Table 1.1.1
Summary of Duration of Observation (Weeks) per Endpoint - Part 1
Full Analysis Set

Duration of observation (weeks)	Placebo N = 16	LUM/IVA N = 35
Overall Part 1 Observation Time		
n	16	35
Mean (SD)	48.88 (2.27)	47.65 (6.02)
Median	48.14	48.14
Min, Max	47.14, 57.14	19.00, 57.14
MRI Scores		
n	16	34
Mean (SD)	48.66 (2.28)	47.47 (6.08)
Median	48.07	48.00
Min, Max	47.00, 57.00	19.00, 57.00
Sweat Chloride (mmol/L)		
n	16	34
Mean (SD)	48.64 (2.29)	47.57 (5.50)
Median	48.00	48.00
Min, Max	47.00, 57.00	23.14, 57.00
BMI (kg/m^2)		
n	16	35
Mean (SD)	48.85 (2.28)	47.23 (6.37)
Median	48.14	48.14
Min, Max	47.14, 57.14	19.00, 57.14
Pulmonary Exacerbation		
n	16	35
Mean (SD)	48.88 (2.27)	47.65 (6.02)
Median	48.14	48.14
Min, Max	47.14, 57.14	19.00, 57.14

- Observation duration [weeks] is defined as (date of last observation in Part 1-date of randomization+1)/7
- For MRI scores, observation duration is derived from dates of acceptable images. For sweat chloride, observation duration is derived from dates of evaluable results. For $LCI_{2.5}$, observation duration is derived from dates of accepted multiple breath washout results.

Table 1.1.1
Summary of Duration of Observation (Weeks) per Endpoint - Part 1
Full Analysis Set

Duration of observation (weeks)	Placebo N = 16	LUM/IVA N = 35
$LCI_{2.5}$		
n	16	35
Mean (SD)	48.07 (3.80)	47.01 (6.84)
Median	48.14	48.14
Min, Max	36.71, 57.14	19.00, 57.00
Fecal Elastase-1 (mg/kg)		
n	16	35
Mean (SD)	48.64 (2.29)	46.39 (6.88)
Median	48.00	48.00
Min, Max	47.00, 57.00	19.00, 57.00

- Observation duration [weeks] is defined as (date of last observation in Part 1-date of randomization+1)/7
- For MRI scores, observation duration is derived from dates of acceptable images. For sweat chloride, observation duration is derived from dates of evaluable results. For $LCI_{2.5}$, observation duration is derived from dates of accepted multiple breath washout results.

Table 1.2.1
Summary of Patients with ongoing Antibiotic Medications at Baseline
Safety Set

	Placebo N = 16 n (%)	LUM/IVA N = 35 n (%)
Subjects with 0 ongoing AB	16 (100.00)	27 (77.14)
Subjects with 1 ongoing AB	0	5 (14.29)
Subjects with ≥ 2 ongoing AB	0	3 (8.57)
Subjects with ≥ 1 ongoing IV AB	0	0

- AB: Antibiotic medications are defined as those medications with the ATC level 2 names of "ANTIBACTERIALS FOR SYSTEMIC USE" and "ANTIMYCOBACTERIALS".
- Antibiotic medications includes in this summary refer to those with route being INTRAMUSCULAR, INTRAVENOUS, INTRAVENOUS BOLUS, NASAL, ORAL, or RESPIRATORY (INHALATION).
- IV antibiotic medications refer to those with route being INTRAVENOUS or INTRAVENOUS BOLUS.
- Ongoing antibiotic medications at baseline refer to those with start date < first dose date and end date ≥ first dose date.

Table 1.2.2
Summary of Patients with Antibiotic Medications during Part 1 of the Study
Safety Set

	Placebo N = 16 n (%)	LUM/IVA N = 35 n (%)
All subjects	16	35
Subjects with 0 AB	1 (6.25)	8 (22.86)
Subjects with 1-3 AB	8 (50.00)	16 (45.71)
Subjects with ≥ 4 AB	7 (43.75)	11 (31.43)
Subjects with 0 IV AB	15 (93.75)	31 (88.57)
Subjects with 1 IV AB	1 (6.25)	0
Subjects with ≥ 2 IV AB	0	4 (11.43)
Subjects with 0 ongoing antibiotic medication at baseline	16	27
Subjects with 0 AB	1 (6.25)	8 (29.63)
Subjects with 1-3 AB	8 (50.00)	13 (48.15)
Subjects with ≥ 4 AB	7 (43.75)	6 (22.22)
Subjects with 0 IV AB	15 (93.75)	26 (96.30)
Subjects with 1 IV AB	1 (6.25)	0
Subjects with ≥ 2 IV AB	0	1 (3.70)

- AB: Antibiotic medications are defined as those medications with the ATC level 2 names of "ANTIBACTERIALS FOR SYSTEMIC USE" and "ANTIMYCOBACTERIALS".
- Antibiotic medications includes in this summary refer to those with route being INTRAMUSCULAR, INTRAVENOUS, INTRAVENOUS BOLUS, NASAL, ORAL, or RESPIRATORY (INHALATION).
- IV antibiotic medications refer to those with route being INTRAVENOUS or INTRAVENOUS BOLUS.
- Antibiotic medications during Part 1 of the study refer to those with start date ≤ end date of Part 1 treatment-emergent period and end date ≥ first dose date.
- The percentages in this table are calculated based on the number of subjects under each category.

Table 1.3.1
Summary of Patients with ongoing Physiotherapies at Baseline or at Week 48
Safety Set

	Placebo N = 16 n (%)	LUM/IVA N = 35 n (%)
Baseline, N1	16	35
Subjects with 0 ongoing PT	2 (12.50)	9 (25.71)
Subjects with 1 ongoing PT	12 (75.00)	25 (71.43)
Subjects with ≥ 2 ongoing PT	2 (12.50)	1 (2.86)
Week 48, N1	16	33
Subjects with 0 ongoing PT	2 (12.50)	8 (24.24)
Subjects with 1 ongoing PT	12 (75.00)	24 (72.73)
Subjects with ≥ 2 ongoing PT	2 (12.50)	1 (3.03)

- PT: Physiotherapies refer to the non-pharmacological treatments with preferred names of Positive expiratory pressure therapy, Airway secretion clearance therapy, Positive end-expiratory pressure, or Physiotherapy chest.
- The ongoing physiotherapy at baseline is defined as a physiotherapy whose start date is prior to first dose date and the end date is ≥ first dose date.
- The ongoing physiotherapy at Week 48 is defined as a physiotherapy whose start date is prior to Week 48 visit date and the end date is ≥ Week 48 visit date.
- N1 refers to the number of subjects having Day 1 visit and the number of subjects having Week 48 visit, respectively. The percentages in this table are calculated based on N1.

Table 1.3.2
Summary of Patients with Physiotherapies during Part 1 of the Study
Safety Set

	Placebo N = 16 n (%)	LUM/IVA N = 35 n (%)
All subjects	16	35
Subjects with 0 PT	2 (12.50)	8 (22.86)
Subjects with 1 PT	12 (75.00)	26 (74.29)
Subjects with ≥ 2 PT	2 (12.50)	1 (2.86)
Subjects with 0 ongoing physiotherapies at baseline	2	9
Subjects with 0 PT	2 (100.00)	8 (88.89)
Subjects with 1 PT	0	1 (11.11)
Subjects with ≥ 2 PT	0	0

- PT: Physiotherapies refer to the non-pharmacological treatments with preferred names of Positive expiratory pressure therapy, Airway secretion clearance therapy, Positive end-expiratory pressure, or Physiotherapy chest.
- Physiotherapies during Part 1 of the study refer to those with start date ≤ end date of Part 1 treatment-emergent period and end date ≥ first dose date.
- The percentages in this table are calculated based on the number of subjects under each category.

Table 1.4.1
Summary of Patients with Ongoing Inhaled Medications at Baseline or at Week 48
Safety Set

	Placebo N = 16 n (%)	LUM/IVA N = 35 n (%)
Baseline, N1	16	35
Subjects with 0 ongoing IM	0	1 (2.86)
Subjects with 1 ongoing IM	2 (12.50)	5 (14.29)
Subjects with ≥ 2 ongoing IM	14 (87.50)	29 (82.86)
Week 48, N1	16	33
Subjects with 0 ongoing IM	0	1 (3.03)
Subjects with 1 ongoing IM	0	5 (15.15)
Subjects with ≥ 2 ongoing IM	16 (100.00)	27 (81.82)

- IM: Inhaled medications refer to those medications for mucolytics (defined as the ATC codes of R05CB or B05CB) and for obstructive airway disease (defined as the ATC code of R03xx). It also requires the route of administration to be "RESPIRATORY (INHALATION)".
- The ongoing IMs at baseline refer to those IMs with start date < first dose date and end date ≥ first dose date.
- The ongoing IMs at Week 48 refer to those IMs with start date < Week 48 visit date and the end date ≥ Week 48 visit date.
- N1 refers to the number of subjects having Day 1 visit and the number of subjects having Week 48 visit, respectively. The percentages in this table are calculated based on N1.

Table 1.4.2
Summary of Patients with Inhaled Medications during Part 1 of the Study
Safety Set

	Placebo N = 16 n (%)	LUM/IVA N = 35 n (%)
All subjects	16	35
Subjects with 0 IM	0	0
Subjects with 1 IM	0	1 (2.86)
Subjects with ≥ 2 IM	16 (100.00)	34 (97.14)
Subjects with 0 ongoing inhaled medication at baseline	0	1
Subjects with 0 IM	0	0
Subjects with 1 IM	0	1 (100.00)
Subjects with ≥ 2 IM	0	0

- IM: Inhaled medications refer to those medications for mucolytics (defined as the ATC codes of R05CB or B05CB) and for obstructive airway disease (defined as the ATC code of R03xx). It also requires the route of administration to be "RESPIRATORY (INHALATION)".
- IMs during Part 1 of the study refer to those with start date ≤ end date of Part 1 treatment-emergent period and end date ≥ first dose date.
- The percentages in this table are calculated based on the number of subjects under each category.

Table 1.4.3
Summary of Patients with ongoing Inhaled Medications for Mucolytics at Baseline or at Week 48
Safety Set

	Placebo N = 16 n (%)	LUM/IVA N = 35 n (%)
Baseline, N1	16	35
Subjects with 0 ongoing IM	0	1 (2.86)
Subjects with 1 ongoing IM	10 (62.50)	17 (48.57)
Subjects with ≥ 2 ongoing IM	6 (37.50)	17 (48.57)
Week 48, N1	16	33
Subjects with 0 ongoing IM	0	2 (6.06)
Subjects with 1 ongoing IM	9 (56.25)	14 (42.42)
Subjects with ≥ 2 ongoing IM	7 (43.75)	17 (51.52)

- IM: Inhaled medications refer to those medications for mucolytics (defined as the ATC codes of R05CB or B05CB). It also requires the route of administration to be "RESPIRATORY (INHALATION)".
- The ongoing IMs at baseline refer to those IMs with start date < first dose date and end date ≥ first dose date.
- The ongoing IMs at Week 48 refer to those IMs with start date < Week 48 visit date and the end date ≥ Week 48 visit date.
- N1 refers to the number of subjects having Day 1 visit and the number of subjects having Week 48 visit, respectively. The percentages in this table are calculated based on N1.

Table 1.4.4
Summary of Patients with Inhaled Medications for Mucolytics during Part 1 of the Study
Safety Set

	Placebo N = 16 n (%)	LUM/IVA N = 35 n (%)
All subjects	16	35
Subjects with 0 IM	0	1 (2.86)
Subjects with 1 IM	9 (56.25)	12 (34.29)
Subjects with ≥ 2 IM	7 (43.75)	22 (62.86)
Subjects with 0 ongoing inhaled medication at baseline	0	1
Subjects with 0 IM	0	1 (100.00)
Subjects with 1 IM	0	0
Subjects with ≥ 2 IM	0	0

- IM: Inhaled medications refer to those medications for mucolytics (defined as the ATC codes of R05CB or B05CB). It also requires the route of administration to be "RESPIRATORY (INHALATION)".
- IMs during Part 1 of the study refer to those with start date ≤ end date of Part 1 treatment-emergent period and end date ≥ first dose date.
- The percentages in this table are calculated based on the number of subjects under each category.

Table 1.4.5
Summary of Patients with ongoing Inhaled Medications for Obstructive Airway Disease at Baseline or at Week 48
Safety Set

	Placebo N = 16 n (%)	LUM/IVA N = 35 n (%)
Baseline, N1	16	35
Subjects with 0 ongoing IM	3 (18.75)	7 (20.00)
Subjects with 1 ongoing IM	12 (75.00)	24 (68.57)
Subjects with ≥ 2 ongoing IM	1 (6.25)	4 (11.43)
Week 48, N1	16	33
Subjects with 0 ongoing IM	1 (6.25)	9 (27.27)
Subjects with 1 ongoing IM	14 (87.50)	18 (54.55)
Subjects with ≥ 2 ongoing IM	1 (6.25)	6 (18.18)

- IM: Inhaled medications refer to those medications for obstructive airway disease (defined as the ATC code of R03xx). It also requires the route of administration to be "RESPIRATORY (INHALATION)".
- The ongoing IMs at baseline refer to those IMs with start date < first dose date and end date ≥ first dose date.
- The ongoing IMs at Week 48 refer to those IMs with start date < Week 48 visit date and the end date ≥ Week 48 visit date.
- N1 refers to the number of subjects having Day 1 visit and the number of subjects having Week 48 visit, respectively. The percentages in this table are calculated based on N1.

Table 1.4.6
Summary of Patients with Inhaled Medications for Obstructive Airway Disease during Part 1 of the Study
Safety Set

	Placebo N = 16 n (%)	LUM/IVA N = 35 n (%)
All subjects	16	35
Subjects with 0 IM	1 (6.25)	1 (2.86)
Subjects with 1 IM	8 (50.00)	18 (51.43)
Subjects with ≥ 2 IM	7 (43.75)	16 (45.71)
Subjects with 0 ongoing inhaled medication at baseline	3	7
Subjects with 0 IM	1 (33.33)	1 (14.29)
Subjects with 1 IM	0	2 (28.57)
Subjects with ≥ 2 IM	2 (66.67)	4 (57.14)

- IM: Inhaled medications refer to those medications for obstructive airway disease (defined as the ATC code of R03xx). It also requires the route of administration to be "RESPIRATORY (INHALATION)".
- IMs during Part 1 of the study refer to those with start date ≤ end date of Part 1 treatment-emergent period and end date ≥ first dose date.
- The percentages in this table are calculated based on the number of subjects under each category.

Table 1.5.1
Summary of Patients with Ongoing CF-related Medications at Baseline or at Week 48
Safety Set

	Placebo N = 16 n (%)	LUM/IVA N = 35 n (%)
Baseline, N1	16	35
Subjects with 0 ongoing CF-related medications	0	0
Subjects with 1 ongoing CF-related medications	0	1 (2.86)
Subjects with 2 ongoing CF-related medications	1 (6.25)	1 (2.86)
Subjects with 3 ongoing CF-related medications	3 (18.75)	4 (11.43)
Subjects with 4 ongoing CF-related medications	5 (31.25)	8 (22.86)
Subjects with ≥5 ongoing CF-related medications	7 (43.75)	21 (60.00)
Week 48, N1	16	33
Subjects with 0 ongoing CF-related medications	0	0
Subjects with 1 ongoing CF-related medications	0	1 (3.03)
Subjects with 2 ongoing CF-related medications	0	1 (3.03)
Subjects with 3 ongoing CF-related medications	3 (18.75)	5 (15.15)
Subjects with 4 ongoing CF-related medications	5 (31.25)	7 (21.21)
Subjects with ≥5 ongoing CF-related medications	8 (50.00)	19 (57.58)

- CF-related medications: CF co-medications are defined as those medications with
o ATC level 2 names of "DRUGS FOR OBSTRUCTIVE AIRWAY DISEASES", "DIGESTIVES, INCL. ENZYMES", "ANTIBACTERIALS FOR SYSTEMIC USE", "DRUGS USED IN DIABETES", "BILE AND LIVER THERAPY", GENERAL NUTRIENTS";
o or ATC level 3 names of "DRUGS FOR CONSTIPATION", "PROPULSIVES";
o or ATC level 4 names of "MUCOLYTICS".
In addition, the route of administration for "DRUGS FOR OBSTRUCTIVE AIRWAY DISEASES" and "MUCOLYTICS" requires to be "RESPIRATORY (INHALATION)" and the route for "ANTIBACTERIALS FOR SYSTEMIC USE" requires to be "INTRAMUSCULAR", "INTRAVENOUS", "INTRAVENOUS BOLUS", "NASAL", "ORAL", or "RESPIRATORY (INHALATION)".
- The ongoing CF-related medications at baseline refer to those CF-related medications with start date < first dose date and end date ≥ first dose date.
- The ongoing CF-related medications at Week 48 refer to those CF-related medications with start date < Week 48 visit date and the end date ≥ Week 48 visit date.
- N1 refers to the number of subjects having Day 1 visit and the number of subjects having Week 48 visit, respectively. The percentages in this table are calculated based on N1.

Table 2.1.1
MMRM Analysis of Absolute Change from Baseline in MRI Global Chest Score at Week 48
Full Analysis Set

	Placebo N = 16	LUM/IVA N = 35
Study Baseline		
n	15	34
mean (SD)	21.40 (9.34)	17.65 (9.67)
Part 1 - Week 48		
n	15	32
mean (SD)	21.13 (11.05)	16.00 (9.41)
Part 1 - Absolute Change at Week 48		
n	15	32
mean (SD)	-0.27 (6.13)	-1.72 (6.57)
Part 1 - Absolute Change at Week 48 (MMRM)		
n	15	32
LS mean (SE)	-0.27 (1.66)	-1.72 (1.14)
95% CI of LS mean	(-3.61, 3.08)	(-4.01, 0.57)
P-value within Treatment	0.8733	0.1380
LS mean Diff (LUM/IVA vs Placebo), 95% CI	-	-1.45 (-5.51, 2.61)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs Placebo)	-	0.4748
Hedges' G (SD)		-0.22 (0.31)
Hedges' 95% CI		(-0.84, 0.40)
Hedges' P-value		0.4760

- CI: Confidence interval; LS Mean Diff: Least Squares Mean difference; SD: Standard deviation; SE: Standard error.
- Study Baseline is defined as the most recent non-missing measurement (scheduled or unscheduled) collected before the first dose of study drug.
- MMRM includes data from Week 48 only, with treatment as fixed effect.
- SMD (standardized mean difference) is the LS mean difference (LUM/IVA vs Placebo) devided by the pooled standard deviation. The unbiased estimate of Hedges' G is the product of SMD and the correction factor 1-3/(4m-1), where m is the degree of freedom.
- N/C: model does not converge.

Table 2.1.2
MMRM Analysis of Absolute Change from Baseline in MRI Morphological Chest Score at Week 48
Full Analysis Set

	Placebo N = 16	LUM/IVA N = 35
Study Baseline		
n	15	34
mean (SD)	17.00 (7.59)	13.65 (7.33)
Part 1 - Week 48		
n	15	32
mean (SD)	16.07 (9.50)	12.75 (6.99)
Part 1 - Absolute Change at Week 48		
n	15	32
mean (SD)	-0.93 (4.67)	-1.06 (4.56)
Part 1 - Absolute Change at Week 48 (MMRM)		
n	15	32
LS mean (SE)	-0.93 (1.19)	-1.06 (0.81)
95% CI of LS mean	(-3.32, 1.45)	(-2.70, 0.57)
P-value within Treatment	0.4353	0.1972
LS mean Diff (LUM/IVA vs Placebo), 95% CI	-	-0.13 (-3.02, 2.76)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs Placebo)	-	0.9288
Hedges' G (SD)		-0.03 (0.31)
Hedges' 95% CI		(-0.65, 0.59)
Hedges' P-value		0.9288

- CI: Confidence interval; LS Mean Diff: Least Squares Mean difference; SD: Standard deviation; SE: Standard error.
- Study Baseline is defined as the most recent non-missing measurement (scheduled or unscheduled) collected before the first dose of study drug.
- MMRM includes data from Week 48 only, with treatment as fixed effect.
- SMD (standardized mean difference) is the LS mean difference (LUM/IVA vs Placebo) devided by the pooled standard deviation. The unbiased estimate of Hedges' G is the product of SMD and the correction factor 1-3/(4m-1), where m is the degree of freedom.
- N/C: model does not converge.

Table 2.1.3
MMRM Analysis of Absolute Change from Baseline in MRI Perfusion Chest Score at Week 48
Full Analysis Set

	Placebo N = 16	LUM/IVA N = 35
Study Baseline		
n	16	34
mean (SD)	4.31 (2.41)	4.00 (2.83)
Part 1 - Week 48		
n	16	32
mean (SD)	4.81 (2.17)	3.25 (2.70)
Part 1 - Absolute Change at Week 48		
n	16	32
mean (SD)	0.50 (2.63)	-0.66 (2.52)
Part 1 - Absolute Change at Week 48 (MMRM)		
n	16	32
LS mean (SE)	0.50 (0.64)	-0.66 (0.45)
95% CI of LS mean	(-0.79, 1.79)	(-1.57, 0.25)
P-value within Treatment	0.4385	0.1536
LS mean Diff (LUM/IVA vs Placebo), 95% CI	-	-1.16 (-2.73, 0.42)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs Placebo)	-	0.1468
Hedges' G (SD)		-0.44 (0.30)
Hedges' 95% CI		(-1.06, 0.17)
Hedges' P-value		0.1513

- CI: Confidence interval; LS Mean Diff: Least Squares Mean difference; SD: Standard deviation; SE: Standard error.
- Study Baseline is defined as the most recent non-missing measurement (scheduled or unscheduled) collected before the first dose of study drug.
- MMRM includes data from Week 48 only, with treatment as fixed effect.
- SMD (standardized mean difference) is the LS mean difference (LUM/IVA vs Placebo) devided by the pooled standard deviation. The unbiased estimate of Hedges' G is the product of SMD and the correction factor 1-3/(4m-1), where m is the degree of freedom.
- N/C: model does not converge.

Table 2.1.4
MMRM Analysis of Absolute Change from Baseline in $LCI_{2.5}$ through Week 48
Full Analysis Set

	Placebo N = 16	LUM/IVA N = 35
Study Baseline		
n	16	35
mean (SD)	8.97 (2.42)	8.86 (2.01)
Part 1 - Week 48		
n	15	32
mean (SD)	8.99 (2.36)	8.32 (1.64)
Part 1 - Absolute Change at Week 48		
n	15	32
mean (SD)	-0.07 (1.23)	-0.68 (1.68)
Part 1 - Absolute Change through Week 48 (MMRM)		
n	16	35
LS mean (SE)	0.32 (0.32)	-0.38 (0.22)
95% CI of LS mean	(-0.31, 0.96)	(-0.82, 0.06)
P-value within Treatment	0.3134	0.0887
LS mean Diff (LUM/IVA vs Placebo), 95% CI	-	-0.70 (-1.48, 0.07)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs Placebo)	-	0.0745
Hedges' G (SD)		-0.54 (0.30)
Hedges' 95% CI		(-1.15, 0.07)
Hedges' P-value		0.0807

- CI: Confidence interval; LS Mean Diff: Least Squares Mean difference; SD: Standard deviation; SE: Standard error.
- Study Baseline is defined as the most recent non-missing measurement (scheduled or unscheduled) collected before the first dose of study drug.
- MMRM includes data from all available visits up to Week 48, with treatment, visit, and treatment*visit as fixed effects.
- SMD (standardized mean difference) is the LS mean difference (LUM/IVA vs Placebo) devided by the pooled standard deviation. The unbiased estimate of Hedges' G is the product of SMD and the correction factor 1-3/(4m-1), where m is the degree of freedom.
- N/C: model does not converge.

Table 2.1.5
MMRM Analysis of Absolute Change from Baseline in BMI-for-Age Z-Score at Week 48
Full Analysis Set

	Placebo N = 16	LUM/IVA N = 35
Study Baseline		
n	16	35
mean (SD)	0.06 (1.03)	-0.25 (1.14)
Part 1 - Week 48		
n	16	32
mean (SD)	-0.18 (1.20)	0.01 (0.90)
Part 1 - Absolute Change at Week 48		
n	16	32
mean (SD)	-0.24 (0.58)	0.20 (0.61)
Part 1 - Absolute Change at Week 48 (MMRM)		
n	16	32
LS mean (SE)	-0.24 (0.15)	0.17 (0.10)
95% CI of LS mean	(-0.54, 0.06)	(-0.04, 0.37)
P-value within Treatment	0.1091	0.1068
LS mean Diff (LUM/IVA vs Placebo), 95% CI	-	0.41 (0.05, 0.77)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs Placebo)	-	0.0273
Hedges' G (SD)		0.69 (0.31)
Hedges' 95% CI		(0.07, 1.31)
Hedges' P-value		0.0302

- CI: Confidence interval; LS Mean Diff: Least Squares Mean difference; SD: Standard deviation; SE: Standard error.
- Study Baseline is defined as the most recent non-missing measurement (scheduled or unscheduled) collected before the first dose of study drug.
- MMRM includes data from all available visits up to Week 48, with treatment, visit, and treatment*visit as fixed effects.
- SMD (standardized mean difference) is the LS mean difference (LUM/IVA vs Placebo) devided by the pooled standard deviation. The unbiased estimate of Hedges' G is the product of SMD and the correction factor 1-3/(4m-1), where m is the degree of freedom.
- N/C: model does not converge.

Table 2.1.6
MMRM Analysis of Absolute Change from Baseline in Weight-for-Age Z-Score at Week 48
Full Analysis Set

	Placebo N = 16	LUM/IVA N = 35
Study Baseline		
n	16	35
mean (SD)	0.02 (1.19)	0.06 (0.92)
Part 1 - Week 48		
n	16	32
mean (SD)	-0.04 (1.05)	0.19 (0.91)
Part 1 - Absolute Change at Week 48		
n	16	32
mean (SD)	-0.07 (0.33)	0.13 (0.39)
Part 1 - Absolute Change at Week 48 (MMRM)		
n	16	32
LS mean (SE)	-0.07 (0.09)	0.11 (0.06)
95% CI of LS mean	(-0.25, 0.12)	(-0.02, 0.24)
P-value within Treatment	0.4826	0.0913
LS mean Diff (LUM/IVA vs Placebo), 95% CI	-	0.18 (-0.05, 0.40)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs Placebo)	-	0.1257
Hedges' G (SD)		0.47 (0.31)
Hedges' 95% CI		(-0.14, 1.09)
Hedges' P-value		0.1270

- CI: Confidence interval; LS Mean Diff: Least Squares Mean difference; SD: Standard deviation; SE: Standard error.
- Study Baseline is defined as the most recent non-missing measurement (scheduled or unscheduled) collected before the first dose of study drug.
- MMRM includes data from all available visits up to Week 48, with treatment, visit, and treatment*visit as fixed effects.
- SMD (standardized mean difference) is the LS mean difference (LUM/IVA vs Placebo) devided by the pooled standard deviation. The unbiased estimate of Hedges' G is the product of SMD and the correction factor 1-3/(4m-1), where m is the degree of freedom.
- N/C: model does not converge.

Table 2.1.7
MMRM Analysis of Absolute Change from Baseline in Stature-for-Age Z-Score at Week 48
Full Analysis Set

	Placebo N = 16	LUM/IVA N = 35
Study Baseline		
n	16	35
mean (SD)	0.08 (1.24)	0.36 (1.06)
Part 1 - Week 48		
n	16	32
mean (SD)	0.18 (1.25)	0.40 (1.07)
Part 1 - Absolute Change at Week 48		
n	16	32
mean (SD)	0.10 (0.27)	0.09 (0.36)
Part 1 - Absolute Change at Week 48 (MMRM)		
n	16	32
LS mean (SE)	0.10 (0.08)	0.09 (0.06)
95% CI of LS mean	(-0.07, 0.27)	(-0.02, 0.21)
P-value within Treatment	0.2301	0.1072
LS mean Diff (LUM/IVA vs Placebo), 95% CI	-	-0.01 (-0.21, 0.19)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs Placebo)	-	0.9391
Hedges' G (SD)		-0.02 (0.30)
Hedges' 95% CI		(-0.63, 0.58)
Hedges' P-value		0.9384

- CI: Confidence interval; LS Mean Diff: Least Squares Mean difference; SD: Standard deviation; SE: Standard error.
- Study Baseline is defined as the most recent non-missing measurement (scheduled or unscheduled) collected before the first dose of study drug.
- MMRM includes data from all available visits up to Week 48, with treatment, visit, and treatment*visit as fixed effects.
- SMD (standardized mean difference) is the LS mean difference (LUM/IVA vs Placebo) devided by the pooled standard deviation. The unbiased estimate of Hedges' G is the product of SMD and the correction factor 1-3/(4m-1), where m is the degree of freedom.
- N/C: model does not converge.

Table 2.1.8
MMRM Analysis of Absolute Change from Baseline in Sweat Chloride (mmol/L) through Week 48
Full Analysis Set

	Placebo N = 16	LUM/IVA N = 35
Study Baseline		
n	16	34
mean (SD)	100.59 (7.93)	104.01 (16.65)
Part 1 - Week 48		
n	16	32
mean (SD)	101.88 (9.16)	77.77 (12.26)
Part 1 - Absolute Change at Week 48		
n	16	31
mean (SD)	1.28 (10.97)	-25.61 (20.23)
Part 1 - Absolute Change through Week 48 (MMRM)		
n	16	33
LS mean (SE)	0.80 (4.19)	-25.49 (2.95)
95% CI of LS mean	(-7.62, 9.22)	(-31.41, -19.57)
P-value within Treatment	0.8496	<0.0001
LS mean Diff (LUM/IVA vs Placebo), 95% CI	-	-26.29 (-36.58, -15.99)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs Placebo)	-	<0.0001
Hedges' G (SD)		-1.53 (0.34)
Hedges' 95% CI		(-2.21, -0.85)
Hedges' P-value		<0.0001

- CI: Confidence interval; LS Mean Diff: Least Squares Mean difference; SD: Standard deviation; SE: Standard error.
- Study Baseline is defined as the most recent non-missing measurement (scheduled or unscheduled) collected before the first dose of study drug.
- MMRM includes data from all available visits up to Week 48, with treatment, visit, and treatment*visit as fixed effects.
- SMD (standardized mean difference) is the LS mean difference (LUM/IVA vs Placebo) devided by the pooled standard deviation. The unbiased estimate of Hedges' G is the product of SMD and the correction factor 1-3/(4m-1), where m is the degree of freedom.
- N/C: model does not converge.

Table 2.1.9
MMRM Analysis of Absolute Change from Baseline in Fecal Elastase-1 (mg/kg) Levels through Week 48
Full Analysis Set

	Placebo N = 16	LUM/IVA N = 35
Study Baseline		
n	16	33
mean (SD)	8.72 (4.88)	26.64 (77.06)
Part 1 - Week 48		
n	16	30
mean (SD)	8.28 (3.13)	74.52 (136.74)
Part 1 - Absolute Change at Week 48		
n	16	28
mean (SD)	-0.44 (1.75)	49.25 (98.38)
Part 1 - Absolute Change through Week 48 (MMRM)		
n	16	33
LS mean (SE)	2.78 (16.23)	34.55 (11.31)
95% CI of LS mean	(-29.86, 35.42)	(11.79, 57.30)
P-value within Treatment	0.8647	0.0037
LS mean Diff (LUM/IVA vs Placebo), 95% CI	-	31.77 (-8.02, 71.56)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs Placebo)	-	0.1149
Hedges' G (SD)		0.48 (0.30)
Hedges' 95% CI		(-0.13, 1.09)
Hedges' P-value		0.1197

- CI: Confidence interval; LS Mean Diff: Least Squares Mean difference; SD: Standard deviation; SE: Standard error.
- Study Baseline is defined as the most recent non-missing measurement (scheduled or unscheduled) collected before the first dose of study drug.
- MMRM includes data from all available visits up to Week 48, with treatment, visit, and treatment*visit as fixed effects.
- SMD (standardized mean difference) is the LS mean difference (LUM/IVA vs Placebo) devided by the pooled standard deviation. The unbiased estimate of Hedges' G is the product of SMD and the correction factor 1-3/(4m-1), where m is the degree of freedom.
- N/C: model does not converge.

Table 2.1.10
Number of Patients with at least one Pulmonary Exacerbation - Part 1 Efficacy Analysis Period
Full Analysis Set

	Placebo N = 16 n (%)	LUM/IVA N = 35 n (%)
Subjects with at least one Pulmonary Exacerbation	10 (62.50)	15 (42.86)
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		0.6857 (0.4000, 1.1754)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [1]		0.1700
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		0.4500 (0.1337, 1.5143)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [2]		0.1972
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		-0.1964 (-0.4848, 0.0919)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [3]		0.1818
Subjects with at least one Pulmonary Exacerbation Requiring Hospitalization	1 (6.25)	5 (14.29)
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		2.2857 (0.2902, 18.0047)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [1]		0.4324
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		2.5000 (0.2676, 23.3593)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [2]		0.4216
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		0.0804 (-0.0855, 0.2462)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [3]		0.3423

- Part 1 Efficacy Period includes the time from the first dose of study drug until the last efficacy assessment in Part 1, which may be collected up to the Week 48 Visit.
- [1] Generalized Linear Model included treatment group variable and used binomial distribution with log link function. If the log-binomial model does not converge, modified Poisson regression model with log link function is used and indicated by '*'.
- [2] Generalized Linear Model included treatment group variable and used binomial distribution with logit link function.
- [3] Generalized Linear Model included treatment group variable and used binomial distribution with identity link function.
- N/C: model does not converge.

Table 2.1.10
Number of Patients with at least one Pulmonary Exacerbation - Part 1 Efficacy Analysis Period
Full Analysis Set

	Placebo N = 16 n (%)	LUM/IVA N = 35 n (%)
Subjects with at least one Pulmonary Exacerbation Requiring IV Antibiotics	1 (6.25)	4 (11.43)
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		1.8286 (0.2217, 15.0821)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [1]		0.5751
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		1.9355 (0.1987, 18.8540)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [2]		0.5696
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		0.0518 (-0.1069, 0.2105)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [3]		0.5224

- Part 1 Efficacy Period includes the time from the first dose of study drug until the last efficacy assessment in Part 1, which may be collected up to the Week 48 Visit.
- [1] Generalized Linear Model included treatment group variable and used binomial distribution with log link function. If the log-binomial model does not converge, modified Poisson regression model with log link function is used and indicated by '*'.
- [2] Generalized Linear Model included treatment group variable and used binomial distribution with logit link function.
- [3] Generalized Linear Model included treatment group variable and used binomial distribution with identity link function.
- N/C: model does not converge.

Table 2.1.11.1
Time-to-First Pulmonary Exacerbation - Part 1 Efficacy Analysis Period
Full Analysis Set

	Placebo N = 16 n (%)	LUM/IVA N = 35 n (%)
Any Pulmonary Exacerbation		
Overall		
Subjects with Events	10 (62.50)	15 (42.86)
Subjects Censored	6 (37.50)	20 (57.14)
Event-free time (weeks)		
75 percent subjects	10.5000	24.2857
50 percent subjects (Median)	38.3571	-
25 percent subjects	49.0000	-
Event-free Probability, Kaplan-Meier Estimation (95% CI)		
2 Weeks	1.0000 (-, -)	0.9714 (0.8140, 0.9959)
12 Weeks	0.6875 (0.4046, 0.8563)	0.8857 (0.7236, 0.9555)
24 Weeks	0.5625 (0.2954, 0.7622)	0.8000 (0.6258, 0.8992)
36 Weeks	0.5000 (0.2452, 0.7105)	0.6845 (0.5030, 0.8113)
48 Weeks	0.4375 (0.1981, 0.6556)	0.5655 (0.3853, 0.7112)
Hazard Ratio (95% CI)*	-	0.5580 (0.2500, 1.2453)
P-value*	-	0.1543

- CI: Confidence interval.
- Part 1 Efficacy Period includes the time from the first dose of study drug until the last efficacy assessment in Part 1, which may be collected up to the Week 48 Visit.
- Subjects without any protocol-defined pulmonary exacerbation during the Part 1 Efficacy Analysis Period were censored at the Part 1 Efficacy Analysis Period end date.
- *Cox regression: time is the time-to-first pulmonary exacerbation or censoring, with adjustment for treatment.
- If the hazard ratio point estimate, CI or p-value is not estimable, display "-".

Table 2.1.12.1
Time-to-First Pulmonary Exacerbation Requiring Hospitalization - Part 1 Efficacy Analysis Period
Full Analysis Set

	Placebo N = 16 n (%)	LUM/IVA N = 35 n (%)
Any Pulmonary Exacerbation Requiring Hospitalization		
Overall		
Subjects with Events	1 (6.25)	5 (14.29)
Subjects Censored	15 (93.75)	30 (85.71)
Event-free time (weeks)		
75 percent subjects	-	-
50 percent subjects (Median)	-	-
25 percent subjects	-	-
Event-free Probability, Kaplan-Meier Estimation (95% CI)		
2 Weeks	1.0000 (-, -)	1.0000 (-, -)
12 Weeks	1.0000 (-, -)	1.0000 (-, -)
24 Weeks	0.9375 (0.6323, 0.9910)	0.9429 (0.7903, 0.9854)
36 Weeks	0.9375 (0.6323, 0.9910)	0.8848 (0.7215, 0.9551)
48 Weeks	0.9375 (0.6323, 0.9910)	0.8553 (0.6865, 0.9371)
Hazard Ratio (95% CI)*	-	2.3033 (0.2690, 19.7231)
P-value*	-	0.4463

- CI: Confidence interval.
- Part 1 Efficacy Period includes the time from the first dose of study drug until the last efficacy assessment in Part 1, which may be collected up to the Week 48 Visit.
- Subjects without any protocol-defined pulmonary exacerbation requiring hospitalization during the Part 1 Efficacy Analysis Period were censored at the Part 1 Efficacy Analysis Period end date.
- *Cox regression: time is the time-to-first pulmonary exacerbation requiring hospitalization or censoring, with adjustment for treatment.
- If the hazard ratio point estimate, CI or p-value is not estimable, display "-".

Table 2.1.13.1
Time-to-First Pulmonary Exacerbation Requiring IV Antibiotics - Part 1 Efficacy Analysis Period
Full Analysis Set

	Placebo N = 16 n (%)	LUM/IVA N = 35 n (%)
Any Pulmonary Exacerbation Requiring IV Antibiotics		
Overall		
Subjects with Events	1 (6.25)	4 (11.43)
Subjects Censored	15 (93.75)	31 (88.57)
Event-free time (weeks)		
75 percent subjects	-	-
50 percent subjects (Median)	-	-
25 percent subjects	-	-
Event-free Probability, Kaplan-Meier Estimation (95% CI)		
2 Weeks	1.0000 (-, -)	1.0000 (-, -)
12 Weeks	1.0000 (-, -)	1.0000 (-, -)
24 Weeks	0.9375 (0.6323, 0.9910)	0.9429 (0.7903, 0.9854)
36 Weeks	0.9375 (0.6323, 0.9910)	0.8848 (0.7215, 0.9551)
48 Weeks	0.9375 (0.6323, 0.9910)	0.8848 (0.7215, 0.9551)
Hazard Ratio (95% CI)*	-	1.8116 (0.2024, 16.2133)
P-value*	-	0.5951

- CI: Confidence interval.
- Part 1 Efficacy Period includes the time from the first dose of study drug until the last efficacy assessment in Part 1, which may be collected up to the Week 48 Visit.
- Subjects without any protocol-defined pulmonary exacerbation requiring IV antibiotics during the Part 1 Efficacy Analysis Period were censored at the Part 1 Efficacy Analysis Period end date.
- *Cox regression: time is the time-to-first pulmonary exacerbation requiring IV antibiotics or censoring, with adjustment for treatment.
- If the hazard ratio point estimate, CI or p-value is not estimable, display "-".

Table 2.2.1.1
Treatment by Subgroup Factor Interactions for
MMRM Analysis of Absolute Change from Baseline in MRI Global Chest Score at Week 48
Full Analysis Set

Subgroup	P-value for Interaction
$LCI_{2.5}$ at study baseline (< median vs. ≥ median)	0.9165

- The median $LCI_{2.5}$ at study baseline is 8.015.
- Subgroup Criteria: subgroup analyses are performed only when the following conditions are fulfilled 1)at least 10 subjects in each subgroup (per factor), and 2)for dichotomous endpoints, at least 10 subjects with events occurred in at least one of subgroups (per factor).
- P-value is reported for the subgroup factor only when Subgroup Criteria are fulfilled. If not, display "-".
- P-value is obtained from MMRM with treatment, subgroup, and treatment*subgroup as fixed effects.
- N/C: model does not converge.

Table 2.2.1.2
MMRM Analysis of Absolute Change from Baseline in MRI Global Chest Score at Week 48 by Subgroups
Full Analysis Set
$LCI_{2.5}$ at study baseline < median

	Placebo N = 8	LUM/IVA N = 17
Study Baseline		
n	7	16
mean (SD)	19.43 (7.23)	12.50 (6.23)
Part 1 - Week 48		
n	7	14
mean (SD)	20.43 (6.68)	11.79 (5.06)
Part 1 - Absolute Change at Week 48		
n	7	14
mean (SD)	1.00 (5.26)	-0.14 (7.54)
Part 1 - Absolute Change at Week 48 (MMRM)		
n	7	14
LS mean (SE)	1.00 (2.61)	-0.14 (1.85)
95% CI of LS mean	(-4.46, 6.46)	(-4.01, 3.72)
P-value within Treatment	0.7058	0.9391
LS mean Diff (LUM/IVA vs Placebo), 95% CI	-	-1.14 (-7.83, 5.55)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs Placebo)	-	0.7246
Hedges' G (SD)		-0.16 (0.45)
Hedges' 95% CI		(-1.09, 0.77)
Hedges' P-value		0.7250

- The median $LCI_{2.5}$ at study baseline is 8.015.
- Subgroup Criteria: subgroup analyses are performed only when the following conditions are fulfilled 1)at least 10 subjects in each subgroup (per factor), and 2)for dichotomous endpoints, at least 10 subjects with events occurred in at least one of subgroups (per factor).
- CI: Confidence interval; LS Mean Diff: Least Squares Mean difference; SD: Standard deviation; SE: Standard error.
- Study Baseline is defined as the most recent non-missing measurement (scheduled or unscheduled) collected before the first dose of study drug.
- MMRM includes data from Week 48 only, with treatment as fixed effects.
- SMD (standardized mean difference) is the LS mean difference (LUM/IVA vs Placebo) devided by the pooled standard deviation. The unbiased estimate of Hedges' G is the product of SMD and the correction factor 1-3/(4m-1), where m is the degree of freedom.
- N/C: model does not converge.

Table 2.2.1.2
MMRM Analysis of Absolute Change from Baseline in MRI Global Chest Score at Week 48 by Subgroups
Full Analysis Set
$LCI_{2.5}$ at study baseline ≥ median

	Placebo N = 8	LUM/IVA N = 18
Study Baseline		
n	8	18
mean (SD)	23.13 (11.06)	22.22 (10.00)
Part 1 - Week 48		
n	8	18
mean (SD)	21.75 (14.32)	19.28 (10.76)
Part 1 - Absolute Change at Week 48		
n	8	18
mean (SD)	-1.38 (6.97)	-2.94 (5.62)
Part 1 - Absolute Change at Week 48 (MMRM)		
n	8	18
LS mean (SE)	-1.38 (2.14)	-2.94 (1.42)
95% CI of LS mean	(-5.79, 3.04)	(-5.88, 0.00)
P-value within Treatment	0.5260	0.0497
LS mean Diff (LUM/IVA vs Placebo), 95% CI	-	-1.57 (-6.87, 3.73)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs Placebo)	-	0.5469
Hedges' G (SD)		-0.25 (0.41)
Hedges' 95% CI		(-1.10, 0.60)
Hedges' P-value		0.5483

- The median $LCI_{2.5}$ at study baseline is 8.015.
- Subgroup Criteria: subgroup analyses are performed only when the following conditions are fulfilled 1)at least 10 subjects in each subgroup (per factor), and 2)for dichotomous endpoints, at least 10 subjects with events occurred in at least one of subgroups (per factor).
- CI: Confidence interval; LS Mean Diff: Least Squares Mean difference; SD: Standard deviation; SE: Standard error.
- Study Baseline is defined as the most recent non-missing measurement (scheduled or unscheduled) collected before the first dose of study drug.
- MMRM includes data from Week 48 only, with treatment as fixed effects.
- SMD (standardized mean difference) is the LS mean difference (LUM/IVA vs Placebo) devided by the pooled standard deviation. The unbiased estimate of Hedges' G is the product of SMD and the correction factor 1-3/(4m-1), where m is the degree of freedom.
- N/C: model does not converge.

Table 2.2.2.1
Treatment by Subgroup Factor Interactions for
MMRM Analysis of Absolute Change from Baseline in MRI Morphological Chest Score at Week 48
Full Analysis Set

Subgroup	P-value for Interaction
$LCI_{2.5}$ at study baseline (< median vs. ≥ median)	0.7092

- The median $LCI_{2.5}$ at study baseline is 8.015.
- Subgroup Criteria: subgroup analyses are performed only when the following conditions are fulfilled 1)at least 10 subjects in each subgroup (per factor), and 2)for dichotomous endpoints, at least 10 subjects with events occurred in at least one of subgroups (per factor).
- P-value is reported for the subgroup factor only when Subgroup Criteria are fulfilled. If not, display "-".
- P-value is obtained from MMRM with treatment, subgroup, and treatment*subgroup as fixed effects.
- N/C: model does not converge.

Table 2.2.2.2
MMRM Analysis of Absolute Change from Baseline in MRI Morphological Chest Score at Week 48 by Subgroups
Full Analysis Set
$LCI_{2.5}$ at study baseline < median

	Placebo N = 8	LUM/IVA N = 17
Study Baseline		
n	7	16
mean (SD)	15.86 (6.07)	9.94 (5.08)
Part 1 - Week 48		
n	7	14
mean (SD)	15.14 (6.23)	9.57 (3.65)
Part 1 - Absolute Change at Week 48		
n	7	14
mean (SD)	-0.71 (3.90)	-0.21 (5.74)
Part 1 - Absolute Change at Week 48 (MMRM)		
n	7	14
LS mean (SE)	-0.71 (1.98)	-0.21 (1.40)
95% CI of LS mean	(-4.85, 3.42)	(-3.14, 2.71)
P-value within Treatment	0.7219	0.8798
LS mean Diff (LUM/IVA vs Placebo), 95% CI	-	0.50 (-4.57, 5.57)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs Placebo)	-	0.8386
Hedges' G (SD)		0.09 (0.44)
Hedges' 95% CI		(-0.84, 1.02)
Hedges' P-value		0.8387

- The median $LCI_{2.5}$ at study baseline is 8.015.
- Subgroup Criteria: subgroup analyses are performed only when the following conditions are fulfilled 1)at least 10 subjects in each subgroup (per factor), and 2)for dichotomous endpoints, at least 10 subjects with events occurred in at least one of subgroups (per factor).
- CI: Confidence interval; LS Mean Diff: Least Squares Mean difference; SD: Standard deviation; SE: Standard error.
- Study Baseline is defined as the most recent non-missing measurement (scheduled or unscheduled) collected before the first dose of study drug.
- MMRM includes data from Week 48 only, with treatment as fixed effects.
- SMD (standardized mean difference) is the LS mean difference (LUM/IVA vs Placebo) devided by the pooled standard deviation. The unbiased estimate of Hedges' G is the product of SMD and the correction factor 1-3/(4m-1), where m is the degree of freedom.
- N/C: model does not converge.

Table 2.2.2.2
MMRM Analysis of Absolute Change from Baseline in MRI Morphological Chest Score at Week 48 by Subgroups
Full Analysis Set
$LCI_{2.5}$ at study baseline ≥ median

	Placebo N = 8	LUM/IVA N = 18
Study Baseline		
n	8	18
mean (SD)	18.00 (9.01)	16.94 (7.56)
Part 1 - Week 48		
n	8	18
mean (SD)	16.88 (12.06)	15.22 (8.00)
Part 1 - Absolute Change at Week 48		
n	8	18
mean (SD)	-1.13 (5.51)	-1.72 (3.41)
Part 1 - Absolute Change at Week 48 (MMRM)		
n	8	18
LS mean (SE)	-1.13 (1.46)	-1.72 (0.97)
95% CI of LS mean	(-4.14, 1.89)	(-3.73, 0.29)
P-value within Treatment	0.4492	0.0900
LS mean Diff (LUM/IVA vs Placebo), 95% CI	-	-0.60 (-4.22, 3.03)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs Placebo)	-	0.7369
Hedges' G (SD)		-0.14 (0.41)
Hedges' 95% CI		(-0.99, 0.71)
Hedges' P-value		0.7372

- The median $LCI_{2.5}$ at study baseline is 8.015.
- Subgroup Criteria: subgroup analyses are performed only when the following conditions are fulfilled 1)at least 10 subjects in each subgroup (per factor), and 2)for dichotomous endpoints, at least 10 subjects with events occurred in at least one of subgroups (per factor).
- CI: Confidence interval; LS Mean Diff: Least Squares Mean difference; SD: Standard deviation; SE: Standard error.
- Study Baseline is defined as the most recent non-missing measurement (scheduled or unscheduled) collected before the first dose of study drug.
- MMRM includes data from Week 48 only, with treatment as fixed effects.
- SMD (standardized mean difference) is the LS mean difference (LUM/IVA vs Placebo) devided by the pooled standard deviation. The unbiased estimate of Hedges' G is the product of SMD and the correction factor 1-3/(4m-1), where m is the degree of freedom.
- N/C: model does not converge.

Table 2.2.3.1
Treatment by Subgroup Factor Interactions for
MMRM Analysis of Absolute Change from Baseline in MRI Perfusion Chest Score at Week 48
Full Analysis Set

Subgroup	P-value for Interaction
$LCI_{2.5}$ at study baseline (< median vs. ≥ median)	0.8944

- The median $LCI_{2.5}$ at study baseline is 8.015.
- Subgroup Criteria: subgroup analyses are performed only when the following conditions are fulfilled 1)at least 10 subjects in each subgroup (per factor), and 2)for dichotomous endpoints, at least 10 subjects with events occurred in at least one of subgroups (per factor).
- P-value is reported for the subgroup factor only when Subgroup Criteria are fulfilled. If not, display "-".
- P-value is obtained from MMRM with treatment, subgroup, and treatment*subgroup as fixed effects.
- N/C: model does not converge.

Table 2.2.3.2
MMRM Analysis of Absolute Change from Baseline in MRI Perfusion Chest Score at Week 48 by Subgroups
Full Analysis Set
$LCI_{2.5}$ at study baseline < median

	Placebo N = 8	LUM/IVA N = 17
Study Baseline		
n	8	16
mean (SD)	3.50 (2.14)	2.56 (1.86)
Part 1 - Week 48		
n	8	14
mean (SD)	4.75 (2.05)	2.21 (1.81)
Part 1 - Absolute Change at Week 48		
n	8	14
mean (SD)	1.25 (2.82)	0.07 (2.34)
Part 1 - Absolute Change at Week 48 (MMRM)		
n	8	14
LS mean (SE)	1.25 (0.89)	0.07 (0.67)
95% CI of LS mean	(-0.60, 3.10)	(-1.33, 1.47)
P-value within Treatment	0.1750	0.9164
LS mean Diff (LUM/IVA vs Placebo), 95% CI	-	-1.18 (-3.50, 1.15)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs Placebo)	-	0.3028
Hedges' G (SD)		-0.45 (0.43)
Hedges' 95% CI		(-1.35, 0.45)
Hedges' P-value		0.3087

- The median $LCI_{2.5}$ at study baseline is 8.015.
- Subgroup Criteria: subgroup analyses are performed only when the following conditions are fulfilled 1)at least 10 subjects in each subgroup (per factor), and 2)for dichotomous endpoints, at least 10 subjects with events occurred in at least one of subgroups (per factor).
- CI: Confidence interval; LS Mean Diff: Least Squares Mean difference; SD: Standard deviation; SE: Standard error.
- Study Baseline is defined as the most recent non-missing measurement (scheduled or unscheduled) collected before the first dose of study drug.
- MMRM includes data from Week 48 only, with treatment as fixed effects.
- SMD (standardized mean difference) is the LS mean difference (LUM/IVA vs Placebo) devided by the pooled standard deviation. The unbiased estimate of Hedges' G is the product of SMD and the correction factor 1-3/(4m-1), where m is the degree of freedom.
- N/C: model does not converge.

Table 2.2.3.2
MMRM Analysis of Absolute Change from Baseline in MRI Perfusion Chest Score at Week 48 by Subgroups
Full Analysis Set
$LCI_{2.5}$ at study baseline ≥ median

	Placebo N = 8	LUM/IVA N = 18
Study Baseline		
n	8	18
mean (SD)	5.13 (2.53)	5.28 (2.97)
Part 1 - Week 48		
n	8	18
mean (SD)	4.88 (2.42)	4.06 (3.04)
Part 1 - Absolute Change at Week 48		
n	8	18
mean (SD)	-0.25 (2.38)	-1.22 (2.58)
Part 1 - Absolute Change at Week 48 (MMRM)		
n	8	18
LS mean (SE)	-0.25 (0.89)	-1.22 (0.59)
95% CI of LS mean	(-2.09, 1.59)	(-2.45, 0.00)
P-value within Treatment	0.7816	0.0508
LS mean Diff (LUM/IVA vs Placebo), 95% CI	-	-0.97 (-3.18, 1.24)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs Placebo)	-	0.3732
Hedges' G (SD)		-0.37 (0.41)
Hedges' 95% CI		(-1.23, 0.48)
Hedges' P-value		0.3769

- The median $LCI_{2.5}$ at study baseline is 8.015.
- Subgroup Criteria: subgroup analyses are performed only when the following conditions are fulfilled 1)at least 10 subjects in each subgroup (per factor), and 2)for dichotomous endpoints, at least 10 subjects with events occurred in at least one of subgroups (per factor).
- CI: Confidence interval; LS Mean Diff: Least Squares Mean difference; SD: Standard deviation; SE: Standard error.
- Study Baseline is defined as the most recent non-missing measurement (scheduled or unscheduled) collected before the first dose of study drug.
- MMRM includes data from Week 48 only, with treatment as fixed effects.
- SMD (standardized mean difference) is the LS mean difference (LUM/IVA vs Placebo) devided by the pooled standard deviation. The unbiased estimate of Hedges' G is the product of SMD and the correction factor 1-3/(4m-1), where m is the degree of freedom.
- N/C: model does not converge.

Table 2.2.4.1
Treatment by Subgroup Factor Interactions for
MMRM Analysis of Absolute Change from Baseline in $LCI_{2.5}$ through Week 48
Full Analysis Set

Subgroup	P-value for Interaction
$LCI_{2.5}$ at study baseline (< median vs. ≥ median)	0.2399

- The median $LCI_{2.5}$ at study baseline is 8.015.
- Subgroup Criteria: subgroup analyses are performed only when the following conditions are fulfilled 1)at least 10 subjects in each subgroup (per factor), and 2)for dichotomous endpoints, at least 10 subjects with events occurred in at least one of subgroups (per factor).
- P-value is reported for the subgroup factor only when Subgroup Criteria are fulfilled. If not, display "-".
- P-value is obtained from MMRM with treatment, visit, subgroup, treatment*visit, and treatment*subgroup as fixed effects.
- N/C: model does not converge.

Table 2.2.4.2
MMRM Analysis of Absolute Change from Baseline in $LCI_{2.5}$ through Week 48 by Subgroups
Full Analysis Set
$LCI_{2.5}$ at study baseline < median

	Placebo N = 8	LUM/IVA N = 17
Study Baseline		
n	8	17
mean (SD)	7.33 (0.49)	7.41 (0.45)
Part 1 - Week 48		
n	7	14
mean (SD)	7.50 (0.82)	7.54 (1.16)
Part 1 - Absolute Change at Week 48		
n	7	14
mean (SD)	0.20 (0.75)	0.11 (1.29)
Part 1 - Absolute Change through Week 48 (MMRM)		
n	8	17
LS mean (SE)	0.64 (0.22)	0.33 (0.16)
95% CI of LS mean	(0.18, 1.09)	(0.01, 0.66)
P-value within Treatment	0.0087	0.0450
LS mean Diff (LUM/IVA vs Placebo), 95% CI	-	-0.30 (-0.86, 0.26)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs Placebo)	-	0.2762
Hedges' G (SD)		-0.46 (0.42)
Hedges' 95% CI		(-1.32, 0.41)
Hedges' P-value		0.2880

- The median $LCI_{2.5}$ at study baseline is 8.015.
- Subgroup Criteria: subgroup analyses are performed only when the following conditions are fulfilled 1)at least 10 subjects in each subgroup (per factor), and 2)for dichotomous endpoints, at least 10 subjects with events occurred in at least one of subgroups (per factor).
- CI: Confidence interval; LS Mean Diff: Least Squares Mean difference; SD: Standard deviation; SE: Standard error.
- Study Baseline is defined as the most recent non-missing measurement (scheduled or unscheduled) collected before the first dose of study drug.
- MMRM includes data from all available visits up to Week 48, with treatment, visit, and treatment*visit as fixed effects.
- SMD (standardized mean difference) is the LS mean difference (LUM/IVA vs Placebo) devided by the pooled standard deviation. The unbiased estimate of Hedges' G is the product of SMD and the correction factor 1-3/(4m-1), where m is the degree of freedom.
- N/C: model does not converge.

Table 2.2.4.2
MMRM Analysis of Absolute Change from Baseline in $LCI_{2.5}$ through Week 48 by Subgroups
Full Analysis Set
$LCI_{2.5}$ at study baseline ≥ median

	Placebo N = 8	LUM/IVA N = 18
Study Baseline		
n	8	18
mean (SD)	10.62 (2.48)	10.23 (1.94)
Part 1 - Week 48		
n	8	18
mean (SD)	10.30 (2.53)	8.93 (1.72)
Part 1 - Absolute Change at Week 48		
n	8	18
mean (SD)	-0.32 (1.55)	-1.30 (1.72)
Part 1 - Absolute Change through Week 48 (MMRM)		
n	8	18
LS mean (SE)	-0.02 (0.53)	-1.03 (0.36)
95% CI of LS mean	(-1.11, 1.07)	(-1.76, -0.29)
P-value within Treatment	0.9686	0.0079
LS mean Diff (LUM/IVA vs Placebo), 95% CI	-	-1.01 (-2.32, 0.30)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs Placebo)	-	0.1262
Hedges' G (SD)		-0.65 (0.42)
Hedges' 95% CI		(-1.52, 0.22)
Hedges' P-value		0.1369

- The median $LCI_{2.5}$ at study baseline is 8.015.
- Subgroup Criteria: subgroup analyses are performed only when the following conditions are fulfilled 1)at least 10 subjects in each subgroup (per factor), and 2)for dichotomous endpoints, at least 10 subjects with events occurred in at least one of subgroups (per factor).
- CI: Confidence interval; LS Mean Diff: Least Squares Mean difference; SD: Standard deviation; SE: Standard error.
- Study Baseline is defined as the most recent non-missing measurement (scheduled or unscheduled) collected before the first dose of study drug.
- MMRM includes data from all available visits up to Week 48, with treatment, visit, and treatment*visit as fixed effects.
- SMD (standardized mean difference) is the LS mean difference (LUM/IVA vs Placebo) devided by the pooled standard deviation. The unbiased estimate of Hedges' G is the product of SMD and the correction factor 1-3/(4m-1), where m is the degree of freedom.
- N/C: model does not converge.

Table 2.2.5.1
Treatment by Subgroup Factor Interactions for
MMRM Analysis of Absolute Change from Baseline in BMI-for-Age Z-Score at Week 48
Full Analysis Set

Subgroup	P-value for Interaction
$LCI_{2.5}$ at study baseline (< median vs. ≥ median)	0.9442

- The median $LCI_{2.5}$ at study baseline is 8.015.
- Subgroup Criteria: subgroup analyses are performed only when the following conditions are fulfilled 1)at least 10 subjects in each subgroup (per factor), and 2)for dichotomous endpoints, at least 10 subjects with events occurred in at least one of subgroups (per factor).
- P-value is reported for the subgroup factor only when Subgroup Criteria are fulfilled. If not, display "-".
- P-value is obtained from MMRM with treatment, visit, subgroup, treatment*visit, and treatment*subgroup as fixed effects.
- N/C: model does not converge.

Table 2.2.5.2
MMRM Analysis of Absolute Change from Baseline in BMI-for-Age Z-Score at Week 48 by Subgroups
Full Analysis Set
$LCI_{2.5}$ at study baseline < median

	Placebo N = 8	LUM/IVA N = 17
Study Baseline		
n	8	17
mean (SD)	-0.26 (0.74)	-0.06 (0.91)
Part 1 - Week 48		
n	8	14
mean (SD)	-0.66 (1.10)	0.06 (0.82)
Part 1 - Absolute Change at Week 48		
n	8	14
mean (SD)	-0.40 (0.69)	-0.07 (0.47)
Part 1 - Absolute Change at Week 48 (MMRM)		
n	8	14
LS mean (SE)	-0.40 (0.19)	-0.12 (0.14)
95% CI of LS mean	(-0.80, 0.00)	(-0.40, 0.17)
P-value within Treatment	0.0496	0.4102
LS mean Diff (LUM/IVA vs Placebo), 95% CI	-	0.28 (-0.21, 0.77)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs Placebo)	-	0.2457
Hedges' G (SD)		0.51 (0.43)
Hedges' 95% CI		(-0.39, 1.42)
Hedges' P-value		0.2489

- The median $LCI_{2.5}$ at study baseline is 8.015.
- Subgroup Criteria: subgroup analyses are performed only when the following conditions are fulfilled 1)at least 10 subjects in each subgroup (per factor), and 2)for dichotomous endpoints, at least 10 subjects with events occurred in at least one of subgroups (per factor).
- CI: Confidence interval; LS Mean Diff: Least Squares Mean difference; SD: Standard deviation; SE: Standard error.
- Study Baseline is defined as the most recent non-missing measurement (scheduled or unscheduled) collected before the first dose of study drug.
- MMRM includes data from all available visits up to Week 48, with treatment, visit, and treatment*visit as fixed effects.
- SMD (standardized mean difference) is the LS mean difference (LUM/IVA vs Placebo) devided by the pooled standard deviation. The unbiased estimate of Hedges' G is the product of SMD and the correction factor 1-3/(4m-1), where m is the degree of freedom.
- N/C: model does not converge.

Table 2.2.5.2
MMRM Analysis of Absolute Change from Baseline in BMI-for-Age Z-Score at Week 48 by Subgroups
Full Analysis Set
$LCI_{2.5}$ at study baseline ≥ median

	Placebo N = 8	LUM/IVA N = 18
Study Baseline		
n	8	18
mean (SD)	0.37 (1.23)	-0.44 (1.32)
Part 1 - Week 48		
n	8	18
mean (SD)	0.29 (1.16)	-0.03 (0.98)
Part 1 - Absolute Change at Week 48		
n	8	18
mean (SD)	-0.08 (0.43)	0.40 (0.63)
Part 1 - Absolute Change at Week 48 (MMRM)		
n	8	18
LS mean (SE)	-0.08 (0.21)	0.40 (0.14)
95% CI of LS mean	(-0.51, 0.34)	(0.12, 0.69)
P-value within Treatment	0.6855	0.0070
LS mean Diff (LUM/IVA vs Placebo), 95% CI	-	0.49 (-0.02, 1.00)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs Placebo)	-	0.0595
Hedges' G (SD)		0.81 (0.43)
Hedges' 95% CI		(-0.07, 1.69)
Hedges' P-value		0.0685

- The median $LCI_{2.5}$ at study baseline is 8.015.
- Subgroup Criteria: subgroup analyses are performed only when the following conditions are fulfilled 1)at least 10 subjects in each subgroup (per factor), and 2)for dichotomous endpoints, at least 10 subjects with events occurred in at least one of subgroups (per factor).
- CI: Confidence interval; LS Mean Diff: Least Squares Mean difference; SD: Standard deviation; SE: Standard error.
- Study Baseline is defined as the most recent non-missing measurement (scheduled or unscheduled) collected before the first dose of study drug.
- MMRM includes data from all available visits up to Week 48, with treatment, visit, and treatment*visit as fixed effects.
- SMD (standardized mean difference) is the LS mean difference (LUM/IVA vs Placebo) devided by the pooled standard deviation. The unbiased estimate of Hedges' G is the product of SMD and the correction factor 1-3/(4m-1), where m is the degree of freedom.
- N/C: model does not converge.

Table 2.2.6.1
Treatment by Subgroup Factor Interactions for
MMRM Analysis of Absolute Change from Baseline in Weight-for-Age Z-Score at Week 48
Full Analysis Set

Subgroup	P-value for Interaction
$LCI_{2.5}$ at study baseline (< median vs. ≥ median)	0.5163

- The median $LCI_{2.5}$ at study baseline is 8.015.
- Subgroup Criteria: subgroup analyses are performed only when the following conditions are fulfilled 1)at least 10 subjects in each subgroup (per factor), and 2)for dichotomous endpoints, at least 10 subjects with events occurred in at least one of subgroups (per factor).
- P-value is reported for the subgroup factor only when Subgroup Criteria are fulfilled. If not, display "-".
- P-value is obtained from MMRM with treatment, visit, subgroup, treatment*visit, and treatment*subgroup as fixed effects.
- N/C: model does not converge.

Table 2.2.6.2
MMRM Analysis of Absolute Change from Baseline in Weight-for-Age Z-Score at Week 48 by Subgroups
Full Analysis Set
$LCI_{2.5}$ at study baseline < median

	Placebo N = 8	LUM/IVA N = 17
Study Baseline		
n	8	17
mean (SD)	-0.37 (0.95)	0.41 (0.72)
Part 1 - Week 48		
n	8	14
mean (SD)	-0.50 (0.76)	0.45 (0.83)
Part 1 - Absolute Change at Week 48		
n	8	14
mean (SD)	-0.13 (0.38)	-0.04 (0.27)
Part 1 - Absolute Change at Week 48 (MMRM)		
n	8	14
LS mean (SE)	-0.13 (0.11)	-0.06 (0.08)
95% CI of LS mean	(-0.36, 0.10)	(-0.22, 0.11)
P-value within Treatment	0.2501	0.4669
LS mean Diff (LUM/IVA vs Placebo), 95% CI	-	0.07 (-0.21, 0.35)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs Placebo)	-	0.6028
Hedges' G (SD)		0.23 (0.43)
Hedges' 95% CI		(-0.66, 1.12)
Hedges' P-value		0.5993

- The median $LCI_{2.5}$ at study baseline is 8.015.
- Subgroup Criteria: subgroup analyses are performed only when the following conditions are fulfilled 1)at least 10 subjects in each subgroup (per factor), and 2)for dichotomous endpoints, at least 10 subjects with events occurred in at least one of subgroups (per factor).
- CI: Confidence interval; LS Mean Diff: Least Squares Mean difference; SD: Standard deviation; SE: Standard error.
- Study Baseline is defined as the most recent non-missing measurement (scheduled or unscheduled) collected before the first dose of study drug.
- MMRM includes data from all available visits up to Week 48, with treatment, visit, and treatment*visit as fixed effects.
- SMD (standardized mean difference) is the LS mean difference (LUM/IVA vs Placebo) devided by the pooled standard deviation. The unbiased estimate of Hedges' G is the product of SMD and the correction factor 1-3/(4m-1), where m is the degree of freedom.
- N/C: model does not converge.

Table 2.2.6.2
MMRM Analysis of Absolute Change from Baseline in Weight-for-Age Z-Score at Week 48 by Subgroups
Full Analysis Set
$LCI_{2.5}$ at study baseline ≥ median

	Placebo N = 8	LUM/IVA N = 18
Study Baseline		
n	8	18
mean (SD)	0.42 (1.33)	-0.27 (0.99)
Part 1 - Week 48		
n	8	18
mean (SD)	0.42 (1.14)	-0.01 (0.95)
Part 1 - Absolute Change at Week 48		
n	8	18
mean (SD)	0.00 (0.27)	0.26 (0.43)
Part 1 - Absolute Change at Week 48 (MMRM)		
n	8	18
LS mean (SE)	0.00 (0.14)	0.26 (0.09)
95% CI of LS mean	(-0.29, 0.28)	(0.07, 0.45)
P-value within Treatment	0.9922	0.0099
LS mean Diff (LUM/IVA vs Placebo), 95% CI	-	0.26 (-0.08, 0.60)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs Placebo)	-	0.1316
Hedges' G (SD)		0.64 (0.42)
Hedges' 95% CI		(-0.23, 1.51)
Hedges' P-value		0.1401

- The median $LCI_{2.5}$ at study baseline is 8.015.
- Subgroup Criteria: subgroup analyses are performed only when the following conditions are fulfilled 1)at least 10 subjects in each subgroup (per factor), and 2)for dichotomous endpoints, at least 10 subjects with events occurred in at least one of subgroups (per factor).
- CI: Confidence interval; LS Mean Diff: Least Squares Mean difference; SD: Standard deviation; SE: Standard error.
- Study Baseline is defined as the most recent non-missing measurement (scheduled or unscheduled) collected before the first dose of study drug.
- MMRM includes data from all available visits up to Week 48, with treatment, visit, and treatment*visit as fixed effects.
- SMD (standardized mean difference) is the LS mean difference (LUM/IVA vs Placebo) devided by the pooled standard deviation. The unbiased estimate of Hedges' G is the product of SMD and the correction factor 1-3/(4m-1), where m is the degree of freedom.
- N/C: model does not converge.

Table 2.2.7.1
Treatment by Subgroup Factor Interactions for
MMRM Analysis of Absolute Change from Baseline in Stature-for-Age Z-Score at Week 48
Full Analysis Set

Subgroup	P-value for Interaction
$LCI_{2.5}$ at study baseline (< median vs. ≥ median)	0.4290

- The median $LCI_{2.5}$ at study baseline is 8.015.
- Subgroup Criteria: subgroup analyses are performed only when the following conditions are fulfilled 1)at least 10 subjects in each subgroup (per factor), and 2)for dichotomous endpoints, at least 10 subjects with events occurred in at least one of subgroups (per factor).
- P-value is reported for the subgroup factor only when Subgroup Criteria are fulfilled. If not, display "-".
- P-value is obtained from MMRM with treatment, visit, subgroup, treatment*visit, and treatment*subgroup as fixed effects.
- N/C: model does not converge.

Table 2.2.7.2
MMRM Analysis of Absolute Change from Baseline in Stature-for-Age Z-Score at Week 48 by Subgroups
Full Analysis Set
$LCI_{2.5}$ at study baseline < median

	Placebo N = 8	LUM/IVA N = 17
Study Baseline		
n	8	17
mean (SD)	-0.17 (1.37)	0.68 (1.02)
Part 1 - Week 48		
n	8	14
mean (SD)	-0.11 (1.32)	0.73 (0.90)
Part 1 - Absolute Change at Week 48		
n	8	14
mean (SD)	0.06 (0.33)	0.08 (0.40)
Part 1 - Absolute Change at Week 48 (MMRM)		
n	8	14
LS mean (SE)	0.06 (0.13)	0.10 (0.09)
95% CI of LS mean	(-0.21, 0.33)	(-0.08, 0.29)
P-value within Treatment	0.6574	0.2639
LS mean Diff (LUM/IVA vs Placebo), 95% CI	-	0.05 (-0.28, 0.37)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs Placebo)	-	0.7746
Hedges' G (SD)		0.13 (0.43)
Hedges' 95% CI		(-0.76, 1.02)
Hedges' P-value		0.7705

- The median $LCI_{2.5}$ at study baseline is 8.015.
- Subgroup Criteria: subgroup analyses are performed only when the following conditions are fulfilled 1)at least 10 subjects in each subgroup (per factor), and 2)for dichotomous endpoints, at least 10 subjects with events occurred in at least one of subgroups (per factor).
- CI: Confidence interval; LS Mean Diff: Least Squares Mean difference; SD: Standard deviation; SE: Standard error.
- Study Baseline is defined as the most recent non-missing measurement (scheduled or unscheduled) collected before the first dose of study drug.
- MMRM includes data from all available visits up to Week 48, with treatment, visit, and treatment*visit as fixed effects.
- SMD (standardized mean difference) is the LS mean difference (LUM/IVA vs Placebo) devided by the pooled standard deviation. The unbiased estimate of Hedges' G is the product of SMD and the correction factor 1-3/(4m-1), where m is the degree of freedom.
- N/C: model does not converge.

Table 2.2.7.2
MMRM Analysis of Absolute Change from Baseline in Stature-for-Age Z-Score at Week 48 by Subgroups
Full Analysis Set
$LCI_{2.5}$ at study baseline ≥ median

	Placebo N = 8	LUM/IVA N = 18
Study Baseline		
n	8	18
mean (SD)	0.34 (1.13)	0.05 (1.02)
Part 1 - Week 48		
n	8	18
mean (SD)	0.48 (1.19)	0.14 (1.15)
Part 1 - Absolute Change at Week 48		
n	8	18
mean (SD)	0.14 (0.21)	0.09 (0.35)
Part 1 - Absolute Change at Week 48 (MMRM)		
n	8	18
LS mean (SE)	0.14 (0.11)	0.09 (0.07)
95% CI of LS mean	(-0.08, 0.37)	(-0.06, 0.24)
P-value within Treatment	0.2063	0.2303
LS mean Diff (LUM/IVA vs Placebo), 95% CI	-	-0.05 (-0.33, 0.22)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs Placebo)	-	0.6941
Hedges' G (SD)		-0.16 (0.41)
Hedges' 95% CI		(-1.01, 0.69)
Hedges' P-value		0.6945

- The median $LCI_{2.5}$ at study baseline is 8.015.
- Subgroup Criteria: subgroup analyses are performed only when the following conditions are fulfilled 1)at least 10 subjects in each subgroup (per factor), and 2)for dichotomous endpoints, at least 10 subjects with events occurred in at least one of subgroups (per factor).
- CI: Confidence interval; LS Mean Diff: Least Squares Mean difference; SD: Standard deviation; SE: Standard error.
- Study Baseline is defined as the most recent non-missing measurement (scheduled or unscheduled) collected before the first dose of study drug.
- MMRM includes data from all available visits up to Week 48, with treatment, visit, and treatment*visit as fixed effects.
- SMD (standardized mean difference) is the LS mean difference (LUM/IVA vs Placebo) devided by the pooled standard deviation. The unbiased estimate of Hedges' G is the product of SMD and the correction factor 1-3/(4m-1), where m is the degree of freedom.
- N/C: model does not converge.

Table 2.2.8.1
Treatment by Subgroup Factor Interactions for
MMRM Analysis of Absolute Change from Baseline in Sweat Chloride (mmol/L) through Week 48
Full Analysis Set

Subgroup	P-value for Interaction
$LCI_{2.5}$ at study baseline (< median vs. ≥ median)	0.6920

- The median $LCI_{2.5}$ at study baseline is 8.015.
- Subgroup Criteria: subgroup analyses are performed only when the following conditions are fulfilled 1)at least 10 subjects in each subgroup (per factor), and 2)for dichotomous endpoints, at least 10 subjects with events occurred in at least one of subgroups (per factor).
- P-value is reported for the subgroup factor only when Subgroup Criteria are fulfilled. If not, display "-".
- P-value is obtained from MMRM with treatment, visit, subgroup, treatment*visit, and treatment*subgroup as fixed effects.
- N/C: model does not converge.

Table 2.2.8.2
MMRM Analysis of Absolute Change from Baseline in Sweat Chloride (mmol/L) through Week 48 by Subgroups
Full Analysis Set
$LCI_{2.5}$ at study baseline < median

	Placebo N = 8	LUM/IVA N = 17
Study Baseline		
n	8	16
mean (SD)	103.06 (9.23)	107.31 (7.77)
Part 1 - Week 48		
n	8	14
mean (SD)	100.94 (7.81)	80.89 (13.76)
Part 1 - Absolute Change at Week 48		
n	8	13
mean (SD)	-2.13 (11.14)	-25.42 (14.10)
Part 1 - Absolute Change through Week 48 (MMRM)		
n	8	15
LS mean (SE)	-1.88 (4.08)	-26.21 (3.04)
95% CI of LS mean	(-10.38, 6.63)	(-32.52, -19.90)
P-value within Treatment	0.6509	<0.0001
LS mean Diff (LUM/IVA vs Placebo), 95% CI	-	-24.33 (-34.93, -13.74)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs Placebo)	-	0.0001
Hedges' G (SD)		-2.01 (0.52)
Hedges' 95% CI		(-3.08, -0.93)
Hedges' P-value		0.0008

- The median $LCI_{2.5}$ at study baseline is 8.015.
- Subgroup Criteria: subgroup analyses are performed only when the following conditions are fulfilled 1)at least 10 subjects in each subgroup (per factor), and 2)for dichotomous endpoints, at least 10 subjects with events occurred in at least one of subgroups (per factor).
- CI: Confidence interval; LS Mean Diff: Least Squares Mean difference; SD: Standard deviation; SE: Standard error.
- Study Baseline is defined as the most recent non-missing measurement (scheduled or unscheduled) collected before the first dose of study drug.
- MMRM includes data from all available visits up to Week 48, with treatment, visit, and treatment*visit as fixed effects.
- SMD (standardized mean difference) is the LS mean difference (LUM/IVA vs Placebo) devided by the pooled standard deviation. The unbiased estimate of Hedges' G is the product of SMD and the correction factor 1-3/(4m-1), where m is the degree of freedom.
- N/C: model does not converge.

Table 2.2.8.2
MMRM Analysis of Absolute Change from Baseline in Sweat Chloride (mmol/L) through Week 48 by Subgroups
Full Analysis Set
$LCI_{2.5}$ at study baseline ≥ median

	Placebo N = 8	LUM/IVA N = 18
Study Baseline		
n	8	18
mean (SD)	98.13 (5.96)	101.08 (21.58)
Part 1 - Week 48		
n	8	18
mean (SD)	102.81 (10.81)	75.33 (10.73)
Part 1 - Absolute Change at Week 48		
n	8	18
mean (SD)	4.69 (10.36)	-25.75 (24.12)
Part 1 - Absolute Change through Week 48 (MMRM)		
n	8	18
LS mean (SE)	3.46 (7.45)	-24.16 (5.01)
95% CI of LS mean	(-11.88, 18.79)	(-34.48, -13.85)
P-value within Treatment	0.6465	<0.0001
LS mean Diff (LUM/IVA vs Placebo), 95% CI	-	-27.62 (-46.10, -9.14)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs Placebo)	-	0.0050
Hedges' G (SD)		-1.26 (0.45)
Hedges' 95% CI		(-2.18, -0.34)
Hedges' P-value		0.0095

- The median $LCI_{2.5}$ at study baseline is 8.015.
- Subgroup Criteria: subgroup analyses are performed only when the following conditions are fulfilled 1)at least 10 subjects in each subgroup (per factor), and 2)for dichotomous endpoints, at least 10 subjects with events occurred in at least one of subgroups (per factor).
- CI: Confidence interval; LS Mean Diff: Least Squares Mean difference; SD: Standard deviation; SE: Standard error.
- Study Baseline is defined as the most recent non-missing measurement (scheduled or unscheduled) collected before the first dose of study drug.
- MMRM includes data from all available visits up to Week 48, with treatment, visit, and treatment*visit as fixed effects.
- SMD (standardized mean difference) is the LS mean difference (LUM/IVA vs Placebo) devided by the pooled standard deviation. The unbiased estimate of Hedges' G is the product of SMD and the correction factor 1-3/(4m-1), where m is the degree of freedom.
- N/C: model does not converge.

Table 2.2.9.1
Treatment by Subgroup Factor Interactions for
MMRM Analysis of Absolute Change from Baseline in Fecal Elastase-1 (mg/kg) Levels through Week 48
Full Analysis Set

Subgroup	P-value for Interaction
$LCI_{2.5}$ at study baseline (< median vs. ≥ median)	0.3026

- The median $LCI_{2.5}$ at study baseline is 8.015.
- Subgroup Criteria: subgroup analyses are performed only when the following conditions are fulfilled 1)at least 10 subjects in each subgroup (per factor), and 2)for dichotomous endpoints, at least 10 subjects with events occurred in at least one of subgroups (per factor).
- P-value is reported for the subgroup factor only when Subgroup Criteria are fulfilled. If not, display "-".
- P-value is obtained from MMRM with treatment, visit, subgroup, treatment*visit, and treatment*subgroup as fixed effects.
- N/C: model does not converge.

Table 2.2.9.2
MMRM Analysis of Absolute Change from Baseline in Fecal Elastase-1 (mg/kg) Levels through Week 48 by Subgroups
Full Analysis Set
$LCI_{2.5}$ at study baseline < median

	Placebo N = 8	LUM/IVA N = 17
Study Baseline		
n	8	15
mean (SD)	7.50 (0.00)	18.40 (42.22)
Part 1 - Week 48		
n	8	14
mean (SD)	7.50 (0.00)	64.32 (132.13)
Part 1 - Absolute Change at Week 48		
n	8	12
mean (SD)	0.00 (0.00)	52.67 (97.49)

- The median $LCI_{2.5}$ at study baseline is 8.015.
- Subgroup Criteria: subgroup analyses are performed only when the following conditions are fulfilled 1)at least 10 subjects in each subgroup (per factor), and 2)for dichotomous endpoints, at least 10 subjects with events occurred in at least one of subgroups (per factor).
- CI: Confidence interval; LS Mean Diff: Least Squares Mean difference; SD: Standard deviation; SE: Standard error.
- Study Baseline is defined as the most recent non-missing measurement (scheduled or unscheduled) collected before the first dose of study drug.
- MMRM includes data from all available visits up to Week 48, with treatment, visit, and treatment*visit as fixed effects.
- SMD (standardized mean difference) is the LS mean difference (LUM/IVA vs Placebo) devided by the pooled standard deviation. The unbiased estimate of Hedges' G is the product of SMD and the correction factor 1-3/(4m-1), where m is the degree of freedom.
- Fecal elastase-1 level below the limit of detection (15 mg/kg) is imputed as 7.5 mg/kg. If all subjects of an arm within a subgroup have fecal elastase-1 level below the limit of detection, an SD of 0.00 is expected.
- N/C: model does not converge.

Table 2.2.9.2
MMRM Analysis of Absolute Change from Baseline in Fecal Elastase-1 (mg/kg) Levels through Week 48 by Subgroups
Full Analysis Set
$LCI_{2.5}$ at study baseline < median

	Placebo N = 8	LUM/IVA N = 17
Part 1 - Absolute Change through Week 48 (MMRM)		
n	8	15
LS mean (SE)	0.00 (24.98)	34.90 (18.25)
95% CI of LS mean	(-51.95, 51.95)	(-3.05, 72.85)
P-value within Treatment	>0.9999	0.0695
LS mean Diff (LUM/IVA vs Placebo), 95% CI	-	34.90 (-29.43, 99.24)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs Placebo)	-	0.2719
Hedges' G (SD)		0.48 (0.43)
Hedges' 95% CI		(-0.41, 1.37)
Hedges' P-value		0.2784

- The median $LCI_{2.5}$ at study baseline is 8.015.
- Subgroup Criteria: subgroup analyses are performed only when the following conditions are fulfilled 1)at least 10 subjects in each subgroup (per factor), and 2)for dichotomous endpoints, at least 10 subjects with events occurred in at least one of subgroups (per factor).
- CI: Confidence interval; LS Mean Diff: Least Squares Mean difference; SD: Standard deviation; SE: Standard error.
- Study Baseline is defined as the most recent non-missing measurement (scheduled or unscheduled) collected before the first dose of study drug.
- MMRM includes data from all available visits up to Week 48, with treatment, visit, and treatment*visit as fixed effects.
- SMD (standardized mean difference) is the LS mean difference (LUM/IVA vs Placebo) devided by the pooled standard deviation. The unbiased estimate of Hedges' G is the product of SMD and the correction factor 1-3/(4m-1), where m is the degree of freedom.
- Fecal elastase-1 level below the limit of detection (15 mg/kg) is imputed as 7.5 mg/kg. If all subjects of an arm within a subgroup have fecal elastase-1 level below the limit of detection, an SD of 0.00 is expected.
- N/C: model does not converge.

Table 2.2.9.2
MMRM Analysis of Absolute Change from Baseline in Fecal Elastase-1 (mg/kg) Levels through Week 48 by Subgroups
Full Analysis Set
$LCI_{2.5}$ at study baseline ≥ median

	Placebo N = 8	LUM/IVA N = 18
Study Baseline		
n	8	18
mean (SD)	9.94 (6.89)	33.50 (97.99)
Part 1 - Week 48		
n	8	16
mean (SD)	9.06 (4.42)	83.44 (144.34)
Part 1 - Absolute Change at Week 48		
n	8	16
mean (SD)	-0.88 (2.47)	46.69 (102.16)

- The median $LCI_{2.5}$ at study baseline is 8.015.
- Subgroup Criteria: subgroup analyses are performed only when the following conditions are fulfilled 1)at least 10 subjects in each subgroup (per factor), and 2)for dichotomous endpoints, at least 10 subjects with events occurred in at least one of subgroups (per factor).
- CI: Confidence interval; LS Mean Diff: Least Squares Mean difference; SD: Standard deviation; SE: Standard error.
- Study Baseline is defined as the most recent non-missing measurement (scheduled or unscheduled) collected before the first dose of study drug.
- MMRM includes data from all available visits up to Week 48, with treatment, visit, and treatment*visit as fixed effects.
- SMD (standardized mean difference) is the LS mean difference (LUM/IVA vs Placebo) devided by the pooled standard deviation. The unbiased estimate of Hedges' G is the product of SMD and the correction factor 1-3/(4m-1), where m is the degree of freedom.
- Fecal elastase-1 level below the limit of detection (15 mg/kg) is imputed as 7.5 mg/kg. If all subjects of an arm within a subgroup have fecal elastase-1 level below the limit of detection, an SD of 0.00 is expected.
- N/C: model does not converge.

Table 2.2.9.2
MMRM Analysis of Absolute Change from Baseline in Fecal Elastase-1 (mg/kg) Levels through Week 48 by Subgroups
Full Analysis Set
$LCI_{2.5}$ at study baseline ≥ median

	Placebo N = 8	LUM/IVA N = 18
Part 1 - Absolute Change through Week 48 (MMRM)		
n	8	18
LS mean (SE)	5.29 (22.23)	34.59 (14.74)
95% CI of LS mean	(-40.61, 51.20)	(4.16, 65.02)
P-value within Treatment	0.8139	0.0276
LS mean Diff (LUM/IVA vs Placebo), 95% CI	-	29.30 (-25.74, 84.34)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs Placebo)	-	0.2827
Hedges' G (SD)		0.45 (0.42)
Hedges' 95% CI		(-0.41, 1.31)
Hedges' P-value		0.2872

- The median $LCI_{2.5}$ at study baseline is 8.015.
- Subgroup Criteria: subgroup analyses are performed only when the following conditions are fulfilled 1)at least 10 subjects in each subgroup (per factor), and 2)for dichotomous endpoints, at least 10 subjects with events occurred in at least one of subgroups (per factor).
- CI: Confidence interval; LS Mean Diff: Least Squares Mean difference; SD: Standard deviation; SE: Standard error.
- Study Baseline is defined as the most recent non-missing measurement (scheduled or unscheduled) collected before the first dose of study drug.
- MMRM includes data from all available visits up to Week 48, with treatment, visit, and treatment*visit as fixed effects.
- SMD (standardized mean difference) is the LS mean difference (LUM/IVA vs Placebo) devided by the pooled standard deviation. The unbiased estimate of Hedges' G is the product of SMD and the correction factor 1-3/(4m-1), where m is the degree of freedom.
- Fecal elastase-1 level below the limit of detection (15 mg/kg) is imputed as 7.5 mg/kg. If all subjects of an arm within a subgroup have fecal elastase-1 level below the limit of detection, an SD of 0.00 is expected.
- N/C: model does not converge.

Table 2.2.10.1
Treatment by Subgroup Factor Interactions for
Number of Patients with at least one Pulmonary Exacerbation - Part 1 Efficacy Analysis Period
Full Analysis Set

Type of Pulmonary Exacerbation Subgroup	P-value for Interaction based on Relative Risk
Any Pulmonary Exacerbation	
$LCI_{2.5}$ at study baseline (< median vs. ≥ median)	0.2629
Pulmonary Exacerbation Requiring Hospitalization	
$LCI_{2.5}$ at study baseline (< median vs. ≥ median)	-
Pulmonary Exacerbation Requiring IV Antibiotics	
$LCI_{2.5}$ at study baseline (< median vs. ≥ median)	-

- The median $LCI_{2.5}$ at study baseline is 8.015.
- Part 1 Efficacy Period includes the time from the first dose of study drug until the last efficacy assessment in Part 1, which may be collected up to the Week 48 Visit.
- Subgroup Criteria: subgroup analyses are performed only when the following conditions are fulfilled 1)at least 10 subjects in each subgroup (per factor), and 2)for dichotomous endpoints, at least 10 subjects with events occurred in at least one of subgroups (per factor).
- P-value is reported for the subgroup factor only when Subgroup Criteria are fulfilled. If not, display "-".
- P-value is for relative risk obtained from Generalized Linear Model: treatment, subgroup, 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 "*".
- N/C: model does not converge.

Table 2.2.10.2
Number of Patients with at least one Pulmonary Exacerbation - Part 1 Efficacy Analysis Period by Subgroups
Full Analysis Set
$LCI_{2.5}$ at study baseline < median

	Placebo N = 8 n (%)	LUM/IVA N = 17 n (%)
Subjects with at least one Pulmonary Exacerbation	7 (87.50)	8 (47.06)
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		0.5378 (0.3047, 0.9493)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [1]		0.0324
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		0.1270 (0.0127, 1.2686)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [2]		0.0789
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		-0.4044 (-0.7343, -0.0745)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [3]		0.0163
Subjects with at least one Pulmonary Exacerbation Requiring Hospitalization		
Subgroup criteria are not met for this subgroup factor.		
Subjects with at least one Pulmonary Exacerbation Requiring IV Antibiotics		
Subgroup criteria are not met for this subgroup factor.		

- The median $LCI_{2.5}$ at study baseline is 8.015.
- Part 1 Efficacy Period includes the time from the first dose of study drug until the last efficacy assessment in Part 1, which may be collected up to the Week 48 Visit.
- Subgroup Criteria: subgroup analyses are performed only when the following conditions are fulfilled 1)at least 10 subjects in each subgroup (per factor), and 2)for dichotomous endpoints, at least 10 subjects with events occurred in at least one of subgroups (per factor).
- [1] Generalized Linear Model included treatment group variable and used binomial distribution with log link function. If the log-binomial model does not converge, modified Poisson regression model with log link function is used and indicated by '*'.
- [2] Generalized Linear Model included treatment group variable and used binomial distribution with logit link function.
- [3] Generalized Linear Model included treatment group variable and used binomial distribution with identity link function.
- If the result is not estimable, display "-".
- N/C: model does not converge.

Table 2.2.10.2
Number of Patients with at least one Pulmonary Exacerbation - Part 1 Efficacy Analysis Period by Subgroups
Full Analysis Set
$LCI_{2.5}$ at study baseline ≥ median

	Placebo N = 8 n (%)	LUM/IVA N = 18 n (%)
Subjects with at least one Pulmonary Exacerbation	3 (37.50)	7 (38.89)
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		1.0370 (0.3573, 3.0103)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [1]		0.9467
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		1.0606 (0.1906, 5.9030)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [2]		0.9464
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		0.0139 (-0.3902, 0.4179)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [3]		0.9463
Subjects with at least one Pulmonary Exacerbation Requiring Hospitalization		
Subgroup criteria are not met for this subgroup factor.		
Subjects with at least one Pulmonary Exacerbation Requiring IV Antibiotics		
Subgroup criteria are not met for this subgroup factor.		

- The median $LCI_{2.5}$ at study baseline is 8.015.
- Part 1 Efficacy Period includes the time from the first dose of study drug until the last efficacy assessment in Part 1, which may be collected up to the Week 48 Visit.
- Subgroup Criteria: subgroup analyses are performed only when the following conditions are fulfilled 1)at least 10 subjects in each subgroup (per factor), and 2)for dichotomous endpoints, at least 10 subjects with events occurred in at least one of subgroups (per factor).
- [1] Generalized Linear Model included treatment group variable and used binomial distribution with log link function. If the log-binomial model does not converge, modified Poisson regression model with log link function is used and indicated by '*'.
- [2] Generalized Linear Model included treatment group variable and used binomial distribution with logit link function.
- [3] Generalized Linear Model included treatment group variable and used binomial distribution with identity link function.
- If the result is not estimable, display "-".
- N/C: model does not converge.

Table 2.2.11.1
Treatment by Subgroup Factor Interactions for
Time-to-First Pulmonary Exacerbation - Part 1 Efficacy Analysis Period
Full Analysis Set

Subgroup	P-value for Interaction based on Hazard Ratio
$LCI_{2.5}$ at study baseline (< median vs. ≥ median)	0.2148

- The median $LCI_{2.5}$ at study baseline is 8.015.
- Part 1 Efficacy Period includes the time from the first dose of study drug until the last efficacy assessment in Part 1, which may be collected up to the Week 48 Visit.
- Subgroup Criteria (SC): subgroup analyses are performed only when the following conditions are fulfilled 1)at least 10 subjects in each subgroup (per factor), and 2)for dichotomous endpoints, at least 10 subjects with events occurred in at least one of subgroups (per factor).
- P-value is reported for the subgroup factor only when SC are fulfilled. If not, display "-".
- P-value is for the Hazard ratio from the Cox proportional hazards regression model for time to first event or censoring, with adjustment for treatment, subgroup, treatment*subgroup.

Table 2.2.11.2
Time-to-First Pulmonary Exacerbation - Part 1 Efficacy Analysis Period by Subgroups
Full Analysis Set
$LCI_{2.5}$ at study baseline < median

	Placebo N = 8 n (%)	LUM/IVA N = 17 n (%)
Any Pulmonary Exacerbation		
Overall		
Subjects with Events	7 (87.50)	8 (47.06)
Subjects Censored	1 (12.50)	9 (52.94)
Event-free time (weeks)		
75 percent subjects	7.1429	16.8571
50 percent subjects (Median)	12.5000	-
25 percent subjects	41.8571	-
Event-free Probability, Kaplan-Meier Estimation (95% CI)		
2 Weeks	1.0000 (-, -)	0.9412 (0.6502, 0.9915)
12 Weeks	0.5000 (0.1520, 0.7749)	0.8235 (0.5471, 0.9394)
24 Weeks	0.3750 (0.0870, 0.6744)	0.7059 (0.4315, 0.8656)
36 Weeks	0.2500 (0.0371, 0.5581)	0.6471 (0.3771, 0.8234)
48 Weeks	0.2500 (0.0371, 0.5581)	0.5176 (0.2616, 0.7237)
Hazard Ratio (95% CI)*	-	0.3586 (0.1285, 1.0006)
P-value*	-	0.0501

- The median $LCI_{2.5}$ at study baseline is 8.015.
- CI: Confidence interval.
- Subgroup Criteria: subgroup analyses are performed only when the following conditions are fulfilled 1)at least 10 subjects in each subgroup (per factor), and 2)for dichotomous endpoints, at least 10 subjects with events occurred in at least one of subgroups (per factor).
- Part 1 Efficacy Period includes the time from the first dose of study drug until the last efficacy assessment in Part 1, which may be collected up to the Week 48 Visit.
- Subjects without any protocol-defined pulmonary exacerbation during the Part 1 Efficacy Analysis Period were censored at the Part 1 Efficacy Analysis Period end date.
- *Cox regression: time is the time-to-first pulmonary exacerbation or censoring, with adjustment for treatment.
- If the hazard ratio point estimate, CI or p-value is not estimable, display "-".

Table 2.2.11.2
Time-to-First Pulmonary Exacerbation - Part 1 Efficacy Analysis Period by Subgroups
Full Analysis Set
$LCI_{2.5}$ at study baseline ≥ median

	Placebo N = 8 n (%)	LUM/IVA N = 18 n (%)
Any Pulmonary Exacerbation		
Overall		
Subjects with Events	3 (37.50)	7 (38.89)
Subjects Censored	5 (62.50)	11 (61.11)
Event-free time (weeks)		
75 percent subjects	32.3571	34.5714
50 percent subjects (Median)	-	-
25 percent subjects	-	-
Event-free Probability, Kaplan-Meier Estimation (95% CI)		
2 Weeks	1.0000 (-, -)	1.0000 (-, -)
12 Weeks	0.8750 (0.3870, 0.9814)	0.9444 (0.6664, 0.9920)
24 Weeks	0.7500 (0.3148, 0.9309)	0.8889 (0.6242, 0.9710)
36 Weeks	0.7500 (0.3148, 0.9309)	0.7222 (0.4562, 0.8738)
48 Weeks	0.6250 (0.2293, 0.8607)	0.6111 (0.3532, 0.7921)
Hazard Ratio (95% CI)*	-	1.0121 (0.2615, 3.9175)
P-value*	-	0.9861

- The median $LCI_{2.5}$ at study baseline is 8.015.
- CI: Confidence interval.
- Subgroup Criteria: subgroup analyses are performed only when the following conditions are fulfilled 1)at least 10 subjects in each subgroup (per factor), and 2)for dichotomous endpoints, at least 10 subjects with events occurred in at least one of subgroups (per factor).
- Part 1 Efficacy Period includes the time from the first dose of study drug until the last efficacy assessment in Part 1, which may be collected up to the Week 48 Visit.
- Subjects without any protocol-defined pulmonary exacerbation during the Part 1 Efficacy Analysis Period were censored at the Part 1 Efficacy Analysis Period end date.
- *Cox regression: time is the time-to-first pulmonary exacerbation or censoring, with adjustment for treatment.
- If the hazard ratio point estimate, CI or p-value is not estimable, display "-".

Table 2.2.12.1
Treatment by Subgroup Factor Interactions for
Time-to-First Pulmonary Exacerbation Requiring Hospitalization - Part 1 Efficacy Analysis Period
Full Analysis Set

Subgroup	P-value for Interaction based on Hazard Ratio
$LCI_{2.5}$ at study baseline (< median vs. ≥ median)	0.9961

- The median $LCI_{2.5}$ at study baseline is 8.015.
- Part 1 Efficacy Period includes the time from the first dose of study drug until the last efficacy assessment in Part 1, which may be collected up to the Week 48 Visit.
- Subgroup Criteria (SC): subgroup analyses are performed only when the following conditions are fulfilled 1)at least 10 subjects in each subgroup (per factor), and 2)for dichotomous endpoints, at least 10 subjects with events occurred in at least one of subgroups (per factor).
- P-value is reported for the subgroup factor only when SC are fulfilled. If not, display "-".
- P-value is for the Hazard ratio from the Cox proportional hazards regression model for time to first event or censoring, with adjustment for treatment, subgroup, treatment*subgroup.

Table 2.2.12.2
Time-to-First Pulmonary Exacerbation Requiring Hospitalization - Part 1 Efficacy Analysis Period by Subgroups
Full Analysis Set
$LCI_{2.5}$ at study baseline < median

	Placebo N = 8 n (%)	LUM/IVA N = 17 n (%)
Any Pulmonary Exacerbation Requiring Hospitalization		
Overall		
Subjects with Events	1 (12.50)	3 (17.65)
Subjects Censored	7 (87.50)	14 (82.35)
Event-free time (weeks)		
75 percent subjects	-	-
50 percent subjects (Median)	-	-
25 percent subjects	-	-
Event-free Probability, Kaplan-Meier Estimation (95% CI)		
2 Weeks	1.0000 (-, -)	1.0000 (-, -)
12 Weeks	1.0000 (-, -)	1.0000 (-, -)
24 Weeks	0.8750 (0.3870, 0.9814)	0.8824 (0.6060, 0.9692)
36 Weeks	0.8750 (0.3870, 0.9814)	0.8824 (0.6060, 0.9692)
48 Weeks	0.8750 (0.3870, 0.9814)	0.8193 (0.5377, 0.9380)
Hazard Ratio (95% CI)*	-	1.3629 (0.1416, 13.1169)
P-value*	-	0.7887

- The median $LCI_{2.5}$ at study baseline is 8.015.
- CI: Confidence interval.
- Subgroup Criteria: subgroup analyses are performed only when the following conditions are fulfilled 1)at least 10 subjects in each subgroup (per factor), and 2)for dichotomous endpoints, at least 10 subjects with events occurred in at least one of subgroups (per factor).
- Part 1 Efficacy Period includes the time from the first dose of study drug until the last efficacy assessment in Part 1, which may be collected up to the Week 48 Visit.
- Subjects without any protocol-defined pulmonary exacerbation requiring hospitalization during the Part 1 Efficacy Analysis Period were censored at the Part 1 Efficacy Analysis Period end date.
- *Cox regression: time is the time-to-first pulmonary exacerbation requiring hospitalization or censoring, with adjustment for treatment.
- If the hazard ratio point estimate, CI or p-value is not estimable, display "-".

Table 2.2.12.2
Time-to-First Pulmonary Exacerbation Requiring Hospitalization - Part 1 Efficacy Analysis Period by Subgroups
Full Analysis Set
$LCI_{2.5}$ at study baseline ≥ median

	Placebo N = 8 n (%)	LUM/IVA N = 18 n (%)
Any Pulmonary Exacerbation Requiring Hospitalization		
Overall		
Subjects with Events	0	2 (11.11)
Subjects Censored	8 (100.00)	16 (88.89)
Event-free time (weeks)		
75 percent subjects	-	-
50 percent subjects (Median)	-	-
25 percent subjects	-	-
Event-free Probability, Kaplan-Meier Estimation (95% CI)		
2 Weeks	1.0000 (-, -)	1.0000 (-, -)
12 Weeks	1.0000 (-, -)	1.0000 (-, -)
24 Weeks	1.0000 (-, -)	1.0000 (-, -)
36 Weeks	1.0000 (-, -)	0.8889 (0.6242, 0.9710)
48 Weeks	1.0000 (-, -)	0.8889 (0.6242, 0.9710)
Hazard Ratio (95% CI)*	-	-
P-value*	-	-

- The median $LCI_{2.5}$ at study baseline is 8.015.
- CI: Confidence interval.
- Subgroup Criteria: subgroup analyses are performed only when the following conditions are fulfilled 1)at least 10 subjects in each subgroup (per factor), and 2)for dichotomous endpoints, at least 10 subjects with events occurred in at least one of subgroups (per factor).
- Part 1 Efficacy Period includes the time from the first dose of study drug until the last efficacy assessment in Part 1, which may be collected up to the Week 48 Visit.
- Subjects without any protocol-defined pulmonary exacerbation requiring hospitalization during the Part 1 Efficacy Analysis Period were censored at the Part 1 Efficacy Analysis Period end date.
- *Cox regression: time is the time-to-first pulmonary exacerbation requiring hospitalization or censoring, with adjustment for treatment.
- If the hazard ratio point estimate, CI or p-value is not estimable, display "-".

Table 2.2.13.1
Treatment by Subgroup Factor Interactions for
Time-to-First Pulmonary Exacerbation Requiring IV Antibiotics - Part 1 Efficacy Analysis Period
Full Analysis Set

Subgroup	P-value for Interaction based on Hazard Ratio
$LCI_{2.5}$ at study baseline (< median vs. ≥ median)	0.9963

- The median $LCI_{2.5}$ at study baseline is 8.015.
- Part 1 Efficacy Period includes the time from the first dose of study drug until the last efficacy assessment in Part 1, which may be collected up to the Week 48 Visit.
- Subgroup Criteria (SC): subgroup analyses are performed only when the following conditions are fulfilled 1)at least 10 subjects in each subgroup (per factor), and 2)for dichotomous endpoints, at least 10 subjects with events occurred in at least one of subgroups (per factor).
- P-value is reported for the subgroup factor only when SC are fulfilled. If not, display "-".
- P-value is for the Hazard ratio from the Cox proportional hazards regression model for time to first event or censoring, with adjustment for treatment, subgroup, treatment*subgroup.

Table 2.2.13.2
Time-to-First Pulmonary Exacerbation Requiring IV Antibiotics - Part 1 Efficacy Analysis Period by Subgroups
Full Analysis Set
$LCI_{2.5}$ at study baseline < median

	Placebo N = 8 n (%)	LUM/IVA N = 17 n (%)
Any Pulmonary Exacerbation Requiring IV Antibiotics		
Overall		
Subjects with Events	1 (12.50)	2 (11.76)
Subjects Censored	7 (87.50)	15 (88.24)
Event-free time (weeks)		
75 percent subjects	-	-
50 percent subjects (Median)	-	-
25 percent subjects	-	-
Event-free Probability, Kaplan-Meier Estimation (95% CI)		
2 Weeks	1.0000 (-, -)	1.0000 (-, -)
12 Weeks	1.0000 (-, -)	1.0000 (-, -)
24 Weeks	0.8750 (0.3870, 0.9814)	0.8824 (0.6060, 0.9692)
36 Weeks	0.8750 (0.3870, 0.9814)	0.8824 (0.6060, 0.9692)
48 Weeks	0.8750 (0.3870, 0.9814)	0.8824 (0.6060, 0.9692)
Hazard Ratio (95% CI)*	-	0.8790 (0.0796, 9.7018)
P-value*	-	0.9162

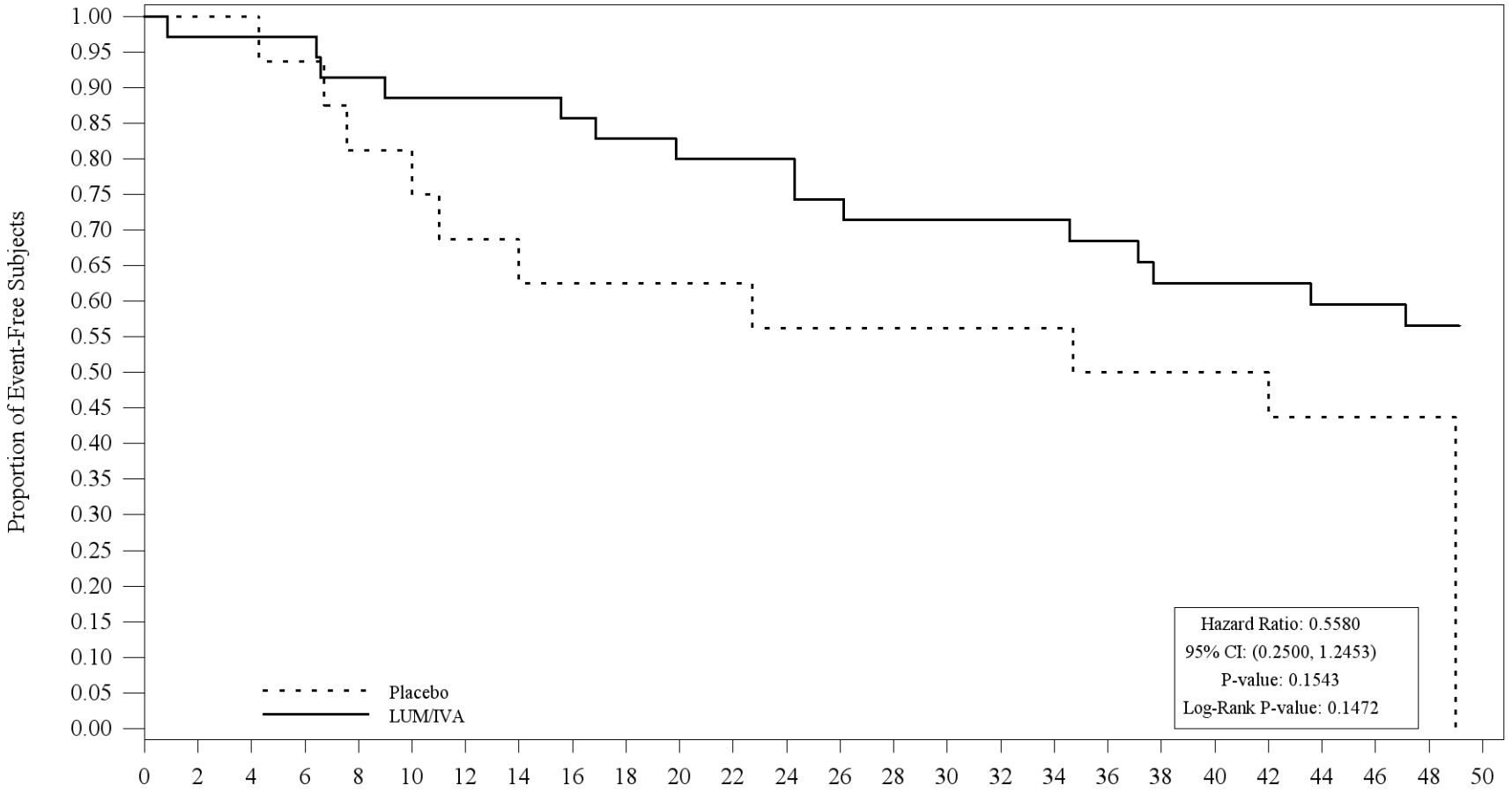
- The median $LCI_{2.5}$ at study baseline is 8.015.
- CI: Confidence interval.
- Subgroup Criteria: subgroup analyses are performed only when the following conditions are fulfilled 1)at least 10 subjects in each subgroup (per factor), and 2)for dichotomous endpoints, at least 10 subjects with events occurred in at least one of subgroups (per factor).
- Part 1 Efficacy Period includes the time from the first dose of study drug until the last efficacy assessment in Part 1, which may be collected up to the Week 48 Visit.
- Subjects without any protocol-defined pulmonary exacerbation requiring IV antibiotics during the Part 1 Efficacy Analysis Period were censored at the Part 1 Efficacy Analysis Period end date.
- *Cox regression: time is the time-to-first pulmonary exacerbation requiring IV antibiotics or censoring, with adjustment for treatment.
- If the hazard ratio point estimate, CI or p-value is not estimable, display "-".

Table 2.2.13.2
Time-to-First Pulmonary Exacerbation Requiring IV Antibiotics - Part 1 Efficacy Analysis Period by Subgroups
Full Analysis Set
$LCI_{2.5}$ at study baseline ≥ median

	Placebo N = 8 n (%)	LUM/IVA N = 18 n (%)
Any Pulmonary Exacerbation Requiring IV Antibiotics		
Overall		
Subjects with Events	0	2 (11.11)
Subjects Censored	8 (100.00)	16 (88.89)
Event-free time (weeks)		
75 percent subjects	-	-
50 percent subjects (Median)	-	-
25 percent subjects	-	-
Event-free Probability, Kaplan-Meier Estimation (95% CI)		
2 Weeks	1.0000 (-, -)	1.0000 (-, -)
12 Weeks	1.0000 (-, -)	1.0000 (-, -)
24 Weeks	1.0000 (-, -)	1.0000 (-, -)
36 Weeks	1.0000 (-, -)	0.8889 (0.6242, 0.9710)
48 Weeks	1.0000 (-, -)	0.8889 (0.6242, 0.9710)
Hazard Ratio (95% CI)*	-	-
P-value*	-	-

- The median $LCI_{2.5}$ at study baseline is 8.015.
- CI: Confidence interval.
- Subgroup Criteria: subgroup analyses are performed only when the following conditions are fulfilled 1)at least 10 subjects in each subgroup (per factor), and 2)for dichotomous endpoints, at least 10 subjects with events occurred in at least one of subgroups (per factor).
- Part 1 Efficacy Period includes the time from the first dose of study drug until the last efficacy assessment in Part 1, which may be collected up to the Week 48 Visit.
- Subjects without any protocol-defined pulmonary exacerbation requiring IV antibiotics during the Part 1 Efficacy Analysis Period were censored at the Part 1 Efficacy Analysis Period end date.
- *Cox regression: time is the time-to-first pulmonary exacerbation requiring IV antibiotics or censoring, with adjustment for treatment.
- If the hazard ratio point estimate, CI or p-value is not estimable, display "-".

Figure 2.1.11.2
Kaplan-Meier Plot for Time-to-First Pulmonary Exacerbation - Part 1 Efficacy Analysis Period
Full Analysis Set

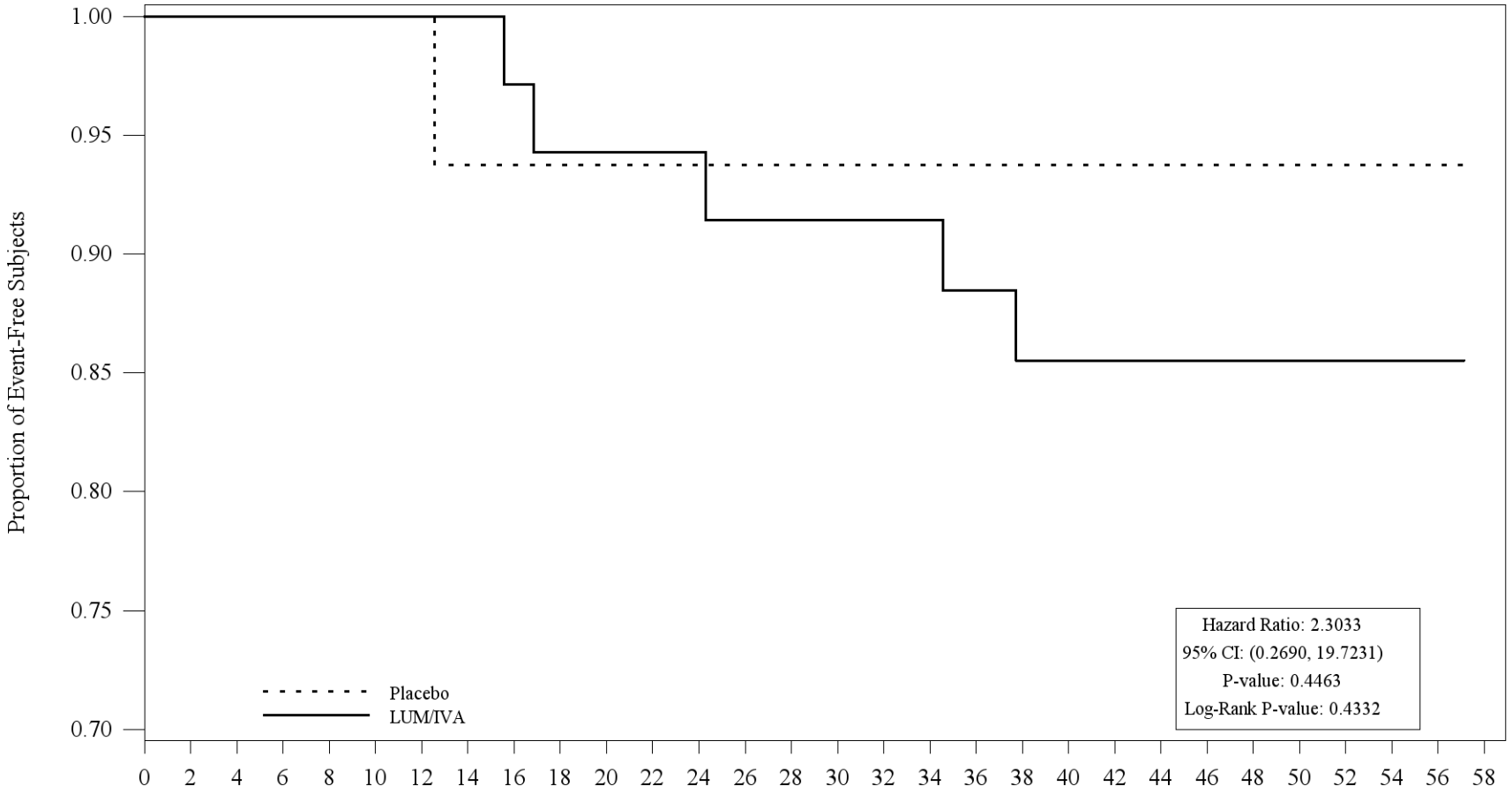


Number of Patients at Risk

LUM/IVA	34	34	31	29	28	25	23	21	20
Placebo	16	15	11	10	9	9	8	7	7

- The number of patients at risk at week 48 was counted at "48 weeks minus 7 days" to account for protocol allowed visit schedule window (± 7 days) for the last visit of Part 1.
- If the hazard ratio point estimate, CI or p-value is not estimable, display "-".

Figure 2.1.12.2
Kaplan-Meier Plot for Time-to-First Pulmonary Exacerbation Requiring Hospitalization - Part 1 Efficacy Analysis Period
Full Analysis Set

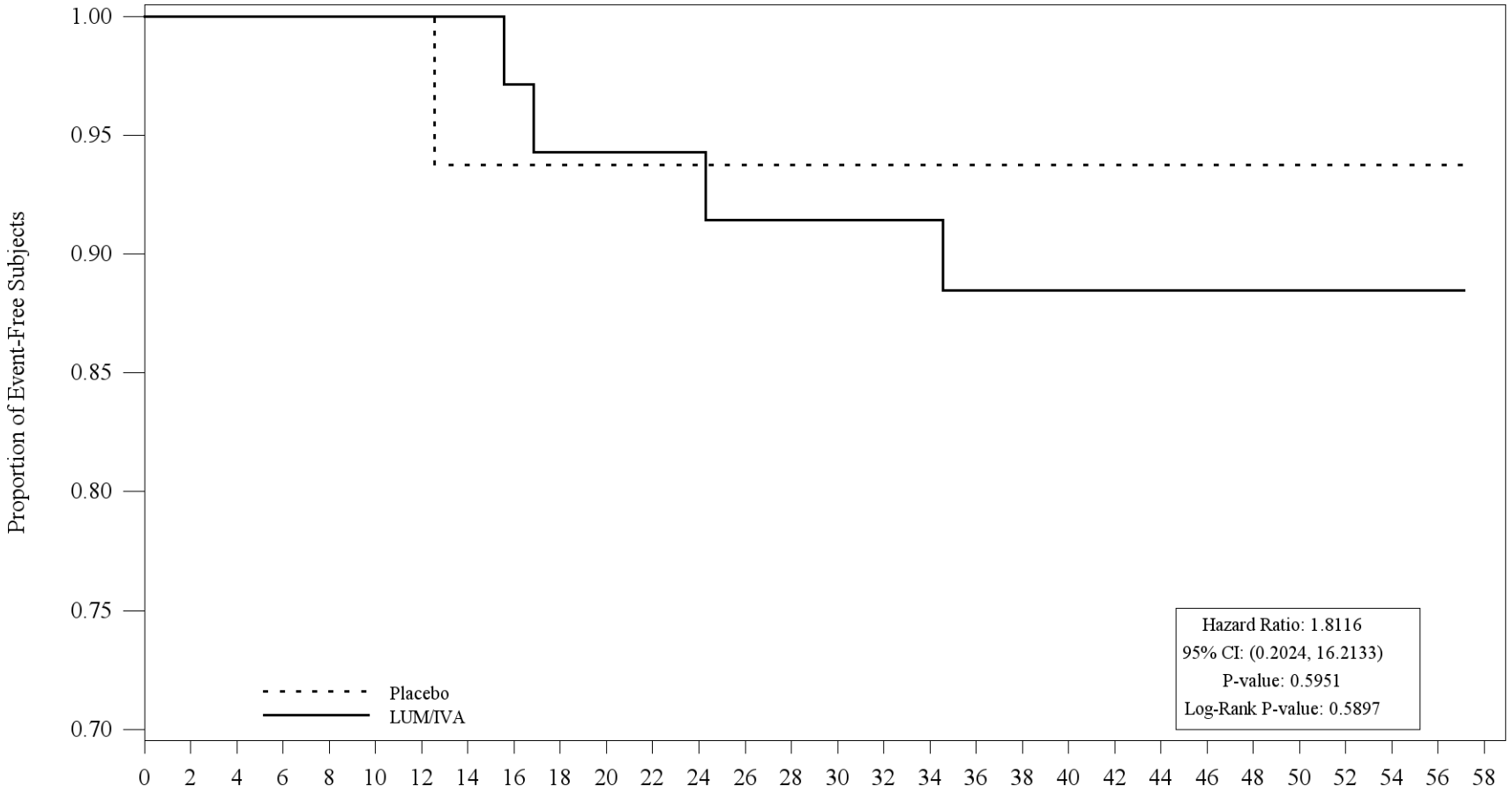


Number of Patients at Risk

LUM/IVA	35	35	35	33	33	32	30	29	29
Placebo	16	16	16	15	15	15	15	15	15

- The number of patients at risk at week 48 was counted at "48 weeks minus 7 days" to account for protocol allowed visit schedule window (± 7 days) for the last visit of Part 1.
- If the hazard ratio point estimate, CI or p-value is not estimable, display "-".

Figure 2.1.13.2
Kaplan-Meier Plot for Time-to-First Pulmonary Exacerbation Requiring IV Antibiotics - Part 1 Efficacy Analysis Period
Full Analysis Set

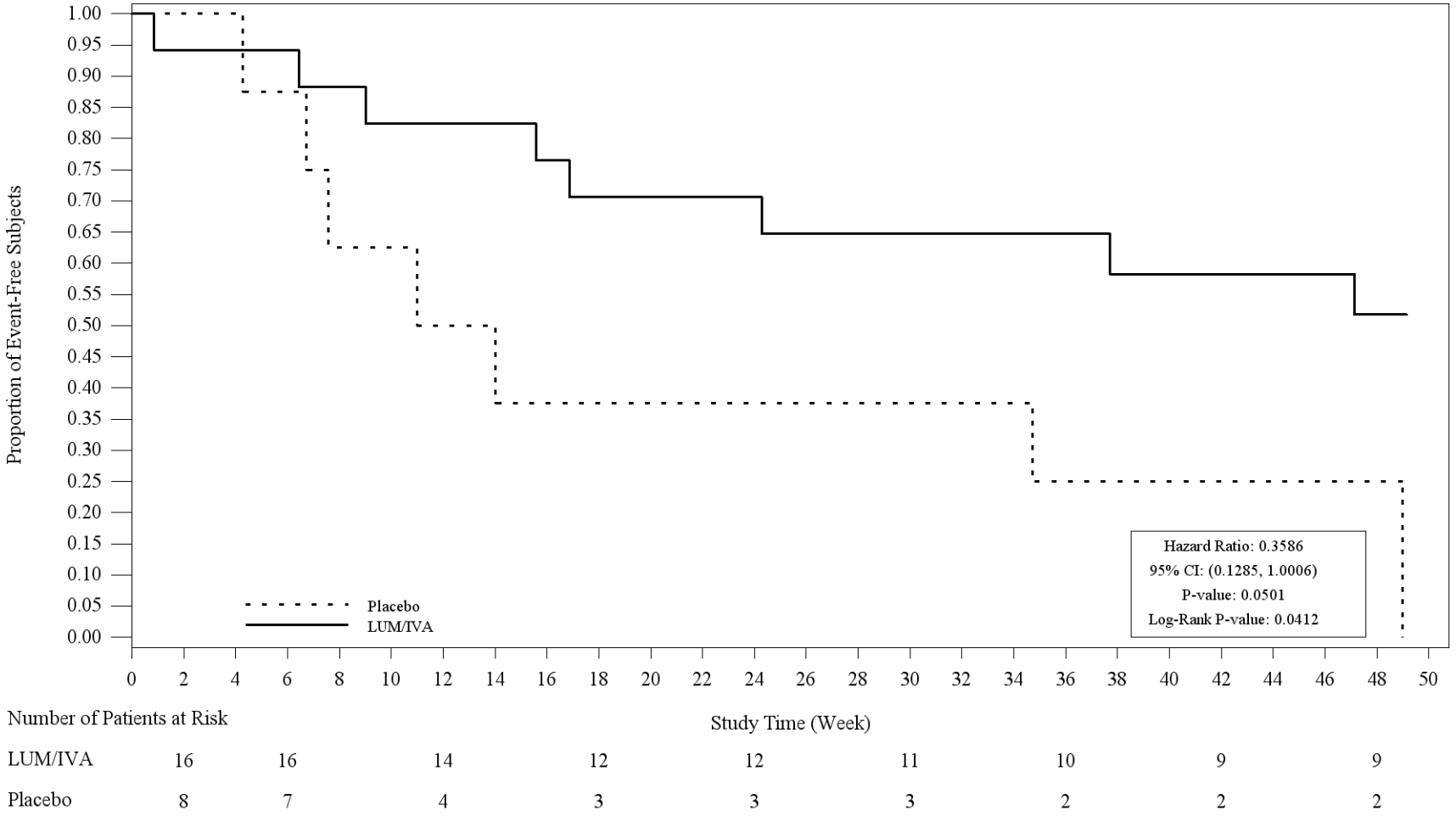


Number of Patients at Risk

LUM/IVA	35	35	35	33	33	32	30	30	30
Placebo	16	16	16	15	15	15	15	15	15

- The number of patients at risk at week 48 was counted at "48 weeks minus 7 days" to account for protocol allowed visit schedule window (± 7 days) for the last visit of Part 1.
- If the hazard ratio point estimate, CI or p-value is not estimable, display "-".

Figure 2.2.11.3
Kaplan-Meier Plot for Time-to-First Pulmonary Exacerbation - Part 1 Efficacy Analysis Period by Subgroups
Full Analysis Set
$LCI_{2.5}$ at study baseline < median

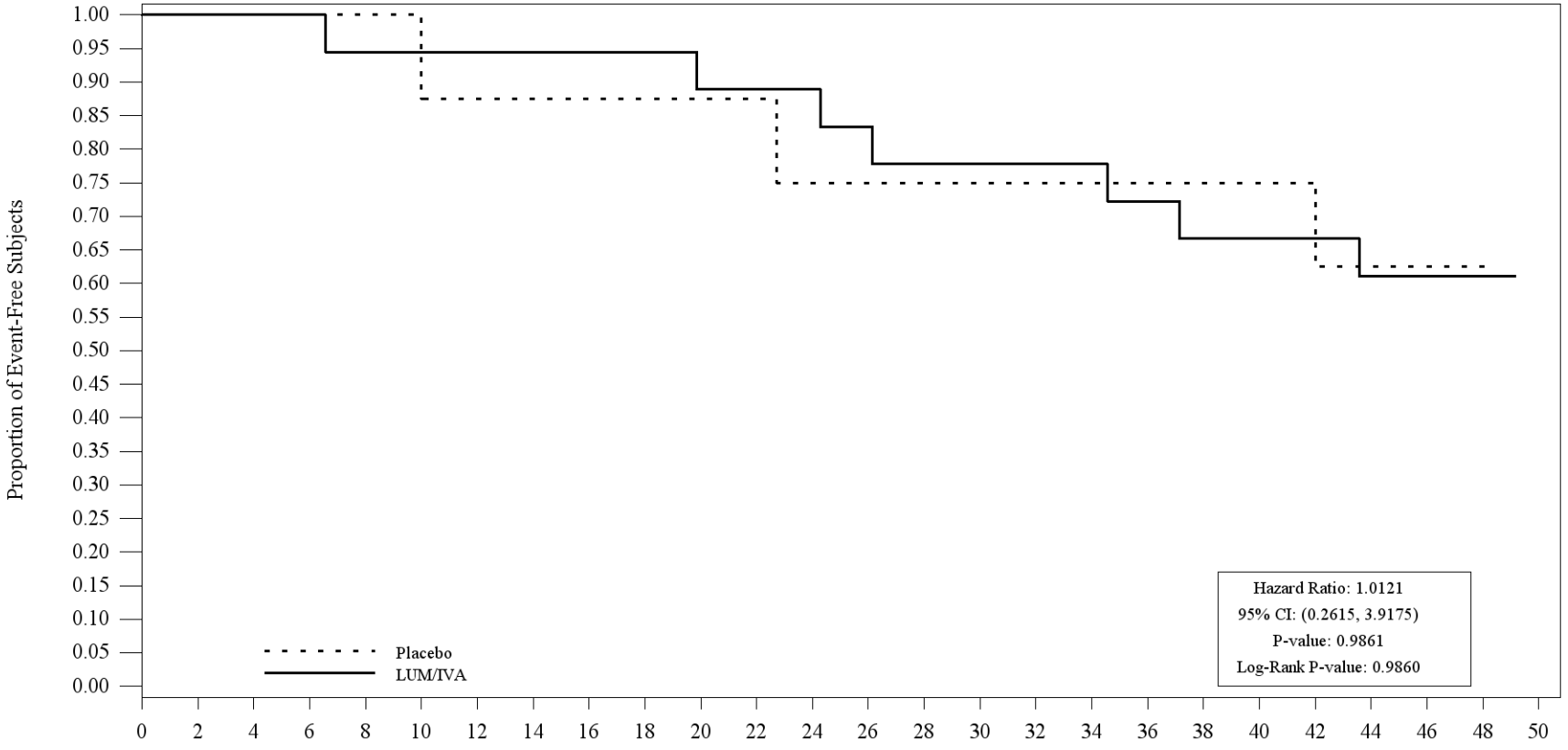


Number of Patients at Risk

LUM/IVA	16	16	14	12	12	11	10	9	9
Placebo	8	7	4	3	3	3	2	2	2

- The median $LCI_{2.5}$ at study baseline is 8.015.
- Subgroup Criteria: subgroup analyses are performed only when the following conditions are fulfilled 1)at least 10 subjects in each subgroup (per factor), and 2)for dichotomous endpoints, at least 10 subjects with events occurred in at least one of subgroups (per factor).
- The number of patients at risk at week 48 was counted at "48 weeks minus 7 days" to account for protocol allowed visit schedule window (± 7 days) for the last visit of Part 1.
- If the hazard ratio point estimate, CI or p-value is not estimable, display "-".

Figure 2.2.11.3
Kaplan-Meier Plot for Time-to-First Pulmonary Exacerbation - Part 1 Efficacy Analysis Period by Subgroups
Full Analysis Set
$LCI_{2.5}$ at study baseline ≥ median

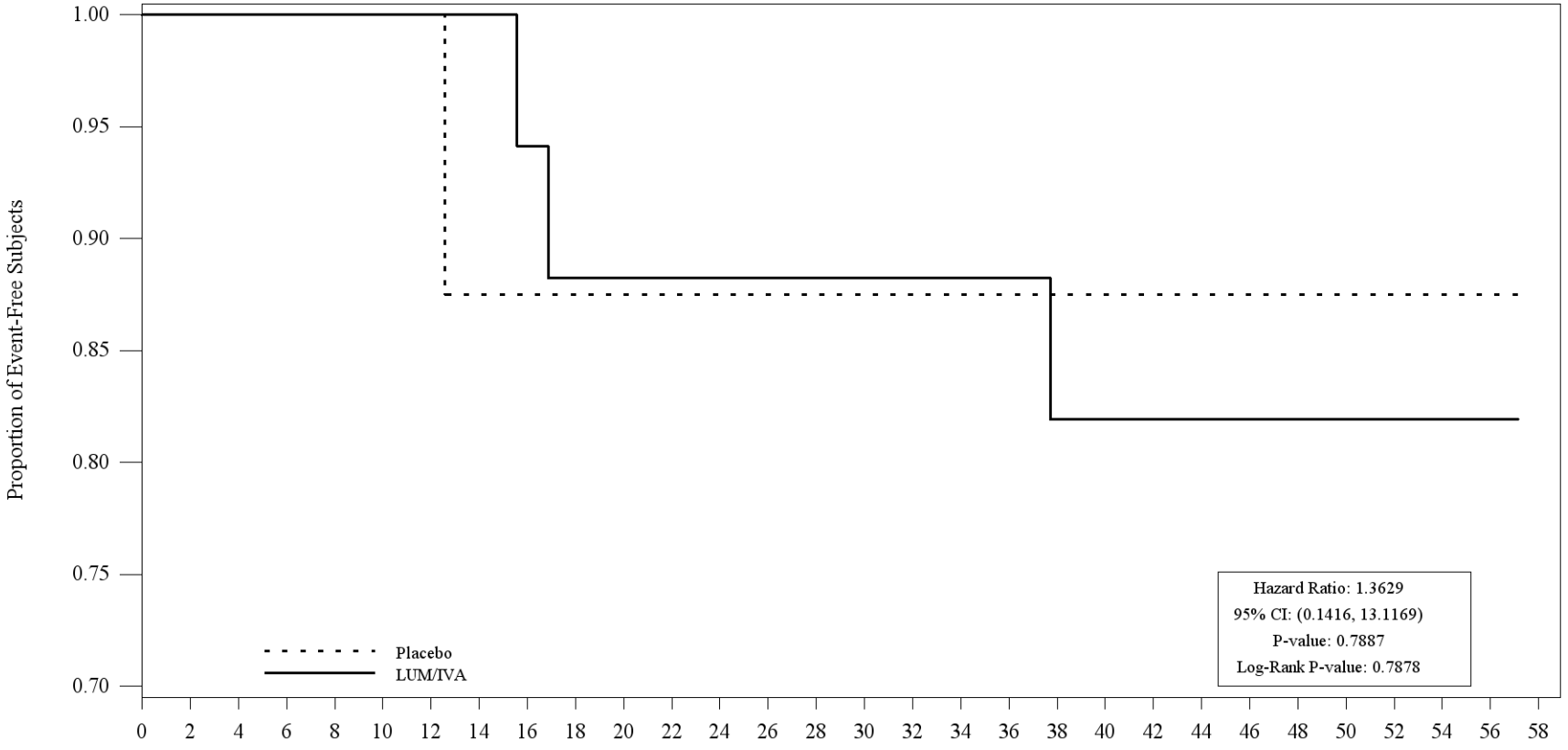


Number of Patients at Risk

LUM/IVA	18	18	17	17	16	14	13	12	11
Placebo	8	8	7	7	6	6	6	5	5

- The median $LCI_{2.5}$ at study baseline is 8.015.
- Subgroup Criteria: subgroup analyses are performed only when the following conditions are fulfilled 1)at least 10 subjects in each subgroup (per factor), and 2)for dichotomous endpoints, at least 10 subjects with events occurred in at least one of subgroups (per factor).
- The number of patients at risk at week 48 was counted at "48 weeks minus 7 days" to account for protocol allowed visit schedule window (± 7 days) for the last visit of Part 1.
- If the hazard ratio point estimate, CI or p-value is not estimable, display "-".

Figure 2.2.12.3
Kaplan-Meier Plot for Time-to-First Pulmonary Exacerbation Requiring Hospitalization - Part 1 Efficacy Analysis Period by Subgroups
Full Analysis Set
$LCI_{2.5}$ at study baseline < median

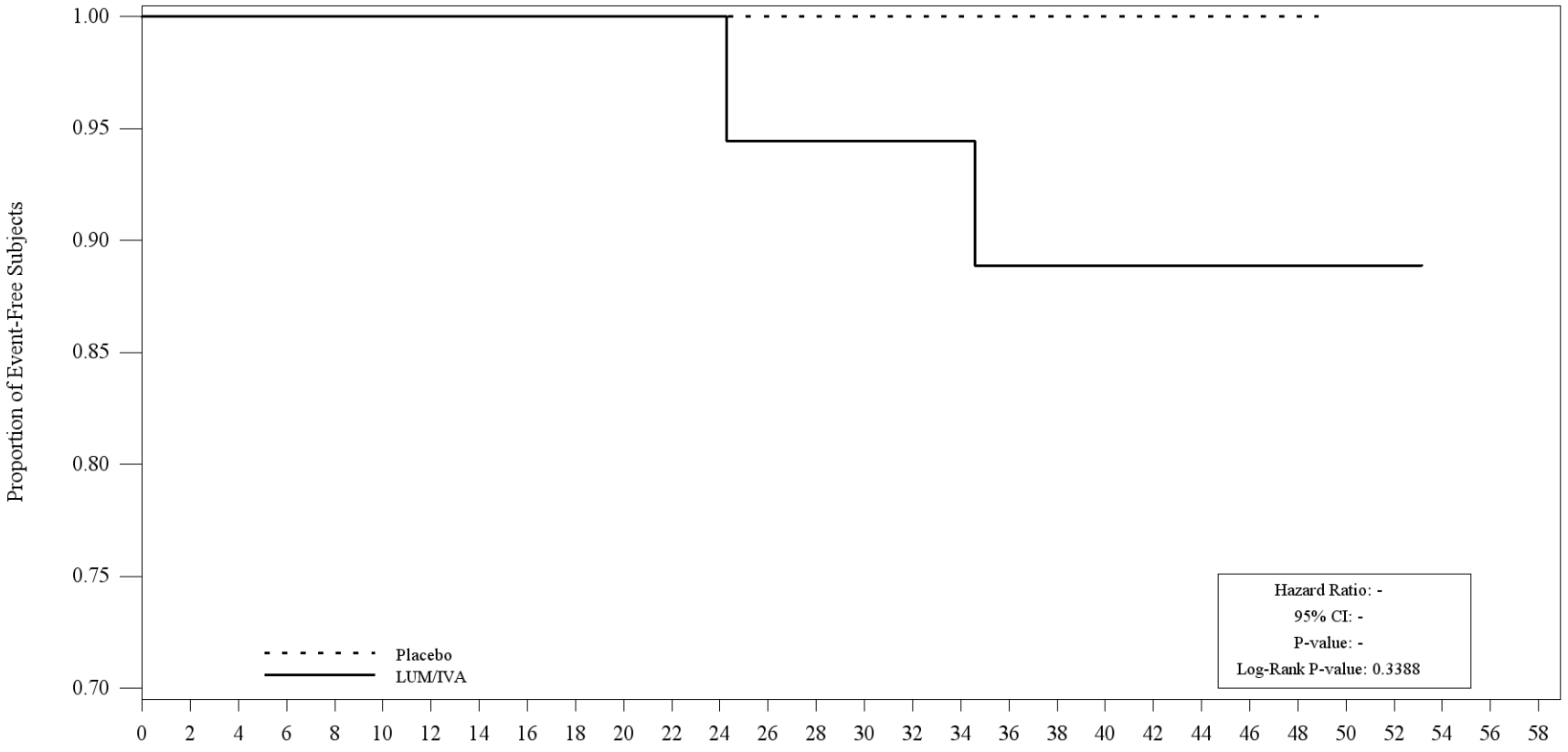


Number of Patients at Risk

LUM/IVA	17	17	17	15	15	15	14	13	13
Placebo	8	8	8	7	7	7	7	7	7

- The median $LCI_{2.5}$ at study baseline is 8.015.
- Subgroup Criteria: subgroup analyses are performed only when the following conditions are fulfilled 1)at least 10 subjects in each subgroup (per factor), and 2)for dichotomous endpoints, at least 10 subjects with events occurred in at least one of subgroups (per factor).
- The number of patients at risk at week 48 was counted at "48 weeks minus 7 days" to account for protocol allowed visit schedule window (± 7 days) for the last visit of Part 1.
- If the hazard ratio point estimate, CI or p-value is not estimable, display "-".

Figure 2.2.12.3
Kaplan-Meier Plot for Time-to-First Pulmonary Exacerbation Requiring Hospitalization - Part 1 Efficacy Analysis Period by Subgroups
Full Analysis Set
$LCI_{2.5}$ at study baseline ≥ median

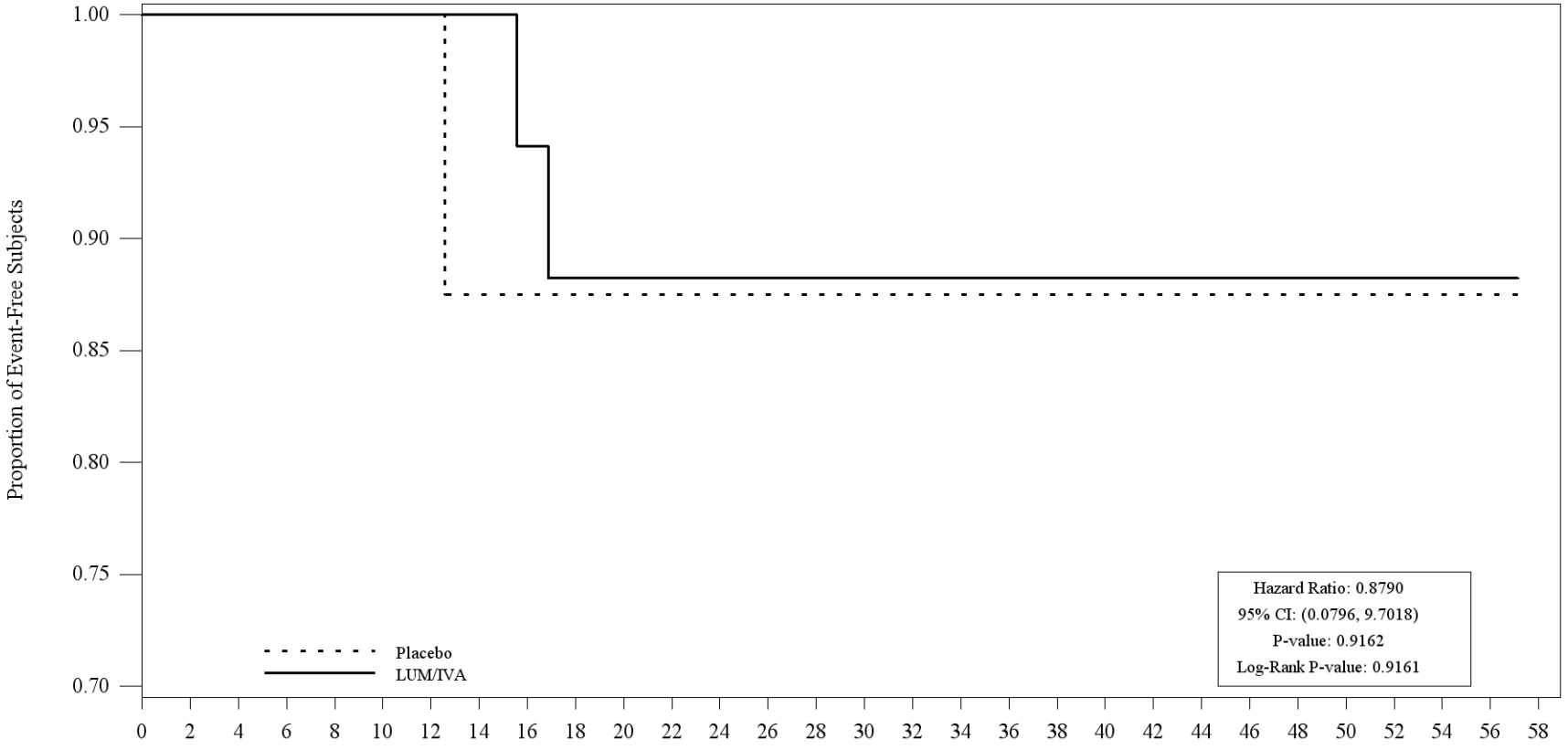


Number of Patients at Risk

LUM/IVA	18	18	18	18	18	17	16	16	16
Placebo	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8

- The median $LCI_{2.5}$ at study baseline is 8.015.
- Subgroup Criteria: subgroup analyses are performed only when the following conditions are fulfilled 1)at least 10 subjects in each subgroup (per factor), and 2)for dichotomous endpoints, at least 10 subjects with events occurred in at least one of subgroups (per factor).
- The number of patients at risk at week 48 was counted at "48 weeks minus 7 days" to account for protocol allowed visit schedule window (± 7 days) for the last visit of Part 1.
- If the hazard ratio point estimate, CI or p-value is not estimable, display "-".

Figure 2.2.13.3
Kaplan-Meier Plot for Time-to-First Pulmonary Exacerbation Requiring IV Antibiotics - Part 1 Efficacy Analysis Period by Subgroups
Full Analysis Set
$LCI_{2.5}$ at study baseline < median

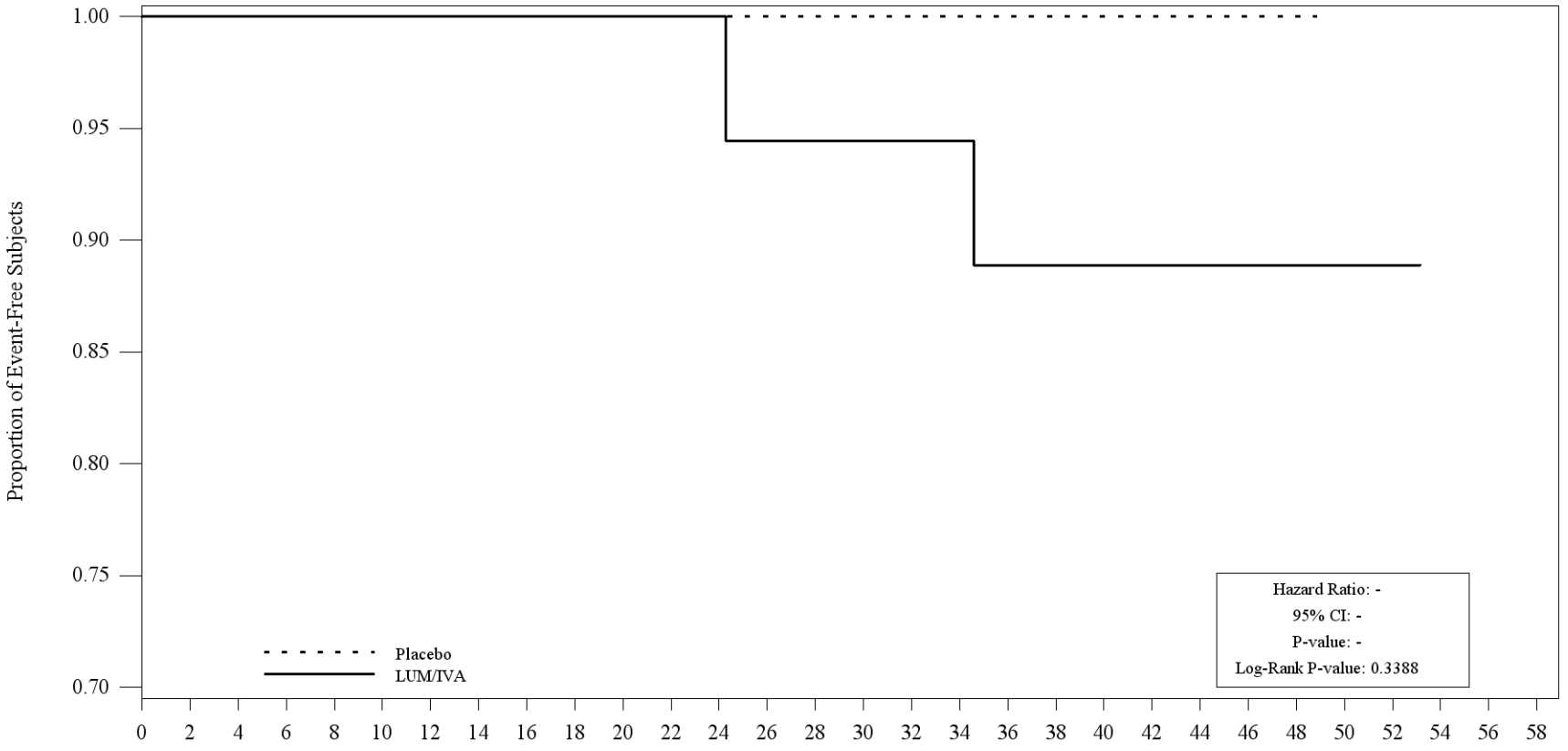


Number of Patients at Risk

LUM/IVA	17	17	17	15	15	15	14	14	14
Placebo	8	8	8	7	7	7	7	7	7

- The median $LCI_{2.5}$ at study baseline is 8.015.
- Subgroup Criteria: subgroup analyses are performed only when the following conditions are fulfilled 1)at least 10 subjects in each subgroup (per factor), and 2)for dichotomous endpoints, at least 10 subjects with events occurred in at least one of subgroups (per factor).
- The number of patients at risk at week 48 was counted at "48 weeks minus 7 days" to account for protocol allowed visit schedule window (± 7 days) for the last visit of Part 1.
- If the hazard ratio point estimate, CI or p-value is not estimable, display "-".

Figure 2.2.13.3
Kaplan-Meier Plot for Time-to-First Pulmonary Exacerbation Requiring IV Antibiotics - Part 1 Efficacy Analysis Period by Subgroups
Full Analysis Set
$LCI_{2.5}$ at study baseline ≥ median



Number of Patients at Risk

LUM/IVA	18	18	18	18	18	17	16	16	16
Placebo	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8

- The median $LCI_{2.5}$ at study baseline is 8.015.
- Subgroup Criteria: subgroup analyses are performed only when the following conditions are fulfilled 1)at least 10 subjects in each subgroup (per factor), and 2)for dichotomous endpoints, at least 10 subjects with events occurred in at least one of subgroups (per factor).
- The number of patients at risk at week 48 was counted at "48 weeks minus 7 days" to account for protocol allowed visit schedule window (± 7 days) for the last visit of Part 1.
- If the hazard ratio point estimate, CI or p-value is not estimable, display "-".

Table 3.1.1
Summary of TEAEs by SOC and PT
(Excluding Infective Pulmonary Exacerbation of Cystic Fibrosis) - Part 1 TE Period
Safety Set

System Organ Class Preferred Term	Placebo N = 16 n (%)	LUM/IVA N = 35 n (%)
Subjects with any TEAEs	16 (100.00)	34 (97.14)
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		0.9714 (0.9178, 1.0282)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [1]		0.3173
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		-
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [2]		-
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		-0.0286 (-0.0838, 0.0266)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [3]		0.3103
Infections and infestations	16 (100.00)	31 (88.57)
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		0.8857 (0.7863, 0.9976)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [1]		0.0456
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		-
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [2]		-
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		-0.1143 (-0.2197, -0.0089)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [3]		0.0336

- MedDRA version 23.1.
- 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 LUM/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.

Table 3.1.1
Summary of TEAEs by SOC and PT
(Excluding Infective Pulmonary Exacerbation of Cystic Fibrosis) - Part 1 TE Period
Safety Set

System Organ Class Preferred Term	Placebo N = 16 n (%)	LUM/IVA N = 35 n (%)
Nasopharyngitis	8 (50.00)	22 (62.86)
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		1.2571 (0.7237, 2.1838)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [1]		0.4167
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		1.6923 (0.5117, 5.5964)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [2]		0.3886
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		0.1286 (-0.1641, 0.4212)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [3]		0.3892
Rhinitis	6 (37.50)	9 (25.71)
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		0.6857 (0.2940, 1.5993)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [1]		0.3826
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		0.5769 (0.1629, 2.0431)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [2]		0.3939
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		-0.1179 (-0.3958, 0.1601)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [3]		0.4059

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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.

Table 3.1.1
Summary of TEAEs by SOC and PT
(Excluding Infective Pulmonary Exacerbation of Cystic Fibrosis) - Part 1 TE Period
Safety Set

System Organ Class Preferred Term	Placebo N = 16 n (%)	LUM/IVA N = 35 n (%)
Gastroenteritis	2 (12.50)	3 (8.57)
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		0.6857 (0.1267, 3.7110)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [1]		0.6614
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		0.6563 (0.0985, 4.3711)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [2]		0.6633
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		-0.0393 (-0.2260, 0.1474)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [3]		0.6801
Upper respiratory tract infection	3 (18.75)	1 (2.86)
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		0.1524 (0.0171, 1.3541)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [1]		0.0914
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		0.1275 (0.0121, 1.3387)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [2]		0.0860
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		-0.1589 (-0.3580, 0.0401)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [3]		0.1176

- MedDRA version 23.1.
- 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 LUM/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.

Table 3.1.1
Summary of TEAEs by SOC and PT
(Excluding Infective Pulmonary Exacerbation of Cystic Fibrosis) - Part 1 TE Period
Safety Set

System Organ Class Preferred Term	Placebo N = 16 n (%)	LUM/IVA N = 35 n (%)
Bacterial disease carrier	2 (12.50)	0
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		0.0000 (-, -)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [1]		-
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		0.0000 (-, -)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [2]		-
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		-0.1250 (-0.2870, 0.0370)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [3]		0.1306
Gastrointestinal disorders	8 (50.00)	16 (45.71)
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		0.9143 (0.4975, 1.6804)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [1]		0.7729
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		0.8421 (0.2576, 2.7524)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [2]		0.7761
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		-0.0429 (-0.3383, 0.2525)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [3]		0.7761

- MedDRA version 23.1.
- 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 LUM/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.

Table 3.1.1
Summary of TEAEs by SOC and PT
(Excluding Infective Pulmonary Exacerbation of Cystic Fibrosis) - Part 1 TE Period
Safety Set

System Organ Class Preferred Term	Placebo N = 16 n (%)	LUM/IVA N = 35 n (%)
Abdominal pain	2 (12.50)	7 (20.00)
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		1.6000 (0.3731, 6.8614)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [1]		0.5269
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		1.7500 (0.3205, 9.5543)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [2]		0.5182
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		0.0750 (-0.1343, 0.2843)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [3]		0.4825
Constipation	0	4 (11.43)
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		-
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [1]		-
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		-
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [2]		-
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		0.1143 (0.0089, 0.2197)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [3]		0.0336

- MedDRA version 23.1.
- 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.

Table 3.1.1
Summary of TEAEs by SOC and PT
(Excluding Infective Pulmonary Exacerbation of Cystic Fibrosis) - Part 1 TE Period
Safety Set

System Organ Class Preferred Term	Placebo N = 16 n (%)	LUM/IVA N = 35 n (%)
Diarrhoea	1 (6.25)	4 (11.43)
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		1.8286 (0.2217, 15.0821)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [1]		0.5751
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		1.9355 (0.1987, 18.8540)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [2]		0.5696
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		0.0518 (-0.1069, 0.2105)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [3]		0.5224
Vomiting	2 (12.50)	2 (5.71)
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		0.4571 (0.0706, 2.9619)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [1]		0.4116
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		0.4242 (0.0542, 3.3194)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [2]		0.4140
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		-0.0679 (-0.2472, 0.1115)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [3]		0.4584

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- [2] Odds ratio from 2x2 table.
- [3] Risk difference estimate from 2x2 table.
- "-" indicates that point estimate, CI or p-value is not estimable.

Table 3.1.1
Summary of TEAEs by SOC and PT
(Excluding Infective Pulmonary Exacerbation of Cystic Fibrosis) - Part 1 TE Period
Safety Set

System Organ Class Preferred Term	Placebo N = 16 n (%)	LUM/IVA N = 35 n (%)
Abdominal pain upper	2 (12.50)	1 (2.86)
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		0.2286 (0.0223, 2.3409)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [1]		0.2137
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		0.2059 (0.0172, 2.4581)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [2]		0.2116
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		-0.0964 (-0.2676, 0.0748)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [3]		0.2696
Faeces pale	2 (12.50)	0
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		0.0000 (-, -)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [1]		-
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		0.0000 (-, -)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [2]		-
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		-0.1250 (-0.2870, 0.0370)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [3]		0.1306

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- [2] Odds ratio from 2x2 table.
- [3] Risk difference estimate from 2x2 table.
- "-" indicates that point estimate, CI or p-value is not estimable.

Table 3.1.1
Summary of TEAEs by SOC and PT
(Excluding Infective Pulmonary Exacerbation of Cystic Fibrosis) - Part 1 TE Period
Safety Set

System Organ Class Preferred Term	Placebo N = 16 n (%)	LUM/IVA N = 35 n (%)
Respiratory, thoracic and mediastinal disorders	11 (68.75)	16 (45.71)
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		0.6649 (0.4076, 1.0847)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [1]		0.1022
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		0.3828 (0.1098, 1.3346)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [2]		0.1318
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		-0.2304 (-0.5111, 0.0504)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [3]		0.1078
Cough	5 (31.25)	10 (28.57)
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		0.9143 (0.3733, 2.2395)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [1]		0.8446
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		0.8800 (0.2431, 3.1860)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [2]		0.8456
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		-0.0268 (-0.2988, 0.2452)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [3]		0.8469

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Table 3.1.1
Summary of TEAEs by SOC and PT
(Excluding Infective Pulmonary Exacerbation of Cystic Fibrosis) - Part 1 TE Period
Safety Set

System Organ Class Preferred Term	Placebo N = 16 n (%)	LUM/IVA N = 35 n (%)
Epistaxis	2 (12.50)	2 (5.71)
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		0.4571 (0.0706, 2.9619)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [1]		0.4116
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		0.4242 (0.0542, 3.3194)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [2]		0.4140
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		-0.0679 (-0.2472, 0.1115)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [3]		0.4584
Dyspnoea	2 (12.50)	1 (2.86)
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		0.2286 (0.0223, 2.3409)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [1]		0.2137
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		0.2059 (0.0172, 2.4581)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [2]		0.2116
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		-0.0964 (-0.2676, 0.0748)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [3]		0.2696

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Table 3.1.1
Summary of TEAEs by SOC and PT
(Excluding Infective Pulmonary Exacerbation of Cystic Fibrosis) - Part 1 TE Period
Safety Set

System Organ Class Preferred Term	Placebo N = 16 n (%)	LUM/IVA N = 35 n (%)
Nasal polyps	2 (12.50)	1 (2.86)
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		0.2286 (0.0223, 2.3409)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [1]		0.2137
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		0.2059 (0.0172, 2.4581)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [2]		0.2116
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		-0.0964 (-0.2676, 0.0748)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [3]		0.2696
Nasal congestion	4 (25.00)	0
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		0.0000 (-, -)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [1]		-
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		0.0000 (-, -)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [2]		-
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		-0.2500 (-0.4622, -0.0378)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [3]		0.0209

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Table 3.1.1
Summary of TEAEs by SOC and PT
(Excluding Infective Pulmonary Exacerbation of Cystic Fibrosis) - Part 1 TE Period
Safety Set

System Organ Class Preferred Term	Placebo N = 16 n (%)	LUM/IVA N = 35 n (%)
Productive cough	2 (12.50)	0
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		0.0000 (-, -)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [1]		-
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		0.0000 (-, -)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [2]		-
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		-0.1250 (-0.2870, 0.0370)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [3]		0.1306
General disorders and administration site conditions	4 (25.00)	7 (20.00)
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		0.8000 (0.2726, 2.3480)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [1]		0.6846
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		0.7500 (0.1845, 3.0484)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [2]		0.6876
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		-0.0500 (-0.3002, 0.2002)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [3]		0.6952

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Table 3.1.1
Summary of TEAEs by SOC and PT
(Excluding Infective Pulmonary Exacerbation of Cystic Fibrosis) - Part 1 TE Period
Safety Set

System Organ Class Preferred Term	Placebo N = 16 n (%)	LUM/IVA N = 35 n (%)
Pyrexia	3 (18.75)	6 (17.14)
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		0.9143 (0.2611, 3.2019)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [1]		0.8886
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		0.8966 (0.1936, 4.1510)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [2]		0.8889
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		-0.0161 (-0.2445, 0.2123)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [3]		0.8903
Investigations	3 (18.75)	7 (20.00)
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		1.0667 (0.3161, 3.5997)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [1]		0.9172
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		1.0833 (0.2408, 4.8745)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [2]		0.9169
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		0.0125 (-0.2202, 0.2452)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [3]		0.9161

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Table 3.1.1
Summary of TEAEs by SOC and PT
(Excluding Infective Pulmonary Exacerbation of Cystic Fibrosis) - Part 1 TE Period
Safety Set

System Organ Class Preferred Term	Placebo N = 16 n (%)	LUM/IVA N = 35 n (%)
Pseudomonas test positive	2 (12.50)	1 (2.86)
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		0.2286 (0.0223, 2.3409)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [1]		0.2137
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		0.2059 (0.0172, 2.4581)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [2]		0.2116
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		-0.0964 (-0.2676, 0.0748)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [3]		0.2696
Injury, poisoning and procedural complications	2 (12.50)	6 (17.14)
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		1.3714 (0.3100, 6.0668)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [1]		0.6772
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		1.4483 (0.2586, 8.1101)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [2]		0.6735
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		0.0464 (-0.1581, 0.2510)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [3]		0.6564

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Table 3.1.1
Summary of TEAEs by SOC and PT
(Excluding Infective Pulmonary Exacerbation of Cystic Fibrosis) - Part 1 TE Period
Safety Set

System Organ Class Preferred Term	Placebo N = 16 n (%)	LUM/IVA N = 35 n (%)
Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders	1 (6.25)	6 (17.14)
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		2.7429 (0.3593, 20.9407)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [1]		0.3306
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		3.1034 (0.3415, 28.2017)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [2]		0.3145
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		0.1089 (-0.0633, 0.2811)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [3]		0.2151
Nervous system disorders	2 (12.50)	3 (8.57)
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		0.6857 (0.1267, 3.7110)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [1]		0.6614
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		0.6563 (0.0985, 4.3711)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [2]		0.6633
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		-0.0393 (-0.2260, 0.1474)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [3]		0.6801

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Table 3.1.1
Summary of TEAEs by SOC and PT
(Excluding Infective Pulmonary Exacerbation of Cystic Fibrosis) - Part 1 TE Period
Safety Set

System Organ Class Preferred Term	Placebo N = 16 n (%)	LUM/IVA N = 35 n (%)
Headache	2 (12.50)	3 (8.57)
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		0.6857 (0.1267, 3.7110)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [1]		0.6614
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		0.6563 (0.0985, 4.3711)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [2]		0.6633
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		-0.0393 (-0.2260, 0.1474)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [3]		0.6801

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Table 3.1.1.1
Summary of TEAEs by SOC and PT, and by Maximum Severity - Part 1 TE Period
(Excluding Infective Pulmonary Exacerbation of Cystic Fibrosis)
Safety Set

System Organ Class Preferred Term Maximum Severity	Placebo N = 16 n (%)	LUM/IVA N = 35 n (%)
Subjects with any TEAEs	16 (100.00)	34 (97.14)
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		0.9714 (0.9178, 1.0282)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [1]		0.3173
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		-
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [2]		-
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		-0.0286 (-0.0838, 0.0266)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [3]		0.3103
Grade 1	9 (56.25)	14 (40.00)
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		0.7111 (0.3931, 1.2864)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [1]		0.2596
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		0.5185 (0.1566, 1.7165)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [2]		0.2822
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		-0.1625 (-0.4548, 0.1298)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [3]		0.2758

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Table 3.1.1.1
Summary of TEAEs by SOC and PT, and by Maximum Severity - Part 1 TE Period
(Excluding Infective Pulmonary Exacerbation of Cystic Fibrosis)
Safety Set

System Organ Class Preferred Term Maximum Severity	Placebo N = 16 n (%)	LUM/IVA N = 35 n (%)
Grade 2	7 (43.75)	19 (54.29)
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		1.2408 (0.6586, 2.3376)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [1]		0.5043
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		1.5268 (0.4641, 5.0224)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [2]		0.4861
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		0.1054 (-0.1884, 0.3992)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [3]		0.4822
Grade 3	0	1 (2.86)
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		-
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [1]		-
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		-
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [2]		-
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		0.0286 (-0.0266, 0.0838)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [3]		0.3103

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Table 3.1.1.1
Summary of TEAEs by SOC and PT, and by Maximum Severity - Part 1 TE Period
(Excluding Infective Pulmonary Exacerbation of Cystic Fibrosis)
Safety Set

System Organ Class Preferred Term Maximum Severity	Placebo N = 16 n (%)	LUM/IVA N = 35 n (%)
Grade 4	0	0
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		-
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [1]		-
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		-
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [2]		-
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		0.0000 (-, -)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [3]		-
Infections and infestations	16 (100.00)	31 (88.57)
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		0.8857 (0.7863, 0.9976)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [1]		0.0456
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		-
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [2]		-
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		-0.1143 (-0.2197, -0.0089)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [3]		0.0336

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Table 3.1.1.1
Summary of TEAEs by SOC and PT, and by Maximum Severity - Part 1 TE Period
(Excluding Infective Pulmonary Exacerbation of Cystic Fibrosis)
Safety Set

System Organ Class Preferred Term Maximum Severity	Placebo N = 16 n (%)	LUM/IVA N = 35 n (%)
Grade 1	10 (62.50)	18 (51.43)
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		0.8229 (0.5002, 1.3536)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [1]		0.4426
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		0.6353 (0.1895, 2.1302)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [2]		0.4624
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		-0.1107 (-0.4000, 0.1786)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [3]		0.4532
Grade 2	6 (37.50)	13 (37.14)
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		0.9905 (0.4607, 2.1295)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [1]		0.9805
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		0.9848 (0.2900, 3.3442)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [2]		0.9805
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		-0.0036 (-0.2897, 0.2826)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [3]		0.9805

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Table 3.1.1.1
Summary of TEAEs by SOC and PT, and by Maximum Severity - Part 1 TE Period
(Excluding Infective Pulmonary Exacerbation of Cystic Fibrosis)
Safety Set

System Organ Class Preferred Term Maximum Severity	Placebo N = 16 n (%)	LUM/IVA N = 35 n (%)
Grade 3	0	0
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		-
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [1]		-
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		-
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [2]		-
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		0.0000 (-, -)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [3]		-
Grade 4	0	0
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		-
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [1]		-
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		-
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [2]		-
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		0.0000 (-, -)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [3]		-

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Table 3.1.1.1
Summary of TEAEs by SOC and PT, and by Maximum Severity - Part 1 TE Period
(Excluding Infective Pulmonary Exacerbation of Cystic Fibrosis)
Safety Set

System Organ Class Preferred Term Maximum Severity	Placebo N = 16 n (%)	LUM/IVA N = 35 n (%)
Nasopharyngitis	8 (50.00)	22 (62.86)
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		1.2571 (0.7237, 2.1838)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [1]		0.4167
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		1.6923 (0.5117, 5.5964)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [2]		0.3886
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		0.1286 (-0.1641, 0.4212)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [3]		0.3892
Grade 1	5 (31.25)	18 (51.43)
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		1.6457 (0.7433, 3.6440)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [1]		0.2193
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		2.3294 (0.6689, 8.1122)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [2]		0.1841
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		0.2018 (-0.0793, 0.4829)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [3]		0.1594

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Table 3.1.1.1
Summary of TEAEs by SOC and PT, and by Maximum Severity - Part 1 TE Period
(Excluding Infective Pulmonary Exacerbation of Cystic Fibrosis)
Safety Set

System Organ Class Preferred Term Maximum Severity	Placebo N = 16 n (%)	LUM/IVA N = 35 n (%)
Grade 2	3 (18.75)	4 (11.43)
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		0.6095 (0.1541, 2.4110)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [1]		0.4804
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		0.5591 (0.1094, 2.8567)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [2]		0.4848
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		-0.0732 (-0.2916, 0.1452)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [3]		0.5111
Grade 3	0	0
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		-
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [1]		-
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		-
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [2]		-
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		0.0000 (-, -)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [3]		-

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Table 3.1.1.1
Summary of TEAEs by SOC and PT, and by Maximum Severity - Part 1 TE Period
(Excluding Infective Pulmonary Exacerbation of Cystic Fibrosis)
Safety Set

System Organ Class Preferred Term Maximum Severity	Placebo N = 16 n (%)	LUM/IVA N = 35 n (%)
Grade 4	0	0
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		-
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [1]		-
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		-
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [2]		-
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		0.0000 (-, -)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [3]		-
Rhinitis	6 (37.50)	9 (25.71)
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		0.6857 (0.2940, 1.5993)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [1]		0.3826
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		0.5769 (0.1629, 2.0431)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [2]		0.3939
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		-0.1179 (-0.3958, 0.1601)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [3]		0.4059

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Table 3.1.1.1
Summary of TEAEs by SOC and PT, and by Maximum Severity - Part 1 TE Period
(Excluding Infective Pulmonary Exacerbation of Cystic Fibrosis)
Safety Set

System Organ Class Preferred Term Maximum Severity	Placebo N = 16 n (%)	LUM/IVA N = 35 n (%)
Grade 1	5 (31.25)	8 (22.86)
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		0.7314 (0.2835, 1.8874)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [1]		0.5179
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		0.6519 (0.1743, 2.4379)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [2]		0.5249
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		-0.0839 (-0.3503, 0.1824)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [3]		0.5368
Grade 2	1 (6.25)	1 (2.86)
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		0.4571 (0.0305, 6.8566)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [1]		0.5710
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		0.4412 (0.0258, 7.5330)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [2]		0.5719
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		-0.0339 (-0.1647, 0.0969)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [3]		0.6112

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Table 3.1.1.1
Summary of TEAEs by SOC and PT, and by Maximum Severity - Part 1 TE Period
(Excluding Infective Pulmonary Exacerbation of Cystic Fibrosis)
Safety Set

System Organ Class Preferred Term Maximum Severity	Placebo N = 16 n (%)	LUM/IVA N = 35 n (%)
Grade 3	0	0
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		-
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [1]		-
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		-
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [2]		-
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		0.0000 (-, -)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [3]		-
Grade 4	0	0
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		-
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [1]		-
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		-
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [2]		-
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		0.0000 (-, -)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [3]		-

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Table 3.1.1.1
Summary of TEAEs by SOC and PT, and by Maximum Severity - Part 1 TE Period
(Excluding Infective Pulmonary Exacerbation of Cystic Fibrosis)
Safety Set

System Organ Class Preferred Term Maximum Severity	Placebo N = 16 n (%)	LUM/IVA N = 35 n (%)
Gastroenteritis	2 (12.50)	3 (8.57)
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		0.6857 (0.1267, 3.7110)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [1]		0.6614
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		0.6563 (0.0985, 4.3711)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [2]		0.6633
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		-0.0393 (-0.2260, 0.1474)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [3]		0.6801
Grade 1	2 (12.50)	1 (2.86)
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		0.2286 (0.0223, 2.3409)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [1]		0.2137
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		0.2059 (0.0172, 2.4581)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [2]		0.2116
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		-0.0964 (-0.2676, 0.0748)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [3]		0.2696

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Table 3.1.1.1
Summary of TEAEs by SOC and PT, and by Maximum Severity - Part 1 TE Period
(Excluding Infective Pulmonary Exacerbation of Cystic Fibrosis)
Safety Set

System Organ Class Preferred Term Maximum Severity	Placebo N = 16 n (%)	LUM/IVA N = 35 n (%)
Grade 2	0	2 (5.71)
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		-
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [1]		-
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		-
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [2]		-
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		0.0571 (-0.0198, 0.1340)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [3]		0.1453
Grade 3	0	0
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		-
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [1]		-
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		-
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [2]		-
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		0.0000 (-, -)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [3]		-

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Table 3.1.1.1
Summary of TEAEs by SOC and PT, and by Maximum Severity - Part 1 TE Period
(Excluding Infective Pulmonary Exacerbation of Cystic Fibrosis)
Safety Set

System Organ Class Preferred Term Maximum Severity	Placebo N = 16 n (%)	LUM/IVA N = 35 n (%)
Grade 4	0	0
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		-
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [1]		-
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		-
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [2]		-
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		0.0000 (-, -)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [3]		-
Upper respiratory tract infection	3 (18.75)	1 (2.86)
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		0.1524 (0.0171, 1.3541)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [1]		0.0914
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		0.1275 (0.0121, 1.3387)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [2]		0.0860
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		-0.1589 (-0.3580, 0.0401)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [3]		0.1176

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Table 3.1.1.1
Summary of TEAEs by SOC and PT, and by Maximum Severity - Part 1 TE Period
(Excluding Infective Pulmonary Exacerbation of Cystic Fibrosis)
Safety Set

System Organ Class Preferred Term Maximum Severity	Placebo N = 16 n (%)	LUM/IVA N = 35 n (%)
Grade 1	0	1 (2.86)
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		-
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [1]		-
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		-
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [2]		-
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		0.0286 (-0.0266, 0.0838)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [3]		0.3103
Grade 2	3 (18.75)	0
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		0.0000 (-, -)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [1]		-
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		0.0000 (-, -)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [2]		-
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		-0.1875 (-0.3787, 0.0037)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [3]		0.0547

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Table 3.1.1.1
Summary of TEAEs by SOC and PT, and by Maximum Severity - Part 1 TE Period
(Excluding Infective Pulmonary Exacerbation of Cystic Fibrosis)
Safety Set

System Organ Class Preferred Term Maximum Severity	Placebo N = 16 n (%)	LUM/IVA N = 35 n (%)
Grade 3	0	0
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		-
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [1]		-
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		-
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [2]		-
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		0.0000 (-, -)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [3]		-
Grade 4	0	0
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		-
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [1]		-
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		-
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [2]		-
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		0.0000 (-, -)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [3]		-

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Table 3.1.1.1
Summary of TEAEs by SOC and PT, and by Maximum Severity - Part 1 TE Period
(Excluding Infective Pulmonary Exacerbation of Cystic Fibrosis)
Safety Set

System Organ Class Preferred Term Maximum Severity	Placebo N = 16 n (%)	LUM/IVA N = 35 n (%)
Bacterial disease carrier	2 (12.50)	0
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		0.0000 (-, -)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [1]		-
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		0.0000 (-, -)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [2]		-
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		-0.1250 (-0.2870, 0.0370)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [3]		0.1306
Grade 1	2 (12.50)	0
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		0.0000 (-, -)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [1]		-
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		0.0000 (-, -)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [2]		-
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		-0.1250 (-0.2870, 0.0370)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [3]		0.1306

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Table 3.1.1.1
Summary of TEAEs by SOC and PT, and by Maximum Severity - Part 1 TE Period
(Excluding Infective Pulmonary Exacerbation of Cystic Fibrosis)
Safety Set

System Organ Class Preferred Term Maximum Severity	Placebo N = 16 n (%)	LUM/IVA N = 35 n (%)
Grade 2	0	0
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		-
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [1]		-
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		-
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [2]		-
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		0.0000 (-, -)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [3]		-
Grade 3	0	0
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		-
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [1]		-
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		-
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [2]		-
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		0.0000 (-, -)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [3]		-

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Table 3.1.1.1
Summary of TEAEs by SOC and PT, and by Maximum Severity - Part 1 TE Period
(Excluding Infective Pulmonary Exacerbation of Cystic Fibrosis)
Safety Set

System Organ Class Preferred Term Maximum Severity	Placebo N = 16 n (%)	LUM/IVA N = 35 n (%)
Grade 4	0	0
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		-
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [1]		-
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		-
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [2]		-
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		0.0000 (-, -)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [3]		-
Gastrointestinal disorders	8 (50.00)	16 (45.71)
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		0.9143 (0.4975, 1.6804)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [1]		0.7729
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		0.8421 (0.2576, 2.7524)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [2]		0.7761
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		-0.0429 (-0.3383, 0.2525)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [3]		0.7761

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Table 3.1.1.1
Summary of TEAEs by SOC and PT, and by Maximum Severity - Part 1 TE Period
(Excluding Infective Pulmonary Exacerbation of Cystic Fibrosis)
Safety Set

System Organ Class Preferred Term Maximum Severity	Placebo N = 16 n (%)	LUM/IVA N = 35 n (%)
Grade 1	8 (50.00)	9 (25.71)
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		0.5143 (0.2438, 1.0849)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [1]		0.0808
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		0.3462 (0.1003, 1.1949)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [2]		0.0933
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		-0.2429 (-0.5274, 0.0417)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [3]		0.0944
Grade 2	0	7 (20.00)
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		-
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [1]		-
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		-
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [2]		-
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		0.2000 (0.0675, 0.3325)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [3]		0.0031

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Table 3.1.1.1
Summary of TEAEs by SOC and PT, and by Maximum Severity - Part 1 TE Period
(Excluding Infective Pulmonary Exacerbation of Cystic Fibrosis)
Safety Set

System Organ Class Preferred Term Maximum Severity	Placebo N = 16 n (%)	LUM/IVA N = 35 n (%)
Grade 3	0	0
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		-
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [1]		-
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		-
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [2]		-
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		0.0000 (-, -)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [3]		-
Grade 4	0	0
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		-
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [1]		-
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		-
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [2]		-
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		0.0000 (-, -)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [3]		-

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Table 3.1.1.1
Summary of TEAEs by SOC and PT, and by Maximum Severity - Part 1 TE Period
(Excluding Infective Pulmonary Exacerbation of Cystic Fibrosis)
Safety Set

System Organ Class Preferred Term Maximum Severity	Placebo N = 16 n (%)	LUM/IVA N = 35 n (%)
Abdominal pain	2 (12.50)	7 (20.00)
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		1.6000 (0.3731, 6.8614)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [1]		0.5269
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		1.7500 (0.3205, 9.5543)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [2]		0.5182
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		0.0750 (-0.1343, 0.2843)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [3]		0.4825
Grade 1	2 (12.50)	6 (17.14)
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		1.3714 (0.3100, 6.0668)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [1]		0.6772
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		1.4483 (0.2586, 8.1101)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [2]		0.6735
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		0.0464 (-0.1581, 0.2510)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [3]		0.6564

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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.

Table 3.1.1.1
Summary of TEAEs by SOC and PT, and by Maximum Severity - Part 1 TE Period
(Excluding Infective Pulmonary Exacerbation of Cystic Fibrosis)
Safety Set

System Organ Class Preferred Term Maximum Severity	Placebo N = 16 n (%)	LUM/IVA N = 35 n (%)
Grade 2	0	1 (2.86)
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		-
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [1]		-
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		-
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [2]		-
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		0.0286 (-0.0266, 0.0838)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [3]		0.3103
Grade 3	0	0
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		-
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [1]		-
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		-
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [2]		-
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		0.0000 (-, -)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [3]		-

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- A subject with multiple events within a category is counted only once with the maximum severity in that category.
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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.

Table 3.1.1.1
Summary of TEAEs by SOC and PT, and by Maximum Severity - Part 1 TE Period
(Excluding Infective Pulmonary Exacerbation of Cystic Fibrosis)
Safety Set

System Organ Class Preferred Term Maximum Severity	Placebo N = 16 n (%)	LUM/IVA N = 35 n (%)
Grade 4	0	0
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		-
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [1]		-
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		-
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [2]		-
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		0.0000 (-, -)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [3]		-
Constipation	0	4 (11.43)
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		-
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [1]		-
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		-
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [2]		-
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		0.1143 (0.0089, 0.2197)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [3]		0.0336

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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 3.1.1.1
Summary of TEAEs by SOC and PT, and by Maximum Severity - Part 1 TE Period
(Excluding Infective Pulmonary Exacerbation of Cystic Fibrosis)
Safety Set

System Organ Class Preferred Term Maximum Severity	Placebo N = 16 n (%)	LUM/IVA N = 35 n (%)
Grade 1	0	3 (8.57)
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		-
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [1]		-
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		-
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [2]		-
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		0.0857 (-0.0070, 0.1785)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [3]		0.0701
Grade 2	0	1 (2.86)
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		-
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [1]		-
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		-
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [2]		-
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		0.0286 (-0.0266, 0.0838)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [3]		0.3103

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- [2] Odds ratio from 2x2 table.
- [3] Risk difference estimate from 2x2 table.
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Table 3.1.1.1
Summary of TEAEs by SOC and PT, and by Maximum Severity - Part 1 TE Period
(Excluding Infective Pulmonary Exacerbation of Cystic Fibrosis)
Safety Set

System Organ Class Preferred Term Maximum Severity	Placebo N = 16 n (%)	LUM/IVA N = 35 n (%)
Grade 3	0	0
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		-
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [1]		-
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		-
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [2]		-
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		0.0000 (-, -)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [3]		-
Grade 4	0	0
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		-
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [1]		-
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		-
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [2]		-
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		0.0000 (-, -)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [3]		-

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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 3.1.1.1
Summary of TEAEs by SOC and PT, and by Maximum Severity - Part 1 TE Period
(Excluding Infective Pulmonary Exacerbation of Cystic Fibrosis)
Safety Set

System Organ Class Preferred Term Maximum Severity	Placebo N = 16 n (%)	LUM/IVA N = 35 n (%)
Diarrhoea	1 (6.25)	4 (11.43)
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		1.8286 (0.2217, 15.0821)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [1]		0.5751
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		1.9355 (0.1987, 18.8540)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [2]		0.5696
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		0.0518 (-0.1069, 0.2105)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [3]		0.5224
Grade 1	1 (6.25)	4 (11.43)
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		1.8286 (0.2217, 15.0821)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [1]		0.5751
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		1.9355 (0.1987, 18.8540)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [2]		0.5696
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		0.0518 (-0.1069, 0.2105)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [3]		0.5224

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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 3.1.1.1
Summary of TEAEs by SOC and PT, and by Maximum Severity - Part 1 TE Period
(Excluding Infective Pulmonary Exacerbation of Cystic Fibrosis)
Safety Set

System Organ Class Preferred Term Maximum Severity	Placebo N = 16 n (%)	LUM/IVA N = 35 n (%)
Grade 2	0	0
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		-
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [1]		-
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		-
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [2]		-
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		0.0000 (-, -)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [3]		-
Grade 3	0	0
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		-
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [1]		-
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		-
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [2]		-
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		0.0000 (-, -)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [3]		-

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- [2] Odds ratio from 2x2 table.
- [3] Risk difference estimate from 2x2 table.
- "-" indicates that point estimate, CI or p-value is not estimable.

Table 3.1.1.1
Summary of TEAEs by SOC and PT, and by Maximum Severity - Part 1 TE Period
(Excluding Infective Pulmonary Exacerbation of Cystic Fibrosis)
Safety Set

System Organ Class Preferred Term Maximum Severity	Placebo N = 16 n (%)	LUM/IVA N = 35 n (%)
Grade 4	0	0
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		-
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [1]		-
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		-
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [2]		-
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		0.0000 (-, -)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [3]		-
Vomiting	2 (12.50)	2 (5.71)
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		0.4571 (0.0706, 2.9619)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [1]		0.4116
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		0.4242 (0.0542, 3.3194)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [2]		0.4140
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		-0.0679 (-0.2472, 0.1115)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [3]		0.4584

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- [2] Odds ratio from 2x2 table.
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Table 3.1.1.1
Summary of TEAEs by SOC and PT, and by Maximum Severity - Part 1 TE Period
(Excluding Infective Pulmonary Exacerbation of Cystic Fibrosis)
Safety Set

System Organ Class Preferred Term Maximum Severity	Placebo N = 16 n (%)	LUM/IVA N = 35 n (%)
Grade 1	2 (12.50)	0
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		0.0000 (-, -)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [1]		-
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		0.0000 (-, -)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [2]		-
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		-0.1250 (-0.2870, 0.0370)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [3]		0.1306
Grade 2	0	2 (5.71)
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		-
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [1]		-
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		-
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [2]		-
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		0.0571 (-0.0198, 0.1340)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [3]		0.1453

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- [3] Risk difference estimate from 2x2 table.
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Table 3.1.1.1
Summary of TEAEs by SOC and PT, and by Maximum Severity - Part 1 TE Period
(Excluding Infective Pulmonary Exacerbation of Cystic Fibrosis)
Safety Set

System Organ Class Preferred Term Maximum Severity	Placebo N = 16 n (%)	LUM/IVA N = 35 n (%)
Grade 3	0	0
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		-
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [1]		-
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		-
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [2]		-
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		0.0000 (-, -)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [3]		-
Grade 4	0	0
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		-
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [1]		-
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		-
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [2]		-
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		0.0000 (-, -)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [3]		-

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- [2] Odds ratio from 2x2 table.
- [3] Risk difference estimate from 2x2 table.
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Table 3.1.1.1
Summary of TEAEs by SOC and PT, and by Maximum Severity - Part 1 TE Period
(Excluding Infective Pulmonary Exacerbation of Cystic Fibrosis)
Safety Set

System Organ Class Preferred Term Maximum Severity	Placebo N = 16 n (%)	LUM/IVA N = 35 n (%)
Abdominal pain upper	2 (12.50)	1 (2.86)
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		0.2286 (0.0223, 2.3409)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [1]		0.2137
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		0.2059 (0.0172, 2.4581)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [2]		0.2116
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		-0.0964 (-0.2676, 0.0748)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [3]		0.2696
Grade 1	2 (12.50)	0
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		0.0000 (-, -)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [1]		-
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		0.0000 (-, -)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [2]		-
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		-0.1250 (-0.2870, 0.0370)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [3]		0.1306

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Table 3.1.1.1
Summary of TEAEs by SOC and PT, and by Maximum Severity - Part 1 TE Period
(Excluding Infective Pulmonary Exacerbation of Cystic Fibrosis)
Safety Set

System Organ Class Preferred Term Maximum Severity	Placebo N = 16 n (%)	LUM/IVA N = 35 n (%)
Grade 2	0	1 (2.86)
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		-
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [1]		-
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		-
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [2]		-
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		0.0286 (-0.0266, 0.0838)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [3]		0.3103
Grade 3	0	0
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		-
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [1]		-
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		-
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [2]		-
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		0.0000 (-, -)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [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.

Table 3.1.1.1
Summary of TEAEs by SOC and PT, and by Maximum Severity - Part 1 TE Period
(Excluding Infective Pulmonary Exacerbation of Cystic Fibrosis)
Safety Set

System Organ Class Preferred Term Maximum Severity	Placebo N = 16 n (%)	LUM/IVA N = 35 n (%)
Grade 4	0	0
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		-
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [1]		-
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		-
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [2]		-
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		0.0000 (-, -)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [3]		-
Faeces pale	2 (12.50)	0
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		0.0000 (-, -)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [1]		-
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		0.0000 (-, -)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [2]		-
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		-0.1250 (-0.2870, 0.0370)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [3]		0.1306

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- [2] Odds ratio from 2x2 table.
- [3] Risk difference estimate from 2x2 table.
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Table 3.1.1.1
Summary of TEAEs by SOC and PT, and by Maximum Severity - Part 1 TE Period
(Excluding Infective Pulmonary Exacerbation of Cystic Fibrosis)
Safety Set

System Organ Class Preferred Term Maximum Severity	Placebo N = 16 n (%)	LUM/IVA N = 35 n (%)
Grade 1	2 (12.50)	0
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		0.0000 (-, -)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [1]		-
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		0.0000 (-, -)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [2]		-
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		-0.1250 (-0.2870, 0.0370)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [3]		0.1306
Grade 2	0	0
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		-
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [1]		-
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		-
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [2]		-
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		0.0000 (-, -)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [3]		-

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- [2] Odds ratio from 2x2 table.
- [3] Risk difference estimate from 2x2 table.
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Table 3.1.1.1
Summary of TEAEs by SOC and PT, and by Maximum Severity - Part 1 TE Period
(Excluding Infective Pulmonary Exacerbation of Cystic Fibrosis)
Safety Set

System Organ Class Preferred Term Maximum Severity	Placebo N = 16 n (%)	LUM/IVA N = 35 n (%)
Grade 3	0	0
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		-
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [1]		-
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		-
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [2]		-
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		0.0000 (-, -)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [3]		-
Grade 4	0	0
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		-
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [1]		-
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		-
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [2]		-
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		0.0000 (-, -)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [3]		-

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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.

Table 3.1.1.1
Summary of TEAEs by SOC and PT, and by Maximum Severity - Part 1 TE Period
(Excluding Infective Pulmonary Exacerbation of Cystic Fibrosis)
Safety Set

System Organ Class Preferred Term Maximum Severity	Placebo N = 16 n (%)	LUM/IVA N = 35 n (%)
Respiratory, thoracic and mediastinal disorders	11 (68.75)	16 (45.71)
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		0.6649 (0.4076, 1.0847)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [1]		0.1022
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		0.3828 (0.1098, 1.3346)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [2]		0.1318
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		-0.2304 (-0.5111, 0.0504)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [3]		0.1078
Grade 1	6 (37.50)	15 (42.86)
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		1.1429 (0.5457, 2.3936)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [1]		0.7233
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		1.2500 (0.3714, 4.2065)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [2]		0.7185
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		0.0536 (-0.2348, 0.3419)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [3]		0.7158

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Table 3.1.1.1
Summary of TEAEs by SOC and PT, and by Maximum Severity - Part 1 TE Period
(Excluding Infective Pulmonary Exacerbation of Cystic Fibrosis)
Safety Set

System Organ Class Preferred Term Maximum Severity	Placebo N = 16 n (%)	LUM/IVA N = 35 n (%)
Grade 2	5 (31.25)	1 (2.86)
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		0.0914 (0.0116, 0.7202)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [1]		0.0231
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		0.0647 (0.0068, 0.6152)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [2]		0.0172
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		-0.2839 (-0.5177, -0.0502)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [3]		0.0173
Grade 3	0	0
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		-
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [1]		-
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		-
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [2]		-
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		0.0000 (-, -)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [3]		-

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Table 3.1.1.1
Summary of TEAEs by SOC and PT, and by Maximum Severity - Part 1 TE Period
(Excluding Infective Pulmonary Exacerbation of Cystic Fibrosis)
Safety Set

System Organ Class Preferred Term Maximum Severity	Placebo N = 16 n (%)	LUM/IVA N = 35 n (%)
Grade 4	0	0
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		-
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [1]		-
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		-
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [2]		-
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		0.0000 (-, -)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [3]		-
Cough	5 (31.25)	10 (28.57)
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		0.9143 (0.3733, 2.2395)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [1]		0.8446
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		0.8800 (0.2431, 3.1860)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [2]		0.8456
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		-0.0268 (-0.2988, 0.2452)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [3]		0.8469

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Table 3.1.1.1
Summary of TEAEs by SOC and PT, and by Maximum Severity - Part 1 TE Period
(Excluding Infective Pulmonary Exacerbation of Cystic Fibrosis)
Safety Set

System Organ Class Preferred Term Maximum Severity	Placebo N = 16 n (%)	LUM/IVA N = 35 n (%)
Grade 1	4 (25.00)	9 (25.71)
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		1.0286 (0.3715, 2.8482)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [1]		0.9568
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		1.0385 (0.2660, 4.0542)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [2]		0.9567
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		0.0071 (-0.2497, 0.2640)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [3]		0.9565
Grade 2	1 (6.25)	1 (2.86)
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		0.4571 (0.0305, 6.8566)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [1]		0.5710
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		0.4412 (0.0258, 7.5330)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [2]		0.5719
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		-0.0339 (-0.1647, 0.0969)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [3]		0.6112

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Table 3.1.1.1
Summary of TEAEs by SOC and PT, and by Maximum Severity - Part 1 TE Period
(Excluding Infective Pulmonary Exacerbation of Cystic Fibrosis)
Safety Set

System Organ Class Preferred Term Maximum Severity	Placebo N = 16 n (%)	LUM/IVA N = 35 n (%)
Grade 3	0	0
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		-
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [1]		-
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		-
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [2]		-
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		0.0000 (-, -)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [3]		-
Grade 4	0	0
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		-
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [1]		-
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		-
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [2]		-
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		0.0000 (-, -)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [3]		-

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Table 3.1.1.1
Summary of TEAEs by SOC and PT, and by Maximum Severity - Part 1 TE Period
(Excluding Infective Pulmonary Exacerbation of Cystic Fibrosis)
Safety Set

System Organ Class Preferred Term Maximum Severity	Placebo N = 16 n (%)	LUM/IVA N = 35 n (%)
Epistaxis	2 (12.50)	2 (5.71)
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		0.4571 (0.0706, 2.9619)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [1]		0.4116
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		0.4242 (0.0542, 3.3194)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [2]		0.4140
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		-0.0679 (-0.2472, 0.1115)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [3]		0.4584
Grade 1	2 (12.50)	2 (5.71)
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		0.4571 (0.0706, 2.9619)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [1]		0.4116
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		0.4242 (0.0542, 3.3194)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [2]		0.4140
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		-0.0679 (-0.2472, 0.1115)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [3]		0.4584

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Table 3.1.1.1
Summary of TEAEs by SOC and PT, and by Maximum Severity - Part 1 TE Period
(Excluding Infective Pulmonary Exacerbation of Cystic Fibrosis)
Safety Set

System Organ Class Preferred Term Maximum Severity	Placebo N = 16 n (%)	LUM/IVA N = 35 n (%)
Grade 2	0	0
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		-
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [1]		-
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		-
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [2]		-
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		0.0000 (-, -)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [3]		-
Grade 3	0	0
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		-
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [1]		-
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		-
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [2]		-
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		0.0000 (-, -)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [3]		-

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- [3] Risk difference estimate from 2x2 table.
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Table 3.1.1.1
Summary of TEAEs by SOC and PT, and by Maximum Severity - Part 1 TE Period
(Excluding Infective Pulmonary Exacerbation of Cystic Fibrosis)
Safety Set

System Organ Class Preferred Term Maximum Severity	Placebo N = 16 n (%)	LUM/IVA N = 35 n (%)
Grade 4	0	0
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		-
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [1]		-
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		-
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [2]		-
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		0.0000 (-, -)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [3]		-
Dyspnoea	2 (12.50)	1 (2.86)
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		0.2286 (0.0223, 2.3409)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [1]		0.2137
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		0.2059 (0.0172, 2.4581)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [2]		0.2116
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		-0.0964 (-0.2676, 0.0748)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [3]		0.2696

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Table 3.1.1.1
Summary of TEAEs by SOC and PT, and by Maximum Severity - Part 1 TE Period
(Excluding Infective Pulmonary Exacerbation of Cystic Fibrosis)
Safety Set

System Organ Class Preferred Term Maximum Severity	Placebo N = 16 n (%)	LUM/IVA N = 35 n (%)
Grade 1	1 (6.25)	1 (2.86)
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		0.4571 (0.0305, 6.8566)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [1]		0.5710
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		0.4412 (0.0258, 7.5330)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [2]		0.5719
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		-0.0339 (-0.1647, 0.0969)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [3]		0.6112
Grade 2	1 (6.25)	0
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		0.0000 (-, -)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [1]		-
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		0.0000 (-, -)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [2]		-
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		-0.0625 (-0.1811, 0.0561)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [3]		0.3017

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Table 3.1.1.1
Summary of TEAEs by SOC and PT, and by Maximum Severity - Part 1 TE Period
(Excluding Infective Pulmonary Exacerbation of Cystic Fibrosis)
Safety Set

System Organ Class Preferred Term Maximum Severity	Placebo N = 16 n (%)	LUM/IVA N = 35 n (%)
Grade 3	0	0
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		-
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [1]		-
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		-
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [2]		-
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		0.0000 (-, -)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [3]		-
Grade 4	0	0
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		-
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [1]		-
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		-
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [2]		-
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		0.0000 (-, -)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [3]		-

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Table 3.1.1.1
Summary of TEAEs by SOC and PT, and by Maximum Severity - Part 1 TE Period
(Excluding Infective Pulmonary Exacerbation of Cystic Fibrosis)
Safety Set

System Organ Class Preferred Term Maximum Severity	Placebo N = 16 n (%)	LUM/IVA N = 35 n (%)
Nasal polyps	2 (12.50)	1 (2.86)
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		0.2286 (0.0223, 2.3409)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [1]		0.2137
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		0.2059 (0.0172, 2.4581)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [2]		0.2116
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		-0.0964 (-0.2676, 0.0748)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [3]		0.2696
Grade 1	1 (6.25)	1 (2.86)
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		0.4571 (0.0305, 6.8566)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [1]		0.5710
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		0.4412 (0.0258, 7.5330)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [2]		0.5719
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		-0.0339 (-0.1647, 0.0969)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [3]		0.6112

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Summary of TEAEs by SOC and PT, and by Maximum Severity - Part 1 TE Period
(Excluding Infective Pulmonary Exacerbation of Cystic Fibrosis)
Safety Set

System Organ Class Preferred Term Maximum Severity	Placebo N = 16 n (%)	LUM/IVA N = 35 n (%)
Grade 2	1 (6.25)	0
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		0.0000 (-, -)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [1]		-
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		0.0000 (-, -)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [2]		-
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		-0.0625 (-0.1811, 0.0561)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [3]		0.3017
Grade 3	0	0
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		-
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [1]		-
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		-
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [2]		-
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		0.0000 (-, -)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [3]		-

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Table 3.1.1.1
Summary of TEAEs by SOC and PT, and by Maximum Severity - Part 1 TE Period
(Excluding Infective Pulmonary Exacerbation of Cystic Fibrosis)
Safety Set

System Organ Class Preferred Term Maximum Severity	Placebo N = 16 n (%)	LUM/IVA N = 35 n (%)
Grade 4	0	0
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		-
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [1]		-
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		-
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [2]		-
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		0.0000 (-, -)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [3]		-
Nasal congestion	4 (25.00)	0
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		0.0000 (-, -)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [1]		-
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		0.0000 (-, -)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [2]		-
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		-0.2500 (-0.4622, -0.0378)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [3]		0.0209

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Table 3.1.1.1
Summary of TEAEs by SOC and PT, and by Maximum Severity - Part 1 TE Period
(Excluding Infective Pulmonary Exacerbation of Cystic Fibrosis)
Safety Set

System Organ Class Preferred Term Maximum Severity	Placebo N = 16 n (%)	LUM/IVA N = 35 n (%)
Grade 1	2 (12.50)	0
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		0.0000 (-, -)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [1]		-
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		0.0000 (-, -)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [2]		-
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		-0.1250 (-0.2870, 0.0370)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [3]		0.1306
Grade 2	2 (12.50)	0
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		0.0000 (-, -)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [1]		-
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		0.0000 (-, -)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [2]		-
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		-0.1250 (-0.2870, 0.0370)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [3]		0.1306

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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.

Table 3.1.1.1
Summary of TEAEs by SOC and PT, and by Maximum Severity - Part 1 TE Period
(Excluding Infective Pulmonary Exacerbation of Cystic Fibrosis)
Safety Set

System Organ Class Preferred Term Maximum Severity	Placebo N = 16 n (%)	LUM/IVA N = 35 n (%)
Grade 3	0	0
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		-
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [1]		-
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		-
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [2]		-
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		0.0000 (-, -)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [3]		-
Grade 4	0	0
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		-
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [1]		-
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		-
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [2]		-
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		0.0000 (-, -)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [3]		-

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- 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 LUM/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 3.1.1.1
Summary of TEAEs by SOC and PT, and by Maximum Severity - Part 1 TE Period
(Excluding Infective Pulmonary Exacerbation of Cystic Fibrosis)
Safety Set

System Organ Class Preferred Term Maximum Severity	Placebo N = 16 n (%)	LUM/IVA N = 35 n (%)
Productive cough	2 (12.50)	0
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		0.0000 (-, -)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [1]		-
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		0.0000 (-, -)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [2]		-
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		-0.1250 (-0.2870, 0.0370)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [3]		0.1306
Grade 1	1 (6.25)	0
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		0.0000 (-, -)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [1]		-
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		0.0000 (-, -)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [2]		-
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		-0.0625 (-0.1811, 0.0561)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [3]		0.3017

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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.

Table 3.1.1.1
Summary of TEAEs by SOC and PT, and by Maximum Severity - Part 1 TE Period
(Excluding Infective Pulmonary Exacerbation of Cystic Fibrosis)
Safety Set

System Organ Class Preferred Term Maximum Severity	Placebo N = 16 n (%)	LUM/IVA N = 35 n (%)
Grade 2	1 (6.25)	0
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		0.0000 (-, -)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [1]		-
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		0.0000 (-, -)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [2]		-
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		-0.0625 (-0.1811, 0.0561)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [3]		0.3017
Grade 3	0	0
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		-
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [1]		-
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		-
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [2]		-
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		0.0000 (-, -)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [3]		-

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- Table is sorted in descending order of frequency of the LUM/IVA column by System Organ Class, and by Preferred Term within each System Organ Class.
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- [2] Odds ratio from 2x2 table.
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Table 3.1.1.1
Summary of TEAEs by SOC and PT, and by Maximum Severity - Part 1 TE Period
(Excluding Infective Pulmonary Exacerbation of Cystic Fibrosis)
Safety Set

System Organ Class Preferred Term Maximum Severity	Placebo N = 16 n (%)	LUM/IVA N = 35 n (%)
Grade 4	0	0
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		-
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [1]		-
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		-
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [2]		-
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		0.0000 (-, -)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [3]		-
General disorders and administration site conditions	4 (25.00)	7 (20.00)
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		0.8000 (0.2726, 2.3480)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [1]		0.6846
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		0.7500 (0.1845, 3.0484)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [2]		0.6876
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		-0.0500 (-0.3002, 0.2002)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [3]		0.6952

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- [2] Odds ratio from 2x2 table.
- [3] Risk difference estimate from 2x2 table.
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Table 3.1.1.1
Summary of TEAEs by SOC and PT, and by Maximum Severity - Part 1 TE Period
(Excluding Infective Pulmonary Exacerbation of Cystic Fibrosis)
Safety Set

System Organ Class Preferred Term Maximum Severity	Placebo N = 16 n (%)	LUM/IVA N = 35 n (%)
Grade 1	3 (18.75)	6 (17.14)
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		0.9143 (0.2611, 3.2019)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [1]		0.8886
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		0.8966 (0.1936, 4.1510)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [2]		0.8889
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		-0.0161 (-0.2445, 0.2123)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [3]		0.8903
Grade 2	1 (6.25)	1 (2.86)
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		0.4571 (0.0305, 6.8566)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [1]		0.5710
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		0.4412 (0.0258, 7.5330)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [2]		0.5719
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		-0.0339 (-0.1647, 0.0969)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [3]		0.6112

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- A subject with multiple events within a category is counted only once with the maximum severity in that category.
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- [2] Odds ratio from 2x2 table.
- [3] Risk difference estimate from 2x2 table.
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Table 3.1.1.1
Summary of TEAEs by SOC and PT, and by Maximum Severity - Part 1 TE Period
(Excluding Infective Pulmonary Exacerbation of Cystic Fibrosis)
Safety Set

System Organ Class Preferred Term Maximum Severity	Placebo N = 16 n (%)	LUM/IVA N = 35 n (%)
Grade 3	0	0
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		-
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [1]		-
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		-
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [2]		-
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		0.0000 (-, -)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [3]		-
Grade 4	0	0
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		-
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [1]		-
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		-
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [2]		-
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		0.0000 (-, -)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [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.
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Table 3.1.1.1
Summary of TEAEs by SOC and PT, and by Maximum Severity - Part 1 TE Period
(Excluding Infective Pulmonary Exacerbation of Cystic Fibrosis)
Safety Set

System Organ Class Preferred Term Maximum Severity	Placebo N = 16 n (%)	LUM/IVA N = 35 n (%)
Pyrexia	3 (18.75)	6 (17.14)
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		0.9143 (0.2611, 3.2019)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [1]		0.8886
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		0.8966 (0.1936, 4.1510)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [2]		0.8889
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		-0.0161 (-0.2445, 0.2123)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [3]		0.8903
Grade 1	2 (12.50)	5 (14.29)
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		1.1429 (0.2476, 5.2749)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [1]		0.8641
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		1.1667 (0.2011, 6.7694)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [2]		0.8636
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		0.0179 (-0.1814, 0.2171)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [3]		0.8606

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Table 3.1.1.1
Summary of TEAEs by SOC and PT, and by Maximum Severity - Part 1 TE Period
(Excluding Infective Pulmonary Exacerbation of Cystic Fibrosis)
Safety Set

System Organ Class Preferred Term Maximum Severity	Placebo N = 16 n (%)	LUM/IVA N = 35 n (%)
Grade 2	1 (6.25)	1 (2.86)
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		0.4571 (0.0305, 6.8566)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [1]		0.5710
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		0.4412 (0.0258, 7.5330)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [2]		0.5719
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		-0.0339 (-0.1647, 0.0969)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [3]		0.6112
Grade 3	0	0
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		-
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [1]		-
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		-
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [2]		-
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		0.0000 (-, -)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [3]		-

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- [2] Odds ratio from 2x2 table.
- [3] Risk difference estimate from 2x2 table.
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Table 3.1.1.1
Summary of TEAEs by SOC and PT, and by Maximum Severity - Part 1 TE Period
(Excluding Infective Pulmonary Exacerbation of Cystic Fibrosis)
Safety Set

System Organ Class Preferred Term Maximum Severity	Placebo N = 16 n (%)	LUM/IVA N = 35 n (%)
Grade 4	0	0
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		-
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [1]		-
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		-
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [2]		-
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		0.0000 (-, -)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [3]		-
Investigations	3 (18.75)	7 (20.00)
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		1.0667 (0.3161, 3.5997)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [1]		0.9172
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		1.0833 (0.2408, 4.8745)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [2]		0.9169
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		0.0125 (-0.2202, 0.2452)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [3]		0.9161

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- [3] Risk difference estimate from 2x2 table.
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Table 3.1.1.1
Summary of TEAEs by SOC and PT, and by Maximum Severity - Part 1 TE Period
(Excluding Infective Pulmonary Exacerbation of Cystic Fibrosis)
Safety Set

System Organ Class Preferred Term Maximum Severity	Placebo N = 16 n (%)	LUM/IVA N = 35 n (%)
Grade 1	3 (18.75)	5 (14.29)
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		0.7619 (0.2069, 2.8053)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [1]		0.6826
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		0.7222 (0.1499, 3.4797)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [2]		0.6850
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		-0.0446 (-0.2683, 0.1790)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [3]		0.6956
Grade 2	0	1 (2.86)
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		-
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [1]		-
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		-
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [2]		-
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		0.0286 (-0.0266, 0.0838)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [3]		0.3103

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- A subject with multiple events within a category is counted only once with the maximum severity in that category.
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- [3] Risk difference estimate from 2x2 table.
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Table 3.1.1.1
Summary of TEAEs by SOC and PT, and by Maximum Severity - Part 1 TE Period
(Excluding Infective Pulmonary Exacerbation of Cystic Fibrosis)
Safety Set

System Organ Class Preferred Term Maximum Severity	Placebo N = 16 n (%)	LUM/IVA N = 35 n (%)
Grade 3	0	1 (2.86)
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		-
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [1]		-
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		-
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [2]		-
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		0.0286 (-0.0266, 0.0838)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [3]		0.3103
Grade 4	0	0
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		-
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [1]		-
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		-
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [2]		-
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		0.0000 (-, -)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [3]		-

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- A subject with multiple events within a category is counted only once with the maximum severity in that category.
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- [2] Odds ratio from 2x2 table.
- [3] Risk difference estimate from 2x2 table.
- "-" indicates that point estimate, CI or p-value is not estimable.

Table 3.1.1.1
Summary of TEAEs by SOC and PT, and by Maximum Severity - Part 1 TE Period
(Excluding Infective Pulmonary Exacerbation of Cystic Fibrosis)
Safety Set

System Organ Class Preferred Term Maximum Severity	Placebo N = 16 n (%)	LUM/IVA N = 35 n (%)
Pseudomonas test positive	2 (12.50)	1 (2.86)
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		0.2286 (0.0223, 2.3409)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [1]		0.2137
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		0.2059 (0.0172, 2.4581)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [2]		0.2116
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		-0.0964 (-0.2676, 0.0748)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [3]		0.2696
Grade 1	2 (12.50)	0
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		0.0000 (-, -)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [1]		-
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		0.0000 (-, -)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [2]		-
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		-0.1250 (-0.2870, 0.0370)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [3]		0.1306

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- A subject with multiple events within a category is counted only once with the maximum severity in that category.
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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 3.1.1.1
Summary of TEAEs by SOC and PT, and by Maximum Severity - Part 1 TE Period
(Excluding Infective Pulmonary Exacerbation of Cystic Fibrosis)
Safety Set

System Organ Class Preferred Term Maximum Severity	Placebo N = 16 n (%)	LUM/IVA N = 35 n (%)
Grade 2	0	1 (2.86)
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		-
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [1]		-
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		-
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [2]		-
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		0.0286 (-0.0266, 0.0838)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [3]		0.3103
Grade 3	0	0
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		-
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [1]		-
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		-
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [2]		-
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		0.0000 (-, -)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [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 LUM/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 3.1.1.1
Summary of TEAEs by SOC and PT, and by Maximum Severity - Part 1 TE Period
(Excluding Infective Pulmonary Exacerbation of Cystic Fibrosis)
Safety Set

System Organ Class Preferred Term Maximum Severity	Placebo N = 16 n (%)	LUM/IVA N = 35 n (%)
Grade 4	0	0
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		-
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [1]		-
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		-
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [2]		-
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		0.0000 (-, -)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [3]		-
Injury, poisoning and procedural complications	2 (12.50)	6 (17.14)
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		1.3714 (0.3100, 6.0668)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [1]		0.6772
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		1.4483 (0.2586, 8.1101)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [2]		0.6735
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		0.0464 (-0.1581, 0.2510)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [3]		0.6564

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- Table is sorted in descending order of frequency of the LUM/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.

Table 3.1.1.1
Summary of TEAEs by SOC and PT, and by Maximum Severity - Part 1 TE Period
(Excluding Infective Pulmonary Exacerbation of Cystic Fibrosis)
Safety Set

System Organ Class Preferred Term Maximum Severity	Placebo N = 16 n (%)	LUM/IVA N = 35 n (%)
Grade 1	2 (12.50)	5 (14.29)
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		1.1429 (0.2476, 5.2749)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [1]		0.8641
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		1.1667 (0.2011, 6.7694)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [2]		0.8636
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		0.0179 (-0.1814, 0.2171)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [3]		0.8606
Grade 2	0	1 (2.86)
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		-
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [1]		-
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		-
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [2]		-
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		0.0286 (-0.0266, 0.0838)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [3]		0.3103

- MedDRA version 23.1.
- 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 LUM/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.

Table 3.1.1.1
Summary of TEAEs by SOC and PT, and by Maximum Severity - Part 1 TE Period
(Excluding Infective Pulmonary Exacerbation of Cystic Fibrosis)
Safety Set

System Organ Class Preferred Term Maximum Severity	Placebo N = 16 n (%)	LUM/IVA N = 35 n (%)
Grade 3	0	0
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		-
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [1]		-
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		-
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [2]		-
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		0.0000 (-, -)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [3]		-
Grade 4	0	0
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		-
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [1]		-
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		-
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [2]		-
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		0.0000 (-, -)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [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 LUM/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.

Table 3.1.1.1
Summary of TEAEs by SOC and PT, and by Maximum Severity - Part 1 TE Period
(Excluding Infective Pulmonary Exacerbation of Cystic Fibrosis)
Safety Set

System Organ Class Preferred Term Maximum Severity	Placebo N = 16 n (%)	LUM/IVA N = 35 n (%)
Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders	1 (6.25)	6 (17.14)
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		2.7429 (0.3593, 20.9407)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [1]		0.3306
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		3.1034 (0.3415, 28.2017)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [2]		0.3145
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		0.1089 (-0.0633, 0.2811)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [3]		0.2151
Grade 1	1 (6.25)	5 (14.29)
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		2.2857 (0.2902, 18.0047)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [1]		0.4324
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		2.5000 (0.2676, 23.3593)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [2]		0.4216
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		0.0804 (-0.0855, 0.2462)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [3]		0.3423

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- Table is sorted in descending order of frequency of the LUM/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.

Table 3.1.1.1
Summary of TEAEs by SOC and PT, and by Maximum Severity - Part 1 TE Period
(Excluding Infective Pulmonary Exacerbation of Cystic Fibrosis)
Safety Set

System Organ Class Preferred Term Maximum Severity	Placebo N = 16 n (%)	LUM/IVA N = 35 n (%)
Grade 2	0	1 (2.86)
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		-
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [1]		-
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		-
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [2]		-
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		0.0286 (-0.0266, 0.0838)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [3]		0.3103
Grade 3	0	0
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		-
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [1]		-
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		-
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [2]		-
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		0.0000 (-, -)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [3]		-

- MedDRA version 23.1.
- 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 LUM/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.

Table 3.1.1.1
Summary of TEAEs by SOC and PT, and by Maximum Severity - Part 1 TE Period
(Excluding Infective Pulmonary Exacerbation of Cystic Fibrosis)
Safety Set

System Organ Class Preferred Term Maximum Severity	Placebo N = 16 n (%)	LUM/IVA N = 35 n (%)
Grade 4	0	0
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		-
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [1]		-
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		-
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [2]		-
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		0.0000 (-, -)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [3]		-
Nervous system disorders	2 (12.50)	3 (8.57)
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		0.6857 (0.1267, 3.7110)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [1]		0.6614
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		0.6563 (0.0985, 4.3711)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [2]		0.6633
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		-0.0393 (-0.2260, 0.1474)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [3]		0.6801

- MedDRA version 23.1.
- 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 LUM/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.

Table 3.1.1.1
Summary of TEAEs by SOC and PT, and by Maximum Severity - Part 1 TE Period
(Excluding Infective Pulmonary Exacerbation of Cystic Fibrosis)
Safety Set

System Organ Class Preferred Term Maximum Severity	Placebo N = 16 n (%)	LUM/IVA N = 35 n (%)
Grade 1	2 (12.50)	1 (2.86)
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		0.2286 (0.0223, 2.3409)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [1]		0.2137
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		0.2059 (0.0172, 2.4581)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [2]		0.2116
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		-0.0964 (-0.2676, 0.0748)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [3]		0.2696
Grade 2	0	2 (5.71)
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		-
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [1]		-
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		-
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [2]		-
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		0.0571 (-0.0198, 0.1340)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [3]		0.1453

- MedDRA version 23.1.
- 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 LUM/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.

Table 3.1.1.1
Summary of TEAEs by SOC and PT, and by Maximum Severity - Part 1 TE Period
(Excluding Infective Pulmonary Exacerbation of Cystic Fibrosis)
Safety Set

System Organ Class Preferred Term Maximum Severity	Placebo N = 16 n (%)	LUM/IVA N = 35 n (%)
Grade 3	0	0
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		-
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [1]		-
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		-
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [2]		-
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		0.0000 (-, -)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [3]		-
Grade 4	0	0
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		-
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [1]		-
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		-
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [2]		-
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		0.0000 (-, -)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [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 LUM/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.

Table 3.1.1.1
Summary of TEAEs by SOC and PT, and by Maximum Severity - Part 1 TE Period
(Excluding Infective Pulmonary Exacerbation of Cystic Fibrosis)
Safety Set

System Organ Class Preferred Term Maximum Severity	Placebo N = 16 n (%)	LUM/IVA N = 35 n (%)
Headache	2 (12.50)	3 (8.57)
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		0.6857 (0.1267, 3.7110)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [1]		0.6614
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		0.6563 (0.0985, 4.3711)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [2]		0.6633
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		-0.0393 (-0.2260, 0.1474)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [3]		0.6801
Grade 1	2 (12.50)	1 (2.86)
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		0.2286 (0.0223, 2.3409)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [1]		0.2137
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		0.2059 (0.0172, 2.4581)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [2]		0.2116
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		-0.0964 (-0.2676, 0.0748)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [3]		0.2696

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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 LUM/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.

Table 3.1.1.1
Summary of TEAEs by SOC and PT, and by Maximum Severity - Part 1 TE Period
(Excluding Infective Pulmonary Exacerbation of Cystic Fibrosis)
Safety Set

System Organ Class Preferred Term Maximum Severity	Placebo N = 16 n (%)	LUM/IVA N = 35 n (%)
Grade 2	0	2 (5.71)
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		-
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [1]		-
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		-
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [2]		-
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		0.0571 (-0.0198, 0.1340)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [3]		0.1453
Grade 3	0	0
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		-
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [1]		-
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		-
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [2]		-
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		0.0000 (-, -)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [3]		-

- MedDRA version 23.1.
- 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 LUM/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.

Table 3.1.1.1
Summary of TEAEs by SOC and PT, and by Maximum Severity - Part 1 TE Period
(Excluding Infective Pulmonary Exacerbation of Cystic Fibrosis)
Safety Set

System Organ Class Preferred Term Maximum Severity	Placebo N = 16 n (%)	LUM/IVA N = 35 n (%)
Grade 4	0	0
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		-
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [1]		-
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		-
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [2]		-
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		0.0000 (-, -)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [3]		-

- MedDRA version 23.1.
- 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 LUM/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.

Table 3.1.2
Summary of Grade 3/4 TEAEs by SOC and PT - Part 1 TE Period
(Excluding Infective Pulmonary Exacerbation of Cystic Fibrosis)
Safety Set

System Organ Class Preferred Term	Placebo N = 16 n (%)	LUM/IVA N = 35 n (%)
Subjects with any Grade 3/4 TEAEs	0	1 (2.86)
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		-
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [1]		-
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		-
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [2]		-
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		0.0286 (-0.0266, 0.0838)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [3]		0.3103

- MedDRA version 23.1.
- 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 LUM/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.

Table 3.1.3
Summary of Serious TEAEs by SOC and PT - Part 1 TE Period
(Excluding Infective Pulmonary Exacerbation of Cystic Fibrosis and TEAEs Leading to Death)
Safety Set

System Organ Class Preferred Term	Placebo N = 16 n (%)	LUM/IVA N = 35 n (%)
Subjects with any serious TEAEs	1 (6.25)	4 (11.43)
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		1.8286 (0.2217, 15.0821)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [1]		0.5751
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		1.9355 (0.1987, 18.8540)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [2]		0.5696
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		0.0518 (-0.1069, 0.2105)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [3]		0.5224
Gastrointestinal disorders	0	3 (8.57)
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		-
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [1]		-
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		-
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [2]		-
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		0.0857 (-0.0070, 0.1785)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [3]		0.0701

- MedDRA version 23.1.
- 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 LUM/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.

Table 3.1.3
Summary of Serious TEAEs by SOC and PT - Part 1 TE Period
(Excluding Infective Pulmonary Exacerbation of Cystic Fibrosis and TEAEs Leading to Death)
Safety Set

System Organ Class Preferred Term	Placebo N = 16 n (%)	LUM/IVA N = 35 n (%)
Respiratory, thoracic and mediastinal disorders	1 (6.25)	0
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		0.0000 (-, -)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [1]		-
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		0.0000 (-, -)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [2]		-
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		-0.0625 (-0.1811, 0.0561)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [3]		0.3017
Lung infiltration	1 (6.25)	0
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		0.0000 (-, -)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [1]		-
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		0.0000 (-, -)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [2]		-
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		-0.0625 (-0.1811, 0.0561)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [3]		0.3017

- MedDRA version 23.1.
- 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 LUM/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.

Table 3.1.4
Summary of TEAEs Leading to Treatment Discontinuation by SOC and PT - Part 1 TE Period
(Excluding Infective Pulmonary Exacerbation of Cystic Fibrosis)
Safety Set

System Organ Class Preferred Term	Placebo N = 16 n (%)	LUM/IVA N = 35 n (%)

No data met the criteria for this table.

- MedDRA version 23.1.
- 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 LUM/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.

Table 3.1.5
Summary of Death
Safety Set

	Placebo N = 16 n (%)	LUM/IVA N = 35 n (%)

No data met the criteria for this table.

- 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.

Table 3.2.1.1
Treatment by Subgroup Factor Interactions for TEAEs by SOC and PT - Part 1 TE Period
(Excluding Infective Pulmonary Exacerbation of Cystic Fibrosis)
Safety Set

System Organ Class Preferred Term Subgroup	P-value for Interaction Based on Relative Risk
Subjects with any TEAEs	
$LCI_{2.5}$ at study baseline (< median vs. ≥ median)	0.3201*
Infections and infestations	
$LCI_{2.5}$ at study baseline (< median vs. ≥ median)	0.2781*

- MedDRA version 23.1.
- The median $LCI_{2.5}$ at study baseline is 8.015.
- 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 LUM/IVA column by System Organ Class, and by Preferred Term within each System Organ Class.
- N/C: model does not converge.

Table 3.2.1.2
Summary of TEAEs by SOC and PT by Each Applicable Subgroup Factor - Part 1 TE Period
(Excluding Infective Pulmonary Exacerbation of Cystic Fibrosis)
Safety Set
$LCI_{2.5}$ at study baseline < median

System Organ Class Preferred Term	Placebo N = 8 n (%)	LUM/IVA N = 17 n (%)
Subjects with any TEAEs	8 (100.00)	16 (94.12)
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		0.9412 (0.8357, 1.0599)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [1]		0.3174
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		-
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [2]		-
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		-0.0588 (-0.1707, 0.0530)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [3]		0.3026

- MedDRA version 23.1.
- The median $LCI_{2.5}$ at study baseline is 8.015.
- 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 LUM/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.

Table 3.2.1.2
Summary of TEAEs by SOC and PT by Each Applicable Subgroup Factor - Part 1 TE Period
(Excluding Infective Pulmonary Exacerbation of Cystic Fibrosis)
Safety Set
$LCI_{2.5}$ at study baseline < median

System Organ Class Preferred Term	Placebo N = 8 n (%)	LUM/IVA N = 17 n (%)
Infections and infestations	8 (100.00)	14 (82.35)
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		0.8235 (0.6609, 1.0262)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [1]		0.0837
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		-
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [2]		-
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		-0.1765 (-0.3577, 0.0047)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [3]		0.0563

- MedDRA version 23.1.
- The median $LCI_{2.5}$ at study baseline is 8.015.
- 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 LUM/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.

Table 3.2.1.2
Summary of TEAEs by SOC and PT by Each Applicable Subgroup Factor - Part 1 TE Period
(Excluding Infective Pulmonary Exacerbation of Cystic Fibrosis)
Safety Set
$LCI_{2.5}$ at study baseline ≥ median

System Organ Class Preferred Term	Placebo N = 8 n (%)	LUM/IVA N = 18 n (%)
Subjects with any TEAEs	8 (100.00)	18 (100.00)
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		1.0000 (-, -)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [1]		-
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		-
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [2]		-
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		0.0000 (-, -)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [3]		-

- MedDRA version 23.1.
- The median $LCI_{2.5}$ at study baseline is 8.015.
- 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 LUM/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.

Table 3.2.1.2
Summary of TEAEs by SOC and PT by Each Applicable Subgroup Factor - Part 1 TE Period
(Excluding Infective Pulmonary Exacerbation of Cystic Fibrosis)
Safety Set
$LCI_{2.5}$ at study baseline ≥ median

System Organ Class Preferred Term	Placebo N = 8 n (%)	LUM/IVA N = 18 n (%)
Infections and infestations	8 (100.00)	17 (94.44)
Relative Risk (RR) (95% CI)		0.9444 (0.8443, 1.0564)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [1]		0.3174
Odds Ratio (OR) (95% CI)		-
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [2]		-
Risk Difference (RD) (95% CI)		-0.0556 (-0.1614, 0.0503)
P-value (LUM/IVA vs. Placebo) [3]		0.3035

- MedDRA version 23.1.
- The median $LCI_{2.5}$ at study baseline is 8.015.
- 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 LUM/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.

Table 3.2.2.1
Treatment by Subgroup Factor Interactions for Grade 3/4 TEAEs by SOC and PT - Part 1 TE Period
(Excluding Infective Pulmonary Exacerbation of Cystic Fibrosis)
Safety Set

System Organ Class Preferred Term Subgroup	P-value for Interaction Based on Relative Risk

No data met the criteria for this table.

- MedDRA version 23.1.
- The median $LCI_{2.5}$ at study baseline is 8.015.
- 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.
- N/C: model does not converge.

Table 3.2.2.2
Summary of Grade 3/4 TEAEs by SOC and PT by Each Applicable Subgroup Factor - Part 1 TE Period
(Excluding Infective Pulmonary Exacerbation of Cystic Fibrosis)
Safety Set
$LCI_{2.5}$ at study baseline < median

System Organ Class Preferred Term	Placebo N = 8 n (%)	LUM/IVA N = 17 n (%)

Subgroup criteria are not met for this subgroup factor.

- MedDRA version 23.1.
- The median $LCI_{2.5}$ at study baseline is 8.015.
- 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.
- [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.

Table 3.2.2.2
Summary of Grade 3/4 TEAEs by SOC and PT by Each Applicable Subgroup Factor - Part 1 TE Period
(Excluding Infective Pulmonary Exacerbation of Cystic Fibrosis)
Safety Set
$LCI_{2.5}$ at study baseline ≥ median

System Organ Class Preferred Term	Placebo N = 8 n (%)	LUM/IVA N = 18 n (%)

Subgroup criteria are not met for this subgroup factor.

- MedDRA version 23.1.
- The median $LCI_{2.5}$ at study baseline is 8.015.
- 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.
- [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.

Table 3.2.3.1
Treatment by Subgroup Factor Interactions for Serious TEAEs by SOC and PT - Part 1 TE Period
(Excluding Infective Pulmonary Exacerbation of Cystic Fibrosis and TEAEs Leading to Death)
Safety Set

System Organ Class Preferred Term Subgroup	P-value for Interaction Based on Relative Risk

No data met the criteria for this table.

- MedDRA version 23.1.
- The median $LCI_{2.5}$ at study baseline is 8.015.
- 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.
- N/C: model does not converge.

Table 3.2.3.2
Summary of Serious TEAEs by SOC and PT by Each Applicable Subgroup Factor - Part 1 TE Period
(Excluding Infective Pulmonary Exacerbation of Cystic Fibrosis and TEAEs Leading to Death)
Safety Set
$LCI_{2.5}$ at study baseline < median

System Organ Class Preferred Term	Placebo N = 8 n (%)	LUM/IVA N = 17 n (%)

Subgroup criteria are not met for this subgroup factor.

- MedDRA version 23.1.
- The median $LCI_{2.5}$ at study baseline is 8.015.
- 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.
- [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.

Table 3.2.3.2
Summary of Serious TEAEs by SOC and PT by Each Applicable Subgroup Factor - Part 1 TE Period
(Excluding Infective Pulmonary Exacerbation of Cystic Fibrosis and TEAEs Leading to Death)
Safety Set
$LCI_{2.5}$ at study baseline ≥ median

System Organ Class Preferred Term	Placebo N = 8 n (%)	LUM/IVA N = 18 n (%)

Subgroup criteria are not met for this subgroup factor.

- MedDRA version 23.1.
- The median $LCI_{2.5}$ at study baseline is 8.015.
- 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.
- [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.

Table 3.2.4.1
Treatment by Subgroup Factor Interactions for TEAEs Leading to Treatment Discontinuation by SOC and PT - Part 1 TE Period
(Excluding Infective Pulmonary Exacerbation of Cystic Fibrosis)
Safety Set

System Organ Class Preferred Term Subgroup	P-value for Interaction Based on Relative Risk

No data met the criteria for this table.

- MedDRA version 23.1.
- The median $LCI_{2.5}$ at study baseline is 8.015.
- 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.
- N/C: model does not converge.

Table 3.2.4.2
Summary of TEAEs Leading to Treatment Discontinuation by SOC and PT by Each Applicable Subgroup Factor - Part 1 TE Period
(Excluding Infective Pulmonary Exacerbation of Cystic Fibrosis)
Safety Set
$LCI_{2.5}$ at study baseline < median

System Organ Class Preferred Term	Placebo N = 8 n (%)	LUM/IVA N = 17 n (%)

Subgroup criteria are not met for this subgroup factor.

- MedDRA version 23.1.
- The median $LCI_{2.5}$ at study baseline is 8.015.
- 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.
- [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.

Table 3.2.4.2
Summary of TEAEs Leading to Treatment Discontinuation by SOC and PT by Each Applicable Subgroup Factor - Part 1 TE Period
(Excluding Infective Pulmonary Exacerbation of Cystic Fibrosis)
Safety Set
$LCI_{2.5}$ at study baseline ≥ median

System Organ Class Preferred Term	Placebo N = 8 n (%)	LUM/IVA N = 18 n (%)

Subgroup criteria are not met for this subgroup factor.

- MedDRA version 23.1.
- The median $LCI_{2.5}$ at study baseline is 8.015.
- 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.
- [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.

Table 3.2.5.1
Treatment by Subgroup Factor Interactions for Death
Safety Set

	P-value for Interaction Based on Relative Risk

No data met the criteria for this table.

- The median $LCI_{2.5}$ at study baseline is 8.015.
- 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.
- 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.

Table 3.2.5.2
Summary of Death by Each Applicable Subgroup Factor
Safety Set
$LCI_{2.5}$ at study baseline < median

	Placebo N = 8 n (%)	LUM/IVA N = 17 n (%)

Subgroup criteria are not met for this subgroup factor.

- The median $LCI_{2.5}$ at study baseline is 8.015.
- 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.
- 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.

Table 3.2.5.2
Summary of Death by Each Applicable Subgroup Factor
Safety Set
$LCI_{2.5}$ at study baseline ≥ median

	Placebo N = 8 n (%)	LUM/IVA N = 18 n (%)

Subgroup criteria are not met for this subgroup factor.

- The median $LCI_{2.5}$ at study baseline is 8.015.
- 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.
- 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.