Tabellenverzeichnis:

Table 2.3.1.1
Summary of TEAEs by SOC and PT
Safety Set (Gating)

System Organ Class Preferred Term	IVA N = 45 n (%)	ELX/TEZ/IVA N = 50 n (%)
Subjects with any TEAEs	30 (66.67)	35 (70.00)
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		1.0500 (0.7976, 1.3823)
P-value vs. IVA [1]		0.7280
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		1.1667 (0.4907, 2.7737)
P-value vs. IVA [2]		0.7272
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		0.0333 (-0.1540, 0.2207)
P-value vs. IVA [3]		0.7273
Respiratory, thoracic and mediastinal disorders	12 (26.67)	14 (28.00)
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		1.0500 (0.5440, 2.0265)
P-value vs. IVA [1]		0.8844
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		1.0694 (0.4330, 2.6416)
P-value vs. IVA [2]		0.8843
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		0.0133 (-0.1661, 0.1927)
P-value vs. IVA [3]		0.8842

- MedDRA version 23.0.
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- [1] Relative risk from 2x2 table.
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Table 2.3.1.1
Summary of TEAEs by SOC and PT
Safety Set (Gating)

System Organ Class Preferred Term	IVA N = 45 n (%)	ELX/TEZ/IVA N = 50 n (%)
Cough	8 (17.78)	2 (4.00)
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		0.2250 (0.0504, 1.0046)
P-value vs. IVA [1]		0.0507
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		0.1927 (0.0386, 0.9619)
P-value vs. IVA [2]		0.0447
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		-0.1378 (-0.2620, -0.0136)
P-value vs. IVA [3]		0.0297
Gastrointestinal disorders	4 (8.89)	9 (18.00)
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		2.0250 (0.6695, 6.1249)
P-value vs. IVA [1]		0.2115
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		2.2500 (0.6415, 7.8912)
P-value vs. IVA [2]		0.2053
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		0.0911 (-0.0440, 0.2262)
P-value vs. IVA [3]		0.1863

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Table 2.3.1.1
Summary of TEAEs by SOC and PT
Safety Set (Gating)

System Organ Class Preferred Term	IVA N = 45 n (%)	ELX/TEZ/IVA N = 50 n (%)
Infections and infestations	11 (24.44)	7 (14.00)
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		0.5727 (0.2429, 1.3505)
P-value vs. IVA [1]		0.2028
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		0.5032 (0.1763, 1.4364)
P-value vs. IVA [2]		0.1994
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		-0.1044 (-0.2626, 0.0537)
P-value vs. IVA [3]		0.1956
Infective pulmonary exacerbation of cystic fibrosis	8 (17.78)	2 (4.00)
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		0.2250 (0.0504, 1.0046)
P-value vs. IVA [1]		0.0507
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		0.1927 (0.0386, 0.9619)
P-value vs. IVA [2]		0.0447
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		-0.1378 (-0.2620, -0.0136)
P-value vs. IVA [3]		0.0297

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Table 2.3.1.1
Summary of TEAEs by SOC and PT
Safety Set (Gating)

System Organ Class Preferred Term	IVA N = 45 n (%)	ELX/TEZ/IVA N = 50 n (%)
Investigations	4 (8.89)	6 (12.00)
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		1.3500 (0.4069, 4.4792)
P-value vs. IVA [1]		0.6238
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		1.3977 (0.3679, 5.3101)
P-value vs. IVA [2]		0.6229
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		0.0311 (-0.0915, 0.1537)
P-value vs. IVA [3]		0.6189
Musculoskeletal and connective tissue disorders	1 (2.22)	6 (12.00)
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		5.4000 (0.6757, 43.1525)
P-value vs. IVA [1]		0.1118
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		6.0000 (0.6934, 51.9151)
P-value vs. IVA [2]		0.1036
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		0.0978 (-0.0021, 0.1976)
P-value vs. IVA [3]		0.0549

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Table 2.3.1.1
Summary of TEAEs by SOC and PT
Safety Set (Gating)

System Organ Class Preferred Term	IVA N = 45 n (%)	ELX/TEZ/IVA N = 50 n (%)
Nervous system disorders	8 (17.78)	6 (12.00)
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		0.6750 (0.2536, 1.7965)
P-value vs. IVA [1]		0.4313
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		0.6307 (0.2007, 1.9823)
P-value vs. IVA [2]		0.4302
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		-0.0578 (-0.2013, 0.0857)
P-value vs. IVA [3]		0.4300
Headache	8 (17.78)	5 (10.00)
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		0.5625 (0.1984, 1.5950)
P-value vs. IVA [1]		0.2793
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		0.5139 (0.1549, 1.7045)
P-value vs. IVA [2]		0.2765
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		-0.0778 (-0.2170, 0.0615)
P-value vs. IVA [3]		0.2737

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Table 2.3.1.1
Summary of TEAEs by SOC and PT
Safety Set (Gating)

System Organ Class Preferred Term	IVA N = 45 n (%)	ELX/TEZ/IVA N = 50 n (%)
Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders	5 (11.11)	5 (10.00)
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		0.9000 (0.2787, 2.9066)
P-value vs. IVA [1]		0.8602
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		0.8889 (0.2397, 3.2967)
P-value vs. IVA [2]		0.8602
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		-0.0111 (-0.1350, 0.1128)
P-value vs. IVA [3]		0.8605
General disorders and administration site conditions	7 (15.56)	1 (2.00)
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		0.1286 (0.0164, 1.0050)
P-value vs. IVA [1]		0.0506
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		0.1108 (0.0131, 0.9395)
P-value vs. IVA [2]		0.0437
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		-0.1356 (-0.2483, -0.0228)
P-value vs. IVA [3]		0.0185

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Table 2.3.1.1.1
Summary of TEAEs by SOC and PT, and by Maximum Severity
Safety Set (Gating)

System Organ Class Preferred Term Maximum Severity	IVA N = 45 n (%)	ELX/TEZ/IVA N = 50 n (%)
Subjects with any TEAEs	30 (66.67)	35 (70.00)
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		1.0500 (0.7976, 1.3823)
P-value vs. IVA [1]		0.7280
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		1.1667 (0.4907, 2.7737)
P-value vs. IVA [2]		0.7272
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		0.0333 (-0.1540, 0.2207)
P-value vs. IVA [3]		0.7273
Grade 1	18 (40.00)	23 (46.00)
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		1.1500 (0.7208, 1.8348)
P-value vs. IVA [1]		0.5576
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		1.2778 (0.5653, 2.8881)
P-value vs. IVA [2]		0.5558
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		0.0600 (-0.1389, 0.2589)
P-value vs. IVA [3]		0.5544

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Table 2.3.1.1.1
Summary of TEAEs by SOC and PT, and by Maximum Severity
Safety Set (Gating)

System Organ Class Preferred Term Maximum Severity	IVA N = 45 n (%)	ELX/TEZ/IVA N = 50 n (%)
Grade 2	11 (24.44)	9 (18.00)
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		0.7364 (0.3364, 1.6120)
P-value vs. IVA [1]		0.4439
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		0.6785 (0.2518, 1.8284)
P-value vs. IVA [2]		0.4431
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		-0.0644 (-0.2291, 0.1002)
P-value vs. IVA [3]		0.4430
Grade 3	1 (2.22)	3 (6.00)
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		2.7000 (0.2912, 25.0357)
P-value vs. IVA [1]		0.3820
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		2.8085 (0.2815, 28.0186)
P-value vs. IVA [2]		0.3789
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		0.0378 (-0.0409, 0.1164)
P-value vs. IVA [3]		0.3466

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Table 2.3.1.1.1
Summary of TEAEs by SOC and PT, and by Maximum Severity
Safety Set (Gating)

System Organ Class Preferred Term Maximum Severity	IVA N = 45 n (%)	ELX/TEZ/IVA N = 50 n (%)
Grade 4	0	0
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		-
P-value vs. IVA [1]		-
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		-
P-value vs. IVA [2]		-
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		0.0000 (-, -)
P-value vs. IVA [3]		-
Respiratory, thoracic and mediastinal disorders	12 (26.67)	14 (28.00)
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		1.0500 (0.5440, 2.0265)
P-value vs. IVA [1]		0.8844
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		1.0694 (0.4330, 2.6416)
P-value vs. IVA [2]		0.8843
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		0.0133 (-0.1661, 0.1927)
P-value vs. IVA [3]		0.8842

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Table 2.3.1.1.1
Summary of TEAEs by SOC and PT, and by Maximum Severity
Safety Set (Gating)

System Organ Class Preferred Term Maximum Severity	IVA N = 45 n (%)	ELX/TEZ/IVA N = 50 n (%)
Grade 1	10 (22.22)	12 (24.00)
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		1.0800 (0.5172, 2.2552)
P-value vs. IVA [1]		0.8377
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		1.1053 (0.4246, 2.8769)
P-value vs. IVA [2]		0.8375
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		0.0178 (-0.1518, 0.1874)
P-value vs. IVA [3]		0.8372
Grade 2	2 (4.44)	1 (2.00)
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		0.4500 (0.0422, 4.7967)
P-value vs. IVA [1]		0.5084
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		0.4388 (0.0384, 5.0097)
P-value vs. IVA [2]		0.5073
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		-0.0244 (-0.0961, 0.0472)
P-value vs. IVA [3]		0.5036

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Table 2.3.1.1.1
Summary of TEAEs by SOC and PT, and by Maximum Severity
Safety Set (Gating)

System Organ Class Preferred Term Maximum Severity	IVA N = 45 n (%)	ELX/TEZ/IVA N = 50 n (%)
Grade 3	0	1 (2.00)
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		-
P-value vs. IVA [1]		-
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		-
P-value vs. IVA [2]		-
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		0.0200 (-0.0188, 0.0588)
P-value vs. IVA [3]		0.3124
Grade 4	0	0
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		-
P-value vs. IVA [1]		-
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		-
P-value vs. IVA [2]		-
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		0.0000 (-, -)
P-value vs. IVA [3]		-

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Summary of TEAEs by SOC and PT, and by Maximum Severity
Safety Set (Gating)

System Organ Class Preferred Term Maximum Severity	IVA N = 45 n (%)	ELX/TEZ/IVA N = 50 n (%)
Cough	8 (17.78)	2 (4.00)
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		0.2250 (0.0504, 1.0046)
P-value vs. IVA [1]		0.0507
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		0.1927 (0.0386, 0.9619)
P-value vs. IVA [2]		0.0447
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		-0.1378 (-0.2620, -0.0136)
P-value vs. IVA [3]		0.0297
Grade 1	7 (15.56)	2 (4.00)
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		0.2571 (0.0563, 1.1745)
P-value vs. IVA [1]		0.0797
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		0.2262 (0.0444, 1.1522)
P-value vs. IVA [2]		0.0736
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		-0.1156 (-0.2346, 0.0035)
P-value vs. IVA [3]		0.0570

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Table 2.3.1.1.1
Summary of TEAEs by SOC and PT, and by Maximum Severity
Safety Set (Gating)

System Organ Class Preferred Term Maximum Severity	IVA N = 45 n (%)	ELX/TEZ/IVA N = 50 n (%)
Grade 2	1 (2.22)	0
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		0.0000 (-, -)
P-value vs. IVA [1]		-
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		0.0000 (-, -)
P-value vs. IVA [2]		-
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		-0.0222 (-0.0653, 0.0208)
P-value vs. IVA [3]		0.3119
Grade 3	0	0
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		-
P-value vs. IVA [1]		-
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		-
P-value vs. IVA [2]		-
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		0.0000 (-, -)
P-value vs. IVA [3]		-

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Table 2.3.1.1.1
Summary of TEAEs by SOC and PT, and by Maximum Severity
Safety Set (Gating)

System Organ Class Preferred Term Maximum Severity	IVA N = 45 n (%)	ELX/TEZ/IVA N = 50 n (%)
Grade 4	0	0
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		-
P-value vs. IVA [1]		-
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		-
P-value vs. IVA [2]		-
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		0.0000 (-, -)
P-value vs. IVA [3]		-
Gastrointestinal disorders	4 (8.89)	9 (18.00)
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		2.0250 (0.6695, 6.1249)
P-value vs. IVA [1]		0.2115
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		2.2500 (0.6415, 7.8912)
P-value vs. IVA [2]		0.2053
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		0.0911 (-0.0440, 0.2262)
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- [1] Relative risk from 2x2 table.
- [2] Odds ratio from 2x2 table.
- [3] Risk difference estimate from 2x2 table.
- '-' indicates that point estimate, CI or p-value is not estimable.
- "Gating" refers to the subjects in IVA comparator group including R117H mutation.

Table 2.3.1.1.1
Summary of TEAEs by SOC and PT, and by Maximum Severity
Safety Set (Gating)

System Organ Class Preferred Term Maximum Severity	IVA N = 45 n (%)	ELX/TEZ/IVA N = 50 n (%)
Grade 1	3 (6.67)	8 (16.00)
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		2.4000 (0.6778, 8.4975)
P-value vs. IVA [1]		0.1747
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		2.6667 (0.6615, 10.7506)
P-value vs. IVA [2]		0.1679
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		0.0933 (-0.0317, 0.2184)
P-value vs. IVA [3]		0.1435
Grade 2	1 (2.22)	1 (2.00)
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		0.9000 (0.0580, 13.9717)
P-value vs. IVA [1]		0.9400
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		0.8980 (0.0545, 14.7894)
P-value vs. IVA [2]		0.9400
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		-0.0022 (-0.0602, 0.0557)
P-value vs. IVA [3]		0.9401

- MedDRA version 23.0.
- A subject with multiple events within a category is counted only once with the maximum severity in that category.
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- Table is sorted in descending order of frequency of the ELX/TEZ/IVA column by System Organ Class, and by Preferred Term within each System Organ Class.
- [1] Relative risk from 2x2 table.
- [2] Odds ratio from 2x2 table.
- [3] Risk difference estimate from 2x2 table.
- '-' indicates that point estimate, CI or p-value is not estimable.
- "Gating" refers to the subjects in IVA comparator group including R117H mutation.

Table 2.3.1.1.1
Summary of TEAEs by SOC and PT, and by Maximum Severity
Safety Set (Gating)

System Organ Class Preferred Term Maximum Severity	IVA N = 45 n (%)	ELX/TEZ/IVA N = 50 n (%)
Grade 3	0	0
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		-
P-value vs. IVA [1]		-
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		-
P-value vs. IVA [2]		-
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		0.0000 (-, -)
P-value vs. IVA [3]		-
Grade 4	0	0
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		-
P-value vs. IVA [1]		-
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		-
P-value vs. IVA [2]		-
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		0.0000 (-, -)
P-value vs. IVA [3]		-

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- A subject with multiple events within a category is counted only once with the maximum severity in that category.
- SOCs and PTs are reported only if corresponding events are either 1) occurring in at least 10% of patients in any treatment group; OR 2) occurring in at least 10 patients in the total study population and also occurring in at least 1% of patients in any treatment group.
- Table is sorted in descending order of frequency of the ELX/TEZ/IVA column by System Organ Class, and by Preferred Term within each System Organ Class.
- [1] Relative risk from 2x2 table.
- [2] Odds ratio from 2x2 table.
- [3] Risk difference estimate from 2x2 table.
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Table 2.3.1.1.1
Summary of TEAEs by SOC and PT, and by Maximum Severity
Safety Set (Gating)

System Organ Class Preferred Term Maximum Severity	IVA N = 45 n (%)	ELX/TEZ/IVA N = 50 n (%)
Infections and infestations	11 (24.44)	7 (14.00)
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		0.5727 (0.2429, 1.3505)
P-value vs. IVA [1]		0.2028
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		0.5032 (0.1763, 1.4364)
P-value vs. IVA [2]		0.1994
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		-0.1044 (-0.2626, 0.0537)
P-value vs. IVA [3]		0.1956
Grade 1	5 (11.11)	4 (8.00)
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		0.7200 (0.2060, 2.5170)
P-value vs. IVA [1]		0.6069
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		0.6957 (0.1748, 2.7690)
P-value vs. IVA [2]		0.6066
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		-0.0311 (-0.1498, 0.0876)
P-value vs. IVA [3]		0.6074

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- [1] Relative risk from 2x2 table.
- [2] Odds ratio from 2x2 table.
- [3] Risk difference estimate from 2x2 table.
- '-' indicates that point estimate, CI or p-value is not estimable.
- "Gating" refers to the subjects in IVA comparator group including R117H mutation.

Table 2.3.1.1.1
Summary of TEAEs by SOC and PT, and by Maximum Severity
Safety Set (Gating)

System Organ Class Preferred Term Maximum Severity	IVA N = 45 n (%)	ELX/TEZ/IVA N = 50 n (%)
Grade 2	6 (13.33)	1 (2.00)
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		0.1500 (0.0188, 1.1987)
P-value vs. IVA [1]		0.0736
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		0.1327 (0.0153, 1.1484)
P-value vs. IVA [2]		0.0666
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		-0.1133 (-0.2200, -0.0067)
P-value vs. IVA [3]		0.0372
Grade 3	0	2 (4.00)
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		-
P-value vs. IVA [1]		-
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		-
P-value vs. IVA [2]		-
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		0.0400 (-0.0143, 0.0943)
P-value vs. IVA [3]		0.1489

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- A subject with multiple events within a category is counted only once with the maximum severity in that category.
- SOCs and PTs are reported only if corresponding events are either 1) occurring in at least 10% of patients in any treatment group; OR 2) occurring in at least 10 patients in the total study population and also occurring in at least 1% of patients in any treatment group.
- Table is sorted in descending order of frequency of the ELX/TEZ/IVA column by System Organ Class, and by Preferred Term within each System Organ Class.
- [1] Relative risk from 2x2 table.
- [2] Odds ratio from 2x2 table.
- [3] Risk difference estimate from 2x2 table.
- '-' indicates that point estimate, CI or p-value is not estimable.
- "Gating" refers to the subjects in IVA comparator group including R117H mutation.

Table 2.3.1.1.1
Summary of TEAEs by SOC and PT, and by Maximum Severity
Safety Set (Gating)

System Organ Class Preferred Term Maximum Severity	IVA N = 45 n (%)	ELX/TEZ/IVA N = 50 n (%)
Grade 4	0	0
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		-
P-value vs. IVA [1]		-
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		-
P-value vs. IVA [2]		-
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		0.0000 (-, -)
P-value vs. IVA [3]		-
Infective pulmonary exacerbation of cystic fibrosis	8 (17.78)	2 (4.00)
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		0.2250 (0.0504, 1.0046)
P-value vs. IVA [1]		0.0507
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		0.1927 (0.0386, 0.9619)
P-value vs. IVA [2]		0.0447
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		-0.1378 (-0.2620, -0.0136)
P-value vs. IVA [3]		0.0297

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- Table is sorted in descending order of frequency of the ELX/TEZ/IVA column by System Organ Class, and by Preferred Term within each System Organ Class.
- [1] Relative risk from 2x2 table.
- [2] Odds ratio from 2x2 table.
- [3] Risk difference estimate from 2x2 table.
- '-' indicates that point estimate, CI or p-value is not estimable.
- "Gating" refers to the subjects in IVA comparator group including R117H mutation.

Table 2.3.1.1.1
Summary of TEAEs by SOC and PT, and by Maximum Severity
Safety Set (Gating)

System Organ Class Preferred Term Maximum Severity	IVA N = 45 n (%)	ELX/TEZ/IVA N = 50 n (%)
Grade 1	3 (6.67)	0
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		0.0000 (-, -)
P-value vs. IVA [1]		-
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		0.0000 (-, -)
P-value vs. IVA [2]		-
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		-0.0667 (-0.1395, 0.0062)
P-value vs. IVA [3]		0.0730
Grade 2	5 (11.11)	0
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		0.0000 (-, -)
P-value vs. IVA [1]		-
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		0.0000 (-, -)
P-value vs. IVA [2]		-
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		-0.1111 (-0.2029, -0.0193)
P-value vs. IVA [3]		0.0177

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- SOCs and PTs are reported only if corresponding events are either 1) occurring in at least 10% of patients in any treatment group; OR 2) occurring in at least 10 patients in the total study population and also occurring in at least 1% of patients in any treatment group.
- Table is sorted in descending order of frequency of the ELX/TEZ/IVA column by System Organ Class, and by Preferred Term within each System Organ Class.
- [1] Relative risk from 2x2 table.
- [2] Odds ratio from 2x2 table.
- [3] Risk difference estimate from 2x2 table.
- '-' indicates that point estimate, CI or p-value is not estimable.
- "Gating" refers to the subjects in IVA comparator group including R117H mutation.

Table 2.3.1.1.1
Summary of TEAEs by SOC and PT, and by Maximum Severity
Safety Set (Gating)

System Organ Class Preferred Term Maximum Severity	IVA N = 45 n (%)	ELX/TEZ/IVA N = 50 n (%)
Grade 3	0	2 (4.00)
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		-
P-value vs. IVA [1]		-
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		-
P-value vs. IVA [2]		-
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		0.0400 (-0.0143, 0.0943)
P-value vs. IVA [3]		0.1489
Grade 4	0	0
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		-
P-value vs. IVA [1]		-
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		-
P-value vs. IVA [2]		-
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		0.0000 (-, -)
P-value vs. IVA [3]		-

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- SOCs and PTs are reported only if corresponding events are either 1) occurring in at least 10% of patients in any treatment group; OR 2) occurring in at least 10 patients in the total study population and also occurring in at least 1% of patients in any treatment group.
- Table is sorted in descending order of frequency of the ELX/TEZ/IVA column by System Organ Class, and by Preferred Term within each System Organ Class.
- [1] Relative risk from 2x2 table.
- [2] Odds ratio from 2x2 table.
- [3] Risk difference estimate from 2x2 table.
- '-' indicates that point estimate, CI or p-value is not estimable.
- "Gating" refers to the subjects in IVA comparator group including R117H mutation.

Table 2.3.1.1.1
Summary of TEAEs by SOC and PT, and by Maximum Severity
Safety Set (Gating)

System Organ Class Preferred Term Maximum Severity	IVA N = 45 n (%)	ELX/TEZ/IVA N = 50 n (%)
Investigations	4 (8.89)	6 (12.00)
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		1.3500 (0.4069, 4.4792)
P-value vs. IVA [1]		0.6238
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		1.3977 (0.3679, 5.3101)
P-value vs. IVA [2]		0.6229
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		0.0311 (-0.0915, 0.1537)
P-value vs. IVA [3]		0.6189
Grade 1	3 (6.67)	3 (6.00)
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		0.9000 (0.1913, 4.2352)
P-value vs. IVA [1]		0.8939
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		0.8936 (0.1710, 4.6695)
P-value vs. IVA [2]		0.8939
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		-0.0067 (-0.1049, 0.0915)
P-value vs. IVA [3]		0.8942

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- [2] Odds ratio from 2x2 table.
- [3] Risk difference estimate from 2x2 table.
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Table 2.3.1.1.1
Summary of TEAEs by SOC and PT, and by Maximum Severity
Safety Set (Gating)

System Organ Class Preferred Term Maximum Severity	IVA N = 45 n (%)	ELX/TEZ/IVA N = 50 n (%)
Grade 2	1 (2.22)	3 (6.00)
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		2.7000 (0.2912, 25.0357)
P-value vs. IVA [1]		0.3820
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		2.8085 (0.2815, 28.0186)
P-value vs. IVA [2]		0.3789
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		0.0378 (-0.0409, 0.1164)
P-value vs. IVA [3]		0.3466
Grade 3	0	0
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		-
P-value vs. IVA [1]		-
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		-
P-value vs. IVA [2]		-
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		0.0000 (-, -)
P-value vs. IVA [3]		-

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- A subject with multiple events within a category is counted only once with the maximum severity in that category.
- SOCs and PTs are reported only if corresponding events are either 1) occurring in at least 10% of patients in any treatment group; OR 2) occurring in at least 10 patients in the total study population and also occurring in at least 1% of patients in any treatment group.
- Table is sorted in descending order of frequency of the ELX/TEZ/IVA column by System Organ Class, and by Preferred Term within each System Organ Class.
- [1] Relative risk from 2x2 table.
- [2] Odds ratio from 2x2 table.
- [3] Risk difference estimate from 2x2 table.
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- "Gating" refers to the subjects in IVA comparator group including R117H mutation.

Table 2.3.1.1.1
Summary of TEAEs by SOC and PT, and by Maximum Severity
Safety Set (Gating)

System Organ Class Preferred Term Maximum Severity	IVA N = 45 n (%)	ELX/TEZ/IVA N = 50 n (%)
Grade 4	0	0
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		-
P-value vs. IVA [1]		-
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		-
P-value vs. IVA [2]		-
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		0.0000 (-, -)
P-value vs. IVA [3]		-
Musculoskeletal and connective tissue disorders	1 (2.22)	6 (12.00)
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		5.4000 (0.6757, 43.1525)
P-value vs. IVA [1]		0.1118
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		6.0000 (0.6934, 51.9151)
P-value vs. IVA [2]		0.1036
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		0.0978 (-0.0021, 0.1976)
P-value vs. IVA [3]		0.0549

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- Table is sorted in descending order of frequency of the ELX/TEZ/IVA column by System Organ Class, and by Preferred Term within each System Organ Class.
- [1] Relative risk from 2x2 table.
- [2] Odds ratio from 2x2 table.
- [3] Risk difference estimate from 2x2 table.
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Table 2.3.1.1.1
Summary of TEAEs by SOC and PT, and by Maximum Severity
Safety Set (Gating)

System Organ Class Preferred Term Maximum Severity	IVA N = 45 n (%)	ELX/TEZ/IVA N = 50 n (%)
Grade 1	1 (2.22)	5 (10.00)
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		4.5000 (0.5462, 37.0771)
P-value vs. IVA [1]		0.1622
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		4.8889 (0.5489, 43.5470)
P-value vs. IVA [2]		0.1549
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		0.0778 (-0.0159, 0.1714)
P-value vs. IVA [3]		0.1036
Grade 2	0	1 (2.00)
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		-
P-value vs. IVA [1]		-
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		-
P-value vs. IVA [2]		-
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		0.0200 (-0.0188, 0.0588)
P-value vs. IVA [3]		0.3124

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- [1] Relative risk from 2x2 table.
- [2] Odds ratio from 2x2 table.
- [3] Risk difference estimate from 2x2 table.
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Table 2.3.1.1.1
Summary of TEAEs by SOC and PT, and by Maximum Severity
Safety Set (Gating)

System Organ Class Preferred Term Maximum Severity	IVA N = 45 n (%)	ELX/TEZ/IVA N = 50 n (%)
Grade 3	0	0
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		-
P-value vs. IVA [1]		-
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		-
P-value vs. IVA [2]		-
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		0.0000 (-, -)
P-value vs. IVA [3]		-
Grade 4	0	0
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		-
P-value vs. IVA [1]		-
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		-
P-value vs. IVA [2]		-
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		0.0000 (-, -)
P-value vs. IVA [3]		-

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- SOCs and PTs are reported only if corresponding events are either 1) occurring in at least 10% of patients in any treatment group; OR 2) occurring in at least 10 patients in the total study population and also occurring in at least 1% of patients in any treatment group.
- Table is sorted in descending order of frequency of the ELX/TEZ/IVA column by System Organ Class, and by Preferred Term within each System Organ Class.
- [1] Relative risk from 2x2 table.
- [2] Odds ratio from 2x2 table.
- [3] Risk difference estimate from 2x2 table.
- '-' indicates that point estimate, CI or p-value is not estimable.
- "Gating" refers to the subjects in IVA comparator group including R117H mutation.

Table 2.3.1.1.1
Summary of TEAEs by SOC and PT, and by Maximum Severity
Safety Set (Gating)

System Organ Class Preferred Term Maximum Severity	IVA N = 45 n (%)	ELX/TEZ/IVA N = 50 n (%)
Nervous system disorders	8 (17.78)	6 (12.00)
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		0.6750 (0.2536, 1.7965)
P-value vs. IVA [1]		0.4313
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		0.6307 (0.2007, 1.9823)
P-value vs. IVA [2]		0.4302
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		-0.0578 (-0.2013, 0.0857)
P-value vs. IVA [3]		0.4300
Grade 1	5 (11.11)	6 (12.00)
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		1.0800 (0.3537, 3.2981)
P-value vs. IVA [1]		0.8925
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		1.0909 (0.3089, 3.8524)
P-value vs. IVA [2]		0.8925
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		0.0089 (-0.1197, 0.1375)
P-value vs. IVA [3]		0.8923

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- [1] Relative risk from 2x2 table.
- [2] Odds ratio from 2x2 table.
- [3] Risk difference estimate from 2x2 table.
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- "Gating" refers to the subjects in IVA comparator group including R117H mutation.

Table 2.3.1.1.1
Summary of TEAEs by SOC and PT, and by Maximum Severity
Safety Set (Gating)

System Organ Class Preferred Term Maximum Severity	IVA N = 45 n (%)	ELX/TEZ/IVA N = 50 n (%)
Grade 2	3 (6.67)	0
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		0.0000 (-, -)
P-value vs. IVA [1]		-
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		0.0000 (-, -)
P-value vs. IVA [2]		-
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		-0.0667 (-0.1395, 0.0062)
P-value vs. IVA [3]		0.0730
Grade 3	0	0
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		-
P-value vs. IVA [1]		-
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		-
P-value vs. IVA [2]		-
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		0.0000 (-, -)
P-value vs. IVA [3]		-

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- A subject with multiple events within a category is counted only once with the maximum severity in that category.
- SOCs and PTs are reported only if corresponding events are either 1) occurring in at least 10% of patients in any treatment group; OR 2) occurring in at least 10 patients in the total study population and also occurring in at least 1% of patients in any treatment group.
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- [1] Relative risk from 2x2 table.
- [2] Odds ratio from 2x2 table.
- [3] Risk difference estimate from 2x2 table.
- '-' indicates that point estimate, CI or p-value is not estimable.
- "Gating" refers to the subjects in IVA comparator group including R117H mutation.

Table 2.3.1.1.1
Summary of TEAEs by SOC and PT, and by Maximum Severity
Safety Set (Gating)

System Organ Class Preferred Term Maximum Severity	IVA N = 45 n (%)	ELX/TEZ/IVA N = 50 n (%)
Grade 4	0	0
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		-
P-value vs. IVA [1]		-
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		-
P-value vs. IVA [2]		-
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		0.0000 (-, -)
P-value vs. IVA [3]		-
Headache	8 (17.78)	5 (10.00)
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		0.5625 (0.1984, 1.5950)
P-value vs. IVA [1]		0.2793
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		0.5139 (0.1549, 1.7045)
P-value vs. IVA [2]		0.2765
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		-0.0778 (-0.2170, 0.0615)
P-value vs. IVA [3]		0.2737

- MedDRA version 23.0.
- A subject with multiple events within a category is counted only once with the maximum severity in that category.
- SOCs and PTs are reported only if corresponding events are either 1) occurring in at least 10% of patients in any treatment group; OR 2) occurring in at least 10 patients in the total study population and also occurring in at least 1% of patients in any treatment group.
- Table is sorted in descending order of frequency of the ELX/TEZ/IVA column by System Organ Class, and by Preferred Term within each System Organ Class.
- [1] Relative risk from 2x2 table.
- [2] Odds ratio from 2x2 table.
- [3] Risk difference estimate from 2x2 table.
- '-' indicates that point estimate, CI or p-value is not estimable.
- "Gating" refers to the subjects in IVA comparator group including R117H mutation.

Table 2.3.1.1.1
Summary of TEAEs by SOC and PT, and by Maximum Severity
Safety Set (Gating)

System Organ Class Preferred Term Maximum Severity	IVA N = 45 n (%)	ELX/TEZ/IVA N = 50 n (%)
Grade 1	5 (11.11)	5 (10.00)
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		0.9000 (0.2787, 2.9066)
P-value vs. IVA [1]		0.8602
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		0.8889 (0.2397, 3.2967)
P-value vs. IVA [2]		0.8602
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		-0.0111 (-0.1350, 0.1128)
P-value vs. IVA [3]		0.8605
Grade 2	3 (6.67)	0
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		0.0000 (-, -)
P-value vs. IVA [1]		-
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		0.0000 (-, -)
P-value vs. IVA [2]		-
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		-0.0667 (-0.1395, 0.0062)
P-value vs. IVA [3]		0.0730

- MedDRA version 23.0.
- A subject with multiple events within a category is counted only once with the maximum severity in that category.
- SOCs and PTs are reported only if corresponding events are either 1) occurring in at least 10% of patients in any treatment group; OR 2) occurring in at least 10 patients in the total study population and also occurring in at least 1% of patients in any treatment group.
- Table is sorted in descending order of frequency of the ELX/TEZ/IVA column by System Organ Class, and by Preferred Term within each System Organ Class.
- [1] Relative risk from 2x2 table.
- [2] Odds ratio from 2x2 table.
- [3] Risk difference estimate from 2x2 table.
- '-' indicates that point estimate, CI or p-value is not estimable.
- "Gating" refers to the subjects in IVA comparator group including R117H mutation.

Table 2.3.1.1.1
Summary of TEAEs by SOC and PT, and by Maximum Severity
Safety Set (Gating)

System Organ Class Preferred Term Maximum Severity	IVA N = 45 n (%)	ELX/TEZ/IVA N = 50 n (%)
Grade 3	0	0
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		-
P-value vs. IVA [1]		-
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		-
P-value vs. IVA [2]		-
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		0.0000 (-, -)
P-value vs. IVA [3]		-
Grade 4	0	0
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		-
P-value vs. IVA [1]		-
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		-
P-value vs. IVA [2]		-
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		0.0000 (-, -)
P-value vs. IVA [3]		-

- MedDRA version 23.0.
- A subject with multiple events within a category is counted only once with the maximum severity in that category.
- SOCs and PTs are reported only if corresponding events are either 1) occurring in at least 10% of patients in any treatment group; OR 2) occurring in at least 10 patients in the total study population and also occurring in at least 1% of patients in any treatment group.
- Table is sorted in descending order of frequency of the ELX/TEZ/IVA column by System Organ Class, and by Preferred Term within each System Organ Class.
- [1] Relative risk from 2x2 table.
- [2] Odds ratio from 2x2 table.
- [3] Risk difference estimate from 2x2 table.
- '-' indicates that point estimate, CI or p-value is not estimable.
- "Gating" refers to the subjects in IVA comparator group including R117H mutation.

Table 2.3.1.1.1
Summary of TEAEs by SOC and PT, and by Maximum Severity
Safety Set (Gating)

System Organ Class Preferred Term Maximum Severity	IVA N = 45 n (%)	ELX/TEZ/IVA N = 50 n (%)
Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders	5 (11.11)	5 (10.00)
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		0.9000 (0.2787, 2.9066)
P-value vs. IVA [1]		0.8602
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		0.8889 (0.2397, 3.2967)
P-value vs. IVA [2]		0.8602
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		-0.0111 (-0.1350, 0.1128)
P-value vs. IVA [3]		0.8605
Grade 1	5 (11.11)	3 (6.00)
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		0.5400 (0.1367, 2.1326)
P-value vs. IVA [1]		0.3793
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		0.5106 (0.1148, 2.2707)
P-value vs. IVA [2]		0.3773
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		-0.0511 (-0.1641, 0.0619)
P-value vs. IVA [3]		0.3753

- MedDRA version 23.0.
- A subject with multiple events within a category is counted only once with the maximum severity in that category.
- SOCs and PTs are reported only if corresponding events are either 1) occurring in at least 10% of patients in any treatment group; OR 2) occurring in at least 10 patients in the total study population and also occurring in at least 1% of patients in any treatment group.
- Table is sorted in descending order of frequency of the ELX/TEZ/IVA column by System Organ Class, and by Preferred Term within each System Organ Class.
- [1] Relative risk from 2x2 table.
- [2] Odds ratio from 2x2 table.
- [3] Risk difference estimate from 2x2 table.
- '-' indicates that point estimate, CI or p-value is not estimable.
- "Gating" refers to the subjects in IVA comparator group including R117H mutation.

Table 2.3.1.1.1
Summary of TEAEs by SOC and PT, and by Maximum Severity
Safety Set (Gating)

System Organ Class Preferred Term Maximum Severity	IVA N = 45 n (%)	ELX/TEZ/IVA N = 50 n (%)
Grade 2	0	2 (4.00)
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		-
P-value vs. IVA [1]		-
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		-
P-value vs. IVA [2]		-
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		0.0400 (-0.0143, 0.0943)
P-value vs. IVA [3]		0.1489
Grade 3	0	0
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		-
P-value vs. IVA [1]		-
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		-
P-value vs. IVA [2]		-
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		0.0000 (-, -)
P-value vs. IVA [3]		-

- MedDRA version 23.0.
- A subject with multiple events within a category is counted only once with the maximum severity in that category.
- SOCs and PTs are reported only if corresponding events are either 1) occurring in at least 10% of patients in any treatment group; OR 2) occurring in at least 10 patients in the total study population and also occurring in at least 1% of patients in any treatment group.
- Table is sorted in descending order of frequency of the ELX/TEZ/IVA column by System Organ Class, and by Preferred Term within each System Organ Class.
- [1] Relative risk from 2x2 table.
- [2] Odds ratio from 2x2 table.
- [3] Risk difference estimate from 2x2 table.
- '-' indicates that point estimate, CI or p-value is not estimable.
- "Gating" refers to the subjects in IVA comparator group including R117H mutation.

Table 2.3.1.1.1
Summary of TEAEs by SOC and PT, and by Maximum Severity
Safety Set (Gating)

System Organ Class Preferred Term Maximum Severity	IVA N = 45 n (%)	ELX/TEZ/IVA N = 50 n (%)
Grade 4	0	0
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		-
P-value vs. IVA [1]		-
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		-
P-value vs. IVA [2]		-
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		0.0000 (-, -)
P-value vs. IVA [3]		-
General disorders and administration site conditions	7 (15.56)	1 (2.00)
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		0.1286 (0.0164, 1.0050)
P-value vs. IVA [1]		0.0506
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		0.1108 (0.0131, 0.9395)
P-value vs. IVA [2]		0.0437
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		-0.1356 (-0.2483, -0.0228)
P-value vs. IVA [3]		0.0185

- MedDRA version 23.0.
- A subject with multiple events within a category is counted only once with the maximum severity in that category.
- SOCs and PTs are reported only if corresponding events are either 1) occurring in at least 10% of patients in any treatment group; OR 2) occurring in at least 10 patients in the total study population and also occurring in at least 1% of patients in any treatment group.
- Table is sorted in descending order of frequency of the ELX/TEZ/IVA column by System Organ Class, and by Preferred Term within each System Organ Class.
- [1] Relative risk from 2x2 table.
- [2] Odds ratio from 2x2 table.
- [3] Risk difference estimate from 2x2 table.
- '-' indicates that point estimate, CI or p-value is not estimable.
- "Gating" refers to the subjects in IVA comparator group including R117H mutation.

Table 2.3.1.1.1
Summary of TEAEs by SOC and PT, and by Maximum Severity
Safety Set (Gating)

System Organ Class Preferred Term Maximum Severity	IVA N = 45 n (%)	ELX/TEZ/IVA N = 50 n (%)
Grade 1	7 (15.56)	1 (2.00)
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		0.1286 (0.0164, 1.0050)
P-value vs. IVA [1]		0.0506
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		0.1108 (0.0131, 0.9395)
P-value vs. IVA [2]		0.0437
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		-0.1356 (-0.2483, -0.0228)
P-value vs. IVA [3]		0.0185
Grade 2	0	0
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		-
P-value vs. IVA [1]		-
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		-
P-value vs. IVA [2]		-
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		0.0000 (-, -)
P-value vs. IVA [3]		-

- MedDRA version 23.0.
- A subject with multiple events within a category is counted only once with the maximum severity in that category.
- SOCs and PTs are reported only if corresponding events are either 1) occurring in at least 10% of patients in any treatment group; OR 2) occurring in at least 10 patients in the total study population and also occurring in at least 1% of patients in any treatment group.
- Table is sorted in descending order of frequency of the ELX/TEZ/IVA column by System Organ Class, and by Preferred Term within each System Organ Class.
- [1] Relative risk from 2x2 table.
- [2] Odds ratio from 2x2 table.
- [3] Risk difference estimate from 2x2 table.
- '-' indicates that point estimate, CI or p-value is not estimable.
- "Gating" refers to the subjects in IVA comparator group including R117H mutation.

Table 2.3.1.1.1
Summary of TEAEs by SOC and PT, and by Maximum Severity
Safety Set (Gating)

System Organ Class Preferred Term Maximum Severity	IVA N = 45 n (%)	ELX/TEZ/IVA N = 50 n (%)
Grade 3	0	0
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		-
P-value vs. IVA [1]		-
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		-
P-value vs. IVA [2]		-
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		0.0000 (-, -)
P-value vs. IVA [3]		-
Grade 4	0	0
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		-
P-value vs. IVA [1]		-
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		-
P-value vs. IVA [2]		-
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		0.0000 (-, -)
P-value vs. IVA [3]		-

- MedDRA version 23.0.
- A subject with multiple events within a category is counted only once with the maximum severity in that category.
- SOCs and PTs are reported only if corresponding events are either 1) occurring in at least 10% of patients in any treatment group; OR 2) occurring in at least 10 patients in the total study population and also occurring in at least 1% of patients in any treatment group.
- Table is sorted in descending order of frequency of the ELX/TEZ/IVA column by System Organ Class, and by Preferred Term within each System Organ Class.
- [1] Relative risk from 2x2 table.
- [2] Odds ratio from 2x2 table.
- [3] Risk difference estimate from 2x2 table.
- '-' indicates that point estimate, CI or p-value is not estimable.
- "Gating" refers to the subjects in IVA comparator group including R117H mutation.

Table 2.3.1.2
Summary of Grade 3/4 TEAEs by SOC and PT
Safety Set (Gating)

System Organ Class Preferred Term	IVA N = 45 n (%)	ELX/TEZ/IVA N = 50 n (%)
Subjects with any Grade 3/4 TEAEs	1 (2.22)	3 (6.00)
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		2.7000 (0.2912, 25.0357)
P-value vs. IVA [1]		0.3820
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		2.8085 (0.2815, 28.0186)
P-value vs. IVA [2]		0.3789
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		0.0378 (-0.0409, 0.1164)
P-value vs. IVA [3]		0.3466

- MedDRA version 23.0.
- A subject with multiple events within a category is counted only once in that category.
- SOCs and PTs are reported only if corresponding events are either 1) occurring in at least 5% of patients in any treatment group; OR 2) occurring in at least 10 patients in the total study population and also occurring in at least 1% of patients in any treatment group.
- Table is sorted in descending order of frequency of the ELX/TEZ/IVA column by System Organ Class, and by Preferred Term within each System Organ Class.
- [1] Relative risk from 2x2 table.
- [2] Odds ratio from 2x2 table.
- [3] Risk difference estimate from 2x2 table.
- '-' indicates that point estimate, CI or p-value is not estimable.
- "Gating" refers to the subjects in IVA comparator group including R117H mutation.

Table 2.3.1.3
Summary of Serious TEAEs by SOC and PT
Safety Set (Gating)

System Organ Class Preferred Term	IVA N = 45 n (%)	ELX/TEZ/IVA N = 50 n (%)
Subjects with any serious TEAEs	5 (11.11)	4 (8.00)
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		0.7200 (0.2060, 2.5170)
P-value vs. IVA [1]		0.6069
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		0.6957 (0.1748, 2.7690)
P-value vs. IVA [2]		0.6066
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		-0.0311 (-0.1498, 0.0876)
P-value vs. IVA [3]		0.6074
Infections and infestations	4 (8.89)	2 (4.00)
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		0.4500 (0.0865, 2.3406)
P-value vs. IVA [1]		0.3425
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		0.4271 (0.0744, 2.4523)
P-value vs. IVA [2]		0.3401
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		-0.0489 (-0.1482, 0.0504)
P-value vs. IVA [3]		0.3346

- MedDRA version 23.0.
- A subject with multiple events within a category is counted only once in that category.
- SOCs and PTs are reported only if corresponding events are either 1) occurring in at least 5% of patients in any treatment group; OR 2) occurring in at least 10 patients in the total study population and also occurring in at least 1% of patients in any treatment group.
- Table is sorted in descending order of frequency of the ELX/TEZ/IVA column by System Organ Class, and by Preferred Term within each System Organ Class.
- [1] Relative risk from 2x2 table.
- [2] Odds ratio from 2x2 table.
- [3] Risk difference estimate from 2x2 table.
- '-' indicates that point estimate, CI or p-value is not estimable.
- "Gating" refers to the subjects in IVA comparator group including R117H mutation.

Table 2.3.1.3
Summary of Serious TEAEs by SOC and PT
Safety Set (Gating)

System Organ Class Preferred Term	IVA N = 45 n (%)	ELX/TEZ/IVA N = 50 n (%)
Infective pulmonary exacerbation of cystic fibrosis	4 (8.89)	2 (4.00)
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		0.4500 (0.0865, 2.3406)
P-value vs. IVA [1]		0.3425
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		0.4271 (0.0744, 2.4523)
P-value vs. IVA [2]		0.3401
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		-0.0489 (-0.1482, 0.0504)
P-value vs. IVA [3]		0.3346

- MedDRA version 23.0.
- A subject with multiple events within a category is counted only once in that category.
- SOCs and PTs are reported only if corresponding events are either 1) occurring in at least 5% of patients in any treatment group; OR 2) occurring in at least 10 patients in the total study population and also occurring in at least 1% of patients in any treatment group.
- Table is sorted in descending order of frequency of the ELX/TEZ/IVA column by System Organ Class, and by Preferred Term within each System Organ Class.
- [1] Relative risk from 2x2 table.
- [2] Odds ratio from 2x2 table.
- [3] Risk difference estimate from 2x2 table.
- '-' indicates that point estimate, CI or p-value is not estimable.
- "Gating" refers to the subjects in IVA comparator group including R117H mutation.

Table 2.3.1.4
Summary of TEAEs Leading to Treatment Discontinuation by SOC and PT
Safety Set (Gating)

System Organ Class Preferred Term	IVA N = 45 n (%)	ELX/TEZ/IVA N = 50 n (%)
Subjects with any TEAEs leading to treatment discontinuation	2 (4.44)	0
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		0.0000 (-, -)
P-value vs. IVA [1]		-
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		0.0000 (-, -)
P-value vs. IVA [2]		-
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		-0.0444 (-0.1047, 0.0158)
P-value vs. IVA [3]		0.1480
Infections and infestations	1 (2.22)	0
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		0.0000 (-, -)
P-value vs. IVA [1]		-
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		0.0000 (-, -)
P-value vs. IVA [2]		-
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		-0.0222 (-0.0653, 0.0208)
P-value vs. IVA [3]		0.3119

- MedDRA version 23.0.
- A subject with multiple events within a category is counted only once in that category.
- Table is sorted in descending order of frequency of the ELX/TEZ/IVA column by System Organ Class, and by Preferred Term within each System Organ Class.
- [1] Relative risk from 2x2 table.
- [2] Odds ratio from 2x2 table.
- [3] Risk difference estimate from 2x2 table.
- '-' indicates that point estimate, CI or p-value is not estimable.
- "Gating" refers to the subjects in IVA comparator group including R117H mutation.

Table 2.3.1.4
Summary of TEAEs Leading to Treatment Discontinuation by SOC and PT
Safety Set (Gating)

System Organ Class Preferred Term	IVA N = 45 n (%)	ELX/TEZ/IVA N = 50 n (%)
Infective pulmonary exacerbation of cystic fibrosis	1 (2.22)	0
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		0.0000 (-, -)
P-value vs. IVA [1]		-
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		0.0000 (-, -)
P-value vs. IVA [2]		-
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		-0.0222 (-0.0653, 0.0208)
P-value vs. IVA [3]		0.3119
Psychiatric disorders	1 (2.22)	0
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		0.0000 (-, -)
P-value vs. IVA [1]		-
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		0.0000 (-, -)
P-value vs. IVA [2]		-
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		-0.0222 (-0.0653, 0.0208)
P-value vs. IVA [3]		0.3119

- MedDRA version 23.0.
- A subject with multiple events within a category is counted only once in that category.
- Table is sorted in descending order of frequency of the ELX/TEZ/IVA column by System Organ Class, and by Preferred Term within each System Organ Class.
- [1] Relative risk from 2x2 table.
- [2] Odds ratio from 2x2 table.
- [3] Risk difference estimate from 2x2 table.
- '-' indicates that point estimate, CI or p-value is not estimable.
- "Gating" refers to the subjects in IVA comparator group including R117H mutation.

Table 2.3.1.4
Summary of TEAEs Leading to Treatment Discontinuation by SOC and PT
Safety Set (Gating)

System Organ Class Preferred Term	IVA N = 45 n (%)	ELX/TEZ/IVA N = 50 n (%)
Anxiety	1 (2.22)	0
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		0.0000 (-, -)
P-value vs. IVA [1]		-
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		0.0000 (-, -)
P-value vs. IVA [2]		-
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		-0.0222 (-0.0653, 0.0208)
P-value vs. IVA [3]		0.3119
Depression	1 (2.22)	0
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		0.0000 (-, -)
P-value vs. IVA [1]		-
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		0.0000 (-, -)
P-value vs. IVA [2]		-
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		-0.0222 (-0.0653, 0.0208)
P-value vs. IVA [3]		0.3119

- MedDRA version 23.0.
- A subject with multiple events within a category is counted only once in that category.
- Table is sorted in descending order of frequency of the ELX/TEZ/IVA column by System Organ Class, and by Preferred Term within each System Organ Class.
- [1] Relative risk from 2x2 table.
- [2] Odds ratio from 2x2 table.
- [3] Risk difference estimate from 2x2 table.
- '-' indicates that point estimate, CI or p-value is not estimable.
- "Gating" refers to the subjects in IVA comparator group including R117H mutation.

Table 2.3.1.5
Summary of AESI: Treatment-emergent Elevated Transaminase Events - Total and by Severity
Safety Set (Gating)

	IVA N = 45 n (%)	ELX/TEZ/IVA N = 50 n (%)
Subjects with any Treatment-emergent Elevated Transaminase Events	0	2 (4.00)
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		-
P-value vs. IVA [1]		-
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		-
P-value vs. IVA [2]		-
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		0.0400 (-0.0143, 0.0943)
P-value vs. IVA [3]		0.1489
Subjects with non-severe events (Maximum Grade 1/2)	0	2 (4.00)
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		-
P-value vs. IVA [1]		-
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		-
P-value vs. IVA [2]		-
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		0.0400 (-0.0143, 0.0943)
P-value vs. IVA [3]		0.1489

- MedDRA version 23.0.
- A subject with multiple events within a category is counted only once in that category.
- [1] Relative risk from 2x2 table.
- [2] Odds ratio from 2x2 table.
- [3] Risk difference estimate from 2x2 table.
- '-' indicates that point estimate, CI or p-value is not estimable.
- "Gating" refers to the subjects in IVA comparator group including R117H mutation.

Table 2.3.1.5
Summary of AESI: Treatment-emergent Elevated Transaminase Events - Total and by Severity
Safety Set (Gating)

	IVA N = 45 n (%)	ELX/TEZ/IVA N = 50 n (%)
Subjects with severe events (Maximum Grade 3/4)	0	0
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		-
P-value vs. IVA [1]		-
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		-
P-value vs. IVA [2]		-
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		0.0000 (-, -)
P-value vs. IVA [3]		-
Subjects with serious events	0	0
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		-
P-value vs. IVA [1]		-
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		-
P-value vs. IVA [2]		-
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		0.0000 (-, -)
P-value vs. IVA [3]		-

- MedDRA version 23.0.
- A subject with multiple events within a category is counted only once in that category.
- [1] Relative risk from 2x2 table.
- [2] Odds ratio from 2x2 table.
- [3] Risk difference estimate from 2x2 table.
- '-' indicates that point estimate, CI or p-value is not estimable.
- "Gating" refers to the subjects in IVA comparator group including R117H mutation.

Table 2.3.1.6
Summary of AESI: Treatment-emergent Rash Events - Total and by Severity
Safety Set (Gating)

	IVA N = 45 n (%)	ELX/TEZ/IVA N = 50 n (%)
Subjects with any Treatment-emergent Rash Events	1 (2.22)	4 (8.00)
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		3.6000 (0.4177, 31.0287)
P-value vs. IVA [1]		0.2438
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		3.8261 (0.4114, 35.5800)
P-value vs. IVA [2]		0.2382
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		0.0578 (-0.0289, 0.1444)
P-value vs. IVA [3]		0.1913
Subjects with non-severe events (Maximum Grade 1/2)	1 (2.22)	4 (8.00)
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		3.6000 (0.4177, 31.0287)
P-value vs. IVA [1]		0.2438
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		3.8261 (0.4114, 35.5800)
P-value vs. IVA [2]		0.2382
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		0.0578 (-0.0289, 0.1444)
P-value vs. IVA [3]		0.1913

- MedDRA version 23.0.
- A subject with multiple events within a category is counted only once in that category.
- [1] Relative risk from 2x2 table.
- [2] Odds ratio from 2x2 table.
- [3] Risk difference estimate from 2x2 table.
- '-' indicates that point estimate, CI or p-value is not estimable.
- "Gating" refers to the subjects in IVA comparator group including R117H mutation.

Table 2.3.1.6
Summary of AESI: Treatment-emergent Rash Events - Total and by Severity
Safety Set (Gating)

	IVA N = 45 n (%)	ELX/TEZ/IVA N = 50 n (%)
Subjects with severe events (Maximum Grade 3/4)	0	0
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		-
P-value vs. IVA [1]		-
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		-
P-value vs. IVA [2]		-
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		0.0000 (-, -)
P-value vs. IVA [3]		-
Subjects with serious events	0	0
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		-
P-value vs. IVA [1]		-
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		-
P-value vs. IVA [2]		-
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		0.0000 (-, -)
P-value vs. IVA [3]		-

- MedDRA version 23.0.
- A subject with multiple events within a category is counted only once in that category.
- [1] Relative risk from 2x2 table.
- [2] Odds ratio from 2x2 table.
- [3] Risk difference estimate from 2x2 table.
- '-' indicates that point estimate, CI or p-value is not estimable.
- "Gating" refers to the subjects in IVA comparator group including R117H mutation.

Table 2.3.1.7
Summary of Treatment-emergent Infective Pulmonary Exacerbation Events - Total and by Severity
Safety Set (Gating)

	IVA N = 45 n (%)	ELX/TEZ/IVA N = 50 n (%)
Subjects with any Treatment-emergent Infective Pulmonary Exacerbation Events	8 (17.78)	2 (4.00)
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		0.2250 (0.0504, 1.0046)
P-value vs. IVA [1]		0.0507
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		0.1927 (0.0386, 0.9619)
P-value vs. IVA [2]		0.0447
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		-0.1378 (-0.2620, -0.0136)
P-value vs. IVA [3]		0.0297
Subjects with non-severe events (Maximum Grade 1/2)	8 (17.78)	0
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		0.0000 (-, -)
P-value vs. IVA [1]		-
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		0.0000 (-, -)
P-value vs. IVA [2]		-
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		-0.1778 (-0.2895, -0.0661)
P-value vs. IVA [3]		0.0018

- MedDRA version 23.0.
- A subject with multiple events within a category is counted only once in that category.
- [1] Relative risk from 2x2 table.
- [2] Odds ratio from 2x2 table.
- [3] Risk difference estimate from 2x2 table.
- '-' indicates that point estimate, CI or p-value is not estimable.
- "Gating" refers to the subjects in IVA comparator group including R117H mutation.

Table 2.3.1.7
Summary of Treatment-emergent Infective Pulmonary Exacerbation Events - Total and by Severity
Safety Set (Gating)

	IVA N = 45 n (%)	ELX/TEZ/IVA N = 50 n (%)
Subjects with severe events (Maximum Grade 3/4)	0	2 (4.00)
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		-
P-value vs. IVA [1]		-
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		-
P-value vs. IVA [2]		-
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		0.0400 (-0.0143, 0.0943)
P-value vs. IVA [3]		0.1489
Subjects with serious events	4 (8.89)	2 (4.00)
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		0.4500 (0.0865, 2.3406)
P-value vs. IVA [1]		0.3425
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		0.4271 (0.0744, 2.4523)
P-value vs. IVA [2]		0.3401
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		-0.0489 (-0.1482, 0.0504)
P-value vs. IVA [3]		0.3346

- MedDRA version 23.0.
- A subject with multiple events within a category is counted only once in that category.
- [1] Relative risk from 2x2 table.
- [2] Odds ratio from 2x2 table.
- [3] Risk difference estimate from 2x2 table.
- '-' indicates that point estimate, CI or p-value is not estimable.
- "Gating" refers to the subjects in IVA comparator group including R117H mutation.

Table 2.3.1.8
Summary of Death
Safety Set (Gating)

	IVA N = 45 n (%)	ELX/TEZ/IVA N = 50 n (%)

No data met the criteria for this table.

- Include death during Treatment-emergent Period for the Treatment Period from two sources: 1) treatment/study discontinuation due to death; 2) TEAEs leading to death
- A subject with multiple events within a category is counted only once in that category.
- [1] Relative risk from 2x2 table.
- [2] Odds ratio from 2x2 table.
- [3] Risk difference estimate from 2x2 table.
- '-' indicates that point estimate, CI or p-value is not estimable.
- "Gating" refers to the subjects in IVA comparator group including R117H mutation.

Table 2.3.1.9
Summary of TEAEs, Grade 3/4 TEAEs, Serious TEAEs and TEAEs Leading to Treatment Discontinuation
(Excluding Infective Pulmonary Exacerbation of Cystic Fibrosis)
Safety Set (Gating)

	IVA N = 45 n (%)	ELX/TEZ/IVA N = 50 n (%)
Subjects with any TEAEs	26 (57.78)	35 (70.00)
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		1.2115 (0.8897, 1.6497)
P-value vs. IVA [1]		0.2231
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		1.7051 (0.7317, 3.9736)
P-value vs. IVA [2]		0.2164
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		0.1222 (-0.0700, 0.3145)
P-value vs. IVA [3]		0.2127
Subjects with any Grade 3/4 TEAEs	1 (2.22)	2 (4.00)
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		1.8000 (0.1689, 19.1867)
P-value vs. IVA [1]		0.6264
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		1.8333 (0.1606, 20.9303)
P-value vs. IVA [2]		0.6256
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		0.0178 (-0.0515, 0.0871)
P-value vs. IVA [3]		0.6152

- MedDRA version 23.0.
- A subject with multiple events within a category is counted only once in that category.
- [1] Relative risk from 2x2 table.
- [2] Odds ratio from 2x2 table.
- [3] Risk difference estimate from 2x2 table.
- '-' indicates that point estimate, CI or p-value is not estimable.
- "Gating" refers to the subjects in IVA comparator group including R117H mutation.

Table 2.3.1.9
Summary of TEAEs, Grade 3/4 TEAEs, Serious TEAEs and TEAEs Leading to Treatment Discontinuation
(Excluding Infective Pulmonary Exacerbation of Cystic Fibrosis)
Safety Set (Gating)

	IVA N = 45 n (%)	ELX/TEZ/IVA N = 50 n (%)
Subjects with any Serious TEAEs	1 (2.22)	3 (6.00)
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		2.7000 (0.2912, 25.0357)
P-value vs. IVA [1]		0.3820
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		2.8085 (0.2815, 28.0186)
P-value vs. IVA [2]		0.3789
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		0.0378 (-0.0409, 0.1164)
P-value vs. IVA [3]		0.3466
Subjects with any TEAEs leading to treatment discontinuation	1 (2.22)	0
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		0.0000 (-, -)
P-value vs. IVA [1]		-
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		0.0000 (-, -)
P-value vs. IVA [2]		-
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		-0.0222 (-0.0653, 0.0208)
P-value vs. IVA [3]		0.3119

- MedDRA version 23.0.
- A subject with multiple events within a category is counted only once in that category.
- [1] Relative risk from 2x2 table.
- [2] Odds ratio from 2x2 table.
- [3] Risk difference estimate from 2x2 table.
- '-' indicates that point estimate, CI or p-value is not estimable.
- "Gating" refers to the subjects in IVA comparator group including R117H mutation.

Table 2.3.2.1.1
Treatment by Subgroup Factor Interactions for TEAEs by SOC and PT
Safety Set (Gating)

System Organ Class Preferred Term Subgroup	P-value for Interaction Based on Relative Risk
Subjects with any TEAEs	
Percent predicted FEV_1 at Baseline (<70% vs. ≥70%)	0.4154
Sweat chloride during Run-in (<30 mmol/L vs. ≥30 mmol/L)	0.1034
Age at Screening (< 18 years vs. ≥ 18 years)	0.0421
Sex (Male vs. Female)	0.7442
Region (North America vs. Europe (including Australia))	0.3743

- MedDRA version 23.0.
- A subject with multiple events within a category is counted only once in that category.
- P-values are for Relative Risk obtained from Generalized Linear Model for Outcome = treatment, subgroup (one factor at a time), treatment*subgroup; Distribution: binomial, link: log. If the log-binomial model does not converge, modified Poisson regression model with log link is used and indicated by '*'.
- P-values are reported at SOC/PT level only if 1) Respective analysis on the study level is done and relative risk of respective treatment effect at study level is statistically significant (p-value <0.05); 2) there are at least 10 subjects in each subgroup (per factor); and 3) there are at least 10 subjects with events in at least one of the subgroups (per factor). For the overall rate, p-value will be reported if conditions (2) and (3) are met.
- Table is sorted in descending order of frequency of the ELX/TEZ/IVA column by System Organ Class, and by Preferred Term within each System Organ Class.
- N/C: model does not converge.
- "Gating" refers to the subjects in IVA comparator group including R117H mutation.

Table 2.3.2.1.2
Summary of TEAEs by SOC and PT by Each Applicable Subgroup Factor
Safety Set (Gating)
Percent predicted FEV_1 at Baseline <70%

System Organ Class Preferred Term	IVA N = 25 n (%)	ELX/TEZ/IVA N = 28 n (%)
Subjects with any TEAEs	17 (68.00)	22 (78.57)
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		1.1555 (0.8297, 1.6092)
P-value vs. IVA [1]		0.3926
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		1.7255 (0.5027, 5.9228)
P-value vs. IVA [2]		0.3860
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		0.1057 (-0.1321, 0.3435)
P-value vs. IVA [3]		0.3835

- MedDRA version 23.0.
- A subject with multiple events within a category is counted only once in that category.
- Subgroup analyses are performed at SOC/PT level only if 1) Respective analysis on the study level is done and relative risk of respective treatment effect at study level is statistically significant (p-value <0.05); 2) there are at least 10 subjects in each subgroup (per factor); and 3) there are at least 10 subjects with events in at least one of the subgroups (per factor). For the overall rate, it is performed if conditions (2) and (3) are met.
- Table is sorted in descending order of frequency of the ELX/TEZ/IVA column by System Organ Class, and by Preferred Term within each System Organ Class.
- [1] Relative risk from 2x2 table.
- [2] Odds ratio from 2x2 table.
- [3] Risk difference estimate from 2x2 table.
- '-' indicates that point estimate, CI or p-value is not estimable.
- "Gating" refers to the subjects in IVA comparator group including R117H mutation.

Table 2.3.2.1.2
Summary of TEAEs by SOC and PT by Each Applicable Subgroup Factor
Safety Set (Gating)
Percent predicted FEV_1 at Baseline ≥70%

System Organ Class Preferred Term	IVA N = 20 n (%)	ELX/TEZ/IVA N = 22 n (%)
Subjects with any TEAEs	13 (65.00)	13 (59.09)
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		0.9091 (0.5661, 1.4598)
P-value vs. IVA [1]		0.6933
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		0.7778 (0.2225, 2.7192)
P-value vs. IVA [2]		0.6939
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		-0.0591 (-0.3522, 0.2340)
P-value vs. IVA [3]		0.6927

- MedDRA version 23.0.
- A subject with multiple events within a category is counted only once in that category.
- Subgroup analyses are performed at SOC/PT level only if 1) Respective analysis on the study level is done and relative risk of respective treatment effect at study level is statistically significant (p-value <0.05); 2) there are at least 10 subjects in each subgroup (per factor); and 3) there are at least 10 subjects with events in at least one of the subgroups (per factor). For the overall rate, it is performed if conditions (2) and (3) are met.
- Table is sorted in descending order of frequency of the ELX/TEZ/IVA column by System Organ Class, and by Preferred Term within each System Organ Class.
- [1] Relative risk from 2x2 table.
- [2] Odds ratio from 2x2 table.
- [3] Risk difference estimate from 2x2 table.
- '-' indicates that point estimate, CI or p-value is not estimable.
- "Gating" refers to the subjects in IVA comparator group including R117H mutation.

Table 2.3.2.1.2
Summary of TEAEs by SOC and PT by Each Applicable Subgroup Factor
Safety Set (Gating)
Sweat chloride during Run-in <30 mmol/L

System Organ Class Preferred Term	IVA N = 10 n (%)	ELX/TEZ/IVA N = 11 n (%)
Subjects with any TEAEs	6 (60.00)	10 (90.91)
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		1.5152 (0.8834, 2.5986)
P-value vs. IVA [1]		0.1311
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		6.6667 (0.5965, 74.5056)
P-value vs. IVA [2]		0.1234
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		0.3091 (-0.0388, 0.6570)
P-value vs. IVA [3]		0.0817

- MedDRA version 23.0.
- A subject with multiple events within a category is counted only once in that category.
- Subgroup analyses are performed at SOC/PT level only if 1) Respective analysis on the study level is done and relative risk of respective treatment effect at study level is statistically significant (p-value <0.05); 2) there are at least 10 subjects in each subgroup (per factor); and 3) there are at least 10 subjects with events in at least one of the subgroups (per factor). For the overall rate, it is performed if conditions (2) and (3) are met.
- Table is sorted in descending order of frequency of the ELX/TEZ/IVA column by System Organ Class, and by Preferred Term within each System Organ Class.
- [1] Relative risk from 2x2 table.
- [2] Odds ratio from 2x2 table.
- [3] Risk difference estimate from 2x2 table.
- '-' indicates that point estimate, CI or p-value is not estimable.
- "Gating" refers to the subjects in IVA comparator group including R117H mutation.

Table 2.3.2.1.2
Summary of TEAEs by SOC and PT by Each Applicable Subgroup Factor
Safety Set (Gating)
Sweat chloride during Run-in ≥30 mmol/L

System Organ Class Preferred Term	IVA N = 35 n (%)	ELX/TEZ/IVA N = 39 n (%)
Subjects with any TEAEs	24 (68.57)	25 (64.10)
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		0.9348 (0.6756, 1.2935)
P-value vs. IVA [1]		0.6842
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		0.8185 (0.3108, 2.1551)
P-value vs. IVA [2]		0.6851
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		-0.0447 (-0.2599, 0.1705)
P-value vs. IVA [3]		0.6840

- MedDRA version 23.0.
- A subject with multiple events within a category is counted only once in that category.
- Subgroup analyses are performed at SOC/PT level only if 1) Respective analysis on the study level is done and relative risk of respective treatment effect at study level is statistically significant (p-value <0.05); 2) there are at least 10 subjects in each subgroup (per factor); and 3) there are at least 10 subjects with events in at least one of the subgroups (per factor). For the overall rate, it is performed if conditions (2) and (3) are met.
- Table is sorted in descending order of frequency of the ELX/TEZ/IVA column by System Organ Class, and by Preferred Term within each System Organ Class.
- [1] Relative risk from 2x2 table.
- [2] Odds ratio from 2x2 table.
- [3] Risk difference estimate from 2x2 table.
- '-' indicates that point estimate, CI or p-value is not estimable.
- "Gating" refers to the subjects in IVA comparator group including R117H mutation.

Table 2.3.2.1.2
Summary of TEAEs by SOC and PT by Each Applicable Subgroup Factor
Safety Set (Gating)
Age at Screening < 18 years

System Organ Class Preferred Term	IVA N = 6 n (%)	ELX/TEZ/IVA N = 8 n (%)
Subjects with any TEAEs	5 (83.33)	3 (37.50)
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		0.4500 (0.1717, 1.1794)
P-value vs. IVA [1]		0.1043
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		0.1200 (0.0091, 1.5843)
P-value vs. IVA [2]		0.1073
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		-0.4583 (-0.9072, -0.0095)
P-value vs. IVA [3]		0.0454

- MedDRA version 23.0.
- A subject with multiple events within a category is counted only once in that category.
- Subgroup analyses are performed at SOC/PT level only if 1) Respective analysis on the study level is done and relative risk of respective treatment effect at study level is statistically significant (p-value <0.05); 2) there are at least 10 subjects in each subgroup (per factor); and 3) there are at least 10 subjects with events in at least one of the subgroups (per factor). For the overall rate, it is performed if conditions (2) and (3) are met.
- Table is sorted in descending order of frequency of the ELX/TEZ/IVA column by System Organ Class, and by Preferred Term within each System Organ Class.
- [1] Relative risk from 2x2 table.
- [2] Odds ratio from 2x2 table.
- [3] Risk difference estimate from 2x2 table.
- '-' indicates that point estimate, CI or p-value is not estimable.
- "Gating" refers to the subjects in IVA comparator group including R117H mutation.

Table 2.3.2.1.2
Summary of TEAEs by SOC and PT by Each Applicable Subgroup Factor
Safety Set (Gating)
Age at Screening ≥ 18 years

System Organ Class Preferred Term	IVA N = 39 n (%)	ELX/TEZ/IVA N = 42 n (%)
Subjects with any TEAEs	25 (64.10)	32 (76.19)
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		1.1886 (0.8899, 1.5875)
P-value vs. IVA [1]		0.2420
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		1.7920 (0.6824, 4.7061)
P-value vs. IVA [2]		0.2364
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		0.1209 (-0.0773, 0.3190)
P-value vs. IVA [3]		0.2318

- MedDRA version 23.0.
- A subject with multiple events within a category is counted only once in that category.
- Subgroup analyses are performed at SOC/PT level only if 1) Respective analysis on the study level is done and relative risk of respective treatment effect at study level is statistically significant (p-value <0.05); 2) there are at least 10 subjects in each subgroup (per factor); and 3) there are at least 10 subjects with events in at least one of the subgroups (per factor). For the overall rate, it is performed if conditions (2) and (3) are met.
- Table is sorted in descending order of frequency of the ELX/TEZ/IVA column by System Organ Class, and by Preferred Term within each System Organ Class.
- [1] Relative risk from 2x2 table.
- [2] Odds ratio from 2x2 table.
- [3] Risk difference estimate from 2x2 table.
- '-' indicates that point estimate, CI or p-value is not estimable.
- "Gating" refers to the subjects in IVA comparator group including R117H mutation.

Table 2.3.2.1.2
Summary of TEAEs by SOC and PT by Each Applicable Subgroup Factor
Safety Set (Gating)
Sex = Male

System Organ Class Preferred Term	IVA N = 28 n (%)	ELX/TEZ/IVA N = 28 n (%)
Subjects with any TEAEs	18 (64.29)	18 (64.29)
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		1.0000 (0.6768, 1.4776)
P-value vs. IVA [1]		>0.9999
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		1.0000 (0.3351, 2.9839)
P-value vs. IVA [2]		>0.9999
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		0.0000 (-0.2510, 0.2510)
P-value vs. IVA [3]		>0.9999

- MedDRA version 23.0.
- A subject with multiple events within a category is counted only once in that category.
- Subgroup analyses are performed at SOC/PT level only if 1) Respective analysis on the study level is done and relative risk of respective treatment effect at study level is statistically significant (p-value <0.05); 2) there are at least 10 subjects in each subgroup (per factor); and 3) there are at least 10 subjects with events in at least one of the subgroups (per factor). For the overall rate, it is performed if conditions (2) and (3) are met.
- Table is sorted in descending order of frequency of the ELX/TEZ/IVA column by System Organ Class, and by Preferred Term within each System Organ Class.
- [1] Relative risk from 2x2 table.
- [2] Odds ratio from 2x2 table.
- [3] Risk difference estimate from 2x2 table.
- '-' indicates that point estimate, CI or p-value is not estimable.
- "Gating" refers to the subjects in IVA comparator group including R117H mutation.

Table 2.3.2.1.2
Summary of TEAEs by SOC and PT by Each Applicable Subgroup Factor
Safety Set (Gating)
Sex = Female

System Organ Class Preferred Term	IVA N = 17 n (%)	ELX/TEZ/IVA N = 22 n (%)
Subjects with any TEAEs	12 (70.59)	17 (77.27)
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		1.0947 (0.7475, 1.6031)
P-value vs. IVA [1]		0.6420
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		1.4167 (0.3346, 5.9982)
P-value vs. IVA [2]		0.6362
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		0.0668 (-0.2117, 0.3454)
P-value vs. IVA [3]		0.6381

- MedDRA version 23.0.
- A subject with multiple events within a category is counted only once in that category.
- Subgroup analyses are performed at SOC/PT level only if 1) Respective analysis on the study level is done and relative risk of respective treatment effect at study level is statistically significant (p-value <0.05); 2) there are at least 10 subjects in each subgroup (per factor); and 3) there are at least 10 subjects with events in at least one of the subgroups (per factor). For the overall rate, it is performed if conditions (2) and (3) are met.
- Table is sorted in descending order of frequency of the ELX/TEZ/IVA column by System Organ Class, and by Preferred Term within each System Organ Class.
- [1] Relative risk from 2x2 table.
- [2] Odds ratio from 2x2 table.
- [3] Risk difference estimate from 2x2 table.
- '-' indicates that point estimate, CI or p-value is not estimable.
- "Gating" refers to the subjects in IVA comparator group including R117H mutation.

Table 2.3.2.1.2
Summary of TEAEs by SOC and PT by Each Applicable Subgroup Factor
Safety Set (Gating)
Region = North America

System Organ Class Preferred Term	IVA N = 20 n (%)	ELX/TEZ/IVA N = 19 n (%)
Subjects with any TEAEs	13 (65.00)	15 (78.95)
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		1.2146 (0.8169, 1.8059)
P-value vs. IVA [1]		0.3368
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		2.0192 (0.4806, 8.4845)
P-value vs. IVA [2]		0.3373
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		0.1395 (-0.1386, 0.4175)
P-value vs. IVA [3]		0.3255

- MedDRA version 23.0.
- A subject with multiple events within a category is counted only once in that category.
- Subgroup analyses are performed at SOC/PT level only if 1) Respective analysis on the study level is done and relative risk of respective treatment effect at study level is statistically significant (p-value <0.05); 2) there are at least 10 subjects in each subgroup (per factor); and 3) there are at least 10 subjects with events in at least one of the subgroups (per factor). For the overall rate, it is performed if conditions (2) and (3) are met.
- Table is sorted in descending order of frequency of the ELX/TEZ/IVA column by System Organ Class, and by Preferred Term within each System Organ Class.
- [1] Relative risk from 2x2 table.
- [2] Odds ratio from 2x2 table.
- [3] Risk difference estimate from 2x2 table.
- '-' indicates that point estimate, CI or p-value is not estimable.
- "Gating" refers to the subjects in IVA comparator group including R117H mutation.

Table 2.3.2.1.2
Summary of TEAEs by SOC and PT by Each Applicable Subgroup Factor
Safety Set (Gating)
Region = Europe (including Australia)

System Organ Class Preferred Term	IVA N = 25 n (%)	ELX/TEZ/IVA N = 31 n (%)
Subjects with any TEAEs	17 (68.00)	20 (64.52)
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		0.9488 (0.6522, 1.3802)
P-value vs. IVA [1]		0.7833
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		0.8556 (0.2800, 2.6142)
P-value vs. IVA [2]		0.7844
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		-0.0348 (-0.2834, 0.2138)
P-value vs. IVA [3]		0.7836

- MedDRA version 23.0.
- A subject with multiple events within a category is counted only once in that category.
- Subgroup analyses are performed at SOC/PT level only if 1) Respective analysis on the study level is done and relative risk of respective treatment effect at study level is statistically significant (p-value <0.05); 2) there are at least 10 subjects in each subgroup (per factor); and 3) there are at least 10 subjects with events in at least one of the subgroups (per factor). For the overall rate, it is performed if conditions (2) and (3) are met.
- Table is sorted in descending order of frequency of the ELX/TEZ/IVA column by System Organ Class, and by Preferred Term within each System Organ Class.
- [1] Relative risk from 2x2 table.
- [2] Odds ratio from 2x2 table.
- [3] Risk difference estimate from 2x2 table.
- '-' indicates that point estimate, CI or p-value is not estimable.
- "Gating" refers to the subjects in IVA comparator group including R117H mutation.

Table 2.3.2.2.1
Treatment by Subgroup Factor Interactions for Grade 3/4 TEAEs
Safety Set (Gating)

	P-value for Interaction Based on Relative Risk

No data met the criteria for this table.

- MedDRA version 23.0.
- A subject with multiple events within a category is counted only once in that category.
- P-values are for Relative Risk obtained from Generalized Linear Model for Outcome = treatment, subgroup (one factor at a time), treatment*subgroup; Distribution: binomial, link: log. If the log-binomial model does not converge, modified Poisson regression model with log link is used and indicated by '*'.
- P-values are reported only if 1) there are at least 10 subjects in each subgroup (per factor); and 2) there are at least 10 subjects with events in at least one of the subgroups (per factor).
- N/C: model does not converge.
- "Gating" refers to the subjects in IVA comparator group including R117H mutation.

Table 2.3.2.2.2
Summary of Grade 3/4 TEAEs by Each Applicable Subgroup Factor
Safety Set (Gating)
Percent predicted FEV_1 at Baseline <70%

	IVA N = 25 n (%)	ELX/TEZ/IVA N = 28 n (%)

Subgroup criteria are not met for this subgroup factor.

- MedDRA version 23.0.
- A subject with multiple events within a category is counted only once in that category.
- Subgroup Analysis will be performed if 1) there are at least 10 subjects in each subgroup (per factor), and 2) there are at least 10 subjects with events in at least one of the subgroups (per factor).
- [1] Relative risk from 2x2 table.
- [2] Odds ratio from 2x2 table.
- [3] Risk difference estimate from 2x2 table.
- '-' indicates that point estimate, CI or p-value is not estimable.
- "Gating" refers to the subjects in IVA comparator group including R117H mutation.

Table 2.3.2.2.2
Summary of Grade 3/4 TEAEs by Each Applicable Subgroup Factor
Safety Set (Gating)
Percent predicted FEV_1 at Baseline ≥70%

	IVA N = 20 n (%)	ELX/TEZ/IVA N = 22 n (%)

Subgroup criteria are not met for this subgroup factor.

- MedDRA version 23.0.
- A subject with multiple events within a category is counted only once in that category.
- Subgroup Analysis will be performed if 1) there are at least 10 subjects in each subgroup (per factor), and 2) there are at least 10 subjects with events in at least one of the subgroups (per factor).
- [1] Relative risk from 2x2 table.
- [2] Odds ratio from 2x2 table.
- [3] Risk difference estimate from 2x2 table.
- '-' indicates that point estimate, CI or p-value is not estimable.
- "Gating" refers to the subjects in IVA comparator group including R117H mutation.

Table 2.3.2.2.2
Summary of Grade 3/4 TEAEs by Each Applicable Subgroup Factor
Safety Set (Gating)
Sweat chloride during Run-in <30 mmol/L

	IVA N = 10 n (%)	ELX/TEZ/IVA N = 11 n (%)

Subgroup criteria are not met for this subgroup factor.

- MedDRA version 23.0.
- A subject with multiple events within a category is counted only once in that category.
- Subgroup Analysis will be performed if 1) there are at least 10 subjects in each subgroup (per factor), and 2) there are at least 10 subjects with events in at least one of the subgroups (per factor).
- [1] Relative risk from 2x2 table.
- [2] Odds ratio from 2x2 table.
- [3] Risk difference estimate from 2x2 table.
- '-' indicates that point estimate, CI or p-value is not estimable.
- "Gating" refers to the subjects in IVA comparator group including R117H mutation.

Table 2.3.2.2.2
Summary of Grade 3/4 TEAEs by Each Applicable Subgroup Factor
Safety Set (Gating)
Sweat chloride during Run-in ≥30 mmol/L

	IVA N = 35 n (%)	ELX/TEZ/IVA N = 39 n (%)

Subgroup criteria are not met for this subgroup factor.

- MedDRA version 23.0.
- A subject with multiple events within a category is counted only once in that category.
- Subgroup Analysis will be performed if 1) there are at least 10 subjects in each subgroup (per factor), and 2) there are at least 10 subjects with events in at least one of the subgroups (per factor).
- [1] Relative risk from 2x2 table.
- [2] Odds ratio from 2x2 table.
- [3] Risk difference estimate from 2x2 table.
- '-' indicates that point estimate, CI or p-value is not estimable.
- "Gating" refers to the subjects in IVA comparator group including R117H mutation.

Table 2.3.2.2.2
Summary of Grade 3/4 TEAEs by Each Applicable Subgroup Factor
Safety Set (Gating)
Age at Screening < 18 years

	IVA N = 6 n (%)	ELX/TEZ/IVA N = 8 n (%)

Subgroup criteria are not met for this subgroup factor.

- MedDRA version 23.0.
- A subject with multiple events within a category is counted only once in that category.
- Subgroup Analysis will be performed if 1) there are at least 10 subjects in each subgroup (per factor), and 2) there are at least 10 subjects with events in at least one of the subgroups (per factor).
- [1] Relative risk from 2x2 table.
- [2] Odds ratio from 2x2 table.
- [3] Risk difference estimate from 2x2 table.
- '-' indicates that point estimate, CI or p-value is not estimable.
- "Gating" refers to the subjects in IVA comparator group including R117H mutation.

Table 2.3.2.2.2
Summary of Grade 3/4 TEAEs by Each Applicable Subgroup Factor
Safety Set (Gating)
Age at Screening ≥ 18 years

	IVA N = 39 n (%)	ELX/TEZ/IVA N = 42 n (%)

Subgroup criteria are not met for this subgroup factor.

- MedDRA version 23.0.
- A subject with multiple events within a category is counted only once in that category.
- Subgroup Analysis will be performed if 1) there are at least 10 subjects in each subgroup (per factor), and 2) there are at least 10 subjects with events in at least one of the subgroups (per factor).
- [1] Relative risk from 2x2 table.
- [2] Odds ratio from 2x2 table.
- [3] Risk difference estimate from 2x2 table.
- '-' indicates that point estimate, CI or p-value is not estimable.
- "Gating" refers to the subjects in IVA comparator group including R117H mutation.

Table 2.3.2.2.2
Summary of Grade 3/4 TEAEs by Each Applicable Subgroup Factor
Safety Set (Gating)
Sex = Male

	IVA N = 28 n (%)	ELX/TEZ/IVA N = 28 n (%)

Subgroup criteria are not met for this subgroup factor.

- MedDRA version 23.0.
- A subject with multiple events within a category is counted only once in that category.
- Subgroup Analysis will be performed if 1) there are at least 10 subjects in each subgroup (per factor), and 2) there are at least 10 subjects with events in at least one of the subgroups (per factor).
- [1] Relative risk from 2x2 table.
- [2] Odds ratio from 2x2 table.
- [3] Risk difference estimate from 2x2 table.
- '-' indicates that point estimate, CI or p-value is not estimable.
- "Gating" refers to the subjects in IVA comparator group including R117H mutation.

Table 2.3.2.2.2
Summary of Grade 3/4 TEAEs by Each Applicable Subgroup Factor
Safety Set (Gating)
Sex = Female

	IVA N = 17 n (%)	ELX/TEZ/IVA N = 22 n (%)

Subgroup criteria are not met for this subgroup factor.

- MedDRA version 23.0.
- A subject with multiple events within a category is counted only once in that category.
- Subgroup Analysis will be performed if 1) there are at least 10 subjects in each subgroup (per factor), and 2) there are at least 10 subjects with events in at least one of the subgroups (per factor).
- [1] Relative risk from 2x2 table.
- [2] Odds ratio from 2x2 table.
- [3] Risk difference estimate from 2x2 table.
- '-' indicates that point estimate, CI or p-value is not estimable.
- "Gating" refers to the subjects in IVA comparator group including R117H mutation.

Table 2.3.2.2.2
Summary of Grade 3/4 TEAEs by Each Applicable Subgroup Factor
Safety Set (Gating)
Region = North America

	IVA N = 20 n (%)	ELX/TEZ/IVA N = 19 n (%)

Subgroup criteria are not met for this subgroup factor.

- MedDRA version 23.0.
- A subject with multiple events within a category is counted only once in that category.
- Subgroup Analysis will be performed if 1) there are at least 10 subjects in each subgroup (per factor), and 2) there are at least 10 subjects with events in at least one of the subgroups (per factor).
- [1] Relative risk from 2x2 table.
- [2] Odds ratio from 2x2 table.
- [3] Risk difference estimate from 2x2 table.
- '-' indicates that point estimate, CI or p-value is not estimable.
- "Gating" refers to the subjects in IVA comparator group including R117H mutation.

Table 2.3.2.2.2
Summary of Grade 3/4 TEAEs by Each Applicable Subgroup Factor
Safety Set (Gating)
Region = Europe (including Australia)

	IVA N = 25 n (%)	ELX/TEZ/IVA N = 31 n (%)

Subgroup criteria are not met for this subgroup factor.

- MedDRA version 23.0.
- A subject with multiple events within a category is counted only once in that category.
- Subgroup Analysis will be performed if 1) there are at least 10 subjects in each subgroup (per factor), and 2) there are at least 10 subjects with events in at least one of the subgroups (per factor).
- [1] Relative risk from 2x2 table.
- [2] Odds ratio from 2x2 table.
- [3] Risk difference estimate from 2x2 table.
- '-' indicates that point estimate, CI or p-value is not estimable.
- "Gating" refers to the subjects in IVA comparator group including R117H mutation.

Table 2.3.2.3.1
Treatment by Subgroup Factor Interactions for Serious TEAEs
Safety Set (Gating)

	P-value for Interaction Based on Relative Risk

No data met the criteria for this table.

- MedDRA version 23.0.
- A subject with multiple events within a category is counted only once in that category.
- P-values are for Relative Risk obtained from Generalized Linear Model for Outcome = treatment, subgroup (one factor at a time), treatment*subgroup; Distribution: binomial, link: log. If the log-binomial model does not converge, modified Poisson regression model with log link is used and indicated by '*'.
- P-values are reported only if 1) there are at least 10 subjects in each subgroup (per factor); and 2) there are at least 10 subjects with events in at least one of the subgroups (per factor).
- N/C: model does not converge.
- "Gating" refers to the subjects in IVA comparator group including R117H mutation.

Table 2.3.2.3.2
Summary of Serious TEAEs by Each Applicable Subgroup Factor
Safety Set (Gating)
Percent predicted FEV_1 at Baseline <70%

	IVA N = 25 n (%)	ELX/TEZ/IVA N = 28 n (%)

Subgroup criteria are not met for this subgroup factor.

- MedDRA version 23.0.
- A subject with multiple events within a category is counted only once in that category.
- Subgroup Analysis will be performed if 1) there are at least 10 subjects in each subgroup (per factor), and 2) there are at least 10 subjects with events in at least one of the subgroups (per factor).
- [1] Relative risk from 2x2 table.
- [2] Odds ratio from 2x2 table.
- [3] Risk difference estimate from 2x2 table.
- '-' indicates that point estimate, CI or p-value is not estimable.
- "Gating" refers to the subjects in IVA comparator group including R117H mutation.

Table 2.3.2.3.2
Summary of Serious TEAEs by Each Applicable Subgroup Factor
Safety Set (Gating)
Percent predicted FEV_1 at Baseline ≥70%

	IVA N = 20 n (%)	ELX/TEZ/IVA N = 22 n (%)

Subgroup criteria are not met for this subgroup factor.

- MedDRA version 23.0.
- A subject with multiple events within a category is counted only once in that category.
- Subgroup Analysis will be performed if 1) there are at least 10 subjects in each subgroup (per factor), and 2) there are at least 10 subjects with events in at least one of the subgroups (per factor).
- [1] Relative risk from 2x2 table.
- [2] Odds ratio from 2x2 table.
- [3] Risk difference estimate from 2x2 table.
- '-' indicates that point estimate, CI or p-value is not estimable.
- "Gating" refers to the subjects in IVA comparator group including R117H mutation.

Table 2.3.2.3.2
Summary of Serious TEAEs by Each Applicable Subgroup Factor
Safety Set (Gating)
Sweat chloride during Run-in <30 mmol/L

	IVA N = 10 n (%)	ELX/TEZ/IVA N = 11 n (%)

Subgroup criteria are not met for this subgroup factor.

- MedDRA version 23.0.
- A subject with multiple events within a category is counted only once in that category.
- Subgroup Analysis will be performed if 1) there are at least 10 subjects in each subgroup (per factor), and 2) there are at least 10 subjects with events in at least one of the subgroups (per factor).
- [1] Relative risk from 2x2 table.
- [2] Odds ratio from 2x2 table.
- [3] Risk difference estimate from 2x2 table.
- '-' indicates that point estimate, CI or p-value is not estimable.
- "Gating" refers to the subjects in IVA comparator group including R117H mutation.

Table 2.3.2.3.2
Summary of Serious TEAEs by Each Applicable Subgroup Factor
Safety Set (Gating)
Sweat chloride during Run-in ≥30 mmol/L

	IVA N = 35 n (%)	ELX/TEZ/IVA N = 39 n (%)

Subgroup criteria are not met for this subgroup factor.

- MedDRA version 23.0.
- A subject with multiple events within a category is counted only once in that category.
- Subgroup Analysis will be performed if 1) there are at least 10 subjects in each subgroup (per factor), and 2) there are at least 10 subjects with events in at least one of the subgroups (per factor).
- [1] Relative risk from 2x2 table.
- [2] Odds ratio from 2x2 table.
- [3] Risk difference estimate from 2x2 table.
- '-' indicates that point estimate, CI or p-value is not estimable.
- "Gating" refers to the subjects in IVA comparator group including R117H mutation.

Table 2.3.2.3.2
Summary of Serious TEAEs by Each Applicable Subgroup Factor
Safety Set (Gating)
Age at Screening < 18 years

	IVA N = 6 n (%)	ELX/TEZ/IVA N = 8 n (%)

Subgroup criteria are not met for this subgroup factor.

- MedDRA version 23.0.
- A subject with multiple events within a category is counted only once in that category.
- Subgroup Analysis will be performed if 1) there are at least 10 subjects in each subgroup (per factor), and 2) there are at least 10 subjects with events in at least one of the subgroups (per factor).
- [1] Relative risk from 2x2 table.
- [2] Odds ratio from 2x2 table.
- [3] Risk difference estimate from 2x2 table.
- '-' indicates that point estimate, CI or p-value is not estimable.
- "Gating" refers to the subjects in IVA comparator group including R117H mutation.

Table 2.3.2.3.2
Summary of Serious TEAEs by Each Applicable Subgroup Factor
Safety Set (Gating)
Age at Screening ≥ 18 years

	IVA N = 39 n (%)	ELX/TEZ/IVA N = 42 n (%)

Subgroup criteria are not met for this subgroup factor.

- MedDRA version 23.0.
- A subject with multiple events within a category is counted only once in that category.
- Subgroup Analysis will be performed if 1) there are at least 10 subjects in each subgroup (per factor), and 2) there are at least 10 subjects with events in at least one of the subgroups (per factor).
- [1] Relative risk from 2x2 table.
- [2] Odds ratio from 2x2 table.
- [3] Risk difference estimate from 2x2 table.
- '-' indicates that point estimate, CI or p-value is not estimable.
- "Gating" refers to the subjects in IVA comparator group including R117H mutation.

Table 2.3.2.3.2
Summary of Serious TEAEs by Each Applicable Subgroup Factor
Safety Set (Gating)
Sex = Male

	IVA N = 28 n (%)	ELX/TEZ/IVA N = 28 n (%)

Subgroup criteria are not met for this subgroup factor.

- MedDRA version 23.0.
- A subject with multiple events within a category is counted only once in that category.
- Subgroup Analysis will be performed if 1) there are at least 10 subjects in each subgroup (per factor), and 2) there are at least 10 subjects with events in at least one of the subgroups (per factor).
- [1] Relative risk from 2x2 table.
- [2] Odds ratio from 2x2 table.
- [3] Risk difference estimate from 2x2 table.
- '-' indicates that point estimate, CI or p-value is not estimable.
- "Gating" refers to the subjects in IVA comparator group including R117H mutation.

Table 2.3.2.3.2
Summary of Serious TEAEs by Each Applicable Subgroup Factor
Safety Set (Gating)
Sex = Female

	IVA N = 17 n (%)	ELX/TEZ/IVA N = 22 n (%)

Subgroup criteria are not met for this subgroup factor.

- MedDRA version 23.0.
- A subject with multiple events within a category is counted only once in that category.
- Subgroup Analysis will be performed if 1) there are at least 10 subjects in each subgroup (per factor), and 2) there are at least 10 subjects with events in at least one of the subgroups (per factor).
- [1] Relative risk from 2x2 table.
- [2] Odds ratio from 2x2 table.
- [3] Risk difference estimate from 2x2 table.
- '-' indicates that point estimate, CI or p-value is not estimable.
- "Gating" refers to the subjects in IVA comparator group including R117H mutation.

Table 2.3.2.3.2
Summary of Serious TEAEs by Each Applicable Subgroup Factor
Safety Set (Gating)
Region = North America

	IVA N = 20 n (%)	ELX/TEZ/IVA N = 19 n (%)

Subgroup criteria are not met for this subgroup factor.

- MedDRA version 23.0.
- A subject with multiple events within a category is counted only once in that category.
- Subgroup Analysis will be performed if 1) there are at least 10 subjects in each subgroup (per factor), and 2) there are at least 10 subjects with events in at least one of the subgroups (per factor).
- [1] Relative risk from 2x2 table.
- [2] Odds ratio from 2x2 table.
- [3] Risk difference estimate from 2x2 table.
- '-' indicates that point estimate, CI or p-value is not estimable.
- "Gating" refers to the subjects in IVA comparator group including R117H mutation.

Table 2.3.2.3.2
Summary of Serious TEAEs by Each Applicable Subgroup Factor
Safety Set (Gating)
Region = Europe (including Australia)

	IVA N = 25 n (%)	ELX/TEZ/IVA N = 31 n (%)

Subgroup criteria are not met for this subgroup factor.

- MedDRA version 23.0.
- A subject with multiple events within a category is counted only once in that category.
- Subgroup Analysis will be performed if 1) there are at least 10 subjects in each subgroup (per factor), and 2) there are at least 10 subjects with events in at least one of the subgroups (per factor).
- [1] Relative risk from 2x2 table.
- [2] Odds ratio from 2x2 table.
- [3] Risk difference estimate from 2x2 table.
- '-' indicates that point estimate, CI or p-value is not estimable.
- "Gating" refers to the subjects in IVA comparator group including R117H mutation.

Table 2.3.2.5.1
Treatment by Subgroup Factor Interactions for AESI of Treatment-emergent Elevated Transaminase Events
Safety Set (Gating)

	P-value for Interaction Based on Relative Risk

No data met the criteria for this table.

- MedDRA version 23.0.
- A subject with multiple events within a category is counted only once in that category.
- P-values are for Relative Risk obtained from Generalized Linear Model for Outcome = treatment, subgroup (one factor at a time), treatment*subgroup; Distribution: binomial, link: log. If the log-binomial model does not converge, modified Poisson regression model with log link is used and indicated by '*'.
- P-values are reported only if 1) there are at least 10 subjects in each subgroup (per factor), and 2) there are at least 10 subjects with events in at least one of the subgroups (per factor).
- N/C: model does not converge.
- "Gating" refers to the subjects in IVA comparator group including R117H mutation.

Table 2.3.2.5.2
Summary of AESI: Treatment-emergent Elevated Transaminase Events by Each Applicable Subgroup Factor
Safety Set (Gating)
Percent predicted FEV_1 at Baseline <70%

	IVA N = 25 n (%)	ELX/TEZ/IVA N = 28 n (%)

Subgroup criteria are not met for this subgroup factor.

- MedDRA version 23.0.
- A subject with multiple events within a category is counted only once in that category.
- Subgroup Analysis will be performed only if 1) there are at least 10 subjects in each subgroup (per factor), and 2) there are at least 10 subjects with events in at least one of the subgroups (per factor).
- [1] Relative risk from 2x2 table.
- [2] Odds ratio from 2x2 table.
- [3] Risk difference estimate from 2x2 table.
- '-' indicates that point estimate, CI or p-value is not estimable.
- "Gating" refers to the subjects in IVA comparator group including R117H mutation.

Table 2.3.2.5.2
Summary of AESI: Treatment-emergent Elevated Transaminase Events by Each Applicable Subgroup Factor
Safety Set (Gating)
Percent predicted FEV_1 at Baseline ≥70%

	IVA N = 20 n (%)	ELX/TEZ/IVA N = 22 n (%)

Subgroup criteria are not met for this subgroup factor.

- MedDRA version 23.0.
- A subject with multiple events within a category is counted only once in that category.
- Subgroup Analysis will be performed only if 1) there are at least 10 subjects in each subgroup (per factor), and 2) there are at least 10 subjects with events in at least one of the subgroups (per factor).
- [1] Relative risk from 2x2 table.
- [2] Odds ratio from 2x2 table.
- [3] Risk difference estimate from 2x2 table.
- '-' indicates that point estimate, CI or p-value is not estimable.
- "Gating" refers to the subjects in IVA comparator group including R117H mutation.

Table 2.3.2.5.2
Summary of AESI: Treatment-emergent Elevated Transaminase Events by Each Applicable Subgroup Factor
Safety Set (Gating)
Sweat chloride during Run-in <30 mmol/L

	IVA N = 10 n (%)	ELX/TEZ/IVA N = 11 n (%)

Subgroup criteria are not met for this subgroup factor.

- MedDRA version 23.0.
- A subject with multiple events within a category is counted only once in that category.
- Subgroup Analysis will be performed only if 1) there are at least 10 subjects in each subgroup (per factor), and 2) there are at least 10 subjects with events in at least one of the subgroups (per factor).
- [1] Relative risk from 2x2 table.
- [2] Odds ratio from 2x2 table.
- [3] Risk difference estimate from 2x2 table.
- '-' indicates that point estimate, CI or p-value is not estimable.
- "Gating" refers to the subjects in IVA comparator group including R117H mutation.

Table 2.3.2.5.2
Summary of AESI: Treatment-emergent Elevated Transaminase Events by Each Applicable Subgroup Factor
Safety Set (Gating)
Sweat chloride during Run-in ≥30 mmol/L

	IVA N = 35 n (%)	ELX/TEZ/IVA N = 39 n (%)

Subgroup criteria are not met for this subgroup factor.

- MedDRA version 23.0.
- A subject with multiple events within a category is counted only once in that category.
- Subgroup Analysis will be performed only if 1) there are at least 10 subjects in each subgroup (per factor), and 2) there are at least 10 subjects with events in at least one of the subgroups (per factor).
- [1] Relative risk from 2x2 table.
- [2] Odds ratio from 2x2 table.
- [3] Risk difference estimate from 2x2 table.
- '-' indicates that point estimate, CI or p-value is not estimable.
- "Gating" refers to the subjects in IVA comparator group including R117H mutation.

Table 2.3.2.5.2
Summary of AESI: Treatment-emergent Elevated Transaminase Events by Each Applicable Subgroup Factor
Safety Set (Gating)
Age at Screening < 18 years

	IVA N = 6 n (%)	ELX/TEZ/IVA N = 8 n (%)

Subgroup criteria are not met for this subgroup factor.

- MedDRA version 23.0.
- A subject with multiple events within a category is counted only once in that category.
- Subgroup Analysis will be performed only if 1) there are at least 10 subjects in each subgroup (per factor), and 2) there are at least 10 subjects with events in at least one of the subgroups (per factor).
- [1] Relative risk from 2x2 table.
- [2] Odds ratio from 2x2 table.
- [3] Risk difference estimate from 2x2 table.
- '-' indicates that point estimate, CI or p-value is not estimable.
- "Gating" refers to the subjects in IVA comparator group including R117H mutation.

Table 2.3.2.5.2
Summary of AESI: Treatment-emergent Elevated Transaminase Events by Each Applicable Subgroup Factor
Safety Set (Gating)
Age at Screening ≥ 18 years

	IVA N = 39 n (%)	ELX/TEZ/IVA N = 42 n (%)

Subgroup criteria are not met for this subgroup factor.

- MedDRA version 23.0.
- A subject with multiple events within a category is counted only once in that category.
- Subgroup Analysis will be performed only if 1) there are at least 10 subjects in each subgroup (per factor), and 2) there are at least 10 subjects with events in at least one of the subgroups (per factor).
- [1] Relative risk from 2x2 table.
- [2] Odds ratio from 2x2 table.
- [3] Risk difference estimate from 2x2 table.
- '-' indicates that point estimate, CI or p-value is not estimable.
- "Gating" refers to the subjects in IVA comparator group including R117H mutation.

Table 2.3.2.5.2
Summary of AESI: Treatment-emergent Elevated Transaminase Events by Each Applicable Subgroup Factor
Safety Set (Gating)
Sex = Male

	IVA N = 28 n (%)	ELX/TEZ/IVA N = 28 n (%)

Subgroup criteria are not met for this subgroup factor.

- MedDRA version 23.0.
- A subject with multiple events within a category is counted only once in that category.
- Subgroup Analysis will be performed only if 1) there are at least 10 subjects in each subgroup (per factor), and 2) there are at least 10 subjects with events in at least one of the subgroups (per factor).
- [1] Relative risk from 2x2 table.
- [2] Odds ratio from 2x2 table.
- [3] Risk difference estimate from 2x2 table.
- '-' indicates that point estimate, CI or p-value is not estimable.
- "Gating" refers to the subjects in IVA comparator group including R117H mutation.

Table 2.3.2.5.2
Summary of AESI: Treatment-emergent Elevated Transaminase Events by Each Applicable Subgroup Factor
Safety Set (Gating)
Sex = Female

	IVA N = 17 n (%)	ELX/TEZ/IVA N = 22 n (%)

Subgroup criteria are not met for this subgroup factor.

- MedDRA version 23.0.
- A subject with multiple events within a category is counted only once in that category.
- Subgroup Analysis will be performed only if 1) there are at least 10 subjects in each subgroup (per factor), and 2) there are at least 10 subjects with events in at least one of the subgroups (per factor).
- [1] Relative risk from 2x2 table.
- [2] Odds ratio from 2x2 table.
- [3] Risk difference estimate from 2x2 table.
- '-' indicates that point estimate, CI or p-value is not estimable.
- "Gating" refers to the subjects in IVA comparator group including R117H mutation.

Table 2.3.2.5.2
Summary of AESI: Treatment-emergent Elevated Transaminase Events by Each Applicable Subgroup Factor
Safety Set (Gating)
Region = North America

	IVA N = 20 n (%)	ELX/TEZ/IVA N = 19 n (%)

Subgroup criteria are not met for this subgroup factor.

- MedDRA version 23.0.
- A subject with multiple events within a category is counted only once in that category.
- Subgroup Analysis will be performed only if 1) there are at least 10 subjects in each subgroup (per factor), and 2) there are at least 10 subjects with events in at least one of the subgroups (per factor).
- [1] Relative risk from 2x2 table.
- [2] Odds ratio from 2x2 table.
- [3] Risk difference estimate from 2x2 table.
- '-' indicates that point estimate, CI or p-value is not estimable.
- "Gating" refers to the subjects in IVA comparator group including R117H mutation.

Table 2.3.2.5.2
Summary of AESI: Treatment-emergent Elevated Transaminase Events by Each Applicable Subgroup Factor
Safety Set (Gating)
Region = Europe (including Australia)

	IVA N = 25 n (%)	ELX/TEZ/IVA N = 31 n (%)

Subgroup criteria are not met for this subgroup factor.

- MedDRA version 23.0.
- A subject with multiple events within a category is counted only once in that category.
- Subgroup Analysis will be performed only if 1) there are at least 10 subjects in each subgroup (per factor), and 2) there are at least 10 subjects with events in at least one of the subgroups (per factor).
- [1] Relative risk from 2x2 table.
- [2] Odds ratio from 2x2 table.
- [3] Risk difference estimate from 2x2 table.
- '-' indicates that point estimate, CI or p-value is not estimable.
- "Gating" refers to the subjects in IVA comparator group including R117H mutation.

Table 2.3.2.6.1
Treatment by Subgroup Factor Interactions for AESI of Treatment-emergent Rash Events
Safety Set (Gating)

	P-value for Interaction Based on Relative Risk

No data met the criteria for this table.

- MedDRA version 23.0.
- A subject with multiple events within a category is counted only once in that category.
- P-values are for Relative Risk obtained from Generalized Linear Model for Outcome = treatment, subgroup (one factor at a time), treatment*subgroup; Distribution: binomial, link: log. If the log-binomial model does not converge, modified Poisson regression model with log link is used and indicated by '*'.
- P-values are reported only if 1) there are at least 10 subjects in each subgroup (per factor), and 2) there are at least 10 subjects with events in at least one of the subgroups (per factor).
- N/C: model does not converge.
- "Gating" refers to the subjects in IVA comparator group including R117H mutation.

Table 2.3.2.6.2
Summary of AESI: Treatment-emergent Rash Events by Each Applicable Subgroup Factor
Safety Set (Gating)
Percent predicted FEV_1 at Baseline <70%

	IVA N = 25 n (%)	ELX/TEZ/IVA N = 28 n (%)

Subgroup criteria are not met for this subgroup factor.

- MedDRA version 23.0.
- A subject with multiple events within a category is counted only once in that category.
- Subgroup Analysis will be performed if 1) there are at least 10 subjects in each subgroup (per factor), and 2) there are at least 10 subjects with events in at least one of the subgroups (per factor).
- [1] Relative risk from 2x2 table.
- [2] Odds ratio from 2x2 table.
- [3] Risk difference estimate from 2x2 table.
- '-' indicates that point estimate, CI or p-value is not estimable.
- "Gating" refers to the subjects in IVA comparator group including R117H mutation.

Table 2.3.2.6.2
Summary of AESI: Treatment-emergent Rash Events by Each Applicable Subgroup Factor
Safety Set (Gating)
Percent predicted FEV_1 at Baseline ≥70%

	IVA N = 20 n (%)	ELX/TEZ/IVA N = 22 n (%)

Subgroup criteria are not met for this subgroup factor.

- MedDRA version 23.0.
- A subject with multiple events within a category is counted only once in that category.
- Subgroup Analysis will be performed if 1) there are at least 10 subjects in each subgroup (per factor), and 2) there are at least 10 subjects with events in at least one of the subgroups (per factor).
- [1] Relative risk from 2x2 table.
- [2] Odds ratio from 2x2 table.
- [3] Risk difference estimate from 2x2 table.
- '-' indicates that point estimate, CI or p-value is not estimable.
- "Gating" refers to the subjects in IVA comparator group including R117H mutation.

Table 2.3.2.6.2
Summary of AESI: Treatment-emergent Rash Events by Each Applicable Subgroup Factor
Safety Set (Gating)
Sweat chloride during Run-in <30 mmol/L

	IVA N = 10 n (%)	ELX/TEZ/IVA N = 11 n (%)

Subgroup criteria are not met for this subgroup factor.

- MedDRA version 23.0.
- A subject with multiple events within a category is counted only once in that category.
- Subgroup Analysis will be performed if 1) there are at least 10 subjects in each subgroup (per factor), and 2) there are at least 10 subjects with events in at least one of the subgroups (per factor).
- [1] Relative risk from 2x2 table.
- [2] Odds ratio from 2x2 table.
- [3] Risk difference estimate from 2x2 table.
- '-' indicates that point estimate, CI or p-value is not estimable.
- "Gating" refers to the subjects in IVA comparator group including R117H mutation.

Table 2.3.2.6.2
Summary of AESI: Treatment-emergent Rash Events by Each Applicable Subgroup Factor
Safety Set (Gating)
Sweat chloride during Run-in ≥30 mmol/L

	IVA N = 35 n (%)	ELX/TEZ/IVA N = 39 n (%)

Subgroup criteria are not met for this subgroup factor.

- MedDRA version 23.0.
- A subject with multiple events within a category is counted only once in that category.
- Subgroup Analysis will be performed if 1) there are at least 10 subjects in each subgroup (per factor), and 2) there are at least 10 subjects with events in at least one of the subgroups (per factor).
- [1] Relative risk from 2x2 table.
- [2] Odds ratio from 2x2 table.
- [3] Risk difference estimate from 2x2 table.
- '-' indicates that point estimate, CI or p-value is not estimable.
- "Gating" refers to the subjects in IVA comparator group including R117H mutation.

Table 2.3.2.6.2
Summary of AESI: Treatment-emergent Rash Events by Each Applicable Subgroup Factor
Safety Set (Gating)
Age at Screening < 18 years

	IVA N = 6 n (%)	ELX/TEZ/IVA N = 8 n (%)

Subgroup criteria are not met for this subgroup factor.

- MedDRA version 23.0.
- A subject with multiple events within a category is counted only once in that category.
- Subgroup Analysis will be performed if 1) there are at least 10 subjects in each subgroup (per factor), and 2) there are at least 10 subjects with events in at least one of the subgroups (per factor).
- [1] Relative risk from 2x2 table.
- [2] Odds ratio from 2x2 table.
- [3] Risk difference estimate from 2x2 table.
- '-' indicates that point estimate, CI or p-value is not estimable.
- "Gating" refers to the subjects in IVA comparator group including R117H mutation.

Table 2.3.2.6.2
Summary of AESI: Treatment-emergent Rash Events by Each Applicable Subgroup Factor
Safety Set (Gating)
Age at Screening ≥ 18 years

	IVA N = 39 n (%)	ELX/TEZ/IVA N = 42 n (%)

Subgroup criteria are not met for this subgroup factor.

- MedDRA version 23.0.
- A subject with multiple events within a category is counted only once in that category.
- Subgroup Analysis will be performed if 1) there are at least 10 subjects in each subgroup (per factor), and 2) there are at least 10 subjects with events in at least one of the subgroups (per factor).
- [1] Relative risk from 2x2 table.
- [2] Odds ratio from 2x2 table.
- [3] Risk difference estimate from 2x2 table.
- '-' indicates that point estimate, CI or p-value is not estimable.
- "Gating" refers to the subjects in IVA comparator group including R117H mutation.

Table 2.3.2.6.2
Summary of AESI: Treatment-emergent Rash Events by Each Applicable Subgroup Factor
Safety Set (Gating)
Sex = Male

	IVA N = 28 n (%)	ELX/TEZ/IVA N = 28 n (%)

Subgroup criteria are not met for this subgroup factor.

- MedDRA version 23.0.
- A subject with multiple events within a category is counted only once in that category.
- Subgroup Analysis will be performed if 1) there are at least 10 subjects in each subgroup (per factor), and 2) there are at least 10 subjects with events in at least one of the subgroups (per factor).
- [1] Relative risk from 2x2 table.
- [2] Odds ratio from 2x2 table.
- [3] Risk difference estimate from 2x2 table.
- '-' indicates that point estimate, CI or p-value is not estimable.
- "Gating" refers to the subjects in IVA comparator group including R117H mutation.

Table 2.3.2.6.2
Summary of AESI: Treatment-emergent Rash Events by Each Applicable Subgroup Factor
Safety Set (Gating)
Sex = Female

	IVA N = 17 n (%)	ELX/TEZ/IVA N = 22 n (%)

Subgroup criteria are not met for this subgroup factor.

- MedDRA version 23.0.
- A subject with multiple events within a category is counted only once in that category.
- Subgroup Analysis will be performed if 1) there are at least 10 subjects in each subgroup (per factor), and 2) there are at least 10 subjects with events in at least one of the subgroups (per factor).
- [1] Relative risk from 2x2 table.
- [2] Odds ratio from 2x2 table.
- [3] Risk difference estimate from 2x2 table.
- '-' indicates that point estimate, CI or p-value is not estimable.
- "Gating" refers to the subjects in IVA comparator group including R117H mutation.

Table 2.3.2.6.2
Summary of AESI: Treatment-emergent Rash Events by Each Applicable Subgroup Factor
Safety Set (Gating)
Region = North America

	IVA N = 20 n (%)	ELX/TEZ/IVA N = 19 n (%)

Subgroup criteria are not met for this subgroup factor.

- MedDRA version 23.0.
- A subject with multiple events within a category is counted only once in that category.
- Subgroup Analysis will be performed if 1) there are at least 10 subjects in each subgroup (per factor), and 2) there are at least 10 subjects with events in at least one of the subgroups (per factor).
- [1] Relative risk from 2x2 table.
- [2] Odds ratio from 2x2 table.
- [3] Risk difference estimate from 2x2 table.
- '-' indicates that point estimate, CI or p-value is not estimable.
- "Gating" refers to the subjects in IVA comparator group including R117H mutation.

Table 2.3.2.6.2
Summary of AESI: Treatment-emergent Rash Events by Each Applicable Subgroup Factor
Safety Set (Gating)
Region = Europe (including Australia)

	IVA N = 25 n (%)	ELX/TEZ/IVA N = 31 n (%)

Subgroup criteria are not met for this subgroup factor.

- MedDRA version 23.0.
- A subject with multiple events within a category is counted only once in that category.
- Subgroup Analysis will be performed if 1) there are at least 10 subjects in each subgroup (per factor), and 2) there are at least 10 subjects with events in at least one of the subgroups (per factor).
- [1] Relative risk from 2x2 table.
- [2] Odds ratio from 2x2 table.
- [3] Risk difference estimate from 2x2 table.
- '-' indicates that point estimate, CI or p-value is not estimable.
- "Gating" refers to the subjects in IVA comparator group including R117H mutation.

Table 2.3.2.7.1
Treatment by Subgroup Factor Interactions for Treatment-emergent Infective Pulmonary Exacerbation Events
Safety Set (Gating)

	P-value for Interaction Based on Relative Risk
Subjects with any Treatment-emergent Infective Pulmonary Exacerbation Events	
Percent predicted FEV_1 at Baseline (<70% vs. ≥70%)	-
Sweat chloride during Run-in (<30 mmol/L vs. ≥30 mmol/L)	N/C
Age at Screening (< 18 years vs. ≥ 18 years)	-
Sex (Male vs. Female)	-
Region (North America vs. Europe (including Australia))	-

- MedDRA version 23.0.
- A subject with multiple events within a category is counted only once in that category.
- P-values are for Relative Risk obtained from Generalized Linear Model for Outcome = treatment, subgroup (one factor at a time), treatment*subgroup; Distribution: binomial, link: log. If the log-binomial model does not converge, modified Poisson regression model with log link is used and indicated by '*'.
- P-values are reported only if 1) there are at least 10 subjects in each subgroup (per factor), and 2) there are at least 10 subjects with events in at least one of the subgroups (per factor).
- N/C: model does not converge.
- "Gating" refers to the subjects in IVA comparator group including R117H mutation.

Table 2.3.2.7.2
Summary of Treatment-emergent Infective Pulmonary Exacerbation Events by Each Applicable Subgroup Factor
Safety Set (Gating)
Percent predicted FEV_1 at Baseline <70%

	IVA N = 25 n (%)	ELX/TEZ/IVA N = 28 n (%)

Subgroup criteria are not met for this subgroup factor.

- MedDRA version 23.0.
- A subject with multiple events within a category is counted only once in that category.
- Subgroup Analysis will be performed only if 1) there are at least 10 subjects in each subgroup (per factor), and 2) there are at least 10 subjects with events in at least one of the subgroups (per factor).
- [1] Relative risk from 2x2 table.
- [2] Odds ratio from 2x2 table.
- [3] Risk difference estimate from 2x2 table.
- '-' indicates that point estimate, CI or p-value is not estimable.
- "Gating" refers to the subjects in IVA comparator group including R117H mutation.

Table 2.3.2.7.2
Summary of Treatment-emergent Infective Pulmonary Exacerbation Events by Each Applicable Subgroup Factor
Safety Set (Gating)
Percent predicted FEV_1 at Baseline ≥70%

	IVA N = 20 n (%)	ELX/TEZ/IVA N = 22 n (%)

Subgroup criteria are not met for this subgroup factor.

- MedDRA version 23.0.
- A subject with multiple events within a category is counted only once in that category.
- Subgroup Analysis will be performed only if 1) there are at least 10 subjects in each subgroup (per factor), and 2) there are at least 10 subjects with events in at least one of the subgroups (per factor).
- [1] Relative risk from 2x2 table.
- [2] Odds ratio from 2x2 table.
- [3] Risk difference estimate from 2x2 table.
- '-' indicates that point estimate, CI or p-value is not estimable.
- "Gating" refers to the subjects in IVA comparator group including R117H mutation.

Table 2.3.2.7.2
Summary of Treatment-emergent Infective Pulmonary Exacerbation Events by Each Applicable Subgroup Factor
Safety Set (Gating)
Sweat chloride during Run-in <30 mmol/L

	IVA N = 10 n (%)	ELX/TEZ/IVA N = 11 n (%)
Subjects with any Treatment-emergent Infective Pulmonary Exacerbation Events	0	0
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		-
P-value vs. IVA [1]		-
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		-
P-value vs. IVA [2]		-
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		0.0000 (-, -)
P-value vs. IVA [3]		-

- MedDRA version 23.0.
- A subject with multiple events within a category is counted only once in that category.
- Subgroup Analysis will be performed only if 1) there are at least 10 subjects in each subgroup (per factor), and 2) there are at least 10 subjects with events in at least one of the subgroups (per factor).
- [1] Relative risk from 2x2 table.
- [2] Odds ratio from 2x2 table.
- [3] Risk difference estimate from 2x2 table.
- '-' indicates that point estimate, CI or p-value is not estimable.
- "Gating" refers to the subjects in IVA comparator group including R117H mutation.

Table 2.3.2.7.2
Summary of Treatment-emergent Infective Pulmonary Exacerbation Events by Each Applicable Subgroup Factor
Safety Set (Gating)
Sweat chloride during Run-in ≥30 mmol/L

	IVA N = 35 n (%)	ELX/TEZ/IVA N = 39 n (%)
Subjects with any Treatment-emergent Infective Pulmonary Exacerbation Events	8 (22.86)	2 (5.13)
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		0.2244 (0.0510, 0.9863)
P-value vs. IVA [1]		0.0479
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		0.1824 (0.0359, 0.9283)
P-value vs. IVA [2]		0.0404
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		-0.1773 (-0.3327, -0.0219)
P-value vs. IVA [3]		0.0253

- MedDRA version 23.0.
- A subject with multiple events within a category is counted only once in that category.
- Subgroup Analysis will be performed only if 1) there are at least 10 subjects in each subgroup (per factor), and 2) there are at least 10 subjects with events in at least one of the subgroups (per factor).
- [1] Relative risk from 2x2 table.
- [2] Odds ratio from 2x2 table.
- [3] Risk difference estimate from 2x2 table.
- '-' indicates that point estimate, CI or p-value is not estimable.
- "Gating" refers to the subjects in IVA comparator group including R117H mutation.

Table 2.3.2.7.2
Summary of Treatment-emergent Infective Pulmonary Exacerbation Events by Each Applicable Subgroup Factor
Safety Set (Gating)
Age at Screening < 18 years

	IVA N = 6 n (%)	ELX/TEZ/IVA N = 8 n (%)

Subgroup criteria are not met for this subgroup factor.

- MedDRA version 23.0.
- A subject with multiple events within a category is counted only once in that category.
- Subgroup Analysis will be performed only if 1) there are at least 10 subjects in each subgroup (per factor), and 2) there are at least 10 subjects with events in at least one of the subgroups (per factor).
- [1] Relative risk from 2x2 table.
- [2] Odds ratio from 2x2 table.
- [3] Risk difference estimate from 2x2 table.
- '-' indicates that point estimate, CI or p-value is not estimable.
- "Gating" refers to the subjects in IVA comparator group including R117H mutation.

Table 2.3.2.7.2
Summary of Treatment-emergent Infective Pulmonary Exacerbation Events by Each Applicable Subgroup Factor
Safety Set (Gating)
Age at Screening ≥ 18 years

	IVA N = 39 n (%)	ELX/TEZ/IVA N = 42 n (%)

Subgroup criteria are not met for this subgroup factor.

- MedDRA version 23.0.
- A subject with multiple events within a category is counted only once in that category.
- Subgroup Analysis will be performed only if 1) there are at least 10 subjects in each subgroup (per factor), and 2) there are at least 10 subjects with events in at least one of the subgroups (per factor).
- [1] Relative risk from 2x2 table.
- [2] Odds ratio from 2x2 table.
- [3] Risk difference estimate from 2x2 table.
- '-' indicates that point estimate, CI or p-value is not estimable.
- "Gating" refers to the subjects in IVA comparator group including R117H mutation.

Table 2.3.2.7.2
Summary of Treatment-emergent Infective Pulmonary Exacerbation Events by Each Applicable Subgroup Factor
Safety Set (Gating)
Sex = Male

	IVA N = 28 n (%)	ELX/TEZ/IVA N = 28 n (%)

Subgroup criteria are not met for this subgroup factor.

- MedDRA version 23.0.
- A subject with multiple events within a category is counted only once in that category.
- Subgroup Analysis will be performed only if 1) there are at least 10 subjects in each subgroup (per factor), and 2) there are at least 10 subjects with events in at least one of the subgroups (per factor).
- [1] Relative risk from 2x2 table.
- [2] Odds ratio from 2x2 table.
- [3] Risk difference estimate from 2x2 table.
- '-' indicates that point estimate, CI or p-value is not estimable.
- "Gating" refers to the subjects in IVA comparator group including R117H mutation.

Table 2.3.2.7.2
Summary of Treatment-emergent Infective Pulmonary Exacerbation Events by Each Applicable Subgroup Factor
Safety Set (Gating)
Sex = Female

	IVA N = 17 n (%)	ELX/TEZ/IVA N = 22 n (%)

Subgroup criteria are not met for this subgroup factor.

- MedDRA version 23.0.
- A subject with multiple events within a category is counted only once in that category.
- Subgroup Analysis will be performed only if 1) there are at least 10 subjects in each subgroup (per factor), and 2) there are at least 10 subjects with events in at least one of the subgroups (per factor).
- [1] Relative risk from 2x2 table.
- [2] Odds ratio from 2x2 table.
- [3] Risk difference estimate from 2x2 table.
- '-' indicates that point estimate, CI or p-value is not estimable.
- "Gating" refers to the subjects in IVA comparator group including R117H mutation.

Table 2.3.2.7.2
Summary of Treatment-emergent Infective Pulmonary Exacerbation Events by Each Applicable Subgroup Factor
Safety Set (Gating)
Region = North America

	IVA N = 20 n (%)	ELX/TEZ/IVA N = 19 n (%)

Subgroup criteria are not met for this subgroup factor.

- MedDRA version 23.0.
- A subject with multiple events within a category is counted only once in that category.
- Subgroup Analysis will be performed only if 1) there are at least 10 subjects in each subgroup (per factor), and 2) there are at least 10 subjects with events in at least one of the subgroups (per factor).
- [1] Relative risk from 2x2 table.
- [2] Odds ratio from 2x2 table.
- [3] Risk difference estimate from 2x2 table.
- '-' indicates that point estimate, CI or p-value is not estimable.
- "Gating" refers to the subjects in IVA comparator group including R117H mutation.

Table 2.3.2.7.2
Summary of Treatment-emergent Infective Pulmonary Exacerbation Events by Each Applicable Subgroup Factor
Safety Set (Gating)
Region = Europe (including Australia)

	IVA N = 25 n (%)	ELX/TEZ/IVA N = 31 n (%)

Subgroup criteria are not met for this subgroup factor.

- MedDRA version 23.0.
- A subject with multiple events within a category is counted only once in that category.
- Subgroup Analysis will be performed only if 1) there are at least 10 subjects in each subgroup (per factor), and 2) there are at least 10 subjects with events in at least one of the subgroups (per factor).
- [1] Relative risk from 2x2 table.
- [2] Odds ratio from 2x2 table.
- [3] Risk difference estimate from 2x2 table.
- '-' indicates that point estimate, CI or p-value is not estimable.
- "Gating" refers to the subjects in IVA comparator group including R117H mutation.