI for the RR		(0.750, 5.529)
p-value for RR		0.1631
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		2.24
95% CI for the OR		(0.731, 6.860)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.08
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.028, 0.195)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: SOCs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-soc-pl-by.sas:t-ae-soc-pl-by-onset-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by System Organ Class by Onset of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Infections and infestations

Onset of PPD = Postpartum

	Placebo (N=109)	Zuranolone (N=109)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	9 (8.3)	14 (12.8)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.56
95% CI for the RR		(0.703, 3.442)
p-value for RR		0.2755
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.64
95% CI for the OR		(0.677, 3.960)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.05
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.035, 0.127)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: SOCs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-soc-pl-by.sas:t-ae-soc-pl-by-onset-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by System Organ Class by Onset of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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General disorders and administration site conditions

Onset of PPD = 3rd trimester

	Placebo (N=62)	Zuranolone (N=67)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	6 (9.7)	2 (3.0)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.31
95% CI for the RR		(0.065, 1.472)
p-value for RR		0.1401
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.29
95% CI for the OR		(0.056, 1.480)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.07
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.151, 0.017)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: SOCs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-soc-pl-by.sas:t-ae-soc-pl-by-onset-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by System Organ Class by Onset of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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General disorders and administration site conditions

Onset of PPD = Postpartum

	Placebo (N=109)	Zuranolone (N=109)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	2 (1.8)	14 (12.8)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		7.00
95% CI for the RR		(1.630, 30.070)
p-value for RR		0.0089
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		7.88
95% CI for the OR		(1.747, 35.588)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.11
95% CI for the ARR		(0.042, 0.178)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: SOCs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-soc-pl-by.sas:t-ae-soc-pl-by-onset-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by System Organ Class by Onset of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Musculoskeletal and connective tissue disorders

Onset of PPD = 3rd trimester

	Placebo (N=62)	Zuranolone (N=67)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	4 (6.5)	3 (4.5)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.69
95% CI for the RR		(0.162, 2.978)
p-value for RR		0.6231
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.68
95% CI for the OR		(0.146, 3.166)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.02
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.098, 0.059)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: SOCs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-soc-pl-by.sas:t-ae-soc-pl-by-onset-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by System Organ Class by Onset of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Musculoskeletal and connective tissue disorders

Onset of PPD = Postpartum

	Placebo (N=109)	Zuranolone (N=109)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	5 (4.6)	11 (10.1)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		2.20
95% CI for the RR		(0.791, 6.121)
p-value for RR		0.1310
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		2.33
95% CI for the OR		(0.783, 6.962)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.06
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.014, 0.124)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: SOCs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-soc-pl-by.sas:t-ae-soc-pl-by-onset-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by System Organ Class by Onset of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Psychiatric disorders

Onset of PPD = 3rd trimester

	Placebo (N=62)	Zuranolone (N=67)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	6 (9.7)	4 (6.0)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.62
95% CI for the RR		(0.183, 2.084)
p-value for RR		0.4367
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.59
95% CI for the OR		(0.159, 2.208)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.04
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.130, 0.056)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: SOCs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-soc-pl-by.sas:t-ae-soc-pl-by-onset-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by System Organ Class by Onset of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Psychiatric disorders

Onset of PPD = Postpartum

	Placebo (N=109)	Zuranolone (N=109)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	8 (7.3)	8 (7.3)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.00
95% CI for the RR		(0.389, 2.569)
p-value for RR		1.0000
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.00
95% CI for the OR		(0.361, 2.768)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.00
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.069, 0.069)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: SOCs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-soc-pl-by.sas:t-ae-soc-pl-by-onset-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by System Organ Class by Onset of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Investigations

Onset of PPD = 3rd trimester

	Placebo (N=62)	Zuranolone (N=67)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	2 (3.2)	4 (6.0)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.85
95% CI for the RR		(0.351, 9.752)
p-value for RR		0.4678
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.90
95% CI for the OR		(0.336, 10.785)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.03
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.044, 0.099)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: SOCs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-soc-pl-by.sas:t-ae-soc-pl-by-onset-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by System Organ Class by Onset of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Investigations

Onset of PPD = Postpartum

	Placebo (N=109)	Zuranolone (N=109)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	11 (10.1)	7 (6.4)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.64
95% CI for the RR		(0.256, 1.580)
p-value for RR		0.3301
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.61
95% CI for the OR		(0.228, 1.641)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.04
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.110, 0.036)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: SOCs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-soc-pl-by.sas:t-ae-soc-pl-by-onset-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by System Organ Class by Onset of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Respiratory, thoracic and mediastinal disorders

Onset of PPD = 3rd trimester

	Placebo (N=62)	Zuranolone (N=67)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	0	6 (9.0)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		12.04
95% CI for the RR		(0.693, 209.458)
p-value for RR		0.0877
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		13.21
95% CI for the OR		(0.728, 239.602)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.09
95% CI for the ARR		(0.014, 0.161)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: SOCs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-soc-pl-by.sas:t-ae-soc-pl-by-onset-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by System Organ Class by Onset of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Respiratory, thoracic and mediastinal disorders

Onset of PPD = Postpartum

	Placebo (N=109)	Zuranolone (N=109)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	5 (4.6)	4 (3.7)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.80
95% CI for the RR		(0.221, 2.900)
p-value for RR		0.7341
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.79
95% CI for the OR		(0.207, 3.034)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.01
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.062, 0.044)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.

NOTE 2: SOCs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-soc-pl-by.sas:t-ae-soc-pl-by-onset-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

3.1.2.2 .2 .7 PPD in der Familie

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by System Organ Class by Family History of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Nervous system disorders

Family History of PPD = Yes

	Placebo (N=26)	Zuranolone (N=31)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	4 (15.4)	16 (51.6)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		3.35
95% CI for the RR		(1.280, 8.795)
p-value for RR		0.0138
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		5.87
95% CI for the OR		(1.636, 21.041)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.36
95% CI for the ARR		(0.138, 0.586)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.

NOTE 2: SOCs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-soc-pl-by.sas:t-ae-soc-pl-by-fhist-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by System Organ Class by Family History of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Nervous system disorders

Family History of PPD = No/Unknown

	Placebo (N=145)	Zuranolone (N=145)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	41 (28.3)	61 (42.1)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.49
95% CI for the RR		(1.078, 2.053)
p-value for RR		0.0156
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.84
95% CI for the OR		(1.129, 3.004)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.14
95% CI for the ARR		(0.029, 0.247)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: SOCs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-soc-pl-by.sas:t-ae-soc-pl-by-fhist-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by System Organ Class by Family History of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Gastrointestinal disorders

Family History of PPD = Yes

	Placebo (N=26)	Zuranolone (N=31)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	1 (3.8)	3 (9.7)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		2.52
95% CI for the RR		(0.278, 22.761)
p-value for RR		0.4115
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		2.68
95% CI for the OR		(0.262, 27.435)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.06
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.069, 0.186)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: SOCs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-soc-pl-by.sas:t-ae-soc-pl-by-fhist-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by System Organ Class by Family History of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Gastrointestinal disorders

Family History of PPD = No/Unknown

	Placebo (N=145)	Zuranolone (N=145)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	27 (18.6)	24 (16.6)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.89
95% CI for the RR		(0.539, 1.465)
p-value for RR		0.6439
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.87
95% CI for the OR		(0.473, 1.588)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.02
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.108, 0.067)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: SOCs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-soc-pl-by.sas:t-ae-soc-pl-by-fhist-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by System Organ Class by Family History of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Infections and infestations

Family History of PPD = Yes

	Placebo (N=26)	Zuranolone (N=31)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	3 (11.5)	2 (6.5)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.56
95% CI for the RR		(0.101, 3.096)
p-value for RR		0.5056
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.53
95% CI for the OR		(0.081, 3.434)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.05
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.201, 0.099)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: SOCs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-soc-pl-by.sas:t-ae-soc-pl-by-fhist-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by System Organ Class by Family History of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Infections and infestations

Family History of PPD = No/Unknown

	Placebo (N=145)	Zuranolone (N=145)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	11 (7.6)	23 (15.9)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		2.09
95% CI for the RR		(1.059, 4.130)
p-value for RR		0.0337
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		2.30
95% CI for the OR		(1.075, 4.907)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.08
95% CI for the ARR		(0.009, 0.156)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: SOCs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-soc-pl-by.sas:t-ae-soc-pl-by-fhist-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by System Organ Class by Family History of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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General disorders and administration site conditions

Family History of PPD = Yes

	Placebo (N=26)	Zuranolone (N=31)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	1 (3.8)	2 (6.5)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.68
95% CI for the RR		(0.161, 17.469)
p-value for RR		0.6653
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.72
95% CI for the OR		(0.147, 20.167)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.03
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.088, 0.140)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: SOCs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-soc-pl-by.sas:t-ae-soc-pl-by-fhist-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by System Organ Class by Family History of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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General disorders and administration site conditions

Family History of PPD = No/Unknown

	Placebo (N=145)	Zuranolone (N=145)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	7 (4.8)	14 (9.7)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		2.00
95% CI for the RR		(0.832, 4.810)
p-value for RR		0.1216
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		2.11
95% CI for the OR		(0.824, 5.384)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.05
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.011, 0.108)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: SOCs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-soc-pl-by.sas:t-ae-soc-pl-by-fhist-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by System Organ Class by Family History of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Musculoskeletal and connective tissue disorders

Family History of PPD = Yes

	Placebo (N=26)	Zuranolone (N=31)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	3 (11.5)	3 (9.7)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.84
95% CI for the RR		(0.185, 3.808)
p-value for RR		0.8198
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.82
95% CI for the OR		(0.151, 4.464)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.02
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.180, 0.142)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: SOCs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-soc-pl-by.sas:t-ae-soc-pl-by-fhist-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by System Organ Class by Family History of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Musculoskeletal and connective tissue disorders
Family History of PPD = No/Unknown

	Placebo (N=145)	Zuranolone (N=145)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	6 (4.1)	11 (7.6)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.83
95% CI for the RR		(0.697, 4.825)
p-value for RR		0.2196
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.90
95% CI for the OR		(0.684, 5.288)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.03
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.019, 0.088)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: SOCs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-soc-pl-by.sas:t-ae-soc-pl-by-fhist-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by System Organ Class by Family History of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Psychiatric disorders
Family History of PPD = Yes

	Placebo (N=26)	Zuranolone (N=31)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	1 (3.8)	2 (6.5)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.68
95% CI for the RR		(0.161, 17.469)
p-value for RR		0.6653
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.72
95% CI for the OR		(0.147, 20.167)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.03
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.088, 0.140)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: SOCs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-soc-pl-by.sas:t-ae-soc-pl-by-fhist-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by System Organ Class by Family History of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Psychiatric disorders

Family History of PPD = No/Unknown

	Placebo (N=145)	Zuranolone (N=145)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	13 (9.0)	10 (6.9)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.77
95% CI for the RR		(0.349, 1.698)
p-value for RR		0.5160
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.75
95% CI for the OR		(0.319, 1.775)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.02
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.083, 0.041)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: SOCs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-soc-pl-by.sas:t-ae-soc-pl-by-fhist-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by System Organ Class by Family History of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Investigations

Family History of PPD = Yes

	Placebo (N=26)	Zuranolone (N=31)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	0	2 (6.5)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		4.22
95% CI for the RR		(0.212, 84.133)
p-value for RR		0.3458
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		4.49
95% CI for the OR		(0.206, 97.860)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.06
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.046, 0.166)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: SOCs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-soc-pl-by.sas:t-ae-soc-pl-by-fhist-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by System Organ Class by Family History of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Investigations

Family History of PPD = No/Unknown

	Placebo (N=145)	Zuranolone (N=145)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	13 (9.0)	9 (6.2)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.69
95% CI for the RR		(0.305, 1.569)
p-value for RR		0.3783
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.67
95% CI for the OR		(0.278, 1.625)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.03
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.088, 0.033)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: SOCs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-soc-pl-by.sas:t-ae-soc-pl-by-fhist-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by System Organ Class by Family History of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Respiratory, thoracic and mediastinal disorders

Family History of PPD = Yes

	Placebo (N=26)	Zuranolone (N=31)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	0	2 (6.5)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		4.22
95% CI for the RR		(0.212, 84.133)
p-value for RR		0.3458
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		4.49
95% CI for the OR		(0.206, 97.860)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.06
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.046, 0.166)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: SOCs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-soc-pl-by.sas:t-ae-soc-pl-by-fhist-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by System Organ Class by Family History of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Respiratory, thoracic and mediastinal disorders

Family History of PPD = No/Unknown

	Placebo (N=145)	Zuranolone (N=145)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	5 (3.4)	8 (5.5)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.60
95% CI for the RR		(0.536, 4.775)
p-value for RR		0.3995
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.64
95% CI for the OR		(0.522, 5.122)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.02
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.027, 0.068)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.

NOTE 2: SOCs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-soc-pl-by.sas:t-ae-soc-pl-by-fhist-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

3.1.2.2 .2 .8 PPD in der Anamnese

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by System Organ Class by History of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Nervous system disorders

History of PPD = 1st Episode

	Placebo (N=144)	Zuranolone (N=149)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	37 (25.7)	63 (42.3)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.65
95% CI for the RR		(1.177, 2.301)
p-value for RR		0.0036
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		2.12
95% CI for the OR		(1.291, 3.477)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.17
95% CI for the ARR		(0.059, 0.273)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.

NOTE 2: SOCs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-soc-pl-by.sas:t-ae-soc-pl-by-hist-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by System Organ Class by History of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Nervous system disorders

History of PPD = Recurrent Episode

	Placebo (N=27)	Zuranolone (N=27)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	8 (29.6)	14 (51.9)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.75
95% CI for the RR		(0.882, 3.474)
p-value for RR		0.1096
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		2.56
95% CI for the OR		(0.835, 7.831)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.22
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.033, 0.478)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: SOCs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-soc-pl-by.sas:t-ae-soc-pl-by-hist-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by System Organ Class by History of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Gastrointestinal disorders

History of PPD = 1st Episode

	Placebo (N=144)	Zuranolone (N=149)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	23 (16.0)	22 (14.8)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.92
95% CI for the RR		(0.540, 1.583)
p-value for RR		0.7746
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.91
95% CI for the OR		(0.483, 1.720)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.01
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.095, 0.071)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: SOCs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-soc-pl-by.sas:t-ae-soc-pl-by-hist-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by System Organ Class by History of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Gastrointestinal disorders

History of PPD = Recurrent Episode

	Placebo (N=27)	Zuranolone (N=27)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	5 (18.5)	5 (18.5)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.00
95% CI for the RR		(0.327, 3.062)
p-value for RR		1.0000
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.00
95% CI for the OR		(0.253, 3.948)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.00
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.207, 0.207)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: SOCs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-soc-pl-by.sas:t-ae-soc-pl-by-hist-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by System Organ Class by History of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Infections and infestations

History of PPD = 1st Episode

	Placebo (N=144)	Zuranolone (N=149)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	11 (7.6)	21 (14.1)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.85
95% CI for the RR		(0.923, 3.688)
p-value for RR		0.0830
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.98
95% CI for the OR		(0.920, 4.279)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.06
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.006, 0.135)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: SOCs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-soc-pl-by.sas:t-ae-soc-pl-by-hist-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by System Organ Class by History of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Infections and infestations

History of PPD = Recurrent Episode

	Placebo (N=27)	Zuranolone (N=27)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	3 (11.1)	4 (14.8)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.33
95% CI for the RR		(0.329, 5.400)
p-value for RR		0.6869
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.39
95% CI for the OR		(0.280, 6.908)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.04
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.142, 0.216)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: SOCs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-soc-pl-by.sas:t-ae-soc-pl-by-hist-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by System Organ Class by History of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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General disorders and administration site conditions

History of PPD = 1st Episode

	Placebo (N=144)	Zuranolone (N=149)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	6 (4.2)	13 (8.7)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		2.09
95% CI for the RR		(0.818, 5.360)
p-value for RR		0.1233
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		2.20
95% CI for the OR		(0.812, 5.952)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.05
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.010, 0.101)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: SOCs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-soc-pl-by.sas:t-ae-soc-pl-by-hist-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by System Organ Class by History of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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General disorders and administration site conditions

History of PPD = Recurrent Episode

	Placebo (N=27)	Zuranolone (N=27)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	2 (7.4)	3 (11.1)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.50
95% CI for the RR		(0.272, 8.275)
p-value for RR		0.6417
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.56
95% CI for the OR		(0.240, 10.187)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.04
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.117, 0.191)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: SOCs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-soc-pl-by.sas:t-ae-soc-pl-by-hist-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by System Organ Class by History of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Musculoskeletal and connective tissue disorders

History of PPD = 1st Episode

	Placebo (N=144)	Zuranolone (N=149)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	7 (4.9)	9 (6.0)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.24
95% CI for the RR		(0.475, 3.248)
p-value for RR		0.6577
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.26
95% CI for the OR		(0.456, 3.473)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.01
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.040, 0.064)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: SOCs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-soc-pl-by.sas:t-ae-soc-pl-by-hist-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by System Organ Class by History of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Musculoskeletal and connective tissue disorders
History of PPD = Recurrent Episode

	Placebo (N=27)	Zuranolone (N=27)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	2 (7.4)	5 (18.5)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		2.50
95% CI for the RR		(0.530, 11.786)
p-value for RR		0.2468
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		2.84
95% CI for the OR		(0.500, 16.138)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.11
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.066, 0.288)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: SOCs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-soc-pl-by.sas:t-ae-soc-pl-by-hist-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by System Organ Class by History of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Psychiatric disorders
History of PPD = 1st Episode

	Placebo (N=144)	Zuranolone (N=149)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	11 (7.6)	10 (6.7)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.88
95% CI for the RR		(0.385, 2.005)
p-value for RR		0.7585
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.87
95% CI for the OR		(0.358, 2.116)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.01
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.068, 0.050)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: SOCs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-soc-pl-by.sas:t-ae-soc-pl-by-hist-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by System Organ Class by History of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Psychiatric disorders

History of PPD = Recurrent Episode

	Placebo (N=27)	Zuranolone (N=27)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	3 (11.1)	2 (7.4)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.67
95% CI for the RR		(0.121, 3.678)
p-value for RR		0.6417
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.64
95% CI for the OR		(0.098, 4.173)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.04
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.191, 0.117)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: SOCs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-soc-pl-by.sas:t-ae-soc-pl-by-hist-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by System Organ Class by History of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Investigations

History of PPD = 1st Episode

	Placebo (N=144)	Zuranolone (N=149)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	13 (9.0)	9 (6.0)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.67
95% CI for the RR		(0.295, 1.517)
p-value for RR		0.3359
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.65
95% CI for the OR		(0.268, 1.566)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.03
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.090, 0.031)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: SOCs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-soc-pl-by.sas:t-ae-soc-pl-by-hist-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by System Organ Class by History of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Investigations

History of PPD = Recurrent Episode

	Placebo (N=27)	Zuranolone (N=27)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	0	2 (7.4)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		5.00
95% CI for the RR		(0.251, 99.512)
p-value for RR		0.2916
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		5.39
95% CI for the OR		(0.247, 117.772)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.07
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.045, 0.188)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: SOCs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-soc-pl-by.sas:t-ae-soc-pl-by-hist-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by System Organ Class by History of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Respiratory, thoracic and mediastinal disorders

History of PPD = 1st Episode

	Placebo (N=144)	Zuranolone (N=149)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	4 (2.8)	7 (4.7)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.69
95% CI for the RR		(0.506, 5.654)
p-value for RR		0.3935
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.73
95% CI for the OR		(0.494, 6.025)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.02
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.024, 0.063)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: SOCs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-soc-pl-by.sas:t-ae-soc-pl-by-hist-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by System Organ Class by History of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Respiratory, thoracic and mediastinal disorders

History of PPD = Recurrent Episode

	Placebo (N=27)	Zuranolone (N=27)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	1 (3.7)	3 (11.1)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		3.00
95% CI for the RR		(0.333, 27.059)
p-value for RR		0.3276
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		3.25
95% CI for the OR		(0.316, 33.409)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.07
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.064, 0.212)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.

NOTE 2: SOCs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-soc-pl-by.sas:t-ae-soc-pl-by-hist-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

3.1.2.2 .2 .9 Depression mit Angst

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by System Organ Class by Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score): Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Nervous system disorders

Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score) = <20

	Placebo (N=29)	Zuranolone (N=34)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	4 (13.8)	11 (32.4)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		2.35
95% CI for the RR		(0.836, 6.580)
p-value for RR		0.1053
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		2.99
95% CI for the OR		(0.834, 10.717)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.19
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.016, 0.387)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.

NOTE 2: SOCs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-soc-pl-by.sas:t-ae-soc-pl-by-hama-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by System Organ Class by Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score): Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Nervous system disorders

Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score) = >=20

	Placebo (N=142)	Zuranolone (N=142)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	41 (28.9)	66 (46.5)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.61
95% CI for the RR		(1.177, 2.201)
p-value for RR		0.0028
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		2.14
95% CI for the OR		(1.310, 3.493)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.18
95% CI for the ARR		(0.065, 0.287)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: SOCs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-soc-pl-by.sas:t-ae-soc-pl-by-hama-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by System Organ Class by Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score): Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Gastrointestinal disorders

Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score) = <20

	Placebo (N=29)	Zuranolone (N=34)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	2 (6.9)	5 (14.7)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		2.13
95% CI for the RR		(0.447, 10.180)
p-value for RR		0.3424
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		2.33
95% CI for the OR		(0.416, 13.019)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.08
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.072, 0.229)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: SOCs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-soc-pl-by.sas:t-ae-soc-pl-by-hama-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by System Organ Class by Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score): Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Gastrointestinal disorders

Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score) = >=20

	Placebo (N=142)	Zuranolone (N=142)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	26 (18.3)	22 (15.5)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.85
95% CI for the RR		(0.504, 1.420)
p-value for RR		0.5273
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.82
95% CI for the OR		(0.439, 1.524)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.03
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.115, 0.059)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: SOCs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-soc-pl-by.sas:t-ae-soc-pl-by-hama-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by System Organ Class by Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score): Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Infections and infestations

Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score) = <20

	Placebo (N=29)	Zuranolone (N=34)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	0	3 (8.8)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		6.00
95% CI for the RR		(0.323, 111.558)
p-value for RR		0.2295
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		6.56
95% CI for the OR		(0.325, 132.390)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.08
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.026, 0.193)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: SOCs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-soc-pl-by.sas:t-ae-soc-pl-by-hama-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by System Organ Class by Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score): Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Infections and infestations

Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score) = >=20

	Placebo (N=142)	Zuranolone (N=142)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	14 (9.9)	22 (15.5)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.57
95% CI for the RR		(0.838, 2.946)
p-value for RR		0.1586
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.68
95% CI for the OR		(0.820, 3.426)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.06
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.021, 0.133)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: SOCs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-soc-pl-by.sas:t-ae-soc-pl-by-hama-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by System Organ Class by Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score): Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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General disorders and administration site conditions

Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score) = <20

	Placebo (N=29)	Zuranolone (N=34)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	1 (3.4)	1 (2.9)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.85
95% CI for the RR		(0.056, 13.041)
p-value for RR		0.9090
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.85
95% CI for the OR		(0.051, 14.195)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.01
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.092, 0.082)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: SOCs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-soc-pl-by.sas:t-ae-soc-pl-by-hama-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by System Organ Class by Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score): Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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General disorders and administration site conditions

Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score) = >=20

	Placebo (N=142)	Zuranolone (N=142)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	7 (4.9)	15 (10.6)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		2.14
95% CI for the RR		(0.901, 5.097)
p-value for RR		0.0847
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		2.28
95% CI for the OR		(0.899, 5.769)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.06
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.005, 0.118)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: SOCs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-soc-pl-by.sas:t-ae-soc-pl-by-hama-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by System Organ Class by Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score): Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Musculoskeletal and connective tissue disorders

Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score) = <20

	Placebo (N=29)	Zuranolone (N=34)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	2 (6.9)	0
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.17
95% CI for the RR		(0.009, 3.433)
p-value for RR		0.2488
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.16
95% CI for the OR		(0.007, 3.460)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.07
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.175, 0.037)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: SOCs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-soc-pl-by.sas:t-ae-soc-pl-by-hama-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by System Organ Class by Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score): Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Musculoskeletal and connective tissue disorders

Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score) = >=20

	Placebo (N=142)	Zuranolone (N=142)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	7 (4.9)	14 (9.9)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		2.00
95% CI for the RR		(0.832, 4.807)
p-value for RR		0.1213
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		2.11
95% CI for the OR		(0.825, 5.394)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.05
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.011, 0.110)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: SOCs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-soc-pl-by.sas:t-ae-soc-pl-by-hama-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by System Organ Class by Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score): Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Psychiatric disorders

Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score) = <20

	Placebo (N=29)	Zuranolone (N=34)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	1 (3.4)	1 (2.9)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.85
95% CI for the RR		(0.056, 13.041)
p-value for RR		0.9090
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.85
95% CI for the OR		(0.051, 14.195)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.01
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.092, 0.082)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: SOCs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-soc-pl-by.sas:t-ae-soc-pl-by-hama-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by System Organ Class by Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score): Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Psychiatric disorders

Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score) = >=20

	Placebo (N=142)	Zuranolone (N=142)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	13 (9.2)	11 (7.7)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.85
95% CI for the RR		(0.392, 1.825)
p-value for RR		0.6701
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.83
95% CI for the OR		(0.360, 1.928)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.01
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.079, 0.051)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: SOCs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-soc-pl-by.sas:t-ae-soc-pl-by-hama-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by System Organ Class by Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score): Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Investigations

Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score) = <20

	Placebo (N=29)	Zuranolone (N=34)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	5 (17.2)	1 (2.9)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.17
95% CI for the RR		(0.021, 1.378)
p-value for RR		0.0971
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.15
95% CI for the OR		(0.016, 1.327)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.14
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.292, 0.006)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: SOCs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-soc-pl-by.sas:t-ae-soc-pl-by-hama-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by System Organ Class by Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score): Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Investigations

Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score) = >=20

	Placebo (N=142)	Zuranolone (N=142)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	8 (5.6)	10 (7.0)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.25
95% CI for the RR		(0.508, 3.075)
p-value for RR		0.6271
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.27
95% CI for the OR		(0.486, 3.315)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.01
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.043, 0.071)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: SOCs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-soc-pl-by.sas:t-ae-soc-pl-by-hama-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by System Organ Class by Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score): Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Respiratory, thoracic and mediastinal disorders

Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score) = <20

	Placebo (N=29)	Zuranolone (N=34)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	0	3 (8.8)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		6.00
95% CI for the RR		(0.323, 111.558)
p-value for RR		0.2295
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		6.56
95% CI for the OR		(0.325, 132.390)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.08
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.026, 0.193)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: SOCs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-soc-pl-by.sas:t-ae-soc-pl-by-hama-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by System Organ Class by Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score): Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Respiratory, thoracic and mediastinal disorders

Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score) = >=20

	Placebo (N=142)	Zuranolone (N=142)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	5 (3.5)	7 (4.9)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.40
95% CI for the RR		(0.455, 4.307)
p-value for RR		0.5573
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.42
95% CI for the OR		(0.440, 4.587)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.01
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.033, 0.061)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.

NOTE 2: SOCs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-soc-pl-by.sas:t-ae-soc-pl-by-hama-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

3.1.3 nach PT

3.1.3.1 ITT-Population

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by Preferred Term: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety population

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Nervous system disorders/Somnolence

	Placebo (N=171)	Zuranolone (N=176)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	13 (7.6)	38 (21.6)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		2.84
95% CI for the RR		(1.569, 5.142)
p-value for RR		0.0006
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		3.35
95% CI for the OR		(1.713, 6.539)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.14
95% CI for the ARR		(0.067, 0.213)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.

NOTE 2: Includes preferred term >=10% in any arm OR number of subjects with AE by PT with at least 10 subjects with the respective AE and >=1% in any arm. PT is presented in decreasing frequency of Zuranolone column.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-pt-pl-ovr.sas:t-ae-pt-pl-ovr-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by Preferred Term: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety population

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Nervous system disorders/Dizziness

	Placebo (N=171)	Zuranolone (N=176)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	14 (8.2)	19 (10.8)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.32
95% CI for the RR		(0.683, 2.545)
p-value for RR		0.4097
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.36
95% CI for the OR		(0.657, 2.802)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.03
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.035, 0.088)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: Includes preferred term >=10% in any arm OR number of subjects with AE by PT with at least 10 subjects with the respective AE and >=1% in any arm. PT is presented in decreasing frequency of Zuranolone column.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-pt-pl-ovr.sas:t-ae-pt-pl-ovr-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by Preferred Term: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety population

Page: 3 of 6

Nervous system disorders/Headache

	Placebo (N=171)	Zuranolone (N=176)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	22 (12.9)	16 (9.1)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.71
95% CI for the RR		(0.384, 1.299)
p-value for RR		0.2634
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.68
95% CI for the OR		(0.343, 1.339)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.04
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.103, 0.028)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: Includes preferred term >=10% in any arm OR number of subjects with AE by PT with at least 10 subjects with the respective AE and >=1% in any arm. PT is presented in decreasing frequency of Zuranolone column.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-pt-pl-ovr.sas:t-ae-pt-pl-ovr-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by Preferred Term: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety population

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Nervous system disorders/Sedation

	Placebo (N=171)	Zuranolone (N=176)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	1 (0.6)	15 (8.5)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		14.57
95% CI for the RR		(1.946, 109.126)
p-value for RR		0.0091
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		15.84
95% CI for the OR		(2.068, 121.283)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.08
95% CI for the ARR		(0.037, 0.122)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: Includes preferred term >=10% in any arm OR number of subjects with AE by PT with at least 10 subjects with the respective AE and >=1% in any arm. PT is presented in decreasing frequency of Zuranolone column.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-pt-pl-ovr.sas:t-ae-pt-pl-ovr-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by Preferred Term: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety population

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Gastrointestinal disorders/Diarrhoea

	Placebo (N=171)	Zuranolone (N=176)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	4 (2.3)	11 (6.3)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		2.67
95% CI for the RR		(0.868, 8.229)
p-value for RR		0.0868
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		2.78
95% CI for the OR		(0.869, 8.918)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.04
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.003, 0.081)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: Includes preferred term >=10% in any arm OR number of subjects with AE by PT with at least 10 subjects with the respective AE and >=1% in any arm. PT is presented in decreasing frequency of Zuranolone column.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-pt-pl-ovr.sas:t-ae-pt-pl-ovr-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by Preferred Term: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety population

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Gastrointestinal disorders/Nausea

	Placebo (N=171)	Zuranolone (N=176)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	12 (7.0)	8 (4.5)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.65
95% CI for the RR		(0.272, 1.545)
p-value for RR		0.3276
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.63
95% CI for the OR		(0.251, 1.584)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.02
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.074, 0.024)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.

NOTE 2: Includes preferred term >=10% in any arm OR number of subjects with AE by PT with at least 10 subjects with the respective AE and >=1% in any arm. PT is presented in decreasing frequency of Zuranolone column.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-pt-pl-ovr.sas:t-ae-pt-pl-ovr-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

3.1.3.2 Subgruppen

3.1.3.2 .1 Interaktionstest

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by Preferred Term: Treatment by Subgroup Interaction: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety population

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Nervous system disorders/ Somnolence

Subgroup Subgroup Category	Placebo (N=171)	Zuranolone (N=176)	p-value for Treatment by Subgroup Interaction Test
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n(%)	13 (7.6)	38 (21.6)	
Age Group (years)			
18 - 24, n / N (%)	4/37 (10.8)	6/36 (16.7)	0.2287
25 - 45, n / N (%)	9/134 (6.7)	32/140 (22.9)	
Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score Category, by median of baseline HAMD-17 total score			
<28, n / N (%)	2/53 (3.8)	12/64 (18.8)	0.3742
>=28, n / N (%)	11/118 (9.3)	26/112 (23.2)	
Race Group (Black or African American, White)			
Black or African American, n / N (%)	5/50 (10.0)	17/56 (30.4)	0.7226
White, n / N (%)	5/108 (4.6)	19/113 (16.8)	

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: If there is no event for at least one category in treatment*subgroup combination, p-value is based on relative risk normal approximation after adding 0.5 to all counts of each treatment*subgroup combination. Otherwise, p-value is based on the generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, study, treatment, subgroup, and subgroup-by-treatment interaction with "Log" link function. NA indicates criteria not met for subgroup/interaction analysis.
NOTE 3: n / N (%) = number of subjects with the AE specified in the subgroup / number of subjects in the subgroup and (n / N *100%).
NOTE 4: Includes PT >=10% in any arm OR number of subjects with AE by PT with at least 10 subjects with the respective AE and >=1% in any arm.
(a), (b), and (c) represent p-values from interaction tests comparing BMI groups: <=24.9 vs 25-29.9, <=24.9 vs >=30, and 25-29.9 vs >=30 respectively.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-pt-pl-int.sas:t-ae-pt-pl-int-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by Preferred Term: Treatment by Subgroup Interaction: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety population

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Nervous system disorders/ Somnolence

Subgroup Subgroup Category	Placebo (N=171)	Zuranolone (N=176)	p-value for Treatment by Subgroup Interaction Test
Antidepressant Use at Baseline			
Yes, n / N (%)	3/28 (10.7)	4/31 (12.9)	0.2233
No, n / N (%)	10/143 (7.0)	34/145 (23.4)	
BMI (kg/m^2}) Group 2			
<=24.9, n / N (%)	3/42 (7.1)	7/34 (20.6)	0.8101(a)
25-29.9, n / N (%)	5/53 (9.4)	10/46 (21.7)	0.8538(b)
>=30, n / N (%)	5/76 (6.6)	21/95 (22.1)	0.6181(c)
Onset of PPD			
3rd Trimester, n / N (%)	8/62 (12.9)	14/67 (20.9)	0.0703
Postpartum, n / N (%)	5/109 (4.6)	24/109 (22.0)	
Family History of PPD			
Yes, n / N (%)	2/26 (7.7)	4/31 (12.9)	0.5056
No/Unknown, n / N (%)	11/145 (7.6)	34/145 (23.4)	

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.

NOTE 2: If there is no event for at least one category in treatment*subgroup combination, p-value is based on relative risk normal approximation after adding 0.5 to all counts of each treatment*subgroup combination. Otherwise, p-value is based on the generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, study, treatment, subgroup, and subgroup-by-treatment interaction with "Log" link function. NA indicates criteria not met for subgroup/interaction analysis.

NOTE 3: n / N (%) = number of subjects with the AE specified in the subgroup / number of subjects in the subgroup and (n / N *100%).

NOTE 4: Includes PT >=10% in any arm OR number of subjects with AE by PT with at least 10 subjects with the respective AE and >=1% in any arm.

(a), (b), and (c) represent p-values from interaction tests comparing BMI groups: <=24.9 vs 25-29.9, <=24.9 vs >=30, and 25-29.9 vs >=30 respectively.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-pt-pl-int.sas:t-ae-pt-pl-int-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by Preferred Term: Treatment by Subgroup Interaction: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety population

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Nervous system disorders/ Somnolence

Subgroup Subgroup Category	Placebo (N=171)	Zuranolone (N=176)	p-value for Treatment by Subgroup Interaction Test
History of PPD			
1st Episode, n / N (%)	11/144 (7.6)	31/149 (20.8)	0.7191
Recurrent Episode, n / N (%)	2/27 (7.4)	7/27 (25.9)	
Depression with Elevated Anxiety , by Baseline HAMA Total Score			
<20, n / N (%)	1/29 (3.4)	7/34 (20.6)	0.3976
>=20, n / N (%)	12/142 (8.5)	31/142 (21.8)	

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: If there is no event for at least one category in treatment*subgroup combination, p-value is based on relative risk normal approximation after adding 0.5 to all counts of each treatment*subgroup combination. Otherwise, p-value is based on the generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, study, treatment, subgroup, and subgroup-by-treatment interaction with "Log" link function. NA indicates criteria not met for subgroup/interaction analysis.
NOTE 3: n / N (%) = number of subjects with the AE specified in the subgroup / number of subjects in the subgroup and (n / N *100%).
NOTE 4: Includes PT >=10% in any arm OR number of subjects with AE by PT with at least 10 subjects with the respective AE and >=1% in any arm.
(a), (b), and (c) represent p-values from interaction tests comparing BMI groups: <=24.9 vs 25-29.9, <=24.9 vs >=30, and 25-29.9 vs >=30 respectively.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-pt-pl-int.sas:t-ae-pt-pl-int-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by Preferred Term: Treatment by Subgroup Interaction: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety population

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Nervous system disorders/ Dizziness

Subgroup Subgroup Category	Placebo (N=171)	Zuranolone (N=176)	p-value for Treatment by Subgroup Interaction Test
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n(%)	14 (8.2)	19 (10.8)	
Age Group (years)			
18 - 24, n / N (%)	0/37	5/36 (13.9)	0.1004
25 - 45, n / N (%)	14/134 (10.4)	14/140 (10.0)	
Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score Category, by median of baseline HAMD-17 total score			
<28, n / N (%)	6/53 (11.3)	8/64 (12.5)	0.7479
>=28, n / N (%)	8/118 (6.8)	11/112 (9.8)	
Race Group (Black or African American, White)			
Black or African American, n / N (%)	3/50 (6.0)	6/56 (10.7)	0.9426
White, n / N (%)	8/108 (7.4)	13/113 (11.5)	

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: If there is no event for at least one category in treatment*subgroup combination, p-value is based on relative risk normal approximation after adding 0.5 to all counts of each treatment*subgroup combination. Otherwise, p-value is based on the generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, study, treatment, subgroup, and subgroup-by-treatment interaction with "Log" link function. NA indicates criteria not met for subgroup/interaction analysis.
NOTE 3: n / N (%) = number of subjects with the AE specified in the subgroup / number of subjects in the subgroup and (n / N *100%).
NOTE 4: Includes PT >=10% in any arm OR number of subjects with AE by PT with at least 10 subjects with the respective AE and >=1% in any arm.
(a), (b), and (c) represent p-values from interaction tests comparing BMI groups: <=24.9 vs 25-29.9, <=24.9 vs >=30, and 25-29.9 vs >=30 respectively.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-pt-pl-int.sas:t-ae-pt-pl-int-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by Preferred Term: Treatment by Subgroup Interaction: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety population

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Nervous system disorders/ Dizziness

Subgroup Subgroup Category	Placebo (N=171)	Zuranolone (N=176)	p-value for Treatment by Subgroup Interaction Test
Antidepressant Use at Baseline			
Yes, n / N (%)	2/28 (7.1)	3/31 (9.7)	0.9834
No, n / N (%)	12/143 (8.4)	16/145 (11.0)	
BMI (kg/m^2}) Group 2			
<=24.9, n / N (%)	5/42 (11.9)	3/34 (8.8)	0.3999(a)
25-29.9, n / N (%)	3/53 (5.7)	4/46 (8.7)	0.3149(b)
>=30, n / N (%)	6/76 (7.9)	12/95 (12.6)	0.9864(c)
Onset of PPD			
3rd Trimester, n / N (%)	4/62 (6.5)	5/67 (7.5)	0.7784
Postpartum, n / N (%)	10/109 (9.2)	14/109 (12.8)	
Family History of PPD			
Yes, n / N (%)	2/26 (7.7)	5/31 (16.1)	0.5288
No/Unknown, n / N (%)	12/145 (8.3)	14/145 (9.7)	

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.

NOTE 2: If there is no event for at least one category in treatment*subgroup combination, p-value is based on relative risk normal approximation after adding 0.5 to all counts of each treatment*subgroup combination. Otherwise, p-value is based on the generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, study, treatment, subgroup, and subgroup-by-treatment interaction with "Log" link function. NA indicates criteria not met for subgroup/interaction analysis.

NOTE 3: n / N (%) = number of subjects with the AE specified in the subgroup / number of subjects in the subgroup and (n / N *100%).

NOTE 4: Includes PT >=10% in any arm OR number of subjects with AE by PT with at least 10 subjects with the respective AE and >=1% in any arm.

(a), (b), and (c) represent p-values from interaction tests comparing BMI groups: <=24.9 vs 25-29.9, <=24.9 vs >=30, and 25-29.9 vs >=30 respectively.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-pt-pl-int.sas:t-ae-pt-pl-int-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by Preferred Term: Treatment by Subgroup Interaction: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety population

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Nervous system disorders/ Dizziness

Subgroup Subgroup Category	Placebo (N=171)	Zuranolone (N=176)	p-value for Treatment by Subgroup Interaction Test
History of PPD			
1st Episode, n / N (%)	12/144 (8.3)	15/149 (10.1)	0.6746
Recurrent Episode, n / N (%)	2/27 (7.4)	4/27 (14.8)	
Depression with Elevated Anxiety , by Baseline HAMA Total Score			
<20, n / N (%)	1/29 (3.4)	3/34 (8.8)	0.4903
>=20, n / N (%)	13/142 (9.2)	16/142 (11.3)	

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: If there is no event for at least one category in treatment*subgroup combination, p-value is based on relative risk normal approximation after adding 0.5 to all counts of each treatment*subgroup combination. Otherwise, p-value is based on the generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, study, treatment, subgroup, and subgroup-by-treatment interaction with "Log" link function. NA indicates criteria not met for subgroup/interaction analysis.
NOTE 3: n / N (%) = number of subjects with the AE specified in the subgroup / number of subjects in the subgroup and (n / N *100%).
NOTE 4: Includes PT >=10% in any arm OR number of subjects with AE by PT with at least 10 subjects with the respective AE and >=1% in any arm.
(a), (b), and (c) represent p-values from interaction tests comparing BMI groups: <=24.9 vs 25-29.9, <=24.9 vs >=30, and 25-29.9 vs >=30 respectively.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-pt-pl-int.sas:t-ae-pt-pl-int-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by Preferred Term: Treatment by Subgroup Interaction: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety population

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Nervous system disorders/ Headache

Subgroup Subgroup Category	Placebo (N=171)	Zuranolone (N=176)	p-value for Treatment by Subgroup Interaction Test
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n(%)	22 (12.9)	16 (9.1)	
Age Group (years)			
18 - 24, n / N (%)	1/37 (2.7)	4/36 (11.1)	0.0438
25 - 45, n / N (%)	21/134 (15.7)	12/140 (8.6)	
Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score Category, by median of baseline HAMD-17 total score			
<28, n / N (%)	3/53 (5.7)	5/64 (7.8)	0.2991
>=28, n / N (%)	19/118 (16.1)	11/112 (9.8)	
Race Group (Black or African American, White)			
Black or African American, n / N (%)	5/50 (10.0)	4/56 (7.1)	0.8819
White, n / N (%)	13/108 (12.0)	11/113 (9.7)	

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: If there is no event for at least one category in treatment*subgroup combination, p-value is based on relative risk normal approximation after adding 0.5 to all counts of each treatment*subgroup combination. Otherwise, p-value is based on the generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, study, treatment, subgroup, and subgroup-by-treatment interaction with "Log" link function. NA indicates criteria not met for subgroup/interaction analysis.
NOTE 3: n / N (%) = number of subjects with the AE specified in the subgroup / number of subjects in the subgroup and (n / N *100%).
NOTE 4: Includes PT >=10% in any arm OR number of subjects with AE by PT with at least 10 subjects with the respective AE and >=1% in any arm.
(a), (b), and (c) represent p-values from interaction tests comparing BMI groups: <=24.9 vs 25-29.9, <=24.9 vs >=30, and 25-29.9 vs >=30 respectively.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-pt-pl-int.sas:t-ae-pt-pl-int-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by Preferred Term: Treatment by Subgroup Interaction: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety population

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Nervous system disorders/ Headache

Subgroup Subgroup Category	Placebo (N=171)	Zuranolone (N=176)	p-value for Treatment by Subgroup Interaction Test
Antidepressant Use at Baseline			
Yes, n / N (%)	2/28 (7.1)	2/31 (6.5)	0.7909
No, n / N (%)	20/143 (14.0)	14/145 (9.7)	
BMI (kg/m^2}) Group 2			
<=24.9, n / N (%)	8/42 (19.0)	5/34 (14.7)	NA(a)
25-29.9, n / N (%)	6/53 (11.3)	2/46 (4.3)	NA(b)
>=30, n / N (%)	8/76 (10.5)	9/95 (9.5)	NA(c)
Onset of PPD			
3rd Trimester, n / N (%)	4/62 (6.5)	7/67 (10.4)	0.0912
Postpartum, n / N (%)	18/109 (16.5)	9/109 (8.3)	
Family History of PPD			
Yes, n / N (%)	1/26 (3.8)	1/31 (3.2)	0.8882
No/Unknown, n / N (%)	21/145 (14.5)	15/145 (10.3)	

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.

NOTE 2: If there is no event for at least one category in treatment*subgroup combination, p-value is based on relative risk normal approximation after adding 0.5 to all counts of each treatment*subgroup combination. Otherwise, p-value is based on the generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, study, treatment, subgroup, and subgroup-by-treatment interaction with "Log" link function. NA indicates criteria not met for subgroup/interaction analysis.

NOTE 3: n / N (%) = number of subjects with the AE specified in the subgroup / number of subjects in the subgroup and (n / N *100%).

NOTE 4: Includes PT >=10% in any arm OR number of subjects with AE by PT with at least 10 subjects with the respective AE and >=1% in any arm.

(a), (b), and (c) represent p-values from interaction tests comparing BMI groups: <=24.9 vs 25-29.9, <=24.9 vs >=30, and 25-29.9 vs >=30 respectively.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-pt-pl-int.sas:t-ae-pt-pl-int-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by Preferred Term: Treatment by Subgroup Interaction: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety population

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Nervous system disorders/ Headache

Subgroup Subgroup Category	Placebo (N=171)	Zuranolone (N=176)	p-value for Treatment by Subgroup Interaction Test
History of PPD			
1st Episode, n / N (%)	18/144 (12.5)	12/149 (8.1)	0.4305
Recurrent Episode, n / N (%)	4/27 (14.8)	4/27 (14.8)	
Depression with Elevated Anxiety , by Baseline HAMA Total Score			
<20, n / N (%)	2/29 (6.9)	0/34	0.3237
>=20, n / N (%)	20/142 (14.1)	16/142 (11.3)	

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: If there is no event for at least one category in treatment*subgroup combination, p-value is based on relative risk normal approximation after adding 0.5 to all counts of each treatment*subgroup combination. Otherwise, p-value is based on the generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, study, treatment, subgroup, and subgroup-by-treatment interaction with "Log" link function. NA indicates criteria not met for subgroup/interaction analysis.
NOTE 3: n / N (%) = number of subjects with the AE specified in the subgroup / number of subjects in the subgroup and (n / N *100%).
NOTE 4: Includes PT >=10% in any arm OR number of subjects with AE by PT with at least 10 subjects with the respective AE and >=1% in any arm.
(a), (b), and (c) represent p-values from interaction tests comparing BMI groups: <=24.9 vs 25-29.9, <=24.9 vs >=30, and 25-29.9 vs >=30 respectively.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-pt-pl-int.sas:t-ae-pt-pl-int-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by Preferred Term: Treatment by Subgroup Interaction: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety population

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Nervous system disorders/ Sedation

Subgroup Subgroup Category	Placebo (N=171)	Zuranolone (N=176)	p-value for Treatment by Subgroup Interaction Test
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n(%)	1 (0.6)	15 (8.5)	
Age Group (years)			
18 - 24, n / N (%)	1/37 (2.7)	5/36 (13.9)	0.4475
25 - 45, n / N (%)	0/134	10/140 (7.1)	
Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score Category, by median of baseline HAMD-17 total score			
<28, n / N (%)	0/53	7/64 (10.9)	NA
>=28, n / N (%)	1/118 (0.8)	8/112 (7.1)	
Race Group (Black or African American, White)			
Black or African American, n / N (%)	0/50	3/56 (5.4)	0.7763
White, n / N (%)	1/108 (0.9)	11/113 (9.7)	

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: If there is no event for at least one category in treatment*subgroup combination, p-value is based on relative risk normal approximation after adding 0.5 to all counts of each treatment*subgroup combination. Otherwise, p-value is based on the generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, study, treatment, subgroup, and subgroup-by-treatment interaction with "Log" link function. NA indicates criteria not met for subgroup/interaction analysis.
NOTE 3: n / N (%) = number of subjects with the AE specified in the subgroup / number of subjects in the subgroup and (n / N *100%).
NOTE 4: Includes PT >=10% in any arm OR number of subjects with AE by PT with at least 10 subjects with the respective AE and >=1% in any arm.
(a), (b), and (c) represent p-values from interaction tests comparing BMI groups: <=24.9 vs 25-29.9, <=24.9 vs >=30, and 25-29.9 vs >=30 respectively.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-pt-pl-int.sas:t-ae-pt-pl-int-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by Preferred Term: Treatment by Subgroup Interaction: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety population

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Nervous system disorders/ Sedation

Subgroup Subgroup Category	Placebo (N=171)	Zuranolone (N=176)	p-value for Treatment by Subgroup Interaction Test
Antidepressant Use at Baseline			
Yes, n / N (%)	0/28	6/31 (19.4)	NA
No, n / N (%)	1/143 (0.7)	9/145 (6.2)	
BMI (kg/m^2}) Group 2			
<=24.9, n / N (%)	1/42 (2.4)	4/34 (11.8)	0.8539(a)
25-29.9, n / N (%)	0/53	1/46 (2.2)	0.4976(b)
>=30, n / N (%)	0/76	10/95 (10.5)	0.4642(c)
Onset of PPD			
3rd Trimester, n / N (%)	1/62 (1.6)	5/67 (7.5)	0.4011
Postpartum, n / N (%)	0/109	10/109 (9.2)	
Family History of PPD			
Yes, n / N (%)	0/26	5/31 (16.1)	0.9667
No/Unknown, n / N (%)	1/145 (0.7)	10/145 (6.9)	

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.

NOTE 2: If there is no event for at least one category in treatment*subgroup combination, p-value is based on relative risk normal approximation after adding 0.5 to all counts of each treatment*subgroup combination. Otherwise, p-value is based on the generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, study, treatment, subgroup, and subgroup-by-treatment interaction with "Log" link function. NA indicates criteria not met for subgroup/interaction analysis.

NOTE 3: n / N (%) = number of subjects with the AE specified in the subgroup / number of subjects in the subgroup and (n / N *100%).

NOTE 4: Includes PT >=10% in any arm OR number of subjects with AE by PT with at least 10 subjects with the respective AE and >=1% in any arm.

(a), (b), and (c) represent p-values from interaction tests comparing BMI groups: <=24.9 vs 25-29.9, <=24.9 vs >=30, and 25-29.9 vs >=30 respectively.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-pt-pl-int.sas:t-ae-pt-pl-int-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by Preferred Term: Treatment by Subgroup Interaction: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety population

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Nervous system disorders/ Sedation

Subgroup Subgroup Category	Placebo (N=171)	Zuranolone (N=176)	p-value for Treatment by Subgroup Interaction Test
History of PPD			
1st Episode, n / N (%)	1/144 (0.7)	11/149 (7.4)	0.9261
Recurrent Episode, n / N (%)	0/27	4/27 (14.8)	
Depression with Elevated Anxiety , by Baseline HAMA Total Score			
<20, n / N (%)	0/29	2/34 (5.9)	0.5474
>=20, n / N (%)	1/142 (0.7)	13/142 (9.2)	

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: If there is no event for at least one category in treatment*subgroup combination, p-value is based on relative risk normal approximation after adding 0.5 to all counts of each treatment*subgroup combination. Otherwise, p-value is based on the generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, study, treatment, subgroup, and subgroup-by-treatment interaction with "Log" link function. NA indicates criteria not met for subgroup/interaction analysis.
NOTE 3: n / N (%) = number of subjects with the AE specified in the subgroup / number of subjects in the subgroup and (n / N *100%).
NOTE 4: Includes PT >=10% in any arm OR number of subjects with AE by PT with at least 10 subjects with the respective AE and >=1% in any arm.
(a), (b), and (c) represent p-values from interaction tests comparing BMI groups: <=24.9 vs 25-29.9, <=24.9 vs >=30, and 25-29.9 vs >=30 respectively.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-pt-pl-int.sas:t-ae-pt-pl-int-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by Preferred Term: Treatment by Subgroup Interaction: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety population

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Gastrointestinal disorders/ Diarrhoea

Subgroup Subgroup Category	Placebo (N=171)	Zuranolone (N=176)	p-value for Treatment by Subgroup Interaction Test
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n(%)	4 (2.3)	11 (6.3)	
Age Group (years)			
18 - 24, n / N (%)	2/37 (5.4)	4/36 (11.1)	NA
25 - 45, n / N (%)	2/134 (1.5)	7/140 (5.0)	
Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score Category, by median of baseline HAMD-17 total score			
<28, n / N (%)	0/53	6/64 (9.4)	NA
>=28, n / N (%)	4/118 (3.4)	5/112 (4.5)	
Race Group (Black or African American, White)			
Black or African American, n / N (%)	1/50 (2.0)	6/56 (10.7)	NA
White, n / N (%)	2/108 (1.9)	5/113 (4.4)	

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.

NOTE 2: If there is no event for at least one category in treatment*subgroup combination, p-value is based on relative risk normal approximation after adding 0.5 to all counts of each treatment*subgroup combination. Otherwise, p-value is based on the generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, study, treatment, subgroup, and subgroup-by-treatment interaction with "Log" link function. NA indicates criteria not met for subgroup/interaction analysis.

NOTE 3: n / N (%) = number of subjects with the AE specified in the subgroup / number of subjects in the subgroup and (n / N *100%).

NOTE 4: Includes PT >=10% in any arm OR number of subjects with AE by PT with at least 10 subjects with the respective AE and >=1% in any arm.

(a), (b), and (c) represent p-values from interaction tests comparing BMI groups: <=24.9 vs 25-29.9, <=24.9 vs >=30, and 25-29.9 vs >=30 respectively.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-pt-pl-int.sas:t-ae-pt-pl-int-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by Preferred Term: Treatment by Subgroup Interaction: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety population

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Gastrointestinal disorders/ Diarrhoea

Subgroup Subgroup Category	Placebo (N=171)	Zuranolone (N=176)	p-value for Treatment by Subgroup Interaction Test
Antidepressant Use at Baseline			
Yes, n / N (%)	2/28 (7.1)	1/31 (3.2)	0.0775
No, n / N (%)	2/143 (1.4)	10/145 (6.9)	
BMI (kg/m^2}) Group 2			
<=24.9, n / N (%)	1/42 (2.4)	2/34 (5.9)	NA(a)
25-29.9, n / N (%)	2/53 (3.8)	2/46 (4.3)	NA(b)
>=30, n / N (%)	1/76 (1.3)	7/95 (7.4)	NA(c)
Onset of PPD			
3rd Trimester, n / N (%)	1/62 (1.6)	4/67 (6.0)	NA
Postpartum, n / N (%)	3/109 (2.8)	7/109 (6.4)	
Family History of PPD			
Yes, n / N (%)	0/26	2/31 (6.5)	NA
No/Unknown, n / N (%)	4/145 (2.8)	9/145 (6.2)	

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.

NOTE 2: If there is no event for at least one category in treatment*subgroup combination, p-value is based on relative risk normal approximation after adding 0.5 to all counts of each treatment*subgroup combination. Otherwise, p-value is based on the generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, study, treatment, subgroup, and subgroup-by-treatment interaction with "Log" link function. NA indicates criteria not met for subgroup/interaction analysis.

NOTE 3: n / N (%) = number of subjects with the AE specified in the subgroup / number of subjects in the subgroup and (n / N *100%).

NOTE 4: Includes PT >=10% in any arm OR number of subjects with AE by PT with at least 10 subjects with the respective AE and >=1% in any arm.

(a), (b), and (c) represent p-values from interaction tests comparing BMI groups: <=24.9 vs 25-29.9, <=24.9 vs >=30, and 25-29.9 vs >=30 respectively.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-pt-pl-int.sas:t-ae-pt-pl-int-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by Preferred Term: Treatment by Subgroup Interaction: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety population

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Gastrointestinal disorders/ Diarrhoea

Subgroup Subgroup Category	Placebo (N=171)	Zuranolone (N=176)	p-value for Treatment by Subgroup Interaction Test
History of PPD			
1st Episode, n / N (%)	4/144 (2.8)	9/149 (6.0)	NA
Recurrent Episode, n / N (%)	0/27	2/27 (7.4)	
Depression with Elevated Anxiety , by Baseline HAMA Total Score			
<20, n / N (%)	0/29	3/34 (8.8)	NA
>=20, n / N (%)	4/142 (2.8)	8/142 (5.6)	

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: If there is no event for at least one category in treatment*subgroup combination, p-value is based on relative risk normal approximation after adding 0.5 to all counts of each treatment*subgroup combination. Otherwise, p-value is based on the generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, study, treatment, subgroup, and subgroup-by-treatment interaction with "Log" link function. NA indicates criteria not met for subgroup/interaction analysis.
NOTE 3: n / N (%) = number of subjects with the AE specified in the subgroup / number of subjects in the subgroup and (n / N *100%).
NOTE 4: Includes PT >=10% in any arm OR number of subjects with AE by PT with at least 10 subjects with the respective AE and >=1% in any arm.
(a), (b), and (c) represent p-values from interaction tests comparing BMI groups: <=24.9 vs 25-29.9, <=24.9 vs >=30, and 25-29.9 vs >=30 respectively.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-pt-pl-int.sas:t-ae-pt-pl-int-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by Preferred Term: Treatment by Subgroup Interaction: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety population

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Gastrointestinal disorders/ Nausea

Subgroup Subgroup Category	Placebo (N=171)	Zuranolone (N=176)	p-value for Treatment by Subgroup Interaction Test
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n(%)	12 (7.0)	8 (4.5)	
Age Group (years)			
18 - 24, n / N (%)	2/37 (5.4)	2/36 (5.6)	0.5256
25 - 45, n / N (%)	10/134 (7.5)	6/140 (4.3)	
Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score Category, by median of baseline HAMD-17 total score			
<28, n / N (%)	6/53 (11.3)	2/64 (3.1)	NA
>=28, n / N (%)	6/118 (5.1)	6/112 (5.4)	
Race Group (Black or African American, White)			
Black or African American, n / N (%)	2/50 (4.0)	2/56 (3.6)	NA
White, n / N (%)	9/108 (8.3)	6/113 (5.3)	

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: If there is no event for at least one category in treatment*subgroup combination, p-value is based on relative risk normal approximation after adding 0.5 to all counts of each treatment*subgroup combination. Otherwise, p-value is based on the generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, study, treatment, subgroup, and subgroup-by-treatment interaction with "Log" link function. NA indicates criteria not met for subgroup/interaction analysis.
NOTE 3: n / N (%) = number of subjects with the AE specified in the subgroup / number of subjects in the subgroup and (n / N *100%).
NOTE 4: Includes PT >=10% in any arm OR number of subjects with AE by PT with at least 10 subjects with the respective AE and >=1% in any arm.
(a), (b), and (c) represent p-values from interaction tests comparing BMI groups: <=24.9 vs 25-29.9, <=24.9 vs >=30, and 25-29.9 vs >=30 respectively.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-pt-pl-int.sas:t-ae-pt-pl-int-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by Preferred Term: Treatment by Subgroup Interaction: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety population

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Gastrointestinal disorders/ Nausea

Subgroup Subgroup Category	Placebo (N=171)	Zuranolone (N=176)	p-value for Treatment by Subgroup Interaction Test
Antidepressant Use at Baseline			
Yes, n / N (%)	5/28 (17.9)	2/31 (6.5)	NA
No, n / N (%)	7/143 (4.9)	6/145 (4.1)	
BMI (kg/m^2}) Group 2			
<=24.9, n / N (%)	4/42 (9.5)	1/34 (2.9)	NA(a)
25-29.9, n / N (%)	3/53 (5.7)	4/46 (8.7)	NA(b)
>=30, n / N (%)	5/76 (6.6)	3/95 (3.2)	NA(c)
Onset of PPD			
3rd Trimester, n / N (%)	2/62 (3.2)	2/67 (3.0)	0.6481
Postpartum, n / N (%)	10/109 (9.2)	6/109 (5.5)	
Family History of PPD			
Yes, n / N (%)	0/26	1/31 (3.2)	0.3813
No/Unknown, n / N (%)	12/145 (8.3)	7/145 (4.8)	

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.

NOTE 2: If there is no event for at least one category in treatment*subgroup combination, p-value is based on relative risk normal approximation after adding 0.5 to all counts of each treatment*subgroup combination. Otherwise, p-value is based on the generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, study, treatment, subgroup, and subgroup-by-treatment interaction with "Log" link function. NA indicates criteria not met for subgroup/interaction analysis.

NOTE 3: n / N (%) = number of subjects with the AE specified in the subgroup / number of subjects in the subgroup and (n / N *100%).

NOTE 4: Includes PT >=10% in any arm OR number of subjects with AE by PT with at least 10 subjects with the respective AE and >=1% in any arm.

(a), (b), and (c) represent p-values from interaction tests comparing BMI groups: <=24.9 vs 25-29.9, <=24.9 vs >=30, and 25-29.9 vs >=30 respectively.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-pt-pl-int.sas:t-ae-pt-pl-int-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by Preferred Term: Treatment by Subgroup Interaction: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety population

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Gastrointestinal disorders/ Nausea

Subgroup Subgroup Category	Placebo (N=171)	Zuranolone (N=176)	p-value for Treatment by Subgroup Interaction Test
History of PPD			
1st Episode, n / N (%)	9/144 (6.3)	7/149 (4.7)	NA
Recurrent Episode, n / N (%)	3/27 (11.1)	1/27 (3.7)	
Depression with Elevated Anxiety , by Baseline HAMA Total Score			
<20, n / N (%)	2/29 (6.9)	0/34	0.3346
>=20, n / N (%)	10/142 (7.0)	8/142 (5.6)	

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: If there is no event for at least one category in treatment*subgroup combination, p-value is based on relative risk normal approximation after adding 0.5 to all counts of each treatment*subgroup combination. Otherwise, p-value is based on the generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, study, treatment, subgroup, and subgroup-by-treatment interaction with "Log" link function. NA indicates criteria not met for subgroup/interaction analysis.
NOTE 3: n / N (%) = number of subjects with the AE specified in the subgroup / number of subjects in the subgroup and (n / N *100%).
NOTE 4: Includes PT >=10% in any arm OR number of subjects with AE by PT with at least 10 subjects with the respective AE and >=1% in any arm.
(a), (b), and (c) represent p-values from interaction tests comparing BMI groups: <=24.9 vs 25-29.9, <=24.9 vs >=30, and 25-29.9 vs >=30 respectively.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-pt-pl-int.sas:t-ae-pt-pl-int-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

3.1.3.2 .2 Subgruppenanalysen

3.1.3.2 .2 .1 Alter

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by Preferred Term by Age Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Nervous system disorders/Somnolence

Age Group (years) = 18-24

	Placebo (N=37)	Zuranolone (N=36)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	4 (10.8)	6 (16.7)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.54
95% CI for the RR		(0.474, 5.012)
p-value for RR		0.4718
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.65
95% CI for the OR		(0.424, 6.418)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.06
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.099, 0.216)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.

NOTE 2: PTs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-pt-pl-by.sas:t-ae-pt-pl-by-age-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by Preferred Term by Age Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Nervous system disorders/Somnolence

Age Group (years) = 25-45

	Placebo (N=134)	Zuranolone (N=140)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	9 (6.7)	32 (22.9)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		3.40
95% CI for the RR		(1.689, 6.857)
p-value for RR		0.0006
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		4.12
95% CI for the OR		(1.881, 9.005)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.16
95% CI for the ARR		(0.080, 0.243)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: PTs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-pt-pl-by.sas:t-ae-pt-pl-by-age-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by Preferred Term by Age Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Nervous system disorders/Dizziness

Age Group (years) = 18-24

	Placebo (N=37)	Zuranolone (N=36)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	0	5 (13.9)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		11.30
95% CI for the RR		(0.647, 197.159)
p-value for RR		0.0965
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		13.10
95% CI for the OR		(0.697, 246.117)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.14
95% CI for the ARR		(0.015, 0.256)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: PTs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-pt-pl-by.sas:t-ae-pt-pl-by-age-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by Preferred Term by Age Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Nervous system disorders/Dizziness

Age Group (years) = 25-45

	Placebo (N=134)	Zuranolone (N=140)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	14 (10.4)	14 (10.0)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.96
95% CI for the RR		(0.474, 1.931)
p-value for RR		0.9027
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.95
95% CI for the OR		(0.436, 2.081)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.00
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.076, 0.067)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: PTs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-pt-pl-by.sas:t-ae-pt-pl-by-age-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by Preferred Term by Age Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Nervous system disorders/Headache

Age Group (years) = 18-24

	Placebo (N=37)	Zuranolone (N=36)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	1 (2.7)	4 (11.1)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		4.11
95% CI for the RR		(0.482, 35.038)
p-value for RR		0.1960
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		4.50
95% CI for the OR		(0.478, 42.374)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.08
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.031, 0.199)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: PTs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-pt-pl-by.sas:t-ae-pt-pl-by-age-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by Preferred Term by Age Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Nervous system disorders/Headache

Age Group (years) = 25-45

	Placebo (N=134)	Zuranolone (N=140)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	21 (15.7)	12 (8.6)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.55
95% CI for the RR		(0.280, 1.067)
p-value for RR		0.0769
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.50
95% CI for the OR		(0.238, 1.071)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.07
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.148, 0.006)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: PTs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-pt-pl-by.sas:t-ae-pt-pl-by-age-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by Preferred Term by Age Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Nervous system disorders/Sedation

Age Group (years) = 18-24

	Placebo (N=37)	Zuranolone (N=36)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	1 (2.7)	5 (13.9)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		5.14
95% CI for the RR		(0.631, 41.857)
p-value for RR		0.1261
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		5.81
95% CI for the OR		(0.643, 52.408)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.11
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.013, 0.236)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: PTs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-pt-pl-by.sas:t-ae-pt-pl-by-age-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by Preferred Term by Age Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Nervous system disorders/Sedation

Age Group (years) = 25-45

	Placebo (N=134)	Zuranolone (N=140)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	0	10 (7.1)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		20.11
95% CI for the RR		(1.190, 339.760)
p-value for RR		0.0375
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		21.64
95% CI for the OR		(1.255, 373.139)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.07
95% CI for the ARR		(0.026, 0.115)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: PTs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-pt-pl-by.sas:t-ae-pt-pl-by-age-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by Preferred Term by Age Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Gastrointestinal disorders/Diarrhoea

Age Group (years) = 18-24

	Placebo (N=37)	Zuranolone (N=36)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	2 (5.4)	4 (11.1)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		2.06
95% CI for the RR		(0.401, 10.535)
p-value for RR		0.3875
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		2.19
95% CI for the OR		(0.375, 12.763)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.06
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.069, 0.183)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: PTs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-pt-pl-by.sas:t-ae-pt-pl-by-age-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by Preferred Term by Age Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Gastrointestinal disorders/Diarrhoea

Age Group (years) = 25-45

	Placebo (N=134)	Zuranolone (N=140)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	2 (1.5)	7 (5.0)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		3.35
95% CI for the RR		(0.709, 15.839)
p-value for RR		0.1272
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		3.47
95% CI for the OR		(0.709, 17.031)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.04
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.006, 0.077)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: PTs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-pt-pl-by.sas:t-ae-pt-pl-by-age-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by Preferred Term by Age Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Gastrointestinal disorders/Nausea

Age Group (years) = 18-24

	Placebo (N=37)	Zuranolone (N=36)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	2 (5.4)	2 (5.6)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.03
95% CI for the RR		(0.153, 6.910)
p-value for RR		0.9775
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.03
95% CI for the OR		(0.137, 7.729)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.00
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.103, 0.106)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: PTs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-pt-pl-by.sas:t-ae-pt-pl-by-age-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by Preferred Term by Age Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Gastrointestinal disorders/Nausea

Age Group (years) = 25-45

	Placebo (N=134)	Zuranolone (N=140)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	10 (7.5)	6 (4.3)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.57
95% CI for the RR		(0.215, 1.536)
p-value for RR		0.2693
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.56
95% CI for the OR		(0.196, 1.573)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.03
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.087, 0.024)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.

NOTE 2: PTs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-pt-pl-by.sas:t-ae-pt-pl-by-age-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

3.1.3.2 .2 .2 Schwere der Erkrankung

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by Preferred Term by Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Nervous system disorders/Somnolence

Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score Category < 28 (Median of Baseline HAM-D Total Score)

	Placebo (N=53)	Zuranolone (N=64)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	2 (3.8)	12 (18.8)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		4.97
95% CI for the RR		(1.163, 21.225)
p-value for RR		0.0305
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		5.88
95% CI for the OR		(1.254, 27.614)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.15
95% CI for the ARR		(0.041, 0.258)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.

NOTE 2: PTs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-pt-pl-by.sas:t-ae-pt-pl-by-hamd-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by Preferred Term by Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Nervous system disorders/Somnolence

Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score Category >= 28 (Median of Baseline HAM-D Total Score)

	Placebo (N=118)	Zuranolone (N=112)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	11 (9.3)	26 (23.2)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		2.49
95% CI for the RR		(1.292, 4.798)
p-value for RR		0.0064
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		2.94
95% CI for the OR		(1.375, 6.288)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.14
95% CI for the ARR		(0.045, 0.233)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: PTs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-pt-pl-by.sas:t-ae-pt-pl-by-hamd-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by Preferred Term by Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Nervous system disorders/Dizziness

Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score Category < 28 (Median of Baseline HAM-D Total Score)

	Placebo (N=53)	Zuranolone (N=64)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	6 (11.3)	8 (12.5)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.10
95% CI for the RR		(0.409, 2.983)
p-value for RR		0.8451
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.12
95% CI for the OR		(0.362, 3.455)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.01
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.106, 0.129)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: PTs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-pt-pl-by.sas:t-ae-pt-pl-by-hamd-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by Preferred Term by Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Nervous system disorders/Dizziness

Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score Category >= 28 (Median of Baseline HAM-D Total Score)

	Placebo (N=118)	Zuranolone (N=112)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	8 (6.8)	11 (9.8)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.45
95% CI for the RR		(0.605, 3.469)
p-value for RR		0.4055
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.50
95% CI for the OR		(0.579, 3.872)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.03
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.041, 0.102)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: PTs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-pt-pl-by.sas:t-ae-pt-pl-by-hamd-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by Preferred Term by Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Nervous system disorders/Headache

Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score Category < 28 (Median of Baseline HAM-D Total Score)

	Placebo (N=53)	Zuranolone (N=64)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	3 (5.7)	5 (7.8)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.38
95% CI for the RR		(0.346, 5.510)
p-value for RR		0.6482
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.41
95% CI for the OR		(0.321, 6.205)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.02
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.069, 0.112)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: PTs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-pt-pl-by.sas:t-ae-pt-pl-by-hamd-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by Preferred Term by Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Nervous system disorders/Headache

Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score Category >= 28 (Median of Baseline HAM-D Total Score)

	Placebo (N=118)	Zuranolone (N=112)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	19 (16.1)	11 (9.8)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.61
95% CI for the RR		(0.304, 1.224)
p-value for RR		0.1639
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.57
95% CI for the OR		(0.257, 1.254)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.06
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.149, 0.023)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: PTs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-pt-pl-by.sas:t-ae-pt-pl-by-hamd-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by Preferred Term by Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Nervous system disorders/Sedation

Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score Category < 28 (Median of Baseline HAM-D Total Score)

	Placebo (N=53)	Zuranolone (N=64)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	0	7 (10.9)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		12.46
95% CI for the RR		(0.728, 213.262)
p-value for RR		0.0817
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		13.96
95% CI for the OR		(0.778, 250.326)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.11
95% CI for the ARR		(0.024, 0.188)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: PTs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-pt-pl-by.sas:t-ae-pt-pl-by-hamd-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by Preferred Term by Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Nervous system disorders/Sedation

Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score Category >= 28 (Median of Baseline HAM-D Total Score)

	Placebo (N=118)	Zuranolone (N=112)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	1 (0.8)	8 (7.1)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		8.43
95% CI for the RR		(1.071, 66.310)
p-value for RR		0.0428
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		9.00
95% CI for the OR		(1.107, 73.171)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.06
95% CI for the ARR		(0.012, 0.113)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: PTs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-pt-pl-by.sas:t-ae-pt-pl-by-hamd-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by Preferred Term by Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Gastrointestinal disorders/Diarrhoea

Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score Category < 28 (Median of Baseline HAM-D Total Score)

	Placebo (N=53)	Zuranolone (N=64)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	0	6 (9.4)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		10.80
95% CI for the RR		(0.622, 187.402)
p-value for RR		0.1022
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		11.89
95% CI for the OR		(0.654, 216.122)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.09
95% CI for the ARR		(0.013, 0.168)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: PTs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-pt-pl-by.sas:t-ae-pt-pl-by-hamd-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by Preferred Term by Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Gastrointestinal disorders/Diarrhoea

Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score Category >= 28 (Median of Baseline HAM-D Total Score)

	Placebo (N=118)	Zuranolone (N=112)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	4 (3.4)	5 (4.5)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.32
95% CI for the RR		(0.363, 4.780)
p-value for RR		0.6755
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.33
95% CI for the OR		(0.348, 5.091)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.01
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.040, 0.061)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: PTs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-pt-pl-by.sas:t-ae-pt-pl-by-hamd-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by Preferred Term by Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Gastrointestinal disorders/Nausea

Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score Category < 28 (Median of Baseline HAM-D Total Score)

	Placebo (N=53)	Zuranolone (N=64)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	6 (11.3)	2 (3.1)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.28
95% CI for the RR		(0.058, 1.311)
p-value for RR		0.1055
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.25
95% CI for the OR		(0.049, 1.309)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.08
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.177, 0.013)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: PTs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-pt-pl-by.sas:t-ae-pt-pl-by-hamd-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by Preferred Term by Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Gastrointestinal disorders/Nausea

Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score Category >= 28 (Median of Baseline HAM-D Total Score)

	Placebo (N=118)	Zuranolone (N=112)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	6 (5.1)	6 (5.4)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.05
95% CI for the RR		(0.350, 3.170)
p-value for RR		0.9260
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.06
95% CI for the OR		(0.330, 3.378)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.00
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.055, 0.060)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.

NOTE 2: PTs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-pt-pl-by.sas:t-ae-pt-pl-by-hamd-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

3.1.3.2 .2 .3 Abstammung

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by Preferred Term by Race Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Nervous system disorders/Somnolence

Race Group = Black or African American

	Placebo (N=50)	Zuranolone (N=56)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	5 (10.0)	17 (30.4)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		3.04
95% CI for the RR		(1.208, 7.628)
p-value for RR		0.0182
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		3.92
95% CI for the OR		(1.325, 11.615)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.20
95% CI for the ARR		(0.057, 0.350)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.

NOTE 2: PTs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-pt-pl-by.sas:t-ae-pt-pl-by-race-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by Preferred Term by Race Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Nervous system disorders/Somnolence

Race Group = White

	Placebo (N=108)	Zuranolone (N=113)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	5 (4.6)	19 (16.8)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		3.63
95% CI for the RR		(1.406, 9.383)
p-value for RR		0.0077
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		4.16
95% CI for the OR		(1.495, 11.594)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.12
95% CI for the ARR		(0.042, 0.201)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.

NOTE 2: PTs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-pt-pl-by.sas:t-ae-pt-pl-by-race-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by Preferred Term by Race Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Nervous system disorders/Dizziness

Race Group = Black or African American

	Placebo (N=50)	Zuranolone (N=56)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	3 (6.0)	6 (10.7)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.79
95% CI for the RR		(0.471, 6.768)
p-value for RR		0.3937
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.88
95% CI for the OR		(0.445, 7.951)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.05
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.057, 0.152)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.

NOTE 2: PTs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-pt-pl-by.sas:t-ae-pt-pl-by-race-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by Preferred Term by Race Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Nervous system disorders/Dizziness

Race Group = White

	Placebo (N=108)	Zuranolone (N=113)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	8 (7.4)	13 (11.5)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.55
95% CI for the RR		(0.670, 3.599)
p-value for RR		0.3045
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.63
95% CI for the OR		(0.645, 4.091)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.04
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.036, 0.118)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: PTs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-pt-pl-by.sas:t-ae-pt-pl-by-race-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by Preferred Term by Race Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Nervous system disorders/Headache

Race Group = Black or African American

	Placebo (N=50)	Zuranolone (N=56)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	5 (10.0)	4 (7.1)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.71
95% CI for the RR		(0.203, 2.514)
p-value for RR		0.6002
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.69
95% CI for the OR		(0.175, 2.735)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.03
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.136, 0.079)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: PTs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-pt-pl-by.sas:t-ae-pt-pl-by-race-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by Preferred Term by Race Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Nervous system disorders/Headache

Race Group = White

	Placebo (N=108)	Zuranolone (N=113)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	13 (12.0)	11 (9.7)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.81
95% CI for the RR		(0.379, 1.726)
p-value for RR		0.5832
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.79
95% CI for the OR		(0.337, 1.844)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.02
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.105, 0.059)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: PTs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-pt-pl-by.sas:t-ae-pt-pl-by-race-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by Preferred Term by Race Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Nervous system disorders/Sedation

Race Group = Black or African American

	Placebo (N=50)	Zuranolone (N=56)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	0	3 (5.4)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		6.26
95% CI for the RR		(0.331, 118.355)
p-value for RR		0.2211
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		6.61
95% CI for the OR		(0.333, 131.136)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.05
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.016, 0.120)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: PTs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-pt-pl-by.sas:t-ae-pt-pl-by-race-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by Preferred Term by Race Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

Page: 8 of 12

Nervous system disorders/Sedation

Race Group = White

	Placebo (N=108)	Zuranolone (N=113)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	1 (0.9)	11 (9.7)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		10.51
95% CI for the RR		(1.381, 80.053)
p-value for RR		0.0231
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		11.54
95% CI for the OR		(1.463, 90.991)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.09
95% CI for the ARR		(0.031, 0.146)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: PTs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-pt-pl-by.sas:t-ae-pt-pl-by-race-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by Preferred Term by Race Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Gastrointestinal disorders/Diarrhoea

Race Group = Black or African American

	Placebo (N=50)	Zuranolone (N=56)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	1 (2.0)	6 (10.7)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		5.36
95% CI for the RR		(0.668, 42.983)
p-value for RR		0.1142
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		5.88
95% CI for the OR		(0.683, 50.648)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.09
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.003, 0.177)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: PTs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-pt-pl-by.sas:t-ae-pt-pl-by-race-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by Preferred Term by Race Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Gastrointestinal disorders/Diarrhoea

Race Group = White

	Placebo (N=108)	Zuranolone (N=113)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	2 (1.9)	5 (4.4)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		2.39
95% CI for the RR		(0.474, 12.055)
p-value for RR		0.2915
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		2.45
95% CI for the OR		(0.466, 12.925)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.03
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.020, 0.071)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: PTs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-pt-pl-by.sas:t-ae-pt-pl-by-race-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by Preferred Term by Race Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Gastrointestinal disorders/Nausea

Race Group = Black or African American

	Placebo (N=50)	Zuranolone (N=56)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	2 (4.0)	2 (3.6)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.89
95% CI for the RR		(0.131, 6.105)
p-value for RR		0.9080
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.89
95% CI for the OR		(0.121, 6.556)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.00
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.077, 0.069)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: PTs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-pt-pl-by.sas:t-ae-pt-pl-by-race-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by Preferred Term by Race Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

Page: 12 of 12

Gastrointestinal disorders/Nausea

Race Group = White

	Placebo (N=108)	Zuranolone (N=113)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	9 (8.3)	6 (5.3)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.64
95% CI for the RR		(0.235, 1.730)
p-value for RR		0.3764
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.62
95% CI for the OR		(0.212, 1.796)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.03
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.097, 0.036)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.

NOTE 2: PTs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-pt-pl-by.sas:t-ae-pt-pl-by-race-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

3.1.3.2 .2 .4 Antidepressiva-Nutzung

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by Preferred Term by Baseline Antidepressant Use: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Nervous system disorders/Somnolence

Antidepressant Use at Baseline = Yes

	Placebo (N=28)	Zuranolone (N=31)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	3 (10.7)	4 (12.9)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.20
95% CI for the RR		(0.295, 4.918)
p-value for RR		0.7957
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.23
95% CI for the OR		(0.251, 6.071)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.02
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.143, 0.186)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.

NOTE 2: PTs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-pt-pl-by.sas:t-ae-pt-pl-by-adt-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by Preferred Term by Baseline Antidepressant Use: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

Page: 2 of 12

Nervous system disorders/Somnolence

Antidepressant Use at Baseline = No

	Placebo (N=143)	Zuranolone (N=145)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	10 (7.0)	34 (23.4)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		3.35
95% CI for the RR		(1.722, 6.528)
p-value for RR		0.0004
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		4.07
95% CI for the OR		(1.927, 8.614)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.16
95% CI for the ARR		(0.084, 0.245)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.

NOTE 2: PTs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-pt-pl-by.sas:t-ae-pt-pl-by-adt-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by Preferred Term by Baseline Antidepressant Use: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

Page: 3 of 12

Nervous system disorders/Dizziness

Antidepressant Use at Baseline = Yes

	Placebo (N=28)	Zuranolone (N=31)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	2 (7.1)	3 (9.7)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.35
95% CI for the RR		(0.244, 7.526)
p-value for RR		0.7285
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.39
95% CI for the OR		(0.215, 9.011)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.03
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.116, 0.167)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.

NOTE 2: PTs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-pt-pl-by.sas:t-ae-pt-pl-by-adt-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by Preferred Term by Baseline Antidepressant Use: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Nervous system disorders/Dizziness

Antidepressant Use at Baseline = No

	Placebo (N=143)	Zuranolone (N=145)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	12 (8.4)	16 (11.0)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.31
95% CI for the RR		(0.645, 2.680)
p-value for RR		0.4510
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.35
95% CI for the OR		(0.616, 2.974)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.03
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.042, 0.095)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.

NOTE 2: PTs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-pt-pl-by.sas:t-ae-pt-pl-by-adt-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by Preferred Term by Baseline Antidepressant Use: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Nervous system disorders/Headache

Antidepressant Use at Baseline = Yes

	Placebo (N=28)	Zuranolone (N=31)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	2 (7.1)	2 (6.5)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.90
95% CI for the RR		(0.136, 5.992)
p-value for RR		0.9160
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.90
95% CI for the OR		(0.118, 6.828)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.01
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.136, 0.122)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.

NOTE 2: PTs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-pt-pl-by.sas:t-ae-pt-pl-by-adt-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by Preferred Term by Baseline Antidepressant Use: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Nervous system disorders/Headache

Antidepressant Use at Baseline = No

	Placebo (N=143)	Zuranolone (N=145)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	20 (14.0)	14 (9.7)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.69
95% CI for the RR		(0.363, 1.313)
p-value for RR		0.2585
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.66
95% CI for the OR		(0.318, 1.358)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.04
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.118, 0.031)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.

NOTE 2: PTs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-pt-pl-by.sas:t-ae-pt-pl-by-adt-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by Preferred Term by Baseline Antidepressant Use: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Nervous system disorders/Sedation

Antidepressant Use at Baseline = Yes

	Placebo (N=28)	Zuranolone (N=31)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	0	6 (19.4)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		11.78
95% CI for the RR		(0.694, 200.080)
p-value for RR		0.0878
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		14.53
95% CI for the OR		(0.779, 270.917)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.19
95% CI for the ARR		(0.039, 0.333)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.

NOTE 2: PTs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-pt-pl-by.sas:t-ae-pt-pl-by-adt-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by Preferred Term by Baseline Antidepressant Use: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

Page: 8 of 12

Nervous system disorders/Sedation

Antidepressant Use at Baseline = No

	Placebo (N=143)	Zuranolone (N=145)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	1 (0.7)	9 (6.2)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		8.88
95% CI for the RR		(1.139, 69.156)
p-value for RR		0.0371
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		9.40
95% CI for the OR		(1.175, 75.168)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.06
95% CI for the ARR		(0.013, 0.097)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: PTs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-pt-pl-by.sas:t-ae-pt-pl-by-adt-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by Preferred Term by Baseline Antidepressant Use: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Gastrointestinal disorders/Diarrhoea

Antidepressant Use at Baseline = Yes

	Placebo (N=28)	Zuranolone (N=31)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	2 (7.1)	1 (3.2)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.45
95% CI for the RR		(0.043, 4.714)
p-value for RR		0.5065
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.43
95% CI for the OR		(0.037, 5.058)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.04
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.153, 0.075)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: PTs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-pt-pl-by.sas:t-ae-pt-pl-by-adt-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by Preferred Term by Baseline Antidepressant Use: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Gastrointestinal disorders/Diarrhoea

Antidepressant Use at Baseline = No

	Placebo (N=143)	Zuranolone (N=145)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	2 (1.4)	10 (6.9)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		4.93
95% CI for the RR		(1.100, 22.111)
p-value for RR		0.0372
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		5.22
95% CI for the OR		(1.124, 24.272)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.05
95% CI for the ARR		(0.009, 0.100)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.

NOTE 2: PTs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-pt-pl-by.sas:t-ae-pt-pl-by-adt-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by Preferred Term by Baseline Antidepressant Use: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Gastrointestinal disorders/Nausea

Antidepressant Use at Baseline = Yes

	Placebo (N=28)	Zuranolone (N=31)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	5 (17.9)	2 (6.5)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.36
95% CI for the RR		(0.076, 1.716)
p-value for RR		0.2003
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.32
95% CI for the OR		(0.056, 1.787)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.11
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.280, 0.052)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.

NOTE 2: PTs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-pt-pl-by.sas:t-ae-pt-pl-by-adt-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by Preferred Term by Baseline Antidepressant Use: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Gastrointestinal disorders/Nausea

Antidepressant Use at Baseline = No

	Placebo (N=143)	Zuranolone (N=145)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	7 (4.9)	6 (4.1)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.85
95% CI for the RR		(0.291, 2.454)
p-value for RR		0.7573
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.84
95% CI for the OR		(0.275, 2.559)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.01
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.056, 0.040)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.

NOTE 2: PTs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-pt-pl-by.sas:t-ae-pt-pl-by-adt-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

3.1.3.2 .2 .5 BMI

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by Preferred Term by Baseline BMI (kg/m^2) Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

Page: 1 of 18

Nervous system disorders/Somnolence

BMI (kg/m^2) Group 2 = <=24.9

	Placebo (N=42)	Zuranolone (N=34)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	3 (7.1)	7 (20.6)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		2.88
95% CI for the RR		(0.806, 10.312)
p-value for RR		0.1036
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		3.37
95% CI for the OR		(0.800, 14.208)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.13
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.022, 0.291)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.

NOTE 2: PTs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-pt-pl-by.sas:t-ae-pt-pl-by-bmi-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by Preferred Term by Baseline BMI (kg/m^2) Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

Page: 2 of 18

Nervous system disorders/Somnolence

BMI (kg/m^2) Group 2 = 25-29.9

	Placebo (N=53)	Zuranolone (N=46)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	5 (9.4)	10 (21.7)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		2.30
95% CI for the RR		(0.849, 6.253)
p-value for RR		0.1012
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		2.67
95% CI for the OR		(0.838, 8.483)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.12
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.020, 0.266)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.

NOTE 2: PTs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-pt-pl-by.sas:t-ae-pt-pl-by-bmi-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by Preferred Term by Baseline BMI (kg/m^2) Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Nervous system disorders/Somnolence

BMI (kg/m^2) Group 2 = >=30

	Placebo (N=76)	Zuranolone (N=95)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	5 (6.6)	21 (22.1)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		3.36
95% CI for the RR		(1.329, 8.495)
p-value for RR		0.0104
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		4.03
95% CI for the OR		(1.441, 11.267)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.16
95% CI for the ARR		(0.055, 0.256)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.

NOTE 2: PTs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-pt-pl-by.sas:t-ae-pt-pl-by-bmi-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by Preferred Term by Baseline BMI (kg/m^2) Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Nervous system disorders/Dizziness

BMI (kg/m^2) Group 2 = <=24.9

	Placebo (N=42)	Zuranolone (N=34)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	5 (11.9)	3 (8.8)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.74
95% CI for the RR		(0.191, 2.882)
p-value for RR		0.6655
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.72
95% CI for the OR		(0.158, 3.238)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.03
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.167, 0.106)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.

NOTE 2: PTs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-pt-pl-by.sas:t-ae-pt-pl-by-bmi-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by Preferred Term by Baseline BMI (kg/m^2) Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Nervous system disorders/Dizziness

BMI (kg/m^2) Group 2 = 25-29.9

	Placebo (N=53)	Zuranolone (N=46)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	3 (5.7)	4 (8.7)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.54
95% CI for the RR		(0.363, 6.509)
p-value for RR		0.5600
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.59
95% CI for the OR		(0.336, 7.495)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.03
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.072, 0.133)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.

NOTE 2: PTs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-pt-pl-by.sas:t-ae-pt-pl-by-bmi-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by Preferred Term by Baseline BMI (kg/m^2) Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Nervous system disorders/Dizziness

BMI (kg/m^2) Group 2 = >=30

	Placebo (N=76)	Zuranolone (N=95)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	6 (7.9)	12 (12.6)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.60
95% CI for the RR		(0.630, 4.065)
p-value for RR		0.3232
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.69
95% CI for the OR		(0.602, 4.726)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.05
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.043, 0.138)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.

NOTE 2: PTs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-pt-pl-by.sas:t-ae-pt-pl-by-bmi-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by Preferred Term by Baseline BMI (kg/m^2) Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

Page: 7 of 18

Nervous system disorders/Headache

BMI (kg/m^2) Group 2 = <=24.9

	Placebo (N=42)	Zuranolone (N=34)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	8 (19.0)	5 (14.7)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.77
95% CI for the RR		(0.278, 2.145)
p-value for RR		0.6197
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.73
95% CI for the OR		(0.216, 2.488)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.04
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.212, 0.125)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.

NOTE 2: PTs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-pt-pl-by.sas:t-ae-pt-pl-by-bmi-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by Preferred Term by Baseline BMI (kg/m^2) Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Nervous system disorders/Headache

BMI (kg/m^2) Group 2 = 25-29.9

	Placebo (N=53)	Zuranolone (N=46)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	6 (11.3)	2 (4.3)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.38
95% CI for the RR		(0.081, 1.811)
p-value for RR		0.2265
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.36
95% CI for the OR		(0.068, 1.858)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.07
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.173, 0.034)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.

NOTE 2: PTs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-pt-pl-by.sas:t-ae-pt-pl-by-bmi-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by Preferred Term by Baseline BMI (kg/m^2) Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Nervous system disorders/Headache

BMI (kg/m^2) Group 2 = >=30

	Placebo (N=76)	Zuranolone (N=95)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	8 (10.5)	9 (9.5)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.90
95% CI for the RR		(0.365, 2.221)
p-value for RR		0.8192
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.89
95% CI for the OR		(0.326, 2.428)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.01
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.101, 0.080)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.

NOTE 2: PTs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-pt-pl-by.sas:t-ae-pt-pl-by-bmi-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by Preferred Term by Baseline BMI (kg/m^2) Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Nervous system disorders/Sedation

BMI (kg/m^2) Group 2 = <=24.9

	Placebo (N=42)	Zuranolone (N=34)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	1 (2.4)	4 (11.8)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		4.94
95% CI for the RR		(0.579, 42.172)
p-value for RR		0.1442
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		5.47
95% CI for the OR		(0.581, 51.419)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.09
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.024, 0.212)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.

NOTE 2: PTs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-pt-pl-by.sas:t-ae-pt-pl-by-bmi-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by Preferred Term by Baseline BMI (kg/m^2) Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Nervous system disorders/Sedation

BMI (kg/m^2) Group 2 = 25-29.9

	Placebo (N=53)	Zuranolone (N=46)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	0	1 (2.2)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		3.45
95% CI for the RR		(0.144, 82.606)
p-value for RR		0.4452
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		3.53
95% CI for the OR		(0.140, 88.722)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.02
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.034, 0.079)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.

NOTE 2: PTs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-pt-pl-by.sas:t-ae-pt-pl-by-bmi-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by Preferred Term by Baseline BMI (kg/m^2) Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Nervous system disorders/Sedation

BMI (kg/m^2) Group 2 = >=30

	Placebo (N=76)	Zuranolone (N=95)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	0	10 (10.5)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		16.84
95% CI for the RR		(1.003, 282.909)
p-value for RR		0.0498
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		18.79
95% CI for the OR		(1.083, 326.050)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.10
95% CI for the ARR		(0.038, 0.168)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.

NOTE 2: PTs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-pt-pl-by.sas:t-ae-pt-pl-by-bmi-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by Preferred Term by Baseline BMI (kg/m^2) Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Gastrointestinal disorders/Diarrhoea

BMI (kg/m^2) Group 2 = <=24.9

	Placebo (N=42)	Zuranolone (N=34)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	1 (2.4)	2 (5.9)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		2.47
95% CI for the RR		(0.234, 26.100)
p-value for RR		0.4521
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		2.56
95% CI for the OR		(0.222, 29.534)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.04
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.057, 0.127)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.

NOTE 2: PTs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-pt-pl-by.sas:t-ae-pt-pl-by-bmi-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by Preferred Term by Baseline BMI (kg/m^2) Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Gastrointestinal disorders/Diarrhoea

BMI (kg/m^2) Group 2 = 25-29.9

	Placebo (N=53)	Zuranolone (N=46)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	2 (3.8)	2 (4.3)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.15
95% CI for the RR		(0.169, 7.857)
p-value for RR		0.8850
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.16
95% CI for the OR		(0.157, 8.573)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.01
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.072, 0.084)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.

NOTE 2: PTs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-pt-pl-by.sas:t-ae-pt-pl-by-bmi-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by Preferred Term by Baseline BMI (kg/m^2) Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Gastrointestinal disorders/Diarrhoea

BMI (kg/m^2) Group 2 = >=30

	Placebo (N=76)	Zuranolone (N=95)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	1 (1.3)	7 (7.4)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		5.60
95% CI for the RR		(0.704, 44.533)
p-value for RR		0.1034
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		5.97
95% CI for the OR		(0.718, 49.594)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.06
95% CI for the ARR		(0.002, 0.119)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.

NOTE 2: PTs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-pt-pl-by.sas:t-ae-pt-pl-by-bmi-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by Preferred Term by Baseline BMI (kg/m^2) Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Gastrointestinal disorders/Nausea

BMI (kg/m^2) Group 2 = <=24.9

	Placebo (N=42)	Zuranolone (N=34)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	4 (9.5)	1 (2.9)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.31
95% CI for the RR		(0.036, 2.636)
p-value for RR		0.2828
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.29
95% CI for the OR		(0.031, 2.705)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.07
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.171, 0.040)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.

NOTE 2: PTs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-pt-pl-by.sas:t-ae-pt-pl-by-bmi-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by Preferred Term by Baseline BMI (kg/m^2) Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Gastrointestinal disorders/Nausea

BMI (kg/m^2) Group 2 = 25-29.9

	Placebo (N=53)	Zuranolone (N=46)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	3 (5.7)	4 (8.7)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.54
95% CI for the RR		(0.363, 6.509)
p-value for RR		0.5600
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.59
95% CI for the OR		(0.336, 7.495)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.03
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.072, 0.133)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.

NOTE 2: PTs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-pt-pl-by.sas:t-ae-pt-pl-by-bmi-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by Preferred Term by Baseline BMI (kg/m^2) Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Gastrointestinal disorders/Nausea

BMI (kg/m^2) Group 2 = >=30

	Placebo (N=76)	Zuranolone (N=95)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	5 (6.6)	3 (3.2)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.48
95% CI for the RR		(0.118, 1.945)
p-value for RR		0.3039
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.46
95% CI for the OR		(0.107, 2.003)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.03
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.100, 0.032)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.

NOTE 2: PTs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-pt-pl-by.sas:t-ae-pt-pl-by-bmi-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

3.1.3.2 .2 .6 Beginn der PPD

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by Preferred Term by Onset of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Nervous system disorders/Somnolence

Onset of PPD = 3rd trimester

	Placebo (N=62)	Zuranolone (N=67)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	8 (12.9)	14 (20.9)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.62
95% CI for the RR		(0.730, 3.593)
p-value for RR		0.2359
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.78
95% CI for the OR		(0.691, 4.600)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.08
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.048, 0.208)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.

NOTE 2: PTs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-pt-pl-by.sas:t-ae-pt-pl-by-onset-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by Preferred Term by Onset of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Nervous system disorders/Somnolence

Onset of PPD = Postpartum

	Placebo (N=109)	Zuranolone (N=109)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	5 (4.6)	24 (22.0)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		4.80
95% CI for the RR		(1.901, 12.120)
p-value for RR		0.0009
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		5.87
95% CI for the OR		(2.149, 16.048)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.17
95% CI for the ARR		(0.087, 0.261)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.

NOTE 2: PTs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-pt-pl-by.sas:t-ae-pt-pl-by-onset-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by Preferred Term by Onset of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Nervous system disorders/Dizziness

Onset of PPD = 3rd trimester

	Placebo (N=62)	Zuranolone (N=67)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	4 (6.5)	5 (7.5)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.16
95% CI for the RR		(0.325, 4.113)
p-value for RR		0.8220
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.17
95% CI for the OR		(0.299, 4.568)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.01
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.078, 0.098)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.

NOTE 2: PTs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-pt-pl-by.sas:t-ae-pt-pl-by-onset-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by Preferred Term by Onset of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Nervous system disorders/Dizziness

Onset of PPD = Postpartum

	Placebo (N=109)	Zuranolone (N=109)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	10 (9.2)	14 (12.8)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.40
95% CI for the RR		(0.650, 3.014)
p-value for RR		0.3898
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.46
95% CI for the OR		(0.618, 3.444)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.04
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.046, 0.120)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.

NOTE 2: PTs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-pt-pl-by.sas:t-ae-pt-pl-by-onset-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by Preferred Term by Onset of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Nervous system disorders/Headache

Onset of PPD = 3rd trimester

	Placebo (N=62)	Zuranolone (N=67)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	4 (6.5)	7 (10.4)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.62
95% CI for the RR		(0.498, 5.264)
p-value for RR		0.4229
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.69
95% CI for the OR		(0.470, 6.087)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.04
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.055, 0.135)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.

NOTE 2: PTs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-pt-pl-by.sas:t-ae-pt-pl-by-onset-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by Preferred Term by Onset of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Nervous system disorders/Headache

Onset of PPD = Postpartum

	Placebo (N=109)	Zuranolone (N=109)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	18 (16.5)	9 (8.3)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.50
95% CI for the RR		(0.235, 1.064)
p-value for RR		0.0719
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.46
95% CI for the OR		(0.195, 1.064)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.08
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.169, 0.004)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.

NOTE 2: PTs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-pt-pl-by.sas:t-ae-pt-pl-by-onset-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by Preferred Term by Onset of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Nervous system disorders/Sedation

Onset of PPD = 3rd trimester

	Placebo (N=62)	Zuranolone (N=67)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	1 (1.6)	5 (7.5)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		4.63
95% CI for the RR		(0.556, 38.511)
p-value for RR		0.1565
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		4.92
95% CI for the OR		(0.558, 43.341)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.06
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.012, 0.129)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.

NOTE 2: PTs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-pt-pl-by.sas:t-ae-pt-pl-by-onset-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by Preferred Term by Onset of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Nervous system disorders/Sedation

Onset of PPD = Postpartum

	Placebo (N=109)	Zuranolone (N=109)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	0	10 (9.2)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		21.00
95% CI for the RR		(1.246, 353.973)
p-value for RR		0.0346
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		23.11
95% CI for the OR		(1.337, 399.527)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.09
95% CI for the ARR		(0.035, 0.147)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: PTs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-pt-pl-by.sas:t-ae-pt-pl-by-onset-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by Preferred Term by Onset of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Gastrointestinal disorders/Diarrhoea

Onset of PPD = 3rd trimester

	Placebo (N=62)	Zuranolone (N=67)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	1 (1.6)	4 (6.0)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		3.70
95% CI for the RR		(0.425, 32.222)
p-value for RR		0.2359
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		3.87
95% CI for the OR		(0.421, 35.639)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.04
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.021, 0.108)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: PTs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-pt-pl-by.sas:t-ae-pt-pl-by-onset-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by Preferred Term by Onset of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Gastrointestinal disorders/Diarrhoea

Onset of PPD = Postpartum

	Placebo (N=109)	Zuranolone (N=109)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	3 (2.8)	7 (6.4)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		2.33
95% CI for the RR		(0.619, 8.789)
p-value for RR		0.2105
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		2.42
95% CI for the OR		(0.610, 9.634)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.04
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.019, 0.092)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: PTs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-pt-pl-by.sas:t-ae-pt-pl-by-onset-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by Preferred Term by Onset of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Gastrointestinal disorders/Nausea

Onset of PPD = 3rd trimester

	Placebo (N=62)	Zuranolone (N=67)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	2 (3.2)	2 (3.0)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.93
95% CI for the RR		(0.134, 6.371)
p-value for RR		0.9372
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.92
95% CI for the OR		(0.126, 6.760)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.00
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.062, 0.058)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: PTs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-pt-pl-by.sas:t-ae-pt-pl-by-onset-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by Preferred Term by Onset of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Gastrointestinal disorders/Nausea

Onset of PPD = Postpartum

	Placebo (N=109)	Zuranolone (N=109)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	10 (9.2)	6 (5.5)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.60
95% CI for the RR		(0.226, 1.593)
p-value for RR		0.3053
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.58
95% CI for the OR		(0.202, 1.646)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.04
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.106, 0.032)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.

NOTE 2: PTs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-pt-pl-by.sas:t-ae-pt-pl-by-onset-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

3.1.3.2 .2 .7 PPD in der Familie

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by Preferred Term by Family History of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Nervous system disorders/Somnolence

Family History of PPD = Yes

	Placebo (N=26)	Zuranolone (N=31)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	2 (7.7)	4 (12.9)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.68
95% CI for the RR		(0.333, 8.437)
p-value for RR		0.5303
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.78
95% CI for the OR		(0.299, 10.587)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.05
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.104, 0.208)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.

NOTE 2: PTs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-pt-pl-by.sas:t-ae-pt-pl-by-fhist-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by Preferred Term by Family History of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

Page: 2 of 12

Nervous system disorders/Somnolence

Family History of PPD = No/Unknown

	Placebo (N=145)	Zuranolone (N=145)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	11 (7.6)	34 (23.4)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		3.09
95% CI for the RR		(1.630, 5.860)
p-value for RR		0.0005
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		3.73
95% CI for the OR		(1.807, 7.704)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.16
95% CI for the ARR		(0.077, 0.240)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.

NOTE 2: PTs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-pt-pl-by.sas:t-ae-pt-pl-by-fhist-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by Preferred Term by Family History of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

Page: 3 of 12

Nervous system disorders/Dizziness

Family History of PPD = Yes

	Placebo (N=26)	Zuranolone (N=31)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	2 (7.7)	5 (16.1)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		2.10
95% CI for the RR		(0.443, 9.926)
p-value for RR		0.3506
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		2.31
95% CI for the OR		(0.409, 13.032)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.08
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.081, 0.249)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.

NOTE 2: PTs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-pt-pl-by.sas:t-ae-pt-pl-by-fhist-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by Preferred Term by Family History of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Nervous system disorders/Dizziness

Family History of PPD = No/Unknown

	Placebo (N=145)	Zuranolone (N=145)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	12 (8.3)	14 (9.7)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.17
95% CI for the RR		(0.559, 2.435)
p-value for RR		0.6814
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.18
95% CI for the OR		(0.528, 2.657)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.01
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.052, 0.080)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.

NOTE 2: PTs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-pt-pl-by.sas:t-ae-pt-pl-by-fhist-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by Preferred Term by Family History of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Nervous system disorders/Headache

Family History of PPD = Yes

	Placebo (N=26)	Zuranolone (N=31)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	1 (3.8)	1 (3.2)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.84
95% CI for the RR		(0.055, 12.762)
p-value for RR		0.8992
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.83
95% CI for the OR		(0.050, 14.011)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.01
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.103, 0.090)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.

NOTE 2: PTs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-pt-pl-by.sas:t-ae-pt-pl-by-fhist-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by Preferred Term by Family History of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Nervous system disorders/Headache

Family History of PPD = No/Unknown

	Placebo (N=145)	Zuranolone (N=145)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	21 (14.5)	15 (10.3)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.71
95% CI for the RR		(0.384, 1.330)
p-value for RR		0.2885
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.68
95% CI for the OR		(0.336, 1.381)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.04
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.117, 0.034)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.

NOTE 2: PTs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-pt-pl-by.sas:t-ae-pt-pl-by-fhist-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by Preferred Term by Family History of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Nervous system disorders/Sedation

Family History of PPD = Yes

	Placebo (N=26)	Zuranolone (N=31)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	0	5 (16.1)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		9.28
95% CI for the RR		(0.537, 160.355)
p-value for RR		0.1254
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		11.00
95% CI for the OR		(0.579, 209.056)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.15
95% CI for the ARR		(0.013, 0.294)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.

NOTE 2: PTs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-pt-pl-by.sas:t-ae-pt-pl-by-fhist-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by Preferred Term by Family History of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

Page: 8 of 12

Nervous system disorders/Sedation

Family History of PPD = No/Unknown

	Placebo (N=145)	Zuranolone (N=145)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	1 (0.7)	10 (6.9)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		10.00
95% CI for the RR		(1.297, 77.114)
p-value for RR		0.0272
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		10.67
95% CI for the OR		(1.347, 84.446)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.06
95% CI for the ARR		(0.019, 0.105)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: PTs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-pt-pl-by.sas:t-ae-pt-pl-by-fhist-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by Preferred Term by Family History of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

Page: 9 of 12

Gastrointestinal disorders/Diarrhoea

Family History of PPD = Yes

	Placebo (N=26)	Zuranolone (N=31)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	0	2 (6.5)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		4.22
95% CI for the RR		(0.212, 84.133)
p-value for RR		0.3458
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		4.49
95% CI for the OR		(0.206, 97.860)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.06
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.046, 0.166)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: PTs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-pt-pl-by.sas:t-ae-pt-pl-by-fhist-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by Preferred Term by Family History of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Gastrointestinal disorders/Diarrhoea

Family History of PPD = No/Unknown

	Placebo (N=145)	Zuranolone (N=145)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	4 (2.8)	9 (6.2)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		2.25
95% CI for the RR		(0.709, 7.142)
p-value for RR		0.1688
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		2.33
95% CI for the OR		(0.702, 7.754)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.03
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.013, 0.082)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.

NOTE 2: PTs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-pt-pl-by.sas:t-ae-pt-pl-by-fhist-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by Preferred Term by Family History of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Gastrointestinal disorders/Nausea

Family History of PPD = Yes

	Placebo (N=26)	Zuranolone (N=31)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	0	1 (3.2)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		2.53
95% CI for the RR		(0.107, 59.625)
p-value for RR		0.5645
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		2.61
95% CI for the OR		(0.102, 66.732)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.03
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.061, 0.118)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.

NOTE 2: PTs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-pt-pl-by.sas:t-ae-pt-pl-by-fhist-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by Preferred Term by Family History of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Gastrointestinal disorders/Nausea

Family History of PPD = No/Unknown

	Placebo (N=145)	Zuranolone (N=145)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	12 (8.3)	7 (4.8)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.58
95% CI for the RR		(0.236, 1.439)
p-value for RR		0.2422
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.56
95% CI for the OR		(0.215, 1.471)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.03
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.091, 0.022)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.

NOTE 2: PTs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-pt-pl-by.sas:t-ae-pt-pl-by-fhist-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

3.1.3.2 .2 .8 PPD in der Anamnese

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by Preferred Term by History of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

Page: 1 of 12

Nervous system disorders/Somnolence

History of PPD = 1st Episode

	Placebo (N=144)	Zuranolone (N=149)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	11 (7.6)	31 (20.8)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		2.72
95% CI for the RR		(1.424, 5.210)
p-value for RR		0.0025
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		3.18
95% CI for the OR		(1.529, 6.599)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.13
95% CI for the ARR		(0.053, 0.210)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.

NOTE 2: PTs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-pt-pl-by.sas:t-ae-pt-pl-by-hist-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by Preferred Term by History of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Nervous system disorders/Somnolence

History of PPD = Recurrent Episode

	Placebo (N=27)	Zuranolone (N=27)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	2 (7.4)	7 (25.9)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		3.50
95% CI for the RR		(0.798, 15.347)
p-value for RR		0.0967
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		4.38
95% CI for the OR		(0.817, 23.424)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.19
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.007, 0.378)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.

NOTE 2: PTs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-pt-pl-by.sas:t-ae-pt-pl-by-hist-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by Preferred Term by History of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

Page: 3 of 12

Nervous system disorders/Dizziness

History of PPD = 1st Episode

	Placebo (N=144)	Zuranolone (N=149)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	12 (8.3)	15 (10.1)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.21
95% CI for the RR		(0.586, 2.491)
p-value for RR		0.6087
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.23
95% CI for the OR		(0.555, 2.730)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.02
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.049, 0.083)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.

NOTE 2: PTs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-pt-pl-by.sas:t-ae-pt-pl-by-hist-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by Preferred Term by History of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Nervous system disorders/Dizziness

History of PPD = Recurrent Episode

	Placebo (N=27)	Zuranolone (N=27)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	2 (7.4)	4 (14.8)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		2.00
95% CI for the RR		(0.399, 10.019)
p-value for RR		0.3992
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		2.17
95% CI for the OR		(0.363, 13.012)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.07
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.092, 0.241)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.

NOTE 2: PTs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-pt-pl-by.sas:t-ae-pt-pl-by-hist-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by Preferred Term by History of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

Page: 5 of 12

Nervous system disorders/Headache

History of PPD = 1st Episode

	Placebo (N=144)	Zuranolone (N=149)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	18 (12.5)	12 (8.1)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.64
95% CI for the RR		(0.322, 1.289)
p-value for RR		0.2142
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.61
95% CI for the OR		(0.284, 1.324)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.04
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.114, 0.025)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.

NOTE 2: PTs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-pt-pl-by.sas:t-ae-pt-pl-by-hist-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by Preferred Term by History of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Nervous system disorders/Headache

History of PPD = Recurrent Episode

	Placebo (N=27)	Zuranolone (N=27)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	4 (14.8)	4 (14.8)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.00
95% CI for the RR		(0.278, 3.594)
p-value for RR		1.0000
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.00
95% CI for the OR		(0.223, 4.489)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.00
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.190, 0.190)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.

NOTE 2: PTs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-pt-pl-by.sas:t-ae-pt-pl-by-hist-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by Preferred Term by History of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Nervous system disorders/Sedation

History of PPD = 1st Episode

	Placebo (N=144)	Zuranolone (N=149)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	1 (0.7)	11 (7.4)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		10.63
95% CI for the RR		(1.390, 81.290)
p-value for RR		0.0228
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		11.40
95% CI for the OR		(1.452, 89.471)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.07
95% CI for the ARR		(0.023, 0.111)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.

NOTE 2: PTs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-pt-pl-by.sas:t-ae-pt-pl-by-hist-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by Preferred Term by History of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

Page: 8 of 12

Nervous system disorders/Sedation

History of PPD = Recurrent Episode

	Placebo (N=27)	Zuranolone (N=27)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	0	4 (14.8)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		9.00
95% CI for the RR		(0.508, 159.433)
p-value for RR		0.1341
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		10.53
95% CI for the OR		(0.539, 205.939)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.14
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.002, 0.287)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.

NOTE 2: PTs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-pt-pl-by.sas:t-ae-pt-pl-by-hist-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by Preferred Term by History of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Gastrointestinal disorders/Diarrhoea

History of PPD = 1st Episode

	Placebo (N=144)	Zuranolone (N=149)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	4 (2.8)	9 (6.0)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		2.17
95% CI for the RR		(0.685, 6.904)
p-value for RR		0.1876
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		2.25
95% CI for the OR		(0.677, 7.477)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.03
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.014, 0.079)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.

NOTE 2: PTs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-pt-pl-by.sas:t-ae-pt-pl-by-hist-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by Preferred Term by History of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Gastrointestinal disorders/Diarrhoea

History of PPD = Recurrent Episode

	Placebo (N=27)	Zuranolone (N=27)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	0	2 (7.4)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		5.00
95% CI for the RR		(0.251, 99.512)
p-value for RR		0.2916
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		5.39
95% CI for the OR		(0.247, 117.772)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.07
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.045, 0.188)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.

NOTE 2: PTs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-pt-pl-by.sas:t-ae-pt-pl-by-hist-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by Preferred Term by History of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Gastrointestinal disorders/Nausea

History of PPD = 1st Episode

	Placebo (N=144)	Zuranolone (N=149)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	9 (6.3)	7 (4.7)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.75
95% CI for the RR		(0.288, 1.965)
p-value for RR		0.5604
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.74
95% CI for the OR		(0.268, 2.041)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.02
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.068, 0.037)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.

NOTE 2: PTs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-pt-pl-by.sas:t-ae-pt-pl-by-hist-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by Preferred Term by History of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Gastrointestinal disorders/Nausea

History of PPD = Recurrent Episode

	Placebo (N=27)	Zuranolone (N=27)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	3 (11.1)	1 (3.7)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.33
95% CI for the RR		(0.037, 3.007)
p-value for RR		0.3276
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.31
95% CI for the OR		(0.030, 3.163)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.07
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.212, 0.064)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.

NOTE 2: PTs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-pt-pl-by.sas:t-ae-pt-pl-by-hist-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

3.1.3.2 .2 .9 Depression mit Angst

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by Preferred Term by Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score): Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Nervous system disorders/Somnolence

Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score) = <20

	Placebo (N=29)	Zuranolone (N=34)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	1 (3.4)	7 (20.6)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		5.97
95% CI for the RR		(0.780, 45.728)
p-value for RR		0.0854
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		7.26
95% CI for the OR		(0.836, 63.006)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.17
95% CI for the ARR		(0.020, 0.323)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.

NOTE 2: PTs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-pt-pl-by.sas:t-ae-pt-pl-by-hama-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by Preferred Term by Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score): Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Nervous system disorders/Somnolence

Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score) = >=20

	Placebo (N=142)	Zuranolone (N=142)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	12 (8.5)	31 (21.8)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		2.58
95% CI for the RR		(1.384, 4.824)
p-value for RR		0.0029
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		3.03
95% CI for the OR		(1.483, 6.172)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.13
95% CI for the ARR		(0.052, 0.216)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: PTs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-pt-pl-by.sas:t-ae-pt-pl-by-hama-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by Preferred Term by Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score): Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

Page: 3 of 12

Nervous system disorders/Dizziness

Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score) = <20

	Placebo (N=29)	Zuranolone (N=34)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	1 (3.4)	3 (8.8)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		2.56
95% CI for the RR		(0.281, 23.285)
p-value for RR		0.4043
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		2.71
95% CI for the OR		(0.266, 27.577)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.05
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.062, 0.170)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: PTs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-pt-pl-by.sas:t-ae-pt-pl-by-hama-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by Preferred Term by Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score): Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Nervous system disorders/Dizziness

Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score) = >=20

	Placebo (N=142)	Zuranolone (N=142)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	13 (9.2)	16 (11.3)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.23
95% CI for the RR		(0.615, 2.463)
p-value for RR		0.5575
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.26
95% CI for the OR		(0.582, 2.727)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.02
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.049, 0.092)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: PTs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-pt-pl-by.sas:t-ae-pt-pl-by-hama-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by Preferred Term by Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score): Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Nervous system disorders/Headache

Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score) = <20

	Placebo (N=29)	Zuranolone (N=34)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	2 (6.9)	0
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.17
95% CI for the RR		(0.009, 3.433)
p-value for RR		0.2488
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.16
95% CI for the OR		(0.007, 3.460)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.07
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.175, 0.037)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: PTs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-pt-pl-by.sas:t-ae-pt-pl-by-hama-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by Preferred Term by Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score): Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Nervous system disorders/Headache

Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score) = >=20

	Placebo (N=142)	Zuranolone (N=142)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	20 (14.1)	16 (11.3)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.80
95% CI for the RR		(0.433, 1.480)
p-value for RR		0.4769
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.77
95% CI for the OR		(0.384, 1.564)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.03
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.105, 0.049)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: PTs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-pt-pl-by.sas:t-ae-pt-pl-by-hama-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by Preferred Term by Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score): Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Nervous system disorders/Sedation

Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score) = <20

	Placebo (N=29)	Zuranolone (N=34)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	0	2 (5.9)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		4.29
95% CI for the RR		(0.214, 85.819)
p-value for RR		0.3412
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		4.54
95% CI for the OR		(0.209, 98.454)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.05
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.042, 0.152)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: PTs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-pt-pl-by.sas:t-ae-pt-pl-by-hama-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by Preferred Term by Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score): Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Nervous system disorders/Sedation

Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score) = >=20

	Placebo (N=142)	Zuranolone (N=142)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	1 (0.7)	13 (9.2)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		13.00
95% CI for the RR		(1.723, 98.058)
p-value for RR		0.0128
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		14.21
95% CI for the OR		(1.833, 110.147)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.08
95% CI for the ARR		(0.035, 0.134)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: PTs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-pt-pl-by.sas:t-ae-pt-pl-by-hama-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by Preferred Term by Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score): Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Gastrointestinal disorders/Diarrhoea

Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score) = <20

	Placebo (N=29)	Zuranolone (N=34)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	0	3 (8.8)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		6.00
95% CI for the RR		(0.323, 111.558)
p-value for RR		0.2295
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		6.56
95% CI for the OR		(0.325, 132.390)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.08
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.026, 0.193)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: PTs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-pt-pl-by.sas:t-ae-pt-pl-by-hama-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by Preferred Term by Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score): Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Gastrointestinal disorders/Diarrhoea

Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score) = >=20

	Placebo (N=142)	Zuranolone (N=142)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	4 (2.8)	8 (5.6)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		2.00
95% CI for the RR		(0.616, 6.492)
p-value for RR		0.2486
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		2.06
95% CI for the OR		(0.606, 7.001)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.03
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.019, 0.075)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: PTs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-pt-pl-by.sas:t-ae-pt-pl-by-hama-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by Preferred Term by Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score): Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Gastrointestinal disorders/Nausea

Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score) = <20

	Placebo (N=29)	Zuranolone (N=34)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	2 (6.9)	0
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.17
95% CI for the RR		(0.009, 3.433)
p-value for RR		0.2488
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.16
95% CI for the OR		(0.007, 3.460)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.07
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.175, 0.037)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: PTs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-pt-pl-by.sas:t-ae-pt-pl-by-hama-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by Preferred Term by Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score): Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Gastrointestinal disorders/Nausea

Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score) = >=20

	Placebo (N=142)	Zuranolone (N=142)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	10 (7.0)	8 (5.6)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.80
95% CI for the RR		(0.325, 1.968)
p-value for RR		0.6271
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.79
95% CI for the OR		(0.302, 2.059)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.01
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.071, 0.043)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.

NOTE 2: PTs are consistent with the main analysis table and are ordered by decreasing frequency in the Zuranolone group.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-pt-pl-by.sas:t-ae-pt-pl-by-hama-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

3.2 Schwere UE

3.2.1 Gesamtraten

3.2.1.1 ITT-Population

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by Grade of Severity: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety population

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Grade 3/4/5

	Placebo (N=171)	Zuranolone (N=176)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	4 (2.3)	6 (3.4)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.46
95% CI for the RR		(0.419, 5.074)
p-value for RR		0.5540
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.47
95% CI for the OR		(0.408, 5.316)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.01
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.024, 0.046)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: AE severity grade is derived based on the AE severity collected: Mild is classified as Grade 1, Moderate as Grade 2, and Severe as Grade 3 or higher.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-gr-pl-ovr.sas:t-ae-gr-pl-ovr-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

3.2.1.2 Subgruppen

3.2.1.2 .1 Interaktionstest

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by Grade of Severity: Treatment by Subgroup Interaction: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety population

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Grade >=3

Subgroup Subgroup Category	Placebo (N=171)	Zuranolone (N=176)	p-value for Treatment by Subgroup Interaction Test
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n(%)	4 (2.3)	6 (3.4)	
Age Group (years)			
18 - 24, n / N (%)	1/37 (2.7)	2/36 (5.6)	NA
25 - 45, n / N (%)	3/134 (2.2)	4/140 (2.9)	
Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score Category, by median of baseline HAMD-17 total score			
<28, n / N (%)	1/53 (1.9)	1/64 (1.6)	NA
>=28, n / N (%)	3/118 (2.5)	5/112 (4.5)	
Race Group (Black or African American, White)			
Black or African American, n / N (%)	2/50 (4.0)	4/56 (7.1)	NA
White, n / N (%)	2/108 (1.9)	2/113 (1.8)	
Antidepressant Use at Baseline			
Yes, n / N (%)	3/28 (10.7)	2/31 (6.5)	NA
No, n / N (%)	1/143 (0.7)	4/145 (2.8)	

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: If there is no event for at least one category in treatment*subgroup combination, p-value is based on relative risk normal approximation after adding 0.5 to all counts of each treatment*subgroup combination. Otherwise, p-value is based on the generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, study, treatment, subgroup, and subgroup-by-treatment interaction with "Log" link function. NA indicates criteria not met for subgroup/interaction analysis.
NOTE 3: n / N (%) = number of subjects with the AE specified in the subgroup / number of subjects in the subgroup and (n / N *100%).
(a), (b), and (c) represent p-values from interaction tests comparing BMI groups: <=24.9 vs 25-29.9, <=24.9 vs >=30, and 25-29.9 vs >=30 respectively.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-gr-pl-int.sas:t-ae-gr-pl-int-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by Grade of Severity: Treatment by Subgroup Interaction: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety population

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Grade >=3

Subgroup Subgroup Category	Placebo (N=171)	Zuranolone (N=176)	p-value for Treatment by Subgroup Interaction Test
BMI (kg/m^2}) Group 2			
<=24.9, n / N (%)	1/42 (2.4)	1/34 (2.9)	NA(a)
25-29.9, n / N (%)	1/53 (1.9)	1/46 (2.2)	NA(b)
>=30, n / N (%)	2/76 (2.6)	4/95 (4.2)	NA(c)
Onset of PPD			
3rd Trimester, n / N (%)	1/62 (1.6)	0/67	NA
Postpartum, n / N (%)	3/109 (2.8)	6/109 (5.5)	
Family History of PPD			
Yes, n / N (%)	0/26	0/31	NA
No/Unknown, n / N (%)	4/145 (2.8)	6/145 (4.1)	
History of PPD			
1st Episode, n / N (%)	4/144 (2.8)	5/149 (3.4)	NA
Recurrent Episode, n / N (%)	0/27	1/27 (3.7)	
Depression with Elevated Anxiety , by Baseline HAMA Total Score			
<20, n / N (%)	0/29	0/34	NA
>=20, n / N (%)	4/142 (2.8)	6/142 (4.2)	

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: If there is no event for at least one category in treatment*subgroup combination, p-value is based on relative risk normal approximation after adding 0.5 to all counts of each treatment*subgroup combination. Otherwise, p-value is based on the generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, study, treatment, subgroup, and subgroup-by-treatment interaction with "Log" link function. NA indicates criteria not met for subgroup/interaction analysis.
NOTE 3: n / N (%) = number of subjects with the AE specified in the subgroup / number of subjects in the subgroup and (n / N *100%).

(a), (b), and (c) represent p-values from interaction tests comparing BMI groups: <=24.9 vs 25-29.9, <=24.9 vs >=30, and 25-29.9 vs >=30 respectively.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-gr-pl-int.sas:t-ae-gr-pl-int-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

3.2.1.2 .2 Subgruppenanalysen

3.2.1.2 .2 .1 Alter

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by Grade of Severity by Age Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

Page: 3 of 6

Age Group (years) = 18-24

Grade 3/4/5

	Placebo (N=37)	**Zuranolone (N=36)**
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	1 (2.7)	2 (5.6)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		2.06
95% CI for the RR		(0.195, 21.688)
p-value for RR		0.5489
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		2.12
95% CI for the OR		(0.184, 24.437)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.03
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.063, 0.120)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.

NOTE 2: AE severity grade is derived based on the AE severity collected: Mild is classified as Grade 1, Moderate as Grade 2, and Severe as Grade 3 or higher.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-gr-pl-by.sas:t-ae-gr-pl-by-age-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by Grade of Severity by Age Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

Page: 6 of 6

Age Group (years) = 25-45

Grade 3/4/5

	Placebo (N=134)	Zuranolone (N=140)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	3 (2.2)	4 (2.9)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.28
95% CI for the RR		(0.291, 5.596)
p-value for RR		0.7464
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.28
95% CI for the OR		(0.282, 5.849)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.01
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.031, 0.043)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.

NOTE 2: AE severity grade is derived based on the AE severity collected: Mild is classified as Grade 1, Moderate as Grade 2, and Severe as Grade 3 or higher.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-gr-pl-by.sas:t-ae-gr-pl-by-age-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

3.2.1.2 .2 .2 Schwere der Erkrankung

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by Grade of Severity by Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score Category < 28 (Median of Baseline HAM-D Total Score)

Grade 3/4/5

	Placebo (N=53)	Zuranolone (N=64)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	1 (1.9)	1 (1.6)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.83
95% CI for the RR		(0.053, 12.926)
p-value for RR		0.8930
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.83
95% CI for the OR		(0.050, 13.520)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.00
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.051, 0.044)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.

NOTE 2: AE severity grade is derived based on the AE severity collected: Mild is classified as Grade 1, Moderate as Grade 2, and Severe as Grade 3 or higher.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-gr-pl-by.sas:t-ae-gr-pl-by-hamd-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by Grade of Severity by Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score Category >= 28 (Median of Baseline HAM-D Total Score)

Grade 3/4/5

	Placebo (N=118)	Zuranolone (N=112)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	3 (2.5)	5 (4.5)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.76
95% CI for the RR		(0.430, 7.177)
p-value for RR		0.4331
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.79
95% CI for the OR		(0.418, 7.677)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.02
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.028, 0.067)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.

NOTE 2: AE severity grade is derived based on the AE severity collected: Mild is classified as Grade 1, Moderate as Grade 2, and Severe as Grade 3 or higher.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-gr-pl-by.sas:t-ae-gr-pl-by-hamd-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

3.2.1.2 .2 .3 Abstammung

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by Grade of Severity by Race Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

Page: 3 of 6

Race Group = Black or African American

Grade 3/4/5

	Placebo (N=50)	Zuranolone (N=56)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	2 (4.0)	4 (7.1)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.79
95% CI for the RR		(0.342, 9.335)
p-value for RR		0.4920
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.85
95% CI for the OR		(0.323, 10.541)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.03
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.055, 0.118)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.

NOTE 2: AE severity grade is derived based on the AE severity collected: Mild is classified as Grade 1, Moderate as Grade 2, and Severe as Grade 3 or higher.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-gr-pl-by.sas:t-ae-gr-pl-by-race-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by Grade of Severity by Race Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

Page: 6 of 6

Race Group = White

Grade 3/4/5

	Placebo (N=108)	Zuranolone (N=113)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	2 (1.9)	2 (1.8)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.96
95% CI for the RR		(0.137, 6.665)
p-value for RR		0.9636
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.95
95% CI for the OR		(0.132, 6.902)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.00
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.036, 0.034)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.

NOTE 2: AE severity grade is derived based on the AE severity collected: Mild is classified as Grade 1, Moderate as Grade 2, and Severe as Grade 3 or higher.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-gr-pl-by.sas:t-ae-gr-pl-by-race-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

3.2.1.2 .2 .4 Antidepressiva-Nutzung

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by Grade of Severity by Baseline Antidepressant Use: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

Page: 3 of 6

Antidepressant Use at Baseline = Yes

Grade 3/4/5

	Placebo (N=28)	Zuranolone (N=31)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	3 (10.7)	2 (6.5)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.60
95% CI for the RR		(0.108, 3.345)
p-value for RR		0.5620
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.57
95% CI for the OR		(0.089, 3.719)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.04
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.186, 0.101)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.

NOTE 2: AE severity grade is derived based on the AE severity collected: Mild is classified as Grade 1, Moderate as Grade 2, and Severe as Grade 3 or higher.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-gr-pl-by.sas:t-ae-gr-pl-by-adt-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by Grade of Severity by Baseline Antidepressant Use: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

Page: 6 of 6

Antidepressant Use at Baseline = No

Grade 3/4/5

	Placebo (N=143)	Zuranolone (N=145)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	1 (0.7)	4 (2.8)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		3.94
95% CI for the RR		(0.446, 34.866)
p-value for RR		0.2171
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		4.03
95% CI for the OR		(0.445, 36.489)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.02
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.009, 0.051)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.

NOTE 2: AE severity grade is derived based on the AE severity collected: Mild is classified as Grade 1, Moderate as Grade 2, and Severe as Grade 3 or higher.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-gr-pl-by.sas:t-ae-gr-pl-by-adt-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

3.2.1.2 .2 .5 BMI

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by Grade of Severity by Baseline BMI (kg/m^2) Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

Page: 3 of 9

BMI (kg/m^2) Group 2 = <=24.9

Grade 3/4/5

	Placebo (N=42)	**Zuranolone (N=34)**
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	1 (2.4)	1 (2.9)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.24
95% CI for the RR		(0.080, 19.029)
p-value for RR		0.8796
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.24
95% CI for the OR		(0.075, 20.625)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.01
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.068, 0.079)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.

NOTE 2: AE severity grade is derived based on the AE severity collected: Mild is classified as Grade 1, Moderate as Grade 2, and Severe as Grade 3 or higher.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-gr-pl-by.sas:t-ae-gr-pl-by-bmi-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by Grade of Severity by Baseline BMI (kg/m^2) Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

Page: 6 of 9

BMI (kg/m^2) Group 2 = 25-29.9

Grade 3/4/5

	Placebo (N=53)	Zuranolone (N=46)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	1 (1.9)	1 (2.2)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.15
95% CI for the RR		(0.074, 17.907)
p-value for RR		0.9194
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.16
95% CI for the OR		(0.070, 19.010)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.00
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.053, 0.059)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.

NOTE 2: AE severity grade is derived based on the AE severity collected: Mild is classified as Grade 1, Moderate as Grade 2, and Severe as Grade 3 or higher.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-gr-pl-by.sas:t-ae-gr-pl-by-bmi-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by Grade of Severity by Baseline BMI (kg/m^2) Group: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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BMI (kg/m^2) Group 2 = >=30

Grade 3/4/5

	Placebo (N=76)	Zuranolone (N=95)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	2 (2.6)	4 (4.2)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.60
95% CI for the RR		(0.301, 8.503)
p-value for RR		0.5813
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.63
95% CI for the OR		(0.290, 9.127)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.02
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.038, 0.070)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.

NOTE 2: AE severity grade is derived based on the AE severity collected: Mild is classified as Grade 1, Moderate as Grade 2, and Severe as Grade 3 or higher.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-gr-pl-by.sas:t-ae-gr-pl-by-bmi-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

3.2.1.2 .2 .6 Beginn der PPD

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by Grade of Severity by Onset of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

Page: 3 of 6

Onset of PPD = 3rd trimester

Grade 3/4/5

	Placebo (N=62)	Zuranolone (N=67)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	1 (1.6)	0
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.31
95% CI for the RR		(0.013, 7.443)
p-value for RR		0.4693
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.30
95% CI for the OR		(0.012, 7.595)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.02
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.059, 0.026)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.

NOTE 2: AE severity grade is derived based on the AE severity collected: Mild is classified as Grade 1, Moderate as Grade 2, and Severe as Grade 3 or higher.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-gr-pl-by.sas:t-ae-gr-pl-by-onset-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by Grade of Severity by Onset of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

Page: 6 of 6

Onset of PPD = Postpartum

Grade 3/4/5

	Placebo (N=109)	Zuranolone (N=109)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	3 (2.8)	6 (5.5)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		2.00
95% CI for the RR		(0.513, 7.794)
p-value for RR		0.3179
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		2.06
95% CI for the OR		(0.501, 8.449)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.03
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.025, 0.080)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.

NOTE 2: AE severity grade is derived based on the AE severity collected: Mild is classified as Grade 1, Moderate as Grade 2, and Severe as Grade 3 or higher.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-gr-pl-by.sas:t-ae-gr-pl-by-onset-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

3.2.1.2 .2 .7 PPD in der Familie

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by Grade of Severity by Family History of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

Page: 5 of 5

Family History of PPD = No/Unknown

Grade 3/4/5

	Placebo (N=145)	Zuranolone (N=145)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	4 (2.8)	6 (4.1)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.50
95% CI for the RR		(0.432, 5.204)
p-value for RR		0.5229
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.52
95% CI for the OR		(0.420, 5.509)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.01
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.028, 0.056)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.

NOTE 2: AE severity grade is derived based on the AE severity collected: Mild is classified as Grade 1, Moderate as Grade 2, and Severe as Grade 3 or higher.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-gr-pl-by.sas:t-ae-gr-pl-by-fhist-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

3.2.1.2 .2 .8 PPD in der Anamnese

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by Grade of Severity by History of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

Page: 3 of 6

History of PPD = 1st Episode

Grade 3/4/5

	Placebo (N=144)	Zuranolone (N=149)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	4 (2.8)	5 (3.4)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.21
95% CI for the RR		(0.331, 4.409)
p-value for RR		0.7748
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.22
95% CI for the OR		(0.320, 4.619)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.01
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.034, 0.045)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.

NOTE 2: AE severity grade is derived based on the AE severity collected: Mild is classified as Grade 1, Moderate as Grade 2, and Severe as Grade 3 or higher.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-gr-pl-by.sas:t-ae-gr-pl-by-hist-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by Grade of Severity by History of PPD: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

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History of PPD = Recurrent Episode

Grade 3/4/5

	Placebo (N=27)	Zuranolone (N=27)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	0	1 (3.7)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		3.00
95% CI for the RR		(0.128, 70.532)
p-value for RR		0.4953
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		3.11
95% CI for the OR		(0.121, 79.872)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.04
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.061, 0.132)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.

NOTE 2: AE severity grade is derived based on the AE severity collected: Mild is classified as Grade 1, Moderate as Grade 2, and Severe as Grade 3 or higher.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-gr-pl-by.sas:t-ae-gr-pl-by-hist-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

3.2.1.2 .2 .9 Depression mit Angst

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by Grade of Severity by Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score): Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

Page: 5 of 5

Depression with Elevated Anxiety (by Baseline HAMA Total Score) = >=20
Grade 3/4/5

	Placebo (N=142)	Zuranolone (N=142)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	4 (2.8)	6 (4.2)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.50
95% CI for the RR		(0.433, 5.202)
p-value for RR		0.5228
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.52
95% CI for the OR		(0.420, 5.513)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.01
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.029, 0.057)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: AE severity grade is derived based on the AE severity collected: Mild is classified as Grade 1, Moderate as Grade 2, and Severe as Grade 3 or higher.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-gr-pl-by.sas:t-ae-gr-pl-by-hama-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

3.2.2 nach SOC

3.2.2.1 ITT-Population

Number of Subjects with Grade >=3 Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by System Organ Class: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety population

Page: 1 of 1

No data to report

	Placebo (N=171)	Zuranolone (N=176)
Criteria are not met for subgroup analysis		

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: AE severity grade is derived based on the AE severity collected: Mild is classified as Grade 1, Moderate as Grade 2, and Severe as Grade 3 or higher.
NOTE 3: Includes system organ class >=5% in any arm OR number of subjects with AE by SOC with at least 10 subjects with the respective AE and >=1% in any arm. SOC is presented in decreasing frequency of Zuranolone column.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-gr3-soc-pl-ovr.sas:t-ae-gr3-soc-pl-ovr-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

3.2.2.2 Subgruppen

3.2.2.2 .1 Interaktionstest

Number of Subjects with Grade >=3 Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by System Organ Class: Treatment by Subgroup Interaction: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety population

Page: 1 of 1

THERE ARE NO SUBJECTS THAT MEET THIS CRITERIA.

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: If there is no event for at least one category in treatment*subgroup combination, p-value is based on relative risk normal approximation after adding 0.5 to all counts of each treatment*subgroup combination. Otherwise, p-value is based on the generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, study, treatment, subgroup, and subgroup-by-treatment interaction with "Log" link function. NA indicates criteria not met for subgroup/interaction analysis.
NOTE 3: n / N (%) = number of subjects with the AE specified in the subgroup / number of subjects in the subgroup and (n / N *100%).
NOTE 4: Includes system organ class >=5% in any arm OR number of subjects with AE by SOC with at least 10 subjects with the respective AE and >=1% in any arm. SOC is presented in decreasing frequency of Zuranolone column.
(a), (b), and (c) represent p-values from interaction tests comparing BMI groups: <=24.9 vs 25-29.9, <=24.9 vs >=30, and 25-29.9 vs >=30 respectively.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-gr3-soc-pl-int.sas:t-ae-gr3-soc-pl-int-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

3.2.2.2 .2 Subgruppenanalysen

Nicht zutreffend.

3.2.3 nach PT

3.2.3.1 ITT-Population

Number of Subjects with Grade >=3 Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by Preferred Term: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety population

Page: 1 of 1

No data to report

	Placebo (N=171)	Zuranolone (N=176)
Criteria are not met for subgroup analysis		

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: AE severity grade is derived based on the AE severity collected: Mild is classified as Grade 1, Moderate as Grade 2, and Severe as Grade 3 or higher.
NOTE 3: Includes preferred term >=5% in any arm OR number of subjects with AE by PT with at least 10 subjects with the respective AE and >=1% in any arm. PT is presented in decreasing frequency of Zuranolone column.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-gr3-pt-pl-ovr.sas:t-ae-gr3-pt-pl-ovr-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

3.2.3.2 Subgruppen

3.2.3.2 .1 Interaktionstest

Number of Subjects with Grade >=3 Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by Preferred Term: Treatment by Subgroup Interaction: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety population

Page: 1 of 1

THERE ARE NO SUBJECTS THAT MEET THIS CRITERIA.

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: If there is no event for at least one category in treatment*subgroup combination, p-value is based on relative risk normal approximation after adding 0.5 to all counts of each treatment*subgroup combination. Otherwise, p-value is based on the generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, study, treatment, subgroup, and subgroup-by-treatment interaction with "Log" link function. NA indicates criteria not met for subgroup/interaction analysis.
NOTE 3: n / N (%) = number of subjects with the AE specified in the subgroup / number of subjects in the subgroup and (n / N *100%).
NOTE 4: Includes PT >=5% in any arm OR number of subjects with AE by PT with at least 10 subjects with the respective AE and >=1% in any arm.
(a), (b), and (c) represent p-values from interaction tests comparing BMI groups: <=24.9 vs 25-29.9, <=24.9 vs >=30, and 25-29.9 vs >=30 respectively.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-gr3-pt-pl-int.sas:t-ae-gr3-pt-pl-int-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

3.2.3.2 .2 Subgruppenanalysen

Nicht zutreffend.

3.3 SUE

3.3.1 Gesamtraten

3.3.1.1 ITT-Population

Number of Subjects with at Least One Serious Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety population

Page: 1 of 1

	Placebo (N=171)	Zuranolone (N=176)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	1 (0.6)	3 (1.7)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		2.91
95% CI for the RR		(0.306, 27.748)
p-value for RR		0.3521
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		2.95
95% CI for the OR		(0.304, 28.622)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.01
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.011, 0.033)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-sae-pl-ovr.sas:t-sae-pl-ovr-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

3.3.1.2 Subgruppen

3.3.1.2 .1 Interaktionstest

Number of Subjects with at Least One Serious Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event: Treatment by Subgroup Interaction: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety population

Page: 1 of 2

Subgroup Subgroup Category	Placebo (N=171)	Zuranolone (N=176)	p-value for Treatment by Subgroup Interaction Test
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n(%)	1 (0.6)	3 (1.7)	
Age Group (years)			
18 - 24, n / N (%)	0/37	1/36 (2.8)	NA
25 - 45, n / N (%)	1/134 (0.7)	2/140 (1.4)	
Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score Category, by median of baseline HAMD-17 total score			
<28, n / N (%)	1/53 (1.9)	0/64	NA
>=28, n / N (%)	0/118	3/112 (2.7)	
Race Group (Black or African American, White)			
Black or African American, n / N (%)	0/50	2/56 (3.6)	NA
White, n / N (%)	1/108 (0.9)	1/113 (0.9)	
Antidepressant Use at Baseline			
Yes, n / N (%)	1/28 (3.6)	1/31 (3.2)	NA
No, n / N (%)	0/143	2/145 (1.4)	

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: If there is no event for at least one category in treatment*subgroup combination, p-value is based on relative risk normal approximation after adding 0.5 to all counts of each treatment*subgroup combination. Otherwise, p-value is based on the generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, study, treatment, subgroup, and subgroup-by-treatment interaction with "Log" link function. NA indicates criteria not met for subgroup/interaction analysis.
NOTE 3: n / N (%) = number of subjects with the AE specified in the subgroup / number of subjects in the subgroup and (n / N *100%).
(a), (b), and (c) represent p-values from interaction tests comparing BMI groups: <=24.9 vs 25-29.9, <=24.9 vs >=30, and 25-29.9 vs >=30 respectively.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-sae-pl-int.sas:t-sae-pl-int-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with at Least One Serious Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event: Treatment by Subgroup Interaction: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety population

Page: 2 of 2

Subgroup Subgroup Category	Placebo (N=171)	Zuranolone (N=176)	p-value for Treatment by Subgroup Interaction Test
BMI (kg/m^2}) Group 2			
<=24.9, n / N (%)	0/42	1/34 (2.9)	NA(a)
25-29.9, n / N (%)	0/53	0/46	NA(b)
>=30, n / N (%)	1/76 (1.3)	2/95 (2.1)	NA(c)
Onset of PPD			
3rd Trimester, n / N (%)	0/62	0/67	NA
Postpartum, n / N (%)	1/109 (0.9)	3/109 (2.8)	
Family History of PPD			
Yes, n / N (%)	0/26	0/31	NA
No/Unknown, n / N (%)	1/145 (0.7)	3/145 (2.1)	
History of PPD			
1st Episode, n / N (%)	1/144 (0.7)	2/149 (1.3)	NA
Recurrent Episode, n / N (%)	0/27	1/27 (3.7)	
Depression with Elevated Anxiety , by Baseline HAMA Total Score			
<20, n / N (%)	1/29 (3.4)	0/34	NA
>=20, n / N (%)	0/142	3/142 (2.1)	

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: If there is no event for at least one category in treatment*subgroup combination, p-value is based on relative risk normal approximation after adding 0.5 to all counts of each treatment*subgroup combination. Otherwise, p-value is based on the generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, study, treatment, subgroup, and subgroup-by-treatment interaction with "Log" link function. NA indicates criteria not met for subgroup/interaction analysis.
NOTE 3: n / N (%) = number of subjects with the AE specified in the subgroup / number of subjects in the subgroup and (n / N *100%).
(a), (b), and (c) represent p-values from interaction tests comparing BMI groups: <=24.9 vs 25-29.9, <=24.9 vs >=30, and 25-29.9 vs >=30 respectively.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-sae-pl-int.sas:t-sae-pl-int-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

3.3.1.2 .2 Subgruppenanalysen

Nicht zutreffend.

3.3.2 nach SOC

3.3.2.1 ITT-Population

Number of Subjects with Serious Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by System Organ Class: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety population

Page: 1 of 1

No data to report

	Placebo (N=171)	Zuranolone (N=176)
Criteria are not met for subgroup analysis		

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.

NOTE 2: Includes system organ class >=5% in any arm OR number of subjects with AE by SOC with at least 10 subjects with the respective AE and >=1% in any arm. SOC is presented in decreasing frequency of Zuranolone column.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-sae-soc-pl-ovr.sas:t-sae-soc-pl-ovr-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

3.3.2.2 Subgruppen

3.3.2.2 .1 Interaktionstest

Number of Subjects with Serious Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by System Organ Class: Treatment by Subgroup Interaction: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety population

Page: 1 of 1

THERE ARE NO SUBJECTS THAT MEET THIS CRITERIA.

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: If there is no event for at least one category in treatment*subgroup combination, p-value is based on relative risk normal approximation after adding 0.5 to all counts of each treatment*subgroup combination. Otherwise, p-value is based on the generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, study, treatment, subgroup, and subgroup-by-treatment interaction with "Log" link function. NA indicates criteria not met for subgroup/interaction analysis.
NOTE 3: n / N (%) = number of subjects with the AE specified in the subgroup / number of subjects in the subgroup and (n / N *100%).
NOTE 4: Includes SOC >=5% in any arm OR number of subjects with AE by SOC with at least 10 subjects with the respective AE and >=1% in any arm. SOC is presented in decreasing frequency of Zuranolone column.
(a), (b), and (c) represent p-values from interaction tests comparing BMI groups: <=24.9 vs 25-29.9, <=24.9 vs >=30, and 25-29.9 vs >=30 respectively.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-sae-soc-pl-int.sas:t-sae-soc-pl-int-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

3.3.2.2 .2 Subgruppenanalysen

Nicht zutreffend.

3.3.3 nach PT

3.3.3.1 ITT-Population

Number of Subjects with Serious Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by Preferred Term: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety population

Page: 1 of 1

No data to report

	Placebo (N=171)	Zuranolone (N=176)
Criteria are not met for subgroup analysis		

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: Includes preferred term >=5% in any arm OR number of subjects with AE by PT with at least 10 subjects with the respective AE and >=1% in any arm. PT is presented in decreasing frequency of Zuranolone column.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-sae-pt-pl-ovr.sas:t-sae-pt-pl-ovr-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

3.3.3.2 Subgruppen

3.3.3.2 .1 Interaktionstest

Number of Subjects with Serious Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by Preferred Term: Treatment by Subgroup Interaction: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety population

Page: 1 of 1

THERE ARE NO SUBJECTS THAT MEET THIS CRITERIA.

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: If there is no event for at least one category in treatment*subgroup combination, p-value is based on relative risk normal approximation after adding 0.5 to all counts of each treatment*subgroup combination. Otherwise, p-value is based on the generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, study, treatment, subgroup, and subgroup-by-treatment interaction with "Log" link function. NA indicates criteria not met for subgroup/interaction analysis.
NOTE 3: n / N (%) = number of subjects with the AE specified in the subgroup / number of subjects in the subgroup and (n / N *100%).
NOTE 4: Includes PT >=5% in any arm OR number of subjects with AE by PT with at least 10 subjects with the respective AE and >=1% in any arm. SOC is presented in decreasing frequency of Zuranolone column.
(a), (b), and (c) represent p-values from interaction tests comparing BMI groups: <=24.9 vs 25-29.9, <=24.9 vs >=30, and 25-29.9 vs >=30 respectively.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-sae-pt-pl-int.sas:t-sae-pt-pl-int-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

3.3.3.2 .2 Subgruppenanalysen

Nicht zutreffend.

3.4 Therapieabbruch aufgrund von UE

3.4.1 Gesamtrate

3.4.1.1 ITT-Population

Number of Subjects with Treatment Discontinuations Due to Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety population

Page: 1 of 1

	Placebo (N=171)	Zuranolone (N=176)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	2 (1.2)	5 (2.8)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		2.43
95% CI for the RR		(0.478, 12.351)
p-value for RR		0.2848
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		2.47
95% CI for the OR		(0.473, 12.911)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.02
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.013, 0.046)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-disc-pl-ovr.sas:t-ae-disc-pl-ovr-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

3.4.1.2 Subgruppen

3.4.1.2 .1 Interaktionstest

Number of Subjects with Treatment Discontinuations Due to Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event: Treatment by Subgroup Interaction: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

Page: 1 of 2

Subgroup Subgroup Category	Placebo (N=171)	Zuranolone (N=176)	p-value for Treatment by Subgroup Interaction Test
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n(%)	2 (1.2)	5 (2.8)	
Age Group (years)			
18 - 24, n / N (%)	0/37	0/36	NA
25 - 45, n / N (%)	2/134 (1.5)	5/140 (3.6)	
Baseline HAMD-17 Total Score Category, by median of baseline HAMD-17 total score			
<28, n / N (%)	1/53 (1.9)	2/64 (3.1)	NA
>=28, n / N (%)	1/118 (0.8)	3/112 (2.7)	
Race Group (Black or African American, White)			
Black or African American, n / N (%)	2/50 (4.0)	0/56	NA
White, n / N (%)	0/108	4/113 (3.5)	
Antidepressant Use at Baseline			
Yes, n / N (%)	0/28	2/31 (6.5)	NA
No, n / N (%)	2/143 (1.4)	3/145 (2.1)	

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: If there is no event for at least one category in treatment*subgroup combination, p-value is based on relative risk normal approximation after adding 0.5 to all counts of each treatment*subgroup combination. Otherwise, p-value is based on the generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, study, treatment, subgroup, and subgroup-by-treatment interaction with "Log" link function. NA indicates criteria not met for subgroup/interaction analysis.
NOTE 3: n / N (%) = number of subjects with the AE specified in the subgroup / number of subjects in the subgroup and (n / N *100%).
(a), (b), and (c) represent p-values from interaction tests comparing BMI groups: <=24.9 vs 25-29.9, <=24.9 vs >=30, and 25-29.9 vs >=30 respectively.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-disc-pl-int.sas:t-ae-disc-pl-int-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment Discontinuations Due to Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event: Treatment by Subgroup Interaction: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety Population

Page: 2 of 2

Subgroup Subgroup Category	Placebo (N=171)	Zuranolone (N=176)	p-value for Treatment by Subgroup Interaction Test
BMI (kg/m^2}) Group 2			
<=24.9, n / N (%)	0/42	2/34 (5.9)	NA(a)
25-29.9, n / N (%)	1/53 (1.9)	1/46 (2.2)	NA(b)
>=30, n / N (%)	1/76 (1.3)	2/95 (2.1)	NA(c)
Onset of PPD			
3rd Trimester, n / N (%)	1/62 (1.6)	1/67 (1.5)	NA
Postpartum, n / N (%)	1/109 (0.9)	4/109 (3.7)	
Family History of PPD			
Yes, n / N (%)	0/26	0/31	NA
No/Unknown, n / N (%)	2/145 (1.4)	5/145 (3.4)	
History of PPD			
1st Episode, n / N (%)	2/144 (1.4)	5/149 (3.4)	NA
Recurrent Episode, n / N (%)	0/27	0/27	
Depression with Elevated Anxiety , by Baseline HAMA Total Score			
<20, n / N (%)	0/29	1/34 (2.9)	NA
>=20, n / N (%)	2/142 (1.4)	4/142 (2.8)	

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: If there is no event for at least one category in treatment*subgroup combination, p-value is based on relative risk normal approximation after adding 0.5 to all counts of each treatment*subgroup combination. Otherwise, p-value is based on the generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, study, treatment, subgroup, and subgroup-by-treatment interaction with "Log" link function. NA indicates criteria not met for subgroup/interaction analysis.
NOTE 3: n / N (%) = number of subjects with the AE specified in the subgroup / number of subjects in the subgroup and (n / N *100%).
(a), (b), and (c) represent p-values from interaction tests comparing BMI groups: <=24.9 vs 25-29.9, <=24.9 vs >=30, and 25-29.9 vs >=30 respectively.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-disc-pl-int.sas:t-ae-disc-pl-int-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

3.4.1.2 .2 Subgruppenanalysen

Nicht zutreffend.

3.4.2 nach SOC

3.4.2.1 ITT-Population

Number of Subjects with Treatment Discontinuations Due to Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by System Organ Class: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety population

Page: 1 of 5

Nervous system disorders

	Placebo (N=171)	Zuranolone (N=176)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	2 (1.2)	4 (2.3)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.94
95% CI for the RR		(0.361, 10.471)
p-value for RR		0.4395
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		1.97
95% CI for the OR		(0.355, 10.872)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.01
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.016, 0.038)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.

NOTE 2: SOC is presented in decreasing frequency of Zuranolone column.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-disc-soc-pl-ovr.sas:t-ae-disc-soc-pl-ovr-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment Discontinuations Due to Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by System Organ Class: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety population

Page: 2 of 5

Gastrointestinal disorders

	Placebo (N=171)	Zuranolone (N=176)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	1 (0.6)	1 (0.6)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.97
95% CI for the RR		(0.061, 15.410)
p-value for RR		0.9837
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.97
95% CI for the OR		(0.060, 15.656)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.00
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.016, 0.016)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: SOC is presented in decreasing frequency of Zuranolone column.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-disc-soc-pl-ovr.sas:t-ae-disc-soc-pl-ovr-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment Discontinuations Due to Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by System Organ Class: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety population

Page: 3 of 5

General disorders and administration site conditions

	Placebo (N=171)	Zuranolone (N=176)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	1 (0.6)	1 (0.6)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.97
95% CI for the RR		(0.061, 15.410)
p-value for RR		0.9837
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.97
95% CI for the OR		(0.060, 15.656)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.00
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.016, 0.016)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: SOC is presented in decreasing frequency of Zuranolone column.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-disc-soc-pl-ovr.sas:t-ae-disc-soc-pl-ovr-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment Discontinuations Due to Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by System Organ Class: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety population

Page: 4 of 5

Musculoskeletal and connective tissue disorders

	Placebo (N=171)	Zuranolone (N=176)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	0	1 (0.6)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		2.92
95% CI for the RR		(0.120, 71.071)
p-value for RR		0.5114
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		2.93
95% CI for the OR		(0.119, 72.463)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.01
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.010, 0.021)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: SOC is presented in decreasing frequency of Zuranolone column.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-disc-soc-pl-ovr.sas:t-ae-disc-soc-pl-ovr-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment Discontinuations Due to Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by System Organ Class: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety population

Page: 5 of 5

Reproductive system and breast disorders

	Placebo (N=171)	Zuranolone (N=176)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	0	1 (0.6)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		2.92
95% CI for the RR		(0.120, 71.071)
p-value for RR		0.5114
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		2.93
95% CI for the OR		(0.119, 72.463)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.01
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.010, 0.021)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: SOC is presented in decreasing frequency of Zuranolone column.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-disc-soc-pl-ovr.sas:t-ae-disc-soc-pl-ovr-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

3.4.2.2 Subgruppen

3.4.2.2 .1 Interaktionstest

Nicht zutreffend.

3.4.2.2 .2 Subgruppenanalysen

Nicht zutreffend.

3.4.3 nach PT

3.4.3.1 ITT-Population

Number of Subjects with Treatment Discontinuations Due to Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by Preferred Term: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety population

Page: 1 of 12

Nervous system disorders/Sedation

	Placebo (N=171)	Zuranolone (N=176)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	0	2 (1.1)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		4.86
95% CI for the RR		(0.235, 100.473)
p-value for RR		0.3064
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		4.91
95% CI for the OR		(0.234, 103.107)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.01
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.008, 0.030)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.

NOTE 2: PT is presented in decreasing frequency of Zuranolone column.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-disc-pt-pl-ovr.sas:t-ae-disc-pt-pl-ovr-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment Discontinuations Due to Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by Preferred Term: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety population

Page: 2 of 12

Nervous system disorders/Somnolence

	Placebo (N=171)	Zuranolone (N=176)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	0	2 (1.1)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		4.86
95% CI for the RR		(0.235, 100.473)
p-value for RR		0.3064
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		4.91
95% CI for the OR		(0.234, 103.107)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.01
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.008, 0.030)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: PT is presented in decreasing frequency of Zuranolone column.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-disc-pt-pl-ovr.sas:t-ae-disc-pt-pl-ovr-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment Discontinuations Due to Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by Preferred Term: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety population

Page: 3 of 12

Gastrointestinal disorders/Abdominal pain upper

	Placebo (N=171)	Zuranolone (N=176)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	0	1 (0.6)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		2.92
95% CI for the RR		(0.120, 71.071)
p-value for RR		0.5114
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		2.93
95% CI for the OR		(0.119, 72.463)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.01
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.010, 0.021)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: PT is presented in decreasing frequency of Zuranolone column.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-disc-pt-pl-ovr.sas:t-ae-disc-pt-pl-ovr-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment Discontinuations Due to Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by Preferred Term: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety population

Page: 4 of 12

Gastrointestinal disorders/Nausea

	Placebo (N=171)	Zuranolone (N=176)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	0	1 (0.6)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		2.92
95% CI for the RR		(0.120, 71.071)
p-value for RR		0.5114
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		2.93
95% CI for the OR		(0.119, 72.463)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.01
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.010, 0.021)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: PT is presented in decreasing frequency of Zuranolone column.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-disc-pt-pl-ovr.sas:t-ae-disc-pt-pl-ovr-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment Discontinuations Due to Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by Preferred Term: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety population

Page: 5 of 12

General disorders and administration site conditions/Feeling abnormal

	Placebo (N=171)	Zuranolone (N=176)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	0	1 (0.6)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		2.92
95% CI for the RR		(0.120, 71.071)
p-value for RR		0.5114
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		2.93
95% CI for the OR		(0.119, 72.463)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.01
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.010, 0.021)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: PT is presented in decreasing frequency of Zuranolone column.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-disc-pt-pl-ovr.sas:t-ae-disc-pt-pl-ovr-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment Discontinuations Due to Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by Preferred Term: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety population

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Musculoskeletal and connective tissue disorders/Muscular weakness

	Placebo (N=171)	Zuranolone (N=176)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	0	1 (0.6)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		2.92
95% CI for the RR		(0.120, 71.071)
p-value for RR		0.5114
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		2.93
95% CI for the OR		(0.119, 72.463)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.01
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.010, 0.021)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: PT is presented in decreasing frequency of Zuranolone column.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-disc-pt-pl-ovr.sas:t-ae-disc-pt-pl-ovr-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment Discontinuations Due to Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by Preferred Term: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety population

Page: 7 of 12

Nervous system disorders/Dyskinesia

	Placebo (N=171)	Zuranolone (N=176)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	0	1 (0.6)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		2.92
95% CI for the RR		(0.120, 71.071)
p-value for RR		0.5114
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		2.93
95% CI for the OR		(0.119, 72.463)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.01
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.010, 0.021)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: PT is presented in decreasing frequency of Zuranolone column.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-disc-pt-pl-ovr.sas:t-ae-disc-pt-pl-ovr-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment Discontinuations Due to Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by Preferred Term: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety population

Page: 8 of 12

Reproductive system and breast disorders/Vaginal haemorrhage

	Placebo (N=171)	Zuranolone (N=176)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	0	1 (0.6)
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		2.92
95% CI for the RR		(0.120, 71.071)
p-value for RR		0.5114
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		2.93
95% CI for the OR		(0.119, 72.463)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.01
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.010, 0.021)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: PT is presented in decreasing frequency of Zuranolone column.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-disc-pt-pl-ovr.sas:t-ae-disc-pt-pl-ovr-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment Discontinuations Due to Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by Preferred Term: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety population

Page: 9 of 12

Gastrointestinal disorders/Eructation

	Placebo (N=171)	Zuranolone (N=176)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	1 (0.6)	0
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.32
95% CI for the RR		(0.013, 7.897)
p-value for RR		0.4891
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.32
95% CI for the OR		(0.013, 7.959)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.01
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.022, 0.010)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: PT is presented in decreasing frequency of Zuranolone column.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-disc-pt-pl-ovr.sas:t-ae-disc-pt-pl-ovr-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment Discontinuations Due to Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by Preferred Term: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety population

Page: 10 of 12

General disorders and administration site conditions/Asthenia

	Placebo (N=171)	Zuranolone (N=176)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	1 (0.6)	0
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.32
95% CI for the RR		(0.013, 7.897)
p-value for RR		0.4891
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.32
95% CI for the OR		(0.013, 7.959)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.01
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.022, 0.010)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: PT is presented in decreasing frequency of Zuranolone column.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-disc-pt-pl-ovr.sas:t-ae-disc-pt-pl-ovr-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment Discontinuations Due to Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by Preferred Term: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety population

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Nervous system disorders/Dizziness

	Placebo (N=171)	Zuranolone (N=176)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	1 (0.6)	0
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.32
95% CI for the RR		(0.013, 7.897)
p-value for RR		0.4891
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.32
95% CI for the OR		(0.013, 7.959)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.01
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.022, 0.010)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: PT is presented in decreasing frequency of Zuranolone column.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-disc-pt-pl-ovr.sas:t-ae-disc-pt-pl-ovr-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment Discontinuations Due to Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by Preferred Term: Pooled 217-PPD-201B and 217-PPD-301 - Safety population

Page: 12 of 12

Nervous system disorders/Headache

	Placebo (N=171)	Zuranolone (N=176)
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n (%)	1 (0.6)	0
RR - Relative Risk (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.32
95% CI for the RR		(0.013, 7.897)
p-value for RR		0.4891
OR - Odds Ratio (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		0.32
95% CI for the OR		(0.013, 7.959)
ARR - Absolute Risk Reduction (Zuranolone vs. Placebo)		-0.01
95% CI for the ARR		(-0.022, 0.010)

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.

NOTE 2: PT is presented in decreasing frequency of Zuranolone column.

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-disc-pt-pl-ovr.sas:t-ae-disc-pt-pl-ovr-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

3.4.3.2 Subgruppen

3.4.3.2 .1 Interaktionstest

Nicht zutreffend.

3.4.3.2 .2 Subgruppenanalysen

Nicht zutreffend.

4 Heterogenitätstests

4.1 Morbidität

4.1.1 HAMD-17

4.1.1.1 Ansprechen

4.1.1.1 .1 Responder-Analysen

Summary of Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAMD-17) Response (>=50% reduction from baseline in total score): Heterogeneity Test - ITT population

Page: 1 of 1

Subgroup Subgroup Category	Placebo (N=177)	Zuranolone (N=176)	p-value for Treatment by Study Interaction Test
Number of evaluable subjects	173	174	
Number of subjects with response at Day 15, n (%)	70 (40.5)	106 (60.9)	
Number of subjects with response at Day 45, n (%)	85 (49.1)	107 (61.5)	
Study			0.6264
Day 15			
217-PPD-201, n / N (%)	35/75 (46.7)	53/76 (69.7)	
217-PPD-301, n / N (%)	35/98 (35.7)	53/98 (54.1)	
Day 45			
217-PPD-201, n / N (%)	39/75 (52.0)	55/76 (72.4)	
217-PPD-301, n / N (%)	46/98 (46.9)	52/98 (53.1)	

NOTE 1: p-value is derived using Method 1, which is the first among the three sequentially evaluated methods to yield an estimate without any warnings or errors. Method 1: Generalized Estimating Equations (GEE) with covariates including antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAMD-17 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, study-by-treatment interaction, study-by-time point interaction, time point-by-treatment interaction, and study-by-time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance, "Log" link function, and the binomial distribution. Method 2: Same as Method 1 but with a Poisson distribution. Method 3: Same as Method 2 but excluding the study-by-time point-by-treatment covariate. NA indicates criteria not met for subgroup/interaction analysis.
NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
NOTE 3: HAMD-17 response is defined as 50% or greater reduction in total score from baseline.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hamd-resp50-pl-het.sas:t-hamd-resp50-pl-het-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

4.1.1.1 .2 TTE-Analysen

Summary of Time to First Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAMD-17) Response (>=50% reduction from baseline in total score): Heterogeneity Test - ITT population

Page: 1 of 1

Subgroup Subgroup Category	Placebo (N=177)	Zuranolone (N=176)	p-value for Treatment by Study Interaction Test
Number of evaluable subjects	173	174	
Number of subjects with response, n (%)	109 (63.0)	143 (82.2)	
Study			
217-PPD-201, n / N (%)	51/75 (68.0)	66/76 (86.8)	0.8211
217-PPD-301, n / N (%)	58/98 (59.2)	77/98 (78.6)	

NOTE 1: p-value is based on the Cox proportional hazards model with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAMD-17 total score, study, treatment, study-by-treatment interaction. NA indicates criteria not met for interaction/heterogeneity analysis.
NOTE 2: HAMD-17 response is defined as 50% or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects who are not responders are censored at the day of the last available evaluation.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hamd-resp50-tte-pl-het.sas:t-hamd-resp50-tte-pl-het-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

4.1.1.2 Remission

4.1.1.2 .1 Responder-Analysen

4.1.1.2 .1 .1 ITT-Population

Summary of Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAMD-17) Remission: Heterogeneity Test - ITT population

Page: 1 of 1

Subgroup Subgroup Category	Placebo (N=177)	Zuranolone (N=176)	p-value for Treatment by Study Interaction Test
Number of evaluable subjects	173	174	
Number of subjects with response at Day 15, n (%)	32 (18.5)	58 (33.3)	
Number of subjects with response at Day 45, n (%)	46 (26.6)	76 (43.7)	
Study			0.4869
Day 15			
217-PPD-201, n / N (%)	17/75 (22.7)	33/76 (43.4)	
217-PPD-301, n / N (%)	15/98 (15.3)	25/98 (25.5)	
Day 45			
217-PPD-201, n / N (%)	21/75 (28.0)	39/76 (51.3)	
217-PPD-301, n / N (%)	25/98 (25.5)	37/98 (37.8)	

NOTE 1: p-value is derived using Method 1, which is the first among the three sequentially evaluated methods to yield an estimate without any warnings or errors. Method 1: Generalized Estimating Equations (GEE) with covariates including antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAMD-17 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, study-by-treatment interaction, study-by-time point interaction, time point-by-treatment interaction, and study-by-time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance, "Log" link function, and the binomial distribution. Method 2: Same as Method 1 but with a Poisson distribution. Method 3: Same as Method 2 but excluding the study-by-time point-by-treatment covariate. NA indicates criteria not met for subgroup/interaction analysis.
NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
NOTE 3: HAMD-17 remission is defined as HAMD-17 total score <=7.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hamd-remi-pl-het.sas:t-hamd-remi-pl-het-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

4.1.1.2 .2 TTE-Analysen

4.1.1.2 .2 .1 ITT-Population

Summary of Time to First Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAMD-17) Remission: Heterogeneity Test - ITT population

Page: 1 of 1

Subgroup Subgroup Category	Placebo (N=177)	Zuranolone (N=176)	p-value for Treatment by Study Interaction Test
Number of evaluable subjects	173	174	
Number of subjects with response, n (%)	66 (38.2)	99 (56.9)	
Study			
217-PPD-201, n / N (%)	35/75 (46.7)	49/76 (64.5)	0.7996
217-PPD-301, n / N (%)	31/98 (31.6)	50/98 (51.0)	

NOTE 1: p-value is based on the Cox proportional hazards model with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAMD-17 total score, study, treatment, study-by-treatment interaction. NA indicates criteria not met for interaction/heterogeneity analysis.
NOTE 2: HAMD-17 remission is defined as having a HAMD-17 total score <=7. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects who are not responders are censored at the day of the last available evaluation.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hamd-remi-tte-pl-het.sas:t-hamd-remi-tte-pl-het-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

4.1.2 MADRS

4.1.2.1 Ansprechen

4.1.2.1 .1 Responder-Analysen

Summary of Montgomery-Asberg Depression Rating Scale (MADRS) Response (>=50% reduction from baseline in total score): Heterogeneity Test - ITT population

Page: 1 of 1

Subgroup Subgroup Category	Placebo (N=177)	Zuranolone (N=176)	p-value for Treatment by Study Interaction Test
Number of evaluable subjects	172	174	
Number of subjects with response at Day 15, n (%)	68 (39.5)	106 (60.9)	
Number of subjects with response at Day 45, n (%)	82 (47.7)	109 (62.6)	
Study			0.6198
Day 15			
217-PPD-201, n / N (%)	35/75 (46.7)	54/76 (71.1)	
217-PPD-301, n / N (%)	33/97 (34.0)	52/98 (53.1)	
Day 45			
217-PPD-201, n / N (%)	39/75 (52.0)	54/76 (71.1)	
217-PPD-301, n / N (%)	43/97 (44.3)	55/98 (56.1)	

NOTE 1: p-value is derived using Method 1, which is the first among the three sequentially evaluated methods to yield an estimate without any warnings or errors. Method 1: Generalized Estimating Equations (GEE) with covariates including antidepressant use at baseline, baseline MADRS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, study-by-treatment interaction, study-by-time point interaction, time point-by-treatment interaction, and study-by-time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance, "Log" link function, and the binomial distribution. Method 2: Same as Method 1 but with a Poisson distribution. Method 3: Same as Method 2 but excluding the study-by-time point-by-treatment covariate. NA indicates criteria not met for subgroup/interaction analysis.
NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
NOTE 3: MADRS response is defined as 50% or greater reduction in total score from baseline.
NOTE 4: n / N (%) = number of evaluable subjects with response in the subgroup / number of evaluable subjects in the subgroup and (n / N *100%).
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-madrs-resp50-pl-het.sas:t-madrs-resp50-pl-het-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

4.1.2.1 .2 TTE-Analysen

Summary of Time to First Montgomery-Asberg Depression Rating Scale (MADRS) Response (>=50% reduction from baseline in total score): Heterogeneity Test - ITT population

Page: 1 of 1

Subgroup Subgroup Category	Placebo (N=177)	Zuranolone (N=176)	p-value for Treatment by Study Interaction Test
Number of evaluable subjects	172	174	
Number of subjects with response, n (%)	113 (65.7)	138 (79.3)	
Study			
217-PPD-201, n / N (%)	55/75 (73.3)	67/76 (88.2)	0.7628
217-PPD-301, n / N (%)	58/97 (59.8)	71/98 (72.4)	

NOTE 1: p-value is based on the Cox proportional hazards model with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline MADRS total score, study, treatment, study-by-treatment interaction. NA indicates criteria not met for interaction/heterogeneity analysis.
NOTE 2: MADRS response is defined as 50% or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.
NOTE 3: n / N (%) = number of evaluable subjects with response in the subgroup / number of evaluable subjects in the subgroup and (n / N *100%).
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-madrs-resp50-tte-pl-het.sas:t-madrs-resp50-tte-pl-het-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

4.1.2.2 Remission

4.1.2.2 .1 Responder-Analysen

4.1.2.2 .1 .1 ITT-Population

Summary of Montgomery-Asberg Depression Rating Scale (MADRS) Remission: Heterogeneity Test - ITT population

Page: 1 of 1

Subgroup Subgroup Category	Placebo (N=177)	Zuranolone (N=176)	p-value for Treatment by Study Interaction Test
Number of evaluable subjects	172	174	
Number of subjects with response at Day 15, n (%)	45 (26.2)	78 (44.8)	
Number of subjects with response at Day 45, n (%)	58 (33.7)	83 (47.7)	
Study			0.6219
Day 15			
217-PPD-201, n / N (%)	22/75 (29.3)	40/76 (52.6)	
217-PPD-301, n / N (%)	23/97 (23.7)	38/98 (38.8)	
Day 45			
217-PPD-201, n / N (%)	26/75 (34.7)	43/76 (56.6)	
217-PPD-301, n / N (%)	32/97 (33.0)	40/98 (40.8)	

NOTE 1: p-value is derived using Method 1, which is the first among the three sequentially evaluated methods to yield an estimate without any warnings or errors. Method 1: Generalized Estimating Equations (GEE) with covariates including antidepressant use at baseline, baseline MADRS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, study-by-treatment interaction, study-by-time point interaction, time point-by-treatment interaction, and study-by-time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance, "Log" link function, and the binomial distribution. Method 2: Same as Method 1 but with a Poisson distribution. Method 3: Same as Method 2 but excluding the study-by-time point-by-treatment covariate. NA indicates criteria not met for subgroup/interaction analysis.
NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
NOTE 3: MADRS remission is defined as MADRS total score <=10.
NOTE 4: n / N (%) = number of evaluable subjects with remission in the subgroup / number of evaluable subjects in the subgroup and (n / N *100%).
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-madrs-remi-pl-het.sas:t-madrs-remi-pl-het-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

4.1.2.2 .2 TTE-Analysen

4.1.2.2 .2 .1 ITT-Population

Summary of Time to First Montgomery-Asberg Depression Rating Scale (MADRS) Remission: Heterogeneity Test - ITT population

Page: 1 of 1

Subgroup Subgroup Category	Placebo (N=177)	Zuranolone (N=176)	p-value for Treatment by Study Interaction Test
Number of evaluable subjects	172	174	
Number of subjects with response, n (%)	83 (48.3)	117 (67.2)	
Study			
217-PPD-201, n / N (%)	40/75 (53.3)	59/76 (77.6)	0.3723
217-PPD-301, n / N (%)	43/97 (44.3)	58/98 (59.2)	

NOTE 1: p-value is based on the Cox proportional hazards model with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline MADRS total score, study, treatment, study-by-treatment interaction. NA indicates criteria not met for interaction/heterogeneity analysis.
NOTE 2: MADRS remission is defined as having a MADRS total score <=10. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.
NOTE 3: n / N (%) = number of evaluable subjects with remission in the subgroup / number of evaluable subjects in the subgroup and (n / N *100%).
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-madrs-remi-tte-pl-het.sas:t-madrs-remi-tte-pl-het-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

4.1.3 EPDS

4.1.3.1 MMRM

Model-based Results on Change from Baseline in Edinburgh Postpartum Depression Scale (EPDS) Total Score: Heterogeneity Test - ITT population

Page: 1 of 1

Subgroup Subgroup Category	Placebo (N=177)	Zuranolone (N=176)	p-value for Treatment by Study Interaction Test
Study			
217-PPD-201	75	76	0.9072
217-PPD-301	98	98	

NOTE 1: p-value is based on the Mixed Model for Repeated Measures (MMRM) with antidepressant use at baseline, baseline EPDS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, study-by-treatment interaction, study-by-time point interaction, time point-by-treatment interaction, and study-by-time point-by-treatment interaction as fixed effects with unstructured covariance structure. NA indicates criteria not met for interaction/heterogeneity analysis.
NOTE 2: The MMRM analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
NOTE 3: The EPDS total score was calculated as the sum of the 10 individual item scores, where higher scores indicate more severe symptoms. A negative change indicates improvement.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-epds-mmrm-pl-het.sas:t-epds-mmrm-pl-het-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

4.1.3.2 Ansprechen

4.1.3.2 .1 Responder-Analysen

Summary of Edinburgh Postpartum Depression Scale (EPDS) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline): Heterogeneity Test - ITT population

Page: 1 of 1

Subgroup Subgroup Category	Placebo (N=177)	Zuranolone (N=176)	p-value for Treatment by Study Interaction Test
Number of evaluable subjects	173	174	
Number of subjects with response at Day 15, n (%)	108 (62.4)	127 (73.0)	
Number of subjects with response at Day 45, n (%)	111 (64.2)	133 (76.4)	
Study			0.2396
Day 15			
217-PPD-201, n / N (%)	47/75 (62.7)	56/76 (73.7)	
217-PPD-301, n / N (%)	61/98 (62.2)	71/98 (72.4)	
Day 45			
217-PPD-201, n / N (%)	50/75 (66.7)	64/76 (84.2)	
217-PPD-301, n / N (%)	61/98 (62.2)	69/98 (70.4)	

NOTE 1: p-value is derived using Method 2, which is the first among the three sequentially evaluated methods to yield an estimate without any warnings or errors. Method 1: Generalized Estimating Equations (GEE) with covariates including antidepressant use at baseline, baseline EPDS total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, study-by-treatment interaction, study-by-time point interaction, time point-by-treatment interaction, and study-by-time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance, "Log" link function, and the binomial distribution. Method 2: Same as Method 1 but with a Poisson distribution. Method 3: Same as Method 2 but excluding the study-by-time point-by-treatment covariate. NA indicates criteria not met for subgroup/interaction analysis.
NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
NOTE 3: EPDS response is defined as 4.5 points (15% of total scale range 0-30) or greater reduction in total score from baseline.
NOTE 4: n / N (%) = number of evaluable subjects with response in the subgroup / number of evaluable subjects in the subgroup and (n / N *100%).
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-epds-resp15-pl-het.sas:t-epds-resp15-pl-het-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

4.1.3.2 .2 TTE-Analysen

Summary of Time to First Edinburgh Postpartum Depression Scale (EPDS) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline): Heterogeneity Test - ITT population

Page: 1 of 1

Subgroup Subgroup Category	Placebo (N=177)	Zuranolone (N=176)	p-value for Treatment by Study Interaction Test
Number of evaluable subjects	173	174	
Number of subjects with response, n (%)	149 (86.1)	159 (91.4)	
Study			
217-PPD-201, n / N (%)	68/75 (90.7)	71/76 (93.4)	0.2211
217-PPD-301, n / N (%)	81/98 (82.7)	88/98 (89.8)	

NOTE 1: p-value is based on the Cox proportional hazards model with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline EPDS total score, study, treatment, study-by-treatment interaction. NA indicates criteria not met for interaction/heterogeneity analysis.
NOTE 2: EPDS response is defined as 4.5 points (15% of total scale range 0-30) or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.
NOTE 3: n / N (%) = number of evaluable subjects with response in the subgroup / number of evaluable subjects in the subgroup and (n / N *100%).
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-epds-resp15-tte-pl-het.sas:t-epds-resp15-tte-pl-het-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

4.1.3.3 Verschlechterung

4.1.3.3 .1 Responder-Analysen

Summary of Edinburgh Postpartum Depression Scale (EPDS) Worsening (>=15% of total scale range increase from baseline): Heterogeneity Test - ITT population

Page: 1 of 1

Subgroup Subgroup Category	Placebo (N=177)	Zuranolone (N=176)	p-value for Treatment by Study Interaction Test
Number of evaluable subjects	173	174	
Number of subjects with response at Day 15, n (%)	1 (0.6)	0	
Number of subjects with response at Day 45, n (%)	2 (1.2)	1 (0.6)	
Study			NA
Day 15			
217-PPD-201, n / N (%)	0/75	0/76	
217-PPD-301, n / N (%)	1/98 (1.0)	0/98	
Day 45			
217-PPD-201, n / N (%)	0/75	0/76	
217-PPD-301, n / N (%)	2/98 (2.0)	1/98 (1.0)	

NOTE 1: NA indicates criteria not met for subgroup/interaction analysis.
NOTE 2: EPDS worsening is defined as 4.5 points (15% of total scale range 0-30) or greater increase in total score from baseline.
NOTE 3: n / N (%) = number of evaluable subjects with worsening in the subgroup / number of evaluable subjects in the subgroup and (n / N *100%).
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-epds-wors15-pl-het.sas:t-epds-wors15-pl-het-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

4.1.3.3 .2 TTE-Analysen

Summary of Time to First Edinburgh Postpartum Depression Scale (EPDS) Worsening (>=15% of total scale range increase from baseline): Heterogeneity Test - ITT population

Page: 1 of 1

Subgroup Subgroup Category	Placebo (N=177)	Zuranolone (N=176)	p-value for Treatment by Study Interaction Test
Number of evaluable subjects	173	174	
Number of subjects with response, n (%)	10 (5.8)	2 (1.1)	
Study			
217-PPD-201, n / N (%)	2/75 (2.7)	0/76	NA
217-PPD-301, n / N (%)	8/98 (8.2)	2/98 (2.0)	

NOTE 1: NA indicates criteria not met for interaction/heterogeneity analysis.
NOTE 2: EPDS worsening is defined as 4.5 points (15% of total scale range 0-30) or greater increase in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.
NOTE 3: n / N (%) = number of evaluable subjects with worsening in the subgroup / number of evaluable subjects in the subgroup and (n / N *100%).
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-epds-wors15-tte-pl-het.sas:t-epds-wors15-tte-pl-het-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

4.1.4 PHQ-9

4.1.4.1 MMRM

Model-based Results on Change from Baseline in Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) Total Score: Heterogeneity Test - ITT population

Page: 1 of 1

Subgroup Subgroup Category	Placebo (N=177)	Zuranolone (N=176)	p-value for Treatment by Study Interaction Test
Study			
217-PPD-201	75	76	0.6779
217-PPD-301	98	98	

NOTE 1: p-value is based on the Mixed Model for Repeated Measures (MMRM) with antidepressant use at baseline, baseline PHQ-9 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, study-by-treatment interaction, study-by-time point interaction, time point-by-treatment interaction, and study-by-time point-by-treatment interaction as fixed effects with unstructured covariance structure. NA indicates criteria not met for interaction/heterogeneity analysis.
NOTE 2: The MMRM analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
NOTE 3: The PHQ-9 total score was calculated as the sum of the 9 individual item scores. A lower value indicates better outcome.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-phq9-mmrm-pl-het.sas:t-phq9-mmrm-pl-het-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

4.1.4.2 Ansprechen

4.1.4.2 .1 Responder-Analysen

Summary of Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline): Heterogeneity Test - ITT population

Page: 1 of 1

Subgroup Subgroup Category	Placebo (N=177)	Zuranolone (N=176)	p-value for Treatment by Study Interaction Test
Number of evaluable subjects	173	174	
Number of subjects with response at Day 15, n (%)	109 (63.0)	130 (74.7)	
Number of subjects with response at Day 45, n (%)	111 (64.2)	131 (75.3)	
Study			0.4204
Day 15			
217-PPD-201, n / N (%)	45/75 (60.0)	56/76 (73.7)	
217-PPD-301, n / N (%)	64/98 (65.3)	74/98 (75.5)	
Day 45			
217-PPD-201, n / N (%)	49/75 (65.3)	63/76 (82.9)	
217-PPD-301, n / N (%)	62/98 (63.3)	68/98 (69.4)	

NOTE 1: p-value is derived using Method 1, which is the first among the three sequentially evaluated methods to yield an estimate without any warnings or errors. Method 1: Generalized Estimating Equations (GEE) with covariates including antidepressant use at baseline, baseline PHQ-9 total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, study-by-treatment interaction, study-by-time point interaction, time point-by-treatment interaction, and study-by-time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance, "Log" link function, and the binomial distribution. Method 2: Same as Method 1 but with a Poisson distribution. Method 3: Same as Method 2 but excluding the study-by-time point-by-treatment covariate. NA indicates criteria not met for subgroup/interaction analysis.
NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
NOTE 3: PHQ-9 response is defined as 4.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-27) or greater reduction in total score from baseline.
NOTE 4: n / N (%) = number of evaluable subjects with response in the subgroup / number of evaluable subjects in the subgroup and (n / N *100%).
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-phq9-resp15-pl-het.sas:t-phq9-resp15-pl-het-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

4.1.4.2 .2 TTE-Analysen

Summary of Time to First Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline): Heterogeneity Test - ITT population

Page: 1 of 1

Subgroup Subgroup Category	Placebo (N=177)	Zuranolone (N=176)	p-value for Treatment by Study Interaction Test
Number of evaluable subjects	173	174	
Number of subjects with response, n (%)	149 (86.1)	161 (92.5)	
Study			
217-PPD-201, n / N (%)	65/75 (86.7)	74/76 (97.4)	0.1901
217-PPD-301, n / N (%)	84/98 (85.7)	87/98 (88.8)	

NOTE 1: p-value is based on the Cox proportional hazards model with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline PHQ-9 total score, study, treatment, study-by-treatment interaction. NA indicates criteria not met for interaction/heterogeneity analysis.
NOTE 2: PHQ-9 response is defined as 4.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-27) or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.
NOTE 3: n / N (%) = number of evaluable subjects with response in the subgroup / number of evaluable subjects in the subgroup and (n / N *100%).
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-phq9-resp15-tte-pl-het.sas:t-phq9-resp15-tte-pl-het-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

4.1.4.3 Verschlechterung

4.1.4.3 .1 Responder-Analysen

Summary of Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) Worsening (>=15% of total scale range increase from baseline): Heterogeneity Test - ITT population

Page: 1 of 1

Subgroup Subgroup Category	Placebo (N=177)	Zuranolone (N=176)	p-value for Treatment by Study Interaction Test
Number of evaluable subjects	173	174	
Number of subjects with response at Day 15, n (%)	2 (1.2)	3 (1.7)	
Number of subjects with response at Day 45, n (%)	2 (1.2)	2 (1.1)	
Study			NA
Day 15			
217-PPD-201, n / N (%)	1/75 (1.3)	1/76 (1.3)	
217-PPD-301, n / N (%)	1/98 (1.0)	2/98 (2.0)	
Day 45			
217-PPD-201, n / N (%)	2/75 (2.7)	0/76	
217-PPD-301, n / N (%)	0/98	2/98 (2.0)	

NOTE 1: NA indicates criteria not met for subgroup/interaction analysis.
NOTE 2: PHQ-9 worsening is defined as 4.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-27) or greater increase in total score from baseline.
NOTE 3: n / N (%) = number of evaluable subjects with worsening in the subgroup / number of evaluable subjects in the subgroup and (n / N *100%).
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-phq9-wors15-pl-het.sas:t-phq9-wors15-pl-het-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

4.1.4.3 .2 TTE-Analysen

Summary of Time to First Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) Worsening (>=15% of total scale range increase from baseline): Heterogeneity Test - ITT population

Page: 1 of 1

Subgroup Subgroup Category	Placebo (N=177)	Zuranolone (N=176)	p-value for Treatment by Study Interaction Test
Number of evaluable subjects	173	174	
Number of subjects with response, n (%)	12 (6.9)	10 (5.7)	
Study			
217-PPD-201, n / N (%)	6/75 (8.0)	2/76 (2.6)	NA
217-PPD-301, n / N (%)	6/98 (6.1)	8/98 (8.2)	

NOTE 1: NA indicates criteria not met for interaction/heterogeneity analysis.
NOTE 2: PHQ-9 worsening is defined as 4.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-27) or greater increase in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.
NOTE 3: n / N (%) = number of evaluable subjects with worsening in the subgroup / number of evaluable subjects in the subgroup and (n / N *100%).
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-phq9-wors15-tte-pl-het.sas:t-phq9-wors15-tte-pl-het-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

4.1.5 HAMA

4.1.5.1 Ansprechen

4.1.5.1 .1 Responder-Analysen

Summary of Hamilton Rating Scale for Anxiety (HAM-A) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline): Heterogeneity Test - ITT population

Page: 1 of 1

Subgroup Subgroup Category	Placebo (N=177)	Zuranolone (N=176)	p-value for Treatment by Subgroup Interaction Test
Number of evaluable subjects	173	174	
Number of subjects with response at Day 15, n (%)	95 (54.9)	125 (71.8)	
Number of subjects with response at Day 45, n (%)	106 (61.3)	124 (71.3)	
Study			0.6036
Day 15			
217-PPD-201, n / N (%)	48/75 (64.0)	59/76 (77.6)	
217-PPD-301, n / N (%)	47/98 (48.0)	66/98 (67.3)	
Day 45			
217-PPD-201, n / N (%)	50/75 (66.7)	62/76 (81.6)	
217-PPD-301, n / N (%)	56/98 (57.1)	62/98 (63.3)	

NOTE 1: p-value is derived using Method 2, which is the first among the three sequentially evaluated methods to yield an estimate without any warnings or errors. Method 1: Generalized Estimating Equations (GEE) with covariates including antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAM-A total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, study-by-treatment interaction, study-by-time point interaction, time point-by-treatment interaction, and study-by-time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance, "Log" link function, and the binomial distribution. Method 2: Same as Method 1 but with a Poisson distribution. Method 3: Same as Method 2 but excluding the study-by-time point-by-treatment covariate. NA indicates criteria not met for subgroup/interaction analysis.
NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
NOTE 3: HAM-A response is defined as 8.4 points (15% of HAM-A total scale range 0-56) or greater reduction in total score from baseline.
NOTE 4: n / N (%) = number of evaluable subjects with response in the subgroup / number of evaluable subjects in the subgroup and (n / N *100%).
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hama-resp15-pl-het.sas:t-hama-resp15-pl-het-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

4.1.5.1 .2 TTE-Analysen

Summary of Time to First Hamilton Rating Scale for Anxiety (HAM-A) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline): Heterogeneity Test - ITT population

Page: 1 of 1

Subgroup Subgroup Category	Placebo (N=177)	Zuranolone (N=176)	p-value for Treatment by Study Interaction Test
Number of evaluable subjects	173	174	
Number of subjects with response, n (%)	140 (80.9)	152 (87.4)	
Study			
217-PPD-201, n / N (%)	66/75 (88.0)	70/76 (92.1)	0.7530
217-PPD-301, n / N (%)	74/98 (75.5)	82/98 (83.7)	

NOTE 1: p-value is based on the Cox proportional hazards model with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline HAM-A total score, study, treatment, study-by-treatment interaction. NA indicates criteria not met for interaction/heterogeneity analysis.
NOTE 2: HAM-A response is defined as 8.4 points (15% of HAM-A total scale range 0-56) or greater reduction in total score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.
NOTE 3: n / N (%) = number of evaluable subjects with response in the subgroup / number of evaluable subjects in the subgroup and (n / N *100%).
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-hama-resp15-tte-pl-het.sas:t-hama-resp15-tte-pl-het-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

4.1.6 CGI-S

4.1.6.1 Ansprechen

4.1.6.1 .1 Responder-Analysen

Summary of Clinical Global Impression - Severity (CGI-S) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline): Heterogeneity Test - ITT population

Page: 1 of 1

Subgroup Subgroup Category	Placebo (N=177)	Zuranolone (N=176)	p-value for Treatment by Subgroup Interaction Test
Number of evaluable subjects	173	174	
Number of subjects with response at Day 15, n (%)	80 (46.2)	112 (64.4)	
Number of subjects with response at Day 45, n (%)	91 (52.6)	120 (69.0)	
Study			0.8591
Day 15			
217-PPD-201, n / N (%)	36/75 (48.0)	53/76 (69.7)	
217-PPD-301, n / N (%)	44/98 (44.9)	59/98 (60.2)	
Day 45			
217-PPD-201, n / N (%)	37/75 (49.3)	58/76 (76.3)	
217-PPD-301, n / N (%)	54/98 (55.1)	62/98 (63.3)	

NOTE 1: p-value is derived using Method 2, which is the first among the three sequentially evaluated methods to yield an estimate without any warnings or errors. Method 1: Generalized Estimating Equations (GEE) with covariates including antidepressant use at baseline, baseline CGI-S score, study, treatment, assessment time point, study-by-treatment interaction, study-by-time point interaction, time point-by-treatment interaction, and study-by-time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance, "Log" link function, and the binomial distribution. Method 2: Same as Method 1 but with a Poisson distribution. Method 3: Same as Method 2 but excluding the study-by-time point-by-treatment covariate. NA indicates criteria not met for subgroup/interaction analysis.
NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
NOTE 3: CGI-S response is defined as 1.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-7) or greater reduction in total score from baseline.
NOTE 4: n / N (%) = number of evaluable subjects with response in the subgroup / number of evaluable subjects in the subgroup and (n / N *100%).
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-cgis-resp15-pl-het.sas:t-cgis-resp15-pl-het-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

4.1.6.1 .2 TTE-Analysen

Summary of Time to First Clinical Global Impression - Severity (CGI-S) Response (>=15% of total scale range reduction from baseline): Heterogeneity Test - ITT population

Page: 1 of 1

Subgroup Subgroup Category	Placebo (N=177)	Zuranolone (N=176)	p-value for Treatment by Study Interaction Test
Number of evaluable subjects	173	174	
Number of subjects with response, n (%)	116 (67.1)	150 (86.2)	
Study			
217-PPD-201, n / N (%)	47/75 (62.7)	67/76 (88.2)	0.3969
217-PPD-301, n / N (%)	69/98 (70.4)	83/98 (84.7)	

NOTE 1: p-value is based on the Cox proportional hazards model with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline CGI-S score, study, treatment, study-by-treatment interaction. NA indicates criteria not met for interaction/heterogeneity analysis.
NOTE 2: CGI-S response is defined as 1.05 points (15% of total scale range 0-7) or greater reduction in score from baseline. Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.
NOTE 3: n / N (%) = number of evaluable subjects with response in the subgroup / number of evaluable subjects in the subgroup and (n / N *100%).
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-cgis-resp15-tte-pl-het.sas:t-cgis-resp15-tte-pl-het-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

4.1.7 CGI-I

4.1.7.1 Ansprechen

4.1.7.1 .1 Responder-Analysen

Summary of Clinical Global Impression - Improvement (CGI-I) Response (much and very much improved): Heterogeneity Test - ITT population

Page: 1 of 1

Subgroup Subgroup Category	Placebo (N=177)	Zuranolone (N=176)	p-value for Treatment by Subgroup Interaction Test
Number of evaluable subjects	171	174	
Number of subjects with response at Day 15, n (%)	80 (46.8)	115 (66.1)	
Number of subjects with response at Day 45, n (%)	94 (55.0)	114 (65.5)	
Study			0.3486
Day 15			
217-PPD-201, n / N (%)	38/74 (51.4)	53/76 (69.7)	
217-PPD-301, n / N (%)	42/97 (43.3)	62/98 (63.3)	
Day 45			
217-PPD-201, n / N (%)	38/74 (51.4)	52/76 (68.4)	
217-PPD-301, n / N (%)	56/97 (57.7)	62/98 (63.3)	

NOTE 1: p-value is derived using Method 1, which is the first among the three sequentially evaluated methods to yield an estimate without any warnings or errors. Method 1: Generalized Estimating Equations (GEE) with covariates including antidepressant use at baseline, baseline CGI-S total score, study, treatment, assessment time point, study-by-treatment interaction, study-by-time point interaction, time point-by-treatment interaction, and study-by-time point-by-treatment interaction with unstructured covariance, "Log" link function, and the binomial distribution. Method 2: Same as Method 1 but with a Poisson distribution. Method 3: Same as Method 2 but excluding the study-by-time point-by-treatment covariate. NA indicates criteria not met for subgroup/interaction analysis.
NOTE 2: The GEE analysis utilized common scheduled assessment time points across both studies.
NOTE 3: CGI-I response is defined as having a CGI-I score of "much improved" or "very much improved".
NOTE 4: n / N (%) = number of evaluable subjects with response in the subgroup / number of evaluable subjects in the subgroup and (n / N *100%).
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-cgii-resp12-pl-het.sas:t-cgii-resp12-pl-het-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

4.1.7.1 .2 TTE-Analysen

Summary of Time to First Clinical Global Impression - Improvement (CGI-I) Response (much and very much improved): Heterogeneity Test - ITT population

Page: 1 of 1

Subgroup Subgroup Category	Placebo (N=177)	Zuranolone (N=176)	p-value for Treatment by Study Interaction Test
Number of evaluable subjects	171	174	
Number of subjects with response, n (%)	122 (71.3)	152 (87.4)	
Study			
217-PPD-201, n / N (%)	51/74 (68.9)	68/76 (89.5)	0.9512
217-PPD-301, n / N (%)	71/97 (73.2)	84/98 (85.7)	

NOTE 1: p-value is based on the Cox proportional hazards model with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, baseline CGI-S score, study, treatment, study-by-treatment interaction. NA indicates criteria not met for interaction/heterogeneity analysis.
NOTE 2: CGI-I response is defined as having a CGI-I score of "much improved" or "very much improved". Days are calculated from the date of the first dose. Subjects are censored at the day of the last available evaluation if the event of interest is not observed.
NOTE 3: n / N (%) = number of evaluable subjects with response in the subgroup / number of evaluable subjects in the subgroup and (n / N *100%).
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-cgii-resp12-tte-pl-het.sas:t-cgii-resp12-tte-pl-het-itta.rtf **Run Date:** 18JUL2025

4.2 Safety

4.2.1 UE

4.2.1.1 Gesamtraten

Number of Subjects with at Least One Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event: Heterogeneity Test - Safety population

Page: 1 of 1

Subgroup Subgroup Category	Placebo (N=171)	Zuranolone (N=176)	p-value for Treatment by Study Interaction Test
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n(%)	90 (52.6)	112 (63.6)	
Study			
217-PPD-201, n / N (%)	38/73 (52.1)	47/78 (60.3)	0.7330
217-PPD-301, n / N (%)	52/98 (53.1)	65/98 (66.3)	

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: If there is no event for at least one category in treatment*study combination, p-value is based on relative risk normal approximation after adding 0.5 to all counts of each treatment*study combination. Otherwise, p-value is based on the generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, study, treatment, study-by-treatment interaction with "Log" link function. NA indicates criteria not met for interaction/heterogeneity analysis.
NOTE 3: n / N (%) = number of subjects with the AE specified in the subgroup / number of subjects in the subgroup and (n / N *100%).
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-pl-het.sas:t-ae-pl-het-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 17JUL2025

4.2.1.2 nach SOC

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by System Organ Class: Heterogeneity Test - Safety Population
Page: 1 of 8
Nervous system disorders

Subgroup Subgroup Category	Placebo (N=171)	Zuranolone (N=176)	p-value for Treatment by Study Interaction Test
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n(%)	45 (26.3)	77 (43.8)	
Study			
217-PPD-201, n / N (%)	19/73 (26.0)	27/78 (34.6)	0.2479
217-PPD-301, n / N (%)	26/98 (26.5)	50/98 (51.0)	

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: If there is no event for at least one category in treatment*study combination, p-value is based on relative risk normal approximation after adding 0.5 to all counts of each treatment*study combination. Otherwise, p-value is based on the generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, study, treatment, study-by-treatment interaction with "Log" link function. NA indicates criteria not met for interaction/heterogeneity analysis.
NOTE 3: n / N (%) = number of subjects with the AE specified in the subgroup / number of subjects in the subgroup and (n / N *100%).
NOTE 4: Includes SOC >=10% in any arm OR number of subjects with AE by SOC with at least 10 subjects with the respective AE and >=1% in any arm.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-soc-pl-het.sas:t-ae-soc-pl-het-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 17JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by System Organ Class: Heterogeneity Test - Safety Population
Page: 2 of 8
Gastrointestinal disorders

Subgroup Subgroup Category	Placebo (N=171)	Zuranolone (N=176)	p-value for Treatment by Study Interaction Test
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n(%)	28 (16.4)	27 (15.3)	
Study			
217-PPD-201, n / N (%)	14/73 (19.2)	14/78 (17.9)	0.9027
217-PPD-301, n / N (%)	14/98 (14.3)	13/98 (13.3)	

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: If there is no event for at least one category in treatment*study combination, p-value is based on relative risk normal approximation after adding 0.5 to all counts of each treatment*study combination. Otherwise, p-value is based on the generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, study, treatment, study-by-treatment interaction with "Log" link function. NA indicates criteria not met for interaction/heterogeneity analysis.
NOTE 3: n / N (%) = number of subjects with the AE specified in the subgroup / number of subjects in the subgroup and (n / N *100%).
NOTE 4: Includes SOC >=10% in any arm OR number of subjects with AE by SOC with at least 10 subjects with the respective AE and >=1% in any arm.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-soc-pl-het.sas:t-ae-soc-pl-het-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 17JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by System Organ Class: Heterogeneity Test - Safety Population

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Infections and infestations

Subgroup Subgroup Category	Placebo (N=171)	Zuranolone (N=176)	p-value for Treatment by Study Interaction Test
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n(%)	14 (8.2)	25 (14.2)	
Study			
217-PPD-201, n / N (%)	6/73 (8.2)	12/78 (15.4)	0.8260
217-PPD-301, n / N (%)	8/98 (8.2)	13/98 (13.3)	

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: If there is no event for at least one category in treatment*study combination, p-value is based on relative risk normal approximation after adding 0.5 to all counts of each treatment*study combination. Otherwise, p-value is based on the generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, study, treatment, study-by-treatment interaction with "Log" link function. NA indicates criteria not met for interaction/heterogeneity analysis.
NOTE 3: n / N (%) = number of subjects with the AE specified in the subgroup / number of subjects in the subgroup and (n / N *100%).
NOTE 4: Includes SOC >=10% in any arm OR number of subjects with AE by SOC with at least 10 subjects with the respective AE and >=1% in any arm.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-soc-pl-het.sas:t-ae-soc-pl-het-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 17JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by System Organ Class: Heterogeneity Test - Safety Population

Page: 4 of 8

General disorders and administration site conditions

Subgroup Subgroup Category	Placebo (N=171)	Zuranolone (N=176)	p-value for Treatment by Study Interaction Test
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n(%)	8 (4.7)	16 (9.1)	
Study			
217-PPD-201, n / N (%)	5/73 (6.8)	5/78 (6.4)	0.1127
217-PPD-301, n / N (%)	3/98 (3.1)	11/98 (11.2)	

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: If there is no event for at least one category in treatment*study combination, p-value is based on relative risk normal approximation after adding 0.5 to all counts of each treatment*study combination. Otherwise, p-value is based on the generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, study, treatment, study-by-treatment interaction with "Log" link function. NA indicates criteria not met for interaction/heterogeneity analysis.
NOTE 3: n / N (%) = number of subjects with the AE specified in the subgroup / number of subjects in the subgroup and (n / N *100%).
NOTE 4: Includes SOC >=10% in any arm OR number of subjects with AE by SOC with at least 10 subjects with the respective AE and >=1% in any arm.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-soc-pl-het.sas:t-ae-soc-pl-het-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 17JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by System Organ Class: Heterogeneity Test - Safety Population

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Musculoskeletal and connective tissue disorders

Subgroup Subgroup Category	Placebo (N=171)	Zuranolone (N=176)	p-value for Treatment by Study Interaction Test
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n(%)	9 (5.3)	14 (8.0)	
Study			
217-PPD-201, n / N (%)	6/73 (8.2)	5/78 (6.4)	NA
217-PPD-301, n / N (%)	3/98 (3.1)	9/98 (9.2)	

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: If there is no event for at least one category in treatment*study combination, p-value is based on relative risk normal approximation after adding 0.5 to all counts of each treatment*study combination. Otherwise, p-value is based on the generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, study, treatment, study-by-treatment interaction with "Log" link function. NA indicates criteria not met for interaction/heterogeneity analysis.
NOTE 3: n / N (%) = number of subjects with the AE specified in the subgroup / number of subjects in the subgroup and (n / N *100%).
NOTE 4: Includes SOC >=10% in any arm OR number of subjects with AE by SOC with at least 10 subjects with the respective AE and >=1% in any arm.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-soc-pl-het.sas:t-ae-soc-pl-het-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 17JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by System Organ Class: Heterogeneity Test - Safety Population

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Psychiatric disorders

Subgroup Subgroup Category	Placebo (N=171)	Zuranolone (N=176)	p-value for Treatment by Study Interaction Test
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n(%)	14 (8.2)	12 (6.8)	
Study			
217-PPD-201, n / N (%)	10/73 (13.7)	2/78 (2.6)	0.0021
217-PPD-301, n / N (%)	4/98 (4.1)	10/98 (10.2)	

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: If there is no event for at least one category in treatment*study combination, p-value is based on relative risk normal approximation after adding 0.5 to all counts of each treatment*study combination. Otherwise, p-value is based on the generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, study, treatment, study-by-treatment interaction with "Log" link function. NA indicates criteria not met for interaction/heterogeneity analysis.
NOTE 3: n / N (%) = number of subjects with the AE specified in the subgroup / number of subjects in the subgroup and (n / N *100%).
NOTE 4: Includes SOC >=10% in any arm OR number of subjects with AE by SOC with at least 10 subjects with the respective AE and >=1% in any arm.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-soc-pl-het.sas:t-ae-soc-pl-het-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 17JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by System Organ Class: Heterogeneity Test - Safety Population

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Investigations

Subgroup Subgroup Category	Placebo (N=171)	Zuranolone (N=176)	p-value for Treatment by Study Interaction Test
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n(%)	13 (7.6)	11 (6.3)	
Study			
217-PPD-201, n / N (%)	1/73 (1.4)	6/78 (7.7)	0.0093
217-PPD-301, n / N (%)	12/98 (12.2)	5/98 (5.1)	

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: If there is no event for at least one category in treatment*study combination, p-value is based on relative risk normal approximation after adding 0.5 to all counts of each treatment*study combination. Otherwise, p-value is based on the generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, study, treatment, study-by-treatment interaction with "Log" link function. NA indicates criteria not met for interaction/heterogeneity analysis.
NOTE 3: n / N (%) = number of subjects with the AE specified in the subgroup / number of subjects in the subgroup and (n / N *100%).
NOTE 4: Includes SOC >=10% in any arm OR number of subjects with AE by SOC with at least 10 subjects with the respective AE and >=1% in any arm.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-soc-pl-het.sas:t-ae-soc-pl-het-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 17JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by System Organ Class: Heterogeneity Test - Safety Population

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Respiratory, thoracic and mediastinal disorders

Subgroup Subgroup Category	Placebo (N=171)	Zuranolone (N=176)	p-value for Treatment by Study Interaction Test
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n(%)	5 (2.9)	10 (5.7)	
Study			
217-PPD-201, n / N (%)	4/73 (5.5)	6/78 (7.7)	NA
217-PPD-301, n / N (%)	1/98 (1.0)	4/98 (4.1)	

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: If there is no event for at least one category in treatment*study combination, p-value is based on relative risk normal approximation after adding 0.5 to all counts of each treatment*study combination. Otherwise, p-value is based on the generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, study, treatment, study-by-treatment interaction with "Log" link function. NA indicates criteria not met for interaction/heterogeneity analysis.
NOTE 3: n / N (%) = number of subjects with the AE specified in the subgroup / number of subjects in the subgroup and (n / N *100%).
NOTE 4: Includes SOC >=10% in any arm OR number of subjects with AE by SOC with at least 10 subjects with the respective AE and >=1% in any arm.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-soc-pl-het.sas:t-ae-soc-pl-het-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 17JUL2025

4.2.1.3 nach PT

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by Preferred Term: Heterogeneity Test - Safety population

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Nervous system disorders/ Somnolence

Subgroup Subgroup Category	Placebo (N=171)	Zuranolone (N=176)	p-value for Treatment by Study Interaction Test
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n(%)	13 (7.6)	38 (21.6)	
Study			
217-PPD-201, n / N (%)	8/73 (11.0)	12/78 (15.4)	0.0369
217-PPD-301, n / N (%)	5/98 (5.1)	26/98 (26.5)	

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: If there is no event for at least one category in treatment*study combination, p-value is based on relative risk normal approximation after adding 0.5 to all counts of each treatment*study combination. Otherwise, p-value is based on the generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, study, treatment, study-by-treatment interaction with "Log" link function. NA indicates criteria not met for interaction/heterogeneity analysis.
NOTE 3: n / N (%) = number of subjects with the AE specified in the subgroup / number of subjects in the subgroup and (n / N *100%).
NOTE 4: Includes PT >=10% in any arm OR number of subjects with AE by PT with at least 10 subjects with the respective AE and >=1% in any arm.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-pt-pl-het.sas:t-ae-pt-pl-het-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 17JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by Preferred Term: Heterogeneity Test - Safety population

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Nervous system disorders/ Dizziness

Subgroup Subgroup Category	Placebo (N=171)	Zuranolone (N=176)	p-value for Treatment by Study Interaction Test
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n(%)	14 (8.2)	19 (10.8)	
Study			
217-PPD-201, n / N (%)	4/73 (5.5)	6/78 (7.7)	0.9185
217-PPD-301, n / N (%)	10/98 (10.2)	13/98 (13.3)	

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: If there is no event for at least one category in treatment*study combination, p-value is based on relative risk normal approximation after adding 0.5 to all counts of each treatment*study combination. Otherwise, p-value is based on the generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, study, treatment, study-by-treatment interaction with "Log" link function. NA indicates criteria not met for interaction/heterogeneity analysis.
NOTE 3: n / N (%) = number of subjects with the AE specified in the subgroup / number of subjects in the subgroup and (n / N *100%).
NOTE 4: Includes PT >=10% in any arm OR number of subjects with AE by PT with at least 10 subjects with the respective AE and >=1% in any arm.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-pt-pl-het.sas:t-ae-pt-pl-het-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 17JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by Preferred Term: Heterogeneity Test - Safety population

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Nervous system disorders/ Headache

Subgroup Subgroup Category	Placebo (N=171)	Zuranolone (N=176)	p-value for Treatment by Study Interaction Test
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n(%)	22 (12.9)	16 (9.1)	
Study			
217-PPD-201, n / N (%)	9/73 (12.3)	7/78 (9.0)	0.9189
217-PPD-301, n / N (%)	13/98 (13.3)	9/98 (9.2)	

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: If there is no event for at least one category in treatment*study combination, p-value is based on relative risk normal approximation after adding 0.5 to all counts of each treatment*study combination. Otherwise, p-value is based on the generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, study, treatment, study-by-treatment interaction with "Log" link function. NA indicates criteria not met for interaction/heterogeneity analysis.
NOTE 3: n / N (%) = number of subjects with the AE specified in the subgroup / number of subjects in the subgroup and (n / N *100%).
NOTE 4: Includes PT >=10% in any arm OR number of subjects with AE by PT with at least 10 subjects with the respective AE and >=1% in any arm.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-pt-pl-het.sas:t-ae-pt-pl-het-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 17JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by Preferred Term: Heterogeneity Test - Safety population

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Nervous system disorders/ Sedation

Subgroup Subgroup Category	Placebo (N=171)	Zuranolone (N=176)	p-value for Treatment by Study Interaction Test
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n(%)	1 (0.6)	15 (8.5)	
Study			
217-PPD-201, n / N (%)	0/73	4/78 (5.1)	0.8830
217-PPD-301, n / N (%)	1/98 (1.0)	11/98 (11.2)	

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: If there is no event for at least one category in treatment*study combination, p-value is based on relative risk normal approximation after adding 0.5 to all counts of each treatment*study combination. Otherwise, p-value is based on the generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, study, treatment, study-by-treatment interaction with "Log" link function. NA indicates criteria not met for interaction/heterogeneity analysis.
NOTE 3: n / N (%) = number of subjects with the AE specified in the subgroup / number of subjects in the subgroup and (n / N *100%).
NOTE 4: Includes PT >=10% in any arm OR number of subjects with AE by PT with at least 10 subjects with the respective AE and >=1% in any arm.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-pt-pl-het.sas:t-ae-pt-pl-het-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 17JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by Preferred Term: Heterogeneity Test - Safety population

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Gastrointestinal disorders/ Diarrhoea

Subgroup Subgroup Category	Placebo (N=171)	Zuranolone (N=176)	p-value for Treatment by Study Interaction Test
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n(%)	4 (2.3)	11 (6.3)	
Study			
217-PPD-201, n / N (%)	2/73 (2.7)	5/78 (6.4)	NA
217-PPD-301, n / N (%)	2/98 (2.0)	6/98 (6.1)	

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: If there is no event for at least one category in treatment*study combination, p-value is based on relative risk normal approximation after adding 0.5 to all counts of each treatment*study combination. Otherwise, p-value is based on the generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, study, treatment, study-by-treatment interaction with "Log" link function. NA indicates criteria not met for interaction/heterogeneity analysis.
NOTE 3: n / N (%) = number of subjects with the AE specified in the subgroup / number of subjects in the subgroup and (n / N *100%).
NOTE 4: Includes PT >=10% in any arm OR number of subjects with AE by PT with at least 10 subjects with the respective AE and >=1% in any arm.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-pt-pl-het.sas:t-ae-pt-pl-het-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 17JUL2025

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by Preferred Term: Heterogeneity Test - Safety population

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Gastrointestinal disorders/ Nausea

Subgroup Subgroup Category	Placebo (N=171)	Zuranolone (N=176)	p-value for Treatment by Study Interaction Test
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n(%)	12 (7.0)	8 (4.5)	
Study			
217-PPD-201, n / N (%)	6/73 (8.2)	3/78 (3.8)	NA
217-PPD-301, n / N (%)	6/98 (6.1)	5/98 (5.1)	

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: If there is no event for at least one category in treatment*study combination, p-value is based on relative risk normal approximation after adding 0.5 to all counts of each treatment*study combination. Otherwise, p-value is based on the generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, study, treatment, study-by-treatment interaction with "Log" link function. NA indicates criteria not met for interaction/heterogeneity analysis.
NOTE 3: n / N (%) = number of subjects with the AE specified in the subgroup / number of subjects in the subgroup and (n / N *100%).
NOTE 4: Includes PT >=10% in any arm OR number of subjects with AE by PT with at least 10 subjects with the respective AE and >=1% in any arm.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-pt-pl-het.sas:t-ae-pt-pl-het-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 17JUL2025

4.2.2 Schwere UE

4.2.2.1 Gesamtraten

Number of Subjects with Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by Grade of Severity: Heterogeneity Test - Safety population

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Grade >=3

Subgroup Subgroup Category	Placebo (N=171)	Zuranolone (N=176)	p-value for Treatment by Study Interaction Test
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n(%)	4 (2.3)	6 (3.4)	
Study			
217-PPD-201, n / N (%)	3/73 (4.1)	3/78 (3.8)	NA
217-PPD-301, n / N (%)	1/98 (1.0)	3/98 (3.1)	

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.

NOTE 2: If there is no event for at least one category in treatment*study combination, p-value is based on relative risk normal approximation after adding 0.5 to all counts of each treatment*study combination. Otherwise, p-value is based on the generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, study, treatment, study-by-treatment interaction with "Log" link function. NA indicates criteria not met for interaction/heterogeneity analysis.

NOTE 3: n / N (%) = number of subjects with the AE specified in the subgroup / number of subjects in the subgroup and (n / N *100%).

Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-gr-pl-het.sas:t-ae-gr-pl-het-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 17JUL2025

4.2.2.2 nach SOC

Number of Subjects with Grade >=3 Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by System Organ Class: Heterogeneity Test - Safety population

Page: 1 of 1

THERE ARE NO SUBJECTS THAT MEET THIS CRITERIA.

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: If there is no event for at least one category in treatment*study combination, p-value is based on relative risk normal approximation after adding 0.5 to all counts of each treatment*study combination. Otherwise, p-value is based on the generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, study, treatment, study-by-treatment interaction with "Log" link function. NA indicates criteria not met for interaction/heterogeneity analysis.
NOTE 3: n / N (%) = number of subjects with the AE specified in the subgroup / number of subjects in the subgroup and (n / N *100%).
NOTE 4: Includes SOC >=5% in any arm OR number of subjects with AE by SOC with at least 10 subjects with the respective AE and >=1% in any arm.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-gr3-soc-pl-het.sas:t-ae-gr3-soc-pl-het-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 17JUL2025

4.2.2.3 nach PT

Number of Subjects with Grade >=3 Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by Preferred Term: Heterogeneity Test - Safety population

Page: 1 of 1

THERE ARE NO SUBJECTS THAT MEET THIS CRITERIA.

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: If there is no event for at least one category in treatment*study combination, p-value is based on relative risk normal approximation after adding 0.5 to all counts of each treatment*study combination. Otherwise, p-value is based on the generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, study, treatment, study-by-treatment interaction with "Log" link function. NA indicates criteria not met for interaction/heterogeneity analysis.
NOTE 3: n / N (%) = number of subjects with the AE specified in the subgroup / number of subjects in the subgroup and (n / N *100%).
NOTE 4: Includes PT >=5% in any arm OR number of subjects with AE by PT with at least 10 subjects with the respective AE and >=1% in any arm.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-gr3-pt-pl-het.sas:t-ae-gr3-pt-pl-het-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 17JUL2025

4.2.3 SUE

4.2.3.1 Gesamtraten

Number of Subjects with at Least One Serious Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event: Heterogeneity Test - Safety population

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Subgroup Subgroup Category	Placebo (N=171)	Zuranolone (N=176)	p-value for Treatment by Study Interaction Test
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n(%)	1 (0.6)	3 (1.7)	
Study			
217-PPD-201, n / N (%)	1/73 (1.4)	1/78 (1.3)	NA
217-PPD-301, n / N (%)	0/98	2/98 (2.0)	

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: If there is no event for at least one category in treatment*study combination, p-value is based on relative risk normal approximation after adding 0.5 to all counts of each treatment*study combination. Otherwise, p-value is based on the generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, study, treatment, study-by-treatment interaction with "Log" link function. NA indicates criteria not met for interaction/heterogeneity analysis.
NOTE 3: n / N (%) = number of subjects with the AE specified in the subgroup / number of subjects in the subgroup and (n / N *100%).
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-sae-pl-het.sas:t-sae-pl-het-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 17JUL2025

4.2.3.2 nach SOC

Number of Subjects with Serious Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by System Organ Class: Heterogeneity Test - Safety population

Page: 1 of 1

THERE ARE NO SUBJECTS THAT MEET THIS CRITERIA.

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: If there is no event for at least one category in treatment*study combination, p-value is based on relative risk normal approximation after adding 0.5 to all counts of each treatment*study combination. Otherwise, p-value is based on the generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, study, treatment, study-by-treatment interaction with "Log" link function. NA indicates criteria not met for interaction/heterogeneity analysis.
NOTE 3: n / N (%) = number of subjects with the AE specified in the subgroup / number of subjects in the subgroup and (n / N *100%).
NOTE 4: Includes SOC >=5% in any arm OR number of subjects with AE by SOC with at least 10 subjects with the respective AE and >=1% in any arm. SOC is presented in decreasing frequency of Zuranolone column.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-sae-soc-pl-het.sas:t-sae-soc-pl-het-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 17JUL2025

4.2.3.3 nach PT

Number of Subjects with Serious Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event by Preferred Term: Heterogeneity Test - Safety population

Page: 1 of 1

THERE ARE NO SUBJECTS THAT MEET THIS CRITERIA.

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: If there is no event for at least one category in treatment*study combination, p-value is based on relative risk normal approximation after adding 0.5 to all counts of each treatment*study combination. Otherwise, p-value is based on the generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, study, treatment, study-by-treatment interaction with "Log" link function. NA indicates criteria not met for interaction/heterogeneity analysis.
NOTE 3: n / N (%) = number of subjects with the AE specified in the subgroup / number of subjects in the subgroup and (n / N *100%).
NOTE 4: Includes PT >=5% in any arm OR number of subjects with AE by PT with at least 10 subjects with the respective AE and >=1% in any arm. SOC is presented in decreasing frequency of Zuranolone column.
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-sae-pt-pl-het.sas:t-sae-pt-pl-het-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 17JUL2025

4.2.4 Therapieabbruch aufgrund von UE

4.2.4.1 Gesamtraten

Number of Subjects with Treatment Discontinuations Due to Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event: Heterogeneity Test - Safety Population

Page: 1 of 1

Subgroup Subgroup Category	Placebo (N=171)	Zuranolone (N=176)	p-value for Treatment by Study Interaction Test
Number of subjects with >=1 TEAE, n(%)	2 (1.2)	5 (2.8)	
Study			
217-PPD-201, n / N (%)	0/73	1/78 (1.3)	NA
217-PPD-301, n / N (%)	2/98 (2.0)	4/98 (4.1)	

NOTE 1: AEs were coded using MedDRA version 24.0.
NOTE 2: If there is no event for at least one category in treatment*study combination, p-value is based on relative risk normal approximation after adding 0.5 to all counts of each treatment*study combination. Otherwise, p-value is based on the generalized estimating equation (GEE) for binary response model, with factors for antidepressant use at baseline, study, treatment, study-by-treatment interaction with "Log" link function. NA indicates criteria not met for interaction/heterogeneity analysis.
NOTE 3: n / N (%) = number of subjects with the AE specified in the subgroup / number of subjects in the subgroup and (n / N *100%).
Source: biib125/v_a/germany_amnog/t-ae-disc-pl-het.sas:t-ae-disc-pl-het-safc.rtf **Run Date:** 17JUL2025

4.2.4.2 nach SOC

Nicht zutreffend.

4.2.4.3 nach PT

Nicht zutreffend.